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# P R E F A C E.

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THE present edition of Stormonth's 'Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary' has been carefully revised throughout. Every effort has been made to give a substantial representation of the new words that have been received into standard usage during recent years. Of the large number of new words to be met with in general literature, there are very few, it is believed, that are not included in this edition of the Dictionary. Much attention has also been bestowed on the etymology, in regard to which so much progress has been made since the original publication of the book. Where very wide and thorough research has been made, it were impossible to particularise as to the authorities on this head. But it would be equally impossible not to offer acknowledgments to the admirable philological work of the editors of 'The New English Dictionary' of Professor Skeat, and of Messrs Kluge and Lutz. The editor takes this opportunity of expressing his obligations to these scholars. One or two points with reference to the etymology have to be specially mentioned. In words of Teutonic origin, there have been added to the Anglo-Saxon root-word various cognate words. These are introduced by the contraction "cf." (*L. confer*, compare). A second new element in the etymology is one which, it is hoped, may be of real utility—namely, the invariable marking of the quantities in the root-words. The method of marking is that of 'The New English Dictionary,' where, with the exception of the short quantity of the Latin infinitives, only the long marks are printed.

As a permanent introduction to the work, it is thought that the repetition of the author's GENERAL PLAN may be of service. It is as follows:—

## GENERAL PLAN.

The Dictionary words are placed either in groups or in single entries, and are printed in bold black letters. The words grouped are: (1) those which are naturally derived from the leading or key word of the group; (2) those which are connected intimately with the leading or key word in etymology or signification; (3) frequently a few words are grouped together as a mere matter of convenient arrangement. This system of grouping presents at once to the eye all the derived and related words, and phrases in good use.



The leading word of a group, or of a single entry, is followed by the abbreviation indicating its part of speech, and by a re-spelling for pronunciation, and this again by the etymologies, &c., enclosed within brackets ; after which come the definitions, separated from each other by semicolons. The subsidiary Dictionary words, with their accompanying definitions, &c., are separated from one another by colons, and are only accented when not phonetically re-spelt or but partially so. Phrases, idiomatic expressions, and short proverbial sayings have been extensively introduced into those groups with which they have a natural connection. Great care has been taken to explain these, and to trace their origin as far as possible.

In the spelling of words the form warranted by good English use is given, and notice is generally taken of particular or contradictory usages. Exceptional and irregular plurals of nouns have generally been inserted after the singular forms.

Most laborious care has been exercised to render the work accurate as a book of reference for the terms in use in every department of English speech. The great object aimed at has been to give a very wide reflex of the English language in all its living departments ; in its ordinary spoken and written speech ; in the terms employed in the arts and sciences ; in the words in use in men's daily vocations ; and in the terms of provincial speech and familiar slang. Besides being a complete English Dictionary in every one of its departments, the book will, from the extent and variety of the information given, in a very considerable degree supply the place of an English cyclopædia.

*November 1904.*

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# SCHEME OF PHONOTYPES OR SOUND-SYMBOLS

## FOR THE

## PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

*Note.*—(·) is the mark dividing words respelt phonetically into syllables; (ˈ), the accent indicating on which syllable or syllables the accent or stress of the voice is to be placed. The marks (˘) and (˙) above the vowels are to be understood as having relation to the character of the sound alone, not to the prolongation, or the reverse, of the sound—that is determined in ordinary cases by the accentuation of the word. The mark (˘) above the symbols *aŕ*, *ōŕ*, *ō*, and *ōy*, designates these as diphthongal sounds.

<i>Sound-symbols employed in Respelling.</i>	<i>Representing the Sounds as exemplified in the Words.</i>	<i>Words respelt with Sound symbols and Marks for Pronunciation.</i>
a.....	mate, fate, fall, aye, there.....	māt, fāt, fāl, a, thār.
ā.....	mat, fat.....	māt, fāt.
ā.....	far, calm, father.....	fār, kām, fāth-ēr.
aw.....	fall, laud, law.....	fāl, laūd, laŭ.
ē.....	mete, meat, feet, free.....	mēt, mēt, fēt, frē.
ē.....	met, bed.....	mēt, bēd.
é.....	hier, stir, heard, cur.....	hēr, stēr, hērd, kēr.
ē.....	pine, ply, height.....	pīn, plī, hīt.
ē.....	pin, nymph, ability.....	pīn, nīmfs, ā-bil-ē-tē.
ō.....	note, toll, soul.....	nōt, tōl, sōl.
ō.....	not, plot.....	nōt, pīt.
ō.....	move, smooth.....	mōv, smōth.
ōv.....	noun, bough, cow.....	nōv, bōv, kōv.
ōy.....	boy, boil.....	bōy, bōyl.
ō.....	woman, foot.....	wōm-ān, fōt.
ū.....	pure, due, few.....	pūr, dū, fū.
ū.....	bud, come, tough.....	būd, kām, tūf.
ch.....	chair, match.....	chār, mātch.
g.....	game, gone, gun.....	gām, gōn, gūn.
j.....	judge, gem, gin.....	jūj, jēm, jīn.
k.....	king, cat, cot, cut.....	kīng, kāt, kōt, kūt.
s.....	sit, scene, cell, city, cypress.....	sīt, sēn, sēl, sīt, sē'prēs.
sh.....	shun, ambition.....	shūn, ām-bīsh-ūn.
th.....	thing, breath.....	thīng, brēth.
th.....	there, breathe.....	thār, brēth.
z.....	zeal, maze, muse.....	zēl, māz, mūz.
zh.....	azure, vision.....	ā'zhōr, vīzh-ūn.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

n. or adj.....adjective	geog.....geography	palæon.....palæontology
ad.....adverb	geol.....geology	path.....pathology
agrl.....agriculture	geom.....geometry	pers.....person
alg.....algebra	gram.....grammar	pert.....pertaining
anat.....anatomy	her.....heraldry	phil.....philosophy
anc.....ancient	hist.....history	phren.....phrenology
arch.....architecture	hort.....horticulture	phys.....physiology or physical
archæol.....archæology	imp.....imperfect participle	plu.....plural
arith.....arithmetic	impera.....imperative	poss.....possessive
astrol.....astrology	infia.....infinitive	pp.....perfect participle
astron.....astronomy	instr.....instrument	pref.....prefix
bot.....botany	int.....interjection	prep.....preposition
chem.....chemistry	interrog.....interrogative pronoun	pres.....present
chron.....chronology	lit.....literature	pron.....pronoun
com.....common	masc.....masculine	prov.....provincial
coin.....commerce	math.....mathematics	pt.....past tense
comp.....comparative	mech.....mechanics	rel.....relative pronoun
conch.....conchology	med.....medicine	rhet.....rhetoric
conj.....conjunction	meta.....metaphysics	R. N.....royal navy
contr.....contraction	mili.....military affairs	R. Cath. Ch. Roman Catholic Church
dilm.....diminutive	min.....mineralogy	S.....south
dyn.....dynamics	mod.....modern	Scrip.....Scripture
E.....east	myth.....mythology	sculp.....sculpture
E. I.....East Indies	N.....north	sing.....singular
eccles.....ecclesiastical affairs	n.....noun	superl.....superlative
Eng. hist.....English history	nat. hist.....natural history	surg.....surgery
engin.....engineering	nav.....{ navigation or naval affairs	surv.....surveying
entom.....entomology	neut.....neuter	theol.....theology
etym.....etymology	nom.....nominative	trig.....trigonometry
Fahr.....Fahrenheit	obj.....objective	U. S.....United States
far.....farriery	opt.....optics	v.....verb
fem.....feminine	ornith.....ornithology	W.....west
fort.....fortification	paint.....painting	W. I.....West Indies
gen.....gender; genitive		zool.....zoology

AF.....Anglo-French	Heb.....Hebrew	OF.....old French
Alb.....Albanian	Hindl.....Hindustani	O.Fris.....old Frisian
Amer.....American or America	Hung.....Hungarian	OH.Ger.....old High German
Ar.....Arabic	Icel.....Icelandic	Pers.....Persian
AS.....Anglo-Saxon	Ind.....India or Indies	Pol.....Polish
Beng.....Bengalee	Ir.....Irish	Port.....Portuguese
Bret.....Breton	It.....Italian	Prov.....Provençal
Celt.....Celtic	L.....Latin	Rom.....Roman
Chald.....Chaldee	Lang.....Languedoc	Russ.....Russian
Chin.....Chinese	Lith.....Lithuanian	Sam.....Samaritan
Dan.....Danish	Mal.....Malayan	Sans.....Sanskrit
Dut.....Dutch	Manx.....language of Isle of Man	Scand.....Scandinavian
Eng.....English	M.Dut.....Middle Dutch	Scot.....Scotland or Scotch
Eng. dial.....English dialect	ME.....Middle English	Slav.....Slavonic
F.....French	M.H.Ger.....Middle High German	Sp.....Spanish
Fin.....Finnish	mid. L.....{ Latin of the middle ages, or late Latin	Sw.....Swedish
Flem.....Flemish	Norm.....Norman	Swab.....Swabian
Fris.....Frisian	Norm. F.....Norman French	Syr.....Syriac
Gael.....Gaelic	N.Fris.....North Frisian	Teut.....Teutonic
Ger.....German	O.Dut.....old Dutch	Turk.....Turkish
Goth.....Gothic	OE.....old English	W.....Welsh
Gr.....Greek		Wall.....Walloon
Gris.....Grisons		

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**abbā**, the place of residence of religious persons secluded from the world, either male or female; **abbat**, n. **ab-būt**, the superior or chief person over an abbey or monastery; **ab-bōtshp**, n. the office of an abbot.—**SYN.** of 'abbey': convent; cloister; nunnery; monastery; priory.

**Abbasides**, n. **ab-bās-id-ēz** or **ab-bās-sid-ēz** [after *Abbas*, the paternal uncle of Mahomet; *-ides*, descendants of—from Gr. *idēs*, patronymic postfix], a line or dynasty of Arab caliphs, reigning from A.D. 749-1257, the most celebrated of whom was Haroun-al-Raschid, d. 802.

**abbess**, **abbey**, **abbot**—see under **abba**.

**abbreviate**, v. **ab-brē-vi-āt** [mid. L. *abbreviatus*, shortened—L. *ab*, from; *brevis*, short], to shorten; to reduce to a smaller size; to abridge: **abbrē-vi-ā-tīng**, imp.: **abbrē-vi-āt**, pp.: **abbreviated**, pp.: **abbreviation**, n. **ab-brē-vi-ā-shūn**, the act of shortening; a part of a word used for the whole: **abbrē-vi-āt**, n. one who abbreviates, n. **ab-brē-vi-āt-ēr**, i. shortening: **abbreviature**, n. **-v-āt-ūr**, n. abbreviation.—**SYN.** of 'abbreviate': to abridge; curtail; contract.

**A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z** [first three letters of the English alphabet], an alphabet; an elementary reading-book.

**Abdera**, n. **ab-dēr-ā**. **Abderite**, n. **ab-dēr-īt**, an inhabitant of *Abdera*, a town of ancient Thrace, whose inhabitants were noted for their stupidity; a stupid person: **Abder-īt-an**, a. **-t-an**, stupid; very foolish: n. a stupid person.

**abdicate**, v. **ab-dī-kāt** [L. *abdicatus*, rejected, renounced—from *ab*, *dico*, I proclaim or make known], to proclaim one's own surrender of a thing, or office; to give up a right; to formally renounce an office of dignity: **ab-dī-kā-tīng**, imp.: **ab-dī-kāt**, pp.: **abdication**, n. **ab-dī-kā-shūn**, the act of giving up; n. surrendering; a demission: **ab-dī-kāt**, n. **-kāt**, one who abdicates, n. **-kāt-ēr**, one who: **abdication**, a. **ab-dī-kā-tīng**, causing or implying abdication.—**SYN.** of 'abdicate': to abandon; renounce; resign; forsake; give up; vacate; quit; desert; demit.

**abditory**, n. **ab-dī-tēr-ī** [L. *abditorium*, a hiding-place—from *abdo*, I conceal], a hidden place; a concealed repository.

**abdomen**, n. **ab-dō-mēn** [L. *abdomen*, *abdominis*, the lower belly—from *abdo*, I conceal], the lower part of the belly, containing the stomach and other viscera; the hinder part of the body in arthropods: **abdominal**, n. **ab-dō-mī-nāl**, belonging to the lower belly; **abdominaus**, a. **ab-dō-mī-nūs**, having a large belly; **abdominales**, n. plu. **ab-dō-mī-nāl-ēz**, in zool., the soft-finned fishes which have their ventral fins placed on the midline, behind the pectorals.—**SYN.** of 'abdomen': belly; paunch; stomach.

**abduce**, v. **ab-dūs**, also **abduct**, v. **ab-dūkt** [mid. L. *abducere*, to elect from possession by force of law or by force; *abducere*, to lead or draw from; to separate; to take away secretly and forcibly: **abdu-ctīng**, imp.: **abduced**, pp. **ab-dūkt**: **abducting**, imp.: **abducted**, pp.: **abductar**, n. **-tār**, one who takes away secretly and forcibly; in anat., a muscle that draws a limb or a part outwards: **abduction**, n. **ab-dūkt-shūn**, a carrying away by fraud or open violence—generally applied to persons, as females or children; in med., a drawing away from.

**abducent**, a. **ab-dū-sēnt** [L. *abducens* or *abducent*, leading or drawing away—from *ab*, *dūco*, I lead], separating; drawing back: **abducenter**, n. plu. **ab-dū-sēnt-ēr**, in anat., the sixth pair of cranial nerves which supply those muscles by which the eyes are rotated outwards.

**abear**, v. **ab-bēr** [AS. *aberan*—from a, on; *beran*, to bear—see *bear* 1], in OE., to bear; to comport oneself: **abearing**, imp.: **abear**, pp. **ab-bārd**.

**abel**, ad. **ab-bēl** [AS.], on or in bed.

**Abel**, n. **ab-bēl** [Dut. *abel*; OF. *abel*; mid. L. *abeltus*, the poplar—from *albus*, white] the white poplar-tree: the *Populus alba*, Ord. *Salicaceae*.

**aberration**, n. **ab-ēr-rā-shūn** [F. *aberration*—from L. *aberrationem*, a transient escape from: L. *aberrans* or *aberrantem*, wandering from or away—from *ab*, *erro*, I wander], a wandering from the right way, as from truth; moral perversity; mental weakness; an apparent motion of the fixed stars: **aberrant**, a. **ab-ēr-rānt**, differing widely; differing from the customary structure or type: **aberrant**, a. wandering: **aberrance**, n. **ab-ēr-rāns**, also **aberrancy**, n. **ab-ēr-rān-sī**, a wandering from the right way: **aberration** of light, the deviation of rays of light from a true

focus, resulting in an indistinct or coloured image: **mental aberration**, a wandering or unsettled state of the mind resulting in incapacity for ordinary mental efforts: **spherical aberration**, in optics, the dispersion of the rays of light in passing through a lens.—**SYN.** of 'aberration': madness; insanity; mania; idiocy; alienation; derangement; lunacy; dementia.

**aberruncator**, n. **ab-ēr-rūn-ā-tēr**—an erroneous spelling of *averruncator*, which see.

**abet**, v. **ab-bēt** [OF. *abeter*, to bait the book—lit., to allure to one's own destruction—prob. from Icel. *beitu*, to cause to bite], to aid; to incite; to encourage, chiefly in a bad sense: **abet-tīng**, imp.: **abet-ted**, pp.: **abet-tar**, n. **-tār**, one who abets or encourages, usually in a bad sense: **abet-ment**, n. the act of abetting.—**SYN.** of 'abet': to encourage; incite; connive at; aid; assist; sustain; back up—of 'abettor': to accessories; an accomplice; n. backer-up.

**abeyance**, n. **ab-bā-āns** [OF. *abeyance*—from a, to, and *ber*, to gaze—from mid. L. *badere*, to gaze], state of being held back for a time; temporary suppression, as of an inheritance, or titles of honour and dignities.

**abhor**, v. **ab-hūr** [L. *abhorreo*, I shrink back from with horror—from *ab*, *horreo*, I shake or look terrible], to shrink back from with shuddering; to hate very much; to disdain; to detest: **abhar-tīng**, imp.: **abhorred**, pp. **ab-hōr-īt**: **abharrence**, n. **ab-hōr-rēns**, very great hatred: **abhar-er**, n. the person who abhors: **abharrent**, n. **ab-hōr-rēnt**, hating; detesting; odious; repugnant to: **abharrently**, ad. **-lī**—**SYN.** of 'abhor': to detest; abominate; loathe; hate; disdain; despise; shrink from.

**Abib**, n. **abīb** [Heb. *abib*, a green ear of corn; *ab*, swelling, protuberant], the month that barley was in the ear; the first month of the Jewish sacred, and the seventh of the civil year; also called *Nisan*.

**abide**, v. **ab-bīd** [AS. *abidan*; cf. Goth. *beidan*, to expect], to dwell or stay in a place; to remain with; to continue; to be firm in; to wait for with expectation; to attend or wait upon; to bear; to support; to tolerate; to pay the penalty: **abid-tīng**, imp.: **abode**, pt., pp. **ab-bīd**: n. a house: **abider**, n. **ab-bīd-ēr**, one who: **abid-tīng**, ad. **-lī**—**SYN.** of 'abide': to sojourn; dwell; live; reside; inhabit. *Note.*—to buy [for *abide*] it dear, in OE., to suffer loss.

**abietite**, n. **ab-ī-tīt-īt** [L. *abies*, the fir-tree], a saccharine substance, resembling mannite, obtained from the cones of the silver fir: **abietic**, a. **ab-ī-tīt-īt**, pert. to the fir-tree.

**abigail**, n. **ab-ī-gāl** [after *Abigail* of Carmel, who called herself the handmaid of David; received an additional significance from *Abigail Hill*, afterwards Mrs. Masham, a waiting-woman of Queen Anne], a waiting-maid; n. maid in attendance; a lady's maid.

**ability**, n. **ab-ī-līt-īt** [OF. *habilité*; L. *habilitas*, fitness or aptitude—from *habilis*, nile—see *able*], power to do a thing; power to do, whether with the body or mind—ns contrasted with *capacity*, power to receive; aptitude; skill; legal right to do—in this sense the opposite is *disability*: **abilities**, plu. **ab-ī-līt-īt-ēz**, mental endowments.—**SYN.** of 'ability': faculty; talent; capacity; capability; aptitude; dexterity; skill; address; cleverness; genius.

**abiogenesis**, n. **ab-ī-jēn-ē-sīs** [Gr. a, without; *biā*, life; *genesis*, origin, source], spontaneous generation; the opposite of sexual generation; the production of life or living beings under certain physical conditions without the intervention of antecedent living forms.

**abject**, a. **ab-jēkt** [L. *abjectus*, cast from, downcast—from *ab*, *jacere*, thrown or cast—from *jacere*, I throw], cast down; mean and servile; worthless and despicable: **ab-jēktly**, ad. **-lī**, in an abject manner; meanly and servilely: **abjection**, n. **ab-jēkt-shūn**, also **abjectness**, n., and **abject-ness**, n. a mean or low state; meanness of spirit; servility.

**abjure**, v. **ab-jūr** [F. *abjurer*—from L. *abjurare*, to deny on oath—from *ab*, *jūro*, I swear], to deny or renounce upon oath; to renounce with solemnity: **ab-jured**, pp. **ab-jōrd**: **abjur-tīng**, imp.: **abjurat**, n. **ab-jōr-rā-shūn**, renouncing upon oath: **abjur-ar**, n. **-rār**, one who denies upon oath: **abjuratory**, a. **-rā-tēr**, containing abjuration; oath of abjuration, an oath in which is asserted the sole right of the present royal family to the British crown, expressly disclaiming any rights or claims on the part of the Pope or Pretender—in 1838 one oath was substituted

for the three oaths of Abjuration, Allegiance, and Supremacy.—*SYN.* of 'abjure': to renounce; recant; retract; revoke; recall; repudiate.

**ablactation**, *n.* *ab-lak-tā-shūn* [*L. ablactationem*, the act of withdrawing from milk, weaning—from *ab, lacto*, I suckle—from *lac, milk*] the weaning of a child from the breast; a method of ingrafting, now called lurching.

**ablative**, *n.* *ab-lā-tiv* [*L. ablativus*, the ablative case—from *ab, latus*, carried], name of a case in Latin nouns, in which the ideas of carrying away or taking from are signified: **ablation**, *n.* *ab-lā-ti-shūn*, a taking away: **ablative absolute**, a Latin construction in which a noun and a participle are each put in the ablative case.

**ablant**, *n.* *ab-lānt* [*Gr. ab, off; laut*, sound], in *philol.*, the substitution of one root-word for another, as in the tense-change of a strong verb.

**ablaze**, *ad.* *ā-blāz* [*a, on; and blaze*], on fire; in a blaze.

**able**, *n.* *ā-bl* [*OF. habile, able*—from *L. habilis*, able, fit, adapted—from *habeo*, I have, I hold], fit by the possession of sufficient power; having sufficient power to do; qualified; skilful; fitted for; ably, *ad.* *ā-bl*, with ability: **ableness**, *n.* *ā-bl-nēs*, ability; capability: **able-bodied**, *ad.*, having a sound strong body; **able to work**, being a competent and skilful seaman.—*SYN.* of 'able': capable; capacious; qualified; skilful; fit.

**ablegate**, *n.* *ā-blē-gāt* [*L. ab, from; Eng. legate*], in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a special deputy from the Pope, esp. the bearer of the official insignia to a newly appointed cardinal.

**ablution**, *n.* *ā-blū-ti-shūn* [*L. ablutionem*, a cleansing—from *ab, luo*, I wash], a washing, cleansing, or purification by water; the water used in washing: **ablutant**, *n.* *ā-blū-tānt*, cleansing by liquids: *n.* an attendant or purifier.

**abnegate**, *v.* *ā-blē-gāt* [*L. abnegatus*, refused, denied—from *ab, nego*, I deny], to deny; to renounce: **abnegating**, *imp.*; **abnegated**, *pp.*: **abnegation**, *n.* *ā-shūn*, a denial; self-denial; **abnegator**, *n.* *ā-tēr*, one who denies or opposes anything.

**abnormal**, *n.* *ā-bl-nōr-māl*, also **abnormous**, *n.* *ā-nūls* [*mid. L. abnormis*, irregular—from *L. ab, from, away from; norma*, a rule], not according to rule; irregular: anything out of the usual or natural course; without rule or precedent: **abnormality**, *n.* *ā-bl-nōr-māl-tē*, or **abnormity, *n.* *ā-bl-nōr-māl-tē*, irregularity; deformity.—*SYN.* of 'abnormal': aberrant; eccentric; exceptional; erratic.**

**aboard**, *prep.* and *ad.* *ā-bōr-l* [*a, on; and board*: cf. *F. à bord*], on or in a ship or boat.

**abode**, *n.* *ā-bōd* [see *abde*], a habitation; a place of residence; stay or continuance; *pt.* and *pp.* of *abide*; in *OE.*, stop; delay.

**abode**, *v.* *ā-bōd* [*AS. bodian*—from *bode*, an omen], (a *OE.*), to foretell; to be an omen: **abod'ing**, *n.* *ā-bōd'ing*, presentment: **abodement**, *n.* *ā-bōd'mēt*, a secret anticipation of a future thing, good or bad; an omen.

**abolish**, *v.* *ā-blō-sh* [*F. abolissant*, abolishing—from *abolir*, to abolish: *L. abolevere*, to decay or wear away—from *L. aboleo*, to take away, to annul], to hinder a thing from growing or increasing; to put an end to; to make void; to annul; to destroy:

**abolishing**, *imp.*; **abolished**, *pp.* *ā-blō-sh*; **abolisher**, *n.* the person that puts an end to; **abolishable**, *n.* *ā-blō-sh-ā-bl*, that may be put an end to or destroyed: **abolishment**, *n.* *ā-blō-sh'mēt*, also **abolition**, *n.* *ā-blō-sh-i-ti-shūn*, the act of putting an end to or destroying; emancipation: **abolitionist**, *n.* *ā-blō-sh-i-ti-shūn-ist*, a person who favours the putting an end to anything, as slavery: **abolitionism**, *n.* *ā-blō-sh-i-ti-shūn-izm*, the tenets of the abolitionists.—*SYN.* of 'abolish': to abrogate; repeal; revoke; annul; cancel; set aside; nullify; annihilate.

**abomasus**, *n.* *ā-bō-mā-zūs*, also **aboma'sum**, *n.* *zūm* [*New L. abomasus*—from *ab, omāsum*, tripe], the fourth stomach of ruminating animals; the part of the paunch nearest the intestines.

**abominate**, *v.* *ā-bōm'ī-nāt* [*L. abominatus*, wished away, detested—from *ab, omēn*, a portent], to loathe as an ill-omened thing; to hate excessively; to detest: **abom'inating**, *imp.*; **abom'inated**, *pp.*: **abominable**, *n.* *ā-bōm'ī-nā-bl*, very hateful: **detestable**; **abom'inally**, *ad.* *ā-bl*, in an abominable manner: **abom'ineness**, *n.* *ā-bl-nēs*, state of being very hateful: **abomination**, *n.* *ā-bōm'ī-nā-shūn*, an object

of extreme hatred or detestation; evil doctrines or practices; that which causes pollution; shameful vice; the abomination of desolation, probably some notable profanation of the holy Temple at Jerusalem by the zealots before the final siege by the Romans (*Mat. xxiv. 15*).—*SYN.* of 'abominate': to abhor; detest; loathe; hate—of 'abominable': detestable; execrable—of 'abomination': loathing; detestation; aversion; odiousness; disgust.

**aborigines**, *n.* *ā-bō-rī-jē-nēs* [*L. Aborigines*, ancestors of the race, Latin, original inhabitants—from *ab, origo*, origin, a beginning; *origo*, I rise], the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; the original stock, flora or fauna, of a geographical area: **aboriginal**, *n.* *ā-bō-rī-jē-nāl*, first; primitive: *n.* an original inhabitant of a country: **aboriginally**, *ad.* *ā-bl*, after the manner of aborigines; in primeval times.

**abort**, *v.* *ā-bōrt* [*L. abortus*, pp. of *aborior*, I miscarry—from *ab, orior*, I rise], to bring forth before the time; to fall of development; to be checked, as a fever: **aborting**, *imp.*; **aborted**, *pp.* *ā-bōrt'ēd*, brought forth before its time; imperfect from birth: **abortion**, *n.* *ā-bōrt'i-ti-shūn*, an untimely birth; **abortion, *n.* *ā-bōrt'i-shūn*, anything that has not come to maturity; an untimely birth; failure; a coming to nought: **abortive**, *a.* *ā-bl*, that has not come to maturity; immature; premature; empty: **abortionally**, *ad.* *ā-bl*, as a thing born before its time; prematurely: **abortionists**, *n.* the condition or state of being abortive.**

**abound**, *v.* *ā-bōūd* [*F. abonder*, to abound: *L. abundo*, I overflow—from *ab, unda*, a wave], to have or possess in great quantity; to be present in great quantity: **abounding**, *imp.*; **abounded**, *pp.*: **abundance**, *n.* *ā-bōūd'āns*, great store; overflowing quantity: **abundant**, *a.* *ā-bl*, plentiful; fully sufficient: **abundantly**, *ad.* *ā-bl*, in great quantity; liberally in supply.—*SYN.* of 'abundant': copious; teeming; ample; plentiful; plentifulness; exuberant; overflowing; rich—of 'abundance': plenty or plentifulness; copiousness; exuberance; overflow; riches; wealth; affluence.

**about**, *prep.* *ā-bōūt* [*AS. abutan*—from *an*, on; *butan*, outside; from *be, by; utan*, outside; *ut*, out], encircling; near to; concerning: *ad.* *ā-bl*, nearly; here and there; round as the longest way; engaged or employed in: **about** or **abont** to, upon the point; within a very small distance: to **bring about**, to bring to the state desired; to come about, to happen or take place as expected; to go about, to prepare to do a thing; to endeavour; to pat about, to turn in ship at sea.

**above**, *ad.* *ā-bōv* [*AS. abufan*—from *a, on; be, by; usn*, high], on the high side; overhead; in a higher position: *prep.* higher in place, rank, power, or excellence; in excess: **above-board**, openly: **above all**, in preference to all other things: **above cited** or **above mentioned**, taken notice of in the preceding part of a book: **above-ground**, alive; not buried.

**Abracadabra**, *n.* *ā-brā-kā-dā-brā*, a formless word anciently used in incantations, or as a charm—hence, a word without meaning; jargon.

**abrade**, *v.* *ā-brād* [*L. abrado*, I rub or scrape off—from *ab, rado*, I scrape], to rub or scrape off; to waste or wear off by friction: **abrad'ing**, *imp.*; **abraded**, *pp.*: **abrasion**, *n.* *ā-brā-shūn*, the operation of wearing away by rubbing or friction; a superficial injury from friction; the matter worn off.

**Abraham**, *n.* *ā-brā-hām* [*Heb. Abraham*, of Abraham or his age; **Abraham's bosom**, the condition of repose of the blessed at death, named in reference to the ancient custom at meals of the dearest friend leaning his head on one's bosom, as St John on the bosom of Christ.

**abrancheata**, *n.* *plu. ā-brāng'hā-ā-bl* [*Gr. a*, without; *branchia*, the gills of a fish], applied to animals which are destitute of gills, or organs adapted for breathing air dissolved in water, as the leech, earthworm, &c.: **abran'ebate**, *a.* *ā-bl*, destitute of gills or branchiae.

**abreast**, *ad.* *ā-brēst* [*a, on, and breast*], side by side; keeping equally forward; opposite to; over against.

**abrenounce**, *v.* *ā-brē-nōūns* [*mid. L. abrenuntio*, I renounce absolutely: *L. ab, from; Eng. renounce*], in *OE.*, to renounce wholly; to reject absolutely: **abrenunciation**, *n.* *ā-brē-nūn-shūn*, the act of renouncing absolutely.

**abreption**, *n.* *ab-rép'shūn* [L. *abreptus*, seized and carried off—from *ab*, *rapio*, I seize], a carrying away.  
**abridge**, *v.* *ab-brīj'* [OF. *abregier*; from mld. L. *abbreriare*—from *ab*, *brevis*, I shorten—from *brevis*, short], to shorten by using fewer words; to make anything shorter or less; to epitomise: *abridg-ing*, *imp.*: *abridged*, *pp.* *ab-brījd'*: *abridger*, *n.* one who abridges or makes less: *abridgment*, *n.* *ab-brīj'mēt*, a thing made less in size or extent; the substance of a larger work in a shorter form; an epitome: in *OE.*, to abridge from or of, to cut off from; to deprive of.—*SYN.* of 'abridge': to abbreviate; curtail; contract—of 'abridgment': compendium; epitome; digest; summary; abstract; draught; synopsis; précis.

**abroad**, *ad.* *ā-brād'* [*a*, on, and *broad*], spread far and wide; at large; in the open air; beyond the limits of a place, as a house; to a foreign country; widely.

**abrogate**, *v.* *ā-brō-gāt* [L. *abrogatus*, annulled, repealed—from *ab*, *rogo*, I ask.—*ILL.*, to ask permission to do away with; to repeal; to abolish; to make void: *abrogat-ing*, *imp.*: *abrogat-ed*, *pp.*: *abrogation*, *n.* *ā-brō-gā-shūn*, the repeal of a law by authority: *abrogable*, *a.* *ā-brō-gā-bl*, that may or can be repealed.—*SYN.* of 'abrogate': to annul; repeal; abolish; make void; set aside; revoke; cancel; recall.

**abroad**, *ad.* *ā-brād'* [*a*, on, and *broad*], in *OE.*, in the act of brooding.

**abrook**, *v.* *ā-brōok'* [*a*, on, and *brook*—see *brook* 3], in *OE.*, to hear; to brook; to put up with.

**abrupt**, *a.* *ā-brūpt'* [L. *abruptus*, broken off—from *ab*, *rūptus*, broken—from *rumpo*, I break], broken off; broken; steep; unconnected; sudden; unceremonious in words or acts; in *bot.*, looking as if a part were cut off: *n.* in *OE.*, broken steep ground; abruptly, *ad.* *ā*, with undue haste; hastily; ruggedly: *abruption*, *n.* *ā-brūpt'shūn*, a sudden and violent breaking off: *abruptness*, *n.* steepness; suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.—*SYN.* of 'abrupt': rugged; rough; broken; hasty; sudden; unexpected; disconnected; blunt; unceremonious.

**abscess**, *n.* *āb'sēs* [L. *abscessus*, gone away, departed—from *abs*, from; *cēdo*, I go], a gathering of humours into one mass in some part of the body; no accumulation of pus in a cavity.

**abscond**, *v.* *āb-scond'* [L. *abscondo*, I tear apart—from *ab*, *scindo*, I cut], to cut off; to sever: *abscond-ing*, *imp.*: *abscond-ed*, *pp.*

**abscess**, *n.* *āb'sēs*, or *abscessa*, *n.* *āb-sēs-ed*—*plu.* *abscess'es*, *-sēs*, or *abscess'es*, *-sēs* [L. *abscessus*, torn or cut off—from *ab*, *scindo*, I cut], a part cut off; a part of the diameter, or a segment of a conic section; the segment of a diameter included between its extremity and its intersection with an ordinate: *abscession*, *n.* *āb-sēs-shūn*, *n.* a cutting off; sudden termination.

**abscond**, *v.* *āb-scond'* [L. *abscondere*, to put out of sight—from *abs*, *condo*, I hide], to conceal or hide oneself; to run away; to withdraw oneself in a private manner; to hide oneself, generally to elude the penalties of the law: *abscond-ing*, *imp.*: *n.* concealment; flight: *abscond-ed*, *pp.*: *abscond'er*, *n.* one who runs away for concealment.

**absent**, *v.* *āb-sēnt'* [F. *absent*—from *L.* *absens* or *absentem*, being absent or distant—from *abs*, *ens*, being], to go away from; to keep away; to withdraw or retire from: *absent*, *a.* *āb-sēnt*, not present; inattentive; at a distance: *absently*, *adv.* in an absent manner; inattentively: *absent-ing*, *imp.*: *absent-ed*, *pp.*: *absent'er*, *n.* one who takes himself away: *absentee*, *n.* *āb-sēn-tē*, one who goes away from; one absent from duty without leave: *absentee'ism*, *n.* *-izm*, the practice of residing or stopping away from one's office or estate: *absence*, *n.* *āb-sēs-sis* [F. *absence*; L. *absentia*], the being away, or at a distance; want; in *law*, want of appearance; inattention of mind: *absence of mind*, the condition of one whose thoughts more or less habitually wander from present scenes or topics, often resulting in ludicrous or painful mistakes.—*SYN.* of 'absent in mind': abstracted; distracted; absorbed; engrossed; diverted.

**absinthian**, *a.* *āb-sīn'th-ān* [L. *absinthium*; Gr. *apsinthion*, wormwood], of or like wormwood: *absinthiated*, *a.* *āb-sīn'tēd*, impregnated with wormwood: *absinthe*, *n.* *āb-sīn'th* [F.], a well-known French liquor; an alcoholic liquor impregnated with the qualities of *absinthium* or wormwood: *absinthic*, *a.* *āb-sīn'th*, pert. to *absinthium*, or to an acid obtained from it: *absinthine*, *n.* *-thīn*, the bitter principle found in *absinthium*.

**absolute**, *a.* *āb'sō-lūt* [L. *absolutus*, unfettered, unconditional—from *ab*, *solutus*, loosened or set free—from *solvere*, I loose], loosened or set free from control; without control; independent of any person or thing; despotic; positive; peremptory: *the absolute*, in *mental philosophy*, opposed to *the conditioned*; that which, complete in itself, stands in need of no relation to anything else: *absolutely*, *ad.* *āb'sō-lūt-lī*, without restriction or limitation; peremptorily: *absolutism*, *n.* *āb'sō-lūt-izm*, state or principle of despotism: *absolutist*, *n.* one who advocates absolutism; *absoluteness*, *n.* the state of being free from dependence or limits.—*SYN.* of 'absolute': despotic; arbitrary; tyrannical; positive; peremptory; certain; unconditional.

**absolution**, *n.* *āb'sō-lū'shūn* [F. *absolution*—from *L.* *absolutiōnem*, perfection, completion—from *solutus*, loosened or set free—see *absolute*], a sentence of acquittal; a declaration of innocence; a remission of sin pronounced by the priest over the penitent who confesses: *absolatory*, *a.* *āb-sō-lū-tēr-ī*, that absolves—see *absolve*.

**absolve**, *v.* *āb-sōlv'* [L. *absolvere*, to loose from some thing—from *ab*, *solvere*, I loose, I set free], to loose or set free from control; to release from some burden or penalty; to acquit; in *OE.*, to finish; to complete; *absolving*, *imp.*: *absolved*, *pp.* *āb-sōlv-ed*: *absolver*, *n.* one who; *absolvatory*, *a.* *āb-sōlv-tēr-ī*, that contains absolution, pardon, or release.—*SYN.* of 'absolve': to acquit; exonerate; clear; exculpate; shrive.

**absorant**, *a.* *āb'sō-ndāt* [L. *absorans* or *absorantem*, discordant, harsh—from *ab*, *sonus*, sound; *sono*, I sound], sounding discordantly; deviating from the true sound, tone, or harmony; absurd.

**absorb**, *v.* *āb-sōrb'* [L. *absorbere*, to swallow up—from *ab*, *sorbeo*, I drink up or suck in], to drink in, as a sponge; to swallow or suck up; wholly to engage; to engross; to be absorbed: *absorbing*, *imp.*: *absorbed*, *pp.* *āb-sōrb-ed*: *absorbent*, *a.* *āb-sōrb-ēnt*, drinking in or sucking up; imbibing; *n.* that which sucks up or imbibes, or a vessel which imbibes or takes up: *absorbents*, *n.* *plu.* substances, such as magnesia and chalk, which remove acidity in the stomach: *absorbable*, *a.* *āb-sōrb-ā-bl*, what may be sucked up: *absorbability*, *n.* *āb-sōrb-ā-bl-ī-tē*, the capacity for being absorbable: *absorptive*, *a.* *āb-sōrp-tiv* [L. *absorptivus*, sucked up], having the power to suck up: *absorption*, *n.* *āb-sōrp-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of drinking in or sucking up; the act or process of taking up digested and assimilated matter by absorbents: *absorbing ground*, in *paint*, the ground which has been prepared for a picture in oil-colours, and which, at sucking in the oils, imparts a strength and brilliancy to the colours.—*SYN.* of 'absorb': to swallow up; engulf; engross; imbibe.

**abstain**, *v.* *āb-s'tān'* [L. *abstinere*, to hold or keep away from—from *abs*, *teneo*, I hold], to hold or keep away from, as from an object of desire; to keep or refrain from; to forbear: *abstain-ing*, *imp.*: *abstained*, *pp.* *āb-s'tān-ed*: *abstainer*, *n.* one who keeps from, esp. one who abstains from intoxicating drink; a teetotaler: *abstention*, *n.* *āb-s'tēn-shūn* [F. *abstention*; L. *abs*, *tentus*, held], the act of holding off or abstaining: *abstinence*, *n.* *āb-s'tīn-ēns*, the practice of keeping from, esp. from certain kinds of food or drink; *abstinent*, *a.* *āb-s'tīn-ēnt* [F. *abstinent*; L. *abstinens*], refraining from, esp. in the use of food or drink; temperate: *abstinently*, *ad.* *āb-s'tīn-ēnt-lī*—*SYN.* of 'abstain': to forbear; refrain; give up; relinquish; withhold—of 'abstinent': sober; abstemious; temperate; moderate.

**abstemious**, *a.* *āb-s'tēm-i-ūs* [L. *abstemius*, temperate or sober—from *abs*, *tēmio*, an intoxicating liquor, as wine—*ILL.*, not being wet or moistened with wine], sparing in the use of food or strong drinks; temperate; holding back from excess or too much pleasure: *abstemiously*, *ad.* *āb-s'tēm-i-ūs-lī*: *abstemiousness*, *n.* being sparing in the use of food or strong drink.

**abstention**, *abstinence*, *abstinent*, &c.—see under *abstain*.

**abstergent**, *a.* *āb-s'tēr-jēnt* [F. *abstergent*—from *L.* *abstergens*, wiping dry—from *abs*, *tergo*, I rub off], having a cleansing property—this fuller's earth is an abstergent: *abstersive*, *a.* *āb-s'tēr-siv* [F. *abstersif*, useful to clean; mld. L. *absterstrus*], cleansing.

**abstract**, *a.* *āb-s'trakt'* [L. *abstractus*, drawn or dragged away from—from *abs*, *tractus*, drawn—from



*traho*, I draw], apart or separate from something else; existing in the mind only, as opposed to concrete; difficult; abstruse: *n.* a summary or epitome; an abridgment: *v.* *ab-strahere* [F.—L.], to mentally separate only one part or quality of an object; to epitomize; to purloin: *abstrac'ting*, *imp.* *abstrac'ted*, *pp.* separated; absent in mind: *abstrac'tedly*, *ad.* *abstrac'tedness*, *n.* state of being separated from a real existence: *abstrac'ter*, *n.* one who abstracts; *n.* *abstrac'tion* [F.—L.], the act of the mind when considering some part or property of a body by itself, as *hardness*; absence of mind; deep thought; purloining: *abstrac'tness*, *n.* being in a separate state; not being connected with any object: *abstrac'tive*, *a.* *abstrac'tively*, *ad.* *abstrac'tion*, taken as an abstraction: *abstrac'tly*, *ad.* *abstrac'tly*, in an abstract manner: *abstrac't name*, a name standing for an attribute, or a quality of a thing—as opposed to *concrete name*, a name which stands for a thing: *abstrac't idea*, an idea separated from other accompanying ideas: *abstrac't numbers*, numbers used without application to things, 2, 3, 6: *concrete numbers* are such as 2 lbs., 3 oz., 6 doz.—*SYN.* of 'abstract *v.*': to separate; draw off; distinguish—of 'abstract *n.*': epitome; abridgment; compendium; synopsis.

*abstric'ted*, *a.* *ab-stric'ted* [L. *ab, strictus*, drawn tight], unbound.

*abstringe*, *v.* *ab-string* [L. *abstringere*—from *ab, stringo*, I bind or tie tight] to bind; *abstrin'ging*, *imp.* *abstring'd*, *pp.* *ab-strinjd*.

*abstruse*, *a.* *abstrus* [L. *abstrusus*, thrust away from one, hidden—*from ab, trudo*, I thrust], thrust away from one's sight; concealed; difficult to be understood; obscure: in meaning: *abstrusely*, *ad.* *abstrusely*, *ad.* *abstrusely*, in an abstruse or hidden manner: *abstruseness*, *n.* *abstruseness*, darkness in meaning; obscurity.—*SYN.* of 'abstruse': recondite; obscure; curious.

*absurd*, *a.* *absurd* [L. *absurdus*, irrational—*from ab, surdo*, deaf, that will not hear], not agreeable to the ears, or not fit to be heard; not agreeable to reason or common-sense; what is plainly opposite to the truth; contemptibly foolish: *absurdly*, *ad.* *absurdly*, *ad.* *absurdly*, what is absurd; that which is not in accordance with reason or common-sense; also *absurdness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'absurd': foolish; irrational; preposterous; incongruous; inconsistent; ridiculous; nonsensical.

*abuna*, *n.* *ab-ūna* [Ar. *Abūna*, our father], the head of the Christian Church in Abyssinia.

*abundance*, *abundant*, *ac.*—see under *abound*.

*abuse*, *v.* *ab-ūse* [OF. *abuser*, to misuse, to deceive—*from L. abusus*, *pp.* of *abuter*, I abuse; *from ab, from; utor*, I use] to use improperly; to treat wrongly or ill; to misuse anything; to violate; to revile; in OE., to deceive; to impose on: *n.* *ab-ūse*, ill use of anything; rude reproach; misapplication: *abusing*, *imp.* *abused*, *pp.* *ab-used*; *abuser*, *n.* *ab-ūser*, one who abuses; *abusive*, *a.* full of abuse: *abusive*, *a.* *ab-ūser*, employing bad language; treating ill; reviling; containing abuse: *abusively*, *ad.* *ab-ūser*, in the manner of abuse; by an improper or wrong use: *abusiveness*, *n.* the quality of being abusive; rudeness or foulness of language.—*SYN.* of 'abuse *v.*': to misuse; revile; vilify; reproach; deceive; injure; maltreat—of 'abuse *n.*': invective; reproach; insult; scurrility; opprobrium; continuity—of 'abusive': scurrilous; offensive; reviling; opprobrious; insulting; insolent; injurious.

*abut*, *v.* *ab-ūt* [OF. *abouter*, to meet at the end, and *abuter*, to join end to end], to border upon, particularly at the end; to touch; to be contiguous: *abutting*, *imp.* *abutted*, *pp.* *abutted*; *abuttingly*, *ad.* *abuttedly*, *ad.* *abuttedly*, in the manner of abutting or bordering: *abutment*, *n.* *ab-ūtment*, that which borders upon; what supports the end of a bridge: *abut'ter*, *n.* that which abuts.

*abutilon*, *n.* *ab-ūt-il-on* [mid. L.—*from Ar. abut-il-on*], a genus of malvaceæ, or the mallow family, annual or shrubby plants, some favourite garden plants, have heart-shaped leaves, and axillary pendulous flowers.

*aby*, *abny*, or *able*, *v.* *ab-bi* [AS. *abyrgan*, to redeem, to pay the purchase money—*from a, intend*; *byrgan*, to buy], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to pay the

penalty, to suffer the consequences of anything: *abny'ing*, *imp.* *abny'ing*, paying the penalty.

*Abyss*, *n.* *ab-ūs* [Gr. *abyssos*, without a bottom—*from a, without; busses*, a bottom], that which is bottomless; a very deep place; a deep mass of waters; a gulf; *abyssal*, *a.* *ab-ūs-al*, pert. to the greatest depths; deep as an abyss; unending: *abyssa*, *n.* *ab-ūs-a* [OF. *abysme*; Sp. *abismo*—*from mid. L. abyssinus*, the deepest depth], an abyss.

*Abyssinian*, *a.* *ab-ūs-in-i-an*, or pert. to *Abyssinia*: *Abyssinian gold*, an alloy of copper and zinc, finely plated with gold.

*ac*, *ak*, a Latin prefix, a form of *ad*, meaning to, the forms of *ad*, meaning to, are *a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at*, so varied for the sake of euphony, according to the commencing letter of the part of the word of which it forms the prefix.

*acacia*, *n.* *ak-ā-si-ā* [L. *acacia*, Gr. *akakia*, a thorn], a genus of several species of trees which produce gum-arabic: the three chief species are *L. acacia arabica*, *A. vera*, the Egyptian thorn, and *A. gummifera*: *Orl. Leguminosæ*.

*Acacian*, *n.* *ak-ā-si-ā-n*, a member of a sect or school of moderate Arians of the fourth century, so called from their leader, *Acacius*, bishop of Caesarea.

*Academy*, *n.* *ak-ā-dē-mi* [F. *academie*—*from L. Acadēmia*; Gr. *Akadēmia*, at Athens, name of a garden or school where Plato taught in ancient times], a public or private school; a society of learned men: *academic* or *academical*, *a.* *ak-ā-dē-m'ik* or *ak-ā-dē-m'ik-al*, pert. to a college or university: *academically*, *ad.* *ak-ā-dē-m'ik-al*; *academician*, *n.* *ak-ā-dē-m'ik-i-an*, or *academician*, *n.* a member of a university or learned society; also *academist*, *n.*

*Acadian*, *a.* *ak-ā-dē-m'ik*, [F. *Acadie*], pert. to Acadia or Nova Scotia.

*acalepha*, *n.* *ak-ā-lē-fē* [Gr. *akalephē*, a nettle], a name applied to the soft gelatinous eulentaria known as *medusa*, sea-nettles, jelly-fish, &c., from their possession of nettle cells or thread-cells, and consequent stinging powers.

*acanthocephala*, *n.* *ak-an-thō-sē-fal-ā* [Gr. *akanthos*, a thorn; *kephalē*, the head], a class of parasite worms, in which the head is armed with spines.

*acanthodes*, *n.* *ak-an-thō-dēz* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine], a genus of fossil ganoid fishes having thorn-like fin-spines—the type of the family *acanthodidae*, *ak-an-thō-dē-dē*.

*acanthometrina*, *n.* *ak-an-thō-mē-trin-d* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine; *metra*, a womb], a family of protozoa, characterised by having radiating siliceous spines; a sub-order of *Kallidarians*.

*acanthophoenix*, *n.* *ak-an-thō-fē-niks* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine; *phoenix*, a fabulous Egyptian bird], a genus of elegant palms, one species bristling with black spines.

*acanthopterygian*, *a.* *ak-an-thō-ptē-r'ij-an* [Gr. *akanthos*, a spine; *pterygion*, a winglet or fin], a term applied to fishes having the back or dorsal fin composed of spiny rays, as the perch, gurnard, &c.: *acanthopterygii*, *pl.* *ak-an-thō-ptē-r'ij-i*, the group of bony fishes so named.

*acanthus*, *n.* *ak-an-thūs* [L. *acanthus*; Gr. *akanthos*, the acanthus, the herb bear's-breech], a genus of herbaceous, prickly plants, *Orl. Acanthaceæ*: *In arch.*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, or rather the *Acanthus mollis*, whose sinuated lobes are said to have given rise to the capital of the Corinthian pillar: *acanthaceous*, *a.* *ak-an-thō-si-ūs*, also *acanthaceous*, *a.* *ak-an-thō-si-ūs*, armed with prickles: *acanthine*, *a.* *ak-an-thin*, pert. to or like the acanthus.

*acarida*, *n.* *ak-ār-idē*, or *acarides*, *n.* *ak-ār-idēz* [Gr. *akari*, a mite], a term applied to such insects as the mite, the tick, the water-mite, &c.: *acarous*, *a.* *ak-ār-ūs*, or *acaral*, *n.* *ak-ār-ūs*, a numerous genus of insects of the acarida: *Acarina*, *n.* *ak-ār-in*, a division of the Arachnida, of which the cheese-mite is the type.

*acatalectic*, *a.* *ak-āt-ē-tek-tik* [Gr. *acatalektos*, not defective at the end—*from a, not; kataleko*, I cease], not halting short; without defect; *n.* in *poetry*, a verse having the complete number of syllables.

*acater*, *n.* *ak-āt-ēr*, or *achator*, *n.* *ak-āt-ēr* [OF. *acator*, *achator*; mid. L. *acaculārem*—see *cater* and *cates*], in *OE.*, a purveyor: *acates*, *n.* *pl.* *ak-āt-ēr*, provisions; dainties.

*acaulous*, *a.* *ak-āt-ūs*, also *acauline*, *a.* *ak-āt-ūs-in* [Gr. *a, without; kaulos*, a stalk], in *bot.*, applied to a

abreption, *n.* *ab-rēp-shūn* [*L. abreptus*, seized and carried off—from *ab, raptus*, I seize], a carrying away.  
 abridge, *v.* *ab-brij* [*OE. abriġter*; from mid. *L. abbreviare*—from *L. ab, brevio*, I shorten—from *brevis*, short], to shorten by using fewer words; to make anything shorter or less; to epitomize: *abridging*, *imp.*: *abridged*, *pp.* *ab-briġt*: *abridger*, *n.* one who abridges or makes less: *abridgment*, *n.* *ab-briġt-mēt*, a thing made less in size or extent; the substance of a larger work in a shorter form; an epitome: in *OE.*, to abridge from or of, to cut off from; to deprive of.—*SYN.* of 'abridge': to abbreviate; curtail; contract—of 'abridgment': compendium; epitome; digest; summary; abstract; draught; synopsis; précis.

abroad, *ad.* *ab-brād'* [*a*, on, and *broad*], spread far and wide; at large; in the open air; beyond the limits of a place, as a house; to a foreign country; widely.

abrogate, *v.* *ab-rōgāt* [*L. abrogatus*, annulled, repealed—from *nb, rogo*, I ask—*ill.*, to ask permission to do away with], to repeal; to abolish; to make void: *abrogating*, *imp.*: *abrogated*, *pp.*: *abrogation*, *n.* *ab-rōgā-shūn*, the repeal of a law by authority: *abrogable*, *a.* *ab-rōgā-bl*, that may or can be repealed.—*SYN.* of 'abrogate': to annul; repeal; abolish; make void; set aside; revoke; cancel; recall.

abrood, *ad.* *ab-brūd'* [*n*, on, and *brood*], in *OE.*, in the net of brooding.

abrook, *v.* *ab-brōok'* [*n*, on, and *brook*—see *brook* 3], in *OE.*, to bear; to brook; to put up with.

abrupt, *a.* *ab-rūpt'* [*L. abruptus*, broken off—from *ab, ruptus*, broken—from *rumpo*, I break], broken off; broken; steep; unconnected; sudden; unceremonious in words or acts; in *bol.*, looking as if a part were cut off: *n.* in *OE.*, broken steep ground: *abruptly*, *ad.* *ill.*, with undue haste; hastily; ruggedly: *abruption*, *n.* *ab-rūp-shūn*, a sudden and violent breaking off; *abruptness*, *n.* steepness; suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.—*SYN.* of 'abrupt': rugged; rough; broken; basty; sudden; unexpected; disconnected; blunt; unceremonious.

absciss, *n.* *ab-sēs* [*L. abscissus*, gone away, departed—from *abs*, from; *cēdo*, I go], a gathering of humours into one mass in some part of the body; an accumulation of pus in a cavity.

abscond, *v.* *ab-sind'* [*L. abscondo*, I tear apart—from *ab, scindo*, I cut], to cut off; to sever: *absconding*, *imp.*: *absconded*, *pp.*

abscissa, *n.* *ab-sis*, or *abscissa*, *n.* *ab-sis-sa*—*pln.* *abscis'ses*, *-ses*, or *abscis'ses*, *-sē* [*L. abscissus*, torn or cut off—from *ab, scindo*, I cut], a part cut off; a part of the diameter, or a segment of a conic section; the segment of a diameter included between its extremity and its intersection with an ordinate: *abscission*, *n.* *ab-sch-shūn*, a cutting off; sudden termination.

abscond, *v.* *ab-schōnd'* [*L. abscondere*, to put out of sight—from *abs, condo*, I hide], to conceal or hide oneself; to run away; to withdraw oneself in a private manner; to hide oneself, generally to elude the penalties of the law: *absconding*, *imp.*: *n.* concealment; slight: *absconded*, *pp.*: *absconder*, *n.* one who runs away for concealment.

absent, *v.* *ab-sint'* [*F. absent*—from *L. absens* or *absentem*, being absent or distant—from *abs, ens*, being], to go away from; to keep away; to withdraw or retire from: *absent*, *a.* *ab-sint*, not present; inattentive; at a distance: *absently*, *adv.* In an absent manner; inattentively: *absenting*, *imp.*: *absented*, *pp.*: *absenter*, *n.* one who takes himself away: *absentee*, *n.* *ab-sēn-tē*, one who goes away from; one absent from duty without leave: *absenteeism*, *n.* *-izm*, the practice of residing or stopping away from one's office or estate: *absence*, *n.* *ab-sēs* [*F. absence*; *L. absentia*], the being away, or not at distance; want; in law, want of appearance; inattention of mind: *absence of mind*, the condition of one whose thoughts more or less habitually wander from present scenes or topics, often resulting in ludicrous or painful mistakes.—*SYN.* of 'absent in mind': abstracted; distracted; absorbed; engrossed; diverted.

absinthian, *a.* *ab-sin-thi-an* [*L. absinthium*; *Gr.* *apsinthion*, wormwood], of or like wormwood: *absinthiated*, *n.* *thi-at-ed*, impregnated with wormwood: *absinthie*, *n.* *ab-sin-thi* [*F.*], a well-known French liqueur; an alcoholic liquor impregnated with the qualities of *absinthium* or wormwood: *absinthia*, *a.* *thik*, pert, to absinthium, or to an acid obtained from it: *absinthine*, *n.* *thitu*, the bitter principle found in absinthium.

absolute, *a.* *ab-sō-lūt* [*L. absolutus*, unfettered, unconditional—from *ab, solutus*, loosened or set free—from *solvo*, I loose], loosened or set free from control; without control; independent of any person or thing; despotic; positive; peremptory: *the absolute*, in mental philosophy, opposed to the *unconditioned*; that which, complete in itself, stands in need of no relation to anything else: *absolutely*, *ad.* *ab-sō-lūt-ly*, without restriction or limitation; peremptorily: *absolutism*, *n.* *ab-sō-lūt-izm*, state or principle of despotism; *absolutist*, *n.* one who advocates absolutism; *absoluteness*, *n.* the state of being free from dependence or limits.—*SYN.* of 'absolute': despotic; arbitrary; tyrannical; positive; peremptory; certain; unconditional.

absolution, *n.* *ab-sō-lū-shūn* [*F. absolution*—from *L. absolutio*, perfection, completion—from *solutus*, loosened or set free—see *absolute*], a sentence of acquittal; a declaration of innocence; a remission of sin pronounced by the priest over the penitent who confesses: *absolatory*, *a.* *ab-sō-lū-tēr-i*, that absolves—see *absolve*.

absolve, *v.* *ab-sōlv'* [*L. absolvo*, to loose from some thing—from *ab, solvo*, I loose, I set free], to loose or set free from control; to release from some burden or penalty; to acquit; in *OE.*, to finish; to complete; *absolving*, *imp.*: *absolved*, *pp.* *ab-sōlv'd*: *absolver*, *n.* one who absolves: *absolatory*, *n.* *ab-sō-lū-tēr-i*, that contains absolution, pardon, or release.—*SYN.* of 'absolve': to acquit; exonerate; clear; exculpate; shrive.

absorant, *a.* *ab-sō-nāt* [*L. absorbens* or *absorbenstem*, discordant, harsh—from *nb, sonus*, sound; *sono*, I sound], sounding discordantly; deviating from the true sound, tone, or harmony; absurd.

absorb, *v.* *ab-sōrb'* [*L. absorbere*, to swallow up—from *ab, sorbeo*, I drink up or suck in], to drink in, as a sponge; to swallow or suck up; wholly to engage; to engross; to be absorbed: *absorbing*, *imp.*: *absorbed*, *pp.* *ab-sōrb'd*: *absorbent*, *a.* *ab-sōrb-ēnt*, drinking in or sucking up; imbibing: *n.* that which sucks up or imbibes, or a vessel which imbibes or takes up: *absorbents*, *n.* *pln.* substances, such as magnesia and chalk, which remove acidity in the stomach: *absorbable*, *a.* *ab-sōrb-ā-bl*, what may be sucked up: *absorbability*, *n.* *ab-sōrb-ā-bil-ty*, the capacity for being absorbable: *absorptive*, *a.* *ab-sōrb-īv* [*L. absorptus*, sucked up], having the power to suck up: *absorption*, *n.* *ab-sōrb-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of drinking in or sucking up; the act or process of taking up digested and assimilated matter by absorbents: *absorbing ground*, in *paint*, the ground which has been prepared for a picture in oil-colours, and which, at sucking in the oils, imparts a strength and brilliancy to the colours.—*SYN.* of 'absorb': to swallow up; engulf; engross; imbibe.

abstain, *v.* *ab-stāin'* [*L. abstinere*, to hold or keep away from—from *abs, teneo*, I hold], to hold or keep away from, as from an object of desire; to keep or refrain from; to forbear: *abstaining*, *imp.*: *abstained*, *pp.* *ab-stān'd*: *abstainer*, *n.* one who keeps from, esp. one who abstains from intoxicating drink; *n.* teetotaler: *abstention*, *n.* *ab-stēn-shūn* [*F. abstention*; *L. abs, tentus*, held], the act of holding off or abstaining: *abstinence*, *n.* *ab-stin-ēns*, the practice of keeping from, esp. from certain kinds of food or drink; *abstinent*, *a.* *-nt* [*F. abstinent*; *L. abstinentes*], refraining from, esp. in the use of food or drink; temperate: *abstintently*, *ad.* *ill.*—*SYN.* of 'abstain': to forbear; refrain; give up; relinquish; withhold—of 'abstinent': sober; abstemious; temperate; moderate.

abstemious, *a.* *ab-stē-mi-ūš* [*L. abstemius*, temperate or sober—from *abs, tēmum*, an intoxicating liquor, as wine—*lit.*, not being wet or moistened with wine], sparing in the use of food or strong drinks; temperate; holding back from excess or too much pleasure: *abstemiously*, *ad.* *ill.*: *abstemiousness*, *n.* being sparing in the use of food or strong drink.

abstention, abstinence, abstinent, &c.—see under *abstain*.

abstergent, *n.* *ab-stēr-jēnt* [*F. abstergent*—from *L. abstergens*, wiping dry—from *abs, tergeo*, I rub off], having a cleansing property—thus fuller's earth is an abstergent: *abstersivo*, *a.* *ab-stēr-siv* [*F. abstersif*, useful to clean; mid. *L. abstersivus*], cleansing.

abstract, *a.* *ab-strakt* [*L. abstractus*, drawn or dragged away from—from *abs, tractus*, drawn—from

*traho*, I draw] apart or separate from something else; existing in the mind only, as opposed to concrete; difficult; abstract: *n.* a summary or epitome; an abridgment; *v.* *ab-strākt*, to separate; to mentally separate only one part or quality of an object; to epitomize; to purify: *abstracting*, *imp.*: *abstracted*, *pp.* separated; absent in mind; *abstractedly*, *ad.*: *abstractedness*, *n.* state of being separated from a real existence; *abstracter*, *n.* one who abstracts; *abstraction*, *n.* *ab-strāktshān* [*F.*—*L.*] the act of the mind when considering some part or property of a body by itself, as *hardness*; absence of mind; deep thought; purifying: *abstractness*, *n.* being in a separate state; not being connected with any object: *abstractive*, *a.* *-tī*, having the power to abstract: *abstractively*, *ad.* *-tī*, taken as an abstraction: *abstractly*, *ad.* *ab-strāktlī*, in an abstract manner: *abstract name*, a name standing for an attribute, or a quality of a thing—as opposed to *concrete name*, a name which stands for a thing: *abstract idea*, an idea separated from other accompanying ideas: *abstract numbers*, numbers used without application to things, 2, 3, 6: *concrete numbers* are such as 2 lb., 3 oz., 6 doz.—*SYN.* of 'abstract *v.*': to separate; draw off; distil; *h.*—of 'abstract *n.*': epitome; abridgment; compendium; synopsis.

*abstricted*, *a.* *ab-strīkted* [*L.* *ab, strictus*, drawn tight], unbound.

*abstringe*, *v.* *ab-strīng* [*L.* *abstringere*—from *ab, stringo*, I bind or tie tight] to unbind: *abstrīnging*, *imp.*: *abstrīnged*, *pp.* *ab-strīnged*.

*abstruse*, *a.* *ab-strūs* [*L.* *abstrusus*, thrust away from one, hidden—*from ab, trūdō*, I thrust], thrust away from one's sight; concealed; difficult to be understood; obscure in meaning: *abstrusely*, *ad.* *-lī*, in an abstruse or hidden manner: *abstruseness*, *n.* *ab-strūsēns*, darkness in meaning; obscurity.—*SYN.* of 'abstruse': recondite; obscure; curious.

*absurd*, *n.* *ab-sērd* [*L.* *absurdus*, irrational—*from ab, erudis*, deaf, that will not hear], not agreeable to the ears, or not fit to be heard; not agreeable to reason or common-sense; what is plainly opposite to the truth; contemptibly foolish: *absurdly*, *ad.* *-lī*: *absurdity*, *n.* *-dītī*, what is absurd; that which is not in accordance with reason or common-sense; also *absurdness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'absurd': foolish; irrational; preposterous; incongruous; inconsistent; ridiculous; nonsensical.

*abuna*, *n.* *ab-būna* [*Ar.* *Abūna*, our father], the head of the Christian Church in Abyssinia.

*abundance*, *abundant*, &c.—see under *abound*.

*abuse*, *v.* *ab-ūz* [*OF.* *abuser*, to misuse, to deceive—*from L.* *abūsus*, *pp.* of *abūtor*, I abuse; *from ab, from; idor*, I use], to use improperly; to treat wrongly or ill; to misuse anything; to violate; to revile; in *OE.*, to deceive; to impose on: *n.* *ab-ūs*, ill use of anything; rude reproach; misapplication: *abusing*, *imp.*: *abused*, *pp.* *ab-ūzēd*: *abuser*, *n.* *-zēr*, one who abuses; *abuseful*, *a.* full of abuse: *abusive*, *a.* *ab-ūzī*, employing bad language; treating ill; reviling; containing abuse: *abusively*, *ad.* *-lī*, in the manner of abuse; by an improper or wrong use: *abusiveness*, *n.* the quality of being abusive; rudeness or foulness of language.—*SYN.* of 'abuse *v.*': to misuse; revile; vilify; reproach; deceive; injure; maltreat—of 'abuse *n.*': invective; reproach; insult; scurrility; opprobrium; contumely—of 'abusive': scurrilous; offensive; reviling; opprobrious; insulting; insolent; injurious.

*abut*, *v.* *ab-ūt* [*OF.* *abouter*, to meet at the end, and *abuter*, to join end to end], to border upon, particularly at the end; to touch; to be contiguous: *abutting*, *imp.*: *adj.* facing each other and contiguous: *abutted*, *pp.*: *abuttals*, *n.* *pl.* *ab-ūtāl*, the boundaries or boundaries of lands, particularly at the ends—the sides or the breadth of lands are properly adjacent or bordering, and the ends in their length abutting or bounding: *abutment*, *n.* *ab-ūt-mēt*, that which borders upon; what supports the end of a bridge: *abutment*, *n.* that which abuts.

*abutilon*, *n.* *ab-ūtīlōn* [*mid. L.*—*from Ar.* *aubātīlōn*], a genus of malvaceæ, or the mallow family, annual or shrubby plants, some favourite garden plants, have heart-shaped leaves, and axillary pendulous flowers.

*aby*, *abuy*, or *able*, *v.* *ab-ī* [*AS.* *abyegan*, to redeem, to pay the purchase money—*from a*, intensive; *byegan*, to buy], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to pay the

penalty, to suffer the consequences of anything; *abny'ing*, *imp.* paying the penalty.

*abyss*, *n.* *ab-īs* [*Gr.* *abussos*, without a bottom—*from a*, without; *bussos*, a bottom], that which is bottomless; a very deep place; a deep mass of waters; a gulf; *abysmal*, *a.* *ab-īs-māl*, pert. to the greatest depths; deep as an abyss; unending: *abysmal*, *n.* *ab-īs-m* [*OF.* *abysme*; *sp.* *abysmo*—*from mid. L.* *abysinus*, the deepest depth], an abyss.

*Byzantinian*, *a.* *ab-bī-tān-ī-ān*, *or* *pert.* to *Byzantium*: *Byzantinian gold*, an alloy of copper and zinc, thinly plated with gold.

*ac*, *ak*, a Latin prefix, a form of *ad*, meaning to, the forms of *ad*, meaning to, are, *ad, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at*, so varied for the sake of euphony, according to the commencing letter of the part of the word of which it forms the prefix.

*acacia*, *n.* *ā-kā-shī-ā* [*L.* *acacia*, *Gr.* *akākh*, a thorn], a genus of several species of trees which produce gum-arabic: the three chief species are *Acacia arabica*, *A. tēra*, the Egyptian thorn, and *A. gummifera*: *Ont. Leguminosæ*.

*Acacian*, *n.* *ā-kā-shī-ān*, a member of a sect or school of moderate Arians of the fourth century, so called from their leader, *Acacius*, bishop of Caesarea.

*Academy*, *n.* *ā-kād-ē-mī* [*F.* *academie*—*from L.* *Acadēmia*; *Gr.* *Akadēmia*, at Athens, name of a garden or school where Plato taught in ancient times], a public or private school; a society of learned men; *academic* or *academical*, *a.* *ā-kād-ē-mī-k* or *ā-kād-ē-mī-kāl*, pert. to a college or university: *academically*, *ad.* *-lī*: *academician*, *n.* *ā-kād-ē-mī-shī-ān*, or *academician*, *n.* a member of university or learned society; also *academicist*, *n.*

*Acadian*, *a.* *ā-kād-ī-ān* [*F.* *Acadie*], pert. to Acadia or Nova Scotia.

*acalepha*, *n.* *pl.* *ākā-lē-fē* [*Gr.* *akalēphs*, a nettle], *n.* name applied to the soft gelatinous celesterrata known as medusæ, sea-nettles, jelly-fish, &c., from their possession of nettle cells or thread-cells, and consequent stinging powers.

*acanthocephal*, *n.* *pl.* *ā-kān-thō-sē-fāl* [*Gr.* *akantha*, a thorn; *kephalē*, the head], a class of parasitic worms, in which the head is armed with spines.

*acanthodes*, *n.* *pl.* *ā-kān-thō-dēs* [*Gr.* *akantha*, a spine], a genus of fossil ganoid fishes having thorn-like fin-spines—the type of the family *acanthodide*, *ā-kān-thō-dī-dē*.

*acantometrina*, *n.* *pl.* *ā-kān-thō-mē-trīnā* [*Gr.* *akantia*, a spine; *metra*, a womb], a family of protozoa, characterised by having radiating siliceous spines; a sub-order of Radiolarians.

*acanthopneux*, *n.* *ā-kān-thō-sē-nūks* [*Gr.* *akantha*, a spine; *pneux*, a fabulous Egyptian bird], a genus of elegant palms, one species bristling with black spines.

*acanthopterygian*, *a.* *ā-kān-thō-ptēr-ī-ō-gī-ān* [*Gr.* *akantha*, a spine; *pterygion*, a winglet or fin], a term applied to fishes having the back or dorsal fin composed of spiny rays, as the perch, gurnard, &c.: *acanthopterygii*, *pl.* *ā-kān-thō-ptēr-ī-ō-gī-ān*, the group of bony fishes so named.

*acanthus*, *n.* *ā-kān-thūs* [*L.* *acanthus*], *Gr.* *akanthos*, the acanthus, the herb bear's-breech; a genus of herbaceous, prickly plants, *Ord.* *Acanthaceæ*. In *arch.*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, or rather the *Acanthus mollis*, whose sinuated lobes are said to have given rise to the capital of the Corinthian pillar: *acanthaceous*, *a.* *ā-kān-thō-shūs*, also *acanthaceous*, *a.* *ā-kān-thō-shūs*, armed with prickles: *acanthine*, *a.* *ā-kān-thīn*, pert. to or like the acanthus.

*acaridae*, *n.* *pl.* *ā-kār-ī-dē*, or *acaridæ*, *n.* *pl.* *ā-kār-ī-dē* [*Gr.* *akari*, a mite], a term applied to such insects as the mite, the tick, the water-mite, &c.: *acaræ*, *n.* *ā-kār-īs*, or *acarī*, *n.* *pl.* *ā-kār-īs*, a numerous genus of insects of the acaridae: *Acarina*, *n.* *ā-kār-īnā*, a division of the Arachnida, of which the cheese-mite is the type.

*acatalectic*, *a.* *ā-kāt-ā-lē-tīk* [*Gr.* *akatalektos*, not defective at the end—*from a*, not; *katalēgō*, I cease], not halting short; without defect: *n.* in *poetry*, a verse having the complete number of syllables.

*acater*, *n.* *ā-kāt-ēr*, or *acaton*, *n.* *ā-kāt-ōr* [*OF.* *acateor*, *acaton*; *mid. L.* *acapatōrem*—see *cater* and *eates*], in *OE.*, a purveyor: *acates*, *n.* *pl.* *ā-kāt-ēr*, provisions; dainties.

*acaulous*, *a.* *ā-kān-thūs*, also *acauline*, *a.* *ā-kān-thīn* [*Gr.* *a*, without; *kantos*, a stalk], in *bot.*, applied to a

plant without a visible stalk; stemless; aculeuscent, a. *ak-ak-les-ent*, having no stem; cauleuscent.

**accede**, v. *ak-sed* [L. *accedo*, I assent to, I approve—from *ad*, *cado*, I go, I yield—*lit.*, to go to], to agree to the proposal or request of another; to comply: **acceding**, *imp.*: **acceded**, *pp.*—**SYN.** of 'accede': to assent; yield; acquiesce; agree; concide; concur; comply; conform; consent; accord.

**accelerate**, v. *ak-sel-er-at* [L. *acceleratus*, accelerated—from *ad*, *celer*, I hasten; *celer*, swift], to add swiftness to; to quicken; to hasten; to cause to move faster; to bring on before its time, as fruit: **accelerating**, *imp.*: **accelerated**, *pp.*: **acceleration**, *n.* *ak-sel-er-a-shun*, the act of increasing speed or motion; the act of hastening: **accelerative**, *n.* *ak-sel-er-a-tiv*, also **acceleratory, *n.* *ak-sel-er-a-tor-ri*, quickening; hastening: **accelerator**, *n.* he who or that which accelerates or hastens.—**SYN.** of 'accelerate': to expedite; quicken; urge; instigate; hasten; speed; despatch.**

**accendible**, *a.* *ak-sen-dit-bl* [L. *accendo*, I set fire to], capable of being inflamed or kindled: **accendibility**, *n.* *ak-sen-dit-bl-i-ty*.

**accent**, *n.* *ak-sent* [F. *accent*; OF. *accent*—from L. *accentus*, accent—from *ad*, *cano*, I sing], that which is sung with energy; the stress or force of voice put upon a syllable or word: the mark indicating the same; manner of speaking; language or words: **accent**, *v.* *ak-sent*, or **accen-tate**, *v.* *ak-sen-tat*, to pronounce a word or syllable with a particular stress or force of voice: **accenting**, *imp.*: **accented**, *pp.*: **accentuating**, *imp.*: **accentuated**, *pp.*: **accentor**, *n.* in music, one who leads: **accen-tual**, *a.* *ak-sen-tu-al*, relating to accent: **accentuation**, *n.* *ak-sen-tu-a-shun*, the placing of accents on syllables; the act of pronouncing words and syllables properly.

**accept**, *v.* *ak-sept* [F. *accepter*—from L. *acceptare*, to receive—from *ad*, *capio*, taken—from *capio*, I take], to take; to take what is offered; to agree or consent to; to acknowledge or promise to pay, as a bill: **accepting**, *imp.*: **accepted**, *pp.*: **accepter** or **acceptor**, *n.* one who accepts: **acceptable**, *a.* *ak-sept-a-bl* or *ak-sept-a-bl*, pleasing or gratifying to a receiver; agreeable in person or by services; welcome: **acceptably**, *ad.* *ak-sept-a-bl-i*, in an acceptable manner: **acceptableness**, *n.*: **acceptability**, *n.* *ak-sept-a-bl-i-ty*, quality of being acceptable: **acceptance**, *n.* *ak-sept-an-s*, the receiving with approval; a written promise or engagement to pay money at a specified date—also called a *bill of exchange*; the meaning or sense of a word as generally understood: **acceptor**, *n.* *ak-sept-or*, the person who gives a written promise to pay money: **acceptation**, *n.* *ak-sept-a-shun* [F.—L.], reception; the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is generally understood: to **accept service**, in law, to agree between parties that a legal writ or process has been formally served when such has not been the case.—**SYN.** of 'accept': to receive; take; admit.

**acceptilate**, *v.* *ak-septi-lat* [L. *accepti*, gen. of *acceptum*, a receipt; *latio*, a bearing away], to discharge a debt through a merely imaginary satisfaction: **acceptilating**, *imp.*: **acceptilated**, *pp.* *lit.*: **acceptilation**, *n.* *ak-septi-lat-shun*, in civil and Scots law, the verbal extinction of a verbal contract on the understanding that the debt has been paid when it has not.

**access**, *n.* *ak-ses* or *ak-ses* [F. *accès*; L. *accessus*, a coming to, approach—from *ad*, *cado*, I go], approach, or means of approach; an increase: **accessible**, *a.* *ak-ses-si-bl*, that may be approached; affable: **accessibly**, *ad.* *ak-ses-si-bl-i*: **accessibility**, *n.* *ak-ses-si-bl-i-ty*, the quality of being accessible: **accession**, *n.* *ak-ses-shun* [F.—L.], an increase; an addition; an arriving at; that which is added; the acquisition of authority; the coming to the throne of a king: **accessional**, *a.* *ak-ses-shun-al*, additional: **accessorial**, *a.* *ak-ses-shun-al*, relating to an accessory: **accessory**, *a.* *ak-ses-shun-al*, also spelled *-sory*, *ad.*, aiding in doing something, or privy to it; additional: *n.* anything additional; one who aids or gives countenance to a crime: **accessarily**, *ad.* *ak-ses-shun-al-i*: **accessariness**, *n.* the state of being accessory: **accession to the crown**, the act of coming into the possession of sovereign power: **accessory before the fact**, a person who conspires with another to commit a crime, or is privy to a crime and abets it before its commission, though absent from the criminal act: **accessory after the fact**, a person who assists a

criminal in any way, as to elude justice.—**SYN.** of 'accession': augmentation; increase; addition; enlargement.

**acciacatura**, *n.* *ak-cha-ak-a-tu-ra* [It.—from *acciacata*, a grace-note], in music, a grace-note, being one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed.

**accident**, *n.* *ak-si-dent* [L. *accidentem*, slipping, happening to—from *ad*, to; *cado*, I fall], that which happens or befalls; chance; something taking place unexpectedly; an event not foreseen; a quality not essential: **accidental**, *a.* *ak-si-dent-al*, happening by chance; casual: *n.* anything non-essential: **accidentally**, *ad.* *ak-si-dent-al-i*, in an accidental manner: **accidentality**, *n.*: **accidence**, *n.* *ak-si-dens*, that part of grammar which deals with the inflections of words; a treatise or book on the rudiments of grammar: by **accident**, by chance; accidentally.—**SYN.** of 'accident': contingency; casualty; incident; chance—of 'accidental': casual; incidental; contingent; fortuitous; occasional; unintentional.

**accipiter**, *n.* *plu.* *ak-sip-i-ter* [L. *accipiter*, a hawk—from *accipio*, I seize], in zool., a term applied to the birds of prey, as eagles, falcons, hawks, &c.: **accipiter**, *n.* *ter.*, one of the birds of prey; in *surg.*, a peculiar bandage placed over the nose—so named from its appearing as the claw of a hawk: **accipitrine**, *a.* *ak-si-ter-in*, hawk-like; rapacious: **accipitral**, *a.* *ak-si-ter-al*—same as accipitrine.

**acclie**, *v.* *ak-sil* [L. *acclis*, swanioned, called—from *ad*, *cio*, I move, I excite], in OE., to cite; to summon; to excite: **acclieing**, *imp.*: **acclied**, *pp.*

**acclaim**, *v.* *ak-klam* [L. *acclamo*, I cry out to—from *ad*, *clamo*, I cry out], to call out; to applaud: *n.* a shout of joy or praise: **acclaiming**, *imp.*: **acclaimed**, *pp.* *ak-klam-d*: **acclamation**, *n.* *ak-klam-ma-shun* [F.], applause expressed in an audible manner: **acclamatory**, *a.* *ak-klam-a-tor-ri*, expressing joy or applause.—**SYN.** of 'acclamation': outcry; exclamation; vociferation; bawling; shouting; tumult.

**acclimite**, *v.* *ak-kli-mit*, also **acclimatise**, *v.* *ak-kli-ma-tiz* [F. *acclimater*—from *ad*, to; *clima*, climate, which see], to inure to a foreign climate; to accustom the body to live in a foreign country; to inure a plant or animal to a climate not natural to it: **acclimating**, *imp.*: **acclimated**, *pp.* *ak-kli-mit-ted*: **acclimation**, *n.* *ak-kli-ma-shun*, the act or process of becoming habituated to a foreign climate: **acclimatising**, *imp.* *ak-kli-ma-tiz-ing*: **acclimatized**, *pp.* *ak-kli-ma-tiz-d*: **acclimatization**, *n.* *ak-kli-ma-ti-zat-shun*, the act of inuring to a foreign climate: **acclimation**, *n.* *ak-kli-ma-tar*, the state of being acclimated.

**acclivity**, *n.* *ak-kli-vi-ti* [L. *acclivitas*, a rise, an ascent—from *acclis*, ascending—from *ad*, *clivus*, a slope], a slope upwards; rising ground; the face of a hill in going up: **declivity**, the face of a hill in coming down.

**accloy**, *v.* *ak-kloy* [OF. *enclouer*; L. *inclaudere*, to drive in a hall—from *in*, in, and *clauo*, I nail—from *clavus*, a nail], in OE., to stuff or fill; to crowd; to fill to satiety: **accloying**, *imp.*: **accloyed**, *pp.* *ak-kloy-d*.

**accolade**, *n.* *ak-ol-ad* [F. *accolade*, an embrace, a kiss—from L. *ad*, *collum*, the neck—*lit.*, a falling on the neck, or an embrace], the ceremony of conferring knighthood by a gentle blow of a sword on the neck or shoulder.

**accommodate**, *v.* *ak-kom-mo-dat* [L. *accommodatus*, fitted or adapted to a thing—from *ad*, *commo-datus*, adjusted according to a common measure—from *ad*, *com*, together; *modus*, a measure, a limit—*lit.*, to fit or adapt to according to measure], to make suitable for; to adjust; to adapt to; to supply; to help; to lend: **accommodating**, *imp.*: *adj.* disposed to afford accommodation; obliging: **accommodated**, *pp.*: **accommodation**, *n.* *ak-kom-mo-da-shun*, suitable convenience; adjustment, as of differences; agreement; what is furnished to supply a want: **accommodative**, *a.* *ak-kom-mo-da-tiv*, furnishing accommodation; obliging: **accommodateness**, *n.* fitness: **accommodator**, *n.* one who: **accommodation bill**, an instrument or bill of exchange, drawn and accepted entirely with the view of raising money by its discount, and not, as in the case of a *bona fide* bill, for value received, or in payment of a debt: **accommodation ladder**, a light ladder hung over a ship's side to facilitate descent and ascent.—**SYN.** of 'accommodate': to adjust; adapt; conform; suit; aid; assist; serve; oblige; reconcile; arrange—of

\*accommodating': civil; polite; courteous; com-  
plaisant; considerate; obliging.

**accompaŋy**, v. *āk-kām'pā-ni* [F. *accompagner*, to  
accompany—from *compagnie*, company: L. *ac* for  
*ad*; mid. L. *compantunus*, a tent companion or com-  
pany—from *com*, together with; *pān*, bread] to go  
with as a companion; to attend or escort; to be un-  
necessarily accompanying, imp.: **accompanied**, pp.  
*āk-kām'pā-n-tū*: **accompanier**, n. *āk-kām'pā-n-er*:  
**accompaniment**, n. *āk-kām'pā-n-t-mēt*, that which  
companion or attends; something that attends or  
is added by way of ornament or improvement; in  
music, the subordinate part or parts, generally in-  
strumental, which perform along with the singer for  
harmony or effect: **accompanist**, n. *āk-kām'pā-n-ist*,  
in music, the person who accompanies the voice on  
some instrument.—SYN. of 'accompaniment': com-  
comitant; adjunct; companion.

**accomplice**, n. *āk-kām'pā-s* [a. the indef. nrt; F.  
*complice*, privy to a companion in doing something  
wrong; n. confederate, usually in an ill sense.—SYN.  
of 'accomplice': n. necessary; confederate; assist-  
ant; condutor; associate; abettor.

**accomplish**, v. *āk-kām'pā-sh* [F. *accomplir*, to  
accomplish; mid. L. *acomplere*, I complete fully—  
from L. *ad*, completely, I fill completely—from *plere*, I  
fill], to fill completely; to complete; to finish en-  
tirely; to bring to pass: **accomplishing**, imp.: **ac-  
complished**, pp. *pā-sh-t*: **adj.** rich in acquired qual-  
ities and manners; elegant; refined: **accomplish-  
ment**, n. the finishing entirely; attainment; fulfill-  
ment; completion; polite manners or education:  
**accomplisher**, n. one who: **accomplishable**, n. *āk-  
kām'pā-sh-ā-bl*: **accomplishments**, n. plu. polite ac-  
quirements.—SYN. of 'accomplish': to effect; exe-  
cute; perform; achieve; fulfill; realise; furnish;  
acquit; perfect; obtain; complete.

**account**, v. *āk-kō'terd* [OF. *accorder*, to make a bar-  
gain, to agree; mid. L. *accordare*—from L. *ad*, cor,  
cordis, the heart], to make to agree from the heart;  
to make to agree or correspond; to grant or give;  
to be suitable: n. agreement; consent; harmony:  
**accounting**, imp.: **adj.** agreeing; granting; suit-  
able: **accounted**, pp.: **account'er**, n. one who:  
**accordance**, n. *āk-kō'rān-s*, agreement with a person;  
conformity: **accord'ant**, n. agreeable to; correspond-  
ing to: **accord'antly**, ad. *-ly*: **accord'ingly**, ad. *-ly*,  
agreeably; suitably; in conformity with: according  
to, prep. phrase: own accord, of one's own free will;  
voluntarily.

**accordion**, n. *āk-kō'rā-ti-ōn* (from *accord*, to agree,  
which see), a keyed wind instrument producing its  
tones by the vibrations of metallic tongues—so named  
from its agreeable sounds: **accord'ionist**, n. *-ōn-ist*, a  
performer on the accordion.

**accost**, v. *āk-kōst* [F. *accoster*, to join side to side,  
to come up to—from mid. L. *accostare*, to adjoint,  
to touch at the side—from L. *ad*, *costa*, a side—*lat*],  
to set oneself side by side with another; to speak first  
to; to address or salute: **accost'ing**, imp.: **accost'ed**,  
pp.: **accostable**, n. *āk-kōst'ā-bl*, fit to be accosted:  
easy of access.—SYN. of 'accost': to salute; address;  
greet; hail; welcome.

**acconcheur**, n. *āk-kō-shēr* [F.—from F. *à*, L. *ad*,  
to; F. *coucher*, a bed: L. *ac* for *ad*, *collocare*, to lie down,  
to lay], a surgeon who attends women in childbirth:  
**acconchement**, n. *āk-kōsh-mōng*, lying in childbirth:  
**acconchense**, n. *āk-kō-shē-s*, a midwife.

**account**, n. *āk-kōtēt* [OF. *account*, *acomp*—from *ā*,  
to, and *com*, a calculation: mid. L. *computum*—from  
L. *computum*—from *computare*: formerly *acomp*], a  
sum stated; state or result of a summing up; a sum  
stated on a slate or paper; a narrative or statement;  
regard; profit; worth; consideration; advantage;  
explanation; a statement of prices, expenses, &c.: v. to  
reckon or compute; to judge; to esteem; to value;  
to give reasons; to explain; to be liable: **account'ing**,  
imp.: **account'ed**, pp.: **accountable**, n. *āk-kōtēt-  
ā-bl*, liable to answer for one's conduct: **account-  
ability**, n. *āk-kōtēt-ā-bl*, being liable to answer for one's  
conduct: **account'ably**, ad. *-ā-bl*: **account'ableness**,  
n. *āk-kōtēt-ā-bl-nē-s*, n. one skilled in accounts and gen-  
eral book-keeping; one who audits the books and  
prepares balance-sheets of public companies:  
**account'antship**, n. the office of an accountant: **ac-  
countancy**, n. *āk-kōtēt-ān-s*, the state or condition  
of being an accountant: to turn to account, to cause

to yield a good return, to produce advantage: to find  
an account, to make it worth while. To open an ac-  
count, to have one's name entered in the books of a  
trader, merchant, or banker, as a customer to give  
a good account of them, to deal with them so as to  
defeat their schemes and punish them: to make ac-  
count of, to value; to esteem: to account of, to pay  
in behalf of: to make of no account, to consider of  
no importance; not to take into the computation: on  
no account, for no possible reason or consideration.  
On account of, for the sake of; in behalf of; for the  
advantage of: **account current**, a plain statement or  
bill of particulars showing the Dr. and Cr. side of  
business transactions between two parties during a  
given time: **account-days**, on the *Stock Exchange*,  
the settling days, in which money differences are  
arranged between brokers: **accountant-general**, an  
officer of Chancery, who is appointed to receive all  
the money paid into that court.—SYN. of 'account in'  
computation; reckoning; recital; value; relation;  
detail; advantage; consideration; importance; nar-  
ration; narrative; explanation; description; end,  
sake; a bill; record; history; tale; memoir; story—  
of 'accountable': amenable; responsible; liable, an-  
swerable; obnoxious.

**accourage**, v. *āk-kōr'aj* [F. *accourager*], in OE, to  
animate; to encourage.

**account**, v. *āk-kōrt* [L. *ad*, to; Eng. *court*], in OE,  
to engage in earnest courtship; to show acts of  
courtesy.

**accoutre**, v. *āk-kō'tr* [F. *accoutre*, to dress or  
equip—from *ā*, to, and *coustre*, n. vestry-keeper—*tit*,  
one who invests the priest with the habiliments of his  
office], to dress or equip for military service; to arm:  
**accourting**, imp. *āk-kō'tr-ing*. **accoutred**, pp. *āk-kō-  
tred*: **accoutrements**, n. plu. *āk-kō'tr-mēt-s*, military  
dress or equipments, as the belts for the support of  
the soldier's arms, his pouch or pouches, and some-  
times his sash; trappings; ornaments.

**accog**, v. *āk-kōj* [OF. *acoier*, to calm—from *a*, to,  
and *coi*, quiet; L. *quietus*], in OE, to render coy; to  
make dilident; to caress.

**accredit**, v. *āk-kred-it* [F. *accréditer*, to accredit;  
L. *accreditus*, believed, given credit to—from L. *ad*,  
*credo*, I believe or trust in], to give trust to; to pro-  
cure honour or credit for; to stamp with authority:  
**accred'ing**, imp.: **accredited**, pp. *āk-kred-it-ēd*:  
adj. authorised to appear as one possessing the con-  
fidence of another, or as a public character.—SYN.  
of 'accredit': to delegate; depute; commission; in-  
trust.

**accretion**, n. *āk-kre'ti-ōn* [L. *accretiōnem*, an in-  
crease—from L. *ad*, *creco*, I grow], a growing into;  
increase by external addition of new matter: **accre-  
tive**, n. *āk-kre'tiv*, growing to by external additions:  
**accrecence**, n. *āk-kre'sēns*, increase to anything by  
additions, as in the growth of plants, as distinguished  
from *excrecence*, a protuberance or growth on a body:  
**accrecent**, n. *-ēnt*, in bot., growing after flowering.

**accrene**, v. *āk-kro* [F. *accrene*, growth, increase of  
the land by the receding of the sea: OF. *accrene*—  
from *accreire*, to increase—from L. *accre'scere*—from  
*ad*, *creco*, I grow], to increase by growing to; to arise  
from; to proceed; to come to; to be added, as in-  
crease or profit: **accre'ing**, imp.: **accre'ed**, pp. *āk-  
rōd*: **accre'ment**, n. addition, increase.

**accumbent**, a. *āk-kūmb'ēt* [L. *accumbens* or *ac-  
cumbent*, laying oneself down upon—from *ad*,  
*cumbo*, I lie down], leaning upon; reclining at meals:  
**accumbency**, n. *-s*, the state of being accumbent.

**accumulate**, v. *āk-kū-mū-lāt* [L. *accumulatus*, heap-  
ed up, accumulated—from *ad*, *cumulus*, a heap], to  
heap or pile up; to collect or gather together; to in-  
crease greatly: **adj.** heaped; collected: **accumula-  
ting**, imp.: **accumulated**, pp.: **accumulation**, n.  
*āk-kū-mū-lā-ti-ōn*, the act of heaping up or collecting  
together; the things accumulated: **accumula'tive**,  
n. taken as a whole or in the mass: **accuminatively**,  
ad. *āk-kū-mū-lāt-iv*, n. *-tēr*, one who gathers  
or amasses; in mech., an indiscriminate spring, either  
simple or compound, which accumulates lifting force,  
and can be applied to many useful purposes in ships,  
workshops, machines, &c.; in elec., a secondary battery  
for the storage of electric energy; also, a condenser;  
a cumulative dynamo.—SYN. of 'accumulate': to  
amass; heap together; pile up; collect; gather;  
aggregate.

**accracy**, n. *āk-kā-rā-si* [L. *accrātus*, careful, ex-  
act—from *ad*, *clārē*, to care for—from *claro*, care],

state of being prepared with care; correctness: exactness: **accarateness**, *n.* **ak-kā-rat-nēs**, freedom from error or mistake: **accurate**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, prepared with care; very exact; free from error or mistake: **accurately**, *ad.* **ak-kā-rāt**, exactly; without error.—**SYN.** of 'accurate': exact; precise; correct; nice; just; punctual; particular; strict.

**accuse**, *v.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**AS.** *a.* intensive, *cursum*, to exonerate by the sign of the cross], to devote to utter destruction; to call down evil or misery upon: **accursed**, *pp.* **ak-kā-rāt**: **adj.** **ak-kā-rāt**, doomed; wicked; execrable: **accursedly**, *ad.* **ak-kā-rāt**, after the manner of him who is accursed.

**accuse**, *v.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**F.** *accusare*, to accuse—from **L.** *accūsō*, I blame—from *ad. causa*, a cause—**lit.**, to bring to a judicial process], to charge with a crime or fault; to blame: **accusāg**, *imp.* **ak-kā-rāt**: **accusation**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt-shūn**, being declared guilty of a crime or fault; the charge brought against any one: **accuser**, *n.* one who blames or charges some one with a fault or crime: **accusable**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt**, chargeable with a crime: **accusatory**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt**, that blames; tending to accuse: **accusative**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**F.** *accusativus*; **L.** *accūsativus*], the name for the case in Latin which is called in English the *objective*; censuring: **accusatively**, *ad.* **ak-kā-rāt**, after the manner of the accusative case.—**SYN.** of 'accuse': to charge; impeach; arraign; blame; censure; indict—of 'accusation': censure; charge; criminalization; impeachment.

**accustom**, *v.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**OF.** *accōstūm*—from **ā**, to, and *costūm*, custom; **L.** *ac*, for *ad*; **OF.** *costūm*, and *costūm*; **mid.** *l.* *costūm*, custom, habit; **L.** *consuetudo*], to make familiar with by habit or use; to inure to: **accustoming**, *imp.* **ak-kā-rāt**: **accustomed**, *pp.* **ak-kā-rāt**: **adj.** frequent; usual: **accustomary**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt**, usual; customary: **accustomarily**, *ad.* **ak-kā-rāt**, according to common or usual practice.—**SYN.** of 'accustom': to inure; familiarise; habituate; exercise; train.

**ace**, *n.* **as** [**F.** *as*; **lit.**, *as*, a single point of cards or dice—from **L.** *as*, a pound or unit; **Gr.** *εἰς*, one], a unit; a trifle; a single figure or mark on a card, as ace of clubs; **with** **an ace**, **with** **a very small quantity or degree**; **very nearly**.

**Acedama**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** or **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *Akedama*; **Chal.** *ak-kā-rāt*, the field of blood], a field near Jerusalem, so named because bought by Judas with the price of blood, and the scene of his violent death by his own hands; a place where much blood has been shed.—**Acts** **i.** **19**.

**acetric**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *a*, without; *kentron*, centre], not centric; having no centre.

**Acephala**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *a*, without; *lephalē*, the head], *n.* name for those molluscs that have no distinct head—as the oyster, the scallop, &c.; the **Lamellibranchiata**; **acephalous**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt**, headless; distinguished from **cephalous**, having a distinct head; **in bot.**, applied to the style which is lateral, and does not surmount the ovary: **acephalocyst**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *kystis*, a bladder], a species of internal parasite consisting of an oval vesicle filled with fluid.

**acer**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**L.** *acerbus*], sour; bitter: **acerbity**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, also **acerbitude**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, sourness with bitterness; sharpness of temper and manners.

**aceric**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**L.** *acer*, a maple-tree], of the maple-tree—as **aceric acid**, an acid found in its juice.

**aceros**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**L.** *acerosus*, chaffy—from *acus*, chaff; referred in error to *acus*, a needle, or *acer*, sharp], **in bot.**, linear and sharp-pointed, applied to the leaves of the fir tribe; husky; chaffy.

**acerv**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**L.** *acervus*, a heap], in heaps: **acervate**, *v.* **ak-kā-rāt**, to heap up: **acervally**, *imp.* **ak-kā-rāt**: **acervated**, *pp.* **ak-kā-rāt**: **acervation**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, act of heaping up: **acervul**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, little heap or clusters: **acervulae**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, filled up in irregular heaps—applied in **zool.** to the shells of certain **Foraminifera**.

**acescent**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**L.** *acescens* or *acescens*, becoming sour], slightly sour; tending to acidity: **acescence**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, or **acescency**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, tendency to acidity.

**acetabullifer**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**L.** *acetabulum*, a sucker, a vinegar-cruet; *fero*, I bear or carry], those cuttlefishes whose arms or tentacles are furnished with rows of little cups or suckers: **acētah-**

**ulam**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, **plu.** **ak-kā-rāt**, in *phys.*, applied to such organs as the cup-like sucking-disks on the arms of the cuttlefish, the socket of the thigh-bone, and the cavity of any joint in insects: **acētahūliform**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt**, cup-shaped.

**acetalious**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**L.** *aceticum*, vinegar], applied to plants used as salads: **acetary**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, the acid pulp of certain fruits: **acetate**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, a salt of acetic acid; a compound of acetic acid with another element, as lead, which is then called 'acetate of lead': **acētated**, *a.* combined with vinegar; **acetic**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt**, of vinegar; **sour**: **acetic acid**, the pure acid of vinegar.

**acetty**, *v.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**L.** *aceticum*, vinegar; *facio*, I make], to convert or change into acetic acid or vinegar: **acētifying**, *imp.* **ak-kā-rāt**: **acētified**, *pp.* **ak-kā-rāt**: **acētifier**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, that which changes into vinegar: **acetication**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, the act or operation of making sour or changing into vinegar: **acetoae**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, a colourless inflammable liquid of peculiar odour, obtained from the destructive distillation of acetates, also from citric acid, starch, sugar, &c.: **acetoae**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, also **acetoae**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, sharp: **acetoasty**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, the quality of being sour or sharp: **acetylometer**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, a measure, an instr. for measuring the strength of acetic acids.

**acetyl**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**L.** *aceticum*, acid; **Gr.** *hūle*, matter], the hypothetical radical of acetic acid; **acetylene**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, a hydrocarbon, or inflammable gas, containing equal volumes of carbon and hydrogen.

**ache**, *n.* **ak** [**AS.** *ace*—from *acan*, to ache], a continued pain more or less severe: **v.** to be in continued bodily pain; to suffer grief: **ach'lag**, *imp.* **ak**, same sense as *ache*: **adj.** having a continued pain in a moderate degree: **ached**, *pp.* **ak**.

**achellary**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *a*, without; *chellos*, a tip], **in bot.**, having the labellum undeveloped, as in an orchid.

**achene**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, **ntso** **achanium**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, **ntso** **achania**, *plu.* [**L.** *acharium*—from **Gr.** *achanēs*, not gaping, not opening the mouth—from *a*, not; *chano*, I yawn or crack, as ripe fruit], a one-seeded seed-vessel which does not open or crack, whose pericarp does not adhere to the seed: **acheanodum**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, the Latinised postfix, *oid*, signifying 'finess of', a fruit composed of many *nachania*.

**achieve**, *v.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**F.** *achever*, to perfect, to complete—from *ā*, to; *chief*, head, and *venir*, to come; **L.** *ad caput venire*—**lit.**, to bring to a head], to finish or complete successfully; to carry on progressively to an end: **achieving**, *imp.* **ak-kā-rāt**: **achieved**, *pp.* **ak-kā-rāt**: **achieved**, *pp.* **ak-kā-rāt**, gained: **achieve**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, a shield of armorial bearings, particularly applied to the funeral shield, called a *hatchment*; something done by continued exertion: **achiever**, *n.* one who: **achieve**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, that may be effected or completed: **achievement**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, performance.—**SYN.** of 'achieve': to accomplish; effect; perform; execute; fulfil; complete; realise; obtain—of 'achievement': exploit; feat; deed; accomplishment; performance; completion.

**Achilles' tendon**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**L.** *Achillis tendo*, the tendon of Achilles], the vulnerable tendon or part in the heel of Achilles; the united strong tendon of the heel belonging to two muscles.

**achimeas**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *achimēas*, perhaps from **L.** *achamenus*; **Gr.** *achamenēs*, an Indian plant], an elegant and free-flowering extensive genus of plants, **Ord.** **Gesneriaceae**, tropical and sub-tropical, and furnished with scaly underground tubers.

**achlamydean**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *a*, without; *chlamus*, a loose warm cloak], **in bot.**, having no floral envelope; denoting naked flowers: **achlamydean**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt**, the class of naked flowers having only the essential organs and no floral envelope.

**achmite**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *achmē*, a sharp point or edge], a silicate of iron and soda, found in long greenish-black crystals, terminating in sharp points.

**achor**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *achōr*, a soreness of the head], a species of scald-head with soft and scaly eruptions.

**achroite**, *n.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *a*, without; *chrōa*, colour], applied to the colourless varieties of tourmaline.

**achromatic**, *a.* **ak-kā-rāt** [**Gr.** *achromatēs*, colourless—from *a*, without; *chrōmō*, colour], free from colour; *lenses* are *achromatic* when their spherical aberration is corrected, and the production of prismatic colours thereby avoided: **achromatism**, *n.*

*achromatizma*, also *achromat'icity*, *n.* *ák-í-ti*, state or property of being achromatic.

*acicular*, *n.* *ák-sí-kú-lér* [*L. acicula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle], formed like a needle, applied to mineral crystals which occur in slender needle-like prisms or prisms; *acicular'ly*, *ad.* *ák-sí-lí*; *aciculite*, *n.* *ák-sí-kú-lít*, needle-ore; an ore of blunth found embedded in quartz in long, thin, steel-grey crystals; *aciform*, *n.* *ák-sí-fór-m* [*L. acus*; *forma*, shape], needle-shaped.

*acid*, *n.* *ák-síd* [*L. acidus*, sharp to the taste, sour—*from* *aceto*, I am sharp or sour—connected with *acus*, a needle], something which causes sourness to the taste; in *chem.*, a body which unites with bases to form salts; *adj.* *sour*; *sharp*; biting to the taste; *acid'ity*, *n.* *ák-sí-dí-ti*, also *acidity*, *n.* *ák-sí-dí-ti*, the quality of being sour; *acidiferous*, *n.* *ák-sí-dí-fér-us* [*L. ferro*, I bear], containing acid; *acidify*, *v.* *ák-sí-dí-fí* [*L. facio*, I make], to make a body sour; to change into an acid; *acid'ifying*, *imp.* *ák-sí-dí-fí-ing*; *acidification*, *n.* *ák-sí-dí-fí-ká-shún*, the act or process of changing into acid; *acidifier*, *n.* *ák-sí-dí-fí-ér*, that which changes something into an acid; *acidifiable*, *n.* *ák-sí-dí-fí-ká-bí-lí*, that may be converted into an acid; *acidimeter*, *n.* *ák-sí-dí-mí-tér* [*L. acus*; *Gr. metron*, a measure], an instr. used in testing the strength of acids; *acidimetry*, *n.* *ák-sí-tí*, the process by which the free acid in a substance is determined; *acid*, *n.* *ák-síd*, in *geol.*, denoting one of the two great groups into which the igneous rocks are divided, in which the *silica* ranges from 50 to 80 per cent; the other being the *basic*, in which the *silica* is less, and the heavier bases, as magnesia, lime, &c., predominate.

*acidaspis*, *n.* *ák-sí-dá-spís* [*Gr. alis*, a spear-point; *aspis*, a buckler], a family of trilobites, so called from the central lobe of the head-plate projecting over the body in the form of a pointed stomacher.

*acidulate*, *v.* *ák-sí-dí-lát* [*L. ordulus*, a little sour—*from* *acidus*, sour], to make slightly sour; to make moderately acid; *acidula'ting*, *imp.* *ák-sí-dí-lát-ing*, *pp.* *ák-sí-dí-lát-us*, *n.* *ák-sí-dí-lát*, slightly sour; *acidulous*, *n.* *ák-sí-dí-lús*, slightly sour; *acidulous*, *n.* *ák-sí-dí-lús*, mineral springs rich in carbonic acid.

*acinnaceous*, *n.* *ák-sí-ná-sí-kú-lús* [*L. acinus*, a stone or seed in a berry], full of kernels; *acinnose*, *n.* *ák-sí-nóz*, also *acínous*, *n.* *ák-sí-nús*, applied to mineral textures and surfaces which have a granulated appearance like the raspberry; consisting of minute granular concretions.

*acinciform*, *n.* *ák-sí-ná-sí-fór-m* [*L. acinaces*; *Gr. akínakés*, a straight sword or sabre; *forma*, shape], in *bot.*, shaped like a Turkish sword or scimitar.

*acinetiform*, *n.* *ák-sí-né-tí-fór-m* [*mid. L. acineta*—*Gr. akínētos*, motionless—*from* *ak*, a not, and *kínē*, I move], pert. to a genus of tinfusaria, having the form of small stalked masses whose surface is covered with radiatory tubular saucers.

*acinus*, *n.* *ák-sí-nás*, *acini*, *n.* *ák-sí-ní* [*L. acinus*, a berry, or seed of a berry], the smallest subdivision, or ultimate secreting lobule of a gland.

*acipenseride*, *n.* *ák-sí-pén-sér-í-dé* [*L. acipenser*, the sturgeon], the sturgeon family—a limited group of ganoid fishes; the existing species are chiefly of large size.

*acknow*, *v.* *ák-nó* [see succeeding entry] in *OE.*, to acknowledge; to confess; to recognise; *acknow'ing*, *imp.* *ák-knó-wé*, *pp.* *ák-nó-wén*.

*acknowledge*, *v.* *ák-nó-wé* [*AS. a*, to; *OE. knowe*, *to*, to acknowledge], to own the knowledge of; to own; to confess; to admit to be true; to assent to; *acknowledg'ing*, *imp.* *ák-knó-wé-ing*, *pp.* *ák-nó-wén*; *acknowledgment*, *n.* *ák-nó-wé-mén-t*, the owning to be true; confession; the expression of thanks for a benefit received; a receipt; *acknowledg'er*, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of 'acknowledge': to own; confess; avow; recognise; proclaim; admit; concede; allow—of 'acknowledgment': admission; confession; recognition; avowal.

*aclastic*, *n.* *ák-lástík* [*Gr. aklastos*, unbroken—*from* *ak*, a not; *láo*, I break], in *nat. phil.*, not reflecting.

*acme*, *n.* *ák-mé* [*Gr. akmé*, a point], the highest point; the top; maturity or perfection; the height or crisis of any condition or state.

*acne*, *n.* *ák-né* [corrupt. of *Gr. akné*, a point], a small hard pimple, chiefly affecting the forehead.

*acnode*, *n.* *ák-nód* [*L. acus*, a needle; *Eng. node*] in *math.*, n double point belonging to a curve,

but separated from other real points of the curve; *acnodal*, *n.* *ák-nód-dál*, pert. to.

*accolomi* or *accola*, *n.* *ák-kó-lí*, *plu.* *ák-kó-lí* [*Gr. a*, without; *kóloma*, a cavity], worms which have no proper body cavity and no intestinal cavity, and are without a blood-vascular system, the *accolomi* or *flat-worms*, such as tape worms.

*Accomeli* or *Accemeta*, *n.* *ák-kém-é-tí* [*Gr. akomēlēs*, sleepless—*from* *ak*, a not; *komē*, I cause to sleep], an order of monks and nuns in Constantinople under the Eastern empire,—so named because they divided their communities into relay-s for keeping up perpetual worship.

*acolyte*, *n.* *ák-kó-lí-tí*, also *acolyth*, *n.* *ák-kó-lí-th* [*mid. L. acoluthus*, a follower—*from* *Gr. akolouthos*], in the *E. Cath. Ch.*, one whose duty it is to light the candles, &c., for the church service, and to attend on the officiating priest; in *astron.*, an attending or companion star.

*aconite*, *n.* *ák-kó-nít*, also *aconitum*, *n.* *ák-kó-nít-um* [*L. aconitum*; *Gr. akoniton*], the herb wolfs bane, or monk's-hood; the *Aconitum napellus*, *Ord. Ranunculaceae*; a deadly poison extracted from it; *aconitine*, *n.* *ák-kó-nít-ín*, also *spelt aconitia*, *n.* *ák-kó-nít-í-dé*, the alkaloid of nontine, forming its active principle; *aconitine*, *n.* *ák-kó-nít-í-dé*, of or pert. to.

*aconitta*, *n.* *ák-kó-nít-í-dé* [*Gr. akonitia*, a small dart, in javelin], long filaments with thread-cells, attached to the free edges of the mesenteries of spongiophores.

*acorn*, *n.* *ák-kór-n* [*AS. acorn*—cf. *Icel. akorn*, *Dut. oker*; *Old. Ger. akoran*, *Goth. akran*, fruit—*from* *akre*, a field; hence, the fruit of the unenclosed land or forest], the fruit of the oak-tree, formerly used as human food.

*acosmism*, *n.* *ák-kó-smí-zm* [*Gr. a*, without; *kosmos*, order or beauty], in *phil.*, denial of the real existence of the universe as distinct from the Absolute Being.

*acorus*, *n.* *ák-kó-rís* [*L. ocorus*—*from* *Gr. okoré*], the sweet flag, or sweet rush; the *Acorus Calamis*, *Ord. Araceae*.

*acotyledon*, *n.* *ák-kó-lí-dón* [*Gr. a*, without; *kólē*, *lōchē*, a seed-lobe], in *bot.*, a plant whose embryos or germs have no seed-lobes; *acot'y'le'donous*, *a.* *ák-kó-lí-dón-us*, having no seed-lobes.

*acoustics*, *n.* *plu.* *ák-kó-ístíks* [*Gr. akoustos*, that may be heard—*from* *akouō*, I hear], the science that treats of the cause, nature, and phenomena of sounds; remedies for deafness; *acoust'ic*, *a.* *ák-kó-ístí-k*, also *acoust'ical*, *a.* *ák-kó-ístí-kál*, relating to hearing or sound.

*acquaint*, *v.* *ák-kwé-ánt* [*OF. acquerir*; *mid. L. acquiritare*, and *acquiritare*—*from* *L. ad*, cognitus, known], to make known to; to inform; to give notice of; to make familiar with; *acquaint'ing*, *imp.* *ák-kwé-ánt-ing*, *pp.* *ák-kwé-ánt-us*; *acquaintance*, *n.* *ák-kwé-ánt-ús*, familiar knowledge; a person merely known, or familiar to; *acquaint'ance*, *n.* *ák-kwé-ánt-ús*, state of being acquainted; knowledge of, either intimate or but a little.—*SYN.* of 'acquaint': to inform; apprise; instruct; teach; advise; disclose; communicate; make known—of 'acquaintance': familiarity; intimacy; knowledge; fellowship.

*acquest*, *n.* *ák-kwé-íst* [*OF. acquies*, acquisition—*from* *mid. L. acquiescere*; *pp.* of *acquiro*, I procure], in *law*, property acquired by purchase or otherwise, but not by inheritance.

*acquiesce*, *v.* *ák-kwé-íst* [*F. acquiescere*; *L. acquiescere*, to cease from activity—*from* *ad*, quiesco, rest], to agree in; to rest satisfied with; to assent quietly; *acquiesc'ing*, *imp.* *ák-kwé-íst-ing*, *pp.* *ák-kwé-íst-us*; *acquiescence*, *n.* *ák-kwé-íst-ús*, agreement in; satisfaction with, also *acquiescence*, *n.* *ák-kwé-íst-ús*; *acquiescent*, *a.* *ák-kwé-íst-ús*, submitting; resting apparently satisfied with.—*SYN.* of 'acquiesce': to rest; repose; yield; concede; assent; consent; agree; coincide; conform; submit; comply; concur; record.

*acquire*, *v.* *ák-kwí-rí* [*L. acquirere*, to procure in addition—*from* *ad*, quæro, I seek], to gain; to gain possession of something as one's own, as money or knowledge; to earn or attain; *acquir'ing*, *imp.* *ák-kwí-rí-ing*, *pp.* *ák-kwí-rí-tús*; *acquired*, *pp.* *ák-kwí-rí-tús*; *acquir'ed*, *adj.* *ák-kwí-rí-tús*, not natural; *acquir'ement*, *n.* something gained by study—as grammar, arithmetic, &c.; *acquir'able*, *a.* *ák-kwí-rí-bí-lí*, capable of being acquired.—*SYN.* of 'acquire': to obtain; gain; win; earn; attain; procure; secure; get.

*acquisition*, *n.* *ák-kwí-rí-shún* [*F. acquisition*, an acquisition—*from* *L. acquisitionem*—*from* *ad*, quæ-

*itus*, sought—from *quaro*, I seek], the act of acquiring; the thing acquired, as a good name; something gained, as property; attainment in knowledge: *acquisitive*, *n.* *ak-kwē-tiv-ē*, acquired or gained: *acquisitively*, *ad.* *ak-kwē-tiv-ē*: *acquisitiveness*, *n.* *ak-kwē-tiv-nēs*, *in pluen*, the faculty of the mind for gaining or possessing.

*acquit*, *v.* *ak-kwē-t* [*F.* *acquitter*, to set free, to clear—from *mid*, *L.* *acquittere*—from *L.* *ad*, *quiescit*, kept quiet—*lit.*, to set at rest, to clear from blame or guilt; to discharge: *acquitting*, *imp.*: *acquitted*, *pp.*: *acquittal*, *n.* a setting free; the being found not guilty: *acquittance*, *n.* —*Gen.*, a release from a debt; the writing or receipt to show this: *acquittance-roll*, *n.* the pay-roll of an army company, troop, or battery. —*SYN.* of 'acquit': to absolve; exonerate; clear; exculpate; forgive; pardon.

*acrania*, *n.* *ak-kwē-tiv-ē* [*Gr.* *a*, without; *kranion*, the skull], *in phys.*, a malformation consisting in a complete absence of the bones and integuments forming the vault of the skull.

*acre*, *n.* *ak-kwē* [*AS.* *acer*: *c.* *Goth.* *akrs*: *Old Ger.* *achar*: *heel*, *akr*, a field of cultivated land: *mil.* *L.* *acra*, a measured portion of land—from *L.* *ager*: *Gr.* *agros*: *Sans.* *ajra*, a field—*lit.*, as much land as can be cultivated in a day], a portion of land containing 4840 square yards: *acreage*, *n.* *ak-kwē-aj*, the number of acres in a piece of land: *acred*, *n.* *ak-kwē*, possessing acres or land: *acre-staff*, *a* plough-staff.

*acrid*, *a.* *ak-kwē* [*L.* *acer*, or *acrem*, sharp], hot and bitter; of a sharp or biting taste; corrosive: *acridness*, *n.*, or *acridity*, *n.* *ak-kwē-tiv-ē*, sharpness; bitterness.

*acrimonious*, *a.* *ak-kwē-mōn-i-ū* [*L.* *acrimonia*, sourness—from *acer*, sharp], sharp; severe; sarcastic: applied to manner of speaking: *acrimonioussness*, *n.* *ak-kwē-mōn-i-ū*, the state or quality of being acrimonious; asperity: *acrimonioussly*, *ad.* *ak-kwē-mōn-i-ū*, sharpness or bitterness in speaking: *acriditude*, *n.* *ak-kwē-tiv-ē*, bitterness. —*SYN.* of 'acrimony': asperity; animosity; tartness; harshness; severity; bitterness.

*Acrita*, *n.* *plu.* *ak-kwē-tiv-ē* [*Gr.* *akritos*, indistinct], the lowest division of the animal kingdom, comprising the lowest classes of radiata, characterised by an indistinct or molecular condition of the nervous system; the Protozoa.

*acritical*, *a.* *ak-kwē-tiv-ē* [*Gr.* *akritos*, indistinct], applied to a disease in which no regular crisis has been indicated.

*acromiatic*, *a.* *ak-kwē-māt-ik*, also *acromat'ical*, *a.* *ak-kwē* [*Gr.* *acromatikos*—from *akroama*, a hearing], originally in the Aristotelian schools applied to lectures heard by the more advanced scholars; hence, *pert.* to the more obscure or deeper parts of learning; *secret*; *secret*.

*acrobat*, *n.* *ak-kwē-bat* [*F.* *acrobate*—from *Gr.* *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe—from *Gr.* *akros*, high; *bainō*, I go], a rope-walker or dancer; a vaulter; a tumbler.

*acrobrya*, *n.* *plu.* *ak-kwē-brī-ā* [*Gr.* *akros*, at the highest point; *bryō*, I bud forth or germinate], plants in which the growth is formed by additions in an upward direction. —*SYN.* of 'acrogens.'

*acrocarp*, *n.* *plu.* *ak-kwē-kārp* [*Gr.* *akros*, at the highest point; *karpōs*, fruit], mosses having their fructification terminating the axis: *acrocarpous*, *a.* *ak-kwē-kārp-ūs*, having the fructification terminating the axis.

*acrocephalic*, *a.* *ak-kwē-s-falik* [*Gr.* *akros*, high; *kephalē*, the head], high-headed, or pyramidal-headed—applied to the high-skulled tribes of the human family.

*acrodonta*, *n.* *plu.* *ak-kwē-dōn-tā* [*Gr.* *akros*, high; *odous* or *odontia*, a tooth], certain fossil saurians having their teeth immovably fixed to the summit of the jaw: *acrodas*, *n.* *ak-kwē-dās*, certain fossil fish-teeth, characterised by their enamel being covered with fine grooves—known by the name of *fossil leeches*.

*acrogen*, *n.* *ak-kwē-jen* [*Gr.* *akros*, high; *gennō*, I produce], *in bot.*, applied to plants which increase by growth at the summit or growing-point: *acrogenous*, *a.* *ak-kwē-jen-ūs*, increasing by growth at the summit or growing-points—as the *tree ferns*.

*acrolein*, *n.* *ak-kwē-lē-in* [*L.* *acer*, sharp; *oleo*, I smell], a volatile liquid possessing a strong, penetrating, peculiar odour, rendering the air mixed with it insupportable, obtained in the distillation of glycerine, &c.

*acrolith*, *n.* *ak-kwē-lith* [*Gr.* *akros*, extreme; *lithos*, a stone], a statue having the trunk of wood and the extremities of stone: *acrolithan*, *a.* *ak-kwē-lith-an*, *pert.* to or constructed like an acrolith.

*acrology*, *n.* *ak-kwē-lō-jī* [*Gr.* *akros*, sharp; *logos*, discourse], the science of initial letters as signs, as in Sanskrit: *acrologie*, *acrolog'ical*, *a.*

*acromium*, *n.* *ak-kwē-mī-ūm*, also *acro'mion*, *n.* *mi-ōn* [*Gr.* *akros*, high, extreme; *ōmos*, a shoulder], *in phys.*, the projecting or outer part or process of the scapula or shoulder-blade: *acromial*, *a.* *ak-kwē-mī-ūl*, or of belonging to the acromium.

*acronych*, *a.* *ak-kwē-ik*, also *acron'ychal* and *acron'ycal*, *a.* *ak-kwē-ik* [*Gr.* *akros*, high, extreme; *nux* or *nukta*, night], *in astron.*, a term applied to the stars when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset: *acron'ychally*, *ad.* *ak-kwē-ik*.

*acropolis*, *n.* *ak-kwē-pō-lis* [*Gr.* *akros*, high; *polis*, a city], the citadel of Athens; the highest part or citadel of a city.

*acrospire*, *n.* *ak-kwē-spir* [*Gr.* *akros*, high, extreme; *spira*, a spiral line], the shoot or sprout at the end of a germinating seed; the first sprouting leaves or 'brain' of corn; *acrospired*, *a.* *ak-kwē-spir*, having sprouts; having sprouts at both ends of the grain.

*across*, *prep.* *ad.* *ak-kwēs* [*a*, at, on; and *cross*, from side to side; laid over something so as to cross it; denoting position beyond].

*acroste*, *n.* *ak-kwē-stē* [*Gr.* *akros*, high, extreme; *stichos*, a row or line], a short poem of which the first letters of the lines or verses form a word—generally a proper name: *adj.* *pert.* to: *acroste'ically*, *ad.* *ak-kwē-stē*, double *acroste*, when both the initial and final letters of the lines form words.

*acroterium*, *n.* *ak-kwē-tēr-i-ūm* [*Gr.* *akros*, extreme], *in arch.*, an ornament at the apex or angles of a pediment; *n.* pedestal for this ornament.

*acrotic*, *a.* *ak-kwē-tik* [*Gr.* *akros*, extreme, high], *pert.* to or affecting the external surface.

*acrylic*, *a.* *ak-kwē-lik* [*a* word formed from *acrolein*, which see], *in chem.*, denoting an acid in the form of a colourless liquid having a slightly empyreumatic odour, produced by oxidation of acrolein; denoting a colourless pungent liquid—also called *aliphatic alcohol*: *acrylic aldehyde*—acrolein.

*act*, *n.* *ak-kwē*, *n.* *plu.* *ak-kwē* [*L.* *actus*, an act—from *ago*, I lead, I do], something done; a deed; a doing; power exerted; an exploit; a decree or law; one of the principal divisions of a play: *v.* to do; to exert power; to perform: *acting*, *imp.*: *acted*, *pp.*: *adj.* *feigned*; *false*: *action*, *n.* *ak-kwē-shin* [*F.*—*L.*], the state of acting or moving; forced exerted by one body on another; a deed; a battle; a process at law for the remedy of a wrong, or the establishment of a right; gesture: *actionable*, *a.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, something in word or deed that may be carried to a court of law: *actionably*, *ad.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, in a manner that may subject to an action at law: *actionist*, *n.* one who: *actionless*, *a.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, slothful; torpid: *active*, *a.* *ak-kwē-shin* [*F.* *actif*—from *L.* *actus*], nimble; lively; not dull: *actively*, *ad.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, in an active manner; nimbly: *activity*, *n.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, nimbleness; the habit of diligence: *actor*, *n.* *ak-kwē-shin*, he that acts or performs; a stage-player—*tenn.* *actress*: *actua*, *a.* *ak-kwē-shin* [*L.* *actualis*], real; what truly exists: *actually*, *ad.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, in effect; really: *actuality*, *n.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, reality: *actualise*, *v.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, to realise; to make actual: *actualising*, *imp.*: *actualised*, *pp.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*: *actuate*, *v.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, to move; to incite to action: *actuating*, *imp.*: *actuated*, *pp.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, the bringing into action; operation: *actualism*, *n.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl-izm*, the doctrine that all existence is truly active or spiritual, and not dead or inert: to act up to, to fulfil, as an engagement or promise: *act of faith*, *in Spain* and *Portugal*, formerly the burning of Jews and heretics on account of their religion; *an act of de-fé*: *act of God*, any action or event, generally hurtful or calamitous, beyond human control or precaution: *Act of Parliament*, any statute, law, or edict made by both Houses of Parliament, and sanctioned by the sovereign: *Acts of Sederunt*, *jud.* *ak-kwē-shin-ā-bl*, rules and regulations agreed upon by judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland, sitting in session, and issued by them as orders for regulating the forms and procedure in the administration of justice: *action sermon*, *in Scot.*, a sermon or address delivered to communicants immediately before the administration of the Communion or Lord's Supper: *actual canteen*, *in med.*, a red-hot



iron, or fire itself, as opposed to caustic chemicals.—  
SYN. of 'act v.': to do; make; work; operate—of  
'action': an act; work; operation; deed; battle;  
gesture; gesticulation; posture; attitude; agency—  
of 'active': diligent; industrious; laborious; brisk;  
agile; nimble; busy; officious; assiduous; sedulous;  
alert; vigorous; lively; quick; sprightly; prompt—  
of 'activity': alertness; agility; nimbleness;  
quickness; liveliness; briskness; energy—of  
'actor': player; performer; agent—of 'actual':  
real; positive; certain; true; veritable; genuine—  
of 'actuate': to impel; induce; move; incite; ani-  
mate; rouse; instigate.

**actea**, n. *ak-tē'd*, or **actina racemosa**, *ak-tē'ta rā-  
sē-mō'sā* [Gr. *aktia*, the elder-tree; L. *racemosa*,  
full of clusters, clustering] in *med.*, the black snake-  
root, black cohosh or hugbane, used in domestic  
practice in coughs; Ord. *Ranunculaceae*, a sedative  
used in rheumatism.

**actinocyema**, n. *ak-tin-ō'ng-kim-d* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray;  
*cyema*, juice, the substance of organs] in *bot.*,  
cellular tissue having a star-like or stellate form;  
stellate parenchyma.

**actinia**, n. *ak-tin-i'd* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray], the sea-anemone,  
so called from the ray-like arrangement of its  
tentacles, which surround the mouth like the petals  
of a flower; plu. *actiniae*, *ak-tin-i'ē*.

**actinism**, n. *ak-tin-izm* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray] the  
chemical property of light, as the sun's rays in  
photography; **actinic**, a. *ak*, pert. to: **actiniform**,  
a. *ak-tin-ō'fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape] resembling a ray; **actinograms**,  
n. plu. *ak-tin-ō'grāms* [Gr. *gramma*, a letter] the results recorded by the actinograph; **actinograph**,  
n. *ak-tin-ō'grāf* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], an  
instr. for recording the quantity of actinism present;  
**actinography**, n. *ak-tin-ō'grāf-i*, a description of the rays of  
light.

**actinocrinus**, n. *ak-tin-ō'kri-nūs*, also **actinocrinite**,  
n. *ak-tin-ō'kri-nīt* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *krinos*, a lily],  
a genus of encrinurites characterised by the thorn-  
like side-arms which project from the main column.

**actinoid**, a. *ak-tin-ō'id* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *eidos*, re-  
semblance], resembling a ray; **actinology**, n. *ak-tin-  
ō'lo-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the doctrine of the rays of  
light.

**actinolite**, n. *ak-tin-ō'lit* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *lithos*,  
a stone], a mineral composed of radiating or thorn-  
like crystals of a green or greenish-grey colour; the  
glassy and fibrous varieties of hornblende; also  
**actinote**, n. *ak-tin-ō't*.

**actuomere**, n. *ak-tin-ō'mēr* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray;  
*meros*, a part], one of the lobes mapped out on the  
surface of the body of the Ctenophora, by the cteno-  
phores or comb-like rows of cilia.

**actinometer**, n. *ak-tin-ō'mē'tēr* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray;  
*metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring at  
any instant the direct heating power of the solar  
rays.

**actinomycosis**, n. *ak-tin-ō'mi-kō'sis* [Gr. *aktin*,  
a ray; *mykē*, a mushroom, an excrescence] in-  
flammatory tumours, caused by bacterial organisms,  
occurring in cattle and swine, and sometimes in  
man.

**actinosoma**, n. *ak-tin-ō'sō'mā* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray;  
*sōma*, a body], the entire body of any actinozoön,  
whether stony, as in the sea-anemones, or composed  
of several zooids, as in most corals; **actinozoön**, n.  
*ak-tin-ō'zō-ōn*; **actinozoa**, n. plu. *zō-ā* [Gr. *zōa*, an  
animal], the division of the Ctenenterata, of which  
the sea-anemones and corals are the type.

**actinotrocha**, n. plu. *ak-tin-ō'trō-kā* [Gr. *aktin*, a  
ray; *trochos*, a wheel], that form of invertebrate  
larva seen in such as the Annelides, in which exist  
a circle of cilia round the anterior extremity.

**actionary**, n. *ak-shūn-ē'ri* [Fr. *actionnaire*—from L.  
*actio*, an action—*from L. actio*, done], the owner  
of shares in French or Continental companies; a  
shareholder.

**actuary**, n. *ak-tū-ē'ri* [mid. L. *actuarius*, one who  
writes deeds, a clerk; *actus*, done], one who  
specially deals with the calculations of probabilities;  
a notary; the managing director of an insurance  
office.

**actual**, **actualise**, **actuate**, **actuation**, &c.—see  
under **act**.

**aculeate**, a. *ak-ū-lē-āt*, also **aculeated**, a. *ak-ū-lē-āt*  
[L. *aculeus* a prickle or thorn—*from acus*, a needle],  
in *bot.*, sharp-pointed; thorny; prickly; in *zool.*,  
having a sting or prickles; **aculeiform**, a. *ak-ū-lē-āt*

**foetum** [L. *forma*, shape], formed like a prickle or  
thorn; **aculeus**, n. *ak-ū-lē-ūs*, a prickle forming a  
prong of the bark only, as in the rose, **aculed**, plu.  
*ak-ū-lē-t*.

**acumen**, n. *ak-ū-mē'n* [L. *acumen*, *acuminus*, a point  
—*from acus*, sharp], sharpness; quickness; pene-  
tration; sagacity; **acuminated**, a. *ak-ū-mi-nāt*,  
sharpened to a point; also **acuminat**, a. *ak-ū-mi-nāt*,  
**acuminous**, a. *ak-ū-mi-nō's*, **acumination**, n. *ak-ū-mi-nā-shūn*,  
termination in a sharp point; a pointed head; **acuminate**,  
a. *ak-ū-mi-nē-āt*, in *bot.*, having a very  
sharp, tapering point.

**acupressure**, n. *ak-ū-prē'shūr* [L. *acus*, a needle;  
*pressus*, pressed], in *surg.*, the employment of  
needles instead of ligatures for tying arteries, &c.

**acupuncture**, n. *ak-ū-pūn'ktūr* [L. *acus*, a needle;  
*punctus*, a pricking], in *surg.*, the pricking of diseased  
part with a needle with the view of lessening pain;  
also **acupunc** *tūrā'tiōn*, n. *ak-ū-pūn'ktūr*.

**acute**, n. *ak-ū't* [L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed], sharp-  
pointed; sharp; penetrating; opposed to *dull* or  
*stupid*; high or brilliant as opposed to *grave* or *low*; in  
*med.*, attended with symptoms that come speedily to  
a crisis—opposed to *chronic*; **acute'ly**, ad. *ak-ū't-lī*, in an  
acute manner; sharply; **acute'ness**, n. the quality of  
being pointed or acute; force or quickness of intel-  
lect; **acute angle**, in *geom.*, an angle less than a right  
angle or 90°; **acute-angled triangle**, a triangle or  
three-sided figure with its three angles acute—SYN.  
of 'acute': sharp; keen; sagacious; shrewd; pene-  
trating; ingenious; subtle—of 'acute'ness': keenness;  
penetration; shrewdness; sagacity; ingenuity.

**acyclic**, a. *ak-sī'tik* [Gr. *ak*, without; *kuklos*, a  
circle], in *bot.*, not cyclic; not arranged in whorls  
*ad*, *ad* [L.], Latin prefix meaning *to*; *ad* assumes,  
for the sake of euphony, the various forms of *a*, *ac*,  
*of*, *ap*, *at*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, according to the first  
letter of the primitive or root.

**adactyl**, n. *ak-dak'til* [Gr. *ak*, without; *daktulos*, a  
finger], in *zool.*, a band without fingers; a foot with-  
out toes.

**adage**, n. *ad-ij* [Fr. *adage*—*from L. adagium*, a pro-  
verb], a proverb; an old or wise saying which has  
been handed down from older times.—SYN. of 'ad-  
age': proverb; byword; aphorism; axiom; maxim;  
saying; saw; truism; apophthegm.

**adagio**, n. *ak-dā'jō* [It.], slow time in music; *ad*,  
slowly.

**Adam**, n. *ad-ām* [Heb. *adamah*, ground, earth], the  
first man mentioned in Genesis; **Adamite**, a. *ad-ām-īk*,  
pert. to: **Adam's apple**, n. the prominent part of the  
throat; the larynx; **Adam's needle**, a plant of New  
Mexico; the *Pinus glabra*, Ord. *Littorale*; **Adamites**,  
n. plu. *ad-ām-īts*, a religious sect of the first, and re-  
vived in the fifteenth century, who professed an exact  
imitation of the primitive state; **Adamitic**, a. *ad-ām-īk*,  
pert. to the time of Adam; **pre-Adamite**, a. *ad-ām-īk*,  
pert. to the time of Adam; **pre-Adamite**, a. *ad-ām-īk*,  
pert. to the time of Adam.

**adamant**, n. *ad-ām-ānt* [OF. *adavant*—*from L. ad-  
amas* or *adamanten*, a hard stone—*from Gr. adamas*  
—*from a*, not; *damāō*, I subdue], what cannot be  
broken, tamed, or subdued; a stone or metal of im-  
penetrable hardness; the diamond; **adamantine**, a.  
*ad-ām-ān-īn*, exceedingly hard; hard-hearted; not to  
be broken or subdued; also **adamante'au**, a. *ad-ām-ān-īn*,  
hard as adamant.

**adambulacral**, a. *ad-ām-bū-lāk'rāl* [L. *ad*, to; *am-  
bulacrum*, a walk or path], in *zool.*, applied to the  
small bones which bound the ambulacral grooves in  
the star-fishes—see **ossicle**.

**Adansonia**, n. *ad-ān-sōn-i-ā* [after Adanson, a  
naturalist], the *A. digitata*, the baobab-tree (or  
monkey-bread, one of the largest known trees, Ord.  
*Sterculiaceae*).

**adapt**, v. *ad-āpt* [F. *adapter*, to fit to, to adapt—  
*from L. adaptare*—*from ad*, to; *aptō*, I fit—*fit*, to fit  
to a thing; to fit; to make to suit; **adapting**, imp.  
**adapted**, pp.; **adaptable**, a. *ad-āpt-ā-bil*, that may be  
suited; **adaptability**, n. *ad-āpt-ā-bil-ī-tē*, also **adapt-  
ableness**, n. *ad-āpt-ā-bil-ē-s*, the being fitted or suited for;  
**adaptation**, n. *ad-āpt-ā-shūn* [F. *adaptation*—*from L. adaptatio*], the act of making suitable; fitness,  
as of one thing to another; **adapt'edness**, n. a state of  
being adapted.

**Adar**, n. *ad-ār* [Heb. *adar*, splendour—*from the*  
exuberance of vegetation in this month in Palestine],  
the twelfth month of the Jewish sacred, and the sixth  
of the civil year, corresponding to the latter part of  
February and the beginning of March.

**adaw**, *v.* *ā-dāw'* [AS. *a*, intensive; *dagtan*, to become day, to dawn; in *OE.*, to wake out of sleep, or out of a swoon; *adaw*, *v.* (etym. uncertain; perhaps set down in error as a compound of *awc*), to reduce to silence; to still or subdue: *adaw'ing*, imp.: *adawed*, pp. *ā-dāwed'*.

**adawlet** or **adawlat**, *n.* *ā-dāw'let*, *ā-dāw'lat* [Hind. *ādālat*], in *E. Ind.*, a court of justice, civil or criminal.

**adaw**, *ad. ā-dāw'* [n. on; and *days*]. In the day-time; every day: *adawdays*, *ad. nt* the present time, in this age.

**add**, *v.* *ād* [L. *addere*, to put to or unite with—from *ad*, to; *do*, I give—*lit.*, to put to or near another] to put together; to join; to unite: *ad* ding, imp.: *added*, pp. *ād'ded*: *addible*, *a.* *ād'dib-ble*, also *additive*, *a.* *ād'di-ti-*, that may be added: *add'ib'ity*, *n.* the state or possibility of being added: *addition*, *n.* *ād'di-sh'ūn*, an increase; uniting two or more numbers into one sum; something put to: *addition*, *n.* *ād'di-sh'ūn-ūl*, something more: *addit'ionally*, *ad. -ly*, in a manner to add to.—*SYN.* of 'add': to annex; append; join; unite; coalesce—of 'addition': accession; augmentation; increase; adjunct; appendage.

**addax**, *n.* *ād'dāks* [N. Afric. *addax*], an African antelope, having a strongly built whitish-coloured body, and long spiral horns.

**addendum**, *n.* *ād'dēn'dūm* [L.], an appendix; something added: *addenda*, *n.* plu. *-dā*, numbers to be added.

**adder**, *n.* *ād'dēr* [AS. *nadder*; cf. Low Ger. *nadra*; O.H. Ger. *nadra*; Icel. *nadr*; Goth. *nadra*; the initial *n* was lost between 1300-1500 by fusion with the indef. article], a poisonous serpent; a viper; the *Pellus bērus*: *adder-fly* or *adder-bolt*, *n.* dragon-fly: *adder's* tongue, *n.* genus of small ferns, whose seeds are produced on a single spike, supposed to resemble a serpent's tongue; the *ophioglossum*, which see: *adder-stone*, *n.* a round perforated stone or glass bead found occasionally, believed to have been incidentally used as a spindle-whorl—called also *serpent-stone* and *Druidical bead*; the names were given, in the former cases, from the superstitious belief that these stones cured the bites of adders, and, in the last case, from the supposition that the Druids wore them as beads.

**addict**, *v.* *ād'dikt'* [L. *addictus*, adjudged, assigned; mid. L. *addicare* for *indicare*, to accuse—from *ad*, *dictus*, said, named—from *dico*, I say, I proclaim], to give oneself up to, to be to a custom or habit: usually in an ill sense: *addict'ing*, imp.: *addict'ed*, pp.: *addict'edness*, the quality of being addicted: *addiction*, *n.* *ād'dik-sh'ūn*, the state of being addicted.—*SYN.* of 'addict': to devote; apply; dedicate; consecrate.

**addition**, &c.—see under *add*.

**addle**, *v.* *ād'del* [AS. *ād-la*, mire; cf. Sw. dial. *adel*, cow-urine], to make corrupt: *addle* or *addled*, *a.* *ād'del*, diseased; putrid; rotten—applied to eggs; barren: *addling*, imp.: *addled*, pp. *ād'del*: *addle-headed*, *n.* of weak intellect; also *ād'del-pa'ted*, *a.* *pa'tel*.

**address**, *v.* *ād-drēs'* [F. *adresser*, to direct—from *dresser*, to arrange—from *L. directus*, directed, made straight—*lit.*, to arrange or make ready for immediate use], to speak to; to write a direction on a letter; to pay court to, as a lover: *address'ing*, imp.: *addressed*, pp. *ād-drēs'*: *address*, *n.* a speaking to; direction on a letter; place where to be found; skill or dexterity; manner or mode of behaviour; a speech; a written message, as of respect or congratulation: *addresses*, *n.* plu. *ād-drēs'ez*, courtship paid to a woman: *address'er*, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of 'address': speech; discourse; oration; language; dexterity; fact; management; skill; readiness; addressness.

**aduce**, *v.* *ād-dūs'* [L. *adducere*, to lead or bring to—from *ad*, *dūco*, I lead or bring], to bring to or forward; to offer; to cite; to name: *adduc'ing*, imp.: *adduced*, pp. *ād-dūst'*: *adducer*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: *adduc'ible*, *a.* *-st-ble*, capable of being adduced: *adduction*, *n.* *ād-dūk-sh'ūn* [L. *adductus*, led or brought to; mid. L. *adductionem*; F. *adduction*], the act of bringing forward or toward: *adduction*, *a.* *ād-dū-sh'ūn*, bringing forward or together: *adductive*, *a.* *ād-dūk-ty-*, that adduces; that brings forward: *adductively*, *ad. -tively*: *adduc'tor*, *n.* in *anat.*, a muscle that draws one part towards another.—*SYN.* of 'adduce': to allege; assign; advance; offer; present; cite; quote; mention; name.

**adelarthrosomata**, *n.* plu. *ād'elār-thrō-sō-mā-tā*

*māte*, *māt*, *fār*, *lātō*; *nēle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pāne*, *pān*; *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōte*:

[Gr. *adēlos*, hidden; *arthros*, a joint; *sōma*, *sōmatos*, a body], an order of the Arachnida, comprising the harvest-spiders, book-scorpions, &c.

**adelphous**, *a.* *ād'el-fūs* [Gr. *adelphos*, a brother, a blood relation], related; in *bot.*, having a union of filaments.

**adeology**, *n.* *ād'el-nōl'ō-jī* [Gr. *adēn* or *adēna*, a gland; *logos*, discourse], that part of anatomy which treats of the glands, their nature, and their uses: *aden'iform*, *a.* *-f'orm* [L. *forma*, shape], formed or shaped like a gland: *adenitis*, *n.* *ād'el-nī-tis*, glandular inflammation: *adeosae*, *a.* *ād'el-nōs*, also *adeosae*, *n.* *ād'el-nūs*, gland-like: *adeoid*, *a.* *ād'el-nōyid*, occurring in, or connected with glands: *adenography*, *n.* *ād'el-nō-grā-fī* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a treatise on the glands: *adeoma*, *n.* *ād'el-nō-mā* [Gr. *sōma*, a body], a tumour involving a gland.

**adept**, *n.* *ād'ēpt'* [L. *adeptus*, pp. of *adipiscor*, I attain], one thoroughly versed in; one fully skilled in anything: *adj.* thoroughly versed in; skillful.

**adequate**, *a.* *ād'el-keat'* [L. *adequatus*, made equal to or level with—from *ad*, *equus*, made equal or like—from *aequus*, even, equal—*lit.*, made equal to], fully sufficient for; equal to: *adequately*, *ad. -ly*, in an adequate manner: *adequacy*, *n.* *ād'el-keat-sē*, the being equal to; sufficiency for an end: *adequateness*, *n.* the state of being adequate.—*SYN.* of 'adequate': sufficient; competent; proportionate; commensurate; equal to; enough.

**adesmy**, *n.* *ād'ēs-mī* [Gr. *a*, unit; *desmos*, skin], in *bot.*, the division or splitting of an organ usually entire: *adesmations*, *a.* *ād'ēs-mā-sh'ūns*, in *zool.*, having the shell not covering all the body, while the mantle is completely closed and tubulous.

**adfect**, *n.* *ād'fekt'ed* [L. *ad*, factus, done], in *alg.*, consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.

**adhere**, *v.* *ād'hēr'* [F. *adhérer*, to adhere—from *L. adhaerere*, to stick or hang on—from *ad*, *haere*, I stick], to stick to; to cleave to; to hold to, as an opinion: *adher'ing*, imp.: *adhered*, pp. *ād'hērd'*: *adherence*, *n.* *ād'hēr'ēns* [F. *adhérence*], attachment to: *adher'ence*, *n.* *-rēns*, the act of sticking or adhering to: *adher'ent*, *n.* *ād'hēr'ēt* [F. *adhérent*], one who adheres to; a follower: *adj.* sticking; adhering; united with; in *bot.*, denoting the union of parts that are normally separate and in different verticils: *adher'ently*, *ad. -ly*: *adher'ent*, *n.* *-rēr*, one who adheres: *adhesion*, *n.* *ād'hē-sh'ūn* [L. *adhaesus*, clung to, adhered to; F. *adhésion*, adhesion], applied to matter—the act of sticking to; a union of parts of any body by means of cement, glue, growth, &c.; in *surg.*, the reunion of parts that have been severed; steady attachment: *adhesive*, *n.* *ād'hē-sīv*, that will stick; gluey; sticky: *adhesively*, *ad. -ly*: *adhesiveness*, *n.* the quality of sticking or adhering; tenacity.—*SYN.* of 'adhere': to cleave to; stick to; attach to; cling to; fix on; hold to—of 'adherent': follower; adherer; partisan; disciple; supporter; upholder; dependent.

**adhibit**, *v.* *ād'hīb'it* [L. *adhibitus*, added to—from *ad*, *haeo*, I have or hold—*lit.*, to hold or apply to, as to some other object], to put to; to use or apply: *adhib'it'ing*, imp.: *adhibited*, pp.: *adhibition*, *n.* *ād'hīb'it-sh'ūn*, application; use.

**adiabatic**, *a.* *ād'ā-bat'ik* [Gr. *a*, not; *diā*, through; *bainō*, I go], without transference; in *thermodynamics*, applied to a change in volume, whether by expansion or contraction, unaccompanied by a gain or loss of heat.

**adiantites**, *n.* plu. *ād'ī-dān'tīts* or *ād'ēz* [Gr. *adiantos*, not moistened—from *a*, not, and *diānō*, I moisten], a genus of fossil ferns found in the coal-measures, so called from their resemblance to the existing *adiantum* or *maiden-hair*.

**adiantum**, *n.* *ād'ī-dān'tūm* [Gr. *adianton*, the herb maiden-hair—from *adiantos*, not moistened; so called from the belief that they will remain dry, though plunged among water], maiden-hair, an elegant genus of ferns with beautiful leaves.

**adiaphorae**, *n.* *ād'ī-dā-phō-rās* [Gr. *adiaphoros*, indifferent, common—from *a*, not; *diā*, through; *phero*, I carry] in *OE.*, indifferent; neutral: *adiaph'orism*, *n.* *-rīz-m*, indifference on religious or theological matters; indifferentism; latitudinarianism: *adiaph'orist*, *n.* one who is indifferent to; a neutral; a latitudinarian: *a.* theologically indifferent.

**adiea**, *n.* *ad. inter.* *ād'ī* [F. *à*, to; *Dieu*, God—a contracted form of the OF. *à Dieu savez*, may you be

with God; I commend you to God; a farewell; an expression of regard or kind wishes on parting.  
**adipic**, a. *ad-ī-pik* [L. *adipos* or *adipem*, fat], denoting a fatty acid procured from the action of nitric acid on oleic acid; denoting one of the dibasic fatty acids.

**adipocere**, n. *ad-ī-pōs-er* [L. *adipos*, fat; *cera*, wax], a light, waxy, or fatty substance, of a whitish grey colour, into which animal flesh is changed when buried in moist earth; often found in burial-grounds—hence called 'grave-wax'—in peat-bogs, &c.: **adipoceros**, a. *ad-ī-pōs-er-ōs*, pert. to: **adipocerite**, n. *ad-ī-pōs-er-īt*, the fatty or waxy matter found in certain peat-mosses: **adipocere** mineral, a fatty waxy substance found in certain coal-formations.

**adipose**, a. *ad-ī-pōs* [L. *adiposus*, fatty—from *oleos*, fat], denoting the fatty tissue which exists more or less throughout the body: **adiposis**, n. *ad-ī-pō-sis*, great fatness or obesity of the human body.

**adit**, n. *ad-īt* [L. *aditus*, an approach or entrance—from *ad*, to; *eo*, I go—*īt*], a going to, an approach or entrance; an underground gallery or tunnel into a mine for carrying off water or for extracting the ore.

**adjacent**, a. *ad-jā-sent* [L. *adjacens* or *adjacentem*, adjacent or contiguous—from *ad*, *jacere*, I lie], lying near; bordering upon; contiguous: **adjacently**, ad. *adjacently*, v. *ad-jā-sent-s*, the state of being adjacent or contiguous.

**adject**, v. *ad-jēkt* [L. *adjectus*, added, cast to—from *ad*, *jacere*, cast], to add or put to: **adjecting**, imp. *ad-jēct*, pp. *ad-jēkt*: **adjection**, n. *ad-jēk-shūn*, the act of adding: **adjections**, n. *ad-jēk-shūns*, added to or on: **adjective**, n. *ad-jēk-tīv*, a word put to a noun to modify its meaning; adj. qualifying; depending on another: **adjectival**, *ad-jēk-tīv-āl*, n. pert. to; having the import or construction of an adjective: **adjectively**, ad. *ad-jēk-tīv-ly*.

**adjoin**, v. *ad-jōyn* [F. *adjoindre*, to assign as a colleague—from *ad*, *joindre*, to bind or join to a thing—from *ad*, *joins*, I join—*īt*], to bind or join to; to lie next to; to lie close to: **adjoining**, imp. *ad-jōyn*, pp. *ad-jōyn-d*.

**adjourn**, v. *ad-jōrn* [OF. *adjourner*, to elicit one to appear on a certain day—from mhd. L. *adjuvare*, to fix the day—from *ad*, to; *juvare*, a day; mhd. L. *forus*, n day, or the labours of a day: L. *diēs*, a day—*īt*], to fix a day which is named; to put off from one day to another; to delay: **adjourning**, imp. *ad-jōrn*, pp. *ad-jōrn-d*: **adjournment**, n. the putting off to another day; the time or interval during which the business is suspended.—SYN. of 'adjourn': to postpone; postpone; delay; defer; put off.

**adjudge**, v. *ad-jūj* [F. *adjudger*—from L. *adjudicare*, to adjudge, to grant—from *ad*, *judicio*, I judge], to determine; to decide; to award sentence: **adjudging**, imp. *ad-jūj-d*, pp. *ad-jūj-d*: **adjudgment**, n. the act of adjudging; a sentence.—SYN. of 'adjudge': to adjudicate; award; determine; decree.

**adjudicate**, v. *ad-jū-dī-kāt* [L. *adjudicatus*, awarded, adjudged—from *judicio*, I judge—*īt*], to give sentence in behalf of; to pronounce judgment upon; to try or determine, as a court does: **adjudicating**, imp. *ad-jū-dī-kāt*, pp. *ad-jū-dī-kāt*: **adjudication**, n. *ad-jū-dī-kā-shūn*, the pronouncing judgment upon; the decision or award of a court: **adjudicator**, n. *ad-jū-dī-kāt-er*, one who.

**adjunct**, n. *ad-jūkt* [L. *adjunctus*, joined or fastened on to—from *ad*, to; *jungo*, I join], something added or joined on; something added to another, generally to modify or qualify: **adj. assisting**: **adjunctly**, ad. *adjunctly*, n. *ad-jūkt-shūn*, the act of joining; the thing joined: **adjunctive**, a. *adjunctive*, v. *ad-jūkt*, tending to join: n. that which is joined: **adjunctively**, ad. *adjunctively*.

**adjure**, v. *ad-jūr* [F. *adjurer*, to adjure—from L. *adjurare*, to swear solemnly—from *ad*, *juro*, I swear—*īt*], to swear to, that is, on oath; to charge solemnly; to bind on oath: **adjuring**, imp. *ad-jūr*, pp. *ad-jūr-d*: **adjuration**, n. *ad-jūr-d-ā-shūn*, the act of solemnly charging on oath; a solemn charge on oath; the form of an oath: **adjurer**, n. one who.

**adjust**, v. *ad-jūst* [OF. *ajuster*, to make, to meet—from mhd. L. *adjuvare*, to make right—from *ad*, to, and *juvare*, I join], to make right or fit; to fit to; to make to correspond; to put in order; to settle: **adjusting**, imp. *ad-jūst-d*, pp. *ad-jūst-d*: **adjustable**, a. *ad-jūst-ā-ble*, that may be adjusted: **adjustment**, n. *ad-jūst-*

*ment*, the act of settling. A settlement, brought to an agreement, in *mech.*, an apparatus for regulating the movement of machinery. **adjustive**, a. *ad-jūst-iv*, SYN. of 'adjust': to arrange, accommodate; ask; set right; rectify; settle; adjust, suit, regulate.

**adjutant**, n. *ad-jū-tānt* [F. *adjutant* or *adjutantem*, helping, assisting—from *ad*, *juvare*, I assist], staff officer of a battalion of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, or a brigade of artillery, in a regiment, one who assists the field-officers, and superintends the drill and office work; the adjutant-general, a species of very large work, common in India: **adjutancy**, n. *ad-jū-tān-sī*, the office of the adjutant: **adjutor**, n. *ad-jū-tōr*, any one who assists: **adjutrix**, n. *ad-jū-tō-rīks*, a woman-helper: **adjutant**, n. *ad-jū-tānt*, an assistant, an ingredient in a recipe which assists the operation of the principal drug: **adjutant general**, one of the chief staff-officers of an army whose duties comprise all matters relating to discipline, and the general efficiency of the army.

**admeasurement**, n. *ad-mēsh-ūr-mēt* [L. *ad*, to; Eng. *measure*], adjustment of proportions; art or practice of measuring according to rule.

**adminicle**, n. *ad-mī-nī-kl* [L. *adminiculum*, a prop, a support—from *ad*, *minio*, I put, I protect], help, support; in *law*, corroboratory proof, in *med.* any aid to the action of a remedy; in *zool.*, one of the small teeth on the abdomen of the subterranean nymphs of insects: **adminicular**, a. *ad-mī-nī-kl-ār*, helping, as a support; giving help; subordinate to: **adminiculator**, n. *ad-mī-nī-kl-ār*, an assistant; spectrally, an advocate for the poor.

**administer**, v. *ad-mī-nī-str* [F. *administrer*—from L. *administrare*, to administer—from *ad*, *ministro*, I serve or assist—*īt*], to serve or attend upon; to give or tender, as an oath; to direct the application of laws, as a king or judge; to manage; to dispense, as justice; to add to; to bring aid or supplies to: **administering**, imp. *ad-mī-nī-str*, pp. *ad-mī-nī-str-d*: **administration**, n. *ad-mī-nī-str-ā-shūn*, the act of carrying into effect; direction; the government of a country; the act of organising, supplying, and equipping the military forces of a country: **administrable**, a. *ad-mī-nī-str-ā-ble*, capable of being administered: **administrative**, a. *ad-mī-nī-str-ā-tīv*, n. *ad-mī-nī-str-ā-tīv-ēss*, the man who carries into effect; one who directs: **administratrix**, n. *ad-mī-nī-str-ā-tīv-īks*, the woman who carries into effect or directs: **administrators**, n. the office of an administrator.—SYN. of 'administer': to minister; supply; manage; contribute; conduct; apply; dispense—of 'administration': charge; care; management; control; government; conduct; regulation; direction; distribution; dispensation; execution.

**admiral**, n. *ad-mī-rāl* [mhd. L. *admirallus*, n commander, a prefect; OF. *amiral*, *amiral*—from Ar. *al*, the; *emir* or *amir*, a prince], the commander of a fleet or navy; a flag officer: **admiralty**, n. *ad-mī-rāl-tī*, the supreme government in naval affairs; the building in which the governing body sits: **admiral**, for *admiral*, in Milton. *Note*.—Second in rank to an admiral is a vice-admiral, and third is a rear-admiral; the whole are of three grades, according to the colour of their flags,—rank 1st, red flag, and holds the centre in an engagement; rank 2nd, white flag, and holds the van; rank 3rd, blue flag, and holds the rear.

**admire**, v. *ad-mī-r* [F. *admirer*—from L. *admirari*, to admire—from L. *ad*, *miror*, I wonder—*īt*], to regard with wonder or surprise; to look upon with pleasure; to love or esteem greatly: **admiring**, imp. *ad-mī-r*, pp. *ad-mī-r-d*: **admirable**, a. *ad-mī-r-ā-ble* [F.], worthy of esteem or praise; of a quality to excite wonder or esteem: **admirably**, ad. *ad-mī-r-ā-ble-ly*, in an admirable manner: **admiringly**, ad. *ad-mī-r-ā-ble-ly*, in a manner to excite wonder; with esteem; with admiration: **admirableness**, n. *ad-mī-r-ā-ble-ēss*, and **admirability**, n. *ad-mī-r-ā-ble-ēss*, the quality of being admirable: **admiration**, n. *ad-mī-r-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], wonder mingled with pleasure or slight surprise: **admirer**, n. *ad-mī-r-ēr*, one who admires.—SYN. of 'admiration': surprise; wonder; astonishment; amazement.

**admit**, v. *ad-mīt* [OF. *amettre*—from L. *admittere*, to allow or suffer to go to—from *ad*, to; *mittere*, I send], to permit to enter; to receive as true; to allow: **admitting**, imp. *ad-mīt-d*, pp. *ad-mīt-d*: **admitted**, pp. *ad-mīt-d*; **admission**, n. *ad-mīt-shūn*.

ceded, as in an argument; recognised: *admit'table*, *a. bl.*, capable of being admitted: *admit'ter*, *n. t-er*, one who: *admittance*, *n. d-mít'sh-án*, permission to enter; power of entering: *admission*, *n. d-mít'sh-án*, entrance; power or permission to enter: *admissible*, *a. d-mít'sh-á*, that may be allowed or admitted: *admissibly*, *ad. bl.*: *admissibility*, *n. d-mít'sh-á*, the quality of being admissible.—*SYN.* of 'admit': to receive; allow; grant; permit; suffer; tolerate—of 'admission and admittance': access; entrance; concession; initiation.

*admix*, *v. d-mít'sh* [*L. admixtus*, mingled in addition—from *nd. mítus*, mingled] to mingle with something else: *admixing*, *imp.*: *admixed*, *pp. mít'sh'*: *admixture*, *n. d-mít'sh-án*, a substance formed by mingling one substance with another; also *admixtion*, *n. d-mít'sh-án*.

*admonish*, *v. d-món'tsh* [*OF. amonester*—from *L. admonere*, to admonish—from *nd. moneo*, I warn—*lit.*, to bring to one's mind] to warn; to reprove gently; to advise: *admoa'shiag*, *imp.*: *admonished*, *pp. d-món'tsh't*: *admoa'sher*, *n.*, or *admoa'tor*, *n. t-er*, one who admonishes: *admonition*, *n. d-món'tsh-án*, gentle reproof; caution: *admonitive*, *a. d-món'tsh-á*, also *admonitory*, *a. d-món'tsh-á*, that conveys caution or warning: *admoa'tively*, *ad. t-er*—*SYN.* of 'admonish': to advise; caution; warn; reprove; reprimand—of 'admonition': reproof; caution; warning; reprehension.

*adnascent*, *a. d-nás-ént* [*L. adnascent* or *adnascentem*, growing] growing to or upon; also *adnate*, *a. d-nát* [*L. ad, natus*, born] grown to; in *bot.*, fused together, or adherent, side by side: *adnation*, *n. d-násh-án*, *In bot.*, the adhesion or consolidation of the different floral verticils with one another.

*adaexed*, *a. d-á-nésh'* [*L. ná, to; nexus*, bound or tied], *In bot.*, reaching to the stem only, as in the gills of *Agaricus*.

*ado*, *n. d-á* [corrupt. of *OE. phrase ad do*, to do; *AS. a*, at or on, and *do*: *nt* is the sign of infinitive in *Ice.*], fuss; trouble; bustle; difficulty.

*adobe*, *n. d-á-dá* [*Sp. adobe*—from *adobar*, to daub, to plaster], a mixture of chopped straw, earth, and dung, made into bricks and dried in the sun only.

*adolecence*, *n. d-á-lés-éns*, *adolescence*, *n. d-á-lés-ént* [*L. adolescens* or *adolescentem*, increasing or growing], a growing state; youth up to manhood: *adoleseent*, *a. d-á-lés-ént*, growing; pert. to youth. *adolole*, *n. d-á-lé-dá* [*Gr. n*, without; *dolos*, a fraud], an apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

*Adonic*, *a. d-á-dón'k* [from *Adonis*—*In anc. myth.*, a youth, the favourite of Venus, the goddess of love], pert. to a certain kind of verse: *n. In anc. pros.*, a poetical verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee.

*adopt*, *v. d-á-dóp't* [*F. adopter*—from *L. adoptare*, to adopt—from *ad, opto*, I wish, I choose], to choose for oneself; to take or receive as one's own what is not naturally so—as a person, a thing, an opinion: to choose: *adopting*, *imp.*: *adopted*, *pp.*: *adj.* taken up as one's own: *adoption*, *n. d-á-dóp'sh-án* [*F. L.*], state of being adopted; the taking as one's own that which is not so naturally: *adoptive*, *a. t-er*, that adopts: *adopter*, *n.* one who: *adoptively*, *ad. t-er*.

*adore*, *v. d-á-dór* [*F. adorer*, to adore: *L. adorare*, to worship—from *L. nd, oro*, I pray to, I entreat—from *os* or *orem*, the mouth], to speak to or address in worship; to pay divine honour to; to worship solemnly; to regard with esteem; to love highly: *adoring*, *imp.*: *adored*, *pp. d-á-dór'd*: *adorer*, *n.* one who: *adorable*, *a. d-á-dór-á-dl*, worthy of worship; that ought to be loved or respected: *adorably*, *ad. bl.*: *adorableness*, *n. bl-nés*, the quality of being adorable: *adoringly*, *ad. d-á-dór'ng-l*: *adoration*, *n. d-á-dór'sh-án*, the worship of God; the act of praying.—*SYN.* of 'adore': to worship; reverence; revere; venerate.

*adorn*, *v. d-á-dór'n'* [*F. adornere*, *L. adornare*, to adorn—from *L. ad, orno*, I deck or beautify], to deck with ornaments; to deck; to make beautiful: *adornment*, *n. d-á-dór'n'm-nt*, an adorning; ornament: *adorning*, *imp.*: *adorned*, *pp. d-á-dór'n'*: *adorn'er*, *n. n-er*, one who: *adorningly*, *ad. t-er*—*SYN.* of 'adorn': to decorate; embellish; ornament; deck; grace; beautify; garnish; oxalt; honour; dignify. *adornation*, *n. d-á-dór'ká-tásh-án* [*L. ad, ornatus*, kissed—from *osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss—from *os*, a mouth], *In bot.*, the impregnation of plants; a pro-

pagation of plants by inserting one part of a plant into another.

*adown*, *prep. and ad. d-dó'en'* [*AS. adune*—from *a, snr*, of, oil or from; *dún*, a hill], downward; from a higher to a lower situation.

*adpressed*, *a. d-d-prés't* [*L. ad, to; pressus*, pressed, squeezed], *In bot.*, closely pressed to a surface, as some hairs, or as leaves to a stem; pressed close to anything; also *spelt adpressed*.

*adrenal*, *n. d-ré-nál* [*L. ad, renés*, the kidneys], connected with the kidneys.

*adrift*, *ad. d-dríft'* [*AS. a*, on, and *drift*: *adripan*, to drive away, to expel], floating about at random; driven.

*adrogation*, *n. d-ró-gá-shún* [*L. adrogationem*—from *ad, to*, and *rogo*, I ask], *In anc. Rome*, adoption into a family by a vote of the people, or decree of the emperor.

*adroit*, *a. d-dróit'* [*F. adroit*, to the right, dexterous—from *d, to; droil*, right—from *nld. L. directum*, right, justice], clever in the use of the hands; ready-witted; dexterous: *adroitly*, *ad. t-er*, in a ready, skilful manner: *adroitness*, *n.* readiness; dexterity.—*SYN.* of 'adroit': clever; skilful; expert; dexterous; ingenious; ready.

*adry*, *a. d-drí'* [*AS. a*, on; *drig*, dry], *In OE.*, thirsty; athirst; *In want of drink*.

*adscriptitious*, *a. d-á-skrí-tsh-ú's* [*L. nd-scriptus*, received as true—from *ad, scrio*, I know], added; assumed; taken as supplemental: *adscriptiously*, *ad. t-er*.

*adscript*, *n. d-á-skrípt* [*L. adscriptus*, assigned to in a writing—from *ad, scriptus*, written], *In OE.*, one bound in service to a thing or place, without power of removal, as a slave or serf to the soil.

*adstrictio*, *n. d-á-skrísh-án* [*L. adstrictus*, bound or fastened to something—from *ad, strictus*, drawn together], a binding fast; constipation.

*adularia*, *n. d-á-lá-rí-á* [from *Mt. Adula*, in Switzerland, where found], a transparent variety of potash felspar.

*adulation*, *n. d-á-lá-shún* [*F. adulation*, flattery—from *L. adulationem*, fawning like a dog—from *adulare*, to fawn upon, to flatter], servile flattery; praise in excess: *adulator*, *n. d-á-lá-tér*, one who: *adulatory*, *a. t-er*, containing excessive praise.—*SYN.* of 'adulation': flattery; praise; compliment; obsequiousness—of 'adulator': flatterer; sycophant; parasite; courtier.

*Adullamite*, *n. d-dúl'tám-t*, a member of a party of the more moderate Liberals (1866), compared by Mr Bright to the political followers of David, who took shelter with him in the cave of *Adullam*: hence also the terms *Cave Party* and *Cave*, applied to an isolated body of dissentients in politics.

*adult*, *n. d-á-dúl't* [*F. adulte*; *L. adultus*, full-grown], one who, or that which, is grown to maturity; a fully developed person: *adj.* mature; grown up: *adulthood*, *n.* state of being an adult.

*adulterate*, *v. d-á-dúl't-á-t* [*L. adulteratus*, corrupted; *aduller*, an adulterer, a paramour], to corrupt; to make impure by a base mixture: *adulterating*, *imp.*: *adulterated*, *pp.*: *adj.* rendered impure or corrupt by a base admixture: *adulteration*, *n. d-á-dúl't-á-sh-án*, the being corrupted or debased; the act of debasing by a foreign admixture; an article not pure and genuine: *adulterator*, *n. t-er*, one who; also *adulterant*, *n.*: *adulterately*, *ad. t-er*: *adulterateness*, *n.* the quality or condition of being debased or corrupted: *adulterer*, *n. d-á-dúl't-ér*, a man guilty of adultery; *In Scrip.*, an idolater: *adulteress*, *n.* a woman guilty of adultery: *adulterous*, *a. d-á-dúl't-ér-ús*, pert. to adultery; unclean: *adulterously*, *ad. t-er*: *adultery*, *n. d-á-dúl't-ér*, violation of the marriage-bed; *In Scrip.*, idolatry: *adulteriae*, *n. d-á-dúl't-ér*, resulting from adultery; spurious: *n.* a child born from adulterous intercourse.—*SYN.* of 'adulterate': to debase; delile; vitiate; sophisticate; corrupt; contaminate—of 'adulterated': counterfeit; spurious; supposititious; fictitious; sophisticated, &c.

*adumbrate*, *v. d-á-dám-brát* [*L. adumbratus*, shadowed forth, delineated—from *ad, umbra*, a shadow], to cast a faint shadow; to sketch faintly: *adumbrating*, *imp.*: *adumbrated*, *pp.*: *adumbrant*, *n.* casting a faint shadow: *adumbration*, *n. d-á-dám-brá-shún*, the act of casting a shadow; the act of giving a faint and imperfect resemblance; *In her.*, a figure on a coat of arms traced in outline only, or painted in a darker shade, as the field or background.

*adumcate*, *a. d-á-dám'kát*, also *adumceous*, *a. d-á-dám'*:

*cūs* [uid, L. *aduncus*—from L. *aduncus*, hooked—from *ad*, *uncus*, a hook]. In *tot*, crooked; beat in the form of a hook: *aduncity*, n. *ad-ūn'si-ti*, crookedness like a hook; a hooked form.

*adust*, a. *ad-ūst* [L. *adustus*, burnt up, scorched—from *ad*, *ūro*, I burn]. scorched; very dry, as if by heat; fiery: *adusted*, n. *ad-ūst'it*, scorched; dried, as by heat: *adustion*, n. *ad-ūst'i-ōn*, the act of scorching or drying; the state of being scorched or dried.

*advance*, v. *ad-vāns* [OF. *avān*, *avān*; mid. L. *advāntē*, before, forward; L. *ab*, from; *ante*, before]. to put forward or before; to move or bring forward; to raise to a higher rank; to propose; to pay beforehand; to be promoted; to make improvement: n. a moving or bringing forward; promotion; a rise in value or price; a giving beforehand; a proposal: *advancing*, imp.: *advanced*, pp. *ad-vānted*: *advancer*, n. *ad-vān'ser*, one who puts forward: *advance*, n. the act of moving or being moved forward; a step or rise in rank or promotion: *advancē*, n. *ad-vān'ser*, tendency to advance: In *advance*, before; in front; beforehand: *advance*; or *advanced-guard*, n. in mil., the detachment of troops which precedes the main body of an army or division: *advanced posts*, small bodies of troops placed in front to watch and guard, as against surprises, or the approaches to the camp: *advanced works*, those formed beyond the limits of a fortification, and under the protection of its guns.—SYN. of 'advance v.': to proceed; forward; promote; allege; adduce; assign; exalt; elevate; misce; enhance; accelerate; aggrandize; heighten—of 'advancement': promotion; preferment; progression; improvement, &c.

*advantage*, n. *ad-vāntāġ* [OF. *avantage*, profit—from F. *avant*, before—see *advance*—*lit.*, something that puts one forward]. superiority in any state, condition, or circumstance; gain; interest: *advantaged*, pp. *ad-vānt'it*, benefited; forwarded: *advantageous*, a. *ad-vānt'āġ's*, favourable; full of benefit: *advantageously*, ad. *adv.* conveniently; profitably: *advantageousness*, n. *ad-vānt'āġ's*, the quality or condition of being of advantage; profitableness.—SYN. of 'advantage': benefit; profit; gain; interest—of 'advantageous': profitable; beneficial; opportune; convenient; useful.

*advent*, n. *ad-vēnt* [OF. *advent*—*lit.*, a coming to a person or thing; L. *adventus*—from *ad*, *vento*, I come]. the coming of Christ to the earth; in the *Epis. Ch.*, the four weeks before Christmas; arrival, as the *advent* of the empire: *advent*, a. also *adventual*, a. *ad-vēnt'ūl*, relating to the season of advent.

*adventitious*, a. *ad-vēnt'i-ti-ŭs* [L. *adventitius*, coming from abroad, foreign—from *adventus*, a coming to, an arrival—from *ad*, *vento*, I come]. come to accidentally; not forming an essential part; in bot., applied to organs produced in abnormal positions, as in roots arising from aerial stems; unnatural, accidental, or acquired: *adventitiously*, ad. accidentally: *adventitiousness*, n. the state or condition of being accidental, or not forming an essential part.

*adventure*, n. *ad-vēntūr* [OF. *aventure*; mid. L. *adventura*, that which happens by chance—from L. *ad*, *vento*, I come—*lit.*, anything which happens by accident]. a bold undertaking; a chance enterprise; a striking event: v. to risk on chance; to attempt or dare; to hazard: *adventuring*, imp.: *adventured*, pp. *ad-vēnt'ur*: *adventurer*, n. *ad-vēnt'ūr's*, one who risks a thing on chance; a bold unprincipled schemer: *adventurous*, a. *ad-vēnt'ūr's*, bold, hazardous: *adventuresome*, a. *ad-vēnt'ūr's*, somewhat bold; daring; inclined to risk; adventurously, ad. *adv.* boldly; daringly: *adventurousness*, n. the state or condition of being adventurous.—SYN. of 'adventure n.': chance; hazard; accident; event; occurrence; contingency; incident—of 'adventurers': enterprising; daring; courageous; foolhardy; rash; hazardous.

*adverb*, n. *ad-verb* [F. *adverbe*—from L. *adverbium*—from *ad*, *verbum*, a word—*lit.*, that which pertains to a verb]. in *gram.*, a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a clause, or a sentence: *adverbial*, a. *ad-verb'i-āl*, pert. to an adverb; *adverbially*, ad. *adv.* used as an adverb.

*adverse*, a. *ad-vērs* [L. *adversus*, opposite to—from *ad*, to or against; *verso*, I turn]. opposed to; acting in contrary directions; contrary to; unfortunate; calamitous; in bot. opposite: *adversely*, ad. *adv.* in an adverse manner; unfortunately: *adverseness*, n. state or quality of being adverse; opposition: *adver-*

*sity*, n. *ad-vērs'i-ti*, ill fortune; continued calamity: *adversary*, n. *ad-vērs'ē-ri*, one opposite to; an enemy: *adversative*, a. *ad-vērs'ā-tiv*, marking a difference or opposition.—SYN. of 'adverse': contrary; opposite; inimical; hostile; repugnant; adverse; unwilling; reluctant—of 'adversary': enemy; antagonist; opponent; foe—of 'adversity': distress; calamity; misfortune; misery; affliction.

*advert*, v. *ad-vērt* [L. *advertēre*, to direct the mind to—from *ad*, *verto*, I turn]. to turn the attention to; to refer to; to attend to; to consider: *advertent*, a. attentive; heedful: *advertising*, imp.: *adverted*, pp.: *advertently*, ad. *adv.* advertence, n. *ad-vērt's*, also *advertency*, n. *ad-vērt's*, attention or regard to; regard.—SYN. of 'advert': to regard; attend; allude; refer.

*advertise*, v. *ad-vērt'is* [F. *avertir*, for *advertir*, to inform—from L. *ad*, *verto*, I turn—*lit.*, to turn the attention to]. to give notice; to inform; to insert a notice in a newspaper: *advertising*, imp.: *advised*, pp. *ad-vērt'is*: *advertisement*, n. *ad-vērt'i-ment* [F. *advertisement*; mid. L. *advertisamentum*]. intimation; advice; intelligence; a notice in a newspaper: *advertiser*, n. *ad-vērt'is'ēr*, one who advertises; common name of a newspaper.—SYN. of 'advertise': to publish; announce; promulgate; proclaim; inform; apprise.

*advice*, n. *ad-vīc* [OF. *avis*, and *advis*, advice, opinion—from mid. L. *advisum*, advice, opinion—from L. *ad*, *video*, I see—*lit.*, opinion given to]. a speaking to, as to conduct; admonition; counsel; intelligence; due notice given: *advice*, v. *ad-vīc* [OF. *adviser*, to advise, to consider]. to speak to, as to conduct; to give counsel to; to inform; to consult; in OE., to consider: *advising*, imp.: *advised*, pp. *ad-vīc'it*: *advisedly*, ad. *adv.* thoughtfully; with deliberation: *advisedness*, n. state of being advised; deliberation: *adviser*, n. one who counsels: *advisory*, a. *ad-vīc'ē-ri*, containing advice: *advisable*, a. *ad-vīc'i-ā-ble*, that may be done; prudent; open to advice: *advisableness*, n. and *advisability*, n. *ad-vīc'i-ā-ble*, the quality of being advisable: *advisably*, ad. *adv.* *advisement*, n., *advising*, n., and *adviso*, n. in OE., counsel; advice; consideration: *advice-boat*, a former name for a despatch-boat.—SYN. of 'advice': information; notice; counsel; deliberation; admonition; consultation—of 'advice': to apprise; acquaint; admonish; counsel; inform.

*advocate*, n. *ad-vōcāt* [OF. *advocat*—from L. *advocatus*, one who pleads—from *ad*, *voeo*, I call]. one called on or summoned for aid; one who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; one who defends: v. to plead the cause of another: *advocating*, imp.: *advocated*, pp.: *advocacy*, n. *ad-vōc'ā-si*, the act of pleading for or defending another in a court of law: *advocate-ship*, n. the office of an advocate: *advocation*, n. *ad-vōc'ā-shūn*, a pleading for: Lord Advocate, in Scot., the principal law officer of the Crown and public prosecutor, called sometimes Queen's Advocate: Faculty of Advocates, the bar of the supreme courts of Scotland incorporated as a society: Judge Advocate, in courts-martial, one who conducts the prosecution.

*advowson*, n. *ad-vōc'si-ōn* [OF. *advowson* and *advowson*; mid. L. *advocatio*; L. *advocatio*, legal assistance, then a protector or defender]. right of perpetual presentation to a benefice: *advowor* or *advowee*, n. *ad-vōc'ē*, one who has the right of advowson.

*adynamic*, a. *ad-dī-nām'ik* [Gr. *a*, without; *dunamis*, power], without strength.

*adytum*, n. *ad-dī-tim* or *ad-dī-tim* [L. *adytum*—from Gr. *adyton*, not to be entered, holy], the most sacred place in ancient heathen temples.

*adze* or *adz*, n. *adz* [AS. *adessa* or *adese*, an axe or hatchet]. an edge-tool for reducing the surface of wood; a kind of axe.

*æ*, *e*: many words formerly beginning with *æ* are now spelt with *e*. When the word in *æ* is not found, turn to *e*: the L. *æ* represents the Gr. *ai*; the AS. *æ* is now represented by an *e*, *ai*, or *ea*; and the L. *æ* is now generally though not uniformly represented by *æ*—that is, sounded as *ee* in sec.

*æcidium*, n. *æ-sīd'i-um* [Gr. *akion*, a wheel; *eidos*, resemblance], a small fungus, Ord. *Medinea*, attacking grasses and other plants,—one species is the red gum of agriculturists.

**ædile**, *n.* *Ædil* [L. *ædilis*, m. *ædile*—from *ædēs*, a house] in *nnc. Rome*, a magistrate who had the care of public buildings and works, and similar duties.

**ægis**, *n.* *Ægis* [L. *ægis*, Gr. *ægis*, goat-skin, or a shield covered with it] the shield of Minerva; a shield.

**ægophony**, *n.* *Ægophōnē* [Gr. *æig* or *αἴγα*, a goat; *phōnē*, sound] in *path.*, a form of vocal resonance.

**ægrotat**, *n.* *Ægrotāt* [L. *ægrotāt*, he is sick] in *Eng. Universities*, a medical certificate given to a student showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending at a lecture or examination.

**Æneid**, *n.* *Æneīd*, the great epic poem by the anc. Roman, Virgil, of which *Æneas*, *Ænēas*, is the hero.

**Æollan**, *n.* *Æollān* [L. *Æolus*, the god of the winds] pert. to *Æolus* or the wind; *Æollan harp*, a harp with strings across its surface, the strings producing musical sounds when acted on by the wind.

**Æolie**, *n.* *Æoliē*, of *Æolia*, a district of Asia Minor; *Æollan*, *a.* pert. to: *n.* an inhabitant of *Æolia*.

**æon**, *n.* *Æon* [Gr. *aiōn*, an age] a lengthened period; in the *nnc. Eastern philosophy*, *æons* were supposed emanations from the one self-originated being, among which were *zōē*, life; *logos*, word; *monogenēs*, only-begotten; *plerōma*, fulness.

**æplornis**, *n.* *Æplōr-nīs* [Gr. *aplos*, immense; *ornis*, a bird] an extinct bird of Madagascar of gigantic dimensions, related to the ostrich, but very much larger.

**ærate**, *v.* *Ærāt* [L. Gr. *ær*, air] to combine with air; to charge with carbonic acid: *ærating*, *imp.*; *ærated*, *pp.* *æratēd*, mixed with carbonic acid: *æration*, *n.* *æratōshūn*, the operation or process of mixing with carbonic acid: *æerator*, *n.* *ær-ær-ær*, a contrivance for fumigating wheat, &c.: *ær apparatus* for making aerated waters: *ærial*, *a.* *ær-ær-ær*, belonging to the air; high; lofty.

**ærie** or **ætry**, *n.* *Ærī* [F. *ærie*, m. *L. deria*, the nest of a bird of prey; *L. æra*, an open space] the nest of an eagle or hawk.

**æriſy**, *v.* *Ærī-sī* [L. *ær*, air; *facio*, I make] to turn into air; to combine or charge with air: *æriſying*, *imp.*; *æriſied*, *pp.* *ærī-sīd*: *æriſication*, *n.* *ærī-sī-fī-kāshūn*, the changing solid or liquid bodies into air or gas; the act of combining or charging with air: *æriſerous*, *a.* *ærī-sēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I carry], conveying air, as the windpipe or bronchial tubes: *æriſiform*, *a.* *ærī-sēr-m* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the nature or form of air; not solid.

**ærobia**, *n.* *ær-ær-ær-ær* [Gr. *ær*, the air; *bios*, life], those bacteria which cannot live out of contact with air or oxygen: the opposite of *anaerobia*.

**æroclimoscope**, *n.* *ær-ær-ær-ær-ær-ær-ær* [Gr. *ær*, the air; *klimō*, I bend; *skopōs*, I view], a kind of weather-signal, showing the direction of the wind and the barometric pressure by means of a movable arm.

**ærolithe**, *n.* *ær-ær-ær* [Gr. *ær*, air; *lithos*, a stone] a body falling from space upon the surface of the earth; also *ærolith*, *n.* *ær-ær-lith*, a meteorite.

**ærology**, *n.* *ær-ær-ær* [Gr. *ær*, air; *logos*, discourse], the science that treats of the air, its nature and uses: *ærologist*, *n.* *ær-ær-ær-ær*, one who studies the nature and effects of the air or atmosphere: *ærological*, *a.* *ær-ær-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to: *æroamancy*, *n.* *ær-ær-mān-sī* [Gr. *mantelō*, divination], divination by means of the air and winds.

**ærometer**, *n.* *ær-ær-ær-ær* [Gr. *ær*, air; *metron*, n. measure], an instr. for ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere, or of gases.

**æronaut**, *n.* *ær-ær-nāt* [Gr. *ær*, nlr; *nautes*, a sailor—from *naus*, a ship], one who sails or floats in the air in a balloon; an aerial navigator: *æronautic*, *a.* *ær-ær-nāt-īk*, pert. to sailing in the air: *æronautics*, *n.* *ær-ær-nāt-īks*, the science or art of sailing in the air by mechanical means.

**ærophane**, *n.* *ær-ær-ær* [Gr. *ær*, the air; *phainō*, I show], n. light kind of gauze or imitation crape.

**ærophone**, *n.* *ær-ær-ær* [Gr. *ær*, the air; *phōnē*, a sound], an apparatus for increasing the intensity of sound-waves, as those from spoken words.

**ærophytes**, *n.* *ær-ær-fīts* [Gr. *ær*, air; *phuton*, n. plant], plants which live exclusively in the air.

**æroscopy** or **æroscopy**, *n.* *ær-ær-skōp-sī*, *ær-ær-skōp* [Gr. *ær*, the air; *skopōs*, I view], the investigation or observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere: the faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennae of insects: *æroscope*, *n.* *ær-skōp*, an apparatus for collecting microscopic objects from the air.

**aerostatic**, *n.* *ær-ær-stāt-īk* [Gr. *ær*, nlr; *statos*, a standing still], suspending in air: *aerostatics*, *n.* *ær-ær-stāt-īks*, the science of the equilibrium of gases: *aerostation*, *n.* *ær-ær-stāt-shūn*, the art of sailing in the air by mechanical means, such as in balloons; *ballooning*: *aerostat*, *n.* *ær-ær-stāt*, the part of a balloon which contains the gas or rarefied air; a balloon; sometimes an aeronaut.

**æruſinous**, *n.* *ær-ær-ær-nūs* [L. *ærugo* or *æruginem*, rust of copper—from *ærīs*, copper], pert. to the rust of copper—viz., verdigris.

**Æsculapian**—see **Æsculapian**.

**æsculin**, *n.* *ær-kāl-līn* [L. *æsculus*, the horse-chestnut] an alkaline principle discovered in the horse-chestnut; also spelt *esculin*.

**æsthesodic**, *n.* *ær-thēs-ō-dīk* [Gr. *ai-thēsis*, perception; *hodos*, a way], transmitting sensory impulses; sensitive.

**æsthesiometer**, *n.* *ær-thēs-ī-ō-mē-ter* [Gr. *ai-thēsis*, perception; *metron*, n. measure], in *med.*, an instr. for testing the tactile sensibility of the human body.

**æsthetics**, *n.* *ær-thēt-īks* [Gr. *ai-thētikos*, perceptive—from *ai-thēsis*, the act of perceiving], the science which treats of the beautiful in nature, in the fine arts, and in literature; the philosophy of taste: *æsthetic*, *a.* *ær-thēt-īk*, also *æsthetical*, *a.* *ær-thēt-īk*, pert. to the perception of the beautiful.

**æstivation**, *n.* *ær-th-ær-shūn* [L. *æstiva*, summer quarters—from *æstas*, summer], in *bot.*, the disposition of the parts of the perianth in the flower-bud; the arrangement of the unexpanded leaves of the flower-bud, which burst in summer, as opposed to *vernation*, the arrangement of the leaves of the bud on a branch, which burst in spring; in *zool.*, the sleep or dormancy of animals during the hot or dry season; the opposite of *hibernation*: *æstival*, *a.* *ær-th-ær*, pert. to summer; produced in summer.

**æthiops**, *n.* *ær-th-ops* [Gr. *aitthō*, I burn; *ops*, the eye or countenance], applied to certain chemical compounds from their black appearance.

**etiology**—see **etiology**.

**ætites**, *n.* *ær-tīt-ēs* [Gr. *ætēs*, an eagle], a variety of nodular ironstone; eagle-stone.

**æfar**, *ad.* *ær-fār* [AS. *of* *feorran* = *a*, on, and *far*], *at*, *to*, or from a great distance.

**æfear**, *a.* *ær-fēr* [AS. *pp.* of *æferan*, to frighten, to terrify—from *a*, on, and *feran*, to frighten], in OE. filled with fear; terrified; frightened.

**æfable**, *a.* *ær-fā-bl* [F. *affable*—from L. *affabilis*, accessible, courteous—from *ad*, for, I speak], that can be easily approached and spoken to; frank in speech and bearing; accessible; of easy manners in conversation: *æfably*, *ad.* *ær-bl*, in an affable manner; courteously: *æfability*, *n.* *ær-fā-bl-ē-tē*, the being easy of access to others; kind manner in conversation; also *æfableness*, *n.* *ær-bl-nēs*, quality of being affable.—SYN. of 'affable': courteous; condescending; accessible; complaisant; benign; mild; civil.

**æffair**, *n.* *ær-fār* [OF. *affaire*, business—from L. *ad*, *facio*, I make], a matter of any kind; business; concern; in *mil.*, a slight engagement, less than a battle: *æffairs*, *n.* *ær-fār-s*, transactions in general; business: *an æffair of honour*, *n.* *ær-fār*.

**æfear**, *v.* *ær-fēr* [cf. *for* *ad*, and *fer*—see *æfard*], in OE. to frighten.

**affect**, *v.* *ær-fekt* [F. *affecier*—from L. *affectare*, to affect: *L. affectus*, influenced—from *ad*, *facio*, I do], to act upon or influence in any way; to make n. show of: to move or touch—as the passions; to be fond of: *affecting*, *imp.*; *ad.* moving or exciting, as the passions; having power to excite: *affected*, *pp.* *ær-fekt-ēd*; *ad.* assumed; not natural: *affect only*, *ad.* *ær-fekt-ēd*, in an affected manner; with studied care for appearance's sake: *affecter* or *affecter*, *n.* *ær-fekt-ēr*, one who; *affectation*, *n.* *ær-fekt-ær-shūn*, the assuming or pretending to what is not real or natural: *affectation*, *n.* the quality of being affected: *affectingly*, *ad.* *ær-fekt-ēd*, in a manner to excite the emotions: *affect*, *n.* *ær-fekt-shūn*, love for; attachment to; kindly feeling towards: *affected*, *n.* *ær-fekt-shūn*, affected; inclined; disposed: *affectation*, *a.* *ær-fekt-shūn-āt*, warmly attached to; fond; having great love: *affectation*, *n.* the quality of being affectionate: *affectationately*, *ad.* *ær-fekt-ēd*, *ær-fekt-ēd*, having a tendency to affect: *affectively*, *ad.* *ær-fekt-ēd*—SYN. of 'affect': to concern; assume; pretend; influence; operate; melt; move; subdue; soften; overcome: of 'affecting': pathetic; moving; tragic; exciting—of 'affect': love; attachment;

tenderness; kindness; passion; fondness—of 'affectionate': kind; fond; loving; tender; attached; warm; devoted; earnest.

**affer**, v. *affer* [OF. *afferre* or *afforre*, to value at a price—from OF. *ferre*—from *ferre*, I. *affore*, to fix the price of a thing—from *ferre*, I. *ferre*, a price—from *ferre*, a market: cf. Scot. *ferre*, a market price] in OE., to fix the rate or price of; to establish; to confirm: **afferring**, imp.; **affered**, pp. *afferd*;  
**afferer**, n. one of the persons formerly appointed by a court to fix and regulate the amount of the fines.

**afferent**, a. *afferent* [L. *afferentem*, bringing or conveying a thing to a place—from *ad*, to; *ferre*, I. carry] in anat., conveying from the surface to the centre; n. a river or stream flowing into the sea, or a lake.

**affetuosus**, ad. *affetuosus* [L.], in mus., tenderly.

**affiance**, v. *affians* [OF. *affiance*, to affiancer, to betroth: mid. L. *affidare*, to pledge one's faith—from *ad*, *fidus*, I. trust; *fidus*, faith] to betroth or pledge faith; to promise in marriage; n. a marriage contract; trust; confidence: **affiancing**, imp.; **affianced**, pp. *affianced*; **affiancer**, n. *ser*.

**affidavit**, n. *affidavit* [old law L. *affidavit*, he made oath—from *affidare*, to pledge one's faith—from *ad*, *fidus*, faith], a declaration upon oath; generally, a declaration as to the truth of a written statement made on oath before a justice of the peace, which is afterwards signed by him; a deposition; an affirmation.

**affiliate**, v. *affiliat* [F. *affilier*, to affiliate—from mid. L. *affiliatus*, affiliated, adopted—from *L. ad*, *filius*, a son, to receive into a family as a son; to adopt; to unite as one; to receive as an associate or member; to receive into relationship with the parent stock; to assign a child to a father: **affiliating**, imp.; **affiliated**, pp. *affiliated*; n. *shun* [OF. *affiliation*, an adopting—from mid. L. *affiliationem*, an assigning a son to the act of uniting or adopting; the assignment of the paternity of a child born out of wedlock; established connection.

**affinage**, n. *affinage* [F.—from *affiner*, to refine—from *L. facio*, I. finish] in chem., the refining of a metal.

**affined**, a. *affined* [OF. *affiner*; mid. L. *affinare*, to bind one's self with a certain relationship—from *L. ad*, *finis*, a boundary, a limit] joined or united by affinity; related to.

**affinity**, n. *affinitas* [F. *affinité*—from *L. affinitatem*, relationship by marriage; *L. affinis*, bordering on or related to—from *ad*, *finis*, an end] relationship by marriage; relation; agreement; in chem., the combining power of bodies; in bot., relation in all essential organs.—SYN. of 'affinity': relationship; consanguinity; kindred; conformity; resemblance; connection.

**affirm**, v. *affirm* [F. *affirmer*—from *L. affirmare*, to affirm—from *L. ad*, *firmus*, I. make firm, strong—from *firmus*, firm], to assert with confidence; to maintain confidently as true; to declare solemnly: **affirming**, imp.; **affirmed**, pp. *affirmed*; **affirmable**, a. *affirmable*, that may be stated or affirmed as true: **affirmably**, ad. *affirmably*, n. also *affirmer*, n. one who: **affirmation**, n. *affirmatio*, the act of asserting as true; a solemn declaration: **affirmative**, a. *affirmative*, that declares or asserts: n. a word that says yes: *negative*, the opposite of *affirmative*, or a word that says no.—SYN. of 'affirm': to assure; avouch; asseverate; aver; protest; declare; assert; pronounce; establish; ratify; confirm.

**affix**, n. *affix* [mid. L. *affixare*—from *L. ad*, *fixus*, fastened; *fixo*, I. fasten], something fastened to the end; a syllable or letter put to the end of a word; in decorative art, any small feature, a figure, a flower, or the like, added for an ornament: **affix**, v. *affix*, to join to; to unite; to fix or fasten at the end; to subjoin; to fasten: **affixing**, imp.; **affixed**, pp. *affixed*; **affixture**, n. *affixio*, that which is affixed.—SYN. of 'affix': to attach; connect; unite; annex; subjoin; fix; fasten; add.

**afflatus**, n. *afflatus* [L. *afflatus*, a blowing or breathing upon—from *L. ad*, *flatus*, a breathing], a blowing or breathing upon; a breath; a breathing law by divine power; inspiration: **afflation**, n. *shun*, a breathing upon.

**afflict**, v. *afflict* [F. *affliquer*, to afflict—*lit.*, to strike or dash against: *L. afflicto*, dashed or struck

down, afflicted—from *ad*, *flictus*, a striking; *fluo*, I. strike or dash against], to distress in some way; to give pain to, either in body or mind: **afflicting**, imp.; **afflicted**, pp. *afflicted*; **afflicter**, n. one who: **affliction**, n. *afflictio*, distress either of body or mind; grief; pain: **afflictedly**, ad. *afflictedly*, ad. *afflictive*, a. *afflictive*, giving pain; painful: **afflictively**, ad. *afflictively*—SYN. of 'afflict': to pain; grieve; distress; hurt; wound; trouble; torment; harass—of 'affliction': distress; trouble; grief; sorrow; pain; calamity; misfortune; wretchedness; misery; adversity.

**affluence**, n. *affluens* [F. *affluence*—from *L. affluentia*, abundance, plenty—from *ad*, *fluo*, I. flow—*lit.*, a flowing or coming as to a point] concurrence; a stream of wealth; abundance of worldly riches; also **affluency**, n. *affluens*; **affluent**, a. *affluens* [F.], wealthy; rich in worldly goods: n. applied to any stream that flows directly into another.—SYN. of 'affluence': wealth; opulence; riches; plenty; exuberance; abundance.

**afflux**, n. *afflux* [F. *afflux*, the act of flowing—from *L. affluere*, pp. of *affluo*, I. flow towards—from *L. ad*, *fluo*, I. flow—*lit.*, something that flows to or towards like a flood] a flowing to; that which flows to; also **affluxion**, a. *affluxio*.

**afford**, v. *afford* [AS. *for*, and *forth*, forth, forward], originally, to further, promote; to yield or produce; to be able to bear expenses; to grant: **affording**, imp.; **afforded**, pp.—SYN. of 'afford': to yield; produce; bear; give; impart; allow; supply; in OE., cease; grant.

**afforest**, v. *afforest* [L. *ad*, and *forest*] to turn into forest: **afforestation**, n. *shun*, the turning of ground into forest ground, or treating it as such.

**affray**, n. *affray* [OF. *affres*—from mid. L. *exfridare*—from *ex*, out of, and *fridus*, Old Ger. *fridu*, peace], a brawl or petty fight; a disturbance; a fray; v. in OE., to freeze with fright; to frighten; to terrify.—SYN. of 'affray': brawl; scuffle; tumult; disturbance; quarrel; fight; encounter; feud; contest.

**affrightment**, n. *affrightment* [as for *ad*, to, and *freight*, the charge for the carriage of goods, &c.: *affrightment*—from *affrict*, to freight], the engagement for taking a freight; the chartering or freighting of a vessel: **affright**, v. for freight, which see.

**affriend**, v. *affriend* [as for *ad*, to, and *friend*], in OE., to become friends; to be reconciled: **affriending**, imp.; **affriended**, pp. made or become friends.

**affright**, v. *affright* [AS. *afrehtan*, to terrify; d. *hutsen*, *fridtan*, to frighten], to terrify by sudden fear; n. sudden dread; great fear; the cause of fear: **affrighting**, imp.; **affrighted**, pp. *affrighted*; n. one who frightens: **affrightful**, a. *affrightful*, full of fright; dreadful: **affrightment**, n. *affrightment*, the state of being afraid; terror.—SYN. of 'affright': to alarm; intimidate; confound; terrify; daunt; dismay; abash; appall; shock; dishearten.

**affront**, v. *affront* [OF. *afronter*—from mid. L. *affrontare* or *ad*, *frontem*, to the front, to the forehead—*lit.*, to meet or oppose face to face], to give cause of offence to; to insult slightly; n. anything done to offend; an outrage; open insult; in OE., an encounter: **affronting**, imp.; **affronted**, pp. *affronted*; ad. *affrontive*, a. *affrontive*, tending to affront; abusive: **affrontively**, ad. *affrontively*—SYN. of 'affront': to insult; outrage; dare; offend; displease; pique; irritate; brave; provoke; defy—of 'affront': n. insult; outrage; indignity; contumely; disgrace.

**affuse, v. *affuse* [L. *affusus*, poured upon—from *ad*, *fusus*, poured], to pour upon; to sprinkle as with a liquid: **affusing**, imp.; **affused**, pp. *affused*; **affusion**, n. *affusio*, the act of pouring upon.**

**affy**, v. *affy* [OF. *affier*—from mid. L. *affidare*, to confide in the fidelity of—from *L. ad*, *fidus*, faith, trust], in OE., to trust in the faith of any one; to betroth; to join; to confide; to put faith in: **affying**, imp.; **affied**, pp. *affied*.

**affghan**, n. *affghan*, a native or inhabitant of Afghanistan: adj. pert. to.

**affield**, ad. *affield* [AS. *a*, on, and *field*] to or in the field.

**afloat**, ad. *afloat* [AS. *a*, on, and *float*], on the water; borne upon the water and moving; not sinking.

nfoot, ad. *a-fōot* [AS. *a*, on, and *foot*], on foot; in action or motion.

**afore**, prep. *a-fōr* [AS. *onforan*, in front; *a*, on, and *for*], in *OE.*, prior or superior to; sooner; before; in presence of: ad. in time past; first; in front; *nforegoing*, a *a-fōr-gō-ing*, going before; that preceded; *nforehand*, ad. in time gone by; in *OE.* well provided: *aforementioned*, a. mentioned before: *aforenamed*, a. named before: *aforesaid*, a. mentioned in a preceding part: *nforethought*, a. *thot*, premeditated—*as*, notice *aforethought*: *aforetime*, ad. in time past.

**afraid**, a. *a-frād* [AS. pp. of *afra*, v., which see], filled with fear; terrified: I'm afraid of, I fear or dread it much; I have little doubt it is true, or has happened.—*SYN.* of 'afraid': fearful; timid; timorous; terrified; frightened.

**afresh**, ad. *a-frēsh* [AS. *a*, on; *fersc*, pure, sweet], again; anew; recently.

**African**, a. *a-frī-kān*, also *Afric*, a. *a-frīk*, pert. to *Africa*: n. a native of Africa: *Africander*, n. *a-frī-kān-dēr*, n. person born in Africa, but not an aboriginal: *Afrikaantat*, n. *-kān-tāt*, the dialect of the S. Africa. Dutch.

**afrit**, n. *a-frī't* or *nfrī'te*, n. *-rit* [Ar. *frī't*], in the Mohammedan myth., an evil spirit or genius; anything frightful or horrible.

**nfront**, ad. *a-frōnt* [see *nfront*], in *OE.*, in front; face to face.

**aft**, a. or ad. *āst* [AS. *aftan*; cf. Goth. *aftana*—from *afta*, behind—from *aft*, off: an abbreviation of *after*, which see and *Note*], a term used by seamen to mean the stern of a ship, or to point to what lies in the direction of the stern; behind; astern; abaft: *fore and aft*, the whole length of the ship; from end to end of a ship.

**after**, a. *a-ftēr* [AS. *after*, afterwards, again; cf. OHG. *after*, behind; Goth. *afta*, again, backwards; Icel. *aftr*, behind; later in time—*as*, it is an *after* thought: prep. behind; later—*as*, howent home after dinner: conj. when—*as*, you will come to me after he has seen you—but after here is a prep. If 'time' be understood: *after-act*, an act following: *after-ages*, succeeding times; posterity: *after all*, when all has been said, weighed, or done; in conclusion; upon the whole: *after-birth*, n. that which comes nway after delivery; the placenta; a late-born offspring; in *flom*, late, birth after a father's death: *after-cost*, n. additional expenses incurred after the original estimate has been exhausted: *after-crop*, a second crop in the same year: *after-damp*, the choke-damp or carbonic acid occurring in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp: *aftereye*, in *OE.*, to follow and keep in view; *after-glow*, n. a glow in the sky after sunset; a secondary glow, as in heated metal before it ceases to be incandescent: *after-guard*, in a ship, the seamen stationed on the poop to attend to the *after-sails*: *after-hours*, hours following business: *after-life*, the later or future life; *aftermath*, n. *a-ftēr-math* [after, and *math*, derived from *mow*], a second crop of grass in the same season; *eddish*: *aftermost*, a. [AS. *aftmest*; Goth. *aftmīst*, the last], hindmost; nearest the stern of a ship: *afternoon*, n. *a-ftēr-nōn*, the part of the day after 12 o'clock: *afterpains*, n. plu. *-pānz*, those following childbirth: *after-piece*, a piece performed after the chief play: *after-sails*, the sails on the mizen-mast and stays: *after-state*, the future life: *nfterthought*, reflections after an act; later thoughts. *Note*—*after* is shortened into *aft*, and is not a comparative of *aft*, but an older word; *after* is a comparative form, and stands for *after*, meaning 'more off,' 'farther away'.

**afterward** or **afterwards**, ad. *a-ftēr-wārd* [AS. *aftanwārd*—from *aftan*, behind, and *wārd*, direction], later in time; *afterwise*, those who are wise after an event has happened.

**aga**, n. *a-gā* [Turkish, *agha*], in Turkey, a military commander or chief officer.

**again**, ad. *a-gā'n* [AS. *ongedn* or *ngen*, opposite: cf. Sw. *gen* or *igen*: Bret. *gin*, opposite, again], once more; a second time; back; besides; at another time; at a proper and suitable time: *against*, prep. *a-gā'nst*, in opposition to; facing; contrary to; in expectation of: again and again, often; frequently repeated.

**agalmatolite**, n. *a-gā'l-mā'tō-līt* [Gr. *agalma*, an image; *lithos*, n. stone], a variety of clay-slate altered by heat, usually brought from China carved into grotesque figures and chimney ornaments.

**agami**, a. *a-gā'mī* [S. Amer.], a bird allied to the

crane, a native of S. Amer.—called also the golden-breasted trumpeter.

**agamie**, a. *a-gām'ik* [Gr. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage], applied to all forms of reproduction in which the sexes are not directly concerned: *agamons*, a. *a-gā'mis*, in *bot.*, applied to plants without visible organs of fructification: *ngamogenesis*, n. *a-gā'm-ō-jē'nē-sis* [Gr. *gen'sis*, beginning, generation], asexual reproduction.

**Aganippe**, *a-gā-nī-pē*, a fountain on Mt. Helicon, in Greece, the waters of which were fabled as sacred to the Muses; hence, poetic inspiration or art.

**ngape**, ad. *a-gāp* [AS. *a*, on; Eng. *gape*], gaping as with wonder.

**ngapemone**, n. *a-gā-p'mō-nē* [Gr. *agnayē*, brotherly love, affection], a so-called religious association of men and women retired from the world, living in common, ostensibly as brothers and sisters.

**agar-agar**, n. *a-gār-a-gār*, the native name of Ceylon moss, much used in the East for soups and jellies.

**ngarie**, n. *a-gā-rīk* [Gr. *agarikon*, a certain fungus], a genus of fungi; adj. pert. to fungi: *agar'ies*, n. plu. the edible mushrooms of this country: *agarie mineral*, a soft variety of carbonate of lime, found in clefts of rocks, resembling a fungus in texture and colour.

**agate**, n. *a-gāt* [F. *agate*; Gr. *nchatēs*, an agate—from the river *Achéates* in Sicily, where it was first found], a variegated variety of chalcedony quartz, the colours being arranged in clouds, spots, or bands; a tool used by gold-wire drawers and gliders: *ngatine*, a. *a-gā't-in*, of agate: *agatized*, a. *a-gā't-izd*, marked like an agate; converted into agate.

**agave**, n. *a-gā-vē* or *a-gā-vē* [Gr. *agavos*, admirable: L. and Gr. *Agavē*, daughter of Cadmus, one of the Nereides], the American aloe, from the juice of which the alcoholic liquor *pulque* is prepared; the *Agavē americana*, Onl. *Amargillifera*.

**ngaze**, v. *a-gāz*, also *agast*, v. *a-gāst* [see gaze and agast], in *OE.*, to strike with sudden fear; to fill with amazement: *agazed*, pp. *a-gāz'd*, struck with sudden fear.

**age**, n. *ā-jē* [OF. *agee*, and *edage*—from mld. L. *etatem*, an age], a period of time; the whole life of man, or any particular part of it; a particular period of time: *aged*, n. *a-jē'd*, old; advanced in years: n. old persons—as the *aged*: *a-gē'dly*, ad. *-lī*: *ageing* or *aging*, a. *a-jē-ing*, growing older than youth; growing old; passing the prime of life: *ageiness*, n. *a-jē'nē-sis*, the state or condition of being old.—*SYN.* of 'age': date; era; epoch; period; time; generation; ripeness; maturity.

**ages**, ad. *a-jē* [see, a call to a horse to move on one side: *OE.* *jēc*, to move to one side], turned to one side; awry; askew.

**agency**, n. *a-jē'n-sī* [F. *agence*—from mld. L. *agentia*, the power of doing—from L. *agens* or *agentem*, acting, doing—see act], the exerting of power; action; the business or office of an agent: *agent*, n. *a-jēnt*, the person or thing that exerts power; one intrusted with the business of another.—*SYN.* of 'agency': operation; performance; net; action; instrumentality; management—of 'agent': factor; broker; substitute; deputy.

**agenda**, n. *a-jē'n-dā* [L. things to be done—from *ago*, I move, I lead, I do], transactions; things done and recorded.

**Ageratum**, n. *a-jē'rā-tūm* [Gr. *n*, without; *gērns*, old age], a genus of composite plants, one of the species, *A. mexicanum*, being a well-known border flower with densely clustered lavender-blue capitules—genus so named because its flowers continue for a long time.

**agglomerate**, v. *a-g-glō-mēr-āt* [L. *agglomératus*, collected in a body—from ad. *glomer*, I wind round; *glomer*, a ball of thread], to wind to or on; to gather into a mass; to grow into a mass: adj. heaped together: n. in *geol.*, a term employed to designate accumulations of angular fragments of rocks thrown up by volcanic eruptions: *agglom'rating*, imp.: *agglom'rated*, pp.: *agglomeration*, n. *a-g-glō-mēr-ā-tiōn*, the state of being gathered into a mass or ball.

**ngglutinate**, v. *a-g-glūt-in-āt* [L. *agglutinatus*, fastened to, attached to—from L. *nd*, *glutino*, I glue], to glue on to; to unite or cause to adhere: *agglut'inating*, imp.: *agglut'inated*, pp.: *agglutinant*, a. uniting parts, as with glue: n. that which causes adhesion: *agglutination*, n. *a-g-glūt-in-ā-tiōn*, the



net of uniting by a tenacious substance; agglutinate, *n. agglutinant*, tending to or causing union; applied to languages whose compounds and inflections are formed by the apposition of words without fusion or alteration—as, cloud-capped, horsemanship.

**aggrandise**, *v. aggrandis* [F. *aggrandissant*, increasing, augmenting—from *L. ad, grandis*, great—*lit.*, to make greater; to exalt; to raise to wealth, honour, or power; *aggrandising*, *imp.*: *aggrandised*, *pp.* *aggrandized*: *aggrandiser*, *n.* *aggrandizer*, one who exalts; *aggrandisement*, *n.* *aggrandizement*, the making greater in power, wealth, or honour.—*SYN.* of 'aggrandise': to exalt; enlarge; improve; increase; augment; promote; advance.

**aggrate**, *v. aggrat* [L. *ad, gratus*, pleasing, agreeable], *n.* *OE.*, to please; *aggrating*, *imp.*: *aggrated*, *pp.* *aggrat'd*.

**aggravate**, *v. aggrat-vat* [F. *aggraver*, to make worse; *L. aggravatus*, made heavy—from *ad, gravis*, heavy], to add to or increase the weight; to make anything worse or less endurable; *aggravating*, *imp.*: *aggravated*, *pp.*: *aggravation*, *n.* *aggravation*, a making worse; what excites anger or emotion.—*SYN.* of 'aggravate': to exaggerate; magnify; heighten; raise; increase; exacerbate; irritate; provoke—of 'aggravation': provocation; irritation; exacerbation.

**aggregate**, *v. aggrégat* [L. *aggregatus*, gathered together as a flock—from *ad, to*, and *grego*, to flock], to bring together as a flock; to collect into one sum, mass, or body; to accumulate; *adj.* formed by a collection of many particulars; *n.* the sum total; the result of many particulars; *aggregating*, *imp.*: *aggregated*, *pp.*: *aggregately*, *adv.*, collectively; *aggregation*, *n.* *aggregation*, the act of heaping together; a collection; *aggregator*, *n.* one who aggregates; *aggregative*, *adj.*, collectively; *aggregatively*, *adv.*: by aggregation, consecutively; with no pause between.—*SYN.* of 'aggregate *v.*': to accumulate; pile; collect.

**aggress**, *v. aggrés* [OF. *aggressor*, to assail, to assault—from *L. aggressus*, gone to, approached, assailed—from *ad, gressus*, *pp.* of *gradior*, I walk—*lit.*, to go to with hostile intent], to begin a quarrel or controversy; to commence an attack; *aggressing*, *imp.*: *aggressed*, *pp.* *aggrat*: *aggression*, *n.* *aggression*, the first act leading to a quarrel or dispute; *aggressor*, *n.* one who first attacks or begins a quarrel; *aggressive*, *adj.* *aggressive*, tending to or relating to the first attack; *aggressiveness*, *n.* *aggressiveness*, the state or quality of being aggressive.—*SYN.* of 'aggression': assault; injury; attack; encroachment; invasion.

**aggrrieve**, *v. aggrév* [OF. *agrevier*; *L. aggravare*—from *ad, gravis*, heavy—*lit.*, to bear heavily on], to afflict; to pain or injure any one; to injure in one's right; *aggrrieving*, *imp.*: *aggrrieved*, *pp.* *aggrév*: *aggr grievance*, *n.* *aggrév*, injury; wrong; oppression.

**aghane**, *n.* *ag-há-ne* [Hind. *aghan*, the produce of the month Aghan, the eighth in the Hindu year], the chief rice-crop in Hindustan.

**aghost**, *a. or ad. agist* [*pp.* of *OE. agast*, to frighten; the *h* crept in apparently through confusion with *ghost* or *ghost*, struck with horror; stupefied with sudden fright.

**agile**, *n. ag'il* [F. *agile*—from *L. agilis*, quick—from *ago*, I drive], nimbly; not slow; active; *agilely*, *adv.* *ag'il-ly*: *agility*, *n.* *ag'il-ty* [F. *agilité*], nimbleness; the power of moving quickly; also agility, *n.* *ag'il-ty*.—*SYN.* of 'agile': nimble; alert; active; lively; brisk; quick; ready; prompt; sprightly.

**agio**, *n. ag'io* [F. *agio*; *it.* *agio*, the rate of exchange, a premium], the difference in accepted value of bank-notes and that of current money or coin; the premium charged by money-changers; *agiotage*, *n.* *ag'io-taj*, the methods employed by speculators in the public funds to lower or raise their price by spreading false rumours, &c.; the regulation of rates ruling ago.

**agist**, *v. agist* [OF. *giste*, a place to lie down in; *agister*, to give lodgings to; *L. ad, jaceo*, I lie down], in *OE.*, to take in the cattle of others to graze; *agistor* or *agistator*, *n.* *ag'is-tat'er*, one who; *agistment*, *n.* the profit of cattle pasturing on land; the pasturing of cattle.

**agitate**, *v. ag'itat* [L. *agitatus*, put in constant motion—from *ago*, I drive, I move], to put into

active motion; to stir violently; to disturb; to excite; and discuss with active heat and zeal; *agitating*, *imp.*: *agitated*, *pp.*: *agitable*, *adj.* *ag'it-able*: *agitation*, *n.* *ag'it-ashun*, the putting into violent motion; excitement of the mind; the heated or turbulent discussion of a question; *agitator*, *n.* *ag'it-ator*, one who rouses or stirs up, esp. one who stirs up political excitement; *agitative*, *adj.* *ag'it-ative*, having power or tendency to agitate.—*SYN.* of 'agitate': to rouse; stir; excite; actuate; shake; move; debate; revolute; discuss; excite; disturb; distract; revolve; consider; deliberate; contrive—of 'agitation': trepidation; tremor; emotion; excitement; commotion.

**aglet**, *n. ag'let*, also *alglet*, *n.* *ag'let* [F. *agnette*, a small tag—front *agnette*, a needle], the tag of a point; any small object hanging loosely—as a spangle, the anthers of a tulip or of grass, or the catkins of a hazel.

**aglow**, *adj.* *ag'lo* [AS. *a*, intensive, and *glow*], very warm; red and bright with heat, as the cheeks; glowing.

**agminated**, *adj.* *ag'min-á-ted* [L. *agmen*, *agminis*, a troop], in close order; *agminated*—used only of certain glands.

**agnail**, *n. ag'nail*, also *agnail*, *n.* *ag'nail* [OE. *agnail*, a corn on the foot; also apparently confused later with *F. anguille*, a blotch, a pimple—*nail*, *L. anguon* and *anguilla*, a eelworm, a redness], a corn on the foot; a sore under the nail; any painful swelling.

**agnate**, *adj.* *ag'nát* [F. *agnat*; *L. agnatus*, born in addition—from *ad, natus*, born], paternally related; related in the male line; *n.* any descendant by the father's side; *agnation*, *n.* *ag'n-ashun*, direct descent from the same father in the male line; *agnatie*, *adj.* *ag'n-atic*, descent in the male line.

**agnition**, *n.* *ag'nishun* [L. *agnitionem*, a knowing—from *ad, gnosc*, I know], acknowledgment; recognition.

**agnology**, *n.* *ag'nol-og-í* [Gr. *agnola*, ignorance; *logos*, discourse], in *meta.*, the doctrine or theory of ignorance.

**agnomen**, *n.* *ag'nomen* [L. *ad, ta*; *nomen*, a name], a name added to one's usual name; *agnomination*, *n.* the practice of giving an additional name.

**agnosticism**, *n.* *ag'nost-í-zm* [Gr. *agnostos*, not to be known or recognised, ignorant of—from *ad, with*, out, not; *gnostos*, made known; *gignōskō*, I know], the belief or creed that anything behind material phenomena, especially a First Cause and an unseen world, cannot be known; the religion of unknowableness; *agnostic*, *n.* one who believes and teaches this creed.

**Agnes Dei**, *ag'nus dei* [L. the Lamb of God], *n.* part of the Mass beginning with the words 'Agnes Dei', or the music set to it; the figure of the Saviour under the form of a lamb, bearing a staff-head with a cross, and having the head surrounded by a nimbus; an oval medallion made of wax, used in the *R. Cath. Ch.* devotions.

**ago**, *ad. á go* [OE. *ago* or *igon*, gone away, passed by—*y* being the OE. augment of the *pp.*, and in *Ger. go*—conate with *OE. ogon*, to go away, to pass by; AS. *agōn*, to pass away], time gone by; past; *agolng*, *adv.* *ag'olng*, in or into action; *agone*, *á-gon*, past and gone.

**agog**, *ad. á-gog* [OF. *en gogues*, lively, in a merry mood], excited with expectation; ready to start up; *agog* in pursuit of an object of desire; all *agog*, all eager.

**agonic**, *adj.* *á-gon'ic* [Gr. *a*, without; *gonia*, an angle], not forming an angle; *agonic line*, a line connecting those points on the earth's surface whence the magnetic coincides with the geographical meridian.

**agonise**, *v. á-gon-ise* [F. *agonie*; *L. agonia*—from *Gr. agonia*, a contest, agony; *agon*, a contest or struggle—originally at the public games], to suffer extreme pain or anguish; to distress exceedingly; *agonising*, *imp.*: *agonised*, *pp.*: *agonisingly*, *adv.*: *agonise*, *v.* *á-gon-ise*, extreme pain or anguish, either of body or mind; *agonist*, *n.* *á-gon-ist*, also *agonistes*, *n.* *á-gon-ist'ez*, one who contends for the prize in public games; *agonistic*, *adj.* *á-gon-ist'ic*, also *agonistical*, *adj.* *á-gon-ist'ic*, pert. to contests of strength; *agonistically*, *adv.* *á-gon-ist'ic-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'agonise': pain; anguish; suffering; pang; torment; distress; throes.

agouti, n. *á-gó-tí* [S. Amer.] n small American rodent, resembling the guinea-pig.

agraphia, n. *á-grá-fí-a* [Gr. *a*, not; *graphō*, I write] mental inability to express ideas by writing.

agrarina, n. *á-grá-rí-an* [L. *agrarius*, pert. to a field—from *ager*, n field], relating to land in general; agrarianism, n. the equal division of land or property; agrarian law, in *Román hist.*, a law redistributing the lands of a country or n district, giving a portion to each individual and family.

agree, v. *á-gré* [F. *apurer*, to receive with favour—from *á gre*, favourably—from *l. grátus*, pleasing], to be mutually pleasing to; to be of one mind; to live in peace; to be like; to settle; to be beneficial to in its effects: agree tag, imp.: agreed, pp.: agreeable, n. *á-gré-á-bí*, pleasing; suitable to; in conformity with: agreeably, ad. *-á-bí*, in a manner to give pleasure: agreeableness, n. *-á-bí-nés*, the quality that makes a thing grateful to the taste or pleasing to the mind; resemblance: agree meat, n. a bargain; n renewal of friendship.—SYN. of 'agree': to accord; suit; coincide; concur; assent; acquiesce; comfort; benefit; tally with; harmonise with; answer to; correspond with; comply with; consent; accede—of 'agreeable': pleasant; pleasing—of 'agreement': a contract; covenant; compact; bargain; concord; resemblance; stipulation.

agriculture, n. *á-grí-kúl-túr* [F. *agriculture*—from *L. agricultúra*, agriculture—from *L. ager*, a field; *cultúr*, tillage], tilling or working the ground to make it fruitful; husbandry: agricultural, a. *-tá-rí-l*, pert. to the tillage of the ground: agriculturalist, n. one engaged in farming; n farmer: agriculturally, ad. *-l*.

agrimony, n. *á-grí-món-í*, also *á-grí-món-ía*, n. *-món-í* [L. *agrimonia*—from *Gr. argemónē*, n white speck in the eye (supposed to be cured by this plant); *argos*, white], a wild British plant producing a spike of yellow flowers, and which has bitter astringent properties; the *Agrimonia eupatoria*, Ord. *Rosaceae*.

agrise, v. *á-gríz* [AS. *agrisan*, to dread, to fear greatly], in OE., to shudder at; to be terrified; to terrify.

agronomy, n. *á-grón-ó-mí* [Gr. *ngros*, n field; *nomos*, a law], the science of agriculture: agronomist, n. *-míst*, one who studies scientific farming: agronomical, n. *á-grón-ó-mí-kál*, pert. to the scientific management of farms.

aground, ad. *á-gróund* [AS. n, on, and ground], on the ground; among seamen, stranded; run ashore.

aguardiente, n. *á-guár-dí-én-tí* [Sp. *aguardiente*, burning hot-water; brandy—from *L. aqua*, water; *ardens* or *ardentem*, burning], n strong raw spirit of Portugal and Spain; brandy, or any particularly strong liquor.

ague, v. *á-gú* [OF. *ngu* or *ague*, sharp, keen—from *L. acutus*, sharp], to cause to shiver: n. intermittent fever, attended with cold fits and shivering: aguing, imp. *á-gú-ing*: agued, pp. *á-gú-d*: adj. struck with nague; chill; shivering: aguish, n. *á-gú-ísh*, somewhat cold and shivering.

agulla, n. *á-guél-lá* [F. *aiguille*, a needle], an obelisk, or the spire of a church-tower.

ah, int. *á* [OF. *a*: L. *nh*, n exclamatory word denoting surprise, pity, &c.: *aha*, int. *á-há*, expressing triumph, surprise, or contentment: *ahem*, int. *á-hém* (lengthened form of *hem*!), attracting attention, &c.

ahead, nd. *á-héd* [AS. *a*, at or on, and head], in advance; further forward than mother.

abelight, ad. *á-hít*, also *ahigh*, ad. *á-hít* [AS. *a*, on, and height], in OE., on high; aloft.

ahoy, int. *á-hóy* [AS. *n*, intensive: Dut. *huy*], an exclamation used in hailing n boat; attend ye—a sailor's call; a call to a person.

Ahrimaa, n. *á-rí-mán* [Pers.], in the dualistic religion of Zoroaster, the evil deity, the author and personification of all moral and physical evil, and in everlasting antagonism with Ormuzd, the spirit of light.

ahull, nd. *á-hál* [AS. *a*, on, and hull], the condition of a vessel with her sails furled and helm lashed a-lee.

alch-metal, tk [from *Aich*, the patentee], an alloy of copper and zinc with a small addition of iron—sometimes used in the manufacture of cannon.

aid, n. *á-d* [F. *aider*, to aid—from *mlt. L. aidare*, to help—from *L. adjuvare*, to assist—from *ad*, juvo, I help], help; relief; assistance; a person who gives help: v. to help; to support; to relieve: aiding,

imp.: aiding, pp.: aid'er, n. one who; aidant, a. *á-dánt*, in OE., helping; helpful; aidance, n. *á-dáns*, help; assistance: aidful, n. giving help: aidless, n. destitute of help.—SYN. of 'aid v.': to help; assist; succour; relieve; sustain; support.

aide-de-camp, n. *á-dí-é-kóng*, plu. *aides-de-camp* [F. *aide*, an assistant; *de camp*, of camp], in an army, an officer who serves on the personal staff of n general, or is court to wait upon the sovereign, whose duty it is to receive and convey orders.

algre, n. *á-g'r*—see eagle.

algetta, also alget, n. *á-g'rít*, and egret, n. *é-g'rít* [F. *aigrette*], the little white heron; in bot., the feathery down of the thistle.

aiguille, n. *á-g'rít* [F. *aiguille*, needle—from *mlt. L. acula*, a needle—from *L. aculea*, dim. of *acus*, n needle], applied to the sharp serrated peaks of lofty mountains; an instr. for piercing holes for the lodgment of powder when blasting: aigulet, n. *á-gú-é-lé*, or aiglet, n. *á-g'é-lé*, a point or tag on fringes.

ail, v. *á-l* [AS. *eglan*, to pain; *egle*, troublesome], to be sick; to trouble; to be in pain: ailing, imp.: adj. unwell; full of sickness: allied, pp. *á-lí-d*: ailment, n. sickness; trouble; slight disease.

allanto or allantus, *á-lán-tó*, *á-lán-tús* [Malay *aylanto*, tree of heads], a large E. Ind. tree, Ord. *Simarubaceae*, grown in Europe and America for its beauty and shade.

aim, v. *á-m* [OF. *esmer*, to estimate—from *L. aestimare*, to value—lit., to calculate the distance of the object or point desired to be struck], to throw at n object; to direct n weapon to; to try to strike with a missile weapon; to endeavour; to purpose or design: in OE., to guess or conjecture: n. the object or point intended to be struck; purpose; intention: aiming, imp.: aimed, pp. *á-mí-d*: aim'er, n. one who; aimless, a. *á-mí-les*, without aim or purpose: aimlessly, ad. *-lís*—SYN. of 'aim n.': object; end; view; scope; design; purpose; scheme; drift; intention—of 'aim v.': to point; level; aspire; direct.

Aino, n. *é-nó* [perhaps from Jap. *inu*, n dog], one of a hirsute people, prob. aboriginal, inhabiting northern Japan.

ain't, ánt, a vulgar contr. for 'am not,' or 'is not': ain't—are not.

air, n. *ár* [OF. *air*: L. *aër*: Gr. *áer*, air; *áémi*, I breathe], the atmosphere; n gas; a light breeze; n tune or melody; look or mien; affected manner: airs, n. plu. show of pride; haughtiness: air, v. to dry; to expose to the air; to parade ostentatiously before the public: airing, imp.: aired, pp. *á-rí-d*: airy, n. *á-rí*, high in air; light like air; trifling; vain: airily, nd. *á-rí-lí*: air'ing, n. n ride or walk in the open air: airless, a. wanting fresh air: airless, n. *á-rí-les*, the state of being opened freely to the air; lightness of manner; gaiety; jauntness: air-tight, so close and compact as to prevent the passage of air: air-hed, n. large air-tight bag filled with air for the repose of alling persons: air-bladder, a vesicle in an animal or plant filled with air: air-cells, cavities in vegetable and animal structures filled with air: air-chamber, a large cell or cavity filled with air: air-gun, n. musket or gun in which compressed air is the propelling agent: air-hole, an opening to admit or discharge air: air-pipe, n. pipe for the escape or supply of air: air-plants, plants rooted on others, and suspended, as it were, in the air: air-pump, a machine for exhausting or pumping out the air from vessels: air-shaft, a passage for the free admission and circulation of air into mines and subterranean excavations: air-thermometer, a thermometer in which air is employed instead of mercury or spirits of wine: air-vessels or air-sacs, spiral ducts in plants containing air, analogous to lungs in animals.—SYN. of 'air n.': manner; mien; demeanour; look; appearance; carriage.

airt, n. *á-rít* [Scot., prob. from *aëlic* *áirid* or *áirí*, n height, n direction: Ir. *áirí*, a quarter of the heaven or compass; n direction: v. to guide; to point out.

aisle, n. *á-l* [F. *aisle* or *aile*, a wing—from *L. ala*, a wing], wing of a house; the side passages of a church—the middle passage is called the *nares*: aisled, n. *á-lá*, having aisles.

ait, n. *á-l* [contr. of *eyot*—from *eye*, na ishm], a small flat island in a river.

ajar, ad. *á-jár* [corrupt of *a-chur*: AS. *a*, on; OE. *chap*, a turn: AS. *churnn*, to turn], n little opened; half open.

ake, n. *á-k*, another spelling of ache, which see.

máte, mátl, fár, láw; méte, mêt, hër; pîne, pín; nôte, nôt, móve;



of wine till it is absolutely pure: *alcoholmeter*, *n.* *álkôh-ô-mê-têr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the strength of spirits.

*Alcoran*, *n.* *álkô-rân* [Ar. *al-qurân*, the recitation, reading—from *qara*, to read], the book containing the Mohammedan Law, precepts, and doctrines—now more commonly spelt *Koran*: *alcoran'ic*, *a.* *-ik*, of or pert. to the Alcoran or its doctrines and precepts: *al'coran'ist*, *n.* *-ist*, an adherent to the strict letter of the Koran.

*alcove*, *n.* *ál-kôv'* [F. *alcove*; Sp. *alcoba*, a part of a room called off to hold a bed—from Ar. *al-qubba*, a vaulted space covered as a tent], a recess in a room for a bed or sideboard; a shady recess in a garden.

*alcyonite*, *n.* *ál-si-ô-nit* [L. *Alycone*, a daughter of Æolus], a terra applied to the spongiiform fossils common in the chalk-formation: *Alyconaria*, *n.* *plu.* *ál-si-ô-ni-ri-á*, a division of the Cœlenterata, comprising the sea pens, red-corals, fan-corals, &c.

*Aldebaran*, *n.* *ál-ô-bê-rân* [Ar. *al-dubara*, the following—from *dabar*, to follow], a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus—so called because it follows upon the Pleiads.

*aldehyde*, *n.* *ál-dê-hîd* [contract. of alcohol and dehydrogenated], a pungent volatile liquid obtained by the removal of hydrogen from an alcohol: *aldehydic*, *a.* *ál-dê-hîk*, of or pert. to.

*alder*, *n.* *ál-dêr* [AS. *alder*, of *all*, wholly; entirely—from AS. *al*, all], in OE. a common prefix of adjectives in superlative degree, and signifying, of all; wholly; entirely; in the highest degree: *alderfirst*, first of all; *alderlast*, last of all; *alderleast*, least of all; *alderliest*, *ál-fêst* [AS. *leafest*, most loved], most loved, or dearest of all; *aldermost*, most of all; *alderwisest*, wisest of all.

*alder*, *n.* *ál-dêr* [AS. *alr*], a tree resembling the hazel; the *Alnus glutinosa*, Ord. *Urticaceæ*, whose charcoal is used in the manufacture of gunpowder: *alderm*, *a.* made of alder.

*alderman*, *n.* *ál-dêr-mân*, *pl.* *al'dermen* [AS. *eald*, old; *ealder* or *ealdor*, an elder, a chief], originally, a dignity of the highest rank, very nearly that of a king; a senior or superior; a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor: *al'derman'ic*, *a.* *-ik*, in the manner of an alderman: *al'derman'ly*, *a.* *-ly*.

*Aldine*, *a.* *ál-dîn*, applied to certain editions of the classics and other works which issued from the press of *Aldus Minutius* of Venice, in the sixteenth century; applied to certain high-class editions of English works.

*ale*, *n.* *ál* [AS. *alu*, a kind of beer], beer; a drink made from malt: *ale-berry*, *n.* *ál-bêr-ri*, a beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread: *ale-cost*, *a.* herb: *ale-hoof* [AS. *hofs*, ivy], ground ivy; the *Aepeta glechoma*, or *Glechoma hederacea*, Ord. *Labiata*, used for preserving ale before the use of hops: *alegar*, *n.* *ál-gêr* [ale, and F. *agire*, sour], sour ale: *ale-yard*, *a.* long, slender drinking-glass formerly much used in England.

*alee*, *ad.* *á-lê* [AS. *á*, an; *lê*, shelter], a term used to denote the position of a ship's helm when put in a direction opposite to that from which the wind blows.

*alembic*, *n.* *ál-mê-bîk* [F. *alambique*; Sp. *alambique*; Ar. *al*, the; and *ambig*, a chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd], a gourd-like vessel with a lid for distilling; hence, anything that causes change or transformation.

*aleneath*, *ad.* *á-lêngth* [to, and length], stretched to the full extent.

*alert*, *a.* *ál-êrt* [F. *alerte*, take care! an alarm: OF. *alerte*, alert—from old It. *alerte*, take care! L. *ad illam erectam*, on the alert], on one's guard; watchful; sprightly; nimble: *alert'ness*, *n.* watchfulness; nimbleness.—SYN. of 'alert': smart; brisk; nimble; active; vigilant; lively; quick; bright; watchful; prompt; sprightly; agile—of 'alertness': alerty; briskness; agility; activity.

*alethology*, *n.* *ál-lê-th-ô-lô-jî* [Gr. *alêthes*, true; *logos*, word, doctrine], doctrine or principle of truth.—*alethopteris*, *n.* *ál-lê-th-ôp-ter-is* [Gr. *álêthes*, true; *ptêris*, fern], a genus of fossil ferns abounding in the lower coal-formation.

*aleurometer*, *n.* *ál-lê-rô-mê-têr* [Gr. *aleuron*, meal; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for indicating the bread-making qualities of wheat flour.

*aleuroac*, *n.* *ál-lê-rôn*, also *aleurine*, *n.* *-rîn* [Gr. *aleuron*, flour or meal of any grain], in bot., organised

granules found in a plant, of which the albuminoids are the chief ingredients.

*Alexandrine*, *a.* *ál-lê-g-în-â-trîn* [said to be from the use of this verse in early French poems on Alexander the Great], denoting a verse of twelve syllables: *Alexandrian*, *a.* *-drîn*, of or pert. to *Alexandria* in Egypt, to its pre-Christian school of literature, science, and philosophy, or to its school of philosophy which flourished in the early Christian centuries.

*alexipharmic*, *a.* *ál-lê-si-fêr-mîk* [Gr. *alexô*, I keep off; *pharmakon*, poison], having the effect of expelling poison or infection by sweat: *n.* the medicine that expels poison: *alexiteric*, *a.* *ál-lê-si-têr-îk* [mid. L. *alexiteria*, a medicine which only mitigates disease: Gr. *alexô*, *deletêrion*, poison], resisting poison: *n.* the medicine which does so.

*algæ*, *n.* *plu.* *ál-jî* [L. *algæ*, sea-weed], an order of sea or aquatic plants: *algæ*, *n.* *ál-jî*, an aquatic plant of the Order *Algæ*: *algons*, *a.* *ál-jûs*, pert. to sea-weed: *algaoid*, *a.* *ál-gô-îd* [Gr. *eidos*, in form], like sea-weed: *algology*, *n.* *ál-gô-lô-jî* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the algæ or sea-plants; the study of sea-plants.

*algaroth*, *a.* *ál-gô-rôth* [F.—from *Algaroth*, the inventor], the oxychloride or flowers of antimony.

*algebra*, *n.* *ál-jê-brâ* [It.; mid. L. *algebra*—from Ar. *al-j-br*, the putting together of broken things], arithmetic by signs—commonly the letters of the alphabet—the first letters, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c., represent known quantities, and the last letters, *x*, *y*, *z*, unknown quantities: *algebraic*, *a.* *ál-jê-brâ-îk*, also *al'gebra'ic*, *a.* *-îk*, pertaining to algebra: *al'gebra'ically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *algebra'ist*, *n.* one who is skilled in algebra.

*Algierine*, *a.* *ál-jê-rîn*, of or belonging to *Algiers*: *n.* an inhabitant of; formerly, a pirate.

*Algol*, *n.* *ál-gôl* [Ar. *al-ghul*, destruction], a star in constellation Perseus, of variable lustre, changing from the second magnitude to the fifth in the course of two days and ten hours: It remains at its lowest point of brightness about twenty minutes.

*algology*—see under *algæ*.

*algor*, *n.* *ál-gôr* [L.—from *algor*, I feel cold], the sense of coldness experienced at the onset of fever: *algid*, *a.* *ál-jîd*, chilled with cold; become cold.

*algorism*, *n.* *ál-gô-rîzm*, erroneously written *algorithm* [Ar. *al-Khwarizmi*, the native of *Khwarizm* (Khiva), Ben Musa, mathematician of the ninth century], the art of computation; notation; algebra.

*algorithm*, *n.* *ál-gô-rîthm* [Sp. *algoritmo*, the science of numbers—Sp. spelling of an Arabic word: Ar. *al*, the; Gr. *arithmos*, number], see *algorism*.

*Alguazil*, *n.* *ál-gwâ-zîl* [Sp. *alguacil*, a police-officer—from Ar. *al-wazir*, a vizier, a lieutenant]. In Spain, an inferior officer of justice; a constable or policeman.

*algun*, *n.* *ál-gûn* [Heb. *almug*, a corrupted form of *almug*], sandal-wood; a tree, indigenous chiefly on the Malabar coast of India, whose wood is used both medicinally and as a perfume; the *Santalum album*, Ord. *Santalaceæ*; the olivag or *algun* trees of Scripture are also referred to the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or red sandal-wood of India, Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

*alias*, *conj.* *ál-lîs* [law L. *alius*—from L. *alius*, another], otherwise: *a.* a false or assumed name; in law, formerly, a second writ of execution issued when the first has failed.

*alibi*, *n.* *ál-bî* [law L. *alibi*, elsewhere—from L. *alius*, another], a law term, being elsewhere; being with another person in another place.

*alidade*, *n.* *ál-lâd* [mid. L. *alidâd*, an optical instr.—from Ar. *al-idâdâd*—from *al*, the, and *adâd*, upper arm, a sort of rule], the index or ruler which moves about the centre of an astrolabe or quadrant, carrying the sights.

*alien*, *n.* *ál-yên* [OF. *alien* or *allien*, a stranger—from L. *alienus*, of another country—from *alius*, another], one born in or belonging to another country; a foreigner; a stranger: *adj.* foreign; strange: *alienage*, *n.* *ál-yên-â-j*, state of being an alien: *alienate*, *v.* *ál-yên-â-t*, to transfer anything to another without power of recall; to give to another for good; to estrange; to withdraw love or affection from: *alienat'ion*, *imp.* *ál-lên-â-t*, pp.: *alienable*, *a.* *ál-yên-â-bî*, that may be transferred or withdrawn: *alienability*, *n.* *ál-yên-â-bî-lî-tî*, the being able to be given away: *alienation*, *n.* *ál-yên-â-shôn*, the transfer of anything to another: *alienator*, *n.* *ál-yên-â-têr*, one who transfers anything: *alienee*, *n.* *ál-yên-â*, one

to whom a thing is transferred: **alienism**, *n.* *aliénisme*, the condition of an alien.—**SYN.** of 'alienation': estrangement; abstraction; madness; derangement; insanity; aberration.

**alienrons**, *a. d. ali-ron* [L. *ali*, a wing; *ron*, I carry] having wings: **alliform**, *a. d. ali-form* [L. *forma*, shape], wing-shaped.

**alight**, *v. d. ali* [AS. *alhtan*, to light on anything, especially on the ground—from *htan*, to alight—to, to remove a burden from] to get or come down, to settle on, as birds: **alighting**, *imp.*: **alighted**, *pp.*

**align**, *v. d. ali* [F. *aligner*, to draw out by line—from *ligne*, a line: L. *ali*, *linea*, a line] in *rect.*, to place two objects, or two bodies of men, in the same straight line: **alignment**, *n.* *alignement* [F. *alignement*, a row, a level], the act of adjusting to a line; the position of a body of men in a straight line; a supposed line to preserve a foot, or part of one, in its just direction; measurement by straight lines as in the ground-plan of a railway.

**alike**, *a. ad. ali-k* [a shortened form of AS. *alios* or *alios*: AS. *on*, *on*; *li*, like], the same in appearance; not different; in the same manner or degree.

**aliment**, *n. d. ali-ment* [F. *aliment*, food—from L. *alimentum*—from L. *ali*, I nourish], that which nourishes; food; nourishment; support: *v.* to grant means of support; to maintain: **alimenting**, *imp.*: **alimented**, *pp.*: **alimental**, *a.* supplying food that can nourish: **alimentally**, *ad.*: **alimentary**, *a.* *alimentaire*, having the property of nourishing, in *anal.*, connected with the function of nutrition: **alimentariness**, *n.*: **alimentation**, *n.* *alimentation*, the power of affording nourishment; the state of being nourished: **alimony**, *n. d. ali-mony*, the sum all-owed for the support of a wife who is separated from her husband: **alimentaryness**, *n.* *alimentivness*, in *phys.*, the organ which creates a desire for food and drink, or which gives the pleasure arising from eating and drinking.

**aliped**, *n. d. ali-pid* [L. *ali*, a wing; *pes*, or *pedes*, a foot], an animal, such as the bat, whose feet, connected by a membrane, serve as wings.

**aliquant**, *a. d. ali-quant* [L. *aliquantulus*, a little], that does not divide exactly.

**aliquot**, *a. d. ali-quot* [L. *aliquot*, some—from *alios*, another; *quot*, how many], that measures or divides exactly: an *aliquot* part of a number is a part contained in it exactly—thus 3 is an aliquot part of 6, 9, or 12.

**aliphendoid**, *a. d. ali-phend-oid* [L. *ali*, a wing; *phend-oides*, the sphenoid bone], a bone of the skull which in man is united to form the great wing of the sphenoid bone.

**alive**, *a. d. ali* [AS. *on-lic*, alive], endued with life; not dead; in existence; sprightly; active; easily impressed.

**alvarine**, *n. d. ali-va-rin* [F.—from F. *alvar*, the plant madder], a colouring principle in madder.

**alchemist**, *n. d. ali-chemist* [a coined word of Paracelsus], the pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.

**alkali**, *n. d. ali-kali*, *plu.* **alkalies**, *al-kali-tes* [Ar. *al-qali*, the salt of ashes—from *al*, the *qali*, the glass-ware, a species of *Salicornia*, from which soda was first obtained], a substance, such as soda or potash, which neutralises the action of an acid, and changes vegetable blues into green, and yellows into brown: **alkaline**, *a. d. ali-kali*, having the properties of an alkali; the *alkaline earths* are the oxides of calcium, barium, and strontium: **alkalinity**, *n.* *alkalite*, the quality which constitutes an alkali: **alkalisation**, *n.* *alkalifaction*, the making a body to have the properties of an alkali: **alkalisable**, *a. d. ali-kali-sa-ble*, that may be changed into an alkali: **alkalescent**, *a. d. ali-kali-scent*, tending to be, or slightly alkaline: **alkalescence**, *n.* *alkalifescence*, also *alkaliescency*, *n.* *alkalifescency*, the tendency to become possessed of the properties of an alkali: **alkalify**, *v. d. ali-kali-fi*, to convert into an alkali; to become alkaline: **alkalifying**, *imp.*: **alkalified**, *pp.* *ali-kali-fi-ed*: **alkalifiable**, *a. d. ali-kali-fi-a-ble*, capable of being converted into an alkali: **alkaligenous**, *a. d. ali-kali-je-nus* [Gr. *genna*, I generate], generating or producing alkali: **alkalimeter**, *n.* *alkalifactor* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instrument in testing the strength of alkalies: **alkalimetry**, *n.* *alkalimetry*, the art of finding the strength of alkalies: **alkaloid**, *n. d. ali-kali-oid* [Gr. *oides*, form, resemblance], a substance having alkaline properties

in a slight degree; the alkaline principle of a vegetable.

**alkanet**, *n. d. ali-kant* [Sp. *alcanet*, Ar. *al*, the; *kant*, kernal], a plant whose root yields a red dye; the *Alchemilla*, Ord. *Urticaceae*.

**alkanum**, *n. d. ali-kanum* [from *alkali* and *canum*, with term. *in*], the oxide of potassium, a liquid obtained by heating a white arsenic with a state of potash, whose fumes are fearfully offensive, and a deadly poison.

**alkermes**, *n. d. ali-ker-mes* [F.: Ar. *al-kermes*—fr. *ker* and *mes*, the stork; grain insect], a confection whose principal ingredient is the kernels berries, a compound condiment.

**Alkeran**, *n.* [see *Alkeran*—but the spelling with *l* should be preferred], **alkeranic**, *a.* pert to *al-keranist*, *n.* *al-keranist*.

**all**, *a. ad.* [AS. *all*—of Goth. *all*, *heil*, *all*], the whole; every one; in the whole, the entire thing.

**all**, *ad.*; when used as the first part of a compound, *all* generally denotes *wholly*, *completely*, or *perfectly*—as, *all-absorbed*, *all-acted* by *all*: **all-admiring**, wholly admiring: **all-amorous**, wholly in love: **all-bearing**, bearing everything; bearing perfectly: **all-changing**, perfectly changing: **all-conquering**, subduing everything: **all-disgraced**, completely disgraced: **all-dreaded**, dreaded of all: **all-essential**, altogether essential, without which wholly worthless: **All-father**, a title of Odin; the Divine Spirit: **all-seeing**, seeing everything; wholly *seem*: **all along**, continually; regularly: *It is all one*, or *all's one*, it makes little or no difference: **all** that, collection of similar things or occurrences; *all ceters*: **all in all**, everything: **all-fools-day**, the first of April: **all-fours** a game at cards, moving on the legs and arms: **all-hail**, a phrase of salutation expressive of a wish for health: **all-local**, name of a plant, so named from its supposed medicinal properties, the *Valerian officinalis*, Ord. *Valerianaceae*, also the name of the *Stachys palustris*, Ord. *Labiata*: **all-merciful**, of perfect mercy: **All-Hallow-day**, *n.* [AS. *haligdon*, to keep holy], **All-Saints-day**: **All-Hallow-tide**, *n.* the time next to All-Saints-day: **All-Saints-day**, 1st day of November: **All- Souls-day**, 2nd day of November: **allspice**, *n.* *allspice*, in Jamaica pepper or pimento—*which see*.

**Allah**, *n. d. ali* [Ar.] the Arabic name for God.

**allantoic**, *a. d. ali-toid* [Gr. *allos*, *allantos*, a *cutis*—so named from the shape of the allantois], name of an acid found in the liquor of the *allantois*—a membrane enveloping the fetus: **Allantoidea**, *n. plu.* *allantoideae* [Gr. *allos*, *resemblance*], the group of vertebrata comprising reptiles, birds, and mammals, in which the fetus has an allantois: **allantoin**, *n. d. ali-toid-in*, a substance found in the allantoic liquor of the cow, and obtained artificially by oxidising uric acid.

**allay**, *n. d. ali*, an obsolete form of alloy.

**allay**, *v. d. ali* [two forms have become fused in the growth of this word, AS. *allegan*, to lay down, and OE. *all*—from OF. *allor*, L. *afforare*, to lighten, to mitigate; *all*, to; *for*, light], to set at rest; to make quiet; to make less in pain or grief: **allaying**, *imp.*: **allayed**, *pp.* *ali-lay-ed*: **allayment**, *n. d. ali-ment*, state of rest after disturbance: **allayer**, *n.* one who or that which.—**SYN.** of 'allay': to suppress; tranquillise; alleviate; check; quiet; calm; soothe; subdue; destroy; compose; repress; assuage.

**allege**, *v. d. ali-ge* [F. *alleguer*, to produce reasons—from L. *allegare*, to send one to another with a commission or charge—from L. *ad*, to; *lego*, I send, I instruct to], to adduce reasons in support of an argument; to plead as an excuse; to affirm; to declare: **alleging**, *imp.*: **alleged**, *pp.* *ali-lay-ed*: **allegable**, *a. d. ali-ge-a-ble*, capable of being alleged: **alleg'er**, *n.* one who; **allegation**, *n. d. ali-ge-shun*, something offered as a plea or an excuse; an affirmation; an assertion.—**SYN.** of 'allege': to adduce; assert; advance; cite; quote; affirm; assert; declare; produce; maintain.

**allegiance**, *n. d. ali-ge-ance* [F. *allegiance*—from mid. L. *allegiantia*, an oath of homage or fealty—from L. *ad*, to; mid. L. *ligantia*, the duty of a subject to his lord—from *liges*, a man owing services to his lord—see *liege*], an oath of homage or fealty taken by a vassal to the feudatory lord; the tie or duty that binds any one to obedience to the government and

laws under which he lives; an oath, called the *oath of allegiance*.

**allegory**, *n.* *al-lê-gô-ri* [F. *allegorie*—from Gr. *allegoria*, a figure of speech in which the sense is different from the apparent one—*from allos*, another, different; *agoreuo*, I harangue], speech or language which involves a sense different from the apparent one; a continued metaphor; figurative speech: *allegorise*, *v.* *al-lê-gô-ri-z*, to form into an allegory; to use figurative speech: *allegorising*, *imp.* *allegorized*, *-ised*, *pp.* *allegoric*, *a.* *al-lê-gô-ri-k*, also *allegorical*, *a.* *al-lê-gô-ri-k*, figurative; in the manner of an allegory: *allegorically*, *ad.* *al-lê-gô-ri-k*, *allegoricalness*, *n.* *allegorist*, *n.* one who.

**allegro**, *ad.* *al-la-grô* [It. *allegro*, brisk—from L. *alacer*, brisk, lively], in music, a term denoting merrily; cheerfully: *n.* *n.* brisk movement: *allegretto*, *ad.* *al-lê-grê-tô*, a movement not so quick as *allegro*.

**alleluia**, *n.* *al-lê-lô-yâ*—see *halleluia*.

**alleviate**, *v.* *al-lê-vi-â* [mbl. L. *alleviatus*, made light, mitigated—from *ad.* *levis*, light], to make light; to make easier; to lessen, as pain, sorrow: *alleviating*, *imp.* *alleviated*, *pp.* *alleviation*, *n.* *shên*, the act of lessening or making more endurable: *alleviative*, *a.* *al-lê-vi*, that lessens or palliates.—*SYN.* of 'alleviate': to appease; allay; relieve; pacify; mitigate; soothe; assuage; lessen; diminish; soften; abate; mollify.

**alley**, *n.* *al-lê* [OF. *aler*, a gallery; *aler*, to go], a narrow walk or passage; blind alley, a lane or narrow street that has no exit or through passage; a cul-de-sac.

**allaceous**, *a.* *al-lê-shûs* [L. *allium*, garlic], pert. to the garlic or onion tribe, as allaceous odour.

**alliance**, *n.* *al-lân-s* [F. *alliance*, union; L. *ad.* *ligo*, I bind], union formed by marriage; n treaty or union between nations; a union for any purpose: *allied*, *al-lê-d*, *pp.* of *ally*, which see; connected by marriage, interest, or friendship: *allies*—see *ally*.—*SYN.* of 'alliance': league; confederacy; connection; affinity; coalition.

**alligation**, *n.* *al-lî-gâ-shûn* [L. *alligatio*, a binding or tying to—from *alligare*, to bind together—from *ad.* *ligo*, I bind], a rule in arithmetic for finding the value or price of any article.

**alligator**, *n.* *al-lî-gâ-tôr* [Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard; L. *lacerta*, a lizard], an animal of the reptile kind; the American crocodile.

**alliteration**, *n.* *al-lî-tê-râ-shûn* [F. *alliteration*—from L. *ad.* *littera*, a letter], the frequent repetition of a letter or sound in successive words,—generally in poetry: *alliterative*, *a.* *al-lî-tê*, pert. to.

**allocate**, *v.* *al-lô-kâ* [mid. L. *allocatus*, placed to, allotted—from L. *ad.* *locus*, a place], to place to; to give each one his share or part; to set apart for any purpose; to distribute: *allocating*, *imp.* *allocated*, *pp.* *allocation*, *n.* *al-lô-kâ-shûn*, the act of setting apart for; the assigning a place for: *allocator*, *n.* *al-lô-kâ-tôr* [L. *it is allowed*], in law, a word indicating the amount allowed, in the taxation of a bill of costs, by the proper officer of court.—*SYN.* of 'allocate': to allot; assign; appoint; distribute; destine; apportion.

**alloy**, *n.* *al-lô-yô* [Gr. *allos*, different; *chron*, colour], a fine-grained, massive variety of iron-garnet, exhibiting a variety of colours when melted with phosphate of soda before the blow-pipe.

**allocution**, *n.* *al-lô-kâ-shûn* [L. *allocutio*, a speaking to, an address—from *ad.* *locutus*, *pp.* of *loquor*, I speak], a formal address, written or spoken; a special address by the Pope.

**allodium**, *n.* *al-lô-dî-um* [mid. L. *allodium*, land held without a superior: Olf. Ger. *allô*, entire property; *all*, all; *ô*, property], land held in absolute possession without a feudal superior; unconditional free tenure: *allodial*, *a.* *al-lô*, free of rent; independent.

**allottery**, *n.* *al-lô-tê-rî* [Gr. *allos*, other; *gamos*, marriage], cross-fertilisation in plants.

**allograph**, *n.* *al-lô-grâf* [Gr. *allos*, other; *graphô*, I write], in law, a deed not written by any of the parties thereto: opposed to *autograph*.

**allomerism**, *n.* *al-lô-mê-rî-zm* [Gr. *allos*, other; *meros*, a part], variation of a mineral in chemical constituents while its form is constant: *allomeric*, *a.* *al-lô-mê-rî*, pert. to.

**allonge**, *n.* *al-lân-f* [F. *allonger*, to lengthen], a thrust with a sword; a long rein; a paper annexed

to a bill of exchange; *v.* to make a pass with a sword.

**allopathy**, *n.* *al-lô-pâ-thî* [Gr. *allos*, another; *patheo*, disease], that mode of medical practice which consists in the use of drugs to produce in the body a condition opposite to the disease to be cured; the ordinary method of medical practice: opposed to *homeopathy*: *allopathic*, *a.* *al-lô-pâ-thî-k*, pertaining to allopathy: *allopathically*, *ad.* *al-lô-pâ-thî-k*, *allopapist*, *n.* *al-lô-pâ-thî-st*, one who practises allopathy.

**allopene**, *n.* *al-lô-pên* [Gr. *allos*, different; *phainô*, I appear], a mineral, generally of a pale-blue colour, so named from its change of appearance under the blow-pipe—occurs lining small cavities, and in veins.

**Allophylian**, *n.* *al-lô-fî-li-an* [Gr. *Allophilos*, of another tribe, foreign—from *allos*, another; *philô*, a race, a tribe], a term employed to designate a primitive race or language existing among other races of the same stock, as the Basque, race and language, in the Spanish and French Pyrenees; the vast mass of living languages which cannot be classified under the Aryan and Semitic families; Turanian; sporadic or scattered.

**allot**, *v.* *al-lô* [OF. *aloter*, to divide or part—from *ad.* and *loter*, to allot; mid. L. *lotion*, Olf. Ger. *hlos*, a lot], to distribute by lot; to assign to; to divide and parcel out; to apportion: *allotted*, *n.* one who: *allotting*, *imp.* *allotted*, *pp.* *allotment*, *n.* that which has been parcelled out; a share; the part assigned: *allottery*, *n.* *al-lô-tê-rî*, in OE, that which has been granted or assigned in a distribution.

**allotropy**, *n.* *al-lô-t-rô-pî*, also *allotropism*, *n.* *al-lô-t-rô-pî-zm* [Gr. *allos*, another; *trope*, a conversion or change], a term employed to denote the fact that the same body may exist in more than one molecular condition, and with different physical characteristics, as carbon in plumbago, the diamond, or soot: *allotropic*, *a.* *al-lô-t-rô-pî-k*, designating such a condition.

**allow**, *v.* *al-lô* [OF. *alouer*, to allow, to assign—from L. *allaudare*, to praise; in same form, with different meaning—from L. *allocare*, to assign], to admit; to grant; to permit; to own; to deduct: *allowing*, *imp.* *allowed*, *pp.* *allowed*, in OE, privileged: *allowable*, *a.* *al-lô-u-â-bl*, that may be permitted; not improper or unlawful: *allowably*, *ad.* *al-lô-u-â-bl*: *allowableness*, *n.* *al-lô-u-â-bl-nês*, lawfulness; fitness: *allowance*, *n.* *-ân-s*, the act of allowing; permission; a settled rate; a salary: in OE, approval.—*SYN.* of 'allow': to permit; suffer; tolerate; grant; bestow; afford; concede; in OE, to justify—of 'allowance': stipend; salary; wages; hire; pay.

**alloxan**, *n.* *al-lô-kân* [made up of syllables in *nitro* and *oxalic acid*], an oxidation product of uric acid: *alloxantin*, *n.* *-în*, a body formed by the reduction of *alloxan*.

**alloy**, *v.* *al-lô-y* [OF. *a lai*, L. *ad legem*, according to law], to mix metals for coin according to rule or law; to mix any metal with another, generally with one less valuable; to reduce or lessen by mixture: *n.* a base metal mixed with a finer; a mixture of two or more metals; evil mixed with good: *alloying*, *imp.* *alloyed*, *pp.* *alloyed*: *alloyage*, *n.* *al-lô-yâ-j*, the act of mixing metals; a mixture of different metals.

**allspice**, *n.* *al-lê-spîs* [all mul spice], pimento or Jamaica pepper—so called from its mixed aromatic flavour resembling that of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves combined; the *Pimenta officinalis*, or *Eugenia pimenta*, Orl. *Myrtaceæ*.

**allude**, *v.* *al-lô-d* [L. *alludere*, to play or sport with, to laugh at—from *ad.* *ludo*, I play—*tit*, to play or sport at], to refer to something not particularly mentioned; to hint at: *alluding*, *imp.* *alluded*, *pp.* *allusion*, *n.* *al-lô-shûn*, a reference to something not mentioned particularly; a hint: *allusive*, *a.* *al-lô-shîv* [L. *allusivus*, played or sported with], having reference to something but vaguely noticed before: *allusively*, *ad.* *al-lô-shîv*.—*SYN.* of 'allude': to refer; hint; suggest; intimate.

**allure**, *v.* *al-lô-r* [OF. *alurer*—from *ad.* to, and *lurer*, to entice], to entice by a bait; to tempt by the offer of something good; to entice, in a good or bad sense: *alluring*, *imp.* *allured*, *pp.* *allurement*, *n.* *al-lô-r-mênt*, some real or supposed good that attracts; temptation; enticement to pleasure: *allurer*, *n.* one who: *alluringly*, *ad.* *al-lô-r*.—*SYN.* of 'allure': to entice; tempt; seduce; decoy; attract.

**allusion**, *n.* *al-lô-shûn*—see under *allude*.

**alluvium**, *n.* *al-lô-vî-um*, *alluvia*, plu. *al-lô-vî-a* [L.

*allium*, from *ad, luo* or *luc*, I wash], earth and other matter deposited anywhere by the ordinary operations of water; also *alluvion*: *alluvial*, a. *alluvial*, deposited or laid down by means of water.

*ally*, v. *al-lī* [OF. *alier*, to bind—to from L. *alligare*, to bind—to from *ad, ligō*, I bind] to bind to something; to unite, as families by marriage; to bind together in friendship, as states with states: n. one that is allied; a confederate: *allies*, n. plu. *al-līz*; countries or persons united by treaty or agreement; confederates; *allying*, imp.: *allied*, pp. *al-līd* alliance, n. *al-līans*, union; confederacy; association

*ally*, n. *al-lī* [L. *allium*, garlic], a substance of an intensely fetid odour, obtained from the fetid oil of garlic.

*almagest*, n. *al-mag-ist* [OF. *almag-ist*: Ar. *al-magist*—from Ar. *al, the*, and Gr. *monstēs*, greatest (*sunlaxa*, composition)], the great treatise on astronomy produced by Ptolemy at Alexandria, in the second century; my treatise on astronomy.

*alma mater*, *al-mā māt-ēr* [L. fostering mother], a name applied by one to the university in which he has studied.

*almanac*, n. *al-mā-nāk* [Ind. L. *almanac*; Sp. *almanaque*—from Sp. Ar. *al mawānā*], a small book containing the days of the month, with remarkable events, the tides, &c.; a calendar.

*almandine*, n. *al-mān-dīn* [corrupt. of *atabandine*], a lapidary's term for the violet or violet-red varieties of spinel, ruby, &c.; the precious or oriental garnet.

*Almighty*, a. *al-mī-tī* [AS. *eal-mihtig*: *eal*, all; *mihtig*, mighty], possessing all power; omnipotent: n. the omnipotent God: *almightily*, ad. *-lī*: *almightiness*, n.

*Almond*, n. *al-mūnd* [F. *amande*: Sp. *almondra*, an almond—L. *amygdala*: from Gr. *amygdala*, the kernel of the nut of the almond-tree; the fruit of the *Amygdalus communis* is the common almond, and *A. amara* the bitter almond. Ord. *Rosaceae* almonds, n. plu. two glands situated on each side of the mouth near the base of the tongue; the tonsils.

*Almoner*, n. *al-mōn-ēr* [OF. *almonier*, the officer for dispensing alms; *almoner*, alms: L. *elemosyna*—from Gr. *elemosinē*, pity, alms], a person employed by a king or queen, or a monastery, to dispense their alms or charity to the poor—called the Lord High Almoner: *almonry*, n. *al-mōn-ri*, the residence of the almoner; the house where alms are given.

*Almost*, nd. *al-mōst* [AS. *almast*, nearly all: *eal*, completely; *maest*, the most], nearly; for the greatest part.

*Alms*, n. *ānz* [AS. *almysse*: L. *elemosyna*, alms—see almoner], anything given to the poor in charity to relieve their wants: *alms-houses*, houses for the reception and relief of the poor: *alms-deed*, an act of charity.

*Almog*, n. *al-mūg*, an erroneous spelling of *algum*—which see.

*Aloe*, n. *al-ō* [L.; Gr. *alō*], a bitter herb], a bitter plant used in medicine; applied to various species of the genus *Aloe*, Ord. *Liliaceae*. *aloes*, *al-ōz*, the inspissated juice of the aloe: *aloetic*, a. *al-ō-ē-ik*, also *aloetical*, a. *-ī-kāl*, of or containing aloes.

*Aloft*, ad. *al-lōft* [cel. *lōft* (pron. *loft*), on high; Icel. *loft*; cogn. with AS. *loft*; Gr. *loft*, the air], on high; in the air; among *seamen*, up among the rigging: *alow*, ad. *al-lō*, in a low place; not aloft.

*Alolian*, n. *al-lō-ī-dīn* [Gr. *a*, without; *logos*, the word], one of a sect in the second century who denied that Christ was the divine Logos.

*Alone*, ad. *al-lōn* [OE. *alone*, all one], by itself; quite by oneself; singly: adj. single; without company: to let alone, to suffer to rest or remain.

*Along*, prep. *al-lōng*, also *alongst*, prep. *al-lōgst* [AS. *andlang*; and, over against; *lang*, long], by the length; lengthwise; forward; in OE. owing to: ad. in company with; forward: *alongside*, by the side of, as a ship: *along of*, in OE. owing to.

*Aloof*, nd. *al-lōf* [AS. *a*, on; Dnt. *loef*, windward], keeping away from; at a distance from: *aloofness*, n. the state of keeping or being aloof.

*Alopey*, n. *al-lō-pē-sī*, also *al-lō-pe-cla*, n. *-shī-ā* [L.; Gr. *alopēcia*—from *alopē*, a fox], in med., the fox-evil or scurf; any kind of baldness.

*Alose*, n. *al-lōz* [F. *alose*—from L. *alōsa*], the shad; a species of herring.

*Aloof*, ad. *al-lōf* [AS. *a*, on; *hlūd*, loud], a high tone of voice; with much noise.

*Alow*, nd.—see under *alof*.

*alp*—see under *alpine*.

*alpaca*, n. *al-pak-ā*, or *paco*, *pak-ō* [Sp. *alpaca*—from a Peruvian word], a ruminating animal of the mountainous districts of S. Amer., allied to the camel, but of much smaller size, and having long woolly hair; a variety of the llama; n fabric or cloth made from its hair.

*Alpha*, n. *al-fā* [Gr.] the first letter of the Greek alphabet; the first or beginning: *alphabet*, n. *al-fā-bēt* [Gr. *alpha*, α; *bēta*, β; mod. L. *alphabētum*], the letters of any language arranged in a fixed order: *alphabetical*, a. *al-fā-bēt-ik*, also *al-phā-bet-icā*, *-ī-kāl*, arranged in the order of the alphabet: *al-phā-bet-icāly*, ad. *-lī*.

*Alpine*, n. *al-pīn* [L. *Alpes*, the Alps, of a Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *alp*, a height, a mountain], from or like the Alps; very elevated; belonging to elevated regions, as *alpine flora*: *alpenstock* [Ger.], a staff used for ascending the Alps or any other mountain: *alp*, n. in OE. a high mountain, a mountain similar to the Alps or one of them.

*Alquifol*, n. *al-ik-fō* [Sp. *alquifol*, potters' ore], an ore of lead called potters' ore, giving a green varnish to pottery.

*Already*, ad. *al-rēd-lī* [OE. *al redy*], now; at this time; at some time past.

*Alsike*, n. *al-īk* [from *Alsike*, in Sweden, where this plant is common], a species of clover, *Trifolium hybridum*.

*Also*, nl. *al-sō* [AS. *ealles sūd*, all so: cf. Ger. also: Dut. *also*], likewise; in like manner: *als*, in OE. also; likewise—SYN.: too; likewise; besides.

*Alstonite*, n. *al-stōn-ī-t*, a mineral of a snow-white or greyish-yellow colour, so called from occurring in the lead-mines of Alston Moor, Cumberland.

*Alt* or *alto*, n. *al-lī*, *al-tō* [It.—from L. *altus*, high], the highest note that can be sung with the natural voice by men; the part sung by the lowest female voices; a voice intermediate between tenor and soprano: in alt, said of the sounds of the treble stave, from G up to F.

*Altar*, n. *al-tēr* [OF. *alter*—from L. *altare*, an altar for sacrifice; *altus*, high], a small square or round erection of turf, wood, or stone, varying in height, on which sacrifices were laid; a name sometimes given to the communion-table: *altaree*, n. *al-tēr-ē*, profits arising to priests from oblations: *altar-piece*, a painting or decoration placed over an altar: *altar-cloth*, in a church, the cloth laid over an altar: *led to the altar*, brought there for the rites of marriage, said of a woman; married.

*Altazimuth*, n. *al-tāz-l-mūth* [L. *altus*, high; Eng. *azimuth*], an instr. for taking azimuths and altitudes simultaneously—the form most generally used being that called the *theodolite*—see *azimuth*.

*Alter*, v. *al-tēr* [Ind. L. *altero*, I change: L. *alter*, another—*lit.*, to make a thing other than what it is], to change; to vary; to make different in some way: *altering*, imp.: *altered*, pp.: *al-tēr-d*: *alterable*, a. *al-tēr-ā-b*, capable of being changed; that may be varied: *alterably*, nd. *-bī*: *alterableness*, n. *-bī-nēs*, also *alterability*, n. *-bī-tā*, the capacity for being changed: *alteration*, n. *al-tēr-shīn*, a varying in some way; n change: *alterative*, a. *-tēr*, having the power to change or alter: n. a medicine supposed to have the power of producing changes in the constitution or habit of body.

*Altercate*, v. *al-tēr-kāt* [L. *altercatus*, contended, disputed—from *alter*, another—*lit.*, to have a debate with another], to contend in words; to wrangle: *altercating*, imp.: *altercated*, pp.: *altercation*, n. *al-tēr-kā-shīn* [F.], a contention in words; a wrangling—SYN. of 'altercation': quarrel; difference; dispute; affray or fray; brawl; feud; contest; wrangle.

*Alternate*, v. *al-tēr-nāt* [L. *alternatus*, anything done by turns—from *alter*, another], to do by turns; to happen by turns; to change in succession: adj. that succeeds or follows by turns; first on one side, then on another: *alternating*, imp.: *alternated*, pp.: *alternately*, ad. *-lī*: *alternant*, a. in geom., in alternating layers: *alternation*, n. *al-tēr-nā-shīn*, the act of doing by turns; the act of taking one and leaving one in succession: *alternative*, a. *al-tēr-nā-tīf*, offering a choice of two things; n. of two things, an offer to take the one and leave the other; often used, but incorrectly, of more than two: *alternatively*, ad. *-lī*: *alternativeness*, n.: *alternate angles*, in geom., two similar angles not adjacent, but on

opposite sides of an intersecting line: **alternate** generation, a mode of reproduction among the lowest animal types, in which the young do not resemble the parent, but the grand-parent.

**Althing**, *n. al'ting* [icel. *al*, all; *thing*, assembly]. the Parliament of Iceland: **Althing-man**, a member of.

**although**, conj. *al'th-ô* [all mind though], notwithstanding; though.

**altimeter**, *n. al'tim-ê'ter* [L. *altus*, high; Gr. *metron*, a measure] on instr. for taking heights: **altimetry**, *n. -ê'try*, art of measuring heights.

**altitude**, *n. al'ti-tud* [L. *altitudo*, height, altitude—*from altus*, high], height, as of a mountain; extension upwards; highest point: **altitude** of a celestial body, the angular distance of the body from the horizon.

**alto**—see **alt**.

**alto-rilievo**, *n. al'to-ri-lê-rô* [It.], raised figures on a flat surface, so as to show one side of them.

**altogether**, ad. *al'tô-tô-geh'ter* [all and together], wholly; entirely.

**altruism**, *n. al'trô-izm* [It. *altrui*, other persons, other; L. *alter*, another, the other], the state of being regardless of the interests and good of others; the carrying out the principles of the golden rule; the opposite of egoism; benevolence: **altruistic**, *a. -is-tik*, regardless of the interests and good of others; the opposite of egoistic; beneficent; benevolent.

**alum**, *n. al'um* [L. *alumen*, alum; Gr. *hals*, salt], a white saline substance used in medicine and dyeing; a double sulphate of potash and alumina; in chem., several other salts of similar constitution are also called **alums**: **alamed**, *n. al'um-d*, imbued or soaked with alum; **alumina**, *n. al'um-in-â*, also **alumine**, *n. -in*, the clay, loam, or other substance from which alum is obtained; **pure alumina** consists of oxygen and the new metal now called **aluminium**: **aluminiform**, *a. -in-â-form* [L. *forma*, shape], formed like alumina: **alumaiferous**, *a. -if-ê-r-ûs* [L. *fero*, I produce], containing alum: **aluminaceous**, *a. of al* relating to alum: **aluminite**, *n. al'um-mi-nit*, a mineral of a silver or yellowish white colour: **aluminium**, *n. -um*, also **aluminum**, *n. al'um-mi-ni-um*, the metallic base of aluminium—as a metal, now manufactured to a considerable extent: **alum-root**, an American species of geranium possessing astringent properties: **aluminaceous**, *a. of al*, relating to alum, a mineral of a white, greyish, or reddish colour, from which much of the best alum is produced.

**alumnus**, *n. al'um-nûs* [L. *alumnus*, a pupil—from *alo*, I nourish], a pupil or scholar of a school or university.

**alunite**, *n. al'ûn-it* [F. *alun*, alum], alum-stone; a mineral containing alum, found in minute shining crystals of a white, greyish, or reddish colour: **alunogenic**, *a. al'ûnô-jen* [Gr. *gennaô*, I produce], an ore of alumina, known as **hair-salt** or **feather-alum**—a frequent efflorescence on the walls of quarries or mines.

**alveary**, *n. al've-ê-ri* [L. *alvearium*, a beehive—from *alvus*, the belly], in anat., the hollow of the external ear: **alveolar**, *n. al've-ô-lê-r*, also **alveolar'y**, *a. -lê-r-i*, containing sockets: **alveolate**, *a. -lât*, divided into cells or pits; honeycombed: **alveolæ**, *n. plu. al've-ô-lê*, sockets or cells: **alveole**, *n. al've-ô-lê*, the socket of a tooth: **alveolus**, *n. al've-ô-lûs* [L. *alveolus*, a small hollow or cavity], in nat. hist., a little trough or hollow channel: **alveoli**, *n. plu. -oli*, the cavities of jawbones in which the teeth are fixed: **alveolites**, *n. plu. al've-ô-lits*, a genus of corals: **alveas**, *n. al've-ûs* [L. *alveas*, a hollow, a river-bed], the bed or channel of a stream; in anat., a tube or canal for a fluid of the body—e.g., alveolar process: **alvine**, *a. al'vin*, of or from the bowels.

**always**, ad. *al've-wêz* [AS. *ealne weg*, the whole way], continually; for ever; also **alway**, ad. *al've-wê*, chiefly used in poetry.

**am**, *v. am* [AS. *com*, *am*], 1st sing. pres. tense of the verb be: I AM, one of God's titles.

**amadou**, *n. am-â-dô* [F. *amadou*, by metaphor from *amadouer*, to coax—perhaps from *madouer*, a word of Ger. origin—from *lecl. mata*, to bait, to allure], German tinder; a substance resembling doeskin leather, prepared from a dry leathery fungus found on old ash and other trees; the *Polyporus fomentarius*, Ord. *Fungi*.

**amain**, ad. *am-ân* [AS. *a*, on; *mægen*, might, power], with energy or force; suddenly; at once.

**amalgam**, *n. a-mal-gâm* [F. *aalgame*—from Gr. *ama*, together; *gameô*, I marry; or *ama*, *malagma*,

that which softens—from *malasso*, I soften] a mixture of mercury with another metal; an alloy of which mercury forms a constituent part: **amalgamate**, *v. -al-mât*, to compound or mix mercury with another metal; to blend; to incorporate: **amalgamating**, *imp.*: **amalgamated**, *pp.*: **amalgamation**, *n. -mât-shân*, a mixing together different bodies; a union of two or more bodies into one, as of railway companies: **amalgamator**, *n. a-mal-gâ-mât-êr*, one who ar that which amalgamates; particularly, one who advocates or assists in amalgamating public companies; the apparatus used for extracting silver from its ore by combining it with mercury; also **amalgamist**, *n. -gâ-mist*, one who: **amalgamative**, *n. -mât-êr*, pert. to—SYN. of 'amalgamate': to coalesce; unite; cohere; join.

**amaueuels**, *n. a-mâ-û-ê-n-ûs* [L.—from *ab*, and *manus*, the hand], one who writes down the words of another; a writer to dictation: **amaueues**, *n. plu.*

**amaranth**, *n. am-â-rânth* [F. *amaranthe*—from L. *amarantus*; Gr. *amarantos*, undying—from *a*, not; *marainô*, I wither], a flower inclined to a purple colour; in poetry, a flower which never fades; *Amaranthus hypochondriacus* is prince's feather, and *A. caudatus* is love's-bleeding, Ord. *Amaranthaceæ*: **amaranthine**, *a. -thin*, pert. to.

**amaryllis**, *n. am-â-ril-lis* [name of a country girl in Theocritus], a genus of plants esteemed for their beauty, Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ*; the lily-asphodel.

**amass**, *v. a-mâs* [F. *amasser*, to heap up; L. *ad*, to; *massa*, a mass] to gather into a heap; to collect many things together: **amassing**, *imp.*: **amassed**, *pp.*: **amassment**, *n.* a large quantity collected.—SYN. of 'amass': to heap; accumulate; pile; collect.

**amasthenic**, *a. am-âs-thên-ik* [Gr. *ama*, together; *sthenos*, force], uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus, as a certain kind of lens.

**amate**, *v. a-mât* [AS. *a*, an, and *mate*], in OE., to accompany; to associate with, as a companion.

**amate**, *v. a-mât* [OF. *amater*, to mortify, to abate], in OE., to perplex; to confound; to terrify.

**amateur**, *n. am-â-têr* [F.—from L. *amator*, a lover], one who loves and cultivates any art or science, but does not follow it as a profession.

**amativeness**, *n. am-â-tiv-nês* [L. *amatus*, loved; *amo*, I love], a propensity to love: **amative**, *a. am-â-tiv*, full of love; amatory: **amatory**, *a. am-â-tiv*, relating to love; causing love; also **amatorial**, *a. am-â-tô-ri-âl*: **amatorially**, ad. -*âl-lî*.

**amaurosis**, *n. am-â-û-rô-sis* [Gr. *amaurosis*, the act of rendering obscure—from *anauros*, obscure], imperfect vision or total blindness without any obvious imperfection of the eye, due to paralysis of the optic nerves from various causes; **amaurotic**, *a. -rô-tik*, pert. to such partial blindness or loss of sight.

**amay**, *v. a-mâs*, or **may**, *v.*, in OE., used in the sense of its modern derivations, **amaze** and **dismay**, meaning 'to dismay; to dispirit; to confound; to alarm'—and had its origin from same root-words.

**amaze**, *v. a-mâs* [AS. *a*, on; Eng. *maze*], to confound with terror or wonder; to strike with astonishment or fear: **amazing**, *imp.*: **amazed**, *pp.*: **amazement**, *n.* astonishment; sudden fear: **amazingly**, ad. -*ly*, to a degree that excites astonishment: **amazement**, *n. a-mâ-zê-mênt*, the state of being amazed.—SYN. of 'amaze': to confound; perplex; astound.

**Amazon**, *n. am-â-zôn* [L.; Gr. *Amazon*, an Amazon—from Gr. *a*, without; *mazos*, n. breast], one of a race of female warriors; a river in S. Amer., properly the river of the Amazons: **amazonian**, *a. -zô-n-ân*, pert. to; of bold, masculine manners: **amazonaceous**, *a. a-mâ-zê-nês*, the state of being amazed.—SYN. of 'amazon': to confound; perplex; astound.

**amb** or **ambl**, *amb* or *ambl* [L. or Gr.], a prefix, signifying, both; about.

**ambages**, *n. am-bâ-jês* [L.—from *ambi*, around; *ago*, I go], in OE., a circuit of words; a circumlocution.

**ambassade**, *n. am-bâs-sâd*, also **ambassade**, *n. -sâd*, in OE., an embassy; the character or business of an ambassador—see next entry.

**ambassador**, *n. am-bâs-sâ-dêr* [F. *ambassadeur*; OSP. *ambador*; mid. L. *ambazator*; L. *ambactus*, a servant], a person sent by a sovereign to represent him in a foreign country: **ambassador**, *n. -dêr*, a woman thus sent; the wife of an ambassador: **am-**



**ambassadorial**, *n.* *am-bas-sa-dō-ri-āl*, *pert.* to: ambassador extraordinary, one employed by the sovereign in special missions, while an ordinary ambassador resides in the place to which he is sent, to look after the interests of his country: **ambassador plenipotentiary**, one commissioned by a sovereign with full power to act in his place.—*SYN.* of 'ambassador': envoy; plenipotentiary; deputy; minister.

**amber**, *n.* *am-bēr* [*F. ambre*; *Ar. anbar* or *anbarum*, ambergris or grey amber; later, yellow amber], a fossil gum or gum-resin, with a tinge of yellow, and semi-transparent, found chiefly on the southern shores of the Baltic Sea: **adj.** made of amber: **amber-seed**, musk-seed: **amber-pine**, the tree producing amber: **ambergris**, *n.* *am-bēr-grīs* [*F. gris*, grey—grey amber], an ash-coloured waxy substance found floating on tropical seas, and as a morbid secretion of sperm whales,—used as a fragrant drug in the manufacture of perfumes: **ambrein**, *n.* *am-brein*, a crystalline substance soluble in alcohol, found in amber: **ambreic**, *a.* *am-bre-ik*, denoting an acid formed by digesting *ambrein* in nitric acid: **ambrite**, *n.* *am-brit* [so named from its resemblance to amber], a fossil gum-resin, found in the soil of New Zealand.

**ambidexter**, *n.* *am-bi-dēs-ter* [*L. ambi*, on both sides; *dexter*, the right hand], one who uses both hands alike: **double-dealer**, **ambidextrous**, *a.* *trā*, able to use either hand; double-dealing, deceitful: **ambidextrously**, *ad.* *trā-it*.

**ambiant**, *n.* *am-bi-āt* [*L. ambien*, going about—from *ambi*, about; *eo*, I go], surrounding; on all sides.

**ambiguity**, *n.* *am-bi-gū-ē-tē* [*F. ambiguë*—from *L. ambiguus*, doubtful—from *ambi*, about; *ago*, I go—*lit.* the going round about the thing], a thing which may be understood more than one way; uncertainty as to meaning; doubtfulness; state of doubt: **ambiguous**, *a.* *am-bi-gū-ēs* [*F. ambigu*; *L. ambigu*], indefinite; doubtful; having more meanings than one: **ambiguously**, *ad.* *it*: **ambiguously**, *n.* *is-nē*, the state of being ambiguous.—*SYN.* of 'ambiguous': equivocal; uncertain; doubtful; indistinct; unsettled; indefinite; indeterminate.

**ambit**, *n.* *am-bit* [*L. ambio*, I go round—from *ambi*, about; *eo*, I go], in *OE.*, a compass or circuit.

**ambition**, *n.* *am-bi-shūn* [*F. ambition*—from *L. ambitiō*, seeking eagerly for a favour—from *ambio*, I go round—from *ambi*, about, and *eo*, I go—*lit.* the going about hunting for favour or votes], the eager desire for the possession of power, fame, excellence, or superiority: **ambitious**, *a.* *am-bi-shūs*, *a.* *am-bi-shūs*, aspiring; desirous of fame or superiority; eager to attain something: **ambitiously**, *ad.* *it*.

**amble**, *v.* *am-bl* [*F. ambler*, to amble: *L. ambulo*, I go up and down—*lit.* to move up and down, or backwards and forwards], to move at an easy pace, as a horse: *n.* the pace of a horse between a walk and a trot: **ambling**, *imp.* *ad.* going at an easy pace, faster than walking: **ambled**, *pp.* *am-blid*: **ambler**, *n.* he or that which.

**amblygonite**, *n.* *am-bli-gō-nit* [*Gr. amblygonios*, having an obtuse angle—from *ambly*, blunt; *gonia*, an angle], a mineral of a greenish-white or sea-green colour, often occurring in oblique rhombic prisms.

**ambo**, *n.* *am-bō*, also *ambon*, *n.* *am-bōn* [*L.* *Gr. ambon*, a raised stage], an oblong pulpit in the early Christian churches: a reading-desk.

**ambrein**, **ambreic**, **ambrite**—see under *amber*.

**ambrosia**, *n.* *am-brō-zhī-ā* [*Gr. ambrosia*—from *a*, not; *bros*, mortal], said by the ancients to have been the food of the immortals; whatever is pleasant to the taste or smell: **ambrosial**, *a.* *-zhī-āl*, *pert.* to the food of the gods; pleasing to the taste or smell: **ambrosially**, *ad.* *it*: **Ambrosian**, *a.* *-zhī-an*, of St Ambrose; ambrosial.

**ambury**, *n.* *am-bū-ri*, *aumry*, *n.* *ām-bū-ri*, or **ambury**, *n.* *ām-bū-ri* [*F. armoire*; *L. armarium* or *almarium*—from *arma*, arms], a place where arms are deposited for distribution to the poor; a cupboard or pantry; a locker; a press.

**ambas-ace** or **ames-ace**, *n.* *ām-zā-ēs* [*OF. ambasas*, *L. ambo*, both, and *ace*], a double ace; two aces turned up at the same time at dice, the lowest throw; hence, bad luck, worthlessness.

**ambulacra**, *n.* *plu am-bi-lā-kra* [*L. ambulacrum*, that which serves for walking, a garden-walk], the perforated series of plates in the crusts of the sea-

urchins through which the walking feet are protruded: **ambulacral**, *a.* *-lā-āl*, *pert.* to.

**ambulant**, *n.* *am-bi-lānt* [*L. ambulans* or *ambulan-tem*, walking; *ambulo*, I walk], walking, strolling; moving from place to place: **ambulance**, *n.* *am-bū-lāns* [*F.*], the movable hospital of an army: **ambulation**, *n.* a walking about; the act of moving about: **ambulatory**, *n.* *am-bi-lā-tō-ri-āl*, that has the power of walking, applied to a single limb, or to an entire animal: *n.* a place for walking.

**ambury**—see *ambury*.

**ambuscade**, *n.* *am-bū-sād* [*It. embuscade*, an ambush; *L. imbecare*, to hide in a wood; *ambusca*, an ambush; *mid.* *L. m. in; huc*, a wood—*lit.* a lying hid in a wood or thicket], a lying in concealment to attack an enemy by surprise; the place where troops lie in wait: *v.* to lie in wait: **am-busca-ding**, *imp.* *ad.* *it*: **ambush**, *n.* *am-būsh* [*F. embuche*, a snarl; *a* lying in wait; soldiers concealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise; an ambuscade, *v.* to lie in wait for; to surprise: **ambushing**, *imp.* *ad.* *it*: **ambushed**, *pp.* *am-būsh*: **ambushment**, *n.* *am-būsh-ment*, an ambuscade.

**amcer** or **amir**, *n.* *am mēr* [*Ar.*], in the East, a noble man; a chief; a ruler.

**ameliorate**, *v.* *am-ē-lō-rāt* [*Imb. L. amelioratus*, made better, made more vigorous—from *L. ad*, *ad*, *ad*, better], to make better; to improve: **ameliorating**, *imp.* *ad.* *it*: **ameliorated**, *pp.* *am-ē-lō-rāt*, *n.* *it*, one who: **amelioration**, *n.* *am-ē-lō-rā-shūn*, a making better; improvement: **ameliorative**, *a.* *am-ē-lō-rāt-ive*, producing improvement.

**amen**, *v.* *am-en* or *am-ēn* [*Gr*—from *Heb.*], so let it be: *n.* an expression of assent or conviction.

**amenable**, *a.* *am-ē-nā-bl* [*F. amener*, to bring or lead into—from *F. mener*, to drive—from *mid. L. mander*, to drive, as cattle, to lead from place to place—*lit.* capable of being managed or led], liable to answer; liable to be called to account: **amenablely**, *ad.* *it*: **amenability**, *n.* *-it*, liability to answer: **amenage**, *v.* *am-ē-nā* [*AS.* *a*, on, and *menage* for *manage*] in *OE.*, to manage; to direct by force: **amenance**, *n.* *am-ē-nāns*, in *OE.*, conduct, behaviour.—*SYN.* of 'amenable': accountable; answerable; responsible; docile; liable.

**amend**, *v.* *am-ēnd* [*F. amender*, to amend—from *L. emendare*, to correct, to improve—from *L. ex*, *emend*, in fault or error], to free from faults or errors; to correct; to make or grow better; to improve: **amending**, *imp.* *ad.* *it*: **amended**, *pp.* *amendable*, *a.* *-bl*: **amendment**, *n.* *-d*, *correction*: **amendment**, *n.* *-d*, a change for the better; improvement; the correction of an error: **amends**, *n.* *am-ēndz*, satisfaction; a recompense: to move an amendment, to propose a change, an alteration, or an omission in any measure before a public body, or even its rejection.—*SYN.* of 'amend': to correct; reform; amend; rectify; improve—of 'amends': compensation; remuneration; recompense; satisfaction; requital; reward; need; querdon.

**amende**, *n.* *am-ēnd* [*F. a fine or penalty*], reparation: **amendo honorable**, *a.* *am-ēnd* *ōn-ō-rā-bl* [*F.* apology honourable], a full apology for insult or injury.

**amenity**, *n.* *am-ēn-ē-tē* [*F. aménité*, *L. aménitas*, delightfulness—from *aménus*, pleasant], pleasantness; that which delights the eye; suavity or evenness of temper.

**amentia**, *n.* *am-ēn-ē-ti-ā* [*L. omentia*—from *Gr. a*, without; *L. mens* or *mentis*, the mind], imbecility of mind; idiotism.

**amentum**, *n.* *am-ēn-ē-tūm*, also **ament**, *n.* *am-ēnt* [*L. omentum*, a leathern thong], in *bot.*, a catkin or spike with scaly bracts hanging somewhat like a rope or cat's tail: **amentaceous**, *a.* *am-ēn-ē-tā-shūs*, producing aments or catkins: **amentiferous**, *a.* *-tī-fēr-ūs*, denoting plants having aments or catkins.

**amercé**, *v.* *am-ērsé* [*OF. amercier*; *mid. L. amerciare*, to impose a pecuniary fine on one guilty of crime], to impose a pecuniary penalty on one, that is, at the discretion or mercy of the court; to cause to pay a sum of money by way of punishment: **amercing**, *imp.* *ad.* *it*: **amercied**, *pp.* *am-ērsāl*: **amercement**, *n.* *am-ērs-ment*, money paid by way of punishment or fine at the mercy of the court: **amercer**, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: **amerciable**, *a.* *am-ērs-ā-bl*.

**American**, *a.* *am-ē-rī-kān*, of or from America: *n.* a native of America: **Americanism**, *n.* *-izm*, an American peculiarity of speech.

**ametabolic**, *a. am-ēf-ā-bōl'ik* [Gr. *ametabolos*, unchangeable—from *a*, without; *metabolē*, change] applied to insects not possessing wings when perfect, and which, therefore, do not pass through any marked metamorphosis.

**amethyst**, *n. am'ē-thist* [Gr. *amethystos*, without intoxication], a variety of quartz, forming a precious stone of various colours—generally of a purple or violet-blue colour, like wine mixed with water: *amethystine*, *a. am'ē-thist'in*, having the violet-blue tinge peculiar to the amethyst: *pert. to*.

**Amharic**, *n. am-hā'rik*, the modern language of Abyssinia—so named from *Amhara*, one of its provinces.

**ambs-ace**—see **ambs-ace**.

**amiable**, *a. am'ā-bil* [OF. *amiable*, agreeable, friendly—from *L. amābilis*, lovely, for *L. amīcabilis*, friendly—from *amō*, I love], worthy or deserving of love or affection; pleasing: *amiability*, *n. am'ā-bil-i-tē*, sweetness of disposition: *amiableness*, *n. am'ā-bil-nēs*, loveliness; agreeableness: *amiably*, *ad. bil-*.—**SYN.** of 'amiable': lovely; beloved; charming; pleasing; delightful.

**amiant**, *n. am'ā-ant*, also *amiantus*, *n. am'ā-ant'ūs* [Gr. *a*, without; *miānō*, I soil or pollute], that variety of asbestos which is found in delicate and regular silky fibres: *amiantiform*, *n. (L. forma, shape): am'iant'hoid*, *n. thōp'ed* [Gr. *eidos*, form], having the form or likeness of amiantus.

**amicable**, *a. am'ē-kā-bil* [L. *amicabilis*, worthy of love—from *amīcus*, a friend], friendly; peaceable; disposed to friendly intercourse: *amicably*, *ad. bil-*, in a friendly way; with goodwill: *amicableness*, *n. am'ē-kā-bil-nēs*, the disposition to preserve friendship and goodwill.—**SYN.** of 'amicable': peaceable; friendly; harmonious; kind.

**amice**, *n. am'is* [OF. *amiet*, *amis*; *L. amictus*, an outer garment], a cloak, generally worn by pilgrims; an oblong piece of linen, resembling an embroidered collar, tied about the neck of a Rom. Cath. priest.

**amid** or **amidst**, *prep. am'id*, *am'idst* [AS. *on middan*, in the middle], among; in the middle.

**amide**, *n. am'id*, or **amid**, *n. -mid* [Gr. *ammi*, *n. plant; amidon*, starch: probably made up of *am*, of ammonium, and *ide*], a chemical compound formed from ammonia by the replacement of one or more of its hydrogen-atoms by an acid radical: *amidin*, *n. am'id-in*, a substance resulting from the action of hot water on starch: *amidogen*, *n. am'id-ō-jēn* [Gr. *gennao*, I produce], a hypothetical radical of ammonium and the amides: *ammonide*, *n. am'mō-n'id*, an amide: *amine*, *n. am'ē-n*, a compound ammonium, in which hydrogen is replaced by an alcohol radical.

**amiss**, *a. am'is* [AS. *a*, on; *misse*, in error], wrong; faulty; out of order: *n. fault*; error: *ad. in a faulty manner*.

**amity**, *n. am'ē-ti* [F. *amitié*—from *L. amicitia*, friendship—from *amō*, I love], friendship; harmony.

**ammonia**, *n. am-mō-ni-ā* [from *Ammon*, the Egyptian god Jupiter—sal-ammoniac is said to have been first found near his temple], a transparent gas having a strong, pungent, peculiar smell, consisting of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, and possessing alkaline properties; a substance used in medicine and the arts, from which hartshorn is made; the volatile alkali: *ammoniac*, *n. -āk*, *pert. to: n.* a gum brought from Persia, and used in medicine as an expectorant: *ammoniacal*, *a. am'mō-ni-ā-kāl*, *pert. to ammonia*; pungent: *ammonium*, *n. -ni-ām*, the supposed metallic base of ammonia: *sal-ammoniac*, *in chem.*, the salt usually called muriate of ammonia or *ammonium chloride*: *ammonic*, *a. am'mō-n'ik*, denoting a compound whose basic constituent is ammonia—as, *ammonic carbonate*, the common smelling-salts of the shops; *ammonic chloride* or *sal-ammoniac*; *ammonia* or *gas liquor*, a liquid substance produced during the destructive distillation of coal.

**ammonite**, *n. am'mō-nit*, an extinct genus of Cephalopoda in which the shell is rolled into a flat spiral, so called from a resemblance to the horns of the statue of the anc. Egyptian god Jupiter *Ammon*; also called *snake-stones*.

**ammunition**, *n. am'mū-nish'ūn* [mid. *L. admunītio*, the act of fortifying—from *ad. munīto*, a fortifying: *L. ad. munio*, I fortify], military stores—as powder, ball, shells, &c.

**amnesty**, *n. am'nēs-ti* [F. *amnestie*; *L. amnestia*;

Gr. *amnistia*, forgetfulness of the past—from *a*, not; *amnestoi*, I remember], a general pardon of past offences by a government; an act of oblivion.

**amnion**, *n. am'ni-ōn*, also **am'nios** [Gr. *amnion*, the membrane which envelops the foetus—from *amnos*, a lamb—so called from its softness to the touch], in anat., the inner membrane covering the foetus; in bot., the covering of the embryo of the seed: *Amniota*, *n. plu. am'ni-ōtā*, the Vertebrata in which the foetus is furnished with an amnion, as reptiles, birds, and mammals: *am'niot'ic*, *a. -ik*, *pert. to*.

**amoba**, *n. am'ē-bā* [Gr. *amōibē*, a change, alternation], the Proteus animalcule—so called from the numerous changes of form into which it can throw itself: *amōb'ic*, *n. plu. -b'ic*: *amōb'e'an*, *a. -b'ē-an*, of or pert. to the amoeba: *amōb'iform*, *a. -b'if'orm* [L. *forma*, shape], also *amōb'oid*, *n. -bō'id* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling an amoeba in form.

**among**, *a-ming*, also **amongst**, *a-mingst*, *prep.* [AS. *among* or *omang*], ingled or conjoined with. **amorous**, *a. am'ō-rūs* [mid. *L. amorousus*, full of love, amorous—from *L. amor*, love; *amō*, I love], full of love; fond; loving; inclined to love: *am'or-onally*, *ad. -li*, fondly; lovingly: *am'or-oness*, *n.*, fondness; being inclined to love: *amourette*, *n. am'ō-rēt* [F. a love affair], an amorous woman; love knots or flowers; *n. cupid*.—**SYN.** of 'amorous': loving; fond; passionate; tender.

**amorph**, *n. plu. am'mōr'f'i* [Gr. *a*, without; *mōrphē*, shape, form], things or creatures that have no regular or definite form: *amorphism*, *n. -fizm*, a condition of shapelessness: *amorphous*, *a. am'mōr'f'us*, having no regular structure or definite form: *amorphozoa*, *n. am'mōr'fō-zō-ā* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal], a name sometimes given to the sponges.

**amortise**, *v. am'mōrt'iz* [OF. *amortizer*—from *L. ad. at*, *mortem*, death], to transfer lands to mortmain; in *OE.*, to destroy or render useless: *amort'ised*, *pp. -tised*: *amortissement*, *n. am'mōrt'is-mēng*, also *amortisation*, *n.*, the reduction or paying off a public debt by means of a sinking fund; a sinking fund: *amortisation*, *n. -tē-zā'shūn*, the alienation of lands in mortmain, as to a corporation or community which ceases not to exist: *amort*, *ad. am'mōrt'* [Norm. *F. amort*, dead], in *OE.*, as if dead; dejected; depressed.

**amount**, *v. am'mōnt'* [OF. *amontier*, to mount up—from *L. v. F. monter*, to ascend—from *L. montem*, a mountain], to rise up to in the whole; to reach or extend to: *n.* sum total; the whole; the result: *amounting*, *imp.*, *amounted*, *pp.*

**amor**, *n. d. mōr* [F.—from *L. amor*, love], a love affair or intrigue.

**ampelte**, *n. am'pēl'it* [Gr. *ampelos*, a vine], a name applied to alum-stone; an earth used by the ancients to kill insects on vines.

**ampere**, *n. āng-pār* [from *Ampère*, a French electrician], the unit of current in electrical measurement.

**amphi**, *am'fi* [Gr.], a prefix, signifying, on both sides; about; two; used to imply doubt; sometimes changed into *ambi*.

**amphibia**, *n. plu. am'fīb'i-ā*, also **amphibians**, *-i-āz* [Gr. *amphi*, both; *bios*, life], animals that live partly in water and partly on land—as the seal, walrus, frog, &c.; in *zool.*, restricted to creatures such as the frog and newt, which in early life possess gills, but afterwards acquire lungs instead: *amphib'ian*, *n. -i-ān*, or *amphib'ial*, *a. -i-āl*, *pert. to: amphib'ions*, *a. -i-ās*, able to live partly on land and partly in water: *amphib'ionally*, *ad. -li*: *amphib'ioness*, *n. -i-ās-nēs*: *amphib'ium*, *n.* an amphibian animal, sing. of *amphibia*.

**amphibichites**, *n. plu. am'fi-bik'its* [Gr. *amphibia*, animals that can live on land or under water; *ichnion*, a footprint], in *geol.*, footprints of extinct reptiles.

**amphiblast**, *a. am'fi-blāst'ik* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, two; *blastos*, a sprout, a bud], in germinal ova, designating the intermediate series between the discoid or meroblastic and the vesicular or holoblastic—see *meroblastic*.

**amphibole**, *n. am'fī-bōl*, also **amphibolite**, *n. am'fīb'ōl'it* [Gr. *amphibolos*, ambiguous or equivocal—from *amphi*, round, and *bollō*, I throw], a name applied by F. geologists to hornblende and hornblende rock, from the difficulty of distinguishing them from *augite*: *am'phibol'og*, *n. -ōl'ō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, speech],



baptism and baptises again those who have been baptised in infancy; one who believes in regeneration as a result of adult baptism: *an'abap'tists*, a religious sect holding this belief: *an'abap'tic*, *a. -tik*, of or pert. to: *an'abap'tism*, *n. -tizm*, the doctrine of the anabaptists.

*anabolism*, *n. an-áb-ó-lizm* [Gr. *anabólē*, a throwing up—from *ana*, up, and *bállō*, I throw] in *phys.*, assimilation; *n. process* by which a substance is transformed into another more complex and more highly organised, as the conversion of the nutritive elements of food into tissue.

*anacampsis*, *n. plu. an-ák-kám'tis* [Gr. *ana*, back; *kampō*, I bend], the doctrine of reflected light or sound: *anacamp'tic*, *a. pert. to*.

*anacardium*, *n. an-ák-kár-ké-um* [Gr. *ana*, similar to; *kardia*, the heart], the name of a genus of ornamental trees, one of which yields the cashew or marking nut, *Orl. Anacardiaceae*.

*anacathartic*, *a. an-ák-ká-thár'tik* [Gr. *ana*, upward; *katharsis*, purging], exciting discharges from the mouth and nose; *n. a medicine* which does so; opposite of *cathartic*.

*anacharis*, *n. an-ák-ris* [Gr. *ana*, without; *charis*, grace, beauty], a troublesome plant, remarkable for the rapidity with which it has recently naturalised itself in the canals and rivers of England, *Orl. Hydrocharitaceae*.

*anacoret*—see *anchoret*.

*anachronism*, *n. an-ák-ró-nizm* [Gr. *ana*, back; *chronos*, time], an error in point of time; a mistake in telling when an event happened: *anachronis'tic*, *a. -tik*, erroneous in date.

*anacrostics*, *n. plu. an-ák-kás'tiks* [Gr. *ana*, back; *krōsis*, a breaking], that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light—now called *dioptrics*: *anacrostic*, *a. -tik*, pert. to.

*anacoluthon*, *n. an-ák-kó-ló-thon*, also *anacoluth*, *n. an-ák-kó-lók* [Gr. *anacoluthos*, not following in a consecutive order—from *an*, not; *akoluthos*, following], the want of grammatical sequence or connection in the parts of a sentence: *anacoluthic*, *a. -thik*, also *anacoluthical*, *a. -thik*, wanting sequence or connection in its parts: *anacoluthically*, *ad. -ly*.

*anacóna*, *n. an-ák-kón-da* [etym. unknown], a name originally applied to a huge snake of Ceylon; a species of boa belonging exclusively to the American continent.

*anacreontic*, *a. an-ák-ré-ón'tik*, after the manner of the Greek poet *Anacreon* (6th century B.C.); joyous: *anacreontics*, *n. plu. -tics*, verses like *Anacreon's* love- and drinking-songs.

*anadem*, *n. an-á-dem* [L. and Gr. *anadēma*—from Gr. *ana*, up; *deō*, I bind], a garland or fillet, a crown of flowers.

*anadiplosis*, *n. an-á-dí-pló-sis* [Gr. *ana*, again; *diplos*, double], in *poet.* and *rhet.*, a repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause in the beginning of the next.

*anadromous*, *a. an-á-ró-mús* [Gr. *ana*, up; *dromos*, a running, a race], in *zool.*, applied to those fish, as the salmon and sturgeon, which periodically visit fresh-water lakes and rivers.

*anæmia*, *n. an-É-mi-á* [Gr. *ana*, without; *haima*, blood], a diminution in the amount of the blood; the condition arising from such a diminution; an alteration in its quality producing pallor, a characteristic symptom of wasting diseases: *anæmous*, *a. an-É-mús*, also *anæmic*, *a. an-É-mik*, without organs of circulation, and without blood; bloodless.

*anaerobia*, *n. plu. an-á-ré-ó-bi-á* [Gr. *ana*, without, *air*, the air; *bios*, life], bacteria which can live without free oxygen: *anaerobian*, *a. -ó-bi-an*; also *anaerobic*, *a. an-é-ró-bik*, *-ó-bi-ik*.

*anæsthesia*, *n. an-é-thé-si-á* [Gr. *anæsthēsia*, the want or loss of feeling—from *an*, without; *nisthēsis*, sensation], the loss of feeling or sensation by the inhalation of an ethereal vapour, or by organic or functional disease of the nervous system; insensibility; also, in same sense, *anæsthetics*, *n. plu. -thē'tiks*: *anæsthetic*, *n. an* ethereal vapour inhaled to induce loss of feeling and sensation; any substance capable of producing *anæsthesia*.

*anaglyph*, *n. an-á-glif* [Gr. *ana*, up; *glaphō*, I engrave], an engraved or sculptured ornament in relief: *anaglyphic*, *a. -ik*, pert. to: *anaglyphic*, *a. -tik*, pert. to the arts of chasing, engraving, sculpture, &c.

*anagoge*, *n. an-á-gó-jé* [Gr. *anagōgē*, a bringing up—from *ana*, up, and *agō*, I lead], in *met.*, an upward rejection, as of blood; spiritual enlightenment; spiritual application of words: *anagógic*, *a. -jik*, pert. to: *anagogical*, *a. -gój-ik*, religiously exalting; spiritual: *anagogically*, *ad. -ly*.

*anagram*, *n. an-á-grám* [Gr. *ana*, back; *gramma*, a letter], a new word formed from the letters of another word; a transposition of letters: *anagrammat'ic*, *a. -tik*, also *anagrammatical*, *a. -tik*, pert. to: *anagrammat'ically*, *ad. -ly*: *anagrammatise*, *v. -tiz*, to make anagrams: *anagrammatis'ing*, *imp.*: *anagrammatised*, *pp. -tized*: *anagrammatist*, *n. one who*.

*anagraph*, *n. an-á-gráf* [Gr. *ana*, up; *graphō*, I write], a commentary.

*anal*—see under *anus*.

*analcime*, *n. an-ál-sim* [Gr. *a*, without; *alkimos*, strong], a zeolite mineral found abundantly in trappean rocks, so called from its feebly electric properties.

*analec'ts*, *n. plu. an-á-lékt's* [Gr. *analektos*, gathered together—from *ana*, up; *legō*, I gather], selected fragments of authors: *analectic*, *a. an-á-lékt'ik*, selecting; collected; choice.

*analemma*, *n. an-á-lém-na* [L.—from Gr. *ana*, up; *lambanō*, I take], in *geom.*, a projection of a sphere on the plane of the meridian.

*analepsis*, *n. an-á-lép-sis* [Gr. *a*, recovery], in *met.*, recovery; convalescence: *analeptic*, *a. -tik*, restorative: *n. a medicine* which gives strength.

*Allantoidæa*, *n. plu. an-ál-an-tóy-íd-æ* [Gr. *an*, without, and *allantoin*, which see], the group of Vertebrata in which the embryo is not furnished with an allantois.

*analogy*, *n. á-nál-ó-jí* [Gr. *analogos*, agreeing with, conformable to—from *ana*, up, *lo*, similar to; *logos*, word, ratio, proportion], resemblance between one thing and another; similarity or likeness between things in their properties or qualities: *analogous*, *a. -gús*, bearing some resemblance or proportion to; applied to parts which perform the same function: *analogical*, *a. an-á-ló-jí-kál*, used by way of analogy: *analogically*, *ad. -ly*: *analogicalness*, *n.*: *analogise*, *v. á-nál-ó-jíz*, to explain by analogy: *analogis'ing*, *imp.*: *analogised*, *pp. -tized*: *analogist*, *n. -jíst*, one who: *analogism*, *n. -jizm*, investigation by analogy: *analogue*, *n. an-á-lóg*, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object; as regards similarity of function: *analogously*, *ad. -ly*: *analogon*, *n. an-á-ló-gón*, same sense as *analogue*—SYN. of 'analogous': correspondent; resembling; similar; like.

*analysis*, *n. á-nál-í-sis* [Gr. *analysis*, an untying or loosening—from *ana*, again; *lasis*, a loosening—from *laō*, I loose], the separation of a compound into its elements; the tracing of things to their source; the opposite of *synthesis*: *analyses*, *plu. -téz*: *analyse*, *v. an-á-líz*, to separate a compound into its elements; to trace a thing to its first principles or motives: *analys'ing*, *imp.*: *analysed*, *pp. -tized*: *analyst*, *n. ún-á-líst*, one who analyses: *analys'er*, *n. one who*: *analysable*, *a. -bl*, that may be analysed: *analytic*, *a. an-á-lít'ik*, also *analytical*, *a. -tí-kál*, pert. to analysis; that separates a compound into its elements: *analytically*, *ad. -tí-kál*, after the manner of analysis: *analytices*, *n. plu. an-á-lít'iks*, the science of analysis.

*anamnestic*, *a. an-ám-né'stik* [Gr. *ana*, again; *mnēsis*, remembrance], that aids the memory.

*Anamnōta*, *n. plu. an-ám-nó-tá* [Gr. *ana*, without; *mnōta*, the envelope of the fetus], those Vertebrata in which the embryo is destitute of an amnion, as fishes and amphibians: *anamnōtic*, *a. -nt-ó'tik*, of or pert. to.

*Anamorphosis*, *n. an-á-mór-fó-sis*, rarely *-mór-fó'sis* [Gr. *ana*, again; *morphē*, a form or shape], in *persp.*, an image or picture on a plane or curved surface, which appears distorted or deformed from one point of view, and in just proportion from another: *anamorphosis*, or *anamorphism*, *n. -fizm*, repetition of the same or similar forms; degeneration, as from a higher to a lower type; in *bot.*, any unusual appearance in a part of a plant.

*ananchytes*, *n. an-án-ké'téz* [Gr. *ana*, again; *chutē*, a mound], a subdivision of fossil sea-urchins, distinguished by their elevated, helmet-like, or mound-like form—known as 'shepherds' crowns' or 'fairy loaves.'

**anatherum**, n. *an-ān'thēr-ūm* [Gr. *an*, without; *anthēros*, flowery—from *anthos*, a flower]. In bot., a filament without an anther: **anatherous**, a. *ān*, destitute of anthers.

**anapest**, n. *an-ā-pēst* [L. *anapestes*, an anapest—from Gr. *ana*, and *paō*, I beat]. A foot in poetry, consisting of three syllables—the first two short, the third long or accented—thus, *u u -*: **anapestic**, a. *-tik*, pertaining to an anapest; also *spelt* for *er*.

**anaphora**, n. *an-ā-phōr-ā* [Gr. *anaphora*, a coming up—from *ana*, up, and *phorē*, I bear, I carry]. In rhet., the repetition of a word or words at the beginning of successive sentences; in *astron.*, the oblique ascension of a star; in *liturgies*, the more solemn part of the eucharistic service, including the offering and the presentation of the holy gifts.

**anarchy**, n. *an-ā-rk-ē* [Gr. *a*, without; *archē*, government]. Want of government; a state of lawless confusion in a country: **anarchist**, n. *-kist*, one who attempts to introduce disorder or confusion into a country: **anarchic**, a. *an-ā-rk-ik*, also **anarchic**, a. *-kist*, lawless; confused; causing lawlessness: **anarchism**, n. *an-ā-rk-iz-m*, the principles or practice of anarchy or anarchism.

**arthropoda**, n. *ār-thrōp'ō-dā* [Gr. *a*, without; *arthron*, a joint; *pōdā*, a foot]. That division of numerous animals in which there are no isolated appendages or limbs, as worms, leeches, &c.

**arthrons**, n. *ār-thrōn's* [Gr. *a*, without; *arthron*, a joint]. Without legs or wings, as some insects; in gram., without the article.

**anasarca**, n. *an-ā-sār-kā* [Gr. *ana*, throughout, *sark*, or *erka*, flesh]. General dropsy throughout the surface of the body: **anasarcous**, a. *an-ā-sār-kūs*, dropsical.

**anastatic**, a. *an-ā-stā-tik* [Gr. *ana*, up; *statis*, that stands]. A term applied to a method of printing from fine plates.

**anastomose**, v. *an-ā-stō-mōz* [Gr. *anastomōsis*, the formation of a mouth or aperture—from *ana*, through; *stoma*, a mouth]. To unite the mouth of one vessel to another, as of one vein to another; to inoculate: **anastomosing**, imp.; **anastomosed**, pp. *-mōd*: **anastomosis**, n. *-sī*, in bot., union of vessels; union of the final ramifications of the veins of a leaf; in *anat.*, the union of the branch of a vessel from the same trunk, or from other trunks: **anastomotic**, a. *-nōt-ik*, pert. to: a medicine having the power to open the mouths of vessels.

**anastase**, n. *an-ā-tāz* [Gr. *anastasis*, a stretching forth]. A name for *paranidat* [titulum ore, generally called *cathechrite*].

**anathema**, n. *ā-nāth'ē-mā* [Mid. L.; Gr. *anathema*, anything devoted or accursed—from *ana*, up; *thēmi*, I put or place]. Separation from the Church; a curse; a separation for destruction: **anathematise**, v. *ā-nāth'ē-mā-tīz*, to pronounce a curse against; to excommunicate: **anathematizing**, imp.; **anathematized**, pp. *-tīz*: **anathematizer**, n. one who: **anathematization**, n. *-tīz-shān*, the act of pronouncing an anathema.

**anatomy**, n. *ā-nā-tō-mī* [F. *anatomie*; L. *anatomia*; Gr. *anatomē*, dissection—from *ana*, up; *temnō*, I cut—lit., a cutting up]. The art of separating the different parts of a plant or of an animal; the art of dissection; the science treating of the structure and organisation of living things: In *dramatic language*, a thin, meagre person; *nakeleton*: **anatomise**, v. *ā-nā-tō-mīz*, to separate the parts of an animal body: **anatomising**, imp.; **anatomised**, pp. *-mīz*: **anatomist**, n. one who is skilled in dissecting bodies: **anatomical**, a. *an-ā-tō-mī-kal*, pert. to mat.: **anatomically**, adv. *-tī*: **anatomisation**, n. *ā-nā-tō-mīz-shān*.

**anatropal**, a. *an-ā-trō-pāl*, also **anatropous**, a. *an-ā-trō-pūs* [Gr. *ana*, up or over; *trōpē*, a turning]. In bot., an inverted ovule, the hilum and micropyle being near each other, and the chalazas at the opposite end.

**anberry**, n. also **anberry**, n. *an-bēr-ri*, and **angleberry**, *ang-bēr-ri* [AS. *anpre* or *ompre*, a crooked swelling vein]. In vet. surg., a wart or molluscous tumour; in bot., a warty condition or swelling on the roots of such plants as turnips; club-root; finger-and-toe disease.

**ancestor**, n. *an-sēs-ēr* [OF. *ancestre*; L. *antecessor*, he that goes before—from *ante*, before; *cēlo*, I go]. A forefather; a progenitor; a woman is called an **ancestress**: **ancestral**, a. *an-sēs-trāl*, relating to or

descending from ancestors: **ancestry**, n. *an-sēs-trī*, birth; descent; a series of ancestors.

**anchor**, n. *an-ā-ker* [L. *ancora* Gr. *ankhura*] an iron grappling metr. which, when dropped on the sea-bottom by means of a cable or chain, keeps a ship from drifting; any firm stay or support: v. to stop at; to fix or rest on: **anchoring**, imp.; **anchored**, pp. *an-ā-kerd*: **anchorage**, n. *an-ā-ker-ēj*, a place where a ship can anchor: **anchorable**, a. *-d-ēl*, fit for anchorage: to drop or cast anchor, to sink an anchor into the sea to keep the ship from drifting: to weigh anchor, to raise the anchor: anchor comes home, when it drags by the violence of the wind, by a heavy sea, or by the force of a current: at anchor, or riding at anchor, when the ship is kept from drifting by the anchor having a proper hold.

**anchoret**, n. *an-ā-kō-rēt*, **anchoretic**, n. *-rēt*, also **anchoret**, n. *an-ā-kō-rēt* [Gr. *anachoretis*, one who retires—from *ana*, up, back; *chorē*, I retire], a hermit; a religious recluse: **anchoretic**, a. *an-ā-kō-rēt-ik*, also an **anchoret**, *leal*, a. *-d-kāl*, pert. to a hermit or his mode of life.

**anchovy**, n. *an-ā-chō-rī* [Sp. *anchova*—perhaps comm. with *Paque* *ant-nu*, dry]. A small fish caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and prepared as a sauce: **anchovy-pear**, a West Indian tree or its fruit, *Giras canthifera*.

**anchylosis** or **ankylosis**, n. *an-ā-kī-lō-sīs* [Gr.—from *ankhōs*, I crook or stiffen] the immovable union of two bones by means of osseous matter: **anchylosed**, a. *an-ā-kī-lōs*, fixed: **anchylositic**, a. *an-ā-kī-lōt-ik*, pert. to.

**ancient**, a. *an-si-ēnt* [F. *ancien*, old; mid. L. *antiquus*, old—from L. *ante*, before], obl.; what is long past; belonging to former times: n. [corruption of *esign*], in OE., the flag or streamer of a ship; the bearer of an ensign: **ancients**, n. plu. those who lived in old times: **anciently**, adv. *-tī*, in old times: **ancientness**, n. *an-si-ēnt-ness*, **ancientry**, n. *an-si-ēnt-ri*, ancient lineage.

**ancile**, n. *an-sī-lē* [L.], in *anc. Rome*, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven.

**ancillary**, a. *an-sī-lēr-ē* [L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant], subservient; subordinat., as a handmaid.

**incipital**, n. *an-sī-pī-tāl* [L. *incipit*, doubtful—from *an*, on both sides; *caput*, the head], doubtful; double-formed; double-faced; in bot., two-edged.

**ancyloceras**, n. *an-sī-lō-sēr-ēs* [Gr. *ankulos*, crooked, or curved; *keras*, a horn], a genus of fossil chambered shells curved like a horn.

**and**, conj. *and* [AS. *and*, *and*], together with; added to; furthermore.

**andalusite**, n. *an-dā-lō-sīt* [from *Andalusia*, in Spain, where first found], one of the garnet family, of varied colours—grey to green, violet, blue, &c.—found in crystals in mica-schist.

**andante**, a. *an-dāntē* [It.], in music, moderately slow; expressive: **an dantino**, a. *-tīnō* [It.], a quicker movement than *andante*, between *it* and *allegretto*.

**Andean**, a. *an-dē-an*, of or pert. to the *Andes*, a great chain of mountains running through S. Amer.: **andesite**, n. *an-dē-sīt*, an igneous rock found in the *Andes* containing the felspar called *andesine*, *an-dē-sīn*, of a white, grey, greenish, or yellowish colour.

**andirons**, n. plu. *an-dī-rōns* [OE. *anderne*; OF. *andier*; mid. L. *andena*, *androns*]. In *ancient* kitchens, the iron bars which supported the logs used as fuel, or the spit—now applied to movable fire-irons; also applied to the upright movable iron plates inside the fireplace of a kitchen-grate for contracting the space at pleasure.

**andrecium**, n. *an-drē-sī-t-ūm* [Gr. *aner* or *andra*, a man; *oikos*, a house], in bot., the male organs of the flowers; stamens taken collectively.

**androgynus**, n. *an-drō-jī-nūs* [Gr. *aner* or *andra*, a man; *gynē*, a woman], a single individual having the characteristics of both sexes; a hermaphrodite: **androgynal**, also **androgynous**, a. *-nūs*, of both sexes; having male and female florets on the same footstalk: **androgynally**, adv. *-nāl-tī*: **androgynism**, n. *-tī-zm*, in bot., a change from a dioecious to a monoeious condition.

**android**, n. *an-drō-yd* [Gr. *aner* or *andra*, a man; *eidos*, form], an automaton in human form: **androides**, plu. *an-drō-yd-ēs*, automata in human form.

**androphore**, n. *an-drō-fōr*, also **androphorum**, n. *an-drō-fōr-ūm* [Gr. *aner* or *andra*, a male; *phorē*, I bear], in bot., a stalk supporting the stamens, often

formed by a union of the filaments; in zool., a generative bud in which the male organs only are developed.

**androspores**, n. plu. *án-drō-spōrēz* [Gr. *andr* or *andra*, a man or male; *spora*, a seed—from *speirō*, I scatter seed], the developed male organs in certain of the Algae; swarin-spores.

**anecdots**, n. *án-ék-dót* [Gr. *anekidolon*, unpublished—from *a*, without; *ék*, out; *dolon*, given; *didōmi*, I give], originally, secret history—now, a short story; a matter interesting in a man's life or conduct: **anecdotal**, a. *án-ék-dót-tál*, also **anecdotal**, a. *-tál*, pert. to.

**anele**, v. *án-él'* [AS. *anelan*, to anoint with oil—from *ele*, P. *hulle*; L. *oleum*, oil], in OE., to anoint with holy oil; to give extreme unction; also **aneal**.

**anefectrode**, n. *án-ék-ékt-ród* [Gr. *a*, without; *electro*, amber], an anode—a term used by Faraday. **anectrotonus**, n. *án-ék-ékt-rót-ō-nūs* [Gr. *ana*, up, *electron*, amber; *tonos*, strain], a condition of lessened irritability in the nerves or muscles, caused, in the direction of the anode, by the action of an electric current upon them; distinguished from **cat-electrotonus**.

**anemone**, n. *án-nēm-ō-nē*, also spelt **anem'ony**, n. *ón-ti* [Gr. *anemōnē*—from *anemos*, wind], the wind-flower, so named because easily moved by the wind. Ord. *Ranunculacæ*, sub-Ord. *Anemoneæ*: **anem'onia**, a. *-nín*, n. substance obtained from the nem'onia: **sea-anem'one**—see *actinia*.

**anemophilous**, a. *án-nēm-ō-fí-līs* [Gr. *anemos*, wind; *philos*, loving], in bot., wind-fertilised,—said of flowers which are dependent upon the wind for conveying the pollen to the stigma in fertilisation.

**anemoseops**, n. *án-nēm-ō-skōp* [Gr. *anemos*, wind; *skopeō*, I view], an instr. to show the course of the wind: **anemometer**, n. *án-nēm-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for determining the course, the force, and velocity of winds: **an'emom'etry**, n. *-trí*, the measurement of the force and velocity of the wind.

**anent**, prep. *án-nēt'* [AS. *on efen*, on a level with; cf. M.H.Ger. *eneben*], regarding; concerning; respecting.

**aneroid**, n. *án-ér-ō-íd* [Gr. *a*, without; *néros*, wet, moist; *éidos*, form], the air barometer, consisting of a small metallic box nearly exhausted of air, and easily acted upon by the external pressure of the atmosphere.

**aneurism**, n. *án-ú-ríz-m* [Gr. *aneurisma*, the dilatation of an artery—from *aneurindō*, I enlarge—from *eurus*, broad], a tumour filled with blood, arising from the dilatation of an artery; also applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart: **aneurismal**, a. *án-ú-ríz-mál*, pert. to.

**anew**, ad. *á-nū'* [AS. *a*, on, and *new*], again; newly; another time.

**anfractuose**, a. *án-frák-tú-ús* [L. *anfractus*, a turning or bending round], in bot., wavy or sinuous, as the anthers of gourds and cucumbers; full of turnings or windings.

**angel**, n. *án-jél* [L. *angelus*; Gr. *angelos*, a messenger, an angel], a heavenly being; in OE., a gold coin, in value from 6s. 8d. to 10s.; **angelic**, a. *án-jél-ík*, also **angel'ical**, a. *-tál*, partaking of the nature of angels: **angel'ically**, ad. *-tí*: **angelicity**, n. *án-jél-í-ti-ti*: **angelica**, n. *án-jél-í-ká*, a plant, so named from its supposed virtues, Ord. *Umbellifereæ*: **angelology**, n. *ón-jél-í-lō-j* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the doctrine of angelic beings: **angelus**, n. *án-jél-ús*, in the R. Cath. Ch., a prayer to the Virgin Mary beginning with the word *angelus*; a bell rung morning, noon, and evening for the recitation of this prayer: **angel-fish**, n. a fish so named from the wing-like expansion of its pectoral fins: **angel-shot**, a kind of chain-shot.

**anger**, n. *áng-gér* [Icel. *angr*, pain], the feeling of resentment mingled with pain; strong indignation excited by real or supposed injury; rage; displeasure: v. to provoke; to enrage: **ang'ering**, imp. *ang'ered*, pp. *ang'ered*: **angry**, a. *áng-grí*, displeased; 'provoked; raging; in *med.*, applied to a wound inflamed and painful: **angrily**, ad. *áng-grí-lí*, OE. for *angrily*, ad. *áng-grí-lí*, in an angry manner.—**SYN.** of 'anger' n.: *wrath*; *choler*; *ire*; *rage*; *resentment*; *indignation*; *displeasure*; *fury*; *passion*; *gall*; *spleen*; *venation*; *grudge*—of 'angry' a.: *passionate*; *hasty*; *provoked*; *displeased*; *raging*; *infuriated*; *inflamed*; *choleric*; *furious*; *wrathful*; *hot*; *indignant*; *irritated*; *resentful*.

**anglenchyma**, n. *án-jél-éng-kím-á* [Gr. *angelion*, a vessel; *enchyma*, an infusion—from *enchuo*, I pour in], in bot., vascular tissue in general.

**angina**, n. *án-jí-ná* [L. *angina*, quinsy—from *ango*, I choke or strangle], an inflammation or tumour in the throat, impeding respiration: **ang'inal**, a. *-nál*, also **anginose**, a. *án-jí-nós*, pert. to angina: **angina pectoris**, *pék-tó-ris* [L. *pectoris*, of the breast], an accompaniment of certain forms of heart-disease in which a most excruciating pain in the breast is felt, with a sense of strangulation.

**angiography**, n. *án-jí-óg-rá-fí* [Gr. *angelion*, a vessel; *graphe*, a description], a description of the vessels in the human body.

**angiosperms**, n. plu. *án-jí-ó-spérmz* [Gr. *angelion*, n. vessel; *sperma*, seed], plants which have their seeds encased or enclosed in a seed-vessel: **angiospermous**, a. *-spér-mús*, having seeds contained in a seed-vessel.

**angle**, n. *áng-g'l* [P. *angle*; L. *angulus*, a corner; cf. Gr. *ankos*, bent], any corner small or large; the point or corner where two lines meet; a hook to fish with; in OE., a fishing rod: v. to try to catch fish with a hook; to endeavour to gain by insinuations or artifices: **angling**, imp. *áng-g'l*, n. fishing; the art of fishing; **angled**, pp. *áng-g'l*: **ang'ly**, ad. *áng-g'l-lí*, having angles or corners: **angler**, one who fishes; a kind of fish, also called the fishing frog: **angular**, a. *áng-g'l-lí*, sharp; **poluted**; having angles or corners: **ang'ularly**, ad. *-lí*: **angularity**, n. *áng-g'l-lí-ti*, the quality of having corners or angles: **angle-iron**, n. a rolled bar of iron of an angular shape for forming the edges of bridges, safes, &c., or the corners of boilers, &c.: **salient angle**, in *mil.*, the angle formed by the two lines of a parapet which projects towards the enemy: **re-entering angle**, in *mil.*, the reverse of salient—that is, having the apex of the angle towards the defenders: **sectoral angle** [sectoral, forming the sector of a circle], an angle formed by the prolongation of the faces of any work forming a salient angle: **angle of elevation**, in taking aim, the angle formed by two lines, one passing from the eye to the object, the other coinciding with the bore of the piece: **angle of incidence**, the angle between the line of direction of anything (as a projectile or a ray of light) falling upon a surface, and a perpendicular line raised on the same surface from the same point: **right angle**, an angle or corner formed by a perpendicular line falling on a horizontal line or surface, subtended by a quarter of a circle or 90°: **acute angle**, an angle or corner less than a right angle: **obtuse angle**, an angle or corner greater than a right angle: **triangle**, a three-sided figure having three angles: **spherical angle**, an angle formed by the meeting of two arcs of a great circle.

**Angle**, n. *áng-g'l* [L. *Anglus*; AS. *Engle*—from *Angul*, in Holstein], one of a German tribe on the Elbe, of the race of the Suevi, who afterwards passed over with the Saxons into Britain and gave their name to that country: **Angle-land**, *áng-g'l-lánd*, England: **Anglo**, *áng-g'l*, prefixed to a proper name, denotes partly English, as **Anglo-Indian**, **Anglo-American**: **Anglo-Saxon**, or **Anglo-Norman**, a stage of the English language in its progressive development into its present form: **Anglo-Saxon**, *-sák-són*, partly English and partly Saxon; denoting the language arising from the *Angle* and *Saxon* dialects, spoken in Britain from about A.D. 450-1066: **Anglomania**, a passion on the part of a foreign country for imitating whatever is English: **Anglomaniac**, one having a passion for English ways: **Anglophobia**, n. *áng-g'l-ó-fób-á* [Gr. *phobos*, I fear], an intense hatred or fear of England: **Ang'lophobe**, n. *-fób*, one who intensely fears or hates England: **Ang'lophobic**, a. *-fób-ík*, pert. to.

**anglesite**, n. *áng-g'l-sít*, a sulphate of lead first found at *Anglessea*.

**Anglican**, a. *áng-g'l-kán* [see *Angle*], English; pert. to England: n. a member of the Church of England: **Anglice**, n. nd. *áng-g'l-sé*, in the English language or manner: **Anglicism**, n. *áng-g'l-sím*, a way of speaking or writing peculiar to the English language; an English idiom: **Anglicise**, v. *áng-g'l-síz*, to render any form of expression in another language into the English idiom: **ang'licising**, imp. *ang'licised*, pp. *ang'licised*.

**Angora**, a. *áng-g'ó-rá* [so named from *Angora* in Asia Minor], denoting a long, fine, white, silky hair, produced by goats so named.

**Angostura**, a. *áng-g'ós-tó-rá* [from *Angostura*, a town of Venezuela], a bark containing a powerful bitter

principle, obtained from the *Gallipen curpāria* or *G. officinalis*, Ord., Rutaceae.

**anguilliform**, a. *āng-wil-lī-fōrm* [L. *anguilla*, an eel; *forma*, shape], formed like an eel or serpent.

**anguineal**, a. *āng-gwī-ē-dī* [L. *anguineus*, snake-like—from *anguis*, a snake], or like a snake: *anguine*, n. *āng-gwīn*, snake-like.

**anguish**, n. *āng-gwīsh* [OF. *anguisse*, anguish, pain—from L. *angustus*, narrowness, a strait—from *ango*, I draw or press tight], the writhing or twisting of the body from excessive pain; intense pain of body or mind; excessive grief; v. to inflict anguish; *an-guish-ing*, imp.; *anguished*, pp. *āng-gwīsh-t*.—SYN. of 'anguish': pain; agony; suffering; pang; distress; torture; torment.

**angular**—see under *angle*.

**anhalation**, n. *ān-hā-lē-shān* [L. *anhalationem*, a difficulty of breathing—from *anhelo*, I breathe with difficulty—from Gr. *ana*, up; L. *halo*, I breathe], state of being out of breath; a panting.

**anhydrous**, a. *ān-hī-drūs* [Gr. *an*, without; *hudōr*, water], not having any water; dry; applied to minerals and gases not having water as an ingredient: *anhydrite*, n. *ān-hī-drīt*, a transparent sulphate of lime found in a crystalline form without the usual ingredient of water: *anhydride*, n. *ān-hī-drīd*, in chem., an oxide or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with water, or an acid from which the water has been removed, combining with basic oxides to form salts: *anhydrate*, v. *ān-hī-drāt*, to free from water: *anhydrating*, imp.; *anhydrated*, pp. *ān-hī-drāt*.

**anight**, ad. *ā-nīl*, also *anights*, ad. *ā nīts* [AS. *a*, on or in, and *night*], in the night time; nightly.

**anil**—see under *aniline*.

**anile**, a. *ān-īl* [L. *anilis*—from *anus*, an old woman], pert. to an old woman; aged; imbecile: *anility*, n. *ān-īl-ī-tē*, old-womanishness; dotage.

**aniline**, n. *ān-ī-līn* [Ar. *an-īl* or *at-īl*, the indigo plant], a substance obtained from indigo, and certain other organic substances—used in the preparation of mauve, magenta, and other dyes, for which it is obtained from *benzole*, one of the constituents of coal-tar: *anil*, n. *ān-īl*, one of the plants yielding indigo.

**animadvert**, v. *ān-ī-mād-vert* [L. *animadvertēre*, to direct the thoughts or attention to—from *animus*, the mind; *ad*, to; *verto*, I turn], to turn the mind to; to consider; to remark upon; *animadvert-ing*, imp.; *animadverted*, pp.; *animadvert'er*, n. one who: *animadvertion*, n. *ān-ī-shūn* [L. *animadvertionem*, investigation—from *versus*, turned], the act of turning the mind to; reproof; censure.—SYN. of 'animadvert': to remark; criticize; comment; blame; censure; condemn; reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprimand; rebuke; chide.

**animal**, n. *ān-ī-māl* [L. *animal*, a living creature], a body possessed of life, sensation, and power of motion; adj. pert. to a living creature; grows; opposite of spiritual: *animalis*, v. *ān-ī-māl-īz*, to make like an animal; to give animal life to: *animal-ing*, imp.; *animalled*, pp. *ān-ī-māl-īz*; *ān-ī-māl-īz*, the act of endowing with life: *animalism*, n. *ān-ī-māl-īz-m*, animal health; sensual indulgence; mere life without intellectual activity; an embodiment of animal propensities: *animal-ity*, n. *ān-ī-māl-ī-tē*, state of animal existence: *animal kingdom*, one of the three great departments of natural objects, comprising all living creatures—the others being the *vegetable* and *mineral*.

**animalcule**, n. *ān-ī-māl-kūl* [L. *animalculum*], a creature very small or very minute, generally invisible to the naked eye; the plur. *animalcules*, from the L. form, is in common scientific use: *animalcular*, a. *ān-ī-māl-kūlār*, a. *ān-ī-māl-kūlār*, pert. to; somewhat resembling animalcules.

**animate**, v. *ān-ī-māt* [L. *animatus*, endowed with life—from *anima*, the animal life], to give life to; to enliven; to invigorate; to inspire; adj. alive; possessed of animal life: *animating*, imp.; *animated*, pp.; adj. lively; vigorous: *animator*, n. one who: *animation*, n. *ān-ī-mā-shūn*, the state of being animated; possessing life or spirit: *animatingly*, ad. *ān-ī-māt-īng-lē*, in a way to impart animation: *animative*, a. *ān-ī-māt-īv*, capable of giving life.—SYN. of 'animate' v.: to inspire; enliven; cheer; exhilarate; inspire; stimulate; rouse; instigate; incite; prompt; urge; gladden; quicken; encourage—of 'animation': vi-

varily; spirit; life; buoyancy; liveliness; aliveness; sprightliness.

**anime**, n. *ān-ī-mē* [perhaps F. *anime*, animated, from the number of insects it contains], a white resinous drug brought from W. Indies and from Africa.

**animism**, n. *ān-ī-mīz-m* [L. *anima*, life, soul], the doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings.

**animosity**, n. *ān-ī-mōs-ī-tē* [L. *animosus*, ill-will—from L. *animositas*, impetuosity; ardour—from L. *animus*, mind], a hearty and spirited hatred; violent hatred; a high degree of enmity: *animus*, n. *ān-ī-mūs*, the feeling that prompts; purpose; temper—generally in a bad sense.—SYN. of 'animosity': acrimony; asperity; tartness; harshness; enmity; hatred; opposition; resentment.

**anion**, n. *ān-ī-ōn* [Gr. *anion*, a rising up—from *ana*, up; *eiōn*, I go], an electro-negative body opposed to cation.

**anise**, n. *ān-īz* [L. *anisum*; Gr. *anison*], an annual plant whose seeds have an aromatic smell, and pleasant warm taste; the fruit of the plant *Pimpinella anisum*, Ori. *Umbelliferae*: *anise-seed* or *aniseed*, *aniseed*, the seed of the plant: *anisset*, n. *ān-ī-zet*, aniseed cordial.

**anisomerous**, a. *ān-ī-sōm-ēr ūs* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal; *meros*, a part], in bot., unsymmetrical; in geol., applied to certain rocks formed in whole or in part by crystallisation.

**anisotomous**, a. *ān-ī-sō-tōm-ōs ūs* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal; *etimon*, a thread, a fibre], in bot., applied to stamens not equal in number to the floral envelopes, nor a multiple of them; also *anistomous*, a.

**anker**, n. *āng-kēr* [Dut., Ger.] a liquid measure equal to ten gallons.

**ankle**, n. *āng-kəl* [AS. *ancloew*—cf. Dan. *ankel*; Dut. and Ger. *ankel*, an ankle; Gr. *angkolē*, a loop, the bending of the leg], the joint that connects the foot with the leg: *anklet*, n. *āng-kəl-ē*, an ornament for the ankle: *ankled*, a. *āng-kəl-d*, having or pert. to ankles.

**anlace**, n. *ān-lās*, in OE., a broad two-edged dagger.

**anna**, n. *ān-nā*, a coin in the *East Indies*, value 1/10.

**annals**, n. *ān-nālz* [L. *annales*, belonging to the year—from *annus*, a year], a brief narrative of events divided into periods, each period consisting of one year; year-books; *annalist*, n. a writer of annals.

**annate**, n. plur. *ān-nātē*, also *annates*, n. plur. *ān-nātēz* [F. *annate*—from *annus*, L. *annalis*, a yearly revenue—from L. *annus*, a year], the first year's income of a spiritual living, anciently paid by the clergy to the Pope; first-fruits; in *Eng.*, applied to the augmentation of poor livings; in *Scot.*, a half-year's stipend paid to the heirs of a deceased clergyman.

**annatto**, n. *ān-nāt-ō*—same as *annatto*, which see.

**anneal**, v. *ān-nēl* [AS. *on*, on; *alan*, to burn], influenced by F. *neeler*, to enamel: *mal*, L. *ignellere*, to blacken; L. *niger*, black], to temper; to heat glass or metal, and then to cool slowly, in order to render less brittle; to heat glass or tiles, &c., in order to fix the colours laid on them: *annealing*, imp.; *a.* the act or process of tempering glass, &c.: *annealed*, pp. *ān-nēl-d*; *annealing furnace*, n. furnace for annealing.

**annelida**, n. plur. *ān-nēl-ī-dā*, also *an'ellida*, n. plur. *ān-nēl-ī-dā* [L. *annelidus*, a little ring; Gr. *ridos*, resemblance], the ringed worms, compulsiw leeches, lob-worms, earth-worms, &c.

**annex**, v. *ān-nēks* [F. *annexer*, to annex, to unite; L. *annexus*, tied, fastened on to—from L. *ad*, to; *neco*, I tie], to join on to the end; to bind to; to unite; to affix: *annexing*, imp.; *annexed*, pp. *ān-nēks-t*; *annexible*, a. *ān-nēks-ī-bl*, that may be annexed; *annexation*, n. *ān-nēks-ā-shūn*, the act of uniting or joining to; addition of something: *annexationist*, n. *ān-nēks-ā-shūn-īst*, one who favours annexation: *annexious*, a. *ān-nēks-ī-shūn*, and *annexment*, n. the act of annexing; addition: *annexer*, n. *ān-nēks-ēr* [F.], a wing to a building, or an outbuilding communicating with the main one.—SYN. of 'annex': to unite; add; join; coalesce; append; affix; bind to.

**annihilate**, v. *ān-nī-hīl-āt* [L. *annihilatus*, annihilated—from *ad*, nihil, nothing], to reduce to nothingness; to destroy a body utterly, or the peculiar properties of a body: *annihilating*, imp.; *annihilated*, pp.; *annihilator*, n. that which: *annihilation*, n. *ān-nī-hīl-shūn*, the act of reducing to nothingness; a total destruction.

**anniversary**, n. *ān-nī-t-ēr-ī-s-ēr-ī* [F. *anniversaire*, an

cote, boy, foot; pare, bail; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

anniversary—from *L. anniverſarius*, yearly—from *L. annus*, a year; *verto*, I turn, a day which returns with the year; the day on which an event is annually celebrated; the yearly return of any event; adj. recurring at a stated time; returning with the year.

**annotate**, *v. ā-nōtāt* [*L. annotatus*, set down in writing—from *ad*, to or at; *nota*, a mark], to mark or note down in writing; to make written remarks on a book; *an'notat'ing*, imp.; *an'notat'ed*, pp.; *an'notat'ion*, *n.* *ā-nōtā'shən*, a written remark on some passage of a book; a note; generally used in the plur., containing annotations; *annotator*, *n.* *ā-nōtāt'ōr*, one who writes notes on a book.—*SYN.* of 'annotation': note; comment; commentary; observation; remark.

**annotinous**, *n.* *ā-nōt'iu-us* [*L. annotinus*, a year old—from *annus*, a year], in bot., having reached a year old, indicated by last year's shoot showing a visible point of junction.

**annotto**, *n.* *ā-nōt'ō*—same as *arnatto*, which see.  
**announce**, *v. ā-nōn's* [*F. annoncer*—from *L. annunciare*—from *ad*, to; *uncio*, I tell], to tell; to declare; to publish: *announc'ing*, imp.; *announced*, pp.; *announc'ed*; *announcement*, *n.* *ā-nōn's'mēnt*, a declaration; the act of giving notice; publication: *announcer*, *n.* *ā-nōn's'er*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'announce': to proclaim; publish; declare; pronounce; promulgate.

**annoy**, *v. ā-nōy* [*OF. anoyer*—from *L. in odio*, in hatred, hateful or repugnant to], to inspire with hatred or repugnance; to vex; to tease or molest; to harass: *n.* trouble; injury: *annoy'ance*, *n.* *-āns*, that which inspires with hatred or repugnance; state of being annoyed; a matter that harasses or molests: *annoy'er*, *n.* one who: *annoy'ing*, imp.; *annoyed*, pp.; *annoy'd*—*SYN.* of 'annoy': to molest; tease; trouble; vex; perplex; pester; embarrass; inconvenience; injure.

**annual**, *n.* *ā-nū'āl* [*F. annuel*; *L. annuālis*, annual—from *L. annus*, a year], yearly; that returns every year: *n.* a flower or plant that grows and dies within a year; a book published every year: *an'nuāl*, *ad.* *ā-*: *annuity*, *n.* *ā-nū'it-i*, a fixed sum of money paid every year: *annuitant*, *n.* *-ānt*, one who receives a sum of money every year for maintenance.

**annul**, *v. ā-nūl* [*F. annuler*, to annul—from *nil*, *L. annulare*, to annihilate—from *L. ad*, to; *nullus*, none, no], to reduce to nothingness; to make of no effect; to make void; to abolish: *annul'ing*, imp.; *annulled*, pp.; *ā-nūl'd*: *annular*, *n.* one who: *annul'ment*, *n.* the act of making void.—*SYN.* of 'annul': to abolish; abrogate; repeal; revoke; cancel; nullify; reverse; rescind; obliterate; destroy.

**annular**, *n.* *ā-nū'āl'r*, also *annulary*, *n.* *ā-nū'āl'r-i* [*L. annulus*, a ring], having the form of a ring: *an'nularly*, *ad.* *ā-nū'āl'r-i*: *annulate*, *n.* *-ālt*, and *annula'ted*, *ad.* *ā-nū'āl't* [*L. annulatus*, furnished with rings], furnished with rings: *annulose*, *n.* *-ōz*, composed of many rings: *annulet*, *n.* a little ring; a small fillet encircling a column and the like; a small circle in a coat of arms: *nonuloida*, *n.* plu. *ā-nū'āl'tōf'id* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], the sub-kingdom comprising Echinodermata and Scelerozoa: *annulosa*, *n.* plu. *ā-nū'āl'tōz*, the sub-kingdom comprising the Anarthropoda and Arthropoda or Articulata; in all, the body is more or less composed of a succession of rings: *annular eclipse*, an eclipse of the sun in which its whole disc, except its bright outer ring, is covered by the moon.

**annumerate**, *v. ā-nū'm'r-āt* [*L. annumeratus*, added or joined to—from *ad*, to; *numera*, I number], to add; to place to a former number: *annu'merating*, imp.; *annu'merated*, pp.; *annu'merat'ion*, *n.* *-shūn*, addition.

**annunciate**, *v. ā-nū'n'sh-āt* [*L. annunciatūs*, made known, announced—from *ad*, to; *uncio*, I tell], to make known; to declare; to bring tidings: *annun'ciat'ing*, imp.; *annun'ciated*, pp.; *annun'ciat'or*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who: *annun'ciat'ion*, *n.* *-shūn*, the act of announcing; the intimation of the Incarnation in Scripture; the day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin (March 25th); Lady-day.

**anode**, *n.* *ā-nōd* [*Gr. ana*, up; (*hodos*, a way), in elec., the positive pole; the way by which electricity enters substances through which it can pass.

**anodon**, *n.* *ā-nō-dōn*, also *an'odon'ta*, *n.* plu. *-dōn'tā* [*Gr. an*, without; *odous*, or *odonta*, a tooth], the

river-mussel, so named as not possessing posterior teeth at the hinge.

**anodyne**, *n.* *ā-nō-dīn* [*Gr. an*, without; *odynē*, pain], any medicine that relieves pain: *adj.* soothing.

**anoint**, *v. ā-nōym* [*OF. enoindre*, to anoint; *enoint*, anointing—from *L. in*, in; *ungo*, I anoint], to rub or smear with oil; to consecrate: *anoint'er*, *n.* one who: *anointed*, pp.: *n.* the Messiah: *adj.* consecrated: *anoint'ing*, imp.; *n.* the act of smearing with oil; *adj.* rubbing with oil: *anointment*, *n.* the act of anointing.

**anomaly**, *n.* *ā-nōm'āl-i*, *nnom'ālies*, *n.* plu. *-āl-i* [*Gr. anomalos*, rough, uneven—from *an*, not; (*homonos*, like to, or similar), a departure from the common rule; irregularity: *nnom'ālious*, *n.* *-lūs*, out of rule; irregular: *nnom'āliously*, *ad.* *-lūs*: *nnom'ālistic*, *n.* *-līstik*, irregular; departing from common or established rules; also *nnom'ālistical*, *n.* *-līkāl*: *nnom'ālist*, *n.* one who.

**anomodontia**, *n.* plu. *ā-nō-mō-dōn'tā* [*Gr. anomos*, irregular; *odonta*, a tooth], in geol., an order of reptiles, also called diecnodontia.

**anomora** or **anomura**, *n.* *ā-nō-mō'rā* [*Gr. anomos*, irregular, without rule; *oura*, a tail], a family of crustaceans characterised by the irregular development of their abdominal segments, as the hermit-crab: *an'omō'rāl*, *a.* *pert.* to.

**anon**, *ad.* *ā-nōn* [*AS. an an*, in one], in *OE.*, soon; quickly.

**anonymous**, *n.* *ā-nōn'iu-s* [*L. anonymus*, without a name—from *Gr. a*, without; *onyma*, a name], having no name; without the name of the author or writer: *nnom'ānously*, *ad.* *-lūs*: *nnom'ānouslyness*, *n.* the state or quality of being anonymous: *nnom'ānity*, *n.* *ā-nōn'iu-ti*, the state of being without the name of the author or writer; the quality or state of being anonymous.

**anoplothere**, *n.* *ā-nō-plō-thēr* [*Gr. a*, without; (*thoplon*, a weapon; *therion*, a wild beast), a genus of fossil ruminants destitute of any organs of defence, as tusks, claws, or horns.

**anoplura**, *n.* plu. *ā-nō-plō'rā* [*Gr. anoplos*, unarmed; *oura*, a tail], an order of apterous insects.

**anorexia**, *n.* *ā-nō-rēk's-i-ā* [*Gr. ou*, without; *orexis*, a longing for, eager desire], want of appetite; also *anorexy*, *n.* *ā-nō-rēk's-i*.

**anorthite**, *n.* *ā-nōr'thīt* [*Gr. a*, without; *orthos*, upright], one of the felspar family whose cleavages are without right angles: *an'orthic*, *a.* *-thik*, *pert.* to.

**another**, *n.* *ā-nōthēr* [one and other], one more; not the same; any one else.

**anoura**, *n.* *ā-nō'rā* [*Gr. a*, without; *oura*, a tail], a class of amphibians without tails, as the frog, toad, &c.: *nnou'rōns*, *a.* *-rīs*, destitute of a tail.

**anserine**, *n.* *ā-nē's-rīn* [*L. anser*, a goose], of the goose tribe; uneven.

**answer**, *v.* *ā-n'swēr* [*AS. andswerian*—from *and*, against, and *swerian*, to swear, to affirm], to speak in return; to reply; to be accountable for; to suit; to satisfy, as a claim or a right; to correspond with; to meet or confront: *n.* something said in reply to a question; correspondence with; retaliation: *nn'aw'swēr'ing*, imp.; *nn'aw'swērd*, pp.; *nn'aw'swēr*, *n.* one who: *nn'sw'erāble*, *a.* *ā-nē's-rā-bl*, what may be replied to; accountable; responsible; suitable: *nn'aw'swēr'ibly*, *ad.* *-blūs*: *nn'aw'sw'erableness*, *n.* *-bl'nēs*, the quality of being answerable: *nn'aw'sw'erless*, *a.* without an answer; that cannot be answered.—*SYN.* of 'answer': reply; response; rejoinder.—of 'answerable': responsible; accountable; amenable.

**ant**, *ant*, or **anti**, *ānti* [*Gr.*] a prefix, meaning, against; opposite.

**ant**, *n.* *ānt* [*AS. cnef*], a small insect; in ennet—of which it is a contracted form: *ant-bear*, see *aard-vark*: *ant-hill*, a nest of ants: *ant-eater*, a quadruped, having a long snout or muzzle and long tongue, which feeds upon ants: *ant-lion*, a small neuropterous insect which preys upon ants.

**antacid**, *n.* *ānt-ā-sid* [*Gr. anti*, against; *L. acritus*, acid], any substance, as *potash*, *soda*, *magnesia*, *lime*, &c., which counteracts acidity or neutralises it.

**antagonist**, *n.* *ānt-ā-gō'n-ist* [*F. antagoniste*, an antagonist—from *Gr. antagonistēs*, a combatant—from *Gr. anti*, against; *agonistēs*, a combatant], one who contends with another; an opponent; an enemy: *nn'tag'onism*, *n.* *-nizm*, active opposition: *nn'tag'onise*, *v.* *ānt-ā-gō'n-iz*, to act in opposition;



to strive against: antagonising, imp.; antagonised, pp.; -*ists*: antagonistic, a. -*ists*/'*ts*: striving against: antagonistically, ad. -*ists*/'*ts*-*kā*!': antagonistic forces, two powers in nature, the one counteracting the other, as fire and water—SYN. of 'antagonist': an adversary; enemy; opponent; foe.

**antalgic**, a. *ant-al-jik*: [Gr. *anti*, against; *algos*, pain], applied to that which can assuage pain.

**antarctic**, a. *ant-ark'tik* [Gr. *anti*, opposite; *arktos*, the constellation of the Bear], opposite to the northern or arctic pole; a circle about 23½ deg. from the S. pole.

**ante**, *dn'te* [L], a prefix meaning *before*, either in time or place.

**antecede**, *v.* **an-tē-'sēd'** [*L. antecedere*, to go before — from *ante*, before; *cedo*, I go], to go before in time; **an'te'cedent**, *imp.*; **an'te'ceded**, *pp.*; **an'te'cedent**, *n.* **'sēd'ent**, that which goes before in time or place; specifically, in *logic*, the statement upon which any consequence logically depends; in *gram.*, the noun to which a following pronoun refers; **adj.** **going before** in time or place; **an'te'cedently**, *ad. -ly*; **an'te'cedence**, *n.* **'dēns**, or **an'te'cedency**, *n.* **-sē**, the act or state of going before in time; **an'te'cedents**, *n.* **pln.** **'dēnts**, the previous life and character of a person; **an'te'ces'sor**, *n.* [*L. ante, cessus*, gone], one who lived or possessed before another. —**SYN.** of 'antecedent *a.*': precedent; preceding; foregoing; previous; anterior; prior; forerun.

antechamber, n. *du'il'-ch(du'il)-r*, also anteroom, n. [*ante*, before], a room to be passed through to a principal room.

**anteciāns**, n. plu. ān-tē'shī-ānz, also antecē, n. plu. ān-tē'sī (Gr. *anti*, against: *oikōō*, I dwell), those who live in the same latitude and longitude, but on different sides of the equator.

antedate, v. *án'té-dál* [*án'te*, *dál*\*, given], to date before the true time; *án'té-dá'ting*, imp.; *án'té-dá'ted*, pp.

**antediluvian**, n. an'tē-dī-lū-vi-ăn, also antediluvial, a. -vī-ăl [*L. ante, diluvium, a deluge*], existing or happening before the flood of Noah: an'tediluvian, n. one who lived before the flood.

antellos, *a. dnt-ě-li-ōs*, opposite or over against the sun; another spelling anthellos—see anthellion.

antelope, n. *an-tê-lôp* [OF. *antelop*—from Gr. *anthôlôps*—from *anthos*, beauty; *ôps*, the eye], n. beautiful creature, partly like a deer and partly like a goat.

antelucan, *n.* *ān-tē-lō-kān* [*l.* *antelucanus*, that takes place before daylight—from *ante*, *lux* or *lucem*, light] before the dawn or daylight.

ante-meridian, n. an'te-mé-ri-d'ian [L. ante, meridies, mid-day], before noon or twelve o'clock: post-merid'tan, after twelve o'clock.

ante-mundane, a. an'le-mān'dān [L. ante, mundus, the world], before the creation of the world.

**ante-Nicene**, *a. an'te-ni'sen* [*L. ante*, before; *Nicæa*, a city of Asia Minor, at which the Nicene Creed was promulgated by a general council held there, A.D. 325], anterior to the first council of Nice.

**antennæ**, *n.* plu. *ân-tên'-ê* [*L. antenna, n.* sail-yard], the feelers or horns of insects, crustacea, &c.: **antén'-nal**, *n.* pert. to: **antennary**, *a.* *ân-tên'-nêr-i*, pert. to the antennæ; bearing antennæ, as a segment of the head: **antennules**, *n.* plu. *ân-tên'-ûl*, applied to the smaller pair of antennæ or feelers in the crustacea.

**antennuptial**, a, *ăn'tē-nūp'shāl* [L. *ante*, *nuptiæ*, marriage], before nuptials or marriage.

ante-paschal, a. *an-tē-pās'kāl* [*ante*, and *paschal*],  
pert. to the time before Easter.

**antepast**, n. *ăn'tē-past* [*L. ante, pastus, fed*], a fore-taste.

**antependium**, n. *an'te-pen'di-um* [L. *ante*, before; *pendeo*, I hang on], In *R. Cath. Ch.*, a covering for the front of the altar—red, purple, &c., according to the colour of the vestments for the Mass of the day.

**antepenult.** n. *án-tē-pē-nŭl'* [*L. ante*, before; *penē*, almost; *ultimus*, last], in a word, the last syllable but two: **antepenultimate**, a. *-pēn-ŭl'ti-mŭl'*, pert. to the last syllable but two.

**anterior**, *a. an-ter-ē-er* [*ā*], before in time or place; previous; in front: **anteriorly**, *ad. -lī*, in an anterior manner; before: **anteriority**, *n. -itē*, state of being before; priority.—**SYN.** of 'anterior': preceding; antecedent; foregoing; former; previous; prior; precedent.

**anthe'llon**, n. an-thel'li-on [Gr. *anti*, over against; *hēlios*, the sun], a bright spot or glory of light seen round the shadow of the observer's head projected on a bank of fog opposite the sun: *anthe'lla*, n. plu., also called 'glories of light.'

**anthelmintic**, *a. an'thel-min'tik* [Gr. *anti*, against; *helmins* or *helmintha*, a tape-worm], destructive to intestinal worms; *n.*, the medicine for intestinal worms.

**anthem**, n. *an'them* [OL. *antefae*; mld. L. *antiphona* (for *antiphona*)]—from Gr. *antiphona*—from *anti*, in return, and *phōnē*, the voice; a sacred song, or a portion of Scripture sung by two voices or choirs responsively; short sentences of texts used in the Liturgy; any song of praise.

anthēmion, n. *an-thi-mi-on* (Gr., flower ornament).  
a name for the honeysuckle ornament of Greek archi-  
tecture.

**anther**, *n.* **an'ther** [Gr. *anthēros*, flowery, blooming] *in bot.*, the head part of the stamen of a flower, containing the pollen or fertilising dust: **antheral**, *a.* *an'ther*, *per.to.*: **antheriferous**, *a.* *an'ther'ifer'us* [*L. ferō*, I bear], bearing anthers or flowers: **antheridium**, *n.* *an'ther'id-um* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], the male organ in a cryptogamus.

**antherozoides**, n. plu *an-thér-ō-zōy'ī-dēz* (Gr *an-thēr-os*, flowery, blooming; *zōē*, life; *eidos*, resemblance) the movable, impregnating, or male corpuscles of the algae, mosses, and ferns.

**anthesis**, *n* *anthesis* [Gr *anthesis*, bloom—from *anthos*, a flower] In bot., the opening or bursting of the flower; the period of blooming.

**anthocarpons**, a. *antho-kar'pūs* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *karpos*, fruit) formed, as in certain class of fruits, from the united ovaries of a number of flowers.

**anthocyan**, n. *an'thō-s'īn* ē [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *kyanos*, dark blue, sky-coloured], the supposed blue colouring matter in flowers of that hue.

**anthodium**, n. *an-thō'di-um* [Gr *anthos*, flowery—*from anthos*, n flower; *eidōs*, resemblance], the capitulum or head of flowers of composite plants.

**antholite**, n. *an'thō-līt* [Gr. *anthos*, n flower; *lithos*, n stone], the fossil impression of a flower, such as occurs in the shales of the coal-measures; a fossil plant of the coal-measures, apparently a spike of flowers.

**anthology**, *n.* *an-thol'ŏ-jī* [*Gr.* *anthos*, *n.* flower; *logos*, discourse], a discourse on flowers; a collection or selection of flowers of literature, as of poetry or epigrams: **anthologist**, *n.* *an-thol'ŏ-jist*, the compiler of an anthology: **antholog'ical**, *a.* pert. to.

**antholysis**, *n.*, *an-thôl'i-sis* [(Gr. *ánthos*, *n* flower; *lúsis*, *n* breaking up). In *bot.*, the retrograde metamorphosis of a flower.

**Anthony's fire, St. ant-hon-i, erysipelas**—so named from St Anthony's supposed power to cure it.

**anthophore**, n. *an'thō-fōr* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *phorēō*, I carry]. In bot., a stalk supporting the inner floral envelopes, and separating them from the calyx.

anthophyllite, n. *an'thō-fil'it* [mild, L. *anthophyl-  
lum*, the clove—from its clove-like colour; Gr. *anthos*,  
a flower; *phyllon*, a leaf], a variety of hornblende  
found in Norway.

**anthotaxy**, n. *an'thō-tūks'is* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *taxis*, arrangement], in *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers according to their inflorescence.

anthracene, n. an'thrā-sēn, also an'thrācīn, n. -sīn (Gr. *anthrax*, or *anthraka*, burning coal), a solid, crystalline hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar, one of the sources of pigments or dyes.

**anthracite**, *n.* *an-thră-sit* [*Gr.* *anthrax* or *anthraka*, burning coal], a hard shining coal that burns without smoke or flame: **anthracite**, *n.* *an-thrăk-sī-nit*, a term applied to those varieties of marble which have a coal-black lustre when polished: **an'thracit'ic**, *a.* *-sī-tik*, pert. to.

*anthracosaurus*, n. *ăn'thră-kô-săw'rŭs* [Gr. *anthrakos* or *anthraka*, coal; *sauros*, a lizard], a large fossil saurian occurring in the coal-measures of Britain.

**anthracotherium**, n. an'thrā-kō-thēr'ūm [Gr. *anthrax*, coal; *thērion*, n wild beast], a fossil thick-skinned animal of the hippopotamus kind, found among the Tertiary lignites or wood-coals.

**anthrax**, n. *an'thraks* [Gr. *anthrax* or *anthraka*, burning coal], a carbuncle; a local suppuration which may be telopathic, or may accompany other diseases

as diabetes, or malignant fevers such as the plague, &c.—common also in the lower animals as well as in man: **anthracoid**, *n. ān'thrō-kōyd* [Gr. *ētdos*, resemblance], pert. to or resembling an anthrax or carbuncle.

**anthropogeny**, *n. ān'thrō-pōj'ē-nī* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *gennao*, I cause], that branch of anthropology which deals with the origin and development of man.

**anthropography**, *n. ān'thrō-pōgrā'fī* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *graphe*, a writing], that branch of physical geography which treats of the distribution of the races of mankind: **anthropoid**, *a. ān'thrō-pōyd* [Gr. *ētdos*, resemblance], applied to those species of the monkey which most nearly approach the human form: **anthropolite**, *n. ān'thrō-pōlītī* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a petrification of the human body, or a part of it: **anthropology**, *n. ān'thrō-pōlōjī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the natural history of the human species: **anthropological**, *a. pōlōj'ē-kāl*, pert. to: **anthropologist**, *n. -ōj'ist*, one skilled in the knowledge of the natural history of mankind.

**anthroplatory**, *n. ān'thrō-pōl'ā-trī* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *latreia*, worship], the worship given to a human being.

**anthropometry**, *n. ān'thrō-pōm'ē-trī* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *metron*, a measure], the systematic examination of the heights, weights, &c., of human beings; the art of measuring the remains of past races of men with the view of comparing different races: **anthropometric**, *a. mētr'ik*, pert. to the art of measuring the human figure, or human remains.

**anthropomorphite**, *n. ān'thrō-pō-mōr'fītī* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *morphe*, form, shape], one who attributes a human form to the Deity: **anthropomorphism**, *n. the doctrine: anthropomorphisms*, *a. pert.* to that which resembles a human form: **anthropomorphic**, *a. mōr'f'ik*, of or pert. to: **anthropomorphistic**, *a. t'ik*, having a tendency to attribute a human form to the Deity.

**anthropopathism**, *n. ān'thrō-pōpā'thīzīm* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *pathos*, affection or feeling, passion], the doctrine which ascribes human passions to the Supreme Being: **anthropopathic**, *a. pāth'ik*, also an **anthropopathic**, *a. t'ik*, pert. to; subject to human passions: **anthropopathy**, *n. ān'thrō-pōpā'thī*, human affections or passions as pert. to the Supreme Being.

**anthropophagi**, *n. plu. ān'thrō-pōfā'jī* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *phago*, I eat], men that eat human flesh; cannibals: **anthrophophagism**, *n. āfīn'it'izīm*, a cannibal: **anthrophophagous**, *a. pōfā'g'is*, feeding on human flesh: **anthrophophagy**, *n. pōfā'jī*, the practice of eating human flesh.

**anthropotomist**, *n. ān'thrō-pōtōm'ist* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *tomē*, a cutting], an anatomist of human bodies.

**anthropozoe**, *a. ān'thrō-pōzō'ik* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *zōē*, life], in *geol.*, marked by the existence of man,—applied to the Quaternary period.

**anthurium**, *n. ān'thū'rī-ūm* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *oura*, a tail], in *bot.*, a genus of tropical American plants of the Arum family having their inflorescence in the form of spikes like tails.

**anti**, *ān'tī* [Gr.], a prefix, with its form **ant**, signifies, against or opposite; in place of.

**antihelious**, *n. ān'tī-hēl'is* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *hēlios*, good for the cure of bilious complaints].

**anthrachium**, *n. ān'tī-brāk'ē-ūm* [Gr. *anti*, in front of; *brachium*, the arm], the fore-arm of the higher vertebrates: **anthrachial**, *n. -āl*, pert. to.

**antic**, *a. ān'tīk* [Fr. *antique*; L. *antiquus*, old; *ante*, before,—from the grotesque imitations (*antiques*) of ancient sculptures in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries], odd; fanciful; *n.* odd appearance; a buffoon; in *arch.*, a grotesque figure used as an ornament: **antics**, *n. plu.* odd or extravagant gesticulations; grotesque and foolish actions: **antically**, *ad. ān'tīk'ly*.

**antichrist**, *n. ān'tī-krist* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *Christ*], a false Christ; an antagonist of Christ: **anti-Christian**, *a. krist'ē-ān*, opposing the Christian religion, or opposite to it.

**anticipate**, *v. ān'tī-sīpāt* [L. *anticipatus*, anticipated; *ante*, before; *capio*, I take], to do or take beforehand; to take first possession; to take before the proper time; to forestall: **anticipating**, *imp.* **anticipated**, *pp.* **anticipation**, *n. pā'sh'īn*, the act of anticipating; prevention: **anticipator**, *n.*

one who: **anticipative**, *a. -pā'tīv*, also **anticipatory**, *a. -pā'tēr'ī*, taking beforehand.—**SYN.** of 'anticipate': to prevent; obviate; preclude; expect; preoccupy; foresee; forestall; precede.

**anticlimax**, *n. ān'tī-kli-māks* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to; *klimax*, a ladder or staircase], a figure of speech in which the ideas, instead of successively increasing in grandeur, sink lower.

**anticlinal**, *a. ān'tī-kli-nāl* [Gr. *anti*, against; *klinō*, I bend], in *geol.*, applied to strata which dip in opposite directions in a roof-like form; opposite of *synclinal*.

**anticonas**, *a. ān'tī-kūs* [L. *anticus*, in front], in *bot.*, placed in front of a flower, as the lip of orchids.

**anticyclone**, *n. ān'tī-sīklōn* [Gr. *anti*, against; Eng. *cyclone*], the rotary outward flow of air from an atmospheric region of high pressure: **anticyclonic**, *n. -klōn'ik*, pert. to.

**antidote**, *n. ān'tī-dōt* [Gr. *antidoton*, a remedy—from *anti*, against; *didōmi*, I give], a medicine to counteract the bad effects of poison; a remedy for any evil: **antidotal**, *a. ān'tī-dōtāl*, also **antidotal**, *a. -dōtāl*, expelling the effects of poison: **antidotally**, *ad. -tāl'ly*, **antidotalically**, *ad. -kāl'ly*.

**antidromous**, *a. ān'tī-rō-mūs* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to; *dromos*, a course], running in the opposite direction, as spirals which run alternately in opposite directions; the opposite of *homodromous*.

**antifebrile**, *n. ān'tī-fēbr'īn* [Gr. *anti*, against; L. *febris*, a fever], a chemical compound having the property of abating fever: **antifebrile**, *a. fēbr'īl*, or *fēbr'īl*, having the quality of abating fever; of effect against or tending to counteract fever.

**antihelix**, *n. ān'tī-hēl'iks* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, but here in the sense of 'before'; *hēlix*, anything twisted or convoluted, the ear], the curved prominence parallel with, and in front of, the helix or external promontory rim of the auricle of the ear.

**antimacassar**—see *macassar*.

**antimony**, *n. ān'tī-mōn'ē* [mid. L. *antimonium*], a metallic substance much used as an alloy; the chemical name is *stibium*: **antimonial**, *a. ān'tī-mōn'āl*, pert. to antimony, or containing it: *n.* the medicine: **antimoniate**, *n. -nīāl*, a salt of antimonious acid: **antimoniated**, *a. -tēd*, made of antimony or mixed with it: **antimonie**, *a. -tē*, also **antimonious**, *a. -nī-ōs*, of antimony; applied to the acids of antimony: **antimonite**, *n. ān'tī-mōn'it*, a salt of antimonious acid; in *min.*, the sulphuret of antimony which forms the common ore of that metal.

**antimonian**, *n. ān'tī-mōn'ē-ān* [Gr. *anti*, against; *nomos*, law], one who denies that the moral law is binding on Christians, esp. one of a German sect which flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century, affirming that faith alone is necessary to salvation; adj. relating to: **antimonianism**, *n. -izm*, the tenets of: **antimony**, *n. ān'tī-mōn'ē* or *ān'tī-mōn'ē*, the opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.

**antipathy**, *n. ān'tī-pā'thī* [L. *antipathia*, antipathy—from Gr. *antipathia*—from *anti*, against; *pathos*, feeling], a feeling of hatred; natural aversion; dislike: **antipathetic**, *a. -tē*, also **antipathetical**, *a. -tē-āl*, having a constitutional aversion to a thing.—**SYN.** of 'antipathy': hatred; inversion; enmity; repugnance; ill-will; rancour; malice; malevolence; dislike; disgust; distaste; opposition; contrariety.

**antiperistaltic**, *a. ān'tī-pēr'tī-stāl'tīk* [Gr. *anti*, against; *peristaltikos*, drawing together all round—from *peri*, around; *stello*, I bend], applied to the vermiform contraction of the intestinal tube when that takes place in a direction from behind forwards: **antiperistaltic**, *n. -stāl'tis*, the inversion of the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

**antiphlogistic**, *a. ān'tī-floj'st'ik* [Gr. *anti*, against; *phlogizō*, I consume or burn up], applied to medical treatment intended to subdue inflammation; *n.* a medicine that checks inflammation.

**antiphony**, *n.*, also **antiphone**, *n. ān'tī-fōn'ē* [mid. L. *antiphona*; Gr. *antiphona*—from *anti*, opposite; *phōnē*, sound], the alternate singing of two choirs: **antiphonal**, *a. ān'tī-fōnāl*, pert. to; *n.* a book of antiphons: **antiphon**, *n. ān'tī-fōn*, the hymn sung in parts by turns; same as **antiphony**; the chant of alternate singing in choirs; the repeating, chanting, or singing of verses or parts alternately.

**antiphrasis**, *n. ān'tī-frā'sis* [Gr. *anti*, opposite; *phrasis*, a form of speech], the use of words in a sense

opposite to their proper meaning; irony: an 'tiphra'stical, a. *ti-kál*: an'tiphra'stically, *ad. -tál*.

**antipodes**, *n. plu. an'tip-ó-dēz* [Gr. *anti*, opposite; *podus*, *podos*, a foot] those who live on the opposite side of the globe, and whose feet are directly opposite to those of the speaker; the country occupied by such: **antipode**, *n. an'ti-pōd*, one who lives on the opposite side of the globe: **antip'odal**, *a.* having the feet directly opposite.

**antipope**, *n. an'ti-pōp* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pōp*] an opposition pope; a pretender to the popedom.

**antipyrin**, *n. an'ti-pī-rin* [Gr. *anti*, against; *pur*, fire], a complex organic compound used as a medicine to counteract fever: **antipyretic**, *a. -rē'tik*, serving as a remedy against fever: *n.* a remedy against.

**antiquity**, *n. an'ti-kwē-ti* [F. *antiquité*; L. *antiquitas*, ancient time—from *L. antiquus*, old], old times; former ages; times long since past: **antiquities**, *plu. -tēz*, relics of olden times: **antiquarian**, *n. an'ti-kwē-ri-an*, or **antiquary**, *n. an'ti-kwē-ri* [L. *antiquarius*, studious of antiquity], a person who studies the history of ancient things: **antiquarian**, *a. pert.* to antiquity: **antiquarianism**, *n.* antiquate, *v. an'ti-kwē-tē*, to put out of use; to make old: **antiquatedness**, *imp.* **antiquated**, *pp.* **ad. -tē**, grown old; old-fashioned: **antiquatedly**, *ad. -tē*: **antiquatedness**, *n.* antique, *a. an'tik* [F. *antique*] old; ancient: *n.* a remnant of antiquity; a relic: **antiquely**, *ad. -tē*. In an antique manner: **antiqueness**, *n. an'tik-nēs*, ancientness; the appearance of being old.—*SYN.* of 'antique *n.*': ancient; antiquated; obsolete; antique; old; aged.

**antirrhinum**, *n. an'ti-rhī-nūm*, **an'tirrhīnum**, *n. plu. [Gr. *anti*, like, similar; *rhin* or *rhina*, a snout]* a genus of plants, *Ordi. Scrophulariaceae*, the flowers of most of the species bearing a perfect resemblance to the snout of some animals.

**antiscians**, *n. plu. an'ti-si-ānz*, also **antise'i**, *an'ti-sē-i* [L. *antiscia*—from Gr. *anti*, opposite; *skia*, a shadow] the inhabitants of the earth living on opposite sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in contrary directions.

**antiscorbutic**, *a. an'ti slōr-bū'tik* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *scorbutic*], good against the scurvy: *n.* that which is good against scurvy.

**antiscriptural**, *n. an'ti-skriptū-rāl* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *scriptural*], not in accordance with the Scriptures, or in opposition to them.

**antiseptic**, *n. an'ti-sēptik* [Gr. *anti*, against; *septo*, putrid], a substance that prevents putrefaction: *ad.* opposing putrefaction.

**anti-slavery**, *n. an'ti-slā-vr-i* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *slavery*], hostility to slavery.

**antispasmodic**, *a. an'ti-spā-smōd'ik* [Gr. *anti*, against; *spasmos*, a convulsion or spasm], applied to medicines that have power to allay spasmodic pains.

**antistrophe**, *n. an'ti-strōf* [Gr. *anti*, opposite; *strophē*, a turning], in *anc. poetry*, the stanza of a chorus or ode succeeding the strophe; in dancing around the altar the strophe was sung while turning from the right to the left, and the antistrophe in turning from the left to the right—otherwise, the former in turning from east to west, and the latter in turning from west to east: **antistrophic**, *a. -strōf'ik*, *of or pert. to*.

**antithelism**, *n. an'ti-thē-lizm* [Gr. *anti*, against; *theos*, a god], doctrinal opposition to theism: **antithelism**, *n. -thē-lizm*, one who disbelieves in theism: **antithelistic**, *a. -thē-lis'tik*, *ad. -tē-lal*.

**antithesis**, *n. an'ti-thē-sis*, **antithese**, *n. plu. -sē-z* [Gr. *antithesis*, placing in opposition—from *anti*, against; *thesis*, a placing], opposition or contrast in words or sentiments: **antithetic**, *a. an'ti-thē'tik*, or **antithetical**, *a. -tāl*, being in contrast; containing opposition of words or sentiments: **antithetically**, *ad. -tē*.

**anti-trades**, a name applied to the upper tropical winds, because blowing in directions opposite to the trade-winds.

**antitropical**, *a. an'ti-trō-pāl*, also **antitropous**, *a. -pūs* [Gr. *anti*, against; *trōpē*, I turn], in *bot.*, at the extremity most remote from the idium, as the embryo—or inverted with respect to the seed, as the radicle.

**antitype**, *n. an'ti-tip* [Gr. *anti*, against; *typos*, a pattern], the reality, of which the resemblance or pattern is called the *type*; thus, the paschal lamb is called the *type*, and Christ the *antitype*: **antitypical**,

*a. an'ti-tip'ikāl*, that which explains the type: **an'ti-typically**, *ad. -tē*.

**antler**, *n. an'tlēr* [F. *antollier*—from mld. L. *ante oculum*, the branch or tine of a stag's horn in front of the eyes], a branch of a stag's horn; one of the complete horns: **antlered**, *a. an'tlēr'd*, furnished with antlers.

**antlia**, *n. an'tli-ā* [L. *antlia*, a pump], the spiral trunk with which butterflies and other lepidopterous insects suck up the juices of flowers.

**antre**, *n. an'trēr* [L. *antrum*, a cave], in *poetry*, a cavern; a den.

**antecel**, *n. an'tē-sēl*—see **anteclass**.

**antonym**, *n. an'tō-nīm* [Gr. *anti*, against; *onoma*, a name], a term the meaning of which is counter to that of some other term; the opposite of **synonym**.

**antrosae**, *a. an'trō-sē* [L. *ante*, before; *versus*, turned], in *bot.*, having an upward direction towards the summit of some part.

**Anubis**, *n. an'ū-bis*, an *anc. Egyptian* deity, in human form, with the head of a dog or fox, the conductor of departed spirits to the abode of the dead; the Egyptian Mercury.

**anus**, *n. an'ūs* [L.], the lower orifice of the bowels: *anal*, *n. an'al*, *pert. to*.

**anvil**, *n. an'vīl* [OE. *anvill*; perhaps cog, with O. Dut. *dlal. anville*, an anvil], an iron block with a smooth face and a horn, on which smiths shape their work: *as the anvil*, in a state of formation and preparation; not yet matured.

**anxiety**, *n. an'k-si-ē-ti* [F. *anxiété*, anxiety—from L. *anxiatus*, anxiety—from L. *curans*, anxious; *ango*, I press tight—see **anguish**], distress of mind about something future; great uneasiness; **anxious**, *a. an'k-si-ūs*—*lit.* that chokes or strangles; distressed in mind; perplexed; **anxiously**, *ad. -tē*: **anxiousness**, *n.* the state of being anxious.—*SYN.* of 'anxious': restless; disturbed; uneasy; inquiet; concerned; watchful—of 'anxiety': care; solicitude; concern; uneasiness; foreboding; disquiet; disquietude; perplexity.

**any**, *a. an'ni* [AS. *anig*, one, any one; *an*, one], every; whoever; one or some; one of many; in *litte*, at all; **anywise**, *ad. an'ni-wis*, in any degree; **anywhere**, *ad. an'ni-ēr*, in any place; **anyhow**, *ad. an'ni-hōw*, at any rate; in any event; in a careless, slovenly manner; **anybody**, *n. an'ni-bōd-i*, one out of many selected indifferently; anything, *n.* indifference by way of selection; not one thing more particularly than another; a particular object; any one, *n.* no one in particular; 'one,' when preceded by a negative: **anywhile**, *ad.* for any length of time.

**Aonian**, *a. an'ō-ni-an* [from *Aonia*, in Greece, a haunt of the Muses], *pert. to the Muses*.

**aorist**, *n. an'ō-ris't* [Gr. *aoristos*, unlimited], a past tense in the grammar of the Greek language, so named from its use as the indefinite or general tense: **aoristic**, *a. an'ō-ris'tik*, *pert. to*.

**aorta**, *n. an'ō-rī-tā* [Gr. *aortē*, the great artery—from *aeōrō*, I hear or carry], the great arterial trunk proceeding from the heart to supply the body with blood: **aortal**, *a. an'ō-rāl*, also **aortic**, *a. an'ō-rīk*, *pert. to*.

**asadad**, *n. an'ā-dād* [Moorish], a ferocious species of wild sheep inhabiting Northern Africa.

**apace**, *ad. ap'ās* [AS. *a*, on; F. *pas*; L. *passus*, a step], with some degree of speed; in haste; quickly; by-and-by.

**apagoge**, *n. ap'ā-gō-jē* [Gr. *apagagē*, a leading away—from *apo*, from; *agō*, I lead], in *logic*, a kind of argument or proposition not very evident; in *math.*, the step leading from one proposition to another, when the first, after demonstration, is employed in proving the second or others: **apagogical**, *a. -tāl*, proving indirectly.

**apart**, *ad. ap'ārt* [F. *à part*, aside, separate; L. *partem*, a part], aside; separately; at a distance: **apartments**, *n.* [OF. *apartement*—from mld. L. *apartimentum*], something set aside; a room in a house: **apartments**, *n. plu.* a set of rooms.

**apathy**, *n. ap'ā-thi* [L. *apathia*; Gr. *apatheia*, exemption from passion—from *a*, without; *pathos*, any emotion of the mind], not any feeling; freedom from passion or feeling: **apathist**, *n.* one who is **apathetic**, *a. ap'ā-thē'tik*, also **apathetical**, *a. -tāl*, wanting in feeling; insensible: **apathetically**, *ad. -tē*.—*SYN.* of 'apathy': indifference; insensibility; unfeelingness; supineness; carelessness; unconcern. **apatite**, *n. ap'ā-tit* [Gr. *apatē*, deception], phos-

plate of lime of every variety of colour, occurring both massive and crystallised, and very apt to be mistaken for another mineral.

**ape**, *n.* *ap* [AS. *apa*; cf. Icel. *apt*: Dan. *abe*] a kind of monkey; a vain imitator; a mimic: *v.* *fool*-ishly to try to imitate: *a'ping*, *imp.*: *aped*, *pp.* *apt*: *a'per*, *n.* one who: *apish*, *a. a'pish*, like an ape; foolishly; imitating the manners of superiors: *a'plish*-ly, *ad. li.*: *a'plishness*, *n.* foppery.—**SYN.** of 'ape *v.*': to mimic; imitate; mock.

**apeak**, *ad.* *a'pæk* [*a* and *peak*: *F.* *à pic*, perpendicularly—from *pic*, a peak, a point], on the peak or point; in a posture to pierce; the position of a ship when brought almost directly above its anchor, by shortening the cable.

**apellous**, *a.* *a'pèl-lüs* [*L.* *a*, not; *pellis*, skin], in *sur.*, not covered with skin, as a wound.

**aperient**, *n.* *a'pèr-i-ènt* [*L.* *aperientem*, pres. part. of *aperio*, I open], a medicine that opens the bowels; a laxative: *adj.* opening; gently purgative: *aperitive*, *a.* *a'pèr-i-tiv*, purgative.

**aperture**, *n.* *a'pèr-tür* [*L.* *apertura*, an opening—from *aperio*, I uncover], an opening; a cleft or gap.

**apetalous**, *a.* *a'pè-tà-lüs* [*Gr.* *a*, without; *petalon*, a flower-leaf], in *bot.*, having no petals or flower-leaves; *apetalousness*, *n.*

**apex**, *n.* *a'pèks*, *apexes*, *n. plu.* *a'pèks-èz*, or *apices*, *n. plu.* *a'pè-sèz* [*L.* *apex* or *apicem*, a point], the top point or summit of anything; *apical*, *a.* *a'pè-käl*, relating to the top; *apiculus*, *n.* *a'pè-kè-lüs* [*dim.* of *apex*], in *bot.*, a short but sharp point in which a leaf or other organ terminates, but not very stiff: *apiculate*, *a.* *a'pè-kè-lät*, suddenly terminated by a distinct point.

**aphæresis** or **apheresis**, *n.* *a'fè-rè-sis* [*Gr.* *aphaîresis*, a taking away, abstraction—from *apo*, from; *hairesis*, I take or seize], the taking away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

**Aphaniptera**, *n.* *a'fan-iptè-rà* [*Gr.* *aphanês*, unseen, not apparent—from *a*, not; *phainô*, I show; *pteron*, a wing], an order of insects, comprising flies, apparently without wings: *aphanipterous*, *a.* *-is*, apparently without wings.

**aphanite**, *n.* *a'fan-it* [*Gr.* *aphanês*, obscure, not apparent—from *a*, not; *phainô*, I bring to light], a compact sort of trap-rock, consisting of hornblende, quartz, and felspar, so intimately combined that they cannot be individually distinguished: *aphanistic*, *a.* *a'fan-ist-ik*, pert. to; indistinct.

**aphasia**, *n.* *a'fà-zhà* [*Gr.* *aphasia*, inability to speak from amazement or fear—from *a*, not; *phao*, I speak], in *med.*, loss of the cerebral faculty of speech; loss of the memory of words.

**aphellon**, *n.* *a'fèl-lôn*, *aphella*, *n. plu.* *a'fèl-là* [*Gr.* *apo*, from; *hêlios*, the sun], the position of a planet in the heavens when farthest from the sun—when nearest to the sun, the position is called its *perihelion*.

**aphis**, *n.* *à'fis*, *aphides*, *n. plu.* *à'fè-dèz* [*L.*], the blue-fretter or plant-louse.

**aphlogistic**, *a.* *à'flog-ist-ik* [*Gr.* *a*, without; *phlogizo*, I burn up], flameless.

**aphony**, *n.* *à'fò-ni*, also *aphonia*, *à'fò-ni-à* [*Gr.* *a*, without; *phônê*, the voice], a loss of voice; dumbness.

**aphorism**, *n.* *à'fò-rizm* [*Gr.* *aphorismos*, a definition—from *apo*, from; *horizô*, I mark bounds or limits], *horos*, a limit], a phrase limited or terminated in its meaning; a short sentence expressing some important truth; a maxim: *aphoristic*, *a.* *à'fò-rist-ik*, also *aphoristical*, *a.* *-it-käl*, expressing some truth in a short sentence: *aphoristicaly*, *ad. li.*: *aphorist*, *n.* *-rist*, one who.—**SYN.** of 'aphorism': proverb; apothegm; byword; axiom; maxim; saying; adage; saw; truism; platitude.

**aphrite**, *n.* *à'frìt* [*Gr.* *aphros*, froth or foam], a scaly variety of calcareous spar, having a shining pearly lustre and a greasy feel.

**aphrodisiac**, *a.* *à'fò-diz-ik* [*Gr.* *aphrodisios*, pert. to Venus], that which excites to sexual intercourse.

**apthæ**, *n.* *à'fthè* [*Gr.* *apthai*, ulcers in the mouth], small white specks or sores on the tongue, gums, palate, &c.; the disease of thrush: *apthous*, *a.* *-thüs*, pert. to thrush or ulcerous affections of the mouth: *apthoid*, *n.* *-thoid* [*Gr.* *cidos*, resemblance], resembling apthæ.

**apthong**, *n.* *à'fthông* [*Gr.* *à*, without; *phthongos*, a sound], a silent letter or letters.

**apthylons**, *a.* *à'fthylüs* or *à'f* [*Gr.* *a*, without; *phut-*

*lon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, destitute of leaves; having leaves suppressed: *apthylly*, *n.* *à'fth-ly*, the suppression or want of leaves.

**apiary**, *n.* *a'pèr-i-à*, *a'plar-ies*, *n. plu.* *-àr-iz* [*L.* *apiarium*, a bee-house—from *apis*, a bee], a stand or shed for bees; a place where bees are kept: *a'plar-ist*, *n.* one who rears bees: *a'plar-ian*, *a.* *-àr-i-àn*, relating to bees: *apiculture*, *n.* *a'pè-kültür* [*L.* *cul-tura*, a cultivating], rearing of bees for their honey and wax.

**apical**, *ap'ices*, *apiculate*, *apiculus*, &c.—see under *apex*.

**apicified**, *n.* *a'pè-sif-ik* [*L.* *apex* or *apicem*, a point; Eng. *fixed*], in *bot.*, fixed apex to apex, as the apex of the filament attached to the apex of the anther.

**apiece**, *ad.* *a'pès* [*AS.* *a*, to or on, and *piece*], to each, as a separate share.

**apocrinte**, *n.* *a'pò-krin-it* [*Gr.* *apion*, a pear; *krion*, a lily], a fossil crinoid, abundant in the Bradford clay; the pear-crinoid.

**Apis**, *n.* *a'püs* [*L.* and *Gr.* *Apis*], the sacred bull of the anc. Egyptians, worshipped with divine honours at Memphis; identified with Osiris or the Sun.

**a'pish**, &c.—see under *ape*.

**Apicentalla**, *n. plu.* *a'pè-sen-tà-là* [*Gr.* *a*, without; *Tag.* *placenta*], the section of the Mammary, including the Didelphia and Monodelphia, in which the young is not furnished with a placenta—see *placenta*.

**aplanatic**, *a.* *a'p-lan-àt-ik* [*Gr.* *a*, without; *planad*, I wander], applied to a telescope or lens which entirely corrects the aberration of the rays of light.

**aplomb**, *n.* *a'plòm* or *a'plông* [*F.* *à plomb*, to the lead, perpendicular line—*lit.*, true to the plumb-line], the self-possession which arises from perfect self-confidence; the settling down into its fit place as if it were naturally.

**apnea**, *n.* *a'p-nè-à* [*Gr.* *a*, without; *pnèô*, I breathe], loss of breath; suffocation.

**apo**, *a'pò*, a Greek prefix signifying 'away'; 'from.'

**Apocalypse**, *n.* *a'pò-kà-lips* [*F.*—from *L.* *apocalypsis*, *Gr.* *apokalypsis*, an uncovering—from *apo*, from; *kalyptô*, I cover or conceal], an uncovering of hidden things; a revelation; a vision; the last book of the New Testament: *apocalyptic*, *n.* *a'pò-kà-lip-ik*, also *apocalyp'tical*, *a.* *-it-käl*, pert. to revelation: *apocalyp'tically*, *ad. li.*: *apocalyp'tic number*, the mystic number 666—see *Rev.* xlii. 18.

**apocarpons**, *a.* *a'pò-kàr-pis* [*Gr.* *apo*, from; *karpós*, fruit], applied to fruits when their carpels are either quite separate or only partially united.

**apocope**, *n.* *a'pò-kò-pè* [*Gr.* *apo*, from; *koptô*, I cut], omission of the last letter or syllable of a word: *apocopa'ted*, *a.* shortened by cutting off the last letter or syllable.

**Apocrypha**, *n.* *a'pò-kr-ì-fà* [*Gr.* *apo*, from, or intensive; *kruptô*, I hide], things wholly kept back or concealed; certain disputed books received as parts of inspired Scripture by Roman Catholics and others, but generally rejected by Protestants: *apocryphal*, *a.* *-fàl*, doubtful; uncertain: *apocryphally*, *ad. li.*: *apocryphalism*, *n.*

**apoda**, *n. plu.* *a'pò-dà* [*Gr.* *apous*, *apodos*—from *à*, without; *pous*, a foot], those fishes which have no ventral fins; *apodal*, *a.* *-àl*, destitute of feet; applied also to such fishes as the eel, sword-fish, wolf-fish, &c., which have no ventral fins: *apodia*, *n.* *a'pò-dà*, the absence of feet.

**apodema**, *n. plu.* *a'pò-dè-mà* [*Gr.* *apo*, from; *dema*, *dematos*, a cord, a bond], certain appendages on the bodies of Articulata giving attachment to muscles, or articulating with wings and the like: *apodemata*, *n. plu.* *a'pò-dè-mà-tà*, certain chitinous septa which divide the tissues in the Crustacea: *apodem'atous*, *apodem'atal*, *a.* pert. to.

**apodixis**, *n.* *a'pò-diks-iz* [*L.* *apodixis*; *Gr.* *apodèxis*, a setting forth—from *Gr.* *apo*, *dèiknami*, I show], full demonstration: *apodictic*, *a.* *a'pò-dik-ik*, also *apodictical*, *a.* *-it-käl*, evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving: *apodictically*, *ad. li.*

**apodosis**, *n.* *a'pò-dò-sis* [*Gr.* *apodosis*, conclusion—from *apo*, from; *didomi*, I give], in *gram.*, the consequent clause in a conditional sentence, expressing the result—the clause expressing the condition being called the *protasis*.

**apogee**, *n.* *a'pò-jè* [*Gr.* *apo*, from; *gè*, the earth], the point in the moon's orbit, or that of a planet,

most remote from the earth: ap'ogean, a. *jé'da*, 1. *ert*, to.

**apolaustic**, a. *ap-olau-tik* [Gr. *apolaustikos*, agree-able—from *apolaus*, I enjoy] relating to taste or enjoyment; pleasant; given to pleasure.

**Apollo**, n. *ap-ol-lo* [L.; Gr. *Apollón*], n. god of the anc. Greeks and Romans, worshipped under various names: the sun-god; the god of music, &c.

**Apollyon**, n. *ap-ol-lí-on* or *-yon* [Gr. *apollyō*, I destroy], a name used in the Revelation of St John to designate the destroying angel of the bottomless pit.

**apologue**, n. *ap-ol-og* [F. *apologue*—from Gr. *apologos*, a fable], a story; a moral fable.

**apology**, n. *ap-ol-og-í*, apologies, plu. *-og-í-z* [L. *apologia*; Gr. *apologia*—perhaps from *apo*, from; *logos*, speech], a speech in defence or excuse; an excuse; a defence: **apologetic**, a. *ap-ol-og-í-tik*, also **ap-ol-og-et-ic**, a. *jét-í-kál*, excusing; defending by words: **ap-ol-og-et-ically**, ad. *-it*: **apologetics**, n. plu. *ap-ol-og-jét-iks*, that branch of theology which defends the Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their Divine authority: **apologist**, n. *ap-ol-og-íst*, also **ap-ol-og-ist**, n. *jí-zér*, one who makes an apology, or writes in defence of another: **apologist**, v. *ap-ol-og-jíz*, to make an excuse for; to speak in defence of: **ap-ol-og-í-ziag**, imp. *jí-zí*: **ap-ol-og-í-zed**, pp. *-í-zí*: **SYN.** of 'apology': defence; justification; exculpation; excuse; plea.

**apomorphine**, n. *ap-ol-mór-fín* [Gr. *apo*, from; Eng. *morphine*], a valuable and powerful emetic obtained from morphine by heating with hydrochloric acid.

**aponeurosis**, n. *ap-on-ú-r-ó-sis*, **ap-on-ú-ro-sis**, plu. *-r-ó-sí-z* [Gr. *aponeurosis*, the end of a muscle—from *apo*, from; *neuron*, a nerve, a muscle], the extremity of a muscle where it becomes a tendon: the fibrous sheath of a muscle, or investment of a part.

**apopetalous**, a. *ap-ol-pét-a-lús* [Gr. *apo*, from; *petalon*, a petal], in bot., applied to corollas whose petals are perfectly distinct and disconnected; the opposite of **gamopetalous**.

**apophyllous**, n. *ap-ol-fíl-lús* [Gr. *apo*, from; *phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., applied to perianths whose parts are distinct and separate.

**apophysis**, n. *ap-ol-fí-sis* [Gr. *apo*, from; *phus*, I grow], in anat., a process or protuberance on the surface of a bone; in bot., any irregular swelling on the surface; a tubercle at the base of the seed-vessel of certain mosses.

**apophthegm** or **apothegm**, n. *ap-ol-thém*—see **apothegm**.

**apoplexy**, n. *ap-ol-pel-í* [Gr. *apoplexia*, stupor—from *apo*, from; *pleo*, I strike], a disease or an affection of the brain that causes stupor; n. fit in which sensation and power of movement are suspended: **apoplectic**, a. *ap-ol-pel-í-tik*, or **apoplectic**, a. *-í-kál*, pert. to the disease of apoplexy; **apoplex**, n. *ap-ol-pel-íks*, for **apoplexy**.

**aposepalous**, a. *ap-ol-sép-a-lús* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *sepalous*], in bot., consisting of distinct and separate sepals or calyx leaves.

**apostrophe**, n. *ap-ol-sít-ó-pé-sis* [L.; Gr. *apostrophē*—from Gr. *apo*, from; *strophē*, I am silent], a rhetorical device by which, for emphasis, modesty, or any other effect, a speaker abruptly breaks off.

**apostasis**, n. *ap-ol-sít-ásis* [Gr. *apostasis*, distance from, an interval—from *apo*, from; *stasis*, a standing], in bot., the separation of the whorls of leaves, or floral coverings, by an unusual length of the internodes.

**apostasy**, n., also **apostacy**, n. *ap-ol-sít-ásis* [mid. L. and Gr. *apostasia*, a standing off—from *apo*, from; *stasis*, a placing, n. standing], a departure from a former profession or belief: **apostate**, n. *ap-ol-sít-át*, one who forsakes his former principles or party—usually in a bad sense: adj. false; traitorous: **ap-ol-sít-át-ical**, a. *-í-tí-kál*, after the manner of an apostate: **apostatize**, v. *ap-ol-sít-át-íz*, to forsake a former profession or belief: **ap-ol-sít-át-í-zing**, imp.: **ap-ol-sít-át-í-zed**, pp. *-í-zí*.

**aposteme**, n. *ap-ol-sém* [OF. *aposteme*—from L. and Gr. *apostema*, an abscess], a swelling filled with purulent matter; an abscess: the incorrect spellings, **impostume** and **impostume**, are commonly used.

**apostill** (or **apostil**), n. *ap-ol-sít-il* [F. *apostille*, a postscript—from mid. L. *a*, to; *postilla*, notes added to references: the abbreviation of L. *post illa verba auctoris*, after those words of the writer], a marginal note on a letter or other written document; a postscript.

**apostle**, n. *ap-ol-st* [Gr. *apostolos*, one sent out or forth—from *apo*, away; *stello*, I send], one sent out by another; a person sent to perform important business; one of the apostles, the immediate followers of Christ: **apostleship**, n. the office or dignity of an apostle: **apostolic**, a. *ap-ol-stí-kál*, also **ap-ol-stol-ic**, a. *-í-kál*, relating to the apostles or to the office of an apostle: **ap-ol-stol-ic-ally**, ad. *-it*: **ap-ol-stol-ic-ally**, n.: **apostolate**, n. *ap-ol-stol-át*, a mission; the dignity or office of an apostle: **apostolically**, n. *ap-ol-stol-í-sis*, the state or quality of being apostolical: **Apostolical Church**, one of the four early Churches, of Rome, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, which claimed apostles as their founders: **Apostolic fathers**, the early Christian writers, generally of the first century—commonly restricted to Polycarp, Clement, Ignatius, Hermas, and Barnabas: **apostolic see**, n. title applied to the government of the pope of Rome in reference to his claim of being the successor of St Peter: **Catholic Apostolical Church**—see under **Catholic**: **apostolical succession**—see under **success**.

**apostrophe**, n. *ap-ol-sít-ó-sé* [Gr. *apostrophē*, a turning away—from *apo*, away; *strophē*, I turn—*it*, a turning away from the subject], a sudden breaking off a subject, and addressing a present, n. absent, or an imaginary being; a mark (') put in a word to show the omission of a letter or letters, or merely as the sign of the possessive case in nouns: **apostrophic**, n. *ap-ol-sít-ó-fí-k*, pert. to an apostrophe: **ap-ol-sít-ó-fí-ically**, nd. *-it*: **apostrophise**, v. *ap-ol-sít-ó-fíz*, while speaking, to turn aside and address formally any one present or absent: **ap-ol-sít-ó-fí-ziag**, imp.: **ap-ol-sít-ó-fí-zed**, pp. *-í-zí*.

**apothecary**, n. *ap-ol-thé-kér-í* [L. *apotheca*, a store-house; Gr. *apothekē*, a store or keeping-place—from *apo*, from; *thēkē*, a box or chest], one who prepares and sells drugs as medicines; a medical practitioner possessing the qualification of the licence of the Apothecaries' Hall.

**apothecium**, n. *ap-ol-thé-sít-ém* [Gr. *apothēkē*, a store—from *apo*, from; *thēkē*, n. box or chest], in bot., a cluster or case of spore-cells in lichens, frequently cup-shaped.

**apothegm**, n. *ap-ol-thém* [Gr. *apophthegma*, n. thing uttered—from *apo*, from; *phthegma*, a word], a thing uttered; a sententious saying; a pithy, instructive remark: **apothegmatic**, a. *ap-ol-thég-mát-ik*, also **ap-ol-thég-mát-ical**, a. *-í-kál*, after the manner of an apothegm: **ap-ol-thég-mát-ist**, n. one who utters short maxims, or a maker of them: the old spelling is **apophthegm**.

**apothecosis**, n. *ap-ol-thé-sít-ós* [mid. L.; Gr. *apothēosis*, a dedication—from *apo*, from; *theos*, God—*it*, from a man to a god], in anc. Greece and Rome, the ceremony of placing some illustrious man among their gods; a dedication.

**apothesis**, n. *ap-ol-thé-sis* [Gr. *apothesis*, n. putting back or away—from *apo*, from; *thesis*, n. putting or placing], in primitive churches, a place on the south side of the chancel fitted with shelves for books, vestments, &c.

**apotomy**, n. *ap-ol-thé-sít-ém* [Gr. *apotomyē*, a cutting off—from *apo*, from; *tomē*, a cutting or lopping], in math., the difference between two incommensurable quantities.

**appal** or **appall**, v. *ap-pál* [OF. *apallir* or *apallir*, to wax pale—from L. *ad*, at; *pallere*, I become pale], to lose the vital powers through sudden terror; to fill with dismay: **ap-pál-ling**, imp.: **ap-pál-led**, pp. *-pál-í*: **appalment**, n. state of being filled with dismay: **ap-pál-ling-ly**, ad. *-it*: old **appalled** wight, in OE., a man who has lost his vigour through age.—**SYN.** of 'appall': to dismay; daunt; terrify; frighten; scare.

**appanage**, n. *ap-pán-áj* [F. *apanage*, an appanage—from OF. *apner*, to nourish; mid. L. *apano*, I supply with bread, I nourish—from *ad*, to; *pānis*, bread], an allowance for bread and other victuals; lands set aside for the maintenance of younger sons of a prince; sustenance; wealth.

**apparatus**, n. *ap-pá-rát-us* [L. *apparatus*, tools or implements—from *ad*, to or for; *paratus*, prepared], things prepared as means to a certain end; a set of instruments, tools, utensils, or mechanical arrangements to be used for a particular purpose; a set of organs uniting for a common function.

**apparel**, n. *ap-pá-rél* [F. *apparel*, outfit; L. *ad*, for; mid. L. *pariculum*, dim. of L. *pār*, equal, like;

*lit.*, that which is fitted like [to like], clothing; dress: *v.* to dress; to clothe; to adorn; appparelling, *imp.* *apparel-ling*: appparelled, *pp.* *apparelled*.—*SVX.* of 'apparel': dress; clothing; vesture; garments; attire; array; costume; habit; clothes; vestment; raiment; uniform.

**apparent**, apparition, apparitor, &c.—see under **appear**.

**appeal**, *v.* *ap-pel'* [*OF.* *apelier*, to invoke, to call upon: *L.* *appello*, I accuse, I call upon—from *ad*, to, *pello*, I drive], to call to or invoke; to apply for justice; to refer a disputed matter to another, as to a higher judge or court, or to a superior; recourse; resort; in *OE.*, to accuse; to charge with crime: *n.* the removing of a cause from a lower to a higher court; *n.* reference to another; an address to the judgment or feelings of an audience; *n.* an application for justice; **appealing**, *imp.* *appealed*, *pp.* *appealed*: **appealable**, *a.* *ap-pel-lā-ble*, that may or can be appealed: **appellant**, *n.* *ap-pel-lānt*, the person who appeals: **appealer**, *n.* one who; **appellate**, *a.* *ap-pel-lāt*, also *appellatory*, *n.* *-tōr*, relating to appeals: **appellation**, *n.* *ap-pel-lā-shūn*, *n.* name; the word by which a thing is known: **appellative**, *n.* *-tīr*, pert. to a common name: *n.* a common name as distinguished from a proper name: **appellatively**, *ad.* *-tīr*: **appellee**, *n.* *ap-pel-lē*, the defendant in an appeal; one tried for a crime not the instance of another—now obsolete: **appellor**, *n.* *ap-pel-lōr*, one who appeals.—*SVX.* of 'appellation': title; name; description; denomination; designation.

**appear**, *v.* *ap-pē'* [*L.* *appareo*, to come in sight—from *ad*, to, *pareo*, I am seen, I appear], to be visible; to come in sight; to seem; to present one's self: **appearing**, *imp.* *appeared*, *pp.* *appeared*: **appearance**, *n.* *ap-pē-rēns*, *n.* coming in sight; the thing seen; the look of a person or thing; show or exhibition of one's self; pretence; show: **appearer**, *n.* the person that appears: **apparent**, *a.* *ap-pē-rēnt*, that may be easily seen; obvious; plain; in science, not real—as *apparent* motion: **apparently**, *ad.* *-tī*, manifestly; clearly; openly; seemingly: **apparition**, *n.* *ap-pē-rishūn*, *n.* ghost; a spectre; *n.* supposed visible spirit: **apparitor**, *n.* *ap-pē-rītōr*, the attending officer of an ecclesiastical court; a summoner.—*SVX.* of 'appearance': air; aspect; figure; mien; manner; semblance; look; pretence; arrival; coming—of 'apparent': clear; visible; manifest; obvious; plain; conspicuous; evident; distinct; certain; notorious—of 'apparition': ghost; spectre; phantom; vision; phantasm.

**appease**, *v.* *ap-pēz'* [*OF.* *apaier*, to appease—from *L.* *ad*, pacem, peace], to put into a state of peace; to quiet; to pacify: **appeasing**, *imp.* *appeased*, *pp.* *appeased*: **appeaser**, *n.* one who appeases: **appeasement**, *n.* state of being appeased or in peace: **appeasable**, *a.* *ap-pē-zā-ble*, that may be appeased: **appeasableness**, *n.* the quality of being appeasable: **appeasive**, *a.* *-tīr*, quieting; **appeensively**, *ad.* *-tī*.—*SVX.* of 'appease': to alleviate; pacify; mitigate; soothe; soothe; allay; relieve; quiet; conciliate; propitiate; compose; calm; hush; cool; tranquillize.

**append**, *v.* *ap-pēnd'* [*F.* *appendre*, to hang up—from *L.* *appendere*, to hang to—from *ad*, to, *pēndō*, I hang], to attach or hang to; to add to: **appending**, *imp.* *appended*, *pp.* *appended*: **appendage**, *n.* *ap-pēnd-ij*, also *appendant*, *n.* something added to without being essentially necessary: **appendant**, *a.* belonging to; attached: **appendicle**, *n.* *ap-pēnd-ikl*, a small appendage: **appendix**, *n.* *ap-pēnd-iks*, *pp.* *appendices*, *n.* *plu.* *-diks-ēz*, or *pp.* *appendices*, *n.* *plu.* *-diks-ēz* [*L.* *appendix*], something appended or added, as at the end of a book; *n.* supplement: **appendiculate**, *a.* *ap-pēnd-iklāt* [*L.* *appendicula*, a small appendage], in *bot.*, having a little appendage, as the scaly appendages of corollas, or found at the base of certain filaments.—*SVX.* of 'append': to add; annex—of 'appendage': addition; adjunct; concomitant.

**appercive**, *v.* in *OE.*, for perceive.

**apperception**, *n.* *ap-pēr-sēp-shūn* [*ad*, and *percipere*], perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness of our own thoughts.

**apperil**, *v.* in *OE.*, for peril.

**appertain**, *v.* *ap-pēr-tān'* [*mid.* *L.* *appertinere*—from *pertinere*, to pertain to, to belong—from *L.* *ad*, to, *per*, through; *teneo*, I hold], to belong to as of right; to belong to; to relate to: **appertaining**, *imp.* *appertained*, *pp.* *-tānd'*: **appertainment**, *n.* that which appertains to: **appertenance**, *n.* *ap-*

*pēr-tēn-dās*, that which relates to another thing: **appertinent**, *a.* belonging: *n.* that which belongs to anything else.

**appetent**, *a.* *ap-pē-tēnt'* [*L.* *appetens* or *appetentem*, eager for—from *ad*, for; *pelo*, I seek, I desire], seeking eagerly for; desiring; very desirous: **appetence**, *n.* *-tēns*, or *appetency*, *n.* *-tēns*, eager desire; appetite: the propensity in living creatures to select and feed upon such substances as are suited for their nourishment: **appetible**, *a.* *ap-pē-tē-ble*, pleasant; desirable: **appetibility**, *n.* *ap-pē-tē-ble-tī*: **appetite**, *n.* *ap-pē-tīt'* [*F.* *appetit*, appetite—from *L.* *appetitus*, eager desire], the natural desire or craving for food or drink; a strong desire for anything that affords pleasure: **appetitive**, *a.* *ap-pē-tīt-iv*, desiring gratification: **appetizing**, *a.* *ap-pē-tīt-iz-ing*, that creates or promotes a desire to eat, as *appetizing* food.—*SVX.* of 'appetite': passion; appetency; desire; a longing; a craving; eagerness; hunger.

**applaud**, *v.* *ap-plāud'* [*L.* *ad*, to; *plaudus*, made flat—from *platus*, level, flat], in *bot.*, flattened out; horizontally expanded.

**applaud**, *v.* *ap-plāud'* [*L.* *applaudere*, to strike one thing upon another—from *ad*, for; *plaudō*, I make a noise by clapping the hands], to praise by clapping the hands or by some loud noise; to express approbation of; to commend: **applauding**, *imp.* *applauded*, *pp.* *applauded*: **applauder**, *n.* one who applauds, *n.* *ap-plāud-er* [*L.* *ad*, *plausus*, having clapped the hands], approbation by shouts or clapping of hands, or in some other noisy way; the act of praising: **applausive**, *a.* *ap-plāud-iv*, that contains applause.—*SVX.* of 'applaud': to praise; commend; extol; approve; magnify—of 'applause': acclamation; acclaim; commendation; plauditi; praise.

**apple**, *n.* *ap-p'l'* [*AS.* *æpli*; cf. *W.* *apfel*, *Eccl.* *epit.* *Dau.* *able*], a well-known fruit of the tree *Pirus malus*, *ord.* *Rosacea*: apple of the eye, the pupil; apple of discord, a subject of contention and envy; apples of Sodom, the fruit of a plant growing near the Dead Sea as described by Josephus; fruit fair to the eye, but dissolving into dust and ashes when plucked: love-apple, the tomato.

**applicable**, *a.* *ap-p'li-kā-ble* [*L.* *applicatus*, joined or attached—from *ad*, to; *plico*, I fold], in *geom.*, *n.* straight line drawn across a curve so as to be bisected by the diameter; the ordinato.

**applique**, *a.* *ap-p'li-k'* [*F.* from *appliquer*, to apply, to put on], a style of work in which one material is laid upon another, as velvet on satin or cloth.

**apply**, *v.* *ap-p'l'* [*OF.* *applier*, to apply: *L.* *applicare*, to fold upon—from *L.* *ad*, to; *plico*, I fold], to lay on; to put one thing to another; to use or employ for a particular purpose; to fix the mind with attention; to make application; to suit; to keep at work: **applying**, *imp.* *applied*, *pp.* *applied*: *ndj.* said of a science whose laws have been reduced to rules for practical use, as *applied* chemistry, *applied* mathematics: **applier**, *n.* one who: **applicable**, *a.* *ap-p'li-kā-ble*, that may be applied: **applicably**, *ad.* *-tī*: **appliance**, *n.* *ap-p'li-āns*, the act of applying; the thing applied; means to an end; resource: **applicible**, *a.* *ap-p'li-kā-ble*, fit to be applied; suitable: **applicability**, *n.* *-tī-ble-tī*, also *applicableness*, *n.* *-tī-ness*, the quality of being applicable or fit to be applied: **applicably**, *ad.* *-tī*: **applicant**, *n.* *ap-p'li-kānt*, one who applies; a petitioner: **applicanty**, *n.* *ap-p'li-kānt-s*, the state of being applicable: **application**, *n.* *-kā-shūn*, the act of applying; close study; great attention to, as to business; entreaty; employment of means: **applicative**, *a.* *-kā-tīv*, capable of being applied: **applicatory**, *a.* *-kāt-iv*, capable of being applied: *n.* that which applies.

**appoggiatura**, *n.* *ap-pō-jā-tō-rā* [*It.*], in music, *n.* grace-note.

**appoint**, *v.* *ap-pōint'* [*F.* *appointer*, to refer a cause, to give wages; *appointer*, to order, to finish a controversy—from *L.* *ad*, to; *punctum*, a point], to find fitting; to settle the exact time for a transaction; to fix upon; to settle; to ordain; to furnish: **appointing**, *imp.* *appointed*, *pp.* *appointed*: **appointer**, *n.* one who: **appointable**, *a.* *-tī-ble*, that may be appointed: **appointment**, *n.* state of being appointed; being named for an office; a situation or office; established order: **appointments**, *n.* *plu.* the accoutrements of an officer: **appointee**, *n.* *ap-pōint-ē*, one appointed.—*SVX.* of 'appoint': to allot; nominate; prescribe; constitute; ordain; order—of 'appointment': designa-

tion; command; order; direction; establishment; equipment.

**apportion**, *v.* *ap-por-shun* [F. *apportionner*; mid. L. *apportionari*, to distribute equitably—from *L. ad*, to; *partitio*, a part], to distribute in just portions; to give a share to; to divide; to assign: **apportioning**, *imp.*: **apportioned**, *pp.* *shun*: **apportionment**, *n.* a dividing into shares or portions: **apportioner**, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of 'apportion': to allot; appoint; destine; divide; assign; share; distribute.

**apposite**, *n.* *ap-pōz-it* [L. *oppositus*, put or placed at or near—from *ad*, to; *positus*, placed or put], well put in respect of time, place, or circumstances; suitable; well adapted to; in *bot.*, having similar parts; similarly placed; placed, as side by side: **appositely**, *ad.* *-it-ly*: **appositeness**, *n.* fitness; suitability: **opposition**, *n.* *ap-pōz-it-shun*, the act of placing beside; in *gram.*, the position of two nouns following each other in the same case, the latter explanatory of the former, or modifying it in some way.

**appraise**, *v.* *ap-prāz* [F. *apprécier*, to value; mid. L. *apprædiere*, to put a price upon—from *L. ad*, to; *pretium*, a price] to put a price upon; to fix the value of an article for the purpose of sale: **appraising**, *imp.*: **appraised**, *pp.* *-prāz*: **appraiser**, *n.* one whose business it is to put values on articles that are to be sold: **appraisement**, *n.* *ap-præ-zh-mēt*, a valuation put on an article.—*SYN.* of 'appraise': to appreciate; estimate; esteem; value.

**appraise**, *v.* *ap-præ-zh-it* [mid. L. *apprædiari*, to value at a price—from *L. ad*, to; *pretium*, a price; F. *apprécier*—see **appraise**, from same root-works], to set a proper value on; to esteem rightly; in *Amer.*, to rise in value; to raise the value of: **appraising**, *imp.*: **appraised**, *pp.*: **appraisable**, *n.* *ap-præ-zh-it-ble*, that may be properly valued; capable of being estimated: **appraisably**, *ad.* *-ly*: **appraisal**, *n.* *ap-præ-zh-it-shun*, the setting a value on; a just estimate of.—*SYN.* of 'appraise': to appraise; estimate; esteem; value.

**apprehend**, *v.* *ap-prē-hēnd* [F. *appréhender*—from *L. apprehendere*, to seize or take hold of—from *L. ad*, to; *prehendo*, I seize or take], to take hold of; to seize; to understand; to think on with fear: **apprehending**, *imp.*: **apprehended**, *pp.*: **apprehender**, *n.* one who: **apprehensible**, *n.* *-sh-ble* [L. *apprehensibilis*, seized or taken hold of], that may be apprehended: **apprehension**, *n.* *-hēn-shun*, the act of taking or seizing; the belief able to understand; suspicion; fear: **apprehensive**, *a.* *-siv*, fearful; in expectation of evil: **apprehensively**, *ad.* *-siv-ly*: **apprehensiveness**, *n.* the quality or state of being apprehensive.—*SYN.* of 'apprehend': to conceive; suppose; imagine; presume; assume; fear; dread; catch; arrest; detain; capture; understand; believe.

**apprentice**, *n.* *ap-prēn-tis* [OF. *aprentis*, a beginner—from *apprendre*, to learn—from *L. ad*, to; *prehendo*, I take], one taken under a bond or indenture as a beginner or learner; a young person learning a trade or profession: *v.* to put under a master to learn a trade or profession: **apprenticing**, *imp.*: **apprenticed**, *pp.* *-ticed*: **apprenticeship**, *n.* the service or condition of an apprentice.

**appressed**, *a.* *ap-pris* [L. *ap*, at or to; *pressus*, pressed, kept under], in *bot.*, denoting leaves which are applied to each other, face to face, without being folded or rolled together.

**apprise**, *v.* *ap-priz* [F. *appris*, learned, instructed—from *L. ad*, to; *prehendo*, I seize or take], to instruct in the knowledge of a thing; to inform: to give notice of: **apprising**, *imp.*: **apprised**, *pp.* *-priz*.

**approach**, *v.* *ap-prōch* [F. *approcher*, to draw near—from mid. L. *appropiare*, to approach—from *L. ad*, to; *propius*, compar. of *prope*, near] to draw near; to come up to: *n.* a coming or drawing near; a path or avenue: **approaches**, *n. plu.* *-es*, siege-works; means of access: **approaching**, *imp.*: **approached**, *pp.* *-prōch*: **approacher**, *n.* one who: **approachable**, *a.* *-ble*, that may be reached; accessible; *fig.*, affable: **approachment**, *n.* the act of coming near: **approachless**, *a.* that cannot be come near to or approached.—*SYN.* of 'approach': access; admittance; approximation.

**approbation**, *n.* *&c.*—see under **approve**.  
**appropriate**, *v.* *ap-prō-pri-āt* [L. *appropriatus*, made proper or peculiar to oneself—from *ad*, to; *proprius*, private, one's own], to apply to one's own

use; to set apart for a particular use; to claim or use as by right: *adj.* limited or set apart to a particular person or use; fit; suitable: **appropriating**, *imp.*: **appropriated**, *pp.*: **appropriateness**, *n.* peculiar fitness; suitability: **appropriately**, *ad.* *-ly*: **appropriation**, *n.* *-shun*, the act of setting apart for a particular use or purpose; the setting aside of a benefice for the use of some spiritual foundation as for a college or chapter: **appropria tor**, *n.* one who holds an appropriated benefice: **appropriate**, *a.* *-ble*, that may be appropriated or set apart: **appropria tive**, *a.* *-prō-pri-āt*, that appropriates.—*SYN.* of 'appropriate': to usurp; arrogate; assume; ascribe; claim; exercise; annex—of 'appropriate': peculiar; particular; suitable.

**approve**, *v.* *ap-prōv* [F. *approuver*, to approve—from *L. approbare*, to favour—from *L. ad*, to; *probo*, I prove or test; *probus*, good], to be pleased with as good; to pronounce sufficient; to like; to commend: **approving**, *imp.*: **approved**, *pp.* *-prōv*: **approvingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **approver**, *n.* one who approves, a criminal who gives evidence against his accomplices; one who makes trial: **approval**, *n.* *ap-prōv-al*, evidence of an approver: **approbation**, *n.* *ap-prōv-bā-shun*, the act of approving; commendation; expression of approval or satisfaction with: **approbative**, *a.* *ap-prōv-bā-tiv*, also **approbatory**, *a.* *ap-prōv-bā-tōr-ī*, containing or implying approbation: **approbatively**, *ad.* *-ly*: **approbativeness**, *n.* in *plur.*, the love of approbation: **approvable**, *a.* *ap-prōv-ā-b-ble*, that merits approval: **approvableness**, *n.*: **approval**, *n.* *ap-prōv-ēl*, approbation.—*SYN.* of 'approval': approval; concurrence; consent; liking; sanction; proof—of 'approve': to praise; applaud; commend; extol; confirm.

**approximate**, *v.* *ap-prōks-tāt* [L. *approximatus*, brought near—from *ad*, to; *proximus*, next, nearest], to come near; to approach; to come to approach: *adj.* nearest to or next; nearly approaching accuracy: **approximating**, *imp.*: **approximated**, *pp.*: **approximation**, *n.* *-shun*, a near approach; an advancing near; a continual approach nearer and nearer to a result: **approximatively**, *ad.* *-ly*, with a near approximation: **approximative**, *n.* *-tiv*, that approaches closely.

**appulse**, *n.* *ap-pūls* [L. *appulsus*, driven to or towards—from *ad*, to; *pulso*, pushed, struck], the act of striking against; in *astron.*, near approach of two heavenly bodies to one another: also **appulsion**, *n.* *-shun*: **appulsive**, *n.* *-siv*, striking against: **appulsively**, *ad.* *-siv-ly*.

**appurtenance**, *n.* *ap-pūrtē-nāns* [OF. *apurtenance*; mid. L. *appurtenantia*, anything protected as one's own—from *L. ad*, to; *pertinere*, I pertain or belong], that which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage: **appurtenant**, *a.* joined to, or belonging to—see **opertain**.

**apricot**, *n.* *ap-ri-kōt* [Sp. *albaricoque*—from Ar. *al-burqāq* or *al-burqāq*—from *al*, the, and *burqāq*, Gr. *pyrakokion*; L. *præcoquina*, early ripe—from *præ*, before; *cogno*, I cook], a kind of peach said to ripen before the ordinary kinds; the *Prunus armeniaca*, Ortl. *Rosaceæ*; a fruit of the plum kind: old spelling **apricock**.

**April**, *n.* *ā-pril* [L. *aprilis*—from *aperio*, I open], the fourth month of the year: April-fool, one deceived in some humorous and ludicrous way on the 1st of April, as being sent on an absurd errand.

**apron**, *n.* *ā-prōn* [corrupt, of OE. *napron*, by transference of the initial *n* to the indefinite article; OF. *naperon*, a large cloth—from *L. mappa*, a table-napkin], a made-up piece of cloth or leather worn in front; a covering, as of lead or zinc: **aproned**, *a.* *ā-prōnd*, wearing an apron: **apronman**, *n.* a man who wears an apron; a workman.

**apropos**, *ad.* *ā-prō-pōs* [F. *à-propos*], to the purpose; seasonably.

**apsis**, *n.* *ā-psis*, or *apse*, *n.* *aps*, *apsides*, *n. plu.* *-es*: *st.-des* [Gr. *apsis*, a junction, an arch], the two points in the orbits of planets in which they are at the greatest and at the least distance from the sun; also, in the orbits of satellites where they are at the greatest and least distances from their primaries: **apse**, the semi-circular recess at the east end of the choir in Romanesque churches; a dome-roofed recess in a building; the arched roof of a room.

**apt**, *a.* *ā-pt* [F. *apte*, fit—from *L. aptus*], ready; quick; fit; suitable: **aptly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **aptness**, *n.* readiness or quickness in learning; fitness: **aptitude**, *n.*

*ap-ti-tūd* [mid. L. *aptitudo*, fit time, fitness], a disposition for; readiness; docility.—*SYN.* of 'apt': ready; prompt; clever; fit; meet; suitable; quick; facile; disposed; qualified; inclined.

*apterous*, a *ap'ter-ūs* [Gr. *a*, without; *pteron*, a wing], without wings; *aptera*, n. *ap'ter-ā*, a division of insects in which the adult is destitute of wings, as in the lice: *apteryx*, n. *ap'ter-iks*, a genus of cursorial birds peculiar to New Zealand, having only short rudiments of wings, and a little larger than a guinea-fowl.

*aptitude*, *ap'tly*, *aptness*, &c.—see under *apt*.

*ap'tote*, n. *ap'tot* [Gr. *a*, without; *ptōtos*, that can, or is wont to fall], an indeclinable noun.

*apus*, n. *ā-pūs* [Gr. *a*, without; *pous*, a foot], a genus of *phytophaga*, having only apparent feet, often found in great numbers in pools and ditches; a bird so called because it did not use its feet; a martin or martin, a bird with very small feet; in *astron*, n. constellation near the S. pole.

*ap'pyrex*, n. *ap'tir-ek'st* [Gr. *a*, pureness, I have fever—from *pur*, fire], the intermission of a fever: *ap'pyrous*, a. *ap'tir-ūs*, fireproof; incombustible; that sustains a strong heat without alteration: *ap'pyretic*, a. *ap'tir-ē-tik*, without fever.

*ap'pyrotype*, n. *ā-p'tir-ō-tip* [Gr. *ap'pyros*, without heat—from *a*, without; *pur*, fire; and Eng. *type*], printing-type made without heat, by means of dies and pressure.

*aqua*, n. *ā-kwā* or *ā-kwā* [L. *aquā*, water], a word now much used as part of a compound: *aquafortis*, *fortis* [L. *fortis*, strong], strong water; a powerful acid, now named *nitric acid*: *aqua mari'na*, *mā-rī-nā* [L. *mare*, the sea], sea-water; applied to the precious stone, beryl, from its colour: *aqua marine*, n. *ā-kwā mā-rī-nē*, the varieties of the beryl which are green or blue—the yellow variety is strictly called beryl: *aqua regia*, *rī-jī-ā* [L. *regius*, royal], royal water; a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids; a dissolvent of gold, the king of the metals; now called *nitro-muriatic acid*: *aqua vītē*, *vīt-ē* [L. *vita*, life], water of life; brandy or other spirit: *aquatic*, a. *ā-kwā-tik*, living in the water or much on it, as some fowls: *aquarium*, n. *ā-kwā-rī-ū-m*, a glass case containing water, &c., for plants and creatures that live in water; any large building where such cases are kept and exhibited: *aquarias*, n. *ā-kwā-rī-ās* [L. a water-carrier], a sign of the zodiac: *aqua tiata*, *ā-kwā tī-ātā*, or *aquatat*, n. *ā-kwā-tī-āt* [L. *aqua*: *it*, *tīna*, a tint or dye—from L. *tīngō*, I stain], a variety of engraving, imitating drawings made with China ink.

*aquarelle*, n. *ā-kwā-rē-lē* [It. *acquerella*, water-colour—from L. *aquā*, water], a painting in Chinese ink: *aquarellist*, n. *ā-kwā-rē-lē-st*, one who paints in aquarelle: *aqueduct*, n. *ā-kwā-dūkt* [L. *aquā*, water, or *aquē*, of water; *ductus*, led], a course or channel made for conveying water either under or above ground: *aqueous*, a. *ā-kwā-ūs*, watery; pert. to or arising from water: *aqueousness*, n. the quality of being watery: *aqueous humor*, in *anat.*, the limpid fluid which occupies the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea: *aqueous rocks*, in *geol.*, rocks whose material has been deposited by means of water, and which lie in strata, as opposed to unstratified or volcanic rocks.

*aquiferous*, a. *ā-kwī-fēr-ūs* [L. *aquā*, water; *ferō*, I bear], water-bearing; denoting vessels or canals by which water is distributed throughout an organism.

*aquiline*, a. *ā-kwī-lī-nā* or *lī-nā* [L. *aquilā*, an eagle], hooked or curved like the beak of an eagle.

*Aquilon*, n. *ā-kwī-lō-n* [F. *aquilon*—from L. *aquilō-nē*, the north wind, the swift-flying thing], in OE., the north wind; boreas.

*aq'nometer*, n. *ā-kwō-mē-tēr* [L. *aquā*, water; Gr. *metron*, a measure], a steam-pump which acts both by direct steam-pressure and by vacuum.

*Arab*, n. *ā-rāb*, also *Arabian*, n. *ā-rā-bī-ān*, a native of *Arabia*: *Arabic*, a. *ā-rā-bīk*, also *Arabian*, a. *ā-rā-bī-ān*, pert. to Arabia or to the language of its people: *Arabic*, n. the language: *Arabist*, n. *ā-rā-bīst*, one versed in Arabic: *Arabesque*, a. *ā-rā-bēsk* [F.], in the manner of the Arabian architecture: n. an ornament in *arch.*, consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c.: the Arabic language: *Arabism*, n. *ā-rā-bizm*, an Arabic idiom: *Araby*, n. *ā-rā-bī*, poetic for Arabia: *Arabs*, n. plu., the wandering tribes of Arabia and Northern Africa; now applied to the destitute ebl-

dren wandering in the streets of towns: *Arabic numerals*, the ordinary figures used in arithmetic, introduced into Europe by the Arabians.

*arabin*, n. *ā-rā-bīn* [formed from *Arabic*], a compound of arabic or gummic acid with calcium and potassium; gum-arabic.

*arable*, a. *ā-rā-bī* [F. *arable*—from L. *arābīlis*—from L. *aro*; Gr. *arōō*, I plough], land that can be ploughed or cultivated.

*Arachnoid*, n. *ā-rāk-nōīd* [Gr. *arachnē*, a spider; *eidos*, form], in *anat.*, the serous membrane covering the brain, and lying between the *pia-mater* and *dura-mater*: adj. in *bot.*, having fine hairs so enlarged as to resemble a cobweb; spider-web-like: *Arachnida*, n. plu. *ā-rāk-nī-dā*, also *Arachnidans*, n. plu. *ā-rāk-nī-dāz* [see *Idz*, postfix], a class of articulated, comprising spiders, mites, and scorpions: *Arachnitis*, n. *ā-rāk-nī-tis*, inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

*araise*, v. *ā-rā-rē* [AS. *a*, on; Eng. *raise*], in OE., to raise.

*Araliaceæ*, n. plu. *ā-rā-lī-ā-sē-ē* [mid. L. *aralia*], the ivy family: *Aralia*, n. plu. *ā-rā-lī-ā*, a genus of the above, one species of which has fragrant and aromatic roots, which are used in America as a substitute for sarsaparilla: *Araliaceans*, a. *ā-rā-lī-ā-sē-ē-s*, pert. to the Aralia.

*Aralo-Caspian*, a. *ā-rā-lō-kā-sī-ān*, or *ā-rā-lō*, a term applied to the extensive basin of the Aral and Caspian seas; in *geol.*, applied to the limestone and associated sandy beds, of brackish-water origin, which have been traced over much more than the area indicated.

*Aramæa*, a. *ā-rā-mā-ik* [from *Aram*, a son of Shem, whose earliest descendants are supposed to have inhabited the upper basin of the Tigris], a name applied to the Syro-Chaldean language—a branch or dialect of the great Semitic family of languages: *Aræmean* or *Aræmæan*, a. *mē-ūn*, pert. to the Syrians and Chaldeans or their language.

*Araneida*—see under *araneous*.

*araneous*, a. *ā-rā-nē-ūs* [L. *aranea*, a spider], resembling a web: *Araneida*, n. plu. *ā-rā-nī-dā*, the order of the spiders.

*arapaima*, n. *ā-rā-pī-mā* [S. Amer.], a large fish of the S. Amer. rivers.

*Aracariæ*, n. plu. *ā-rā-rī-kār-ī-ē* [Aracariæ, an Indian tribe of Chili], in *geol.*, the fossil wood whose structure is identical with that of the living *Arceuthobium*, *kār-ī-ē*, a genus of lofty coniferous trees, natives of the southern hemisphere.

*arbalist*, n. *ā-rā-bīst*, also *arblast*, n. *ā-rā-bīst* [L. *arcus*, a bow; *balista*, an engine for throwing stones or darts; Gr. *ballō*, I throw], in OE., a cross-bow: *arbalister*, n. *ā-rā-bīst-ēr*, a cross-bow-man.

*arbit'or*, n. *ā-rī-bī-tēr* [L. *arbit'or*, an umpire or judge—from *arbit'or*, I come], one appointed to settle a matter in dispute between two or more persons; one intrusted with the power of decision or regulation: *arbitrament*, n. *ā-rī-bī-trā-mēt*, decision; determination: *arbitrable*, a. *ā-rī-bī-trā-bl*, determinable: *arbitral*, a. *ā-rī-trāl*, of arbitration: *arbitrary*, a. *ā-rī-bī-trēr-ī*, despotic; tyrannical; guided by will only: *arbitrarily*, ad. *-lī*, with no other rule or guide than the will: *arbitrariness*, n. the quality of being tyrannical or despotic: *arbitrate*, v. *ā-rī-bī-trāt* [L. *arbitratus*, pronounced upon, as a dispute], to hear and decide in a disputed matter; to determine: *arbitrating*, imp. *ā-rī-trāt-ed*, pp.: *arbitration*, n. *ā-rī-bī-trā-shūn*, the hearing and deciding of a disputed matter by one or more persons: *arbitrator*, n. *ā-rī-bī-trāt-ēr*, a person chosen to decide a dispute; he who, or that which, puts an end to a thing: an *arbit'or*, *arbitress*, n. *ā-rī-bī-trēs*, or *arbitratix*, n. *ā-rī-bī-trā-tīks*, a woman who decides: *arbitrage*, n. *ā-rī-bī-trāj*, traffic in bills of exchange or stocks; used of the simultaneous dealing in the same thing in separate markets, as London, Amsterdam, and New York, in order to profit from the difference in prices.—*SYN.* of 'arbit'or': arbitrator; umpire; controller; governor; ruler; judge; referee—of 'arbitrary': absolute; despotic; tyrannical.

*arbovine*, *ā-rō-bē-vīn* [L. *arbor*, a tree; *vinca*, a vine], a sort of bindweed.

*arbo'or* or *arbor*, n. *ā-rī-bēr* [L. *arbor*, a tree], a seat shaded with trees; a lower; an axis or spindle [spelt *arbor*]: *arborator*, a. *ā-rī-bō-rāt-ēr*, one who grows trees; *arbo'ed*, a. *ā-rī-bēd*, furnished with an arbour: *arbores*, a. *ā-rī-bō-rīs*, or *arbo'reous*, a. *ā-rī-*





*trav*, and *volto*, a vault, an arched place). In *arch*, a group of mouldings and ornaments on the face of a classical arch; a mass of mouldings on the faces and soiths of medieval arches.

*archon*, n. *árkhōn* [Gr. *archōn*, a ruler, a prince; *archō*, I rule], a chief magistrate among the anc. Athenians.

*arctic*, a. *árktik* [OF. *arctique*; L. *arcticus*; Gr. *arktikos*, near the bear, northern—from Gr. *arktos*, a bear, a cluster of stars in the north heavens called the Bear], pert. to the north; northern; very cold: *arctic* regions, the lands surrounding the north pole: *arctic* circle, an imaginary line passing round the north pole at a distance of 24° from it: *arctic* current, an ocean-current which originates in the N. polar regions, and flows southwards to the equator: *arctic* sea, the sea lying around the N. pole.

*Arcturus*, n. *árk túrus* [L.; Gr. *arktos*, a bear; *oura*, a tail], n. fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Boötes, which is situated behind the tail of the Great Bear.

*arcation*, n. *árk'a d'shūn* [L. *arcus*, a bow], the act of bowing; crookedness: *arcuate*, a. *árk'ū-at*, bent in the form of a bow.

*ardassin*, n. *ár-dā sēn* [Pers. *ardān*, raw silk], the finest kind of Persian silk.

*ardency*, n. *ár-dēn'st* [L. *ardens* or *ardentem*, burning], a state of burning; warmth of passion; zeal; eagerness: *ardent*, a. burning; eager; zealous: *ardently*, ad. *it*: *ardour*, n. *ár-dūr* [F. *ardeur*—from L. *ardor*, burning], heat; warmth; fervency; affection: *ardent* spirits, distilled spirits—so named from their hot burning qualities.

*arduous*, a. *ár-dū-ūs* [L. *arduus*, steep, inaccessible], of difficult attainment; attended with great labour: *arduously*, ad. *it*: *arduousness*, n. *ár-dū-ūs-nēs*.—SYN. of 'arduous': difficult; laborious.

*are*, v. *ár-ē*. *aron*: cf. Dan. *ere*; Sw. *äre*, Icel. *erfi*, part of the verb *be*.

*are*, n. *ár-l* [Fr. *area*, an open place], a French measure of 100 sq. metres, or 119·69 sq. yards.

*area*, n. *ár-rēd* [L.], any enclosed or open space; an open space in front of or around a sunk flat or floor of a building; surface measurement.

*aread*, *areed*, or *arede*, v. *ár-rēd* [AS. *arēdan*—a, out; *rēdan*, to advise], in OE., to advise; to declare; to show; to read.

*areca*, n. *ár-rēk'a* [Port. *areca*—from Malay *arekka*], the betel-nut, from the areca palm, of the tribe *Arecinæ*.

*arefaction*, n. *ár-rē-fak'shūn* [L. *arefacere*, to make dry—from *areo*, I am dry; *facio*, I make], the state of growing dry; the act of drying: *arefy*, v. *ár-rē-fy*, to dry.

*arena*, n. *ár-rē-nā* [L. *arena*, sand], a sandy space or plain; the sanded space of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought; an open space for a public exhibition: *arenaceous*, a. *ár-rē-nā-sht-ūs*, composed of grains or particles of sand; having the properties of sand.

*arenicolites*, n. plu. *ár-rē-nik-ō-lits* [L. *arena*, sand; *colo*, I inhabit; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], circular holes or markings which appear on the upper surface of many sandstones, having apparently been worm-burrows.

*areniflute*, a. *ár-rē-nit-lit-ik* [L. *arena*, sand; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], of or like sandstone: *arenose*, a. *ár-rē-nōs*, or *arenous*, a. *ár-rē-nūs*, sandy.

*areola*, n. *ár-rē-ō-lā* [L. *areola*, a small open space, a small garden-bed], the coloured circle round the nipple or a pustule: *areolar*, n. plu. *it*, small interstices of cellular or other tissue; little spaces on the area or surface: *areolar*, a. *ár-rē*, of or like an areola: *pre-olate*, n. *it*, marked by areolae, or little spaces or cavities: *areolation*, n. *it*, a space containing areole.

*areometer*, n. *ár-rē-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *araios*, rare, thin; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the specific gravity of liquids: *areometry*, n. *it*: *areometrical*, a. *ár-rē-ō-l*, pert. to.

*Areopagus*, n. *ár-rē-ō-pā-gūs* [L.—from Gr. *areios*, belonging to Mars; *Areā*, Mars, and *pagos*, a hill], in anc. times a famous court of justice at Athens, so called from its being held on Mars' hill: *Areopagitae*, a. *it*, a member of the Areopagus.

*arête*, n. *ár-rēt* [F.], a sharp mountain-ridge.

*argal*, n. *ár-gāl*, also *argol*, n. [etym. unknown], crude tartar, or insipid cream of tartar—found as a crust in old wine-casks.

*argal*, ad. *ár-gāl* [corrupt. of L. *ergo*], in OE., slang for *ergo*, therefore.

*argall*, n. plu. *ár-gāl-it* [Mongol.], the *Ovis ammon*, or gigantic wild sheep of Central Asia.

*Argand*, a. *ár-gīnd*, applied to a circular lamp-wick or form of burner invented by M. Argand.

*Argæa*, a. *ár-jē-an* [from *Argo*, the ship which carried Jason and his companions to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece], pert. to the Argo; pert. to Argos in anc. Greece.

*argent*, n. *ár-jēnt* [F. *argent*, silver—from L. *argentum*, silver], the white colour in coats of arms: adj. *silvery*; bright: *argentine*, a. *ár-jēn-tin*, like silver: n. a mineral: *argental*, n. *ár-jēn-tāl*, also *argentic*, a. *ár-jēn-tik*, of or like silver: *argentan*, n. *ár-jēn-tān*, German silver: *argenteation*, n. *ár-jēn-tā-shūn*, an overlaying with silver: *argenteiferous*, a. *ár-jēn-tifēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I produce], containing silver: *argentic*, n. *ár-jēn-tit*, sulphuret of silver, the most important and richest ore of silver, of a blackish lead-grey colour.

*argil*, n. *ár-jil* [F. *argile*; L. *argilla*, white clay; Gr. *argos*, white], pure clay; potter's clay: *argillaceous*, a. *ár-jil-lā-sht-ūs* [L. *argillaceus*, clayey], consisting of clay or argil; clayey: *argilliferous*, a. *it*: *argillite*, n. *ár-jil-lit*, a term applied to clay-slate.

*Argive*, n. *ár-jiv* [from *Argos*, in Greece], a Greek.

*argol*—see *argal*.

*argon*, n. *ár-gōn* [Gr. *α*, not; *ergō* (*erlō*), I work—from the fact that the work done by the new gas is as yet unknown], a recently discovered gas existing in great quantities in the atmosphere, with a density 1·32 times that of hydrogen.

*Argonaut*, n. *ár-gō-nā-ēt* [L. *argonauta*; Gr. *argonautēs*, an argonaut—from *Argo*, Jason's ship; Gr. *nautes*, a sailor—see *Argæa*], one who sailed in the ship *Argo*; the paper-nautilus, a cephalopodous mollusc.

*argosy*, n. *ár-gō-si* [from *Ragusa*, in Dalmatia], a merchant-ship richly laden; a large merchant-ship.

*argot*, n. *ár-gōt* [F. *argot*, slang], one of the wenders or walls of society; the secret or cant language of London thieves.

*argue*, v. *ár-gū* [F. *arguer*; L. *arguo*, I show—*it*], to make clear; to debate or discuss; to reason; to dispute: *arguing*, imp.: *argued*, pp. *ár-gūd*: *arguer*, n. one who argues: *argument*, n. *ár-gū-mēt*, a reason alleged or offered; a discussion: *argumentable*, a. *ár-gū-mēn-tā-bl*, that may be argued: *argumentation*, n. *it*, *it*, reasoning; the act of reasoning: *argumentative*, a. *it*, *it*, consisting of argument; given to argument: *argumentatively*, ad. *it*: *argumentativeness*, n. the quality of being argumentative.—SYN. of 'argue': to debate; dispute; deliberate; discuss; contend; evince; reason; expostulate; remonstrate; manifest; prove—of 'argument': argumentation; reason; reasoning; discussion; controversy; proof.

*Argus*, n. *ár-gūs*, in Gr. and L. myth., a fabled being with one hundred eyes; a very watchful person: *argus* pheasant, an E. I. bird having an immensely long tail adorned with eyes like those of a peacock.

*argute*, a. *ár-gūt* [L. *argutus*, sharp, piercing], acute; shrewd; subtle: *arguteness*, n. acuteness or witiness.

*aria*, n. *ár-rā* [It.], nu nr or tune: *arietta*, n. *it*, a little nr or tune.

*Arian*, n. *ár-rān*, one adhering to the doctrines of *Arius* (4th cent.), who taught that Jesus was inferior to God, and that the Holy Spirit is not God: adj. pert. to Arius: *Arianism*, n. *ár-rān-izm*, the doctrines of the Arians.

*arid*, a. *ár-rīd* [L. *aridus*, dry; *areo*, I am dry], dry; devoid of moisture: *aridity*, n. *ár-rīd-īt-ē*, also *aridness*, n. dryness; want of moisture.

*Aries*, n. *ár-rēz* [L. a ram, an anc. battering-ram], a constellation of fixed stars, and one of the signs of the zodiac.

*aright*, ad. *ár-rīt* [AS. *arht*, on right], in a proper form; rightly; without mistake.

*aril*, n. *ár-rīt*, also *arilins*, n. *ár-rīt-lūs* [L. *arilla*, dried grapes—from L. *aridus*, dry], the exterior coat or covering of some seed originating near the base or hilum, and enveloping the seed to a greater or less extent, as the pulpy aril of the white water-lily: *arilled*, a. *ár-rīt*, also *arilate*, n. *ár-rīt-āt*, having an aril: *arillode*, n. *ár-rīt-ōd* [Gr. *cidos*, resemblance], a seed-

covering somewhat similar to the aril, but derived from the micropyle, as in the case of the nutmeg.

**arise**, v. *ar-iz* [AS. *arisan*, to arise—from *ar*, from, and *isan*, to rise], to get up; to come into view; to ascend; **arising**, imp.; **arose**, pt. *ar-oz*, got up; **arisen**, pp. *ar-iz-en*, got up; mounted upwards;—SYN. of 'arise': to mount; ascend; climb; scale; proceed; issue; spring; flow; emanate.

**aristarch**, n. *ar-ist-ark* [from *Aristarchus* of Alexandria], a severe critic.

**aristate**, a. *ar-ist-ate* [L. *arista*, a beard of corn], furnished with beards, like barley and many grasses; awned.

**aristocracy**, n. *ar-ist-oh-krah-si* [Gr. *aristokratia*, the rule of the best born—from *aristos*, best; *kratos*, rule, strength], government by nobles; the nobility or chief persons of a country: **aristocrat**, n. *ar-ist-oh-krah-t* or *ar-ist-oh-krah-t*, one who favours an aristocracy; one of the nobles; **familiarly**, a haughty person: **aristocratic**, a. *ar-ist-oh-krah-tik*, also **aristocratically**, a. *ar-ist-oh-krah-ti-keel*, belonging to the aristocracy; **familiarly**, very dignified; haughtily: **aristocratically**, ad. *ar-ist-oh-krah-ti-keelness*, n. the quality of being aristocratically: **aristocratism**, n. *ar-ist-oh-krah-tizm*, the principles or habits of aristocrats; **aristocratism**, v. *ar-ist-oh-krah-tizm*, to raise from a lower to a higher level in the social scale, as by education, investing with the franchise, &c.

**Aristophanic**, a. *ar-ist-oh-fan-ik* [from *Aristophanes*, a comic poet of anc. Greece (5th cent. B.C.)], shrewd; witty.

**Aristotelian**, a. *ar-ist-oh-tel-i-an*, also **Aristotelic**, a. *ar-ist-oh-tel-ik* [from *Aristotle*, a celebrated philosopher of anc. Greece (384-322 B.C.), instructor of Alexander the Great], pert. to Aristotle or his philosophy: n. a follower of Aristotle's philosophy.

**arithmetical**, n. *ar-ith-met-ik* [F. *arithmétique*; L. *arithmetica*; Gr. *arithmetiké*, arithmetical—from *arithmos*, number], the science of numbers; the art of counting or computing: **arithmetically**, a. *ar-ith-met-ik-keel*, pert. to arithmetical: **arithmetically**, ad. *ar-ith-met-ik-keel*: **arithmetician**, n. *ar-ith-met-i-shi-an*, one skilled in arithmetical: **arithmancy**, n. *ar-ith-man-si* [Gr. *arithmanteia*, divination], divination by numbers: **arithmometer**, n. *ar-ith-mo-met-er* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an alacans.

**ark**, n. *ark* [AS. *arc*; L. *arca*, a chest], among the anc. Jews, an oblong chest or case in which were deposited the two tables of the law, and over which was the mercy-seat; a chest; a vessel; the large vessel or floating structure that was a place of safety to Noah and his family at the Flood; a shelter: **arkite**, n. *ark-it*, one of the persons saved in the ark: **adj.** pert. to the ark of Noah.

**arkose**, n. *ark-oh-si* [F.], a sandstone having felspar as an ingredient; a mineral compound formed from disintegrated granite.

**arles**, n. plu. *ar-iz* or *ar-iz* [perhaps ult. from L. *arria*, earnest-money], in *Scot.*, a piece of money given for confirming a bargain, as in hiring a servant; earnest-money: **arle**, v. *ar-iz*, to give a piece of money to a person to confirm a bargain: **arling**, imp. *ar-ling*; **arled**, pp. *ar-iz*, hired by receiving arles.

**arm**, v. *arm* [Fr. *armer*—from L. *armare*, to arm—from *arma*, weapons of war], to furnish with arms; to take up arms: **arming**, imp.; **armed**, pp. *arm-d*: **adj.** *arm-ed*, furnished with weapons; morally fortified; in *her.*, coloured: **armless**, a. without weapons: **arms**, n. plu. *armz*, weapons of war; state of hostility; war in general; signs armorial: **army**, n. *ar-mi*, **armies**, plu. *ar-mi-z*, a body of men armed for war; a host; a large number: **firearms**, warlike weapons only effective with powder and shot, as distinguished from swords and lances: **pass or passage of arms**, a kind of combat with swords: **stand of arms**, a complete set of arms for one soldier: **under arms**, in a state of immediate readiness for fighting: to **arms**, a call or summons to engage in actual hostilities: **small-arms**, those which can conveniently be carried by a soldier: to **throw or lay down arms**, to surrender to an enemy by giving up arms: **side-arms**, such arms as may be worn attached to the person, as sword, bayonet, &c.: **coats of arms**, in *her.*, any signs or devices of heraldry painted or engraved, used as symbols of quality or distinction: **arma**, n. plu. *ar-ma*, in *bot.*, such appendages of plants as prickles and thorns: **army-list**, n. a published printed list of officers of the army.

**arm**, n. *arm* [AS. *earn*; L. *armus*, the shoulder-joint, the arm], a limb of a body; a branch of a tree; inlet of the sea: **armful**, n. *arm-fool*, as much as an

arm can embrace when bent in towards the breast: **arm-hole**, n. *arm-hol*, *proo.* and OE., the arm-pit; the hole in a garment for the arm: **arm-like**, a. *ar-lik*, of the form or appearance of an arm: **armless**, a. without arms: **armlet**, n. a little arm, a bracelet: **arm-chair**, n. a chair with arms to support the elbows: **arm-pit**, n. the cavity under the shoulder-fore-arm, n. the part of the arm lying between the elbow and the wrist: **arm of the sea**, a part which runs far into the land: **arm's-length**, n. the length of the arm: **adj.** at a distance: with open arms, giving conial welcome.

**Armada**, n. *ar-ma-da* [Sp. *armada*, the fleet, the navy—from *armar*, to arm—from L. *arma*, arms], a fleet of war-ships; the hostile Spanish fleet of war-ships which attempted the invasion of England in the reign of Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.

**armadillo**, n. *ar-ma-dil-lo* [Sp. *dlm.* of *armado*, a man in armour—from L. *arma*, arms, from its scaly covering], a small S. Amer. quadruped belonging to the Ord. *Edentata*, covered on the back with hard bony plates, and able to roll itself up within them like a hedgehog.

**armament**, n. *ar-ma-mént* [L. *armamenta*, implements, utensils—from *arma*, weapons of war], a land or naval force fitted out for war.

**armature**, n. *ar-ma-tür* [F. *armature*, brace, fencing: L. *armatura*, armour, equipment—from *arma*, arms], armour which defends; a piece of iron used to connect the poles of magnets; in *bot.*, the hairs, prickles, &c., covering an organ.

**Armenian**, a. *ar-mé-ni-an*, pert. to the country of Armenia; denoting a stone found in Armenia: n. an inhabitant: **Armenian bole**, a reddish earth from Armenia, used in medicine: **Armenian stone**, a blue copper ore, formerly used in medicine.

**armiger**, a. *ar-mi-jer* [L. *armiger*, bearing or carrying weapons—from *arma*, arms; *gero*, I carry], in *her.*, esquire; one with a right to armorial bearings: **armigerous**, a. *ar-mi-jer-ös*, bearing arms.

**armil**, n. *ar-mil* [L. *armilla*, a bracelet—from *armus*, the arm], an anc. astronomical instr. consisting of one, two, or more rings placed in the plane of the equator, or in the plane of the meridian; a kind of sun-dial.

**armilla**, n. *ar-mil-la* [L. *armilla*, an ornament for the arm, a hoop], in *mech.*, an iron ring, hoop, or brace; in *anat.*, the circular ligament of the hand: **armillary**, a. *ar-mil-lä-ri*, consisting of rings or circles; applied to an artificial sphere composed of a number of circles or movable rings; appearing in the form of several rings or bracelets put together in due position.

**Arminian**, n. *ar-min-i-an*, one who holds the doctrines of Arminius, a Dutch divine (1560-1609) who taught that God determined to save all who He fore-saw would persevere in faith, that Christ atoned for the sins of all mankind, that man requires regeneration, and that man may resist divine grace, and even fall from it: **adj.** pert. to the doctrines of Arminius: **Arminianism**, n. *ar-min-i-izm*, the doctrines of Arminius.

**armipotence**, n. *ar-mip-ö-tens* [L. *arma*, weapons of war; *potens*, powerful], power in arms: **armipotent**, a. powerful in arms.

**armistice**, n. *ar-mis-tis* [F. *armistice*—from L. *arma*, arms; *sisto*, I stand still], a cessation from war for a short time; a truce.

**Armoric**, a. *ar-mör-ik*, also **Armorican**, a. *ar-kän*, relating to *Armorica* or Brittany, in France.

**armour**, n. *ar-mör* [OF. *armure*, armour—from L. *armatura*, armour, equipment—from *arma*, arms], dress for war made of iron or steel; weapons of war: **armourer or armorer**, n. *ar-mör-er*, one who makes weapons of war: **armorial**, a. *ar-mör-i-äl*, belonging to arms; pert. to coats of arms; heraldic: **armorialist**, n. one skilled in heraldry: **armoury**, n. or **armory**, n. *ar-mör-ri*, a place where weapons of war are kept, or where they are made; armorial bearings: **armour-bearer**, one who carries the arms of a soldier of rank: **armour-plated**, a. *ar-mör-plät*, covered with defensive plates of metal, as ships of war.

**arms**, army—see under *arm* 1.

**arna** or **arnæ**, n. *ar-nä*, *ar-nä* [Hind. *arna*], a very large variety of buffalo with enormous horns inhabiting Northern India.

**arnatto** or **arnotto**, n. *ar-nät-ö*, *ar-nöt-ö* [said to be a corrupted W.I. word], a vegetable substance of an orange-red hue, used to colour butter and cheese, &c., obtained from the reddish pulp surround-

ing the seeds of *Bixa orellana*, or by digesting its seeds in caustic potash, Ord. *Bizaceæ*—also spelt *annatto*.

**arnica**, n. *ar-ni-ka* [Gr. *arnion*, a little lamb—from *arnos*, a lamb—from the resemblance of the leaf to the soft coat of a lamb], leopard's-bane—the expressed juice of the root is used in medicine, Ord. *Compositæ*, sub-ord. *Corymbifera*.

**arnot** or **arnat**, an obs. form of earth-nut.

**arnotto**—see **arnatto**.

**a-roar**, ad. [AS. *a*, on, and *roar*], in a roar; roaring; stormy.

**aroint** or **aroynt**, ad. *ar-oynt'* [OE. *rynt*, begone! get out of the way: *leol*, *rynia*, to make room: said to be a corrupt. of *l. avertens*, averting evil, but hardly probable], in OE., begone; away; avunt thee.

**aroma**, n. *ar-ô-ma* [L.; Gr. *aroma*], the fragrant principle in plants; an agreeable odour or smell: **aromatic**, n. *ar-ô-mat-ik*, or **aromat'ical**, a spely; fragrant; **aromat'ically**, ad. *ik*: **aromatics**, n. plu. *ar-ô-mat-iks*, spices or perfumes: **aromatise**, v. *ar-ô-mat-iz*, to render fragrant; to perfume: **aromat'ising**, imp.; **aromat'ised**, pp. *ik-iz*: **aromatization**, n. *ar-ô-mat-iz-ashun*, the act of rendering aromatic: **aromatizer**, n. *ar-ô-mat-iz-er*, one who.

**arose**, v. *ar-ôz*—see **arise**.

**around**, prep. *ar-ô-und* [AS. *a*, on, and *round*], about; on all sides; ad. in a circle; on every side.

**arouse**, v. *ar-ô-uz* [AS. *a*, intensive, and *rouse*, a secondary form of *raise*], to stir up; to excite; to stir from rest to activity; **arousing**, imp.; **aroused**, pp. *ar-ô-uzd*.

**arpeggio**, n. *ar-pê-djô* [It.—from *arpa*, a harp], in music, notes of a chord struck in quick succession, so as to imitate the sound of a harp; a harp accompaniment.

**arquebute**—see **harquebuse**.

**arquerite**, n. *ar-ê-rit*, a native silver amalgam, occurring in crystals and arborescent crusts in the mines of *Argueros*, near *Cochimbo*, in Chile.

**arrack**, n. *ar-rak* [Ar. *araq*, sweat, juice], spirituous liquor distilled in the E. Indies, from rice, cocoanut, &c.; any kind of ardent spirit.

**arragonite**, n. *ar-rê-ô-nit* [from *Arragon*, in Spain], a dimorphous variety of calc-spar or carbonate of lime, crystallising in the rhombohedral system—also spelt *aragonite*.

**arraign**, v. *ar-rân* [OF. *arraigner* or *aragner*, to discourse with, to arraign—from *raid*, L. *ad rationes stare*, to plead—from *rationes*, pleadings in a suit—from *l. rationem*, reason, argument], to call one to account; to set as a prisoner at the bar of a court of justice; to charge with faults; to accuse publicly: **arraigned**, imp.; **arraigned**, pp. *ar-rân-d*: **arraigner**, n. one who: **arraignment**, n. *ar-rân-ment*, the act of setting a prisoner before the bar of a court for trial; accusation.—*Syn.* of *arraign*: to accuse; impeach; censure; charge; criminate; indict.

**arrange**, v. *ar-râ-ij* [F. *arranger*, to set in order; OF. *renc*; OH. Ger. *hring*, a ring or circle of people], to dispose in a row or line; to put into proper order; to adjust; to dispose: **arrang'ing**, imp.; **arranged**, pp. *ar-râ-ij-d*: **arranger**, n. one who: **arrangement**, n. *ar-rân-ment*, putting into proper order; settlement; n. classification.—*Syn.* of *arrange*: to adjust; accommodate; adapt; dispose; settle; prepare; determine.

**arrant**, a. *ar-rânt* [a variant of *errant*, 'wandering', the meaning thorough being derived from the use of the word in the expression *arrant thief*], notorious; impudent; infamous: **arrantly**, ad. *ik*.

**arras**, n. *ar-râs* [Ar. *ar*, a town in France where first made], tapestry; hangings for rooms woven with figures.

**array**, v. *ar-râ* [OF. *arrouer*, to set in order—from *a*, to, and *roi*, order; Low Ger. *rede*, order], to put in order; to prepare or dispose; to dress; to envelop: n. *men drawn up for battle*; dress: **array'ing**, imp.; **arrayed**, pp. *ar-râ-d*: **array'er**, n. one who.—*Syn.* of *array* v.: to arrange; dispose; dress; attire; apparel—of *array* n.: costume; habit; clothing; garments; vesture; raiment.

**arrears**, n. *ar-rê-rs* [F. *arriêre*, away, behind; OF. *arriere*, backward—from *l. ad*, to; *retro*, backwards], a sum of money past due; what remains unpaid: **arreage**, n. *ar-rê-râ-ij*, in OE., that which remains unpaid; arrears.

**arrest**, v. *ar-rêst* [OF. *arrestier*—from mid. L. *arrestare*, to arrest—from *l. ad*, *resto*, I stop], to bring

one to a stand; to lay hands upon any one, or upon his goods; to make a prisoner of; to stop; to hinder; to restrain; to seize by authority: n. hindrance; restraint; seizure by authority: **arrest'ing**, imp.; **arrested**, pp. *ar-rêst-ed*: **arrest'er**, n., also **arrest'or**, n. *er*, one who: **arrestment**, n. an order by a judge to hinder or detain; **arrest**; **arrest'ation**, n. *ar-rêst-ashun* [F.] an arrest or seizure.—*Syn.* of *arrest* v.: to hold; detain; keep; retain; preserve; obstruct; delay; check; hinder; stop; seize; apprehend.

**arriere-ban**, n. *ar-rê-râ-ban*; F. pron. *ar-rê-ribing*—see under *ban*.

**arris**, n. *ar-ris* [OF. *arreste*; mid. L. *arista*, the outer angle of a house], in joinery and masonry, the line or edge of meeting of two surfaces.

**arriish**, n. *ar-rish*, **arriishes**, n. plu. *ar-rish-es*, the Devonshire name for *eddish*, or the grass on stubble fields, and the like.

**arrive**, v. *ar-riv* [F. *arriver*, to reach; mid. L. *adripare*, to come or bring to shore—from *l. ad*, to; *ripari*, shore], to come to shore; to reach a place; to gain by effort: **arriv'ing**, imp.; **arrived**, pp. *ar-riv-d*: **arrival**, n. reaching a place from a distance; the act of coming to.

**arroba**, n. *ar-rô-bâ* [Ar. *arub*, the fourth part], a Spanish weight, containing from 25½ lb. to 32½ lb.

**arrogate**, v. *ar-rô-gât* [L. *arrogatus*, claimed as one's own—from *ad*, *rogo*, I ask], to claim more than one's due; to assume more than is proper; to prefer a claim in a spirit of pride; to claim undue power: **arrogat'ing**, imp.; **arrogat'ed**, pp.: **arrogance**, n. *ar-rô-gans*, also **arrogancy**, n. *ar-rô-gn-si*, or **arrogation**, n. *ar-rô-gâ-shun*, the act or quality of taking too much upon oneself; conceitedness; presumption: **arrogant**, n. *ar-rô-gant*, assuming too much importance; presuming and overbearing; haughty: **arrogantly**, ad. *ik*: **arrogative**, n. *ar-rô-gât-iv*, claiming unduly.—*Syn.* of *arrogance*: presumption; self-conceit; pride; vanity; haughtiness; assumption; lordliness; disdain; conceitedness—of *arrogant*: overbearing; presumptuous; haughty; assuming; lordly; proud; exorbitant; magisterial—of *arrogate*: to appropriate; usurp; assume.

**arrondissement**, n. *ar-rông-dêz-mâ-ij* [F.—from *round*, round—from *l. rotundus*, round], in France, a sub-district or division of territory for administrative and judicial purposes.

**arrow**, n. *ar-rô* [AS. *arweie*; *leel*, or; OH. Ger. *arf*, an arrow], a pointed and barbed missile shot from a bow; a long rod pointed sharply, and barbed: **arrowy**, a. *ar-rô-y*, of or like an arrow: **arrow-headed**, a. *ar-rô-hê-dêd*, applied to wedge-like alphabetic figures, very ancient; *uniform*: **arrow-root**, n. a farina or flour, prepared from the roots of the West Indian plants *Maranta arundinacea* and *Al. indica*, Ord. *Marantaceæ* or *Cannaceæ*—so called from the Indians having employed the bruised root in the cure of wounds made by poisoned arrows: **Broad arrow**, an anc. symbol of rank and authority; the common British Government mark placed on their movable property, in the form of a widely feathered arrow, or simply as the broad barb of an arrow, thus—*A*; three wedge-shaped marks diverging from their united points, cut on stones as marks or points, from which measurements are made by the Ordnance Survey Department.

**arsenal**, n. *ar-rê-nâl* [Sp. *arsenal*, yard—from *Ar. darsanah*, a place of work], n. place of naval stores and outfit; a place where weapons of war, and warlike equipments, are manufactured and stored up; a magazine for military stores of all kinds.

**arsenic**, n. *ar-rê-nik* [L. *arsenicum*; Gr. *Arsenikon*, *arsenion*—from Gr. *arsenikos*, masculine, male—so named from its superior strength], a semi-metallic element; a poisonous mineral substance, in the form of a white or steel-grey powder, also called **arsen'ious acid**, *ik-sis*; adj. *port.* to: **arsen'ic**, n., or **arsenic**, a. *ar-rê-nik-ik*, containing arsenic: **arseniate**, v. *ar-rê-nik-ik*, to combine with arsenic: **arsen'ic'at'ing**, imp.; **arsen'ic'at'ed**, pp.: **arseniate**, n. *ar-rê-nik-ik*, a salt of arsenic acid: **arsenite**, n. *ar-rê-nik-ik*, n. salt of arsenous acid: **arsine**, n. *ar-rê-ni*, in chem., a body constituted on the plan of a compound ammonia in which the nitrogen is replaced by arsenic.

**arsis**, n. *ar-ris* [Gr. *arsis*, the rise of the voice in a syllable—from *airô*, I raise], in poetry, the accented syllable of a foot, or that on which the stress of the voice is put, the other part of the foot being called the *thesis*.

**arson**, *n.* *dr'son* [F. *arson*; *nid.* *l.* *arsionem*, a burning—from *L. arsus*, burnt; *ardere*, I burn], the crime of willfully setting on fire property of any kind.  
**art**, *v.* *art* [AS. *art*—see *are*], the 2nd sing. of the pres. tense of *verb* *be*.

**art**, *n.* *art* [OF. *art*, *art*—from *L. artē*, an art], the rules and method of doing a thing well; anything done by human skill—the opposite of *nature*; knowledge applied to the uses of everyday life—the opposite of *science*; a trade; skill; cunning; **arts**, *n. plu.* a medieval term used to designate certain articles or subjects of study; a modern art course is 'Latin, Greek, mathematics, moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and natural history,' but the subjects vary in different universities; **art and part**, a share in contrivance and execution; **artful**, *a.* *dr'tful*, cunning; crafty; **artfully**, *ad. -ly*, with art or cunning; **artfulness**, *n.* artlessness; *n. -ness*; **artless**, *a.* *dr'tless*; *n. -ness*; **artlessness**, *n.* skill; cunning; **artifice**, *n.* *dr't-fis* [F. *artifice*—from *L. facio*, I make], a trick; an ingenious contrivance. In a good or bad sense; **artificer**, *n.* *dr'tif-er*, a workman; a contriver; **artificial**, *a.* *dr'tif-ial*, made by art; not produced by nature; feigned; fictitious; **artificially**, *ad. -ly*; **artificialness**, *n.* the quality of being artificial; **artificiality**, *n.* *dr'tif-i-ti*; *dr'tif-ti*, appearance or result of art; **art union**, *un-yün*, a subscription lottery of jointings, engravings, &c.; **artisan**, *n.* *dr'ti-zän* [F. *artisan*], a workman; a mechanic; **fine arts**, *fin arts*, those productions of human skill and genius more immediately addressed to the taste, or to the imagination—such as painting, sculpture, engraving, music, &c.; **master of arts**, in medieval times, one declared qualified to teach students in arts, as *Doctor* was one declared qualified to teach students in theology or in law; **degrees in arts**, academic titles conferred on persons after a certain university course of study, and a strict examination in the subjects of that course, the lower degree being Bachelor of Arts (B.A. or A.B.) and the higher, Master of Arts (M.A. or A.M.)—*Svs.* of 'art': knowledge; learning; erudition; literature; science; skill; readiness; adroitness; dexterity; trade; business; profession; contrivance; calling; artifice; cunning; deceit; tact—of 'artful': cunning; deceitful; adroit; crafty; dexterous; skilful; designing; artificial; fictitious—of 'artificer': artisan; artist; mechanic—of 'artifice': trick; finesse; stratagem; subterfuge—of 'artless': unskilful; sincere; candid; guileless; frank; open; simple; undeceiving.

**Artemisia**, *n.* *dr'te-mi-zä* [from *Artemis*, one of the names of Diana, who presided over women in childhood], mother-herb, a genus of plants including the mugwort, wormwood, &c.; sub-ord. *Corymbifera*, Ord. *Compositae*.

**artery**, *n.* *dr'te-ri* [L.; Gr. *artēria*, *n.* windpipe, an artery], one of the vessels that convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body; **arterial**, *a.* *dr'te-ri-al*, of or contained in arteries; **arterialise**, *v.* *dr'te-ri-al-iz*, to render the blood coming from, or present in, the veins similar to that contained in the arteries; to oxygenate blood; **arterialising**, *imp.*; **arterialised**, *pp. -ed*; **arterialisation**, *n.* *dr'te-ri-al-i-zä-shün*, the process of making into arterial blood; **arteriotomy**, *n.* *dr'te-ri-ö-tö-mi* [Gr. *tomé*, a cutting], opening an artery to let blood.

**Artesian well**, *n.* *dr'te-shiän-wel*, a boring or perforation made in the earth, in order to obtain a constant flow of water—so called from *Artois*, in France [the anc. *Artemisium*], where first used.

**artful**, *a.* *dr't-ful*, &c.—see under *art*.  
**arthritic**, *a.* *dr'thrit-ik*, also *arthritical*, *n.* *dr'thrit-ik-al* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint], pert. to the joints or to the gout; **arthritism**, *n.* *dr'thrit-iz-m*, inflammation of the joints; the gout.

**arthrodia**, *n.* *dr'thro-dä* [Gr. *arthrōō*, I fasten by joints], a joint in which the head of one bone is received into the socket of another; a ball-and-socket joint.

**arthropoda**, *n. plu.* *dr'thro-pö-dä* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], those articulate animals, such as crustaceans, spiders, and insects, which are provided with jointed limbs.

**artiad**, *n.* *dr't-ä* [Gr. *artios*, even], in *chem.*, an element of even degree of equivalency, as a dyad or a hexad; in *zool.*, one of the *Artiodactyla*: opposed to *perissad*.

**artichoke**, *n.* *dr'ti-chök* [It. *articiocco*; Ar. *al*, the; *kursak*, artichoke], a well-known garden vegetable

—the *Cynara scolymus*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-ord. *Cynaraceae*, phalx.

**article**, *n.* *dr'ti-kl* [F. *article*—from *L. articulus*, a little joint—from *artus*, a joint], a jointed thing; a part; a clause or item; a particular thing; a contribution in a periodical; in *gram.*, a word put before a noun to point it out and limit its application; *v.* to bind by conditions, to stipulate; **articled**, *pp. -ed*; **articledly**, *ad.* bound by conditions; **articulate**, *v.* *dr'tik-ü-lät* [It. *articulatus*, furnished with joints], to unite by means of joints, to pronounce words distinctly; in *OL.*, to make terms, to treat *ad. dist.*; jointed; **articulatedly**, *ad.* *dr'tik-ü-lät-shün*, the uniting together by means of joints, as in the bones of a skeleton, distinct pronunciation, an arrangement of joints; **articulating**, *imp.*; **articulated**, *pp.* *ad.* possessing joints; **articulate**, *a.* *dr'tik-ü-lät*, of or belonging to the joints; **articulate**, *ad.* *dr'tik-ü-lät*, *n. plu.* *dr'tik-ü-lät-tä*, one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, designating those creatures which are encircled by jointed rings, as worms, lobsters, &c., now frequently known by the name *arthropoda*; **articles of roup**, in *Sect.*, the written or printed conditions binding on purchasers at a public sale by auction; **articles of war**, the military code of laws for the government of soldiers; **Lords of Articles**, in *Sect. Aust.*, the committee of Scottish Parliament who prepared all articles and bills in paper form to be placed before Parliament; **Thirty-nine Articles**, the summary of doctrines containing the authorised teaching of the Church of England.

**artillery**, *n.* *dr'til-er-i* [F. *artillerie*, engines of war—from *nid.* *L. artid'ra*, any kind of warlike weapons or machines; *artid'ra*, a maker of machines—from *artem*, in *nid.* *L.* sense, 'art of war'], weapons of war of any kind; cannon; great guns, &c.; **artilleryman**, one whose duty it is to serve a gun; **artillerist**, *n.* one skilled in the principles of gunnery; an artilleryman.

**artiodactyla**, *n. plu.* *dr'ti-ö-däkt'ilä* [Gr. *artios*, even; *daktulos*, *n.* finger, a toe], a division of the hoofed quadrupeds in which each foot has an even number of toes, as two or four.

**artisan**, *n.*—see under *art*.  
**artist**, *n.* *dr'tist* [F. *artiste*, an art], one who exercises any of the fine arts or crafts, particularly that of a painter, a sculptor, an architect, or a photographer; **artiste**, *n.* *dr'tist* [F. *artiste*, an artist—from *L. l.*], a female painter, musician, singer, or dancer; **artistic**, *a.* *dr'tistik*, also *artistical*, *a.* *dr'tik-al*, of an artist; according to a high degree of art; **artistically**, *ad. -ly*.

**Artocarpus**, *n.* *dr'tö-kär-püs* [Gr. *artos*, bread; *karpus*, fruit], the bread-fruit tree of the S. Sea Islands; the *Artocarpus incisa*, Ord. *Moraceae*.

**Arum**, *n.* *dr'üm* [L. *arum*; Gr. *aron*], the cuckoo-pit or wake-rod, found in many British woods—a plant esteemed for its medicinal qualities; the *Arum maculatum*, Ord. *Araceae*, from whose rhizomes Portland stone is prepared.

**Arundelian Marbles**, *a.* *dr'ün-deli-iän* [from the Earl of Arundel], a name applied to certain ancient marbles presented by the Earl of Arundel to the University of Oxford.

**arundinaceans**, *a.* *dr'ün-dä-näsh-üs* [L. *arundo*, a reed], resembling or having the structure of reeds; **arundineous**, *a.* *dr'ün-dä-näsh-üs*, abounding with reeds.

**aruspie**, *n.* *dr'üs-pi* [L. *arusper* or *haruspex*, a soothsayer—from *hira*, the intestine; *specto*, I behold], in *anc. Rome*, a diviner by the inspection of the entrails of beasts; **aruspicy**, *n.* *dr'üs-pi-si*, the art of foretelling events by the inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

**arval**, *a.* *dr'äl* [L. *arvum*, a field—from *aro*, I plough], pert. to arable land; **Arval brethren**, a college of priests in *anc. Rome* who ministered to the rural goddess *Dia* (prob. *Ceres*).

**Arvan**, *a.* *dr'iän* or *dr'iän* [Sans. *arya*, noble, of a good family; O.Pers. *aryan*], a name applied to the Indo-European race, and to their languages, which include Sanskrit, and the connected dialects of India, together with the Celtic, Latin, Greek, Romance, German, Gothic, Dutch, Danish, English, and Slavonic languages.

**arytenoid**, *a.* *dr'i-tän-öyd* [Gr. *arytaina*, a pithier; *eidos*, resemblance], resembling the mouth of a

pitcher; in *anat.*, applied to two small cartilages at the opening of the larynx to which the vocal chords are attached.

**as**, conj. prep. or ad. *az* [contr. of AS. *collura*, all so], signifying agreement in manner in general; likeness of manner; for example; equally.

**as**, n. *ds* [L.], the anc. Roman pound, consisting of twelve parts or ounces.

**asafoetida**, n. *as-dā-fē-tī-dā* [L. *asa*, n gum—from Pers. *aza*, mastic-gum; *fatidus*, fetid], a gum-resin, having a highly offensive odour, obtained from an Indian tree—much used in medicine; the concrete juice of the plant *Notarher asafoetida*, the *Ferula persica*, &c., Ord. Umbelliferae.

**asarabacca**, n. *as-dā-dā-bak-dā* [L. *asurum*, wild spikenard; *bacca*, a berry], a plant whose leaves have a bitter acrid taste, and very nauseous—used in medicated snuffs; the *Asradum europaeum*, Ord. Aristolochiaceae; *asarine*, n. *as-dā-rīn*, a substance obtained from *asurum*.

**asbestos**, n. *as-bēs-tōs*, also *asbes'tus* [Gr. *osbestos*, unquenchable], a fibrous mineral of the hornblende family, having the fibres elastic and flexible, somewhat resembling flax, and which cannot be consumed by fire; the different varieties receive the names of rock-wood, rock-cork, mountain-leather, fossil paper or flax, &c.; *asbestine*, a *as-bēs'tīn*, of or like asbestos; *asbestiform*, n. *as-bēs'tīn* [L. *forma*, shape], assuming the fibrous character of asbestos; like asbestos.

**ascarides**, n. plu. *as-kār-ī-dēz*, sing. *as'caris* [Gr. *askaris*, a long round worm in the bowels], the small intestinal thread-worms.

**ascend**, v. *as-sēnd* [L. *ascendēre*, to ascend—from *ad*, to; *scando*, I mount up], to mount up; to go up; to rise; *ascending*, imp. adj. in *bot.*, rising erect from the ground and forming a curve; applied to ovules attached a little above the base of the ovary; *ascended*, pp.; *ascendable*, a *as-sēnd-ā-bl*, that may be ascended; *ascendant*, n. superior; surpassing; in *astron.*, above the horizon; n. commanding influence; superiority; *ascendancy*, n. *as-sēnd-ān-sī*, power; controlling influence; *ascensive*, a *as-sēn-sīv* [L. *ascensus*, mounted up], rising or tending to rise; *ascension*, n. *as-sēn-shūn*, the act of going up; *ascend*, n. *as-sēnt*, act of rising; rising of a hill; an eminence; right ascension, in *astron.*, the arc of the equinoctial intercepted between the first point of Aries and the circle of declination passing through the place of the heavenly body; *Ascension-day*, n. the day on which our Lord's ascension is commemorated.—*SYN.* of 'ascend': to mount; arise; rise; climb; scale; tower; soar—of 'ascendancy': influence; sway; prevalence; domination; control; authority; dominion.

**ascertain**, v. *as-sēr-lān* [OF. *ascertainer*—from L. *ad*, to; *certain*, sure], to make certain; to make sure by examination; to establish; *ascertain'g*, imp.; *ascertained*, pp. *ānd*; *ascertainable*, n. *as-sēr-lān-ā-bl*, that may be made sure of by search or examination; *ascertainment*, n. *as-sēr-lān-wnt*, establishment; discovery; *ascertain'er*, n. one who.

**ascetic**, n. *as-sē-tīk* [Gr. *askētikos*, relating to the practice of anything; *askētos*, practised, exercised; *askēō*, I practise as a wrestler, I exercise], one usually rigid or austere; one who retires from the world; adj. retired from the world; austere; also *ascetic'al*, a. *as-tīk*; *asceticism*, n. *as-sē-tī-sīm*, the practice of ascetics.

**ascidia**, n. plu. *as-sī-dā* or *as-kī-dā*, or *ascidi'ans*, n. plu. *as-sī-dān* [Gr. *askidion*, a little bag], shell-less molluscs having the appearance of small leathern pouches or paps, found as a pap-like gelatinous substance on rocks, old shells, &c.; a class of animals having doubtful affinities to the molluscs, frequently shaped like a two-necked bottle; the *Tunicata*; *ascidium*, n. *as-kī-dū-m*, *ascid'ia*, n. plu. in *bot.*, a form of leaf in which the stalk is hollowed out and closed by the blade as by a lid; a pitcher-leaf.

**ascidioida**, n. plu. *as-kī-dī-ōy-dā* [Gr. *askidion*, a little bag; *eidos*, resemblance], a class of molluscan animals which have often the shape of a two-necked bottle; same sense as *ascidia*; synonym of 'Tunicata'.

**asol**, n. plu. *as-tī* or *as-tī-t*; *ascians*, n. plu. *as-tān* or *as-tī-tān* [L. *ascius*, shadowless—from Gr. *askios*, shadowless, dark—from Gr. *a*, without; *skia*, a shadow], applied to the inhabitants of the torrid

zone who are shadowless at noon—also called *amphiscii*.

**asettes**, n. plu. *as-sī-tēz* [Gr. *oskos*, a cavity or bladder], dropsy of the abdomen; *ascitie*, a. *as-sī-tīk*, also *ascit'ial*, a. *as-tīk*, dropsical; *ascit'ially*, ad. *as-tī*.

**ascititious**, a. *as-sī-tī-tī-ūz*—same as *adscititious*, *ascepiad*, n. *as-kē-pī-ād*, in *anc. pros.*, a choriamble verse first used by *Asclepias*, consisting of four feet—viz., a spondee, two choriambs, and an iambus.

**ascomyceetes**, n. *as-tōm-ī-sē-tēz* [Gr. *askos*, a bladder; *mūles*, a mushroom], in *bot.*, the group of Fungi which reproduce by *asci*—see *ascus*.

**ascospores**, n. plu. *as-tō-spōrēz* [Gr. *askos*, a bladder, and *spores*, in *bot.*, the spores or reproductive cells developed in *asci*].

**ascribe**, v. *as-krib'* [L. *ascribere*, to add to a writing—from *ad*, to; *scribo*, I write—*itē*, to add to a writing], to impute to; to assign to as a cause; to attribute; *ascribable*, a. *as-krib-ā-bl*, that may be attributed to; *ascribing*, imp.; *ascribed*, pp. *as-krib-d*; *ascription*, n. *as-krib-shūn*, the act of attributing to.

**ascus**, n. *as-kūs*, *ascl*, plu. *as-kī* [L. *ascus*, a bladder; Gr. *askos*], in *bot.*, a large cell, in which new cells or spores, usually eight in number, are developed—a common mode of reproduction in certain cryptogams.

**asexual**, a. *as-k's-ā-ū* [Gr. *a*, without, and *sexual*], having no distinct sex; applied to modes of reproduction of living creatures, in which the sexes are not concerned.

**Asgard**, n. *as-gård* [Icel. *asgarthr*—from *ass*, god, and *garthr*, yard], in *Norse myth.*, the abode of the gods, whither went the souls of heroes slain in battle.

**ash**, n. *ash* [AS. *æsc*], a well-known tree, having very tough close-grained wood; adj. made of or pert. to the ash; the *Fraxinus excelsior*, or common ash, Ord. *Oleaceae*; *ashen*, n. *ash'en*, made of ash.

**ash-coloured**, n. [see *ashes*], coloured between brown and grey, like ashes; *Ash Wednesday*—see under *ashes*.

**ashamed**, pp. or a. *as-shāmd'* [AS. *a*, on; and Eng. *shame*; AS. *oscamian*; cf. MH.Ger. *erschamen*], confused from a sense of guilt or unworthiness; covered with shame.

**Ashera**, n. *ash'er-ā* [Heb.], the wife of the Semitic god Bel; her symbol, or pillar.

**ashes**, n. plu. *ash'ēz* [AS. *asca*, or *asce*], the dust or matter that remains from a burnt body; the remains of any body reduced to dust; *ash*, sing. a variety of nsh, as in cinder-ash, or tobacco-ash; often used for *ashes*, as in *potash*; *ashy*, n. *ash'y*, pale; like *ashes*; *ash'ery*, n. *ash'er-y*, an ash-pit; *ash'y-pnie*, pale as *ashes*; *Ash Wednesday*, the first day of Lent—so named from the custom in the B. Cath. Ch. of sprinkling ashes on the heads of public penitents on that day.

**ashler** or **ashlar**, n. *ash'lēr* [OF. *aiseler*, an angle, or a plank—from L. *axilla*, the armpit; dim. of *axis*, a board], rough-hewn stones used for facing walls; free or common stone roughly dressed with tools to fit on one another in courses without packing; *ash'lering*, n. in *carpen.*, the fixing of short upright quarterings between the rafters and the floor.

**ashore**, ad. *as-shōr'* [AS. *a*, on, and *shore*], on shore; on the land.

**Ashtoreth**, n. *ashtō-rēth*, Heb. goddess of the anc. Sidonians and Philistines, identified with Venus of the Romans; *Astarte*; *Asht'aroeth* is the plu. form of *Ashtoreth*.

**Asian**, n. *āsh-ān*, also *Asiatic*, a. *āsh-ā-tīk*, of or pert. to Asia; sometimes used to denote a floral literary style; *Asiatic*, n. an inhabitant of Asia; *Asiaticism*, n. *āsh-ā-tī-sīm*, imitation of oriental manners.

**aside**, ad. *as-sīd'* [AS. *a*, on, and *side*], to one side; apart from the rest; at a little distance from the straight line; n. in a *dramm.*, a speech made by one actor and supposed not to be heard by the rest; to set aside, to annul the effect of, as a verdict or judgment of a court of law; to place away for a future occasion or purpose.

**asinine**, a. *as-tī-nīn*—see under *ass*.

**asiphonate**, a. *as-tī-fū-nād* [Gr. *a*, without; *siphōn*, a siphon], not possessing a respiration tube or

siphon; applied to a division of the lamellibranchiate molluscs.

**ask**, *v.* **āsk** [AS. *æscian*, to inquire, to demand; Dut. *eschen*; Icel. *æskja*, to beg; to solicit; to seek from; to question; to inquire; **ask'ing**, *imp.*; **asked**, *pp.*; **ask'er**, *n.* one who.—**SYN.** of **ask**: to request; beg; beseech; supplicate; entreat; implore; solicit; crave; adjure; intercede; seek; petition; require; demand; claim; inquire.

**askance**, *ad.* **ā-skāns** [etym. unknown; cf. *It. scanso*, sidelong; Dut. *schuins*; Icel. *a ská*, sideways; looking towards one corner of the eye; **askant**, *ad.* **ā-skānt**, obliquely; on one side.

**askew**, *ad.* **ā-skēw** [Icel. *á ská*, askow], awry; obliquely; aside.

**askant**, *ad.* **ā-skānt** [AS. *a*, on, and *stant*], not at a right angle; on one side; leaning towards.

**asleep**, *ad.* **ā-slēp** [AS. *a*, on, and *sleep*], in a state of sleep; at rest.

**aslope**, *ad.* **ā-slop** [AS. *a*, on, and *slope*], in a sloping manner.

**Asmonean**, also **Asmonæan**, *n.* **ā-smō-nē-ān**, *pert.* to the **Asmoneans**, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years, till 39 B.C.

**asomatous**, *a.* **ā-sō-mā-tūs** [Gr. *a*, without; *sōma*, *sōmatos*, a body], without a material body.

**asomat**, *a.* **ā-sō-māt** [Gr. *a*, without; *L. sonantem*, sounding], without sound; not resonant.

**asp**, *n.* **āsp**, also **aspic**, *n.* **ā-spik** [from *L. aspis*; Gr. *aspis*, a venomous serpent], a small serpent whose bite is fatal.

**asp**, *n.* **āsp**—see **aspen**.

**asparagus**, *n.* **ā-spār-ā-gūs** [L.—from Gr. *asparagos*], a well-known plant, whose turfos or young shoots are used at table; the cultivated *Asparagus officinalis*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*; **asparaginous**, *a.* **ā-spār-ā-gī-nūs**, eaten like asparagus; **asparagine**, *n.* **ā-spār-ā-jīn**, a crystalline substance obtained from asparagus; **asparagus-stone**, a translucent mineral of a greenish-yellow colour, sometimes passing into a wine colour; **aspartic acid**, an acid obtained from asparagine.

**aspect**, *n.* **ā-spēkt** [L. *aspectus*, looked at attentively—from *ad.* *specto*, I look], that which looks towards; look; appearance; position or situation; view.

**aspen**, *n.* **ā-spēn**, also **asp** [AS. *aspen*], a tree of the poplar kind whose leaves quiver or shake at the slightest breath of air; the *Populus tremula*, Ord. *Salicaceæ*; *adj.* *pert.* to an aspen.

**asperate**, *v.* **ā-spēr-āt** [L. *asperatus*, made rough—from *asper*, rough], to make rough or uneven; **asperating**, *imp.*; **asperated**, *pp.*; **asperation**, *n.* **ā-spēr-ā-shūn**.

**asperges**, *n.* **ā-spēr-jēs** [L. *asperges*, thou shalt sprinkle], the first word of prayer from *Isaiah* II. 'Me, O Lord, with hyssop,' &c., a formula sung in the R. Cath. Ch. by the priests whilst sprinkling holy water over the congregation, or over the sick, the instr. by which this is done, consisting of a broad brush with a handle—see **aspergill**.

**aspergill**, *n.* **ā-spēr-jīl**, or **aspergillum**, *n.* **ā-spēr-jīl-lūs** [L. *aspergo*, I scatter or throw], in the R. Cath. Ch., a short staff surmounted by a brush for sprinkling holy water; **aspergillum**, *n.* **ā-spēr-jīl-lūs** [L. *forma*, shape], in *bot.*, applied to little tufts of hair which assume the form of a brush.

**asperifolius**, *a.* **ā-spēr-ī-fō-lī-ūs** [L. *asper*, rough; *folium*, a leaf], having leaves rough to the touch.

**asperity**, *n.* **ā-spēr-ī-tē** [L. *asperitas*, roughness—from *asper*, rough], roughness of surface; the quality that grates on the ear; sourness; harshness.—**SYN.** of **asperity**: acrimony; animosity; tartness; harshness; moroseness; crabbedness; sourness; sharpness.

**aspermous**, *a.* **ā-spēr-mūs** [Gr. *a*, without; *sperma*, seed], in *bot.*, without seed.

**asperse**, *v.* **ā-spēr-sē** [L. *aspersus*, besprinkled—from *aspergo*, I besprinkle—from *ad.* to, *spargo*, I sprinkle], to sprinkle over; to cover all over with evil reports; to slander; **aspers'ing**, *imp.*; **aspersed**, *pp.*; **ā-spēr-sēd**, *lauded*; **aspers'er**, *n.* **ā-spēr-sēr**, one who; **asperseion**, a sprinkling, as with dust or water; the act of spreading foul and slanderous reports; **asper'sory**, *n.* **ā-spēr-sēr-ī**, defamatory.—**SYN.** of **asperse**: to slander; detract; defame; calumniate; vilify; vilipend.

**asphalt** or **asphaltum**, *n.* **ā-sāl** or **ā-sāl-tūm** [L. *asphaltum*; Gr. *asphaltos*, bitumen—from Gr. *a*,

*nat*; *sphallo*, I cause to slip], a blackish, bituminous substance found in various parts of the world; melted and mixed with gravel, it is used for making floors and pavements; **asphaltic**, *a.* **ā-sāl-tik**, *pert.* to asphalt.

**asphodel**, *n.* **ā-sfō-dēl** [Gr. *asphodelos*, a plant sacred to Proserpine, daffodil], a general name for certain hardy perennial plants, the yellow and white being common garden flowers; the daffily, called also the king's spear; properly *Hemerocallis* is the daffily, and *Asphodelus alba* is the common garden plant, formerly called king's spear—both of Ord. *Liliaceæ*.

**asphyxia**, *n.* **ā-sfī-ā**, also **asphyxia**, *n.* **ā-sfī-ā** [Gr. *asphyxia*, the stopping of the pulse—from *a*, without; *spuria*, the pulse—*lit.*, pulselessness], the temporary or permanent cessation of the motions of the heart as in drowning and suffocation, due to the want of air, or the presence of irrespirable gases; **asphyxiate**, *v.* **ā-sfī-ā-tē**, to suffocate, as in drowning, or by breathing till fumes of certain burning substances; **asphyxia'ting**, *imp.*; **asphyxiated**, *pp.*, *n.* **ā-sfī-ā-tēd**, suffocated as by hanging or drowning, or by an accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood.

**aspic**, *n.* **ā-spik** [F.], savoury jelly extracted from meat, as calves' feet, veal, ham, &c., together with onions, carrots, and savoury herbs, flavoured with wine, liquors, &c.

**aspic**—see **asp** 1.

**aspic**, *n.* **ā-spik** [OP. *aspic*; L. *spica*, an ear of corn], a species of lavender.

**aspidorhynchus**, *n.* **ā-spī-dō-rīn-kūs** [Gr. *asphida*, a shield; *rhynchos*, a beak], a genus of fossil fishes characterised by the tapering or beak-like prolongation of their upper jaws, armed with numerous sharp-pointed conical teeth.

**aspire**, *v.* **ā-spīr** [F. *aspirer*—from *L. aspirare*, to breathe or blow towards—from *ad.* *spiro*, I breathe—*lit.*, to breathe towards], to desire with eagerness; to pant after; to aim at something that can be obtained with difficulty; **aspī'ring**, *imp.*; *adj.* **ambitious**; *n.* the desire of something great; **aspired**, *pp.* **ā-spīr'd**; **aspir'er**, *n.* one who; **aspir'ingly**, *ad.* *it.* **aspirant**, *n.* **ā-spī-rānt**, one who seeks with eagerness; **aspirate**, *v.* **ā-spī-rāt** [L. *aspiratus*, breathed towards], to pronounce with a full breath; *n.* a letter with a mark to show it must be pronounced with a full breath; *adj.* pronounced with a breathing; **aspirat'ing**, *imp.*; **aspirated**, *pp.* **ā-spī-rāt'd**; **aspiration**, *n.* **ā-spī-rāshūn** [F.—L.], the act of pronouncing a letter with a full breath; ardent wish or desire to attain; **aspirator**, *n.* **ā-spī-rā-tōr**, an apparatus employed by chemists for drawing air, or a gas through bottles; **aspiratory**, *a.* **ā-spī-rā-tōr-ī**, *pert.* to breathing.

**asportation**, *n.* **ā-spōr-tāshūn** [L. *asportationem*, a carrying or taking away—from *ab.* from; *porto*, I carry], act of carrying or conveying away.

**asquint**, *ad.* **ā-skūnt** [prob. from AS. *a*, on; Dut. *schuine*, a slope, obliquity], towards one side; obliquely.

**ass**, *n.* **ās** [AS. *assa*], a well-known beast of burden, dull and slow, but patient and hardy; a dull, stupid person; **as'suine**, *a.* **ā-sū-nīn**, pertaining to an ass; like an ass; **Asses' Bridge**, the position V. Book I. of Euclid's *Geonetry*, being the first difficult proposition.

**assafetida**—see **asafetida**.

**assagay** or **assagal**, better spellings of **assegai**—which see.

**assail**, *v.* **ās-sāl** [F. *assailir*, to assail—from *mid.* *L. assultire*, to assault—from *L. nd.* to, *solio*, I leap], to leap or fall upon by violence; to attack with a view to overcome or injure, as in words or writing; **assail'ing**, *imp.*; **assailed**, *pp.* **ās-sāl'd**; **assailable**, *a.* **ā-sāl-ā-bū**, that may be attacked; **assailant**, *n.* **ā-sāl-ānt**, one who assails or attacks; *adj.* assailing; attacking.—**SYN.** of **assail**: to attack; assault; encounter; invade.

**assart**, *n.* **ās-ārt** [F. *essart*; *mid.* *L. assarta*], in *OE.*, parts of forests cleared of wood and made arable; in *law*, the crime of cutting down forest wood. **assassin**, *n.* **ās-sās-sīn** [Ar. *hashashīn*, drug-eaters—viz., of bludge or extract of hemp—from *hashish*, the intoxicating preparation of the hemp; F. *assassin*], one of an Eastern sect of professional murderers in the time of the Crusades, stimulated thereto by the use of extract of hemp; one who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or by secret attack; **assassinate**, *v.*

*cōte, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd: chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.*

*as-sas-sin-āt*, to kill, or to attempt to kill, by surprise; to murder by a secret attack: *as-sas-sin-āt-ing*, imp.: *as-sas-sin-āt-ed*, pp. *nā-t'ed*: *as-sas-sin-āt-ion*, n. *as-sas-sin-āt-shun*, the act of murdering by secret violence or by surprise: *as-sas-sin-āt-or*, n. *-sī-nā-t'ēr*, a murderer by surprise.—*SVN.* of 'assassinate': to kill; murder; slay; slaughter.

*assault*, n. *as-sault* [OF. *assault*, an assault—from *L. assultus*, leaped upon—from *L. ad*, *saltus*, a leaping—see *assail*], an assailing or setting upon; a violent or hostile attack; in *mil.*, the act of attempting to capture a town, &c., by main force: *v.* to fall upon with violence; to attack in words or writing: *assaulting*, imp.: *assaulted*, pp. *as-sault-ed*: *assault'er*, n. one who: *assaultable*, a. *as-sault-ā-bl*, that may be assailed or assaulted.—*SVN.* of 'assault': to attack; assail; encounter; invade; storm; charge—of 'assault': *v.* invasion; attack; invasion; onset; descent; storming; charge; onslaught.

*assault and battery* [see *Battery* 2]. In *law*, the crime of violently attacking and beating a man; in *Scot. law*, a more aggravated kind of assault.

*assay*, v. *as-say* [OF. *essai*, a trial—from *mid. L. exagium*, *Gr. exagion*, a weighing, a trial] to prove by examination; to try or prove, as metals; to attempt; to endeavour: n. examination; trial, as of the purity of silver or gold; tested value: *assaying*, imp.: *assayed*, pp. *as-say-ed*: *assay'er*, n. one who.

*assagai*, n. *as-sag-ai*, and *assagal*, n. *as-sag-ai* [F. *azagaye*; Port. *azagala*; Ar. *az-zaghayak*—from *al*, the, and *zaghayak*, a spear], a dart or javelin used by the Kaffirs, &c.: *v.* to pierce or kill with an assagai: *assagaying*, imp.: *assagayed*, pp. *as-sag-ai-ed*.

*assemble*, v. *as-semb-ēl* [F. *assembler*, to gather, to assemble—from *mid. L. assemblare*, to bring together into one place—from *L. ad*, *simul*, together], to gather a number of persons or things together; to meet together: *assembling*, imp.: *assembled*, pp. *as-semb-ēl-ed*: *assembler*, n. *-lē-r*, one who: *assemblage*, n. *as-semb-ēl-ij*, a mass of persons; a collection of particulars: *assembly*, n. *as-semb-ēl*, a number of persons met in the same place for a common object; a congregation; a convocation: *General Assembly*, the highest ecclesiastical court in the Established and Free Churches of Scotland.—*SVN.* of 'assemble': to muster; collect; convene; convoke—of 'assembly': *assemblage*; group; collection; company; meeting; congregation; parliament; diet; congress; convention; synod; convocation; council.

*assent*, v. *as-sent* [OF. *assentir*, to assent, to consent—from *L. assentio*, I assent—from *ad*, to; *sentio*, I think], to think in accordance with some one; to admit as true; to yield; to agree: n. net of admitting or agreeing to; consent: *assenting*, imp.: *assented*, pp.: *assentingly*, ad. *-ly*.—*SVN.* of 'assent': *v.* to accord; yield; acquiesce; consent; accord; agree; concur; coincide; comply; conform; submit; condescend; approve.

*assert*, v. *as-sert* [OF. *asserteur*, to assert; *L. assertus*, bound or fastened to oneself—*lit.*, to join or fasten to], to affirm positively; to maintain: *asserting*, imp.: *asserted*, pp.: *assertion*, n. *as-sert-shun* [F.—*L.*] the net of asserting; an affirmation: *assertive*, a. *as-sert-iv*, that affirms positively: *assertively*, ad. *-ly*: *assertor*, n. one who.—*SVN.* of 'assert': to affirm; assertive; aver; protest; maintain; pronounce; declare; vindicate.

*assess*, v. *as-ses* [OF. *assesser*, to assess—from *L. assessio*, freq. of *assideo*, I sit as a judge; *ad*, near; *sedeo*, I sit], to set or fix a rate to be paid; to value; to rate: *assessing*, imp.: *assessed*, pp. *as-ses-ed*: *assess-able*, a. *-ā-bl*, that may or ought to be assessed: *assessably*, ad. *-ly*: *assessment*, n. the amount of a tax laid on a property: *assessor*, n. *-sēr* [F. *assesseur*, an assessor—from *L. assessorem*], one who sits by a judge or an arbitrator as a legal adviser; in *OE.*, one next in dignity; one authorised to fix the value of taxes: *assessorial*, a. *as-ses-sō-ri-āl*, also *assessionary*, a. *as-sesh-ōn-ē-ri-āl*, pertaining to an assessor.

*assets*, n. plu. *as-sēs*, also *asset*, n. sing. *as-sēt* [OF. *asce*, enough—from *L. ad*, for; *satis*, enough], funds or property available for payment of debts, &c.; the property of all kinds which constitutes the capital of a trader or company.

*asseverate*, v. *as-sē-er-āt* [L. *asseveratus*, stated earnestly—from *ad*, *severus*, earnest, serious], to assert with much earnestness; to declare positively; to affirm solemnly: *as-se-ver-āt-ing*, imp.: *as-se-ver-āt-ed*,

pp.: *as-se-ver-āt-ion*, n. *as-sē-er-āt-shun*, a positive declaration; a solemn affirmation or assertion.—*SVN.* of 'as-severate': to affirm; protest; declare; aver; assert.

*assident*, n. *as-si-t-dēnt* [L. *assidentem*, sitting by or near—from *ad*, to; *sedo*, I sit], associating with or sitting by others—applied to symptoms or signs of a disease.

*assiduous*, n. *as-si-dū-ūs* [L. *assiduus*, sitting closely—from *ad*, *sedeo*, I sit—*lit.*, sitting close or near], very attentive; careful; diligent: *assiduously*, ad. *-ly*: *assiduousness*, n. the quality of being assiduous; close diligence: *assiduity*, n. *as-si-dū-ē-tē*, close application; great diligence.—*SVN.* of 'assiduous': diligent; active; industrious; laborious; sedulous; attentive; unwearied; indefatigable; persevering; unintermitted.

*assiento* or *asiento*, n. *as-si-ēn-to* [Sp. *asiento*, a treaty, a contract], a contract or convention, especially a contract between England and Spain (1713) as to furnishing the Spanish-American colonies with negro slaves.

*assign*, v. *as-sin* [F. *assigner*, to assign—from *L. assignare*, to mark out something, to seal—from *L. ad*, to; *signum*, a mark], to mark out something for bestowal; to point out; to allot to; to transfer: n. a person to whom property is transferred: *assigning*, imp.: *assigned*, pp. *as-sin-ed*: *assign-able*, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be assigned: *assigner*, n. *as-sin-ēr*, one who: *assignee*, n. *as-si-nē-ē*, in *law*, one who assigns: *assignable*, a. *as-si-nā-bl*, that may be transferred; that can be allotted or specified: *assignment*, n. *as-si-nā-shun*, [F.—*L.*] a making over to; an appointment to act, as of lovers; a designation or marking out: *assignee*, n. *as-si-nē-ē*, a person appointed to do something; one to whom an assignment is made: *assignment*, n. *as-si-nā-shun*, the thing assigned; the transference of some right or interest.

*assignats*, n. plu. *as-sin-yā-t* [F.—see *assign*], paper money issued by the French Government during the first revolution (1789-1796).

*assimilate*, v. *as-sim-il-āt* [L. *assimilatus*, assimilated—from *L. ad*, to; *similis*, like], to make like; to bring to a likeness; to change into its own substance: *assimilating*, imp.: *assimilated*, pp.: *assimilable*, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be assimilated: *assimilative*, a. *as-sim-il-āt-iv*, also *assimilator'y*, a. *-i-ri-āl*, that can make into a like or similar substance: *assimilation*, n. *as-sim-il-ā-shun* [F.—*L.*], the process by which plants and animals convert food into the various tissues of their own proper substance.

*assist*, v. *as-sist* [F. *assister*, to assist—from *L. as-sistere*, to stand by one—from *ad*, to; *sisto*, I take my stand], to stand by one as counsel before a tribunal; to help; to relieve; to aid; to succour: *assisting*, imp.: *assisted*, pp.: *assistance*, n. *as-sist-ēn-s* [F.], help; succour; aid: *assistant*, a. helping; lending aid: n. one who helps or lends aid.—*SVN.* of 'assist': to help; aid; succour; relieve; second; back; support; favour; benefit; sustain; befriending; further.

*assize*, n. *as-siz*, plu. *assizes*, *as-siz-ēz* [OF. *assise*, a set rate, a tax, an assembly of judges; *L. assessio*, a sitting—from *ad*, to; *sedeo*, I sit], a session or sitting of a court of justice; the set day on which a court is to be held; in *plu.*, a court of justice in England held two or three times a year in a county or circuit; *sing.*, in *OE.*, a statute regulating the measure and price of commodities: *assize*, v. to fix measures or rates; to settle: *assizing*, imp.: *assized*, pp. *as-siz-ed*: *assizer*, n. *-zēr*, one who: *assize of bread*, in *OE.*, the settled rate for the sale of bread.

*associate*, v. *as-sō-shi-āt* [L. *associatus*, associated, united—from *L. ad*, to; *socio*, I join; *socius*, a companion], to make one person a companion to another; to join in company as a friend or companion: n. a companion; a partner: *associating*, imp.: *associated*, pp.: *association*, n. *as-sō-shi-āt-shun* [F.—*L.*], the union of persons in a company, usually for mutual benefit; a society; connection, applied to ideas: *associative*, a. *-iv*, having the quality of association: *associator*, n. one who: *associable*, a. *-ā-bl*, companionable: *associableness*, n. also *associability*, n. *-bi-lē-tē*, the quality of being companionable: *associateness*, n. the state or office of an associate: *associational*, a. *-sh-i-āt-shun-āl*, pert. to: *associationism*, n. *as-sō-shi-āt-shūn-izm*, the theory which accounts for mental and moral phenomena by the association of ideas: co-operative socialism; Fourierism: *associationalist*, n. *-shūn-ist*, one who;



**association of ideas**, the process by which one idea when excited presents to the mind other contiguous or similar ideas.—**SYN.** of 'associate n.': companion; comrade; colleague; mate; partner; fellow; friend; ally; confidant—of 'association': partnership; alliance; combination; society; company.

**assolzie**, *v. absolzie* [OF. *absoluer* or *assolier*—from *L. ab*, from; *solvere*, I loose] in *Scots law*, to free one accused from a charge; to find a criminal not guilty; to set at liberty: **assolzieling**, *imp.* *assolzielt*: **assolzing**, *imp.* *assolzt*: **assolze**, *v.* *assolze*, in OE., to free from guilt; to release; to absolve: **assolling**, *imp.* *assollt*: **assollment**, *n.* *assollment*, acquittal; release.

**assonant**, *n.* *assonant* [F. *assonant*—from *L. assonatus* or *assonantem*, assonant, resounding—from *L. ad*, to; *sono*, I sound; *sonus*, a sound] resembling in sound: **assonance**, *n.* *assonance* [F.] resemblance of sounds; in *poes.*, a rhyme formed by the correspondence of sound between the vowels, but not of the consonants, of two words.

**assort**, *v.* *assort* [P. *assortir*, to match, to agree—from *L. ad*, *sortiri*, to cast or draw lots—from *sortem*, a lot] to arrange or put in lots; to arrange into sorts or classes; to agree or suit: **assorting**, *imp.* *assortet*: **assorted**, *pp.* *assorted*: **assorter**, *n.* one who: **assortment**, *n.* the act of separating into lots or arranging into classes; a number of things of the same kind.

**assuage**, *v.* *assuage* [OF. *assouger* or *osager*, to relieve, to assuage—from *L. ad*, to; *suares*, sweet, to soften; to mitigate; to allay; to abate or subside: **assuaging**, *imp.* *assuaget*: **assuaged**, *pp.* *assuaged*: **assuager**, *n.* one who: **assuasive**, *a.* *assuasive*, softening; alleviating; soothing; mitigating.—**SYN.** of 'assuage': to allay; alleviate; relieve; pacify; mitigate; soothe; calm; tranquillize; appease.

**assubjugate**, *v.* *assubjugate* [L. *ad*, and *subjugare*], in OE., to subjugate; to bring into subjection.

**assuetude**, *n.* *assuetude* [L. *assuetudo*, custom—from *ad*, *sueto*, I become used; custom; habit].

**assume**, *v.* *assume* [F. *assumer*, to assume—from *L. assumere*, to take to myself—from *ad*, to; *sumo*, I take] to take a person or thing to oneself; to take upon oneself; to appropriate; to pretend to possess; to take for granted without proof: **assuming**, *imp.* *assumit*: **assumed**, *pp.* *assumed*: **assumingly**, *ad.* *assumingly*: **assumer**, *n.* one who: **assumption**, *n.* *assumption* [OF.—from *L. assumptus*, taken, to oneself], the act of taking to oneself; the act of assuming; supposition; the taking up into heaven, applied to the Virgin Mary: **assumptive**, *a.* *assumptive*, that may be assumed: **assumptively**, *ad.* *assumptively*: **assumptit**, *n.* *assumptit* [L. he has taken to himself], in *law*, a voluntary promise to perform for, or to pay to another; an action to recover damages for non-performance of promise.—**SYN.** of 'assume': to arrogate; usurp; appropriate; affect; pretend; apprehend; imagine; suppose; presume.

**assure**, *v.* *assure* [F. *assurer*; OF. *asseurer*, to secure, to prop up—from *mid* *L. assicrere*, to give security by a pledge—from *L. ad*, to; *securus*, sure, certain] to make sure by a token of good faith; to make certain; to give confidence by a promise; to insure: **assuring**, *imp.* *assuret*: **assured**, *pp.* *assured*: **assuredly**, *ad.* *assuredly*: **assuredness**, *n.* *assuredness*, the state of being assured: **assurer**, *n.* *assurage*, *n.* *assurage*, a declaration to dispel doubt; the utmost certainty; impudence; conviction: a contract to make good a loss by death or by fire, now restricted to life contingencies.—**SYN.** of 'assure': to assert; vouch; avouch; declare; aver; protest—of 'assurage': impudence; boldness; audacity; hardness; effrontery; shamelessness; confidence; hope; expectation; trust.

**assurgent**, *n.* *assurgent* [L. *assurgens*, rising up—from *ad*, to; *surgere*, I rise], in *bot.*, rising upwards in a curve.

**asswage**, *v.* *asswage*, old spelling of assuage, which gave

**Assyrian**, *a.* *Assyrian*, or pert. to *Assyria*: *n.* an inhabitant of *Assyria*; *n.* *Assyriology*, *n.* *Assyriology* [L. *Assyria*, and *Gr. logos*, a word], the study of the history, language, and antiquities of *Assyria*: **Assyriologist**, *n.* *Assyriologist*, one accomplished in.

**astacite**, *n.* *astacite* [Gr. *astakos*, the crayfish or

lobster], a term applied to the fossil remains of crustaceans, like the crayfish or lobster.

**astatic**, *n.* *astatic* [Gr. *a*, without; *statis*, that stands or remains], being without polarity, as a magnetic needle; not being under the influence of a directive agent.

**astel**, *n.* *astel* [OF. *ostelle*; L. *asula*, a thin board], a ceiling of boards in a mine.

**aster**, *n.* *aster* [Gr. *aster*, a star], an extensive genus of plants whose flowers have a star-like arrangement, Ord. Compositae.

**asteria**, *n.* *asteria*, also **asterite**, *n.* *asterite* [Gr. *aster*, a star], a variety of corundum or star sapphire, which, when cut in a certain way, shows a bright opalescent star of six rays: **asteriated**, *a.* *asteriated*, radiated; star-like.

**asterisk**, *n.* *asterisk* [Gr. *asteriskos*, a little star—from *aster*, a star], a small star [\*] used to refer to a note, or to an omission; two or more stars to mark the omission of words; a constellation or star cluster: **asterism**, *n.* *asterism*, a cluster of stars; a constellation.

**astern**, *ad.* *astern* [AS. *a*, on or at, *nud stern*, behind], at the stern; in or at the hinder part of a ship; behind: to go **astern**, to move backward as a vessel, as from the action of currents or the wind: to back **astern**, to move backwards.

**asteroid**, *n.* *asteroid* [Gr. *aster*, a star; *eidōs*, likeness], one of the minor planets: **asteroidal**, *a.* *asteroidal*, pert. to the small planets.

**asteroides**, *n. plu.* *asteroides* [Gr. *aster*, a star; *eidōs*, resemblance], the order of animals of which the common five-rayed starfish is taken as the type; an order of *Echinodermata* having one opening to the alimentary canal, and a rayed or star-like structure: **asteroid**, *n.* *asteroid*, one of the asteroids: **adj. *asteroid*, to rayed; star-like.**

**asterolepis**, *n.* *asterolepis* [Gr. *aster*, a star; *lepis*, a scale], a gigantic ganoid fossil fish of the old red sandstone.

**astrophyllites**, *n. plu.* *astrophyllites* [Gr. *aster*, a star; *phyllon*, a leaf], fossil plants found abundantly in the coal-measures, having star-like whorls of linear leaves.

**asthenic**, *a.* *asthenic* [Gr. *a*, without; *athene*, strength], weak; debilitated; **asthenia**, *n.* *asthenia*, in *med.*, want or loss of strength; debility: **asthenology**, *n.* *asthenology* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a discourse on diseases connected with debility.

**asthma**, *n.* *asthma* [Gr. *asthma*—from *ad*, I blow, I breathe], a disease of the organs of breathing attended with rough and difficulty of breathing: **asthmatic**, *a.* *asthmatic*, also **asthmatical**, *a.* *asthmatical*, troubled with difficulty of breathing.

**astigmatism**, *n.* *astigmatism* [Gr. *a*, without; *stigma*, a spot], a structural defect of the eye, in which external rays of light do not converge to one point on the retina; in *optics*, a similar defect in a lens.

**astir**, *ad.* *astir* [AS. *a*, on, and *stiri*, on the move; active].

**astomatous**, *a.* *astomatous* [Gr. *a*, without; *stoma*, a mouth], mouthless, without a true mouth or aperture; also spelt **astomus**, *a.* *astomus*.

**astone**, *v.* *astone*, or **astound**, *v.* *astound* [see *astonish*], in OE., to confound with fear and amazement; to terrify; to astonish: **astoned**, *pp.* *astoned*, for *astounded*, a word occasionally occurring in Scripture.

**astonalsh**, *v.* *astonalsh* [modified by F.: AS. *a*, intensive, *stulan*, to make stupid with noise; OF. *estonner*, to amaze—from *L. offendere*, to thump at, to stress—from *L. ad*, to; *tono*, I thunder] to strike dumb as with fear or wonder; to confound with sudden fear and wonder; to amaze; to confound with surprise: **astonalshing**, *imp.* *astonalshet*: **astonalshed**, *pp.* *astonalshed*: **astonalshingly**, *ad.* *astonalshingly*, in confusion of mind from fear or wonder; amazement; the cause of amazement.—**SYN.** of 'astonalsh': to surprise; amaze; astound; overwhelm.

**astound**, *v.* *astound* [see *astonish*] to strike dumb with amazement: **astounding**, *imp.* *astoundet*: **astounded**, *pp.* *astounded*.

**astraddle**, *ad.* *astraddle* [AS. *a*, on, and *straddle*], with the legs on opposite sides of a thing.

**Astræa**, *n.* *Astræa* [Gr. *aster*, a star], the goddess of justice; one of the minor planets: **Astræids**, *n. plu.* *Astræids*, the family of star-corals, so called from the great development of their radiating septa.

*cōto, bōy, fōet; yāre, būd; chnir, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.*

**astragal**, *n.* *ā-strā-gūt* [L. *astragalus*; Gr. *astragalos*, the upper joint of the neck, the ankle-joint], a small circular or semicircular bead; the ring-like moulding round the top and bottom of the column of a pillar; the beaded zinc bar used by zincworkers in making diamond and ornamental window-frames: **astragalus**, *n.* *ā-strā-gūl-us*, in *anat.*, a bone of the foot which forms part of the ankle-joint.

**astral**, *a.* *ā-strāl* [Gr. *aster*, a star], belonging to the stars; **starry**: **astral body**, a spiritual phantasm: **astralism**, *n.* *ā-strāl-izm*, the pretended science of the theosophists, which relates to astral bodies, &c.; certain practices of the Yogi.

**astray**, *ad.* *ā-strū* [AS. *n*, on, and *stray*], out of the right way or proper place.

**astriect**, *v.* *ā-strīkt* [L. *astriectus*, drawn tight—from *ad*, to; *stringo*, I bind], to bind firmly; to contract: **astriecton**, *n.* *ā-strīk-shūn*, the act of binding close or contracting; the contraction of parts by the application of medicaments: **astriective**, *a.* *ā-strīk-tīv*, binding; also **astriectomy**, *a.* *ā-strīk-tēr-i*.

**astride**, *ad.* *ā-strīd* [AS. *n*, on, and *stride*], with the legs apart.

**astringo**, *v.* *ā-strīng* [L. *stringere*, to bind or tie tight together—from *ad*, to; *stringo*, I bind fast], to bind tightly together; to contract by pressing together: **astringing**, *hap.*: **astringed**, *pp.*: **astringit**: **astringent**, *n.* *ā-strīng-jēt* [L. *astringens*, *astringentem*, binding or tying fast], that which contracts or draws together muscular fibre; the opposite of laxative; the principle in bark that tannides for leather: **adj.**, binding: **astringency**, *n.* *ā-strīng-ē-ty*, the power of contracting parts, as the soft solids of the body: **astringly**, *ad.* *ā-strīng-lī*.

**astrography**, *n.* *ā-strō-gŕā-fī* [Gr. *astron* or *astron*, a star; *graphē*, a writing], a description of the stars.

**astrolabe**, *n.* *ā-strō-lāb* [Gr. *astron*, a star; *labrion*, to take; *lambano*, I take], an instr. formerly used to take altitudes of the sun and stars, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant.

**astrology**, *n.* *ā-strō-lō-jī* [Gr. *astron*, a star; *logos*, worship], the worship of celestial bodies; star-worship.

**astrology**, *n.* *ā-strō-lō-jī* [Gr. *astron*, a star; *logos*, discourse], a science that pretends to foretell events by observing the stars: **astrologer**, *n.* *ā-strō-lō-jī-er*, a person who pretends to foretell events by the stars: **astrological**, *a.* *ā-strō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to; as **astrologically**, *ad.* *ā-strō-lō-jī-kāl*: **astrologise**, *v.* *ā-strō-lō-jī-z*, to practise astrology: **astrologising**, *imp.*: **astrologised**, *pp.* *ā-strō-lō-jī-z*.

**Astrometer**, *n.* *ā-strō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *astron*, a star; *metron*, a measure], an instr. devised for comparing the brightness of stars.

**Astronomy**, *n.* *ā-strō-nō-mī* [Gr. *astron*, a star; *nomos*, a law], the science that treats of everything connected with the heavenly bodies: **astronomer**, *n.* *ā-strō-nō-mēr*, one given to the study of the heavenly bodies: **astronomic**, *a.* *ā-strō-nō-mīk*, also **astronomical**, *a.* *ā-strō-nō-mī-kāl*, pert. to; as **astronomically**, *ad.* *ā-strō-nō-mī-kāl*: **astronomise**, *v.* *ā-strō-nō-mī-z*, to assume the habits and study of an astronomer; **astronomising**, *hap.*: **astronomised**, *pp.* *ā-strō-nō-mī-z*.

**Astute**, *a.* *ā-stūt* [L. *astutus*, crafty—from L. *astus*, craft, cunning], sagacious; sharp; discerning; crafty: **astuteness**, *n.* shrewdness; cunning: **astutely**, *ad.* *ā-stūt-lī*.—**SYN.**: of **astute**: **cunning**; **wily**; **crafty**; **penetrating**; **sly**; **subtle**; **sagacious**; **shrewd**; **keen**.

**a-sudden**, *ad.* *ā-sūd-dn* [AS. *a*, on, and *sudden*], of a sudden; suddenly; unexpectedly.

**asunder**, *ad.* *ā-sūn-dēr* [AS. *a*, on, and *sunder*], apart; separately; *la* a divided state.

**aswail**, *n.* *ā-swāl* [E. Ind.], the sloth-bear of India. **asylum**, *n.* *ā-sī-lūm*, *asylums*, *n.* *pl.* [L. *asylum*], from Gr. *asylon*—from Gr. *a*, not; *silao*, I rob or plunder], a place out of which he that has fled to it may not be taken or robbed; a place of refuge; a sanctuary; a hospital for the insane.—**SYN.**: *n.* **refuge**; **sanctuary**; **shelter**; **retreat**.

**asymmetry**, *n.* *ā-sī-mē-trī* [Gr. *a*, without; *symmetria*, symmetry], want of symmetry or proportion; formerly, incommensurability: **asymmetrical**, *a.* *ā-sī-mē-trī-kāl*, not agreeing; inharmonious.

**asymtote**, *n.* *ā-sī-m-tōt* [Gr. *asymptotes*, not falling together—from *a*, not; *syn*, together; *ptos*, apt to fall], a line which, though approaching nearer and nearer to a curve, can never reach it: **adj.**, approaching but never meeting.

**asynartete**, *a.* *ā-sīn-ār-tēt* [Gr. *asynartētos*, not connected—from *a*, not; *syn*, together; *artao*, I join], disconnected; in *nuc. pros.*, applied to a verse with two different rhythms, as when partly dactylic, partly iambic.

**asyndeton**, *n.* *ā-sīn-dē-tōn* [Gr. *a*, not; *syndetos*, bound together], a figure in *rhet.*, which keeps the parts of speech together without the use of conjunctions—as, 'heal the sick, cleanse the leper, raise the dead, cast out devils'—where the connecting word 'and' is omitted.

**at**, *prep.* *at* [AS. *æt*, to; cf. *Eccl. at*; Dan. *nd*; L. *ad*; Sans. *adhi*, upon], near to; beside; in or near; with; towards: **at last**, denoting the end has been reached after interruptions, disappointments, &c.; **at length**, denoting the goal or end has been reached after a long period or interval of time—this phrase and preceding often used synonymously.

**atabal**, *n.* *ā-tā-bal* [Ar. *nl*, the; *tabl*, drum], a Moorish kettle-drum.

**atacamite**, *n.* *ā-tāk-am-it*, a native ore of copper, called also copper-sand, found in the desert of Atacama between Chili and Peru.

**atagban**—see *yataghan*.

**atavism**, *n.* *ā-tā-vī-zm* [L. *atavus*, an ancestor—from *natus*, a grandfather], the reappearance of any peculiarity or disease of a family in a generation, after a period of latency; in *zool.*, the tendency of species or varieties to revert to an original type.

**ataxic**, *n.* *ā-tāk-sīk*, also **atactic**, *a.* *ā-tāk-tīk* [Gr. *a*, without; *taxis*, order—from *tasso*, I put in order], wanting order; irregular: **ataxia**, *n.* *ā-tāk-sī-d*, irregularity; want of co-ordination in the movements of a limb or organ.

**Ate**, *n.* *ā-tē*, in Gr. *myth.*, the goddess of vengeance and mischief, who, driven out of heaven, took refuge among men on earth.

**ate**, *v.* *et* or *at*, *pt.* of eat, which see.

**atelier**, *n.* *ā-tē-lī-ya* [F.], the workshop of a painter or sculptor—called also a 'studio.'

**ater**, *ā-tēr* [L. *ater*, black], pure black; as a prefix, spell *atro*.

**Athanasian**, *a.* *ā-thā-nā-sī-an*, pert. to Athanasius, a bishop of Alexandria in the fourth century, or to the creed called by his name.

**Atharvaveda**, *n.* *ā-thā-rā-vē-dā* [Sansk.], the last of the four books of the Vedas, next in importance to the Rigveda, but characterised by superstitious ideas.

**Atheism**, *n.* *ā-thē-ī-zm* [Gr. *atheos*, denying the gods—from *a*, without; *theos*, a god], the disbelief in the existence of God: **atheist**, *n.* *ā-thē-īst*, one who does not believe in the existence of God; an infidel; an unbeliever: **atheistic**, *a.* *ā-thē-īstīk*, pert. to; also **atheistical**, *a.* *ā-thē-ī-kāl*: **atheistically**, *ad.* *ā-thē-ī-kāl*: **atheisticalness**, *n.* the quality of being atheistical: **atheous**, *a.* *ā-thē-īs*, in *OE.*, atheistic; godless; now, not dealing with the existence of God.

**atheling**, *n.* *ā-thē-līng* [AS. *athel*, noble; *ing*, son of], in *OE.*, one of noble or royal descent; the royal heir-apparent.

**Athenaeum** or **Athenaeum**, *n.* *ā-thē-nē-ū-m* [Gr. *Athenaion*, the temple of Athena at Athens; *Athēnē*, the goddess Minerva], a public reading or lecture room.

**Athenian**, *a.* *ā-thē-nī-an*, of Athens: *n.* a native of Athens: **atheroma**, *n.* *ā-thē-rō-mā* [Gr. *atheroma*, a tumour filled with matter], a form of fatty degeneration; a curdy tumour: **atheromatous**, *a.* *ā-thē-rō-mā-tūs*, containing matter of the nature of atheroma.

**athirst**, *a.* *ā-thērst* [AS. *a*, on, and *thirst*], thirsty; wanting drink.

**athlete**, *n.* *ā-thēt* [Gr. *athlētēs*, a wrestler—from *athlos*, a contest], a wrestler; one who contends in public games in trials of strength: **athletic**, *a.* *ā-thē-tīk*, pert. to trials of strength; strong; robust; vigorous: **athletically**, *ad.* *ā-thē-tī-kāl*: **athletism**, *n.* *ā-thē-tī-zm*, muscular strength.

**athwart**, *prep.* *ā-thē-wārt* [AS. *a*, on, and *thwart*; *on thirt*, an accommodation of *Eccl. un-thvert*, across], across; from side to side: **ad.** among *seamen*, across the line of the ship's course; in a manner to cross or perplex; from side to side of a ship, in contradistinction to 'fore and aft.'

**atilt**, *ad.* *ā-tīlt* [AS. *a*, on, and *till*], in the position of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raket behind that the liquor may run out.

**a-tiptoe**, *ad.* *ā-tīptō* [AS. *u*, on, and *tiptoe*], on tiptoe.

**Atlantic**, *a.* *ā-tlān-tīk*, of or pert. to the ocean so named.

**Atlantis**, *n.* *at-lan-tis* [L., Gr.], a mythical island of the ancient classical writers, supposed to exist in far western seas.

**Atlantosauros**, *n.* *at-lan-tō saū-rās* [Gr. *Atlas*, *sauros*, a lizard], a genus of fossil reptiles of gigantic size, the largest land animals as yet known.

**atlas**, *n.* *at-lās*, *at-lāz*, *n. plu.* *at-lāz* [Gr. *Atlas*, a giant who, the anc. Greeks supposed, bore up the earth upon his shoulders], *n.* collection of maps bound together; the first vertebra or top joint of the neck, or that which supports the head: **Atlantes**, *n. plu.* *at-lan-tēs*, *in orch.*, the whole or half figures of men employed instead of columns or pillars: **Atlantean**, *a.* *at-lān tē-an*, also **Atlantian**, *a.* *at-lan-ti-an*, *perit.* to Atlas, or to the Isle of Atlantis; strong; gigantic.

**atman**, *n.* *at-mān* [Sansk.], *in Hind. phil.*, the soul; the divine principle in the universe.

**atmology**, *n.* *at-mō-lō-jī* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *logos*, discourse], the science of vapour: **atmologic**, *al.* *at-lō-jī-kal*, *perit.* to the science of vapour: **atmologist**, *n.* *at-jist*, one who.

**atmolyis**, *n.* *at-mō-lī-sis* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *lusis*, *n.* loosing], *in chem.*, a method of partially separating a compound gas into its ingredients by diffusing it through some porous substance: **atmolyse**, *v.* *at-mō-līz*; **atmolyzing**, *imp.*: **atmolyzed**, *pp.* *at-mō-līz*: **atmolyser**, *n.* *at-jēr*, *an instr.* for.

**atmometer**, *n.* *at-mō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *metron*, a measure], *an instr.* for measuring the amount of evaporation from any moist surface in a given time.

**atmosphere**, *n.* *at-mō-sfēr* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *sphaîra*, a sphere], the whole mass of air, clouds, and vapour surrounding the earth: **atmospheric**, *a.* *at-mō-sfēr-ik*, also **atmospherical**, *a.* *at-kal*, *perit.* to the air; produced or operated on by the atmosphere: **atmospherically**, *ad.* *at-*: **atmospheric pressure**, the weight of the atmosphere on a surface, being about 15 lb. to the square inch at the level of the sea.

**atoll**, *n.* *at-ōl* [Malay, *atollon*, *atoll*], a coral island, consisting of a ring or circular belt, with a lagoon or lake in the centre.

**atom**, *n.* *at-ōm* [L. *atomus*; Gr. *atomos*, indivisible], —from Gr. *a*, not; *temno*, I cut], a particle of matter that cannot be made smaller; anything extremely small; the smallest quantity of an element which can enter into combination—as distinguished from a molecule, consisting of two or more atoms: **atomed**, *a.* *at-ōm-d*, small as atoms: **atomie**, *a.* *at-ōm-ik*, also **atomical**, *a.* *at-kal*, relating to atoms; consisting of atoms: **atomically**, *ad.* *at-*: **atomist**, *n.* *at-ōm-ist*, one who holds to the doctrine of atoms: **atomize**, *v.* *at-ōm-īz*; to reduce to atoms: **atomizing**, *imp.*: **atomized**, *pp.* *at-ōm-īz*: **atomless**, *a.* *at-ōm-iss*, *n.* *at-ōm-iss*, the doctrine of atoms: **atomicity**, *n.* *at-ōm-ī-tē-tē*, the power with which the atoms of one body can combine with the atoms of another: **atomicities**, *plu.* *at-īz*: **atomie** the theory, *in chem.*, the supposed resolution of bodies into ultimate particles or atoms, and the relative proportions in which they combine to form compound substances: **atomy**, *n.* *at-ōm-ī*, *an atom*; an abbreviation for 'anatomy'.

**atons**, *v.* *at-ōn* [from *at* one, denoting to be, or to cause to be, at one], to turn again from the wrong to the right; to agree; to make amends; to give satisfaction for an offence or a crime; to expiate by sacrifice; to reconcile; to appease: **atoning**, *imp.*: **atoned**, *pp.* *at-ōnd*: **atone-ment**, *n.* *at-ōn-mēnt*, reconciliation after enmity; satisfaction; expiation; an expiatory sacrifice: **at-ōner**, *n.* one who.

**atonic**, *a.* *at-ōn-ik* [Gr. *a*, not; *tonos*, tone], wanting tone; debilitated: **atony**, *n.* *at-ō-nī*, loss of vital energy.

**atop**, *ad.* *at-tōp* [AS. *a*, *on*, and *top*], at or on the top.

**atrabillary**, *n.* *at-trā-bil-ē-rī*, also **atrabillar**, *a.* *at-trā-bil-ē-rī* [F. *atrabilaire*—from *ind.* *l.* *atrabilaris*, abounding in black bile—from *L.* *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile], causing black bile; melancholic; hypochondriac: **atrabillions**, *a.* *at-trā-bil-ē-rī*, affected by black bile; melancholic; hypochondriac.

**atractenobrya**, *n.* *at-trāk-tēng-hīn-ā* [Gr. *atrallos*, a spittle, a distaff; *chunos*, juice, sap], *in bot.*, tissue composed of spindle-shaped cells.

**atrip**, *ad.* *at-trīp* [*a*, and *trip*], said of an anchor when just raised off the ground.

**atrium**, *n.* *at-trī-ūm* [L. *atrium*, a front hall], *in zool.*, the cavity into which the intestine opens in the

*Tunicata*; *in phys.*, that part of the auricle which receives the blood from the veins: **atrial**, *a.* *at-trī-āl*, *perit.* to an atrium or cavity.

**atrocious**, *n.* *at-trō-shūs* [F. *atroce*—from *L.* *atrocem*, horrid, terrible], very wicked; extremely cruel; criminal in the highest degree: **atrociously**, *ad.* *at-*: **atrociousness**, *n.* the quality of being atrocious: **atrocify**, *v.* *at-trō-shī* [F. *atrocité*], great cruelty—*from* *L.* *atrocitatem*], enormous wickedness; cruelty in the highest degree.—*SYN.* of 'atrocious': heinous; flagitious; flagrant; enormous; grievous.

**atrophy**, *n.* *at-trō-fī*, also **atrophia**, *n.* *at-trō-fī-ā* [Gr. *atrophia*, want of food or nourishment—from *a*, without; *trophē*, nourishment], a wasting away without manifest cause; a consumption: **atrophic**, *a.* *at-trō-fīk*, wasted; defectively nourished; *in bot.*, exhibiting an abortion and degeneration of organs.

**atropia**, *n.* *at-trō-pī-ā*, also **atropine**, *n.* *at-trō-pīn*, or **atropia**, *n.* *at-trō-pī-nā* [Atropis, *la anc. myth.*, one of the Fates, whose duty it was to cut short the thread of life], a very poisonous alkaloid extracted from the root of the deadly nightshade—the *Atropa belladonna*: **atropism**, *n.* *at-trō-pīz-m*, the symptoms produced by the frequent medicinal use of belladonna.

**atropous**, *a.* *at-trō-pūs*, and **atropal**, *a.* *at-trō-pīl* [Gr. *a*, without; *tropē*, a turning], *in bot.*, the ovule with furmen opposite to the hilum; an ovule having its original, erect position.—*SYN.* of 'atropous' and 'orthotropal'.

**attach**, *v.* *at-tach* [OF. *atachier*, to tie, to bind, to fasten: *at* for *ad*, or *F*, *a*, to; Breton, *tach*, a nail], to fasten or hang; to take by legal authority; to arrest; to fix; to win or gain over: **attaching**, *imp.*: **attached**, *pp.* *at-tācht*: **attachable**, *a.* *at-tāch*: **attach-ment**, *n.* seizing of goods by legal authority; warm affection; fidelity; strong regard to: **attaché**, *n.* *at-tā-shē* [F.], one attached to an ambassador as one of his suite or attendants.—*SYN.* of 'attach': to fix; affix; connect; combine; unite; tie; tack; fasten; subjoin; annex; charm; enamour; win—*at* 'attach-ment': affection; inclination; adherence; fidelity; attendance; regard; adjunct.

**attack**, *v.* *at-tak* [F. *attaquer*, to assault, to set on—from the same root-words as *attach*], to fall upon with force or violence; to assault; to assail in words; to begin to dissolve as a chemical agent; *n.* a falling upon with violence; satire; unfriendly criticism: **attack**, *imp.*: **attacked**, *pp.* *at-tākt*.—*SYN.* of 'attack': to assail; assault; encounter; invade—*of* 'attack': onset; charge.

**attain**, *v.* *at-tān* [F. *atteindre*, to touch, to attain—from *L.* *attingere*, to touch against—from *L.* *ad*, *tango*, I touch], to come to or reach by exertion; to arrive at; to gain; to achieve: **attaining**, *imp.*: **attained**, *pp.* *at-tānd*: **attainable**, *a.* *at-tān-ābl*, that may be attained by efforts of the body or mind: **attainability**, *n.* *at-tān-ā-bil-ē-tē*, and **attainableness**, *n.* *at-tān-ā-bil-ē-tē*, the quality of being attainable: **attainment**, *n.* the act of arriving at or reaching by effort; proficiency in any branch of knowledge.—*SYN.* of 'attain': to acquire; obtain; gain; win; gain; procure.

**attainder**—see under **attain**.

**attaint**, *v.* *at-tānt* [OF. *attaindre*, to accuse, to stain; *attaint*, accused, stained—from *L.* *attingere*, to touch against—from *L.* *ad*, *tango*, I touch], to reach or attain to; to corrupt; to taint; to disgrace; to find guilty of treason or felony; to render infamous: *n.* a stain; reproach; hurt: **attainted**, *imp.*: **attainted**, *pp.*: **attainture**, *n.* *at-tāntūr*, state of being attainted: **attainder**, *n.* *at-tāntēr*, that which renders impure; the loss of civil rights and estate for the crime of treason or other capital offence by Act of Parliament is called an *Act of Attainder*; the judicial process is called a *Bill of Attainder*.

**attar**, *n.* *at-tār*, or otto of roses, *at-ō* [Pers. 'atar', essence: Arab. 'itr', perfume—from 'atari, to breathe perfume], a precious oil made in Eastern countries, generally from roses; a valuable perfume.

**attemper**, *v.* *at-tēmpēr* [OF. *attemper*, to modify—from *L.* *ad*, *tempero*, I mix in due proportion], to mix in proper proportions; to soften or moderate; to modify; to mingle: **attempering**, *imp.*: **attempered**, *pp.* *at-tēpēr*, modified; tempered; attuned: **attemperly**, *ad.* *at-*, *in OE.*, in a temperate manner.

**attempt**, *v.* *at-tēmt* [OF. *attemper*, to undertake; *temper*, to try—from *L.* *ad*, *tento*, I try], to try; to make an effort to accomplish; to endeavour: *n.*

an attack; an endeavour to gain a point: *attempting*, *imp.*: *attempted*, *pp.*: *attempter*, *n.* one who; *attemptable*, *a.* *at-ble*, that may be attempted or tried.—*SYN.* of 'attempt *n.*: trial; exertion; endeavour; effort; attack; essay.

*attend*, *v.* *at-tend* [OF. *attendre*, to wait—from *L.* *attendere*, to attend—from *L.* *ad*, to; *tendo*, I stretch out], to wait on; to accompany; to be present; to listen to; to fix the attention upon: *attending*, *imp.*: *attended*, *pp.*: *nten-daant*, *n.* a follower; a servant: *ndj.* accompanying; being present: *attendance*, *n.* *at-tend-ans*, act of serving or waiting on; duty; in *OE.*, attention; regard: *attention*, *n.* *at-tend-shun* [F.—*L.*], the act of attending; paying heed to; steady application of the mind; act of courtesy: *attentive*, *a.* *at-tend-tiv*, paying due regard to; mindful: *ntent*, *a.* [*L.* *attentus*, attentive], *contr.* for *attentive*: *attentively*, *ad.* *at-tiv*: *nten-tiveness*, *n.* the quality of being attentive; to dance *attendance*, to wait on and obey the caprices of another obsequiously.—*SYN.* of 'attend': to mind; regard; notice; heed; wait on; hearken; listen; accompany; escort—of 'ntention': application; study; care; heed; consideration; regard; respect; advertence—of 'attentive': careful; mindful; observant; watchful; circumspect; intent.

*attenuate*, *v.* *at-tēn-ā-d* [*L.* *attenuatus*, made very thin—from *ad*, to; *tenuo*, I make thin—from *lenis*, thin], to make very thin; to reduce in thickness or density: *attenuating*, *imp.*: *nten-naated*, *pp.*: *attenuation*, *n.* *at-tēn-ā-shun* [F.—*L.*], the act of making thin, fine, or slender: *attenuant*, *a.* *at-tēn-ā-ant*, making thin; *n.* a medicine which attenuates.

*attest*, *v.* *at-tes* [F. *attester*, to attest—from *L.* *attestari*, to bear witness—to—from *L.* *ad*, to; *testor*, I bear witness—from *testis*, a witness], to bear witness to; to certify; to affirm solemnly in words or writing: *attesting*, *imp.*: *attested*, *pp.*: *ntes-tor* or *attester*, *n.* one who; *attestation*, *n.* *at-tēs-tā-shun* [F.—*L.*], the act of bearing witness to; putting a name to a writing in order to show it to be authentic, especially a will; in *mil.*, the act of signing a declaration and taking a verbal oath on the part of a recruit.

*Attic*, *a.* *at-tik*, *pert.* to *Attica*, *n.* town in Greece; elegant; classical; applied by Athenian architects to an order or series of small square pillars placed upon the uppermost parts of a building: *n.* an Athenian; the flat or floor on the upper part of a house; a garret; in *arch.*, a plain or decorated parapet-wall on the upper part of the façade of a building: *atticism*, *n.* *at-tis-tizm*, the purest style of the Greek language; hence, a polished style of literary composition; in well-turned phrase: *atticise*, *v.* *at-ti-siz*, to make use of atticisms: *atticising*, *imp.*: *atticised*, *pp.* *at-ti-sizd*.

*attire*, *v.* *at-tir* [OF. *atour*, female head-dress; *atirer*, to adorn—from Low Ger. *tir*, glory], to adorn with garments; to dress; to array: *n.* clothes; apparel: *attiring*, *imp.*: *attired*, *pp.* *at-tird*; *ntir-er*, *n.* one who.

*attitude*, *n.* *at-tit-ūd* [F. *attitude*, posture—from *L.* *attitudo*, disposition to act: *L.* *attitudo*—see *ap-titude*], position of persons or things; posture; a position assumed or studied to serve a purpose: *attitudinal*, *a.* *at-tit-ūd-nal*, *pert.* to: *attitudinalise*, *v.* *at-tit-ūd-niz*, to assume affected airs or postures: *at-tit-ūd-nis-ing*, *imp.*: *ntit-ūdnised*, *pp.* *nti-ūd*.—*SYN.* of 'attitude': posture; action; gesture; gestulation; appearance.

*attle*, *n.* *at-tl* [perhaps corrupted from *adtle*, rotten, which see], a term used in Cornwall for rubbish thrown out of a mine, containing little or no ore.

*attolent*, *a.* *at-tō-lēnt* [*L.* *ad*, to; *tollentem*, lifting or raising], in *OE.*, raising or lifting up.

*attorney*, *n.* *at-tēr-nt*, *attorneys*, *n.* *plu.* [Norm. F. *attourner*; mid. *L.* *attornatus*, put in the place of any one—from *L.* *torāre*, to turn, to fashion], one put in the turn or place of another: one who acts for another, as in a court of law; a lawyer: *attorneyship*, *n.* the office of an attorney: *Attorney-General*, in *Eng.*, the head law-officer of the Crown: power or letter of attorney, written authority given to one person empowering him to act for, or to transact certain business for, another.

*attract*, *v.* *at-trakt* [OF. *attracter*—from mid. *L.* *attractiv*, to draw forth—from *L.* *ad*, to; *trahō*, I draw], to draw to by some kind of influence; to

allure: *attracting*, *imp.*: *attracted*, *pp.* *at-trakt-ēd*: *attractor*, *n.* one who: *attractable*, *a.* *at-trakt-ē-ble*, that may be attracted: *attractability*, *n.* *at-trakt-ē-ty*, power of attraction: *attractio*, *n.* *at-trakt-ē-shun*, that can attract: *attraction*, *n.* *at-trakt-shun*, the act of drawing to; that which draws; the power that bodies have of coming together and uniting.—*attractions* take place between bodies—*affinities* between the particles of a body: *attractive*, *a.* *at-trakt-iv*, drawing to; alluring: *attractively*, *ad.* *at-triv*: *attractiveness*, *n.* the quality of being attractive or engaging: *attractingly*, *ad.* *at-*: *attraction of gravitation*, that power which acts at all distances throughout the universe: *capillary attraction*, that power which causes liquids to rise in small tubes or porous substances: *chemical attraction* or *affinity*, the power by which the ultimate particles of bodies of unlike kinds unite themselves together to form a new body possessing new and specific properties: *cohesive attraction* or *attraction of cohesion*, that power which causes the particles of a body to unite or cohere to form a recognised body, whether aeriform, fluid, or solid.—*SYN.* of 'attract': to allure; invite; entice; draw; charm; entice.

*attractant*, *a.* *at-trakt-ant* [*L.* *attractentem*, drawing to—from *ad*, to; *trahō*, I draw], drawing or attracting.

*attributo*, *v.* *at-trib-ūt* [F. *attribut*, an attribute—from *L.* *attributus*, given or assigned to—from *L.* *ad*, to; *tributus*, granted, bestowed], to make over to; to give as due; to ascribe to: *attributing*, *imp.*: *attributed*, *pp.* *at-trib-ūt-ēd*: *attribute*, *n.* *at-trib-ūt*, a quality considered as belonging to, or inherent in, any person or thing: *attributive*, *a.* *at-trib-ūt-iv*, *pert.* to an attribute: *n.* in *gram.*, applied to words, *adj.* adjectives, which denote an attribute: *attributable*, *a.* *at-trib-ūt-ē-ble*, that may be ascribed to: *attribution*, *n.* *at-trib-ū-shun* [F.—*L.*], the act of attributing to; commendation.—*SYN.* of 'attribute *v.*': to ascribe; impute; assign—of 'attribute *n.*': properly; quality; symbol.

*attrition*, *n.* *at-trish-ūn* [F. *attrition*—from *L.* *attritio*—from *attritus*, rubbed or worn away—from *L.* *ad*, to; *tere*, I rub], the act of wearing by rubbing; state of being worn by friction; the least measure of sorrow, or lowest degree of repentance, the result of fear—opposed to *contrition*: *attrite*, *a.* *at-trit*, in *OE.*, worn by rubbing; penitent.

*attune*, *v.* *at-tūn* [*L.* *ad*, to, and *tune*], to put in tune; to make musical; to arrange fitly: *attuning*, *imp.*: *attuned*, *pp.* *at-tūnd*.

*atwaia*, *n.* *at-twaia* [AS. *a*, in, and *twain*], in *OE.*, in twain; nsunder.

*atween* or *atwaen*, *ad.* a prep. *at-twen* [AS. *a*, on, with, and term. *twene*, stem of between], in *Eng. dial.*, in the middle of two things; between; in *Scot.*, occupying a middle position, as 'atween the twa': *atwa*, *ad.* *at-twa*, in *OE.*, into two.

*aubade*, *n.* *o-bād* [F.—from *aube*, the dawn], a song or musical piece performed at daybreak.

*aubain*, *n.* *o-bān* [F., a foreigner; mid. *L.* *albānus*, an alien—from *L.* *alibi*, elsewhere, and term. *-ānus*, off], in France, a foreigner who had not been naturalised, and the succession to whose property was claimed by the king: *aubaino*, *n.* *o-bān*, the right in succession of the sovereign to the goods of a foreigner not naturalised, at his death—abolished 1819; incidentally, the barbarous right of the sovereign to wrecked vessels and goods, and the power to kill or sell the alien sailors as slaves.

*auberge*, *n.* *o-bérj* [F.], an inn; a place of entertainment for travellers.

*auburn*, *n.* *o-bēr-n* [OF. *auborne*; mid. *L.* *albarnus*, light coloured—from *L.* *albus*, white], of a tan or dark colour; of a rich chestnut colour.

*auction*, *n.* *auk-shūn* [*L.* *auctio*], increase], a public sale of any description of property to the highest bidder: *n.* *auk-shūn-er*, one empowered to sell property by auction: *auctioneer*, *n.*

*audacious*, *a.* *au-dā-shūs* [*L.* *audacem*, bold], very bold and daring; impudent; forward: *audaciously*, *ad.* *at-*: *audacity*, *n.* *au-dā-si-ty*, boldness; impudence: *audaciousness*, *n.* the quality of being audacious.—*SYN.* of 'audacity': effrontery; hardhood; hardness; boldness.

*audible*, *a.* *au-dē-bl* [mid. *L.* *audibilis*, that may be easily heard—from *L.* *audio*, I hear], that may be heard; loud enough to be perceived by the ear:

**audibly**, *ad. ābī*, in a manner to be heard; **audible**, *n. ādī-bh-ness*, the quality of being audible; **audibility**, *n. ādī-bh-ty*, the being loud enough to be heard; **audience**, *n. ādī-dh-ās* [F.—L. *audientia*, hearing], admittance to a hearing; an interview; an assembly of hearers.

**audit**, *n. ādī-dh* [3rd s. pres. ind. of L. *audire*, I hear], an examination of accounts by a person or persons appointed for the purpose, in order to ascertain whether they be correct; final account; **v.** to examine and settle as to the correctness of accounts; **auditing**, *imp.* **audited**, *pp. ādī-dh-īd*; **an auditor**, *n. ādī-tīr*, a hearer; one who examines accounts, especially public accounts; **auditorship**, *n.* the office of an auditor; **auditory**, *n. ādī-dh-tīr*, an assembly of hearers; **adj.** able to hear; **pert.** to the sense of hearing.

**aud**, also **auze**, **auph**, *n.*—see **oaf**, a silly fellow.

**Augean stable**, *n. āyē-jān stā-bh* [from *Augeas*, king of Elis], in Greek myth., the stable of Augeas, in which he kept so great a number of oxen that it was regarded as almost an impossibility to clean it, till it was assigned to Hercules as one of his labours; hence what is impracticable, or what would be very difficult to clean or put in order.

**auger**, *n. āyē-gīr* [AS. *napur*—from *nafa*, the nave of a wheel; *gīr*, a point], an iron tool for boring holes.

**ought** or **oaght**, *n. āht* [AS. *daght*—*ī*, one; *reht*, a creature, a thing], anything; a little or jot.

**augite**, *n. āyē-gīt* [F. *augite*—from *gr. augē*, brilliancy], a mineral of similar composition to hornblende, of a greenish-black, pitch, or velvet, or sometimes of a leek-green colour; **augitic**, *n. āyē-gīk*, **pert.** to.

**augment**, *v. āyē-gmāt* [F. *augmenter*, to increase; L. *augmento*, I increase—from L. *augere*, I increase], to increase; to make or become large in size or extent; **augmentation**, *n. āyē-gmāt*, an increase; a prefix; specifically, in gram., the prefixed vowel which marks the past tenses of some of the Aryan languages, as Sanskrit and Greek; **augmentful**, *imp.* **augmented**, *pp.* **augmentable**, *n. āyē-gmāt-dh*, that may be increased; **augmentation**, *n. āyē-gmāt*, an increase; the act of enlarging; **augmentative**, *n. āyē-gmāt*, having the power to augment; *n.* in gram., opposite of diminutive; **augmenter**, *n.* one who.—**SYN.** of 'augment *v.*': increase; accession; augmentation; addition.

**augur**, *n. āyē-gīr* [L. *augur*, an augur—probably from *avis*, a bird; and *gīr*, telling—from *garcio*, I talk idly; another derivation is L. *augere*, I increase, I promote], among the anc. Romans, one who professed to tell future events by natural tokens, as the singing and flying of birds, and the flashing of lightning; a soothsayer; **v.** to profess to foretell events; to guess; to be a sign; **augurial**, *imp.* **augured**, *pp.* **augured, *n. āyē-gīr-d*, conjectures; foreboding; a. the imaginary interpretations of signs; **augured**, *pp. āyē-gīr-d*; **augurship**, *n.* the office or dignity; **augural**, *n. āyē-gīr-lāg*, **pert.** to; **augurous**, *n. āyē-rās*, foreboding; **predicling**: **augurate**, *v. rāt*, to predict; **augurate**, *imp.* **augured**, *pp.* **augury**, *n. āyē-gīr-t*, the art of foretelling events by the flights of birds; an omen or prediction.—**SYN.** of 'augur *v.*': to presage; forebode; betoken; prognosticate; portend; predict.**

**august**, *n. āyē-gūst* [L. *augustus*, sacred, majestic], majestic; grand; inspiring awe; **augustness**, *n.* dignity of appearance; grandeur in mien; **augustly**, *ad. āyē*.—**SYN.** of 'august': grand; great; sublime; noble; majestic; imposing; magnificent; stately; splendid; superb; solemn; awful.

**August**, *n. āyē-gūst*, the eighth month of the year, named from Cæsar Augustus, the first Roman emperor (63 B.C.—A.D. 14); **Augustan**, *n. āyē-gūst-lān*, **pert.** to Augustus or his age; classical; refined.

**Augustian**, *n. plu. āyē-gūst-lān*, monks who follow the doctrines and rules of St. Augustin; **Augustulan**, *n. āyē-gūst-lān-lān*, one of an order of monks so named; one who holds with St. Augustin that grace is absolutely effectual from its inherent nature.

**auk**, *n. āyē* [Dan. *alke*], a northern sea-bird, having short wings, used only in swimming.

**aularian**, *n. āyē-lā-rī-lān* [L. *aula*, a hall], at Oxford, the member of a hall, as distinguished from a college.

**auld laagsyae**, *n. āyēld lāng-syā* [Scot. *auld*, old; *lāng*, long, and *syne*, then, (time past, since), days that are long past; long, long ago.

**aulic**, *n. āyēldh* [L. *aulicus*; Gr. *aulikos*—from Gr. *aulē*, a royal palace], of or pert. to a royal court.

**unmalled**, *n. āyē-māld*, OIL for caamelled, which see.

**aambry**, *n. āyē-mbrī*, and **amury**, *n. āyē-mūrī* [other spellings of amury, which see], in a church or cathedral, a closet in the side of the wall by the altar, in which the sacred vessels were kept, they are constructed of different sizes in other parts of a sacred edifice, and used for various purposes.

**aant**, *n. dnt* [OF. *ante*, an ant—from L. *antia*, an ant], the sister of one's father or mother.

**aara**, *n. āyē-rā* [L. *aura*—from Gr. *aura*, I blow or breathe], a very gentle breeze; a breath, a subtle invisible vapour supposed to proceed from a body; in *med.*, a peculiar sensation which sometimes gives warning of a fit of epilepsy, in *elec.*, the current of air caused by the discharge from an electrical whirl in motion.

**aural**, *n. āyē-rāl* [L. *auris*, an ear], **pert.** to the ear and its diseases.

**aurate**, *n. āyē-rāt* [L. *aurum*, gold], a salt of auric acid; **aurated**, *n.* of or like gold; **auric**, *n. āyē-rīk*, of or from gold; resembling gold.

**aurate**, *n. āyē-rāt* [L. *aurum*, gold], golden—**from** *auratus*, gilded—**from** L. *aurum*, gold], in OZ., golden.

**arella**, *n. āyē-rē-lā* [L. *aurum*, gold; *areolus*, golden], the chrysalis of an insect, more especially of a butterfly; **areolaa**, *n. āyē-rē-lā*, **pert.** to the arella; *n.* an amateur collection of insects; **areola**, *n. āyē-rē-lā*, golden, as applied to a crown or golden nimbus; *n.* a circle of rays round the head of a portrait, to indicate something more than human—popularly called a glory.

**auricle**, *n. āyē-rīk-l* [L. *auricula*, the ear-flap—from *auris*, an ear], the outside ear; that cavity in the heart which receives the blood from the system or breathing organs, and pumps it into the ventricle—in the human heart the auricles being somewhat ear-shaped; **auricled**, *n. āyē-rīk-l-d*, having ear-shaped lateral appendages; **auricular**, *n. āyē-rīk-l-ār*, **pert.** to the ear; told to the ear; secret; **auricularly**, *ad. āyē*; **auricular confession**, confession of sins made in the ear of the priest in the confessional with a view to absolution; **auriculate**, *n. āyē-rīk-l-āt*, a. shaped like the ear; **unriform**, *n. āyē-rīk-l-fārm* [L. *forma*, a shape], the shape of an ear; **unrīst**, *n.* one who treats diseases of the ear; **auriscope**, *n. āyē-rīk-shōp* [Gr. *skopō*, I see or view], an instr. for examining the condition of the internal ear and its passage; **auricula**, *n. āyē-rīk-l-āt*, a species of rhinoceros called bear's ear, a native of the Swiss Alps, Ord. *Primiædæ*.

**auriferous**, *n. āyē-rīf-ēr-ūs* [L. *aurum*, gold; *fero*, I produce], yielding or producing gold.

**aurin**, *n. āyē-rīn* [L. *aurum*, gold], a coal-tar coloring matter originally made from phenol and oxalic and sulphuric acids.

**arocho**, *n. plu. āyē-rōchs* [Ger. *arocho* and *arochs*, OIL, Ger. *ar-ohso*; *ar*, the brass; *ohso*, an ox], originally, the bison or wild ox of Poland; now applied to a species of bison native to Lithuania.

**aurora**, *n. āyē-rō-rā* [L. *Aurora*, the goddess of the morning], the rising light of the morning; the plant crocus; **auroral**, *n.* a belonging to the morning; **aurora borealis**, *n. bō-rē-āl-lis*, shooting lights of varied colours seen in the northern parts of the heavens, generally called the northern lights; **aurora australis**, *n. āyē-rō-āl-lis*, the southern lights.

**auscultation**, *n. āyē-skāl-tā-shūn* [F. *auscultation*—from L. *auscultationem*, a listening with attention—from L. *ausculto*, old form of *ausculta*, dim. of *auris*, an ear], in *med.*, the method of discovering the extent and seat of any disease connected with the respiratory organs, by applying the ear to the part, alone or with the help of an instr. called a *stethoscope*; **auscultatory**, *n. āyē-skāl-tā-tē-rī*, **pert.** to hearing; **auscultator**, *n.* one who listens.

**aspice**, *n. āyē-sps*, **auspices**, *n. plu. āyē-sps-ēs* [F. *aspice*, a diviner by birds; L. *auspicium*, augury from birds—from *avis*, a bird; *specto*, I inspect], omens drawn from birds; influence; patronage and care; protection; **auspicloas**, *n. āyē-sps-lōas*, having omens of success; prosperous; lucky; fortunate; favourable; **auspiciously**, *ad. āyē*; **auspiciousness**, *n. āyē-sps-lōas-ness*, the prospect of a favourable issue.

**austere**, *n. āyē-stēr* [OF. *austere*—from L. *austerus*, rough; Gr. *austēros*—from *auō*, I dry up, I parch],

severe; harsh; stern; sour: austere<sup>ly</sup>, ad. -*ly*. austere<sup>ness</sup>, n. roughness or harshness as in taste or conduct: austerity, n. *austē-ri-tē*, strictness in manners or life; severity; rigour; harshness: auster<sup>ities</sup>, n. plu. -*ti-tē*.—SYN. of 'austere': sour; rough; rigid; harsh; stern; rigorous; severe.

austral, a. *austrāl* [F. *austral*—from *L. australis*, southern—from *austr*, the south wind], pert. to the south: Australasian, a. *austrāl-ā-shi-an* [*L. australis*, and *Asia*], pert. to Australasia. Australian, a. *austrāl-i-an*, pert. to Australia: australene, n. *austrāl-en*, the chief constituent of oil of turpentine, obtained from the *Pinus australis*, or *P. julistris*, Ord. *Coniferae*; called also *australerebene*, *thene*.

Austrian, a. *austrī-an*, of or from *Austria*. authentic, a. *au-thēn-ik*, also authentic<sup>al</sup>, a. -*thēn-ik* [OF. *authentique*, authentic—from *L. authenticus*, original: Gr. *authēnēs*, the real author of any act—from *autōn* *entos*, that sets himself about his own business—*thē*, trustworthy as coming from the author], not false; being what it professes to be; not a fiction; genuine: authentic<sup>ally</sup>, ad. -*thēn-ik-ly*. authenticate, v. *au-thēn-ik-ē*, to establish by proving the author; to prove to be genuine or true: authentic<sup>ating</sup>, imp.: authentic<sup>ated</sup>, pp.: authentic<sup>ation</sup>, n. -*thēn-ik-ē*, the act of proving by authority: authentic<sup>ity</sup>, n. -*thēn-ik-ē-ty*, correctness as to facts or authority; the not being false; reality; truth. *Note*.—A genuine book is one written by the person whose name it bears; an authentic book is one which relates matters of fact as they really happened.

author, n. *au-thēr* [F. *auteur*—from *L. auctor* or *auctor*, an author, an originator—from *augere*, I increase or make to grow], one who creates or produces; a writer of a book, a poem, or an article: authoress, n. fem. *au-thēr-ēs*, a woman who: authority, n. *au-thōr-i-tē*, legal power; the legal right to exercise power of any kind; rule; influence; credit: author<sup>ities</sup>, n. plu. -*ti*, persons in power; original and contemporary books quoted: authoritative, a. *au-thōr-i-tā-tē*, having an air of authority; positive; peremptory: author<sup>itatively</sup>, ad. -*ti*: author<sup>itableness</sup>, n. the quality of being authoritative: author<sup>ize</sup>, v. *au-thōr-iz*, to empower; to make legal; to justify: author<sup>izing</sup>, imp.: author<sup>ized</sup>, pp. -*ized*: author<sup>isation</sup>, n. -*iz-shūn*, the act of empowering or giving authority to: author<sup>less</sup>, a.: author<sup>ship</sup>, n. the condition or state of being an author.—SYN. of 'author': writer; penman; scribe; beginner; former; creator; originator; cause; composer—of 'authoritative': imperative; imperious; commanding; determinative; positive; dictatorial; peremptory—of 'authority': jurisdiction; dominion; government; testimony; witness; precedent; credibility; influence; rule; credit—of 'authorise': to commission; empower; warrant; justify.

autobiography, n. *au-tō-bi-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *autos*, himself; *bios*, life; *graphē*, a writing], a life written by the individual himself: autobiograph<sup>ical</sup>, a. -*ikāl*, pert. to: autobiograph<sup>ically</sup>, ad. -*ik-ly*: biog<sup>rapher</sup>, n. -*fer*, one who writes his own life.

autochthon, n. *au-tōk-thōn* [Gr. *autochthōn*—from the soil itself—from *autos*, self; *chthōn*, earth, land], one supposed to spring from the soil he inhabits; autochthon<sup>al</sup>; that which had its origin in a country: autochthon<sup>al</sup>, a. -*thōn-āl*, also autochthonous, a. -*thō-nūs*, indigenous; aboriginal.

autocracy, n. *au-tōk-rā-sī* [F. *autocrate*, an autocrat—from Gr. *autokratēs*, having power of himself—from Gr. *autos*, self; *kratos*, power—*thē*, self-derived power], government residing in a single person; supremacy; uncontrolled authority: autocrat, n. *au-tō-k-rāt*, a sovereign exercising absolute power; a title applied to the emperors of Russia: autocrat<sup>rix</sup>, n. fem. -*trix*, a woman who: autocrat<sup>ic</sup>, a. -*ik*, pert. to, also autocrat<sup>ical</sup>, a. -*ikāl*: autocrat<sup>ically</sup>, ad. -*ikāl-ly*: autocrat<sup>icalness</sup>, n. the quality of being an autocrat.

auto-da-fé, n. *au-tō-dā-fā* [Port., an act of faith], the judicial act of burning heretics by the Inquisition.

autogamy, n. *au-tō-gā-mī* [Gr. *autos*, self; *gamos*, marriage], self-fertilisation of a flower.

autogenous, a. *au-tō-jē-nū-āl*, also autogenous, a. *au-tō-jē-nūs* [Gr. *autogēnos*, self-created—from *autos*, self; *gennāō*, I produce or generate], self-begotten or self-generating.

autograph, n. *au-tō-grāf* [F. *autographe*—from Gr. *autos*, self; *graphē*, writing], a person's own handwriting: autograph<sup>ic</sup>, a. -*ik*, also autograph<sup>ical</sup>, a. -*ikāl*, pert. to: autograph<sup>ically</sup>, ad. -*ik-ly*: autograph<sup>y</sup>, n. *au-tō-g-rā-fī*, a process in lithographic printing by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone; the original of a treatise.

automallote or automolite, n. *au-tōmā-lit*, *au-tōmō-lit* [Gr. *automolos*, a deserter—alluding to oxide of zinc being present in a mineral not resembling an ore; *lithos*, a stone], a name sometimes given to galuhte.

automath, n. *au-tō-māth* [Gr. *autos*, self; *manthnō*, I learn], one who is self-taught.

automaton, n. *au-tōmā-tōn* [Gr. *automaton*, self-moving—from *autos*, self; *matō*, I move], a self-moving figure or machine produced by internal clock-work: automata or automations, n. plu.: automatic, n. *au-tō-mā-tik*, also automat<sup>ical</sup>, a. -*ikāl*, having power of motion in itself; acting from concealed machinery; self-regulating: automat<sup>ically</sup>, ad. -*ik-ly*.

autonomasy, n. *au-tō-nōmā-sī* [Gr. *autos*, self; *nomos*, a name], in *rhet.*, a common name used in the same sense as a proper name—as, he has gone to the city, instead of London: autonom<sup>ie</sup>, a. -*nōm-ik*, of or pert. to.

autonomy, n. *au-tōnō-mī* [Gr. *autonomos*, living by one's own laws—from *autos*, self; *nomos*, a law], the power or right of self-government; exercise of national laws and constitution: autonom<sup>ous</sup>, a. *au-tōnō-mūs*, under self-government; in *biol.*, having laws of its own; not dependent on any other organism.

autophag<sup>y</sup>, n. plu. *au-tō-fā-gī* [Gr. *autos*, self; *phagō*, I eat], birds whose young can run about and obtain food for themselves as soon as they escape from the egg: autophag<sup>y</sup>, -*gī*, autophag<sup>ous</sup>, -*gūs*, self-devouring; in *med.*, the wearing away of the tissues of the body during starvation.

autophylloeny, n. *au-tō-fī-lō-jē-nī* [Gr. *autos*, self; *phyllon*, a leaf; *gennāō*, I produce], in *bot.*, the state or condition of one leaf growing upon another.

autopsy, n. *au-tō-p-sī*, also autopsia, n. *au-tō-p-sī-ā* [Gr. *autopsia*, seeing with one's own eyes—from *autos*, self; *opsis*, sight], seeing a thing oneself; ocular observation; in *med.*, a post-mortem examination: autoptical, a. *au-tō-p-tī-kāl*, seeing with one's own eyes: autoptically, ad. -*ik-ly*.

autotype, n. *au-tō-tīp* [Gr. *autos*, self; *typos*, a type or figure], a picture or portrait printed according to the process described below: autotypography, n. *au-tō-tīp-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *autos*, *typos*, and *graphō*, I write], a process of photographic printing in which an impression from a negative is produced by the action of light on a prepared film of gelatine combined with bicarbonate of potash, and afterwards mounted on paper or cardboard, the picture being developed by washing away with water the coloured gelatine film which has not received the action of light.

autumn, n. *au-tūm* [*L. autumnus*, the autumn—from *autus*, increased, abundant—from *augere*, I increase], the third season of the year, popularly beginning with August, but really about 21st Sept., the period when the sun commences to cross the equator in its journey to the Tropic of Capricorn: autumn<sup>al</sup>, a. of or pert. to autumn.

auxesis, n. *au-g-zē-sīs* [Gr. *auxesis*, increase], in *rhet.*, a figure by which anything is magnified too much.

auxiliary, a. *au-g-zī-l-i-ārī* [*L. auxiliarius*, bringing aid—from *auxilium*, help—from *augere*, I increase], helping; assisting; a helper; an assistant; applied to the verbs, shall, will, may, can, must, &c., as helping to form the tenses of other verbs, and thus performing the same office as inflections in *L.* or Gr. verbs: auxiliaries, n. plu. -*ār-ē*, foreign troops: uxillar, a. *au-g-zī-l-i-ēr*, helping.

ava, n. *ā-vā*, or cava, n. *kā-vā* [native name], in the Sandwich Islands, the name of an intoxicating liquor, prepared from the root of the long pepper *Macropiper methysticum* by chewing, and mixing the pulp thus produced with cold water, and straining—see *chica*.

avail, v. *ā-vā* [OF. *valoir*: *L.* ad, to; *valere*, I am strong—*thē*, to be worth], to turn to advantage; to be

of use; to profit; to make use of: n. profit; advantage: *avail'ing*, imp.: *availed*, pp. *d-rab'*: *available*, a. *d-rab'ab*, profitable; that can be turned to advantage: *availably*, ad. *-abli*: *availability*, n. *-abli-ti*, also *availableness*, n. *-abli-nis*, the power of furthering an object in view.—*SYN.* of 'avail n': use; benefit; utility; service: usefulness; profit.

*avalanche*, n. *d-rab'ash* [*L. aval*, ad. to; *vallum*, the valley] a vast body of snow sliding down a mountain; *fig.*, any terrible agency.

*avale*, v. *d-rab'* [*F. aval*, down stream—from *L. avalare*, to sail down stream—from *ad*, to; *vallen*, a valley] in *OE.*, to let fall; to depress; to descend; to come down.

*avant-courier*, n. *d-rab'kôr'it* a [*F. avant*, before, and *courier*], a runner; a person sent beforehand to give notice of the approach of another: *avant-guard*, n. *-gârd*, the van; the first body of an army.

*aventurine*, n., also *aventurine*, n. *d-rab'ô'du rin* [*F. paraventur*, by accident], a variety of quartz deriving its peculiar play of colours from embedded sparules, or by minute particles of mica; a variety of fel-par; an artificial mineral far exceeding the natural in brilliancy; n. bright brown colour.

*avarice*, n. *d-rab-ris* [*F. avarice*—from *L. avaritia*, an eager desire—from *avarus*, greedy] an eager greediness of gain; an unbounded desire of getting and possessing wealth; greediness; covetousness: *avaricious*, a. *d-rab-rish'is*, greedy of gain; covetous: *avariciousness*, n. *-is-nis*, greediness of gain; *avariciously*, ad. *-is*.—*SYN.* of 'avaricious': niggardly; covetous; parsimonious; penurious; miserly; sordid.

*avast*, int. ad. *d-rab'* [*But. hold fast*, hold fast] a nautical term—hold; stop; stay.

*avatar*, n. *d-rab-târ* [*Sans. avatara*, descent], the descent of a Hindu deity in a visible form or incarnation.

*avaunt*, int. *d-rab'en'* [*En. avant*, forward; on:—from *avant*, before—from *L. ab*, ante, before], begone; go forward.

*ave*, n. *d-rê* [*L. avê*, hail—from *aro*, I am happy or safe]: *ave Maria*, *d-rê ma-rîa*, hail Mary—the first words of the angel's address to the Virgin Mary.

*avenaceous*, a. *d-rê-nâ'sh'is* [*L. avena*, oats], of or like oats: *avenage*, n. *d-rê-nâ*, a stipulated quantity of oats paid as rent, or in lieu of other dues: *avenin*, n. *-ênin*, the variety of vegetable caseln obtained from oats; oat-legumin.

*avenge*, v. *d-rê-vâ* [*OF. avengier*—from *L. vindicare*, to avenge], to take satisfaction for an injury by justly punishing in some way the person that injures: to revenge, is to punish for a real or supposed injury in a malicious or arbitrary manner: *aveng'ing*, imp.: *avenged*, pp. *d-rê-vâ*: *avenger*, n. one who: *avengement*, n. punishment for injury.

*avens*, n. *d-rê-nis* [*OF. avence*, mid. *L. arentin*], a common wild plant with small yellow flowers; the *Glum urdanum*, *Ord. Rosacea*: the herb benuet.

*aventurine*—see *aventurine*.

*avenue*, n. *d-rê-nâ* [*F. from L. ad*, to; *venio*, I come], a passage; n. road to; an entrance into; a walk shaded by trees; in *Amer.*, n. wide street.

*aver*, v. *d-rê-vê* [*F. averer*, to maintain as true—from mid. *L. adverbare*, to declare a thing true—from *L. ad*, to; *verus*, true], to maintain a thing as true; to declare positively; to assert: *aver'ing*, imp.: *averred*, pp. *d-rê-vê*: *avermant*, n. a positive declaration or assertion.—*SYN.* of 'aver': to assert; affirm; asseverate; protest; declare; avouch.

*average*, n. *d-rê-râj* [*F. ararie* or *avaris*—from mid. *L. avaritia*, sea-damage to cargo in transit: *Ar. arar*, a defect or flaw, damage to merchandise], formerly applied to the money paid by those who received their goods in safety to indemnify the others whose goods had been thrown overboard in a storm; calculation and distribution of the loss arising from goods thrown overboard: a mean proportion; the mean of any collection of sums, numbers, or quantities, found by dividing the totals by the number of the sums or quantities: *adj.* being in n. condition common to many,—as a man of *average height*, an *average crop*: v. to make equal to others; to reduce to a level: to proportion: *aver'aging*, imp.: *averaged*, pp. *d-rê-râj*.

*average*, n. *d-rê-râj* [mid. *L. averajum*, a day's work given by a tenant] in *early Eng. hist.*, farm labour done by a tenant for a feudal superior.

*averruncator*, n. *d-rê-rân-kâ'tôr* [*L. averrunco*, I avert, remove], a pair of pruning-shears set on a pole.

*averse*, n. *d-rê-ris* [*L. aversus*, turned away from;

*averto*, I turn away from—from *a*, from; *verto*, I turn; *versus*, turned—*lit.*, turned away from], disinclined to; unfavourable to; unwilling: *averse'ly*, ad. *-it*: *averseness*, n. the quality of being averse; unwillingness: *aversion*, n. *d-rê-rê-shân*, dislike to; hatred; repugnance of mind: *avert*, v. *d-rê-rê*, to turn aside or away from; to turn aside; to take or keep off; to prevent: *avert'ing*, imp.: *averted*, pp. *d-rê-rê*: *avert'er*, n. one who.—*SYN.* of 'averse': reluctant; adverse; unwilling; disliking; indisposed; backward; loath: of 'aversion': disgust; hatred; reluctance; repugnance; antipathy; dislike; distaste; disinclination; enmity; ill-will; rancour; malice; malevolence.

*aves*, n. *plu d-rê-ris* [*L. avis*, a bird], the class of birds: *aviary*, n. *d-rê-rê-ris* [*L. aviarius*, a place for keeping birds], a bird-cage; n. place where birds are kept: *avie*, n. *d-rê-rê*, denoting an acid obtained from guano.

*avicula*, n. *d-rê-rê-lâ* [*L. avicula*, a little bird—from *avis*, n. bird], a free unequal-valved fossil shell] fixing itself by n. byssus, the living types of which are the *pearl oysters*: *avicularium*, n. *d-rê-rê-lâ-rê-rê-rê*, a curious appendage, frequently shaped like the head of a bird, found in many of the Polyzoon.

*avid*, a. *d-rê-rê* [*L. avidus*, greedy], eager; greedy: *avidity*, n. *d-rê-rê-rê* [*L. aviditas*, vehement desire: *F. avidité*, eagerness; greediness; intense desire: in *cl. m.*, n. disposition to combine with another element: *avifauna*, n. *d-rê-rê-rê-rê* [*L. avis*, a bird; *fauna*, a god of the fields or woods], all the birds peculiar to a country or area; the 'fauna' as represented by birds.

*avise* or *avize*, v. *d-rê-rê* [*F. avis*, an opinion: *OF. avis*, way of seeing a thing, opinion—from *L. visus*, seen], in *OE.*, to consider; to advise; to counsel: n. advice; intelligence.

*avizandum*, n. *d-rê-rê-rê-rê-rê* [mid. *L. avisdare*; *L. ad*, and *visum*, to see], in *Scots law*, consideration, as in the phrase, 'to take to avizandum,'—that is, 'the judge will take the matter into consideration' after hearing parties, or without hearing them, of consent; used also in England in the phrase 'C.A.V.,'—that is, 'Curia avizare vult,' 'the court will consider.'

*avocado*, n. *d-rê-rê-rê-rê* [*Mex. ahucatl*], an edible pear-shaped succulent fruit, containing a fixed oil, produced by a W.I. tree; the fruit of the *Persea gratissima*, or *Laurus persea*, *Ord. Lauracea*.

*avocation*, n. *d-rê-rê-rê-rê-rê* [*L. avocationem*, a calling off from any occupation—from *av*, from; *roco*, I call], n. calling off from; occupation; business.—*SYN.* of 'avocation': employment; business; occupation.

*avocet*, n. *d-rê-rê-rê* [*F. avocette*], a species of wading bird, with a long recurved bill.

*avold*, v. *d-rê-rê-rê* [*OF. vuide*, empty; *evulder* or *volder*, to empty: *L. n.* from; *vuio*, I shun; perhaps *L. a*, for *ex*, out; *viduus*, empty], to keep at a distance from; to get out of the way of; to shun; to evacuate; to become vacant: *avoidable*, a. *d-rê-rê-rê-rê-rê*, that can be kept from or shunned: *avoidance*, n. *-âns*, the act of becoming vacant by death or otherwise; the act of making vacant: *avoid'ing*, imp.: *avoid'ed*, pp.: *avoid'er*, n. one who.—*SYN.* of 'avoid': to escape; elude; defeat or evade; shun; eschew; munul.

*avoidupois*, n. or n. *d-rê-rê-rê-rê-rê-rê* [*F. noiro*, to have; *du*, of the; *pois*, weight: *OF. pois*, weight—*lit.*, goods that sell by weight], the weight of 16 oz. to the pound, employed in the selling of goods sold by weight.

*avouch*, v. *d-rê-rê-rê* [*Norm. F. avouchier*—from *L. ad*; *OF. vouchier*, to vouch, to justify—applied to the admission by a tenant of a certain person as his feudal superior—from *L. ad*, to; *vocare*, to call], to maintain or defend the rights of another; to affirm; to assert; to affirm in favour of: *avouch'ing*, imp.: *vouched*, pp. *d-rê-rê-rê*: *avouch'er*, n. one who.

*avow*, v. *d-rê-rê-rê* [*OF. avoer*; mid. *L. advotâre*—from *advotum*, to vow], to declare openly with a view to justify; to affirm resolutely or boldly; to own or confess: *avow'ing*, imp.: *avowed*, pp. *d-rê-rê-rê*: *avô'd*, declared; without disguise: *avowedly*, ad. *d-rê-rê-rê-rê*, in an open undisguised manner: *avow'er*, n. one who: *avowable*, a. *d-rê-rê-rê-rê-rê*, that may be openly acknowledged: *avow'al*, n. an open confession or declaration.—*SYN.* of 'avow': to own; recognise; acknowledge; confess.

*avulsed*, n. *d-rê-rê-rê* [*L. avulsus*, torn or pulled away—from *a*, from; *vulsus*, plucked or pulled], plucked or pulled off: *avulsion*, n. *d-rê-rê-rê-rê* [*F. -l*], a pulling or tearing asunder one thing from another.

await, v. *ā-wat'* [a for L. *ad*; OF. *waiter*: see wait], to look for; to be ready for; to expect; to be in store for: n. in *OE.*, ambush; watch: v. to attend upon; to watch: awaiting, *hup.*; awaited, *pp.*

awake, v. *ā-wāk'* [AS. *awacan* or *awacan*, to awake—see wake], to rouse from sleep; to infuse new life into; adj. not sleeping; in a state of vigilance: awaking, *hup.*; awaked, *pp.* *ā-wāk'*: awake, *pt.* *ā-wāk'* [AS. *awec*, and *awacode*, awake], roused from sleep: awaken, v. *ā-wāk-n*, same meaning as awake: awakening, *hup.*; *ā-wāk-n'g*: n. familiarity, a revival of religion: awakened, *pp.* *ā-wāk-n'd*: awakener, n. *ā-wāk-n-er*, one who is to be wide awake, silently but carefully on the watch; quite aware of what is being done.—*SYN.* of 'awake v.': to excite; rouse or arouse; incite; stimulate.

awanting, *hup.* or a. *ā-wānt'g* [AS. a. intensive; and wanting], denoting absence; missing; wanting.

award, v. *ā-wārd'* [F. *accorder*, to inspect goods: Olf. Ger. *warla*, to look at—*lit.*, to look at for forming a judgment], to assign by sentence; to adjudge; to determine: n. a sentence; the decision of arbitrators: awarding, *hup.*; awarded, *pp.*: awardee, n. one who.

aware, a. *ā-wār'* [AS. *gawear*], informed of; foreseeing; vigilant; on one's guard.

away, ad. *ā-wā'* [AS. *away*—on, on; *weg*, a way], at a distance; absent; in a state of absence; signifying in phrases, moving or going from: *Int.* beguile let us go: away with, take away; to make away with, to kill, to destroy: away-going, applied to the last crop a tenant has to cut down; designating a tenant about the end of his lease, and leaving his holding or farm; I cannot away with, I cannot endure or tolerate.

awe, n. *āw'* [cel. *agi*, fear: cf. AS. *eye*, awe; Dan. *are*, correction, fear], fear mingled with reverence; solemn dread; reverential fear: v. to influence by fear; to strike with reverence: aw'ing, *hup.*; awed, *pp.* *āw'*: aweless, n.: awe-struck, impressed or struck with awe: awful, a. *āw'fūl*, that inspires or strikes with awe; terrible; dreadful: in *OE.*, in authority; worthy of respect: aw'fully, ad. *āw'fūlly*, n. the quality of striking with awe; solemnity.—*SYN.* of 'awe n.': fear; dread; reverence; veneration—of 'awful': dreadful; fearful; frightful; terrible; terrific; tremendous; horrid; horrible; formidable; direful.

awearry, a. *ā-wēr'it* [AS. a. and weary], weary; tired.

a-weather, ad. *ā-wēth-ēr'* [a, to, and weather], a term denoting 'on the side exposed to the weather,' or that on which the wind blows, as opposed to a-lee, on the side sheltered from the wind.

awelgh, ad. *ā-wēl'* [a, and welgh], among seamen, the position of the anchor when just raised off the ground.

awhape, v. *ā-hwāp'* [etym. unknown: cf. Goth. *af-lucpan*, to choke] in *OE.*, to take away the breath with astonishment; to dismay; to terrify.

awhile, ad. *ā-hwīl'* [a, and while], for a short time. awhile, n. or ad. *ā-hwīl'* [AS. a. on, and while], a while; a jot; a tittle.

awkward, a. *ā-wēk-wēr'* [OE. *awel*, turned the wrong way, and *ward*], left-handed; unskillful; clumsy; bungling; difficult; unable to use hands or limbs easily; in *OE.*, unfortunate; untoward; adverse: awkwardly, ad. *āw'*: awkwardness, n. the state of being awkward; clumsiness.—*SYN.* of 'awkward': perverse; indirect; left-handed; nasktful; clumsy; ungaily; uncouth; ungraceful; inelegant; unpolite; bungling; unready; unfavourable; adverse.

awl, a. *āw'* [AS. *awel*], a shoemaker's tool for boring holes: awl-shaped, a.

awliwort, n. *ā-wīl-wōrt'* [awl, from the shape of the leaves; and *wōrt*], a British aquatic plant extending its leaves two or three feet under water: the *Subularia aquatica*, Ord. *Crucifere*.

awn, n. *āw'n* [cel. *ōgn*: cf. Sw. *agn*; Goth. *ahana*], a scale or husk of anything; the beard of corn or grass; the bristle-like elongation of the mid-rib of a bract: awnless, a.: awny, a. *āw'n-y*, pert: to awned, a. *āw'n'd*, furnished with awns.

awning, a. *ā-wū'ng* [F. *current*, something hung; mid. L. *awenna*; Pers. *āwan*], a penthouse of cloth before a shop-window; a cover spread above the deck of a vessel, or any open place, to afford a shade.

awry, a. or ad. *ā-wr'* [AS. a. ea, and Eng. *writhe*, to twist—*lit.*, on the twist—see writhe and wry],

asquint; obliquely; not in a straight line; uneven; crooked; aside from the straight line of truth; perversely.

axe, n. *āks'* [AS. *ax*, an axe: Icel. *axi*; Dan. *aks*; Olf. Ger. *acchus*], a tool with an iron blade used for chopping: axe-head, n.: axe-shaped, a.: axe-stone, n. a mineral; a sub-species of jade, of a deep sea-green or leek colour, used by the New Zealanders and certain South Sea Islanders in making hatchets, &c.: axinite, n. *āks'nīt*, a mineral, one of the garnet family—so called from the axe-like form of its crystals.

axial, a.—see under axis.

axil, n. *āks'il* [L. *axilla*, the armpit; dim. of *axis*, an axis-tree], the armpit; in bot., the upper angle framed by the attachment of a leaf or branch to its support: axillar, a. *āks'il-lēr*, or axillary, a. *āks'il-ēr*, pert. to the armpit; arising from the axil in plants.

axiomancy, n. *āks-īn'ō-mān'si* [Gr. *axinē*, an axe; *mantia*, divination], divination by means of an axe, chiefly as to the detection of crimes; two methods were employed—in one case gull was foretold by the movement of an axe-handle when poised; in the other, by placing jet on a red-hot axe-head.

axiom, n. *āks-ī-om* [F. *axiome*; L. *axioma*; Gr. *axioma*, an established principle], a self-evident truth; an established principle in an art or science: axiomatic, a. *āks-ī-ō-mā'tik*, also axiomatical, a. *āks-ī-āl*, relating to an axiom: axiomatically, ad. *āks-ī-ālly*—*SYN.* of 'axiom': maxim; aphorism; apothegm; saying; adage; proverb; by-word; saw; truism; principle.

axis, n. *āks'is*, axes, n. plu. *āks'ēz* [L. *axis*; Gr. *axōn*, a pole or axle-tree], the line, real or supposed, round which anything revolves; in bot., the central portion of the young plant whence the plumule and radicle are given off; the central organ which gives rise to buds; in anat., the second vertebra of the neck upon which the head and first vertebra rotate, as on a pivot: axial, n. *āks'ī-āl*, of or relating to an axis: axis deer, an Indian species of deer marked with white spots.

axle, n. *āks'l*, called also axle-tree [AS. *axl*, the shoulder: cf. Icel. *axl*, the shoulder-joint; Dan. *axel*, an axle], the wooden or iron bar round the ends of which wheels can turn: axled, a. *āks'īd*, furnished with axles: axle-box, the part of a locomotive or carriage within which an axle turns, and on which the weight of the machine rests.

axoids, n. plu. *āks-ōyds* [Gr. *axōn*, an axle, a wheel; *oides*, resemblance], a term applied to the curves described by the surfaces of a cylinder and a plane, when the former rolls on the latter, producing a succession of lines or axes of rotation: axoidean, a. *āks-ōy'd-ē-an*, of or pert. to axoids.

axolotl, a. *āks-ō-lōt'* [Mex.], an amphibian, native of Mexico, which, though possessing lungs, retains its gills throughout life.

axophyte, n. *āks-ō-fīt* [Gr. *axōn*, a pole or axle-tree; *phuton*, a plant], in bot., the united stem and root of a plant.

axotomous, a. *āks-ōt-ō-mōs* [Gr. *axōn*, an axle; *tomē*, a cutting—from *temnō*, I cut], applied to animals that can be cleaved in one particular direction.

axunge, n. *āks-sū'ng*, also axungea, *āks-sū'j-ā* [L. *axis*, an axle-tree; *unguo*, I smear], the hardest and firmest part of the fat of animals; hog's lard.

ay, ad. *āy*, or as pron. I [AS. *grā*], yes; yes; certainly; indeed; more than that: ayes, n. plu. *āy-ēz*, or *ēz*, used in the House of Commons when counting the votes—those voting in favour of a motion are called the ayes, those voting against it are called the noes, *nōz*: ay, ay, yes, yes, is it so.

ay, lat. *ī* [OF. *ay*; AS. *ei*, *ai*], in *OE.*, an interjection of surprise or complaint: ay me! [OF. *nyai*], ah! for me.

ayah, n. *āy'ā* or *ā'yā* [Hind. *āya*, a governess], the name given in India to a native female nurse or waiting-maid.

aye, ad. *ā* [Icel. *ei*, ever], always; ever; to eternity: aye-aye, n. *ā-yē* [from its cry], a rare animal of Madagascar, probably allied to the Lemurs.

Ayrstone, n. *ā-r'stōn*, a soft variety of whetstone found on the Water of Ayr—called also snake-stone, from its mottled appearance.

Azalea, n. *āz-āl-ē-ā* [Gr. *azaleos*, dry, parched—in allusion to the dry habit of the plants—from *azō*, I dry or parch], a genus of plants, universally admired



for their white, orange, purple, scarlet, and variegated flowers. *Orl. Ericaceae*.

**azarole**, *n.* *az-i-rôl* [Ar.] the Neapolitan nadir or its fruit; the *Citrus azarole*.

**azimuth**, *n.* *az-i-mûth* [Ar. *assumûl*, from *al*, the, and *sumûl*, ways, pl. of *sumûl*, way] in *astron.*, the angular distance of a celestial object from the north or south point of the horizon (according as it is the north or south pole which is elevated) when the object is referred to the horizon by a vertical circle: *azimuthal*, *a.* *az-i-mûth-al*, *pert.* to: *azimuth compass*, an instr. adapted for observing bearings, consisting of a magnetic bar or needle moving freely in a horizontal plane on a vertical pivot.

**azote**, *a.* *â-zôik* [Gr. *a*, without; *zô*, life], without life; wholly destitute of life: *azote*, *n.* *â-zô*, nitrogen gas, which is unable to support life: *azotic*, *a.* *â-zô-ik*, *pert.* to: *azotised*, *a.* *â-zô-tîd*, containing nitrogen or azote.

**azoturia**, *n.* *â-zô-tûr-i-â* [Eng. *azote*, *L. urini*—from *uri*, uron, urine] in *path.*, an excess of urea in the urine.

**Aztec**, *a.* *n.* *âz-tek*, one of the Aztecs, an early race of Mexico, inhabiting its great plateau at the time of the Spanish invasion (1519), and admired in the arts and civilization, which was, however, disfigured by bloody religious rites.

**azure**, *n.* *â-zûr* [Fr. *azur*, Ar. *âzward*, Pers. *âzward*] the blue colour of the unbounded sky; a blue pigment of a greenish tint: *adj.* of a sky blue colour: *azured*, *a.* *â-zûrd*, being of azure colour: *azurine*, *n.* *â-zû-rin*, a fresh-water fish—so named from its colour: also called 'blue perch': *azure-stone*, so named from its colour; a familiar name for the lapis-lazuli: *azurite*, *n.* *â-zû-rîl*, blue carbonate of copper; a prismatic azure spar.

**azygous**, *a.* *â-zî-gûs* [Gr. *a*, without; *zygon*, a yoke], in *anat.*, without a fellow or corresponding part.

**azymites**, *n.* *plu* *â-zî-mî-tîs* [Gr. *azymos*, unleavened—*from a*, without; and *zômê*, leaven] those Christians who use unleavened bread in the Lord's Supper.

**azymous**, *a.* *â-zî-mô-s*, unfermented or unleavened—applied to sea-biscuit: *azyme*, *n.* *â-zî-m*, unleavened bread.

## B

**b** or **B**, *bê*, the second letter of the Eng. Alphabet, and a consonant.

**baa**, *n.* *bâ* or *bê* [imitation of cry] the bleat or cry of a sheep: *v.* to bleat or cry as a sheep: *baa log*, *imp.*: *baaced*, *pp.* *bâd* or *bêd*.

**Baal**, *n.* *bâ-âl* [Heb. *b'el*, lord], a lgh object of worship among the anc. Phœnicians and Canaanites, supposed to represent the sun or productive powers of nature; the *Bel* of the Chaldeans essentially the same: *Baalim*, *n.* *plu* *bâ-âl-im*.

**babble**, *v.* *bâ-bbl* [an imitative word; cf. *leel* *labb*, to babble] to talk idly; to utter words imperfectly as children; to tell secrets: *n.* senseless talk: *babbler*, *n.* *bîr*, an idle talker: *babbling*, *imp.*: *n.* foolish talk: *babbled*, *pp.* *bâ-bbl-d*—*SYN.* of 'babble *v.*': to chatter; prattle; prate.

**babe**, *n.* *bâb*, also *baby*, *n.* *bâ-bî* [prob. contr. from *OF. baban*—an imitative word], a very young child of either sex; an infant: *babish*, *a.* *bâ-bîsh*, also *babyish*, *a.* *bâ-bî-tsh*, resembling a baby; *childish*, *a.* *bâ-bîshly*, *ad.* *il.* also *babyishly*, *ad.* *bâ-bî-tsh-ly*: *bâ-bishness*, *n.* also *babyism*, *n.* *bâ-bî-tsh-ism*, the characteristic quality of a baby; state of being babyish; extreme childishness: *babyhood*, *n.* the state or condition of being a baby.

**Babel**, *n.* *bâ-bêl* [Heb.], the place where the confusion of languages took place, mentioned in Scripture; confused unintelligible speech arising from many speaking loudly at same time: *babel-quartz*, a variety of rock-crystal.

**babingtonite**, *n.* *bâ-bîng-ton-î-t* [after *Dr Babington*], a mineral of the hornblende family, occurring in small black attached crystals.

**babirusa** or **babirusa**, *n.* *bâ-bî-rû-sâ* [Malay, *bâbi*, a hog; *rûsâ*, deer], a kind of fierce E.I. hog, having four tusks projecting and curving upwards and backwards.

**baboon**, *n.* *bâ-bôn* [OF. *babouin*, a monkey], a large special kind of monkey.

**babu** or **baboo**, *n.* *bâ-bô* [Hind. a child, a prince, a master], a title of respect among Bengalis; any respectable Bengali; a Hindu clerk.

**Babylonian**, *a.* *bâ-bî-lôn-i-an*, *Bab'ylonish*, *a.* or *Babylonic*, *a.* *bâ-bî-lôn-îk*, of or relating to *Babylon*; mixed or confused.

**Baccalaureate**, *n.* *bâ-k-kâ-lâ-tû-r-â-t* [Low *L. baccalaureus*, as if from *bacca lauri*, the laurel berry], the University Degree of Bachelor: *a.* *pert.* to.

**baccarat**, *n.* *bâ-k-kâ-râ* [Fr.], a game of cards, generally for money, one of the players acting as banker.

**baccate**, *a.* *bâ-k-kâ-t* [*L. baccatus*, furnished with berries—from *bacca*, a berry], resembling berries: *baccated*, *a.* *bâ-k-kâ-t-êd*, having many berries: *bacciferous*, *a.* *bâ-k-kî-f-ê-r-ûs* [*L. fero*, I produce], producing berries: *baccivorous*, *a.* *bâ-k-kî-v-ô-r-ûs* [*L. voro*, I devour], berry-eating.

**bacchanal**, *n.* *bâ-k-kâ-nâl*, also *bacchanallan*, *n.* *bâ-k-kâ-nâ-l-i-an* [*L. bacchanalis*, devoted to Bacchus—from *Bacchus*, god of wine], one who indulges to excess in intoxicating drinks; one engaged in noisy

and drunken revels: *adj.* riotous; pertaining to revelling and drinking: *bacchanals*, *n.* *plu* *bâ-k-kâ-nâl-s*, also *bacchanalia*, *n.* *plu* *bâ-k-kâ-nâl-s*, drunken feasts; feasts in honour of Bacchus: *bacchic*, *a.* *bâ-k-kîk*, jovial; drunken: *bacchant*, *n.* *bâ-k-kânt*, one in a state of drunken frenzy: *bacchantes*, *n.* *fem.* *bâ-k-kânt-s*, a priestess or female votary of Bacchus: *bacchantes*, *n.* *plu* *bâ-k-kânt-s*, the persons who took part in the festivals of Bacchus.

**bachelor**, *n.* *bâ-chê-l-er* [OF. *bachelier*, a lad; mid *L. baccalarius*, a cow-herd, a lad over sixteen years—from mid *L. bacca* for *vacca*, a cow; arbitrarily changed by university clerks at close of middle ages to *baccalarius*—*lit.*, a cow-herd, or one who cultivated certain parts of church lands], an unmarried man of any age; one who has taken the first degree in arts in a college or university—abbreviated *B.A.*; in *dermat.*, the first degree is *P.D.*; in *law*, *LL.B.*; in *medicine*, *M.D.*; in *musc.*, *Mus. Bac.*; a knight-bachelor, a knight of the lowest order; a knight belonging to no order; a young knight: *bachelier*, *n.* *plu* *bâ-chê-l-er-s*, the persons who took part in the festivals of Bacchus.

**bacillus**, *n.* *bâ-sî-lî-s* [*L.*], in *anat.*, a minute rod-like body, as one of the rods of the retina; a genus of microscopical vegetable organisms, having the shape of a very slender filament, certain species of which are the causes of tuberculosis, leprosy, cholera, and other diseases.

**back**, *n.* *bâk* [AS. *bæc*; cf. *leel* *bâk*], the part of the body turned away from the face; the upper part in animals, and the hinder part in man; the rear; the part out of sight; a namer's term for joints; that part of a mineral lode nearest the surface: *adj.* that is situated behind; previous: *v.* to mount; to support; to put or move back: *ad.* to the place from whence one came; to a former state or condition; behind; not advancing again: *backing*, *imp.*: *backed*, *bâk*, *pp.*: *adj.* having a back: *backer*, *n.* *bâ-k-er*, one who supports another in a contest: *backs and cutters*, applied to a jointed structure to rocks—the *backs* running in lines less or more parallel to the strike of the strata, the *cutters* crossing these, generally at right angles: *backs*, *n.* *plu*, among *leather-dealers*, the leather selected from the thickest and stoniest ox-hides: *backing of the wind*, when the wind appears to shift against the sun's course, being a sign of more wind or bad weather: *back-friend*, one who does injury under the cover of friendship: to *back* a document, to write the signature on its back; to *indorse* it: to *back* an anchor, to let go a small anchor, so that it may lie behind or ahead of a large one, so fastened as to hinder it coming home: to *back* *astern*, to cause a boat to move stern foremost: to *back* oars, to move them so as to cause the boat to move stern foremost: to *back* out, to withdraw from an engagement or undertaking: to *back* up, to give friendly and active support to: *backdoor*, *n.* *bâ-k-dôr*, a back or private passage; an indirect way: *background*, *n.* *bâ-k-g-rôund*, ground in the rear or behind; parts dimly seen; in a picture, the part behind and subor-

minate to the principal figures: backroom, *n.* *bak-ròm*, a room in the back part of the house: backside, *n.* *bak-sid*, the hinder part; the rear; the wrong side: backpiece, *n.* *bak-pis*, piece of armour which covers the back: back-settler, *n.* *bak-sét-ler*, one settled in the outlying districts of a new country: back-headed, *n.* (*back and hand*), with the hand turned backward; indirect: back-ing-up, *in cricket* and other games, the act of playing up keenly; in *metals*, filling up back with metal or other materials: backstairs, *n. plu.* *bak-stàirs*, the stairs in the back part of a house; in private or indirect way: backstair, *n.* indirect; private: undus: backsword, *n.* *bak-sòrd*, a sword having a back and one sharp edge: backstaff, *n.* *bak-stáf*, an instr. for taking altitudes, now superseded by the quadrant: back-stays, *n. plu.* *-stàiz*, ropes passing backward from the topmasts to give them support when under a press of sail: backward, *a.* *bak-wèrd* [*back and ward*], unwilling; slow; dull: ad. also back'wards, towards the back; back; in time past: back'wardly, *ad.* *-li*, with the back forward; perversely: back'wardness, *n.* the state or quality of being backward.

back, *n.* *bak*, also *bac*, *n.* *bál* [*breit. bac*, a boat: Dut. *bak*, a trough], a brewer's vat or large open tub for containing beer; a ferry-boat: backot, *n.* *bak-ót* [*from back*, in the sense of a wide open vessel; *P.* *baquet*, a tub or pail], in a kitchen, a wooden or iron vessel for carrying coal or ashes.

backbite, *v.* *bak-bit* [*see back 1*], to slander; to speak ill of a person behind his back: backbiting, *imp.*, *n.* the act of slandering the absent: backbitten, *pp.* *bak-bit-tèn*: backbiter, *n.* *-bi-ter*, one who.

backbone, *n.* *bak-bôn* [*see back 1*], the series of hones, called vertebrae, which enclose the spinal cord of the higher animals, and constitute the spinal column; the vertebral column; the watershed of a district; to have back-bone, to have firmness and stability of purpose, or moral principle.

backgammon, *n.* *bak-gám-môn* [*from back and gammen*, a game, so called from the custom of replacing the pieces during play], a game played on a table with men and pieces, and a box and dice.

backlash, *n.* *bak-lash* [*back 1*, and *lash*], the jarring reaction of each of a pair of wheels; the inward rush of air following a fire-damp explosion.

backslip or backsheath—*see* backslip.

backslide, *v.* *bak-slíd* [*see back 1*], to slide back; to fall out of the right path; to fall into error; to fall off; to turn away from gradually: backsliding, *imp.*: backslider, *n.* *bak-slí-der*, one who falls from religion and the practice of virtue.

backwardation, *n.* *bak-wèrd-a-tshàn* [*Eng. back-ward*], on the Stock Exchange, a payment made by a seller for carrying forward stock, shares, &c., to a future date of settlement.

backwash, *n.* [*back 1*, and *wash*], the wash of an outflowing wave or current; the receding waves from a boat.

backwater, *n.* [*back 1*, and *water*], water held back by a dam; the swell of water from a solid body, especially the paddles of a steamer; an eddy; a back-lying section of a sea or river.

backwoods, *n. plu.* *bak-wódz* [*back 1*, and *woods*], the unsettled parts of a new country: backwoodman, *n.* *bak-wódz-mán*, one who inhabits the far-off woods of America; a frontiersman.

bacon, *n.* *bá-kôn* [*OF. baccon*; mid. *L.* *baco*: *Old Ger. bahho*, ham], swine's flesh salted and dried: to save one's bacon, to preserve oneself from injury; to escape loss.

Baconian, *n.* *bá-kôn-i-án*, of or pert. to Bacon (1561-1626) or his philosophy.

bacterium, *n.* *bak-tèr-i-um*, *bactéria*, *n. plu.* *-rî-á* [*Gr. bakterion*, a little rod, a staff], very minute organisms like staff-shaped filaments, which appear in organic infusions after they have been for some time exposed to the air: bacterial, *a.* *bak-tèr-i-ál*, pert. to bacteria: bacteridia, *n. plu.* *bak-tèr-i-á-lá*, certain straight, motionless bodies, found in the blood of animals labouring under malignant pustules: bacteriform, *a.* *bak-tèr-i-fór-m*, of the form of bacteria: bacteriology, *n.* *-ló-jí*, the scientific study of bacteria: bacteriologist, *n.* *-ló-jíst*, a specialist in bacteriology.

bactris, *n.* *bak-tris* [*Gr. baktron*, a cane, from the smaller stems being formed into walking-sticks], a

fine genus of palms, one of the species producing a fruit of the size of a cherry.

baculite, *n.* *bak-sú-lit* [*L. baculum*, a staff], a fossil cephalopodous shell of the chalk epoch, straight, many-chambered, and conical—prevails in the chalk of Normandy.

bad, *a.* *bád* [*OL. badder*, an effeminate, weak fellow], evil; hurtful; opposite of good: bad'ly, *ad.* *-li*, not well: bad'ness, *n.* the state of being bad or vicious; want of good qualities, natural or moral: gone to the bad, become a depraved and worthless character. —*SYN.* of 'bad': wicked; evil; naughty; corrupt; sinful; vicious; ill.

badderlocks, *n.* *bád-ér-lòks* [*Scot.*], an edible seaweed, *Ord. Laminaria*.

bade, *v.* *bád*, *pt.* of *bid*, which *see*.

badge, *n.* *báj* [*mid. L. bagat*, a token or sign—from *bagu*, a ring], a distinctive patch sewed on the dress; a mark or sign of distinction worn conspicuously on the dress; that which gives prominence or distinctiveness: badgeless, *a.* having no badge. —The national badge of Eng. is a red rose, a white rose, and a crown; of Scot., a thistle and crown; of Ireland, a harp, a shamrock, and a crown; of Wales, a red dragon on a green mount.

badger, *n.* *báj-ér* [*etym. uncertain*; prob. from *badge*, with term. *-er*, from the white mark on the animal's forehead], a well-known nocturnal animal which burrows in the ground: *v.* to pester; to tease or annoy: badgering, *imp.*: badgered, *pp.* *báj-ér-d*. —*badger*, *n.* *báj-ér* [*etym. unknown*], in *OE.*, a pedlar; a corn-factor: *v.* to beat down in a bargain.

badlan, *n.* *bád-lán* [*F. badiane*, bay; Pers. *bodyán*, fennel], Chinese anise.

badlion, *n.* *bád-lí-on* [*F.*], a preparation of sawdust, slaked lime, powdered stone, and alum, for colouring the walls of houses; a mixture of plaster and freestone used by sculptors in repairing defects in their work; a kind of cement used by joiners, &c.

badinage, *n.* *bád-i-náz* [*F.*, a joke—from *badiner*, to jest, to make merry], banter; playful talk.

badions, *n.* *bád-i-ús* [*L. badius*], in *bot.*, chestnut-coloured; brown.

Badminton, *n.* *bád-mín-tôn* [after the Duke of Beaufort, of *Badminton*], a cup of claret wine, spiced and sweetened; a game played with shuttlecocks and battledores either on a lawn or indoors.

baffle, *v.* *báf-í* [*prob. from OF. beffer* or *beffer*, to deceive or mock—from *beff*, mockery], to foil or render ineffectual the efforts of another; to escape detection; to elude; to confound; to defeat; in *OE.*, to disgrace; to treat as an object of contempt: baffling, *imp.* *báf-í-ſing*: *adj.* causing disappointment; shifting constantly from one point to another, as baffling winds: baffled, *pp.* *báf-í-l*: baffler, *n.* *-fí-er*, one who. *Note.* —baffle is used in the two senses of 'to foil efforts,' and in *OE.*, 'to disgrace,' which latter sense is really derived from independent root-words: cf. *Scot. beuchle*, to treat contemptuously. —*SYN.* of 'baffle': to defeat; disconcert; confound; frustrate; discom-pose; foil.

bag, *n.* *bág* [*Heb. baggi*], the skin of an animal stripped off whole; a sack; a pouch; a purse; the udder of a cow; the stomach: *v.* to put into a sack; to put up or out: bagging, *imp.*: *n.* the cloth or coarse materials for making bags; the act of putting into bags: bagged, *pp.* *bág-g*: baggy, *a.* *bág-gí*, resembling a bag; loose and full like a bag: bag'man, *n.* in familiar language, a person employed to solicit orders for a manufacturer; a commercial traveller: to give one the bag, in *OE.*, to cheat; to deceive; colloquially, to dismiss from employment: bag and baggage, everything a person possesses—*see* baggage 1: bag-net, a net for catching fish, shaped like a bag.

bagasse, *n.* *bág-ás* [*F.*—from *Sp. bagazo*, the remains of pressed sugar-canes, grapes, &c.], the sugar-cane after it has been pressed, used for fuel in the sugar manufactories—in the Antilles called bagauz, *n.* *bág-á-z*.

bagatelle, *n.* *bág-á-tí-lí* [*F. bagatelle*, a trifle—from *It. bagatella*, a trifle, nonsense: *dim.* of *bagu*, a trifle], a trifle; a thing of no importance; name of a game resembling billiards, played with ivory balls, and cues or maces for driving the balls into holes upon a specially constructed board.

baggage, *n.* *bág-gáj* [*F. bagage*, luggage—from *OF. bagues*, goods: cf. *OF. baguer*, to truss, to tuck up], all the articles necessary for a traveller, or for an army; luggage; things required for a journey.

**baggage**, *n.* *bāg'gaj* [corrupted from OE. *bagage*, a flirt], *usually*, a worthless woman; a flirt; a light woman.

**bagno**, *n.* *bān'yō* [It. *bagno*, a bath—from L. *balneum*], a bath; a prison; a house of ill repute.

**bagpipes**, *n.* *bāg'pīps* [*bag*, and *pīp*], a musical wind-instr.; **bag'piper**, *n.* one who plays the bagpipes.

**baguette**, *n.* *bā-gét'* [F. *n. rod or wand*—from It. *bacchetta*, a switch, a rod], in *orch.*, a small round mounding less than an astragal.

**bah**, *int. id.* an exclamation expressive of disgust or contempt, or both.

**bahar**, *n.* *bā-kār'* [Ar.], a weight used in the E. Ind., varying, in different localities, from 150 lb. to 820 lb. avoirdupois.

**baikalite**, *n.* *bā-kāl'it*, a dingy, green crystalline variety of augite, found at the mouth of one of the rivers that fall into Lake *Baikal*, Siberia; **balkerite**, *n.* *bā-kēr'it*, a chocolate-brown-coloured mineral wax, found on the shores of Lake *Baikal*.

**ball**, *v.* *bāl* [OF. *ballier*, to keep in custody—from L. *balliare*, to bear a burden—from *ballus*, a bearer, generally with authority], to release from a burden or imprisonment; to set free; to liberate on the security of another; *n.* surety for another; **ball'ing**, *imp.*: **balled**, *pp.* *bāl'id*: **ballable**, *a.* *bāl'ābl*, that may be balled; **ball'bond**, *n.* a written security given for the appearance of a prisoner to take his trial; **ball'ment**, *n.* delivery of goods in trust; **ball'ee**, *n.* *bāl'ē*, he to whom goods are delivered in trust or on bail.

**ball**, *v.* *bāl* [F. *baller*, a bucket], to load or free from water with a bucket or other vessel; **ball'ing**, *imp.*: **balled**, *pp.*

**balley**, *n.* *bāl'i* [mid. L. *ballium* or *ballium*, a species of rampart, a space fortified with stakes; L. *vallum*, a rampart], an area of ground within the walls of a fortress—applied to a prison, as *Old Bailey*.

**baillie** or **ballie**, *n.* *bāl'it*, another form of *baillif* [F. *bailli*, an ambassador], in *Scot.*, the magistrate of a burgh.

**baillif**, *n.* *bāl'if* [OF. *baillif*—from *ballier*, to keep in custody—see *ball*], one intrusted to execute power on behalf of another; an officer of justice; an agent or steward over land; **baill'wick**, *n.* *bāl'i-wīk* [AS. *wic*; L. *vicus*, a village or town], the limits of a baillif's authority or jurisdiction.

**bails**, *n.* *bāl'z* [OF. *bailes*, a barricade, a palisade; L. *baculus*, a stick], the small sticks on the top of the wickets in the game of cricket.

**Baily's Beads** [after discoverer], in *astron.*, an appearance as of a string of beads round the sun in an eclipse.

**baïn-marie**, *n.* *bān-mār'ē* or *-mār'ē* [*baïn*, a corruption of *balneum*, a bath, and *Marie* or *Mary*—a fanciful name], a hot sand-bath; a hot-water bath in which cooked preparations may be kept hot, without injury to their qualities, mill required for the table.

**Bairam**, *n.* *bī-rām* [Turk.], the name of two festivals among the Turks.

**baïrn**, *n.* *bārn* [AS. *bearn*, *veran*, to bear], in *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, a child.

**bait**, *n.* *bāl* [AS. *batan*, to bait a hook; Icel. *beita*], any substance put on a hook to entice fish to swallow it; anything to allure or entice; refreshment taken on a journey; *v.* to make use of a bait; to give food or drink to a beast on a journey; to refresh with food on a journey; to cause to be worried by dogs; to provoke and harass with the help of others; **bait'ing**, *imp.*: **baited**, *pp.* *bā'tēd*: to **bait** *n. horse*, to give a horse food and drink, and rest, while on a journey; to **bait** *a bear* or *n. bull*, to set dogs on to bite and worry it.

**baize**, *n.* *bāz* [OF. *baies*; L. *baduus*, chestnut-coloured], a coarse woollen stuff, of an open texture with a long nap—originally of a bay colour.

**bake**, *v.* *bāk* [AS. *bacan*], to harden by fire or the heat of the sun; to dress food in an oven or by fire; **bak'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the quantity baked at one time; **baked**, *pp.* *bākt*, or *baken*, *pp.* *bā'kēn*: **bak'er**, *n.* one whose employment is to bake; a small portable tin oven; **bak'ery**, *n.* *bā-kēr'ē*, the place where bread is baked; also *bake-house*: **bake-meat or **baked-meat**, *n.* meat baked in an oven; *n.* meat pie.**

**bakshish** or **baksheesh**, *n.* *bāk'shish* [Pers. *bakshish*, a present; *bakshidan*, to give], in the *East*, a present or gratuity, in return for a service.

**balænidæ**, *n. plu.* *bāl'ēn'it* [L. *balæna*, a whale; Gr. *phalæna*], the family of the whalebone whales.

**balance**, *n.* *bāl'āns* [F. *balance*—from L. *bilanx*, *bilancet*, having two scales, *dis*, double; *laur*, a dish], *n.* pair of scales, consisting of a dish suspended from each end of a beam or lever; equality of weights, power, or force; the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account; overplus; a sign of the zodiac—also called *Libra*, the sum due on an account; *v.* to make equal; to settle; to regulate and adjust; to have equal weight, power, or influence; to hesitate; **bal'ancing**, *imp.*: **balanced**, *pp.* *bāl'ānt*: **balancer**, *n.* one who: **balance of power**, in *politics*, the endeavour not to permit any nation to have such a preponderating power as to endanger the peace or independence of the others; **balance of trade**, the difference in money value between the imports and exports of a nation; **balance-wheel**, a regulating apparatus used in a watch instead of a pendulum.

**balanidæ**, *n. plu.* *bāl'ān'it* [L. *balanus*, Gr. *balanos*, an acorn; Gr. *eulos*], the family of Crustaceans, commonly known as acorn-shells; **balanite**, *n.* *bāl'ān'it*, a fossil shell of the barnacle family.

**balanoglossus**, *n.* *bāl'ā-nō-gloss'ūs* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn; *glossa*, a tongue], a worm-like animal which forms a connecting-link between invertebrates and vertebrates.

**balanophoraceæ**, *n. plu.* *bāl'ā-nō-fō-rā-sē* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn; *phoræ*, I bear, I carry], parasitic, leafless, flowering plants, found in the Tropics.

**balas** or **balass**, *n.* *bāl'ās* [OF. *balais*, Pers. *balakshan*, a country of Central Asia, where found], a variety of the spined ruby of a fine rose-red colour melting into orange.

**balauitino**, *n.* *bāl'ān'it'no* [Gr. *balauitino*, a pomegranate flower], the wild pomegranate tree; **bal'auitino**, *n.* *-it*, fruit formed like the pomegranate; an infusile fruit, with many cells and seeds, the seeds being coated with pulp.

**balbrigan**, *n.* *bāl-brīg'gan* [from *Balbriggan*, in Ireland], fine unbleached cotton used in the manufacture of hose.

**balcony**, *n.* *bāl'kō-nī* [F. *balcon*—from It. *balcone*, a balcony; OIt. Ger. *balcho*, a beam], a raised space or platform in front of a house, usually before the windows; **balconied**, *a.* *bāl'kō-nī'd*, having balconies.

**bald**, *a.* *bāl'd* [Gael. *bal* or *ball*, a spot; W. *ball*, whiteness; Breton *bal*, a white mark], wanting hair; destitute of natural covering; naked; inelegant; mean; in *bot.*, without beard or awn; having a white mark on the face; **bald'y**, *ad. it.*: **bald'ness**, *n.* state of being bald; the want of natural covering, as the head without hair on its crown, or the top of a hill when bare of trees; **bald-faced**, having a white mark on the face, as a stag; **bald-coat**, a black aquatic bird with a conspicuous excrecence of white skin above its beak; **bald-pate**, *a.* or *n.* *-pāt*, or **bald-pated**, *a.* *-pāt'ēd*, destitute of hair on the head; shorn of natural covering.

**baldachin**, *n.* *bāl'dā-kīn* [F. *baldaquin*, It. *baldachino*, *Baldace*, It. for *Bagdad*, where the cloth was made], a canopy of rich cloth; in *arch.*, a structure within a building in the form of a canopy supported by columns, placed over portals, thrones, altars, beds, &c.

**Balder**, *n.* *bāl'dēr*, in *Norse myth.*, the god of summer light, an incarnation of the principle of life.

**balderdash**, *n.* *bāl'dēr-dāsh* [perhaps from Dan. *balder*, noise, and *clash*], words jumbled together without sense, waste, or judgment; jargon.

**baldrick**, *n.* *bāl'drīk* [MH. Ger. *baldrich*], a girdle or richly ornamented belt; a shoulder-let.

**bale**, *n.* *bāl* [F. *balle*; mid. L. *bala*; MH. Ger. *balle*, a ball], *n.* bundle or package of goods.

**bale**, a less correct form of *ball* 2—which see.

**bale**, *n.* *bāl* [AS. *bealo*, torment; cf. Icel. *bál*, calamity], sorrow; evil; **baleful**, *a.* *bāl'fūl*, mischievous; malignant; destructive; sorrowful; poisonous; **bale'fully**, *ad. it.*: **bale'fulness**, *n.* the state or quality of being baleful; **bale**, *n.* *bāl*, in *OE.*, grief; trouble; sorrow; poison; **bale-fire**, fire warning of misfortune; beacon.

**Balearnic**, *a.* *bāl'ēn'īk* [L. *balæarnes*—from Gr. *balæin*, to throw—the inhabitants being good slingers], of or relating to Majorca and Minorca, &c., islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

**balæon**, *n.* *bāl'ēn* [L. *balæna*, a whale], the horny

plates which occupy the palate of the true or whale-bone whales; whalebone.

**balk**, *v.* *balk* [AS. *balca*, a heap, a beam; cf. Icel. *balkr*, a division between stalls; Sw. *balk*, a heven beam; Ger. *balken*, a beam, separation], to separate by beams; to partition off; to pass over in ploughing; to cause another to miss the object of his expectation; to disappoint; to frustrate; *n.* a slip or ridge of land left unploughed; a beam; sudden disappointment; **balking**, *imp.*; **balked**, *pp.* **balkt**; **balks**, *n.* the rafters; **balk'er**, one who signals to the fishermen the course of the herring-shoals; same as *hancr.*—*SYN.* of 'balk *v.*: to disappoint; baffle; defeat; disconcert; confound; frustrate; discompoise; foil.

**ball**, *n.* *baul* [OF. *ballo*, a ball; Mll Ger. *ballo*, a round body; cf. Icel. *balla*, a globe or ball; *v.* a round body; a globe; a bullet; a child's toy; *v.* to form into a ball; **balling**, *imp.*; **ballied**, *pp.* **bailed**; **ballcock**, a hollow metal globe attached to the end of a lever which regulates the supply in a cistern, by floating on the surface of the water; **ball and socket**, a joint in which a rod fits by a rounded end into a socket so as to be movable in any direction, useful in scientific instruments; &c.; **ball-cartridge**, a cartridge having a bullet besides powder.—*SYN.* of 'ball *n.*: globe; sphere; orb; orbit; circuit; circle.

**ball**, *n.* *baul* [OF. *bal*, a dance, a ball—from *baler*, to move or stir; mll. *L. ballere*, to move backwards and forwards; Gr. *ballō*, I leap or bound—from *ballō*, I throw], an entertainment of dancing.

**ballad**, *n.* *ballād* [F. *ballade*, a song; Port. *balada*; mll. *L. balla*, I dance—see *ball 2*], a simple popular song containing a tale; **balladry**, *n.* *ballād-ry*, the subject or style of ballads; **balladry**, *n.* *ballād-ry*, in OE., a song; a jig; **ballad-singer**, one who sings ballads.

**ballade**, *n.* *balād* [F.], a short poem with alternating repeated rhymes and a refrain.

**ballast**, *n.* *ballāst* [Sw. *ballast*, ballast; O.Sw. *ballast*, a worthless load], any heavy substance, as sand, stones, &c., placed at the bottom of a ship or boat to steady it; the gravel, broken stones, &c., placed on the permanent way of a railway, immediately under and around the sleepers, in order to steady them; *v.* to load with ballast; to steady; **ballasting**, *imp.*; **ballasted**, *pp.*

**ballet**, *n.* *ballē* [F. *ballé*, a sort of dance; dlm. of *bal*, a dance—see *ball 2*], a kind of dance; a scene acted in dancing in a theatre, and associated with music.

**ballista** or **ballista**, *n.* *ball-istā* [L. *ballista*—from Gr. *ballō*, I throw], a military engine used by the ancients for throwing stones; **ballistic**, *a.* *-ist*, relating to projectiles; **ballistic pendulum**, an instr. for calculating the velocity of projectiles.

**balloon**, *n.* *bal-lōn* [F. *ballon*; Sp. *balon*, a football; It. *ballone*, a great ball—from *balla*, a ball], any round hollow body; a body filled with light gas, so as to rise and float in the air; in OE., a game with ball; **ballooning**, *n.* the art of ascending in balloons; **balloonist**, *n.* one who makes balloons or ascends with them; an aeronaut; **air-balloon**, one raised into the atmosphere by being filled with a gas lighter than air; **fire-balloon**, one filled and raised by rarefied or heated air produced by placing fire under its mouth.

**ballot**, *n.* *ballōt* [F. *balloter*, to choose lots; *ballotte*, a little ball—from *ballo*, a ball], a little ball or written ticket used in secret voting; the system of secret voting by placing little balls or written papers privately in a box; *v.* to choose or vote by ballot, now generally applied to secret voting; **balloting**, *imp.*; **ballotted**, *pp.* **ballōted**.

**balm**, *n.* *bām* [F. *baume*; OE. *baume*; L. *balsamum*, balsam—from Gr. *balsamon*], a fragrant plant—the common balm is *Melissa officinalis*, Ord. *Labiātæ*; a valuable ointment that soothes and heals; that which soothes, mitigates, or heals; a soothing influence; *v.* to anoint with balm; to soothe; **balm'ing**, *imp.*; **balm'd**, *pp.* **bāmd**; **balm'y**, *a.* *-ist*, like balm; mild; soothing; **balm'ily**, *ad.* *-ly*; **balm'iness**, *n.*

**Balmoral**, *n.* *bal-mōr'al* [from *Balmoral*, in Scotland], a durable woollen stuff; a black-and-red tartan; a variety of lacing boot; a broad Scotch cap.

**balsam**, *n.* *baul'sam* [L. *balsamum*; Gr. *balsamon*, balsam], a soothing ointment of an oily nature; a semi-fluid resin; **balsamic**, *a.* *baul'sam'ic*, or **balsam'ical**, *a.* *-cal*, like balsam; soft; unctuous; mitigat-

ing; **balsam'ically**, *ad.* *-ly*; **baul'samiferous**, *a.* *-if'ēr-us* [L. *fero*, I produce]; balm of Gilead, or balsam of Mecca, common names for the resinous juice of the balsam-tree of Syria, reckoned very precious; the juice of the *Balsamodendron Gileadense*, Ord. *Burséracæ*; balsam of sulphur, an ointment prepared from sulphur and oil of turpentine; **balsam of Saturn**, an ointment prepared from sugar of lead and oil of turpentine, &c.; **balsam'ics**, *n.* *plu.* *-ics*, in med., applied to several preparations for external use.

**Baltic**, *a.* *baul'tik* [mll. *L. Baltica*—perhaps from Lith. *baltas*, white], from the Baltic or its shores, or relating to them.

**baluster**, *n.* *baul'stēr* [F. *balustre*—from It. *balaustrō*; L. *balaustrum*; Gr. *balaustrion*, the wild pomegranate flower, so named from its form], a little pillar; a small column or pilaster; corruptly **banister** when placed as one of the guards to a staircase; **bal'astered**, *a.* *-ēd*, furnished with balusters; **balustrade**, *n.* *baul'st-rād* [F.], a row of little pillars united by a coping, serving as a fence for staircases, &c.

**bamalip**, *n.* *bām'il-lip*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the first mood in the fourth figure of a syllogism.

**babino**, *n.* *bām-bē-nō* [It.], a child; an image of the infant Christ.

**bambocciate**, *n.* *bām-bōk-i-ād* [It. *bambocciata*, a simpton], a picture of rustic merry-making.

**bamboo**, *n.* *bām-bō* [Malay. *bambu*], a gigantic tree-like grass with hollow, jointed stems, which inhabits the tropical regions of the Old and New Worlds; the *Dambusa arundinacea*, Ord. *Graminææ*.

**bamboozle**, *v.* *bām-bō-zl* [a slang term invented about 1700—origin unknown; cf. Scot. *bambazell*, puzzled, astonished], to make fun of a person; to enjoin by confusing the senses; to deceive; to confound; to mislead; **bamboozling**, *imp.*; **bamboozled**, *pp.* *-led*.

**ban**, *n.* *bān* [OF. *ban*; mll. *L. bannum*, a proclamation; Oll. Ger. *ban*, a summons; *bannen*, to summon], originally a summons to the army; a public notice; a curse; a censure; an interdict; a sentence of outlawry; *v.* to curse; to interdict; to proclaim; **ban'ning**, *imp.*; **banned**, *pp.* **bānd**; **bans** or **banns**, public notice or proclamation in a church of an intended marriage; **arrière-ban**, *n.* *ar-i-ēr-bāng* [F.], Oll. Ger. *hant*, an army; *ban*, a summons], in *feud. hist.*, the military edict of a king to his vassals; the vassals thus assembled.

**ban**, *n.* *bān* [Pers. *bān*, lord], in Hungary, a governor of certain military districts; **banat**, *n.* *bān'at*, the territory governed by a ban.

**banality**, *n.* *bān'it-ē-tē* [F. *banalité*; mll. *L. bannum*; Oll. Ger. *ban*, a proclamation], a commonplace; vulgarity; a right of a feudal lord to make his vassals use his mill, wine-press, &c.

**banana**, *n.* *ba-nā-nū* [Sp.], a herbaceous plant of tropical regions closely allied to the plantain, yielding valuable food and useful fibres; the *Musa sapientum*, Ord. *Musacææ*; a plantain.

**banco**, *n.* *bāng-kō* [It. a bench, a bank], in *banking*, standard money as distinguished from the money current on the Continent; a bench; sittings in banco, so called when all the Judges of the superior courts of common law are present, and occupy their respective seats or benches.

**ban-dog**, *n.* *bān* [properly *band-dog*, one requiring to be held in leash or tied up], a kind of large dog; a mastiff.

**band**, *n.* *bānd* [OE. *bānd*; Icel. *bond*, that which binds, a shackle; cf. Oll. Ger. *bant*, a company], that with which anything is bound; a narrow strip of cloth or similar material for binding or swathing; a strip or streak of different colour or material; a cord; a fillet; a tie; in *arch.*, a low moulding; *v.* to join or tie together; **band'ing**, *imp.*; **band'ed**, *pp.*; **bandage**, *n.* *bān'dāj* [F.], a fillet; a swathe; a long narrow strip of cloth used in binding up a wound or an infirmity; *v.* to tie up with a strip of cloth; to dress with a bandage; **band'aging**, *imp.*; **bandaged**, *pp.* *bān'dāj'd*; **bandbox**, *n.* *bān'd-bōks*, a slight paper box—so named from its original use of holding bands; **bandlet**, *n.* *bān'dlēt*, also *bān'delet*, *n.* [F. *bandelette*, a little band], in *arch.*, a flat moulding or fillet; **bandollers** or **bandoleers**, *n.* *plu.* *bān'dō-lēr-z* [F. *bandoulière*], small wooden cases covered with leather, each containing powder sufficient for a charge; the shoulder-belts carrying ammunition worn

by anc. musketeers: **bands**, two slips of lawn or fine linen hanging from a clergyman's or lawyer's neck in front as part of his official attire—anciently a part of the usual attire for men, &c.

**band**, *n.* **band** [F. *bande*, a band; *OH. Ger.* *band*, a band] *n.* company of men united for any common object or design; *n.* body of soldiers; a body of musicians: *v.* to unite together in confederacy; to associate: **banding**, *imp.* **band'ed**, *pp.* **band'er**, *n.* one who: **band-master**, *n.* the leader or director of a band of musical performers: **train-bands**, *train-bands*, regiments composed of citizens of a town, formerly drilled after the manner of the militia.—*SYN.* of **band** *n.*: company; crew; gang; society; association.

**bandana**, *n.* **band-dū-d** [Sp. *bandana*, a neckerchief; *banda*, *n.* scarf, a ribbon—prob. from Hind. *bandhna*], a silk or cotton handkerchief, dyed of a bright uniform colour, in which patterns are brought out by discharging portions of the colour by chemical means.

**bandean**, *n.* **band-dō** [F.], a narrow band for the head.

**banderilla**, *n.* **band-dā-rē-yā** [Sp.], a small javelin, to which coloured paper is affixed, used to goad the bull at a bull-fight.

**banderole**, *n.* **band-drōl**, also written **ban'nerol** [F. *banderole*, a little flag or streamer—from Sp. *banderola*], a long narrow flag, with cleft end, flying at a ship's masthead; the little flag attached to a trumpet; a small flag hung under the crook of a crosser.

**bandicoot**, *n.* **bandi-dōt** [corruption of Telugu *bandilokā*], a very destructive animal, in appearance like a large brown rat, found in India; *n.* name of several insectivorous marsupials of Australia, taking the place there of our shrews and hedgehogs.

**bandit**, *n.* **band-itt**, **band'ite** or **band'it**, *n.* *pl.* **band-itts** [It. *bandito*, one proclaimed or denounced—from It. *band* *n.*, *bandire*, to proclaim, to denounce—from *band*, *n.* *bandum*; *OH. Ger.* *ban*, a proclamation], an outlaw; a robber; a highwayman.

**bandolite**, *n.* **band-dō-lī** [a probable compound of Eng. *band*, and *line*: *l.* *oleum*, oil, or in the sense of a stiffener], a mucilaginous preparation for stiffening the hair, usually made from Irish or Icelandic moss.

**bandore**, *n.* **band-dōr** [Sp. *bandurria*—from Gr. *pan-doura*, a musical instr. with three strings], a stringed musical instr. like a lute.

**bandy**, *v.* **band'it** [F. *bander*, to bind, to drive the ball from side to side at tennis—from Sp. *banda*, a side], to beat to and fro, as a ball in play; to exchange; to retort in words; to give by turns; to contend: *n.* a bent club for striking a ball at play: **band'ying**, *imp.* **bandied**, *pp.* **band'id**: **band'ier**, *n.* *alter*, one who.

**bandy-legs**, *n.* *pl.* **band'id-lēz** [OF. *bande*, bent, as a bow by binding it with a band; *bander*, to bend], bent or bowed legs.

**bane**, *n.* **ban** [AS. *bania*, a murderer], a poison of a deadly quality; any fatal cause of mischief: **baneful**, *n.* **ban'ful**, poisonous; pernicious: **ban'fully**, *ad.* *It.* *banefulness*, *n.* the quality of being poisonous: **banewort**, *n.* **ban'wert**, deadly nightshade: **banberry**, the wild poisonous plant, *Actaea spicata*, *Ord.* *Ranunculaceae*, having a single succulent carpel, containing many ovules.—*SYN.* of **bane**: ruin; destruction; mischief; pest; injury; poison.

**bang**, *v.* **bang** [Swed. and Ice], **bang**, to hammer], to treat or handle roughly; to shut with a loud noise, as a door: *n.* a heavy blow; the thump or sound of a stroke: **bang'ing**, *imp.* **banged**, *pp.* **bang'd**.

**bangles**, *n.* **bang-glz** [etym. unknown], ornaments worn on the wrists and ankles in India and Africa.

**banque**, *bang*, *bang*—see **bbang**.

**Banjan**, *n.* **ban'yān** [Port. *banian*; Ar. *banyān*; Gujarati, *vaniyo*—from Sans. *vanti*, a merchant], among *scamen*, applied to those days on which they receive no butcher's meat, in reference to the banians' abstemiousness from animal food: *n.* a Hindu of the trading caste; *n.* trader or commission agent.

**banish**, *v.* **ban'ish** [F. *banir*, to banish; *dannis-sant*, banishing—from mid. L. *banire*, to proclaim, to denounce—see **ban**], to proclaim under the ban; to condemn to exile; to compel to leave a country; to send as a prisoner to a colony: **ban'ishing**, *imp.* **banished**, *pp.* **ban'isht**: **ban'ishment**, *n.* the state of being sent out of a country as a criminal; a driving away.—*SYN.* of **banish**: to exile; expel; transport.

**banister**, *n.* **ban'is-ter**, corrupted from *baluster*, which see.

**banjo**, *n.* **ban'jō** [corruption of *bandore*, which see], a favourite musical instr. of the negroes having five

strings, a head and neck like the guitar, and a body of a tambourine shape, played with the fingers.

**bank**, *n.* **bank** [AS. *banca*, a mound; also, F. *banca*; *ML. Ger.* *banca*, a bench], a mound or ridge of earth; any steep ascent; a heap of anything; a place where a collection of money is deposited; the margin of a river or the sea: *v.* to raise up a mound of earth or a dike to enclose; to deposit money in a bank: **bank'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* *pert.* to a bank: **banked**, *pp.* **bank't**: **bank'er**, *n.* one who deals in money or whose business is banking: **bank'ing**, *n.* the business or employment of a bank for money: *adj.* of or relating to the business of banking: **bank-able**, *a.* *adj.* receivable at a bank: **bank-bills**, promissory notes or bills of exchange issued by a bank: **bank-note**, *n.* promissory note issued by a banker: **bank-stock**, shares in the trading capital of a bank: **bankers' clearing-house**—see under **clear**.

**bankrupt**, *n.* **bank'rupt** [F. *banqueroute*, bankruptcy: *It.* *banca*; mid. L. *banca*; *ML. Ger.* *banca*, a bank; *rotta*, broken; *L.* *ruptus*, *pp.* of *rupio*, I break], a merchant or trader whose credit is broken with the bank; any one who becomes unable to pay his just debts: *adj.* declared to be in debt beyond the power of payment: *v.* to disable one from paying the claims of his creditors: **bank'rupt**, *imp.* **bank'rupted**, *pp.* **bank'ruptcy**, *n.* **bank'rupt**, *n.* the state of being a bankrupt; the act of becoming a bankrupt; failure in trade; the insolvency of a merchant or trader: to make bankrupt, to make insolvent; to be declared to be in a state of insolvency beyond power of payment.

**Bankia**, *n.* **bank'ia** [from Sir Joseph Banks, naturalist], the honeysuckle tree of Australia, *Ord. Proteaceae*.

**banner**, *n.* **ban'ner** [OF. *banier*, *mhd.* L. *banderia*; *bandum*, a standard; *ML. Ger.* *band*, a strip of cloth], a band or strip of cloth as a sign; a square flag; a flag or ensign: **bannered**, *n.* **ban'nered**, bearing banners: **ban'nerless**, *a.* without a banner: **banneret**, *n.* **ban'ner-er** [F.], a little banner: knight banneret, a knight dubbed for valour on the field of battle, and permitted to use his pennon as a banner: **ban'nerol**, *n.* [F. *banderole*], a little flag; a streamer.

**bannock**, *n.* **ban'not** [Scott.—from Gael. *bannach*, a cake], a cake made of oatmeal or pease meal.

**banns**, *n.*—see under **ban**.

**banquet**, *n.* **ban'quet** [F.—from *baugne*, a bench or table; *ML. Ger.* *banca*, a bench], a feast; a rich entertainment; anything delightful: *v.* to feast; to treat with a feast: **ban'queter**, *n.* one who: **ban'queting**, *imp.* *n.* the act of feasting: **ban'queted**, *pp.*—*SYN.* of **banquet** *n.*: feast; carousal; entertainment; treat.

**banquette**, *n.* **ban'ket** [F.—from *banca*, a bank], in *fort.*, a raised way or foot bank, from three to four feet wide, running along the inside of a parapet.

**bansee** or **banshie**, *n.* **ban'shē** [Ir. *ban sáthe*, woman of the fairies], in popular myth, a kind of goblin, in parts of Scot. and Ireland, supposed to give notice of death in a family.

**bantam**, *n.* **ban'tam**, a breed of small fowls with feathered legs—probably from *Bantam* in Java; *fig.*, a small, absurdly combative person: **bantam-weight**, in *boxing*, a combatant of very light weight.

**banter**, *v.* **ban'ter** [unknown], but probably originated as a slang word: cf. F. *banter*, to bandy at tennis], to joke with in words and in good-humour; to rally: *n.* wit at the expense of another: **ban'ter'ing**, *imp.* **ban'tered**, *pp.* **ban'terd**.

**banting**, *n.* **ban'ting** [after *Bouting*, the promoter], a system of diet by which fat people try to get thin.

**bantling**, *n.* **ban'tling** [corruption of Eng. *banding*—from the *bands* in which the child was wrapped], a young child; an inexperienced person.

**Bantu**, *n.* **ban'tū** [native name, *slg.* "people"], a member of the native race of Africa south of Negroland, with the exception of Negritos and Hottentots; the linguistic system of this race: *a.* *pert.* to.

**banyan** or **banian**, *n.* **ban'yān** or **ban'yān** [so named from the *Bonians* who used the shaded area as a market-place: Sans. *vanti*, a merchant], the sacred tree of India, an immense branch-rooting tree; the *Ficus indica*, *Ord.* *Moraceae*. *Note.*—**Banyan** is an English, not a native term—see *b-tree*.

**baobab**, *n.* **baō-bāb** [Cen. Afr.], a tree of tropical Africa, also called monkey-bread, one of the largest known trees—its products are useful and medicinal; the *Adansonia digitata*, *Ord.* *Sterculiaceae*.

**bap**, *n.* *bāp* [Scot.], a small loaf of wheaten bread; a roll of bread.

**Baphomet**, *n.* *bāfō-mēt* [corrupt. of *Mahomet*], an idol or symbol which the Knights Templars were accused of worshipping as a source of spiritual enlightenment; **baphometic**, *a.* *bāfō-tik*, pert. to.

**baptism**, *n.* *bāptizm* [Gr. *baptisma*—from *bap-tizo*, I dip, I submerge—from *bapto*, I dip in water], the dipping in water, or sprinkling with water; the initiatory sacrament of the Christian religion; **baptismal**, *a.* *bāptiz-māl*, pert. to baptism; **baptismally**, *ad. -ly*; **Baptist**, *n.* one of a religious sect which opposes infant baptism: **The Baptist**, John the Baptist of Scripture; **baptize**, *v.* *bāptiz* [OF. *baptiser*—from mid. L. *baptizare*, to baptize], to administer the rite of baptism; to christen: **baptiser**, *n.* one who baptises: **baptising**, *imp.*: **baptised**, *pp.* *bāptizd*: **baptisable**, *a.* *bāptiz-ā-bl*, that may be baptised: **baptistery**, *n.* *bāptis-tēr-ē*, a place for baptising: **baptistic**, *a.* *bāptis-tik*, also **baptistical**, *a.* *-tī-kāl*, pert. to baptism: **baptistically**, *ad. -ly*.

**bar**, *n.* *bār* [OF. *barre*; mid. L. *barra*, a cudgel, a bolt], a high enclosure; a bolt; a long piece or rod of any solid substance of small diameter which obstructs entrance, as the bar of the House of Commons; an enclosed place at an inn where liquors are sold; a court of justice where barristers plead, and criminals are tried; a division in music, or the line that makes the division; a sandbank at the entrance to a river or harbour; the body of lawyers that plead; any hindrance; a stop; *v.* to secure; to fasten; to hinder; to shut out; to restrain: **bar'ring**, *imp.*: **barred**, *pp.* *bārd*: **barry**, *a.* *bār-ri*, *in her.*, applied to an escutcheon having bars or divisions across from side to side: **barless**, *a.*: **bar-wise**, *ad. -ly*: **barricade**, *n.* *bār-ri-kād* [F.], an obstruction hastily thrown up; an impediment; a defence; *v.* to fasten; to fortify; to secure: **barricading**, *imp.*: **barricaded**, *pp.*: **barricader**, *n.* one who; **barrier**, *n.* *bār-ri-er* [F. *barrière*], a boundary; a limit; defence; line of separation: **barrister**, *n.* *bār-ri-stēr* [mid. L. *barristrarius*], one who pleads at the bar in a court of law; an advocate: **bar'shot**, *n.* doubted shot joined by a bar, used for destroying masts and rigging in a naval engagement: **bar-iron**, a long thick rod of malleable iron prepared from pig-iron for the use of blacksmiths: **bar-maid**, *n.* a woman who attends at the bar of a tavern, &c.: **bar sinister**, *sinis-tēr* [L. *sinister*, on the left hand or side], *in her.*, a mark of baseness denoted by a bar on the left hand side of the escutcheon, called the *bastard-bar*—see *beard*.

**barb**, *n.* *bārb* [F. *barbe*—from *l. barba*, a beard], a beard, or that which resembles it; the sharp shoulders of an arrow-head or of a hook to prevent its being easily drawn back again; *v.* to furnish with barbs: **barb'ing**, *imp.*: **barbed**, *pp.* *bārbd*, furnished with barbs; bearded; armed: **bar'ber**, *n.* [OF. *barbier*], one who shaves beards: **barber-surgeon**, a barber who also performed the smaller operations of surgery, as blood-letting; an inferior surgeon.

**barb**, *n.* *bārb* [F. *barbe*—from *Barbarie*, *Barbary*], a horse of the breed imported from Barbary: **barbed**, *a.* *bārbd*, accented, said of a horse.

**Barbadoes**, *a.* *bār-bā-dōz*, of or from *Barbadoes*, one of the West India Islands: **Barbadoes earth**, a deposit of fossil Polycystina found in Barbadoes: **Barbadoes tar**, a mineral tar of commerce found in several of the West India Islands.

**barbara**, *n.* *bār-bār-ā*, *in logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the first mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

**barbarian**, *n.* *bār-bār-i-ān* [L. *barbarus*, stammering, rude; Gr. *barbaros*—a word imitative of the confused sound of voices, conveying no meaning, by repeating the syllables *bar, bar*], originally, one who utters a confused jargon of unintelligible sounds; a rude savage man; an uncivilised man; a foreigner; *adj.* belonging to a savage; uncivilised: **barbaric**, *a.* *bār-bā-rik*, pert. to semi-civilised or uncivilised nations: **barbarism**, *n.* *bār-bā-rizm*, an impropriety of speech; an uncivilised state; rudeness of manners: **barbarity**, *n.* *bār-bār-ē-tē*, extreme rudeness; cruelty, like a savage; inhumanity: **barbarise**, *v.* *bār-bā-riz*, to make barbarous: **bar'bar'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* having a tendency to render barbarous: **barbarised**, *pp.* *-rizd*: **barbarous**, *a.* *bār-bā-rūs*, uncivilised; savage; ignorant; cruel: **bar'barously**, *ad. -ly*: **bar'barousness**, *n.* the state or quality of

being barbarous.—*SYN.* of 'barbarous': *labuman*; *cruel*; *brutal*; *savage*; *uncivilised*; *unlettered*; *uncultivated*; *untutored*; *ignorant*; *ferocious*.

**barbate, *a.* *bār-bāl*, or **barbated**, *a.* *bār-bā-tēd* [L. *barbatus*, having a beard—*from barba*, a beard], *in bot.*, bearded: **barbule**, *n.* *bār-būl*, a very minute barb or beard.**

**barbecue**, *n.* *bār-bē-kū* [Sp. *barbacoa*; W. Ind. *barbacoa*, a framework of sticks], in the W. Indies, a term used for dressing a hog whole by splitting it to the backbone and laying it upon a gridiron above a fire, which also surrounds it; *in U.S.*, an open-air feast at which a barbecued animal is used; *on coffee estates*, a floor for drying the bean; *v.* to roast or dress a hog whole, or any other animal, in some way: **barbecuing**, *imp.*: **barbecued**, *pp.* *bār-bē-kūd*.

**barbel**, *n.* *bār-bēl* [OF. *barbel*—from *l. barba*, a beard], a certain river-fish having on its upper jaw four beard-like appendages or wattles.

**barber**, see under *barb* 1.

**barberry**, *n.* *bār-bēr-ri* [mid. L. *berberis*; Ar. *bar-bāris*, the barberry-tree], a wild bush, or its fruit—see *berbery*, under *ber-berine*.

**barbet**, *n.* *bār-bē* [F. —from *barbe*, a beard], a species of dog having long coarse hair; a bird of warm climates whose bill is surrounded at the base with bristles; *n.* kind of worm that feeds on the aphides.

**barbette**, *n.* *bār-bē* [F. *barbette*; It. *barbella*, a tuft of hair on the pasteron joint of a horse], an earthen terrace inside a bastion, raised to such a height as to admit of guns being fired over the crest of the parapet; a platform for a battery of guns on the upper deck of a warship.

**barbican**, *n.* *bār-bī-kān* [AS. *barbacān*; F. and It. *barbacane*; mid. L. *barbicanā*, a loop-holed outlook in a fortified place], a watch-tower; an outwork or fort at the entrance of a bridge.

**barcarolle**, *n.* *bār-kār-ōl* [F. *barcarolle*—from It. *barcarola*; It. *barca*, a barge], a song of the Venetian gondoliers.

**bard**, *n.* *bārd* [L. *bardus*, a bard—from W. *bard*; Gael. and Ir. *bard*, a poet], one who sang his own poems among the ancient Celts; a poet; **bardic**, *a.* *bār-dik*, pert. to bards or minstrelsy: **bardism**, *n.* *bār-dizm*, the learning and maxims of bards.

**bards**, *n.* *plu. bārdz* [F. *bardes*, trappings for horses, thin slices of bacon for larding woodcocks, &c.: Sp. *barida*], thin broad slices of bacon with which capons, pullets, &c., are dressed and baked for table.

**bare**, *a.* *bār* [AS. *bær*, bare; Ger. *baar*; Icel. *bær*], naked; without covering; plain; simple; poor; *v.* to make naked; to strip or uncover: **bar'ing**, *imp.*: **barred**, *pp.* *bārd*: **bar'ed**, *adj.* naked; exposed; uncovered: **bar'ely**, *ad. bār-ēl*, indigently; stenderly; with difficulty: **bare'ness**, *n.* the state or quality of being bare; nakedness: **barefaced**, *a.* *bār-jās*, shameless; impudent: **barefacedly**, *ad. jās-ēd* It. *barefacedness*, *n.* effrontery; assurance; impudence: **bare-bone**, *a.*, or **bare-boned**, *a.* *bōnd*, so lean that the bones show themselves: **bare poles**, applied to a ship without any sails set: **bare-foot**, *a.* *ad.*, also **barefooted**, *a.* *ad. fōt-ēd*, with the feet bare: **bareheaded**, *a.* uncovered, as regards the head, from respect; without a covering for the head.—*SYN.* of 'bare': *naked*; *scanty*; *meagre*; *uncovered*; *meagre*; *destitute*.

**barège**, *n.* *bā-rāzh* [F. *barèges*, a French watering-place in the Pyrenees], a fine, thin material for ladies' dresses of silk and worsted, or of the latter and cotton: **barégine**, *n.* *bā-rāzh-ēn*, a peculiar organic substance derived from algae, found in some hot springs of Barèges in the Pyrenees.

**bargain**, *n.* *bār-gēn* [F. *barguigner*, to haggle; It. *bargame*, a bargain—apparently from mid. L. *bar-ganum*], originally, the noise or chatter employed between individuals in buying and selling; an agreement; a cheapened commodity; *v.* to make a contract or agreement; to sell on speculation: **bargaining**, *imp.* *bār-gēn-īng*: **bargained**, *pp.* *bār-gēnd*: **bargaine**, *n.* *bār-gēn-ē*, he who accepts a bargain: **into the bargain**, something allowed in addition to what is strictly due; besides; to boot.—*SYN.* of 'bargain': *agreement*; *contract*; *covenant*; *compact*.

**barge**, *n.* *bārj* [OF. *barge*, a boat; mid. L. *barga*, a boat; L. *baris*; Gr. *baris*; Egypt. *bari*, a boat], a boat; a pleasure-vessel; a flat-bottomed boat for conveying goods from vessels, or employed in traffic on canals and rivers; another word for *bark*: **barge-man**, *n.*

**barge-couples**, *n. plu.* *bārg* [etym. unknown; *nidd.* *L. bargus*, *n.* kind of galloway; in *arch.*, pieces of wood mortised into others to strengthen a building; **barge-board**, an inclined projecting board at the gable of a building to hide the timbers of the roof; **barge-course**, the part of the tiling projecting beyond the principal rafters.

**bargeer**, *n.* *bārg-ēr* [Pers.], in Indian native armies, a trooper who does not find his own horse.

**barilla**, *n.* *bā-rillā* [Sp. *barilla*], plants cultivated in Spain from whose ashes the best alkali is obtained, being an impure carbonate of soda—especially from the *Salsola sativa*, *Ord.* *Chenopodiaceae*; also, impure alkali, made from kelp.

**barium**, *n.* *bā-rī-ūm* [Gr. *barus*, heavy], the metallic basis of *bariata*, discovered in 1828 by Sir H. Davy.

**bark**, *n.* *bārk* [Dan. *bark*: *Ice.* *barkr*], the outside covering of a tree: *v.* to peel or strip off bark: **bark-ing**, *imp.*: **barked**, *pp.* *bārk*: **barker**, *n.* one who barks; *n.* *bārk-ēr*, a tan-house; **barky**, *a.* *bārkī*, containing bark: covered with bark.

**bark**, *n.* *bārk* [AS. *beorn*, to bark; *Ice.* *barkr*, the throat; *berka*, to bark, to bluster], the peculiar noise or clamour of a dog: *v.* to make the noise of a dog: **barking**, *imp.*: **barked**, *pp.* *bārk*: **barker**, *n.* one who barks.

**bark or barque**, *n.* *bārk* [F. *barque*; *mid.* *L. barca* or *bargi*, a boat], a small ship; a ship that carries three masts, having the mizzen rigged fore and aft.

**Barker's mill**, *n.* *bārk-ēr*, *n.* machine moved by the centrifugal force of water. Invented by Dr Barker in the seventeenth century.

**barley**, *n.* *bār-lī* [AS. *barlic*], a well-known grain, much used for making malt; the *Hordeum vulgare*, *Ord.* *Gramineae*: **barley-corn**, *n.* a grain of barley: the third part of an inch in length—said to be the origin of our measure of length, three barley-corns placed end to end being one inch: **barley-sugar**, a sweetmeat formerly made with a decoction of barley: **barley-water**, *n.* an infusion of barley: **barley-brake** [perhaps for *barley-brake*], a rural play: **pearl-barley**, barley dressed for domestic use: **barley-bree**, in *Scot.*, malt liquor.

**bar**, *n.* *bārm* [AS. *beorn*; *Ger.* *berm*; *Dan.* *barne*, the dregs of oil, wine, or beer], the scum or slimy substance from beer, which consists of yeast; yeast; leaven for bread: **bar**, *a.* *bār-m*, containing yeast.

**bar**, *n.* *bārm* [AS. *beorn*, the bosom; *Ice.* *barmr*; *Goth.* *barins*], in *OE.*, the bosom; the hip.

**barmedie** or **barmaide**, *n.* *bār-mē-sid*, *bār-mā-sid* [from the nobleman of the Barmedie family in the 'Arabian Nights' story, who invited a beggar to a feast and set before him only empty dishes], imaginary or pretended; illusive.

**bar**, *n.* *bārn* [AS. *berenn*—from *bere*, barley; *ern*, a place; cf. *Dut.* *berm*, a heap; *Dan.* *baarn*, a load], a covered building for farm produce.

**baracle**, *n.* *bār-ā-kī* [ME. *beruekke*—perhaps 'bare-neck', from the bird's appearance; *F.* *baraque*; cf. *Gael.* *barneach*, a hut; *L.* *perna*, a shell-fish], a wild-goose of the Arctic region.

**baracle**, *n.* *bār-nā-kī* [OF. *baracle*], a conical shell-fish, or rather crustacean, found on bottoms of ships and on planks or stones under water; anciently supposed to be the source from which the baracle-goose was produced.

**baracles**, *n. plu.* *bār-nā-kīz* [prov. *F.* *berniques*; *OF.* *bericles*, spectacles—fron *L.* *beryllus*, crystal; perhaps only a corruption of *binocles*, double eyes], spectacles: *irons* put on the noses of horses to make them stand quiet.

**barometer**, *n.* *bār-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *baros*, weight; *metron*, a measure], an instr. which indicates the pressure and weight of the atmosphere, and is used to ascertain the heights of mountains, or to give warning of changes in the weather: **barometric**, *a.* *bār-ō-mē-trik*; also **barometrical**, *a.* *ri-kāl*; **barometrically**, *ad.* *kāl*: **barometry**, *n.* *bār-ō-mē-trī*: **aneroid barometer**—see *aneroid*.

**baron**, *n.* *bār-ōn* [F. *baron*; *Norm.* *F.* *baran*; *It.* *barone*; *Sp.* *baron*; *mid.* *L.* *baro*, *barōnis*, originally signifying man, esp. in relation to some one else, as a servant, husband, &c.], a rank of nobility next to a viscount; two sirloins not cut asunder: **baronage**, *n.* *bār-ōn-āj*, the whole body of barons and peers; the dignity or estate of a baron: **bar'ness**, *n.* the wife of a baron: **barony**, *n.* *bār-ō-nī*, the lordship of a baron; a division of a county in Ireland answering to an English hundred: **baronial**, *a.* *bār-ō-nī-āl*, pert.

to a barony: **baronet**, *n.* *bār-ō-nī*, the title next below a baron, established in England as an order in the reign of James I.; **baronetage**, *n.* *bār-ō-nē-tāj*, baronets as a body; the dignity of a baronet: **baronetcy**, *n.* *bār-ō-nī-tī*, the title and dignity of a baronet.

**baroque**, *a.* *bār-ōk* [F. *baroque*; *It.* *barocco*; sometimes referred to *Ar.* *baraq*, *plu.* of *burgh*, hard earth mixed with stones], irregularly shaped; odd; grotesque: *n.* grotesque ornamentation; specifically, in *arch.*, a style of decoration prevailing in Europe during the first part of the eighteenth century, characterised by its clumsy forms.

**baronche**, *n.* *bār-ōsh* [Ger. *barutsche*; *L.* *barotus*, two-wheeled—from *bis*, twice; *rota*, a wheel], a four-wheeled carriage with *n.* falling top.

**barque**, *n.* *bār-k*—see *bark* 3, *n.* small ship.

**barracon**, *n.* *bār-rā-kōn* [Sp. *barracon*, a kind of coarse camlet; *Ar.* *barracon*, *n.* coarse black woollen garment], a coarse woollen fabric; a thick stout cotton fabric, usually called 'moleskin'.

**barrack**, *n.* *bār-rāk* [Sp. *barracon*, *n.* cabit or butt; *It.* *baracca*, a covered shed without walls—from *mid.* *L.* *barre*, stakes or bars], *n.* house for soldiers, commonly used in the *plu.*, having been originally a collection of huts clad or covered with boughs: **bar-rack-master**, the officer who formerly superintended soldiers' barracks.

**barracon**, *n.* *bār-rā-kōn* [Sp. *barracon*], originally in *Africa*, an enclosure where slaves were quartered; a slave-pen.

**barras**, *n.* *bār-rāz* [F. *barre*, from its appearance], a substance consisting of resin and oil that exudes from the wounds in fir-trees.

**barrator**, *n.* *bār-rā-tēr* [OF. *barater*, to deceive; *Ice.* *baralla*, a contest—see *barter*], an encourager of lawsuits; a shipmaster who commits fraud: **barratry**, *n.* *trī*, a fraud in a shipmaster against the owners or underwriters, as embezzling the goods or running away with the ship: **bar'ratrous**, *a.* *trīs*, guilty of the crime of barratry: **bar'ratrously**, *ad.* *trīs-ī*.

**barrel**, *n.* *bār-rēl* [F. *baril*; *OF.* *barail*, a barrel—from *OF.* *barre*; *It.* *barile*; *Sp.* *barri*], a wooden vessel made of bars or staves; a vessel or cask having more length than breadth, bulging in the middle; a hollow cylinder; a tube, as of a gun-barrel: *v.* to pack or put into a barrel: **bar'relling**, *imp.*: **bar-rell'd**, *pp.* *bār-rēld*. **barrel-bulk**, in *shipping*, a measure of capacity for freight equal to two cubic feet: **barrel-organ**, an organ which contains a barrel with pins, by the revolution of which the key-valves are opened and the music produced.

**barren**, *a.* *bār-rēn* [OF. *brehaigne* or *baraigne*, unfruitful] not producing young; not fertile; dull; in *bot.*, without pistils: **bar'renly**, *ad.* *trī*: **bar'renness**, *n.* unfruitfulness; sterility.

**barricade**, *n.* *barrier*, *n.*: **barrister**, *n.*—see under *bar*: **bar'r-parrel**, a name given to those coral-reefs which run parallel to the shores, chiefly of islands, and enclosing *n.* lagoon-channel more or less extensive.

**barrow**, *n.* *bār-rō* [AS. *berewe*—from *beran*, to carry; *It.* *bara*, a litter; *Ger.* *bahre*, *n.* barrow], *n.* hand-carriage.

**barrow**, *n.* *bār-rō* [AS. *beorg* or *beorh*, a hill or mound; cf. *Ice.* *bjarg*, a large stone; *Goth.* *baigrs*], a hillock or mound anciently raised over the graves of warriors or nobles, esp. those killed in battle.

**barrow**, *n.* *bār-rō* [AS. *beorg*], in *OE.*, a castnetted boat; a log.

**barter**, *v.* *bār-tēr* [OF. *barter*, to deceive; *Sp.* *baratar*, to truck or exchange; *It.* *barattare*, to truck or barter—see *bargain*], to traffic by exchanging one kind of goods for another; to exchange; to trade: *n.* originally, noisy contention in making a bargain; traffic by exchanging: **bartering**, *imp.*: **bartered**, *pp.* *bār-tērd*: **bar'terer**, *n.* one who—*SYN.* of *barter* *v.*: to change; exchange; truck; commute; substitute; interchange.

**bartizan**, *n.* *bār-tī-zān* [a corrupt. of *bratticing*; *OF.* *brelesche*, *n.* portal of defence—from *mid.* *L.* *bretechia*, a wooden defence at the entrance; *It.* *bertesca*, *n.* kind of rampart], a small overhanging turret, in imitation of the antique, which projects from the angles of towers, or the parapet and other parts of the building.

**barton**, *n.* *bār-tōn* [AS. *beretūn*, a courtyard—from *bere*, barley; *tūn*, a plot of ground enclosed by a

hedge, in *OE.*, the domain enclosures of land attached to a manor; the yards and outhouses of a residence.

**barwood**, *n.* *bār-wōd* (perhaps so named because exported in *bars*), a red dyewood brought from Africa; camwood; the *Baphia nitida*, *Ord. Leguminosae*, sub-*Ord. Cessalpiniceae*.

**baryta**, *n.* *bār-ī-tā* or *bār-ī-tā*, also *barytes*, *n.* *bār-ī-tēs* [*Gr. barys*, heavy; *barytēs*, weight, heaviness; *F. baryte*], the oxide of the metal barium forming one of the alkaline earths; the native sulphate of *baryta* is generally known as *cock* or *heavy spar*; *baryte*, *n.* *bār-ī-tē*, *nf.* or containing *baryta*: *baryto-calcite*, *n.* *bār-ī-tē-kāl-sī-tē* [*baryta* and *calcite*], a mineral consisting of sulphate of *baryta* and carbonate of lime.

**barytone** or *baritone*, *n.* *bār-ī-tōn* [*It. baritono*—from *Gr. barys*, heavy; *tonos*, a tone], pert. to a grave deep sound; *n.* a male voice between tenor and bass.

**basalt**, *n.* *bā-sāl't* [*Gr.* and *L. basaltēs*; *Ethiopic. basal*, iron; *F. basalte*], a dark greyish-black stone of volcanic origin, often occurring in the form of columns or prisms, three, five, or more sided, regular and jointed: *basaltic*, *a.* *bā-sāl'tik*, pert. to or containing basalt: *basaltine*, *n.* *bā-sāl'tīn*, crystallised hornblende: *basaltiform*, *a.* *bā-sāl'tī-fōrm* [*L. forma*, shape], resembling basalt in its columnar structure.

**basanite**, *n.* *bāz-dn-ī* [*Gr. basanitēs*, 1 test; *basanos*, a touchstone], a mineral—called also *Lydian stone* or *Lydite*, from the province of *Lydia*, where first found; a compound variety of flinty slate of a velvet-black colour, used for testing the purity of gold and silver—seldom used in this way now; applied to a rock having a base of basalt and more or less crystals of augite.

**basenle**, *n.* *bās-kāl* [*F. bascule*, a swing], an arrangement in a bridge on the principle of a lever.

**base**, *a.* *bās* [*F. bas*, mean, low—from *It. basso*; *L. basus*; cf. *Gr. basson*, comp. of *bathus*, deep], low and deep; mean; worthless; vilo; of low station; deep; grave; inferior, as a metal other than silver or gold: *basely*, *ad.* *-lī*, in a base or dishonourable manner: *baseness*, *n.* *baseness*; *baseness*, *n.* *baseness*; in *OE.*, basardly; *basen*, *n.* *plu. bāsēs*, in *OE.*, *n.* kind of mantle or skirt extending from the middle to the knees, or lower, forming the lower part of the dress; the stockings: *base-born*, *a.* born out of wedlock; *vilo*: *base-hearted*, *a.*, also *base-souled*, *a.* *vilo* in heart or spirit.

**base**, *n.* *bās* [*F. base*—from *L.* and *Gr. basis*, the foundation—from *Gr. bainō*, I go—*līl*, what one walks upon], the bottom; the foundation; the foot; the support; the principal ingredient in a compound body; in *chem.*, applied to such bodies as are converted into salts by the action of acids; the low or grave parts in music: *v.* to found or establish on a base: *bas'ing*, *imp.*; *based*, *pp.* *bāsd*: *basie*, *a.* *bāz-īk*, acting as a base; possessing the base in excess; *basal*, *a.* *bā-sāl*, forming the base: *baseless*, *a.* *bās-ēs*, without foundation: *basilar*, *a.* *bās-ī-lēr*, in *bot.*, attached to the base of an organ: *base ment*, *n.* the ground-floor; the part below the level of the street; the part on which the base is placed: *basin*, *n.* *bās-īs* [*L.*], the pedestal of a column; that on which anything is raised: *plu. bases*, *bāsēs*: *base-court*, the outer or lower yard of a castle, appropriated to stables, offices, &c.: *base-line*, in *perspec.*, the common section of a picture and the geometrical plane; in *surv.*, a line, sometimes exceeding 100 miles in length, measured with the greatest possible exactness, with the view of determining the relative positions of objects and places; longer *base-lines* are measured by triangulation; in *mil.*, the line of country or fortresses from which military operations can be advanced by troops, and munitions of war supplied, and to which retreat can be made in case of necessity: *base-ball*, *n.* game at ball, so named from *bases* or *bounds* which mark the circuit each player must make.

**bashaw**, *n.* *bā-shāw* [*Ar. basha*; *Pers. pasha*], a Turkish governor; an imperious person—now usually written *pasha*.

**bashful**, *a.* *bāsh-fūl* [*ME. bashen*, to dismay—from *abash* and term. *ful*], very modest; shy; easily confused: *bashfully*, *ad.* *-lī*: *bashfulness*, *n.* modesty in excess; diffidence: *shyness*.

**Basbi-bazouks**, *n.* *plu. bāsh-ī-bā-zōoks* [*Turk. bashi-bazuk*, one who is in no particular uniform], a kind of irregular troop in the Turkish army.

**basie**, *n.* *bāz-īk* [*see base 2*], in *lithology*, a term used to designate such igneous rocks as basalt, which contain only about 50 per cent of silica; used in contradistinction to *acidic*: *basieity*, *n.* *bā-zis-ī-tē*, the condition or state of the base or foundation of a thing; in *chem.*, the tendency of a base to combine with one or more equivalents of an acid.

**basidium**, *n.* *bā-sīd-ī-ūm*, *basidia*, *plu.* *bā-sīd-ī-ā* [*L. basidium*, a little pedestal—from *basis*, *n.* pedestal], in some fungi, a cell bearing on its exterior one or more spores: *basidiopore*, *n.* *bā-sīd-ī-ō-spōr* [*Gr. spora*, a spore or seed], a spore borne upon a *basidium*: *basid'iosporous*, *a.* *-spōr-īs*, bearing spores upon a *basidium*.

**basifugal**, *a.* *bā-sīf-ū-gūl* [*L. basis*, a foundation; *fugio*, I flee, I avoid], in *bot.*, applied to veins in leaves, &c., which run from base to summit: *basipetal*, *a.* *bā-sīp-ē-tāl* [*L. peto*, I seek], seeking or ramifying from summit to base, as veins; commencing from above downwards in their development, as lobes.

**basify**, *v.* *bā-sī-fī* [*Eng. base*, and *L. fio*, I am made], to convert into a base: *bas'ifying*, *imp.*: *basified*, *pp.* *bā-sī-fīd*: *basifier*, *n.* *bā-sī-fī-ēr*, he or that which.

**basil**, *n.* *bāz-īl* [*Sp. bisel*, bevel-edge of a thing—from *base 2*], an edge pared or sliced off; the slope of the edge of a tool: *v.* to grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle: *bas'iling*, *imp.*: *basiled*, *pp.* *bāz-īl*.

**basil**, *n.* *bāz-īl* [*F. basilic*; *It. basilico*, the basil—from *Gr. basilikos*, royal—*līl*, the royal herb], a highly aromatic plant; a pot-herb; the sweet basil is *Ocimum basilicum*, *Ord. Labiata*: *basil-weed*, *whil* basil.

**basil**, *n.* *bāz-īl* [*prob. a corrupt. of F. basane*], leather of sheepskin for bookbinding.

**basilica**, *n.* *bā-zī-ī-kā* [*Gr. basilikos*, kingly—from *basileus*, a king], a royal or public hall where justice was administered; a church edifice, esp. a church on which certain privileges have been conferred by the Pope: *basilicon*, *n.* *bā-zī-ī-kōn*, a yellow ointment, made of resin, wax, and lard or olive-oil: *basille*, *a.* *bā-zī-īk*, also *basilical*, *a.* *bā-zī-ī-kāl*, pert. to a public or regal edifice; pert. to the middle vein of the arm.

**basilisk**, *n.* *bāz-ī-līsk* [*Gr. basiliskos*; *L. basiliscus*—from *Gr. basilus*, a king], the cockatrice; a fabulous serpent having a white spot on its head resembling a royal crown; a large piece of ordnance formerly used in England; a kind of lizard, something like an *iguana*.

**basin**, *n.* *bā-sīn* [*F. bassin*; *OF. bacin*, a basin—from *ind. L. bacinum*, a vessel; *It. bacino*], a circular hollow vessel for containing water, &c.; a pond; a bay; a dock; the district of country drained by a river: *basin-shaped*, *a.* *basined*, *a.* *bā-sīn*, enclosed in a basin; in *geol.*, any dipping or disposition of strata towards a common centre or axis; denoting the depressions and receptacles of seas or lakes.

**basinet**, *n.* *bās-ē-nēt*, or *basnet*, *n.* *bās-nēt* [*OF. basnet*, a helmet—from *basin*, a basin], anciently, a helmet or head-piece.

**basioccipital**, *a.* *bā-sī-ōk-sīp-ī-tāl* [*basis* and *occipital*], pert. to the base of the occiput.

**basin**—see under *base 2*.

**basio-sphenoid**, *a.* *bā-sī-sf-ē-nōyd*, denoting in *anat.* the body or basis of the compound sphenoid bone.

**basq**, *v.* *bāsk* [*contr. from OE. bathask*: *icel. bathask*, to bathe oneself—from *batha*, to bathe], to bathe in sun-heat or fire-heat; to lie at ease enjoying the heat of the sun or of a fire; to be prosperous under benign influence: *bas'king*, *imp.*: *basked*, *pp.* *bāskt*: *basking-shark*, the largest of the sharks, often 30 to 40 feet in length; also called the sun-fish.

**basket**, *n.* *bāsk-ēt* [*ME. bascel*—probably of Celtic origin, but etymology unascertained], an article of domestic use, made of osier-twigs or any pliable substance: *v.* to put into baskets: *bas'keting*, *imp.*: *basketed*, *pp.* *bāskēt*: *the hilt of a sword made to defend the whole hand from being wounded*: *basket-hilted*, *n.* having a basket-hilt.

**basnet**—see *basinet*.

**bason**, *n.* an incorrect spelling of *basin*, which see. **Basque**, *n.* *bāsk* [*Fr.—from L. Vascones*], the language spoken in the departments of the Pyrenees, in France; also in Navarre, Biscaya, Guipuzcoa, and



Alaya, in Spain, &c.: *Basquish*, a. *bás-kish*, of or pert. to Biscay or its inhabitants.

*bass*, n. *bás*, *hasses*, n. plur. *bás's* [F. *basse*, low—from *It. basso*, low, deep], the lowest part in a harmonised musical composition: adj. low; deep; grave: *bassist*, n. *bás-sist*, in music, a singer of bass: *bass-clef*, *bás-klef*, the character placed at the beginning of the staff containing the bass part of a musical composition: *bass-singer*, one who sings the deepest or lowest part in music.

*bass*, n. *bás* [corrupt. of *bast*, bark, matting] a mat made of bast; a door-mat; a hassock or cushion for kneeling on in church.

*bass* or *basse*, n. *bás* [AS. *bærs*; Dut. *baars*, a perch], a group of marlin fishes allied to the perch.

*bassarid*, n. *bás-sar-id* [Gr. *bassaré*], a bacchanal of ane. Thrace.

*basset*, n. *bás-sét* [see *basil* 1], a miter's term for the outcrop or surface-edge of any inclined stratum: v. to incline in a direction towards the surface of the earth, as a stratum or seam of coal: *bass-eting*, imp.: *bass-eted*, pp.: spelt also with *it*.

*basset*, n. *bás-sét* [F. *bassette*], a former game at cards, resembling faro; a kind of wind-instr. like a clarinet.

*bassetto*, n. *bás-sét-tó* [It.], a small bass viol.

*bassinet*, n. *bás-sét-nét* [F.], a wicker-basket, with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.

*bassoon*, n. *bás-són* [F. *basson*—from *It. bassone*—from *basso*, low or deep], in music, a bass wind-instr. consisting of a long tube and a reed for the admission of the wind: *bassoonist*, n. a player on.

*bassorin*, n. *bás-só-rin* [first discovered in *bassorin-gum*: probably name adopted from *Bassorah*, an Persian Gulf], a substance obtained by treating a gum-resin successively with ether, alcohol, and water; a kind of gum insoluble in water, abundant in flaxseed, quince seed, and many roots; gum-tragacanth.

*bass-relief*, n. *bás-sé-rel'f* [It. *basso*, low; *rilievare*, to raise up again], sculptured figures which do not stand far out from the surface; when they stand farther out they are said to be in *alto-rilievo*: *mezzo-rilievo* is a middle or demi-relief: It. *basso-rilievo*, *bás-só-rí-lé-vo*, and F. *bass-relief*, *bás-sé-rel'f*, are used in same sense as *bass-relief*.

*bast*, n. *bást* [Dut. and Dan. *bast*, bark, peel: Sw. *basta*, to bind], proper spelling of *bass*, a mat; inner bark of the lime-tree, from which matting is made; a thick mat: *bast-tissue*, in bot., the inner and fibrous portion of the bark.

*basta*, imp. *bás-tá* [It.], in music, enough; stop—used by the leader of a band.

*bastard*, n. *bás-tér-d* [OF. *bastard*; OE. *baste*, formation—from OF. *bast*, a pack-saddle], a child born out of wedlock; anything spurious: adj. spurious; not genuine; illegitimate; false; applied to metallic ores containing a small percentage of metal, or to an impure mineral—as *bastard-bronze*, *bastard-limestone*: *bastardism*, n. -*ism*, the state of being a bastard: *bastardise*, v. *bás-tér-díz*, to prove to be a bastard; to reduce to the condition of a bastard: *bastardising*, imp.: *bastardised*, pp. -*ised*: *bastardly*, a. or ad. It. *bastardy*, a. *bás-tér-di*, state of being illegitimate.

*baste*, v. *bást* [perhaps connected with *It. beista*, to beat: Sw. *basta*, to thump], to heat with a stick; to moisten meat with fat whilst roasting, to hinder it from burning: *bast-ing*, imp.: *basted*, pp. *bás-stéd*: *baster*, n. one who.

*baste*, v. *bást* [It. *basta*, a long stitch: Sp. *bastear*, to sew slightly: F. *haïr*: OF. *bastir*, to stitch], to sew with long stitches to keep the pieces of a garment in shape while it is being permanently sewn: *bast-ing*, imp.: *basted*, pp.

*Bastille*, n. *bás-tél* [F. *bastille*—from *bastir*, to build: L. *bastire*], a castle or prison; a famous castle or state prison in Paris, destroyed by the populace in 1789; in OE., a temporary wooden tower, used in naval and military warfare.

*bastinado*, v. *bás-tín-nád*, or *bastinado*, v. *bás-tín-nád* [Sp. *bastonada*, a blow with a stick: F. *bastonnade*—from Sp. *baston*, a stick: It. *bastonnata*], to give a sound beating to with a stick: n. the punishment among Eastern nations in which the offender is beaten with a stick or cudgel, especially on the soles of the feet: *bást-tín-nád-ing*, imp.: *bást-tín-nád-ed*, pp.

*bastion*, n. *bás-tý-on* [Sp. and F. *bastion*—from It. *bastione*: F. *bâtir*, for *baster*, to build], a mass of earth built as a wall and faced with sods or bricks, projecting from a fortified work to protect its flanks.—Its base is in the main line, and it has two *faces* forming a salient angle or arrow-point, and two *flanks* or sides springing from the base: *bastioned*, a. *bás-tý-onéd*, furnished with bastions.

*basyl*, n. *bás-sil* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *bas*, wood, substance, the substance of which anything is made], in chem., a metal which by union with oxygen produces a base,—thus lime or calcic oxide is a *base*, but calcium is a *basyl*.

*bat*, n. *bát* [It. *battere*; F. *battre*, to beat—from OF. *batre*—from auld. L. *battere*: cf. Hung. *bat*, a stick: Gael. *bat*, a staff], a staff, club, or implement for striking; the flat club for striking the ball in cricket; a stick; a piece of wood broader at one end than at the other; cotton in sheets for quilting; a piece of brick: v. to play with a bat at cricket: *bát'ting*, imp.: n. the management of a bat: *batted*, pp. *bát-téd*: *batsman*, n. *bát-smán*, in cricket, the man who holds the bat.

*bat*, n. *bát* [bak, as the common name of an animal: Scot. *bak*, *baki*, or *bakie-bird*: Sw. *nattbaka*, the bat or rearmouse: L. *batia*, a night-moth: Icel. *blaka*, to flap], a nocturnal mammal flying by means of large wings formed of a web of skin stretched between the elongated fingers: *bát'tish*, a. like a bat: *bát'fowling*, a method of catching birds at night by lighting straw or torches and beating the bushes where they roost, which causes them to fly blindly into a net held up for that purpose.

*batardeau*, n. *bát-ár-dé* [F. *batardeau*, a dike or drain—du. from OF. *bastard*, a dike], in mil., a strong wall of masonry topped with iron spikes built across the ditch surrounding a fortification.

*batata*, n. *bát-tá-tá* [W. Ind.], the native American name for the sweet potato, *Batatas edulis*.

*Batavian*, a. *bát-tá-vi-an* [L. *Batavi*, a tribe inhabiting Holland], pert. to *Batavia* or Holland; Dutch: n. a native or inhabitant of the island *Batavia* in the Indian Archipelago.

*bateb*, n. *bách* [ME. *bache*; AS. *baccan*, to bake], the quantity of bread baked at one time; an assortment of things of the same kind; in *colloquial Scot.*, a party or gang.

*bate*, v. *bát* [ME. *baten* for *abaten*; F. *abatre*, to break down: Sp. *bahir*, to lose courage, to lessen—see *bat* 1 and *abate*], to lessen anything, as by beating it down with a club; to retrench; to take away; to OE., to grow less; to slacken, as speed: *bát'ing*, imp.: *bát'ed*, pp.: with *bated* breath, in such a state of fear or expectancy that even the sounds of breathing are suppressed.

*bate*, n. *bát* [AS. *bate*, contention; perhaps corruption of OF. *débat*, strife], in OE., contention; strife: v. to clap wings; in *falconry*, to flutter with the wings.

*bath*, a. *báth*, in plur. *báths* [AS. *bathian*, to bathe—from *bath*: Icel. *batha*, Ger. *baden*, to bathe: Icel. *baka*, to heat—lit., a place of warmth], a place to bathe in: that in which the body or a part of it is bathed; in chem., hot water, hot sand, &c., used as a source of heat, or for modifying it: *báthe*, v. *báth*, to warm by the application of hot water; to wash the body or a part of it with water, &c.; to lie in a bath; to foment: *bát'ing*, imp. *bát'ing*: *bathed*, pp. *bát'héd*: *bather*, n. one who: *dry-bath*, one made of hot sand, ashes, &c.: *air-bath*, exposure of the body to the refreshing influence of ordinary air; also the exposure of the body to the influence of *hot air*, as in a Turkish bath: *plunge-bath*, a bath in which the whole body is immersed: *douche-bath*, *dásh'*, a bath in which a stream or jet of water is directed with considerable force upon some part of the body: *shower-bath*, a bath in which the water is poured upon the body in the form of a shower or spray: *medicated baths*, *méd-í-ká-téd báths*, in which the water is impregnated with medicinal preparations.

*bath*, n. *báth* [Heb.], an ancient Jewish liquid-measure, supposed to contain about six and a half gallons.

*Bath*, n. *báth*, a most honourable order of British knighthood instituted 1399, revived 1725, and extended 1815 and 1847—so named from the accompanying ceremony of *bathing* as a symbol of purity, formerly observed: 1. Grand Cross of the Bath=G.C.B.;

2. Knight Commander of the Bath = K.C.B.; 3. Companion of the Bath = C.B.

**bath-metal**, *n.* a mixed metal called prince's metal, named from the town of *Bath*: *bath-stone*, *báth'stôn*, oolitic freestone extensively quarried for building purposes near *Bath*, very soft, but becoming hard on exposure to the atmosphere: *bath-brick*, *báth-brík*, a well-known kind of stone used for cleaning and polishing metal utensils, originally found near *Bath*: *bath-chair*, a chair on wheels covered with a hood for invalids, first used at *Bath*.

**bathos**, *n.* *bá'thós* [Gr. *báthos*, deep; *báthos*, depth], a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in speaking or writing; the *profundum*, ironically, in contradistinction to the *sublime*.

**bathybius**, *n.* *bá'thí-bí-ús* [Gr. *báthos*, deep, and *bios*, life], a slimy matter found at great sea-depths, now generally considered a form of the calcium salts of sea-water, but at one time thought by some to be living protoplasm: *bathy-bial*, *báthý-bí-an*, *a.* *-ál*, *-án*, composed of, or pert. to.

**bathymetrical**, *a.* *bá'th-i-mé'trí-kál* [Gr. *báthos*, deep; *metron*, a measure], applied to the distribution of plants and animals along the sea-bottom which they inhabit.

**batlet**, *n.* *bá'tlet* [see *bat* 1]: *Scot.* *beetle*, a heavy mallet, a flat piece of wood for beating linen in the washing.

**batman**, *n.* *bá't-mán* or *bá't-mán* [F. *bât*, a pack-saddle—from mid. L. *bastum*, a seat or saddle on which baggage may be fastened], a man appointed to every company of a regiment to take charge of the cooking utensils, &c.; usually an officer's servant: *bat-horse*, the pack or baggage horse allowed to a batman. *Note.*—*Pack-animal* is one in an army which carries public property only.

**baton**, *n.* *bá't-on* or *bá't-on*, more rarely *batoun*, *n.* *bá't-on* [F. *bâton* : OF. *baston*, a stick], in *her.*, a mark of illegitimate descent; a staff; a club: a marshal's staff of office; a short staff as a badge of office; in *arch.*, a moulding round the base of a column: *conductor's baton*, a short slender staff or stick with which the conductor of an orchestra indicates to a band of performers, by movements in the air, the time and quality in a musical composition.

**batrachia**, *n.* *bá'trák-i-á* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog], the amphibians as a class; sometimes restricted to the *Ord.* of the Anomura: *batrachian*, *a.* or of relating to the frog tribe: *n.* one of the frog tribe: *batrachoid*, *a.* *bá'trák-óid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], formed like a frog: *batracholite*, *n.* *bá'trák-ó-lít* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], the fossil of an animal of the frog kind.

**batra**, *n.* *bá'tá* [Hind. *bhatta*, rice], in the *East Indies*, an allowance to soldiers or public officers on active service, in addition to their pay; perquisites; wages.

**battalion**, *n.* *bá'tál-yón* [F. *bataillon*—from It. *battaglione*, a battalion—from *battaglia*, a battle—see *battle*], a body of soldiers of from 500 to 800 men; a body less than a regiment: *battalion and regiment* used often in same sense: *battalla*, *n.* *bá'tál-yá*, the body of battalions; the order of battle; the main body in array: *battalioned*, *a.* *bá'tál-yón-d*, formed into battalions.

**batel**, *a.* *bá'tál* [Scot. or OE. *bat*, condition of body; *Ice.* *batna*, to get better: prob. only another spelling of *batten*, to fatten], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, consisting of pasture of short, close, rich grass; fruitful; fertile: *v.* to grow or make fat: *batel*, *n.* the expenses of students at Oxford for provisions from the buttery; the rations or commons allowed: *batteler*, *n.* *bá'tlér*, a semi-commoner at Oxford.

**batten**, *v.* *bá'tín* [*Ice.* *batna*, to get better: cog. with Goth. *gabatan*, to thrive], to grow or become fat; to fatten; to live in ease and luxury: *batten-ing*, *imp.* *bá'ten-d*, pp. *bá'ten-d*.

**batten**, *n.* *bá'tín* [F. *bâton*, a staff or stick—see *bat* 1], a thing made of a bat or stick, as *bat-en*, made of bats: a small piece of wood or scantling, used by carpenters and plumbers: *v.* to fasten or form with battens: *battening*, *imp.* *bá'ten-ing*: *n.* narrow flat rods of wood fixed to the wall on which the laths for the plaster-work are nailed: *battened*, pp. *bá'ten-d*: *battening down* the batches, long narrow slips of wood nailed to the coamings or raised rim around a ship's hatch to secure the tarpaulins placed over the hatches, as in stormy weather.

**batter**, *v.* *bá'tér* [F. *battre*, to beat: mid. L. *batēre*—from L. *batuere*, to beat or strike], to beat with

repeated blows; to beat with great force or violence; to wear out with service: *n.* a mixture of various ingredients beaten together to a paste: *bat'tering*, *imp.* *a.* *bá'tér*, used to batter with: *battered*, pp. *bá'tér-d*: *adj.* worn out by hard wear and tear: *bat'terer*, *n.* *-tér-ér*, one who; *bat'tering-ram*, *n.* an ancient military engine for beating down walls, consisting of a long, swinging beam, having a head like a ram.

**battery**, *n.* *bá'ttér-i* [F. *batterie*, a fight, a battery—from *battre*, to beat], in *mil.*, a parapet or wall breast-high, thrown up to protect the gunners and others, and as a position for guns; any number of guns and mortars ranged in order; an apparatus for generating the electric fluid: *masked battery*, a battery screened from the sight of the enemy by any contrivance.

**battery**, *n.* *bá'ttér-i* [see *battery* 1], in *law*, the unlawful and violent beating of a man: *assault and battery*, the crime of violently attacking and beating a man.

**battle**, *n.* *bá'tl* [F. *bataille*; It. *battaglia*, battle: mid. L. *batalia*, a battle—from mid. L. *batlāre*, to beat, as with a stick], a fight between enemies; an encounter between armies: *v.* to contend in fight: *bat-tling*, *imp.* *bá'tl-ing*: *n.* conflict; fighting: *battled*, pp. *bá'tl-d*: *adj.* furnished with battlements: *battle-array*, *n.* *bá'tl-á-r-á*, order of battle: *battle-axe*, *-áks*, a sharp axe with a long handle, formerly used in war; a halberd: *battlefield*, the place where a battle between armies has been fought: *pitched battle*, a battle deliberately arranged, and fought out between contending armies: *wager of battle*, one of the forms of ordeal or judicial appeal of the old law at England, which consisted in an armed contest between the plaintiff and defendant before the court, the victor being declared the gainer of his case in law—finally abolished 1819: *drawn battle*, one in which neither side gains.—*Syn.*, of 'battle *n.*': combat; engagement; action; fight; conflict.

**battledore**, *n.* *bá'tl-dór* [Sp. *batidor*, a washing-beetle: F. *battre*; Sp. *batir*, to beat], a toy used in play, with a handle and flat part, for striking a shuttlecock.

**battlement**, *n.* *bá'tl-ménl* [OF. *bastiller*, to fortify], a wall pierced with openings, or made notch-like, for military purposes, or for ornament: *bat'tlemented*, *a.* having battlements.

**battue**, *n.* *bá'tú* [F. *battue*—from L. *balluere*, to beat], a beating up of game to gather it into a limited area; the game beaten up; a wanton and excessive slaughter of game.

**bauble**, also *bawble*, *n.* *báw-bl* [mid. L. *baubella*, a precious thing, a jewel; F. *bauble*, a toy; cf. Hung. *bub*, a bunch; *buba*, a doll], a showy trifle; a worthless piece of snuffery: *baubling*, *a.* *báw-bl-ing*, showy but flimsy; contemptible.

**bandekyn** or *hawdekyn*, *n.* *báw'di-kin*, also *band-kin*, *n.* *báw'di-kin* [so named from its supposed original place of manufacture, *Baldacca* or *Bagdad*, modified under the influence of It. *baldaquino*, a rich gold stuff, a canopy], a rich silk stuff interwoven with gold thread, and embroidered—formerly used for garments by the nobility, for church vestments, and altar-hangings, and canopies, whence the name *baldaquin*, which see.

**baulk**, *n.* *báw-k* [see *balk*], a piece of foreign timber of from 8 to 16 inches square: *baw'k*, *n.* *báw-k*, a cross-beam in the roof of a house uniting and supporting the rafters.

**bauxite**, *n.* *báw-zít*, a clay from *Les Baux*, near Arles, France, extensively employed as a source of aluminium.

**Bavarian**, *n.* *bá-vá-rí-an*, a native or inhabitant of *Bavaria*.

**bavin**, *n.* *báw'in* [OF. *basse*, a fagot; Gael. *bàvan*, a cluster] in *OE.*, the scraps or waste pieces from fagots; a fagot; a piece of waste wood.

**bawbee**, *n.* *báw-bé* [prob. from *Silkebauby*, a muster of the early Scottish mint], the name in Scotland for a halfpenny: *bawbees*, *n.* *pln.* *-béz*, money.

**bawd**, *n.* *báw-d* [perhaps from OF. *baude*, bold, gay], one who promotes debauchery; a procurer: *bawdy*, *a.* *báw-di*, filthy; unchaste; obscene: *bawdry*, *n.* *báw-dí* [OF. *bauderie*], the practices of a bawd; obscenity: *bawdy-bone*, a house of ill-fame.

**bawl**, *v.* *báw-d* [AS. *bau* or *bow*, the cry of a dog: mid. L. *baulāre*, to bark, to roar; *Ice.* *baula*, to low as an ox], to cry out with a loud full sound; to cry

out lustily: bawling, imp.: bawled, pp. *bawled*: bawler, n. one who.

**bay**, a. *bā* [*L. badius*, brown: Sp. *bayo*: It. *bagio*: F. *baie*], brown or reddish; inclining to a chestnut colour: *bayard*, n. *bā-ārd* [OF. *bayard* or *bavard*, bay-coloured], a bay horse: adj. blind; stupid: a *Bayard*, a knight without fear or reproach, after the famous chevalier of that name: Queen's Bays, 2nd Dragoon Guards, so named from their bay horses.

**bay**, n. *bā* [Sp. *bahia*—from prov. Sp. *badar*, to open, to gape: It. *bagio*: F. *bate*—from nld. *L. baia*, a bay], an arm of the sea bending into the land; state of being hemmed in: *bay-window*, a window that projects outwards, forming a kind of bay within: *bay-salt*, a sort of coarse salt, formed by the natural evaporation of sea-water.

**bay**, u. *bā* [It. *abbaiare*: F. *abbayer*: I. *baubāri*, to bow-wow as a dog: F. *aboi*, barking, baying], the bark of a dog when his prey is brought to a stand: at bay, brought to a stand, and turned to keep the enemy in check; hard pressed; at one's wits' end: a stag is at bay when he is made to turn and face his pursuers: v. to bark as a dog at his game; to keep an enemy from closing in: *bay'ing*, imp.: *bayed*, pp. *bait*.

**bay**, n. *bā* [F. *baie*, a berry—from *L. bacca*, a berry: Sp. *baya*, the rod of peas, a husk], the laurel-tree or sweet-bay, which bears red berries; the *Laurus nobilis*, Ord. *Lauraceae*, the common bay or cherry laurel is *Laurus lauro-cerasus*, Ord. *Rosaceae*: *bays*, n. plu. *bāz*, an honorary garland or crown of victory, esp. for fame in poetry—originally made of laurel branches with its berries: *bay-ruin*, a cosmetic and perfume made by distilling ruin with leaves of the bayberry.

**bayadere**, n. *bā-yā-dār* [F.—from Sp. *bailar*, to dance], an Indian dancing-girl.

**Bayard**—see under *bay*.

**Bayeux tapestry**, *bā-yē* [after the town of Normandy, France, where preserved], a famous tapestry of sowed needlework, representing the various incidents in the Norman conquest—the supposed work of Matilda, William the Conqueror's wife.

**bayonet**, n. *bā-yō-nē* [from *Bayonne*, in France, where first made: F. *bayonnette*], a steel dagger at the end of a gun or musket: v. to stab or kill with a bayonet: *bay'netting*, imp.: *bay'neted*, pp. Participles more properly spelt with *it*.

**bayou**, n. *bā-yō* [prob. a corrupt. of F. *boyau*, a bowel, a gut], a channel for water; the outlet of a lake—used in America.

**bazaar**, n. *bā-zār* [Pers. *bāzār*, a market], a covered place where goods are exposed to sale; a large room for the sale of goods; a sale of miscellaneous goods for a charitable object.

**bellatotomy**, n. *bēl-lā-tō-mī* [Gr. *bellta*, a leech, and *tomē*, a cutting], in med., the process of making an incision in the side of a leech while it is sucking to promote its secretion of blood.

**bellum**, n. *bēl-lū-m* [L.—from Gr. *bellion*—from Heb. *beddāch*], a gunny substance of an agreeable odour brought from the East—procured from various species of trees, Ord. *Balsumendendron*.

**be**, v. *bē* [AS. *beon*: Gael. *bi*, to be; Gael. *beo*, alive: Sans. *bhu*, to be], infn., imper., and subjunctive of the verb *am*, denoting to exist, to become, to remain; used in hypothetical and secondary propositions—as 'If I be', 'If thou be': *being*, imp. *be'ing*: *been*, pp. *bēn* or *būn*: if so be, in case: to let be, to let alone: to omit: he all, sum total: be it so, a phrase of supposition; let it be so granted; grant it by permission; let it be so.

**be**, *bē* [AS.], a prefix, signifying to make. When *be* is prefixed to a noun, the noun becomes a verb—thus, calm and friend are nouns, but *becalm* and *befriend* are verbs: *be* is prefixed to a verb signifies about, over, for—thus, *speak* and *think* become *bespeak* and *be-think*: *be* in a preposition, an adverb, or a conjunction, has the force of *by* or *in*—thus, *because*, conj. signifies, by the cause of: *behind*, prep. in the rear of. Note.—*be* was formerly much more extensively employed as a prefix than now. Indeed, *be* may be prefixed to any verb or participle. In most AS. and OE. words *be* did not seem to affect the primary much, while in others the sense was intensified or widened. In every case where a form in *be* is not found, turn to the primary Eng. word: *be* is sometimes used in the sense 'to make', as *be-numb*, to make numb.

**beach**, n. *bēch* [etym. unknown; earliest known

form occurs in modern south of England dialect, meaning the 'shingle' or 'peldies' on the sea-shore, the shore of the sea; the space on the margin of a sea over which the tide alternately flows and ebbs; the margin of the sea or of a large river: v. to run a ship on shore: *beach'ing*, imp.: *beached*, pp. *bēcht*, rim on shore, as a boat or ship: adj. having a beach: *beachy*, n. *bēch't*, having beaches.

**beacon**, n. *bē-kū* [AS. *beacen*, a sign, a nod: cf. Icel. *bakna*, to signify by nodding], a lighthouse or signal to direct navigation; something that gives notice of danger: v. to afford light or direction, as a beacon: *beaconed*, n. *bē-kūnd*: adj. provided with a beacon: *beacon'ing*, imp.: *beaconage*, n. *bē-kūn āj*, money paid for the support of a beacon.

**bead**, n. *bēd*, *heads* or *bedes*, n. plu. *bēdz* [AS. *bead*: *gebed*, a prayer: cf. Dut. *bede*, an entreaty], prayers; small balls of variously coloured glass, &c., pierced for hanging on a string, worn as ornaments around the neck and otherwise—but originally employed to help the memory in reciting a certain number of prayers; a round moulding, also called *bead'ing*: *bead-tree*, a tree the tips and nuts of whose fruit are pierced and strung as beads; the *Melia azedarach*, Ord. *Melastaceae*: *bead-proof*, said of alcoholic liquors strong enough to carry bubbles for a time on the surface after being shaken; said also of a liquor whose strength has been ascertained by one of several numbered glass beads placed in the liquor, floating in it, while the others differently numbered sink: *bead-roll*, in the R. Cath. Ch., a list of those to be mentioned at prayers: *beadehouse*, a charity house where the poor prayed for their benefactors: *beade'man*, n., or *woman*, one employed to pray for others; a recipient of certain charities: St Cuthbert's Beads, the detached joints of fossil encrinurites.

**beadle**, n. *bē-dl* [AS. *bydel*—from *bidan*, to wait: F. *bedeau*: OF. *bedel*, a beadle—from Old Ger. *butil*, a herald; It. *bidello*], originally, one who proclaims; a messenger or herald; a church or parish officer; a university jantor: *bead'leship*, n. the office of a beadle.

**beagle**, n. *bē-gl* [perhaps F. *béguenle*, a noisy shouting person], a small hunting dog, tracking by scent.

**beak**, n. *bēk* [F. *bec*: It. *becco*, a beak—from mid. L. *beccus*: Gael. *bēic*, a point, a nib: Bret. *bet*], the bill or nib of a bird; any pointed thing: *beaked*, n. *bēkt*, having a beak; pointed.

**beaker**, n. *bē-kēr* [Ger. *becher*, a goblet; Icel. *bikarr*], a large beaked cup or glass; a tington.

**beam**, n. *bēm* [AS. *beam*, a tree: Ger. *baum*; Icel. *baumr*, a tree], any large or long piece of timber or iron; the principal piece of timber in a building; the rod from which sails are suspended; a ship's breadth; the horn of a stag; the long crooked forepart of a plough which connects the coulter and the bridle: to give of light: v. to throw out rays, as the sun; to dart; to glitter or shine: *beam'ing*, imp.: adj. darting of light in rays: n. dawn; first indication: *beamed*, pp. *bēmd*: *beam'less*, a. giving out no rays of light: *beams*, n. plu. strong thick pieces of timber stretching across a ship from side to side to support the decks: *beamy*, a. *bēm't*, having the massiveness of a beam of wood; radiant; antlered, as a stag: *beam-hird*, the spotted fly-catcher: *beam-compass*, an instr. for drawing large circles: *beam-ends*, a ship is said to be on her beam-ends when she lies much on one side, as by shifting of cargo, or by stress of weather: *beam-tree*, a kind of service-tree or mountain ash; the *Pyrus aria*, Ord. *Rosaceae*: thrown on my beam-ends, driven to my last shift.—SYN. of 'beam v.': to gleam; ray; glimmer; glitter; shine; sparkle.

**bean**, n. *bēn* [AS. *bean*: cf. Icel. *baun*; W. *ffern*; L. *faba*], a longish round or flattish round vegetable contained in a pod: the common field-bean is the seed of *Vicia faba*, Ord. *Leguminosae*: *bean-trefoli*, a small tree of the genus *Anagyris*, bearing curved pods, Ord. *Leguminosae*: *bean-ca'per*, a plant so named on account of the flowers being used as a substitute for capers; the *Zygophyllum fabago*, Ord. *Zygophyllaceae*: *bean-fly*, a fly of a pale purple colour found on bean-flowers: *bean-goose*, a migratory bird visiting England.

**bear**, v. *bār* [AS. *beran*: Goth. *batran*; Gael. *betr*, to carry: L. *fero*; Gr. *phēro*, I bear: Sans. *bhri*], to carry; to support; to suffer; to produce; to bring

forth: bore, *pt. bór, or bare, bdr*: born, *pp. bórna*, brought forth: borne, *pp. bórna*, carried: bearer, *n.* *báir*, one that carries or brings forth; a messenger; in *her*, a figure standing on each side of the shield, as if to support it: bearing, *imp. carrying*; producing: *n.* behaviour; gesture; the situation of one object with respect to another: bearings, *n. plu.* a coat of arms; the figures, called charges, on an escutcheon: bearable, *a. báir-á-bá*, that can be endured: bearably, *adv.* *báir*: bear with, to endure: bear up, not to flinch or fall: bear off, to restrain; to carry away; among seamen, to remove to a distance: bear down, to overthrow or crush by force; said of a ship endeavouring to reach another either for a friendly or a hostile purpose: bear out, to maintain and support to the end: bear rule, to hold office; to rule: bear record, to testify; to witness: bear through, to conduct or manage: to bear witness, to give evidence; to witness: bear a hand, among seamen, to lend assistance: to be quick: bear away, in *nav.*, to change the course of a ship and make her run before the wind: to bear in hand, in *OK.*, to amuse with false pretences; to deceive: ship's bearings, the position of a ship at sea with reference to one or two fixed objects whose positions are visible.—*SYN.* of 'bear v.': to yield; afford; produce; carry; convey; transport; bring; fetch; suffer; endure; support—of 'bearing n.': gesture; behaviour; mien; deportment; tendency; direction; relation; influence.

bear, *n. báir* [*AS. bera*; cf. *Ger. báir*; *Icel. björn*; *L. fera*, a wild beast], a wild animal covered with rough shaggy fur; name of two constellations—the 'Ursa Major' and the 'Ursa Minor'; *n. name* applied to a speculative jobber on the Stock Exchange—see *bull*; any rough or ill-behaved person: bearish, *a. báir-ish*, rude; violent in conduct: bear-baiting, the sport or diversion of causing dogs to fight with a bear, formerly common in this country: bear's-grease, the fat or tallow of a bear, extensively used as a pomatum: bear-garden, a place where bears are kept for sport; a place full of confusion, noise, and quarrels: bear-berry, the *Arbutus urea-urea*, or *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Ord. Ericáceæ*, a leath plant, bearing hawthorn fruit: bear-blad, the *Convolvulus sepium*, or *Cath-splegia sepium*, *Ord. Convolvulacæ*, a climbing plant: bear's-breech, the genus *Acanthus*, *Ord. Acanthacæ*, coarse but stately herbaceous plants: bear's-ear, the *Primula auricula*, *Ord. Primulacæ*, a plant producing a yellow flower, from which all the fine forms of the Auricula are derived: bear's-foot, the *Heleborus foetidus*, *Ord. Ranunculacæ*, a handsome plant with numerous flowers: bear-fly, an insect: bearskin, *n.* the skin of a bear; a shaggy woollen cloth; the tall fur cap worn by British guardsmen.

bear, *n. báir*, barley—see *bere*.

beard, *n. báird* [*AS. beard*; *Ger. bart*; *Dut. baard*; *Russ. boroda*; *Icel. barðir*, a lip or border; cf. *L. barba*, a beard], hair that grows on the lips and chin of a man; the awn of corn; the gills of oysters and other shell-fish: *v.* to seize by the beard in contempt or anger; to set at defiance; to oppose at close quarters, or openly; to oppose face to face: beard-ing, *imp. báird-ing*; bearded, *pp. báird-éid*: beardless, *a.* without a beard; young: beardlessness, *n.* the state or quality of being destitute of a beard.

beast, *n. bést* [*OF. bestie*; *L. bestia*], any four-footed animal; a person rude, coarse, and filthy: beastly, *a. -li*, like a beast: beastliness, *n. -li-ness*, great coarseness; filthiness: bestial, *a. bést-yál*, pert, to a beast, or having the qualities of one—see *bestial*: beast-like, *a.* resembling a beast.—*SYN.* of 'beastly': brutish; brutal; bestial; coarse; filthy.

beat, *v. béit* [*AS. beatan*; *Icel. bauta*; *It. battere*; *F. battre*, to beat or strike—see *batter*], to knock; to strike; to strike repeatedly; to crush or mix by blows; to overcome in a fight, contest, or competition; to throb like the pulse: *n.* a stroke; *n. thro*; the rise or fall of the hand or foot to mark the time in music: beats, *n. plu.* rhythmic sound-waves formed when two notes not in unison are sounded together: beat-ing, *imp.* beaten, *pp. béit-n*: *adj.* made firm and smooth by treading; made common by use: beat'er, *n.* one who; a man employed by sportsmen to rouse up game; a crushing instr.: beat of drum, a succession of beats on a drum, varied for particular purposes, as to call to arms or quarters: to beat about, to search diligently for: to beat down, to decry; to lower the price: to beat hollow, to defeat thoroughly: beat about the bush,

not coming directly to the point, but feeling the way indirectly; to beat off, to drive back; to beat time, to regulate time by the measured motion of the hand or foot: to beat out, to extend by hammering: to beat the generale, to give notice to soldiers to march: to beat the tattoo, to give notice to soldiers to retire to quarters: to beat to arms, to summon soldiers to get ready their arms and prepare for battle: to beat a parley, to give a signal to an enemy for a conference: to beat up, to attack suddenly, as an enemy's quarters; to sail against the wind by alternate tacks: to beat up for, to go diligently about in order to procure: dead beat, so completely vanquished as to have no heart or life for a further contest: to beat a retreat, to retire from the contest: beating orders, authority issued to a recruiting party to enlist men for the army: without beat of drums, without ostentation; quietly: policeman's beat, district or limit to be walked over and watched by a policeman: beater up, one who searches for and starts game for a sportsman.—*SYN.* of 'beat v.': to strike; hit; defeat; vanquish; overcome; conquer; overpower; overthrow; rout; pound; lang; buffet; bray; bruise; break; maul; pommel; thrash; thwack; baste; thump.

beatify, *v. bé-it-tí-fí* [*F. beatifier*—from *L. beatus*, happy; *flo. I am made*], to make happy; to bless with complete enjoyment in heaven: beat-ify-ing, *imp.* beat-ified, *pp. -fid*: beatific, *a. bé-it-tí-fík*, also be-atifical, *a. -i-kál*, that has the power to make happy: be-atif-ic-ally, *adv.* *-li*: beatification, *n. bé-it-tí-fí-ká-shún*, in the *L. Cath. Ch.*, the pronouncing of a deceased person to be blessed; the first step towards canonisation: beatitude, *n. bé-it-tí-túd* [*F. -L.*], happiness of the highest kind: The Beatitudes, *n. plu.* the blessedness pronounced by our Lord on the exercise of the virtues, *Matt. v.*

beau, *n. bó* [*F. beau*, good, fair: *OF. bé*—from *L. bellus*, gay, handsome], a man who attends much to dress; an exquisite; a fop; in familiar language, a man who pays attentions to a lady; a lover: beaux, *n. plu. bó*: beautiful, *a. bó-ish*, like a beau; *foy-shú*: Beauclerc, *n. bó-klerk* [*F. clerc*, a priest, a scholar], applied to Henry I., who possessed an amount of learning very rare in those times among any but the clergy: beau-esprit, *n. bó-é-sprít* [*F.*], a man of wit: beau-ideal, *n. bó-í-deál*, an imaginary standard of absolute perfection; a model of excellence in the mind or finery: beau-moude, *n. bó-mónd* [*F. monde*, the world], polite people; the fashionable world.

beauty, *n. bó-ú* [*F. beauté*, beauty—from *OF. bellé* and *bellet*—from *mid. L. bellitellus*, beauty: *It. bello*; *L. bellus*, pretty, handsome], the appearance and properties in any person or thing that please and delight the eye; those qualities in a thing that delight the mind or any of the senses; a lovely and pleasing person: beautiful, *a. bó-ú-tis*, pleasing; lovely: beautifully, *adv.* *-li*: beauty-ness, *n.* the state or quality of being beautiful: beautiful, *a. bó-ú-tí-fúl*, lovely; fair; elegant: beautyfulness, *n.* the quality of being beautiful: beau-tí-fu-ly, *adv.* *-li*: beautify, *v. bó-ú-tí-fí* [*L. flo. I am made*], to make beautiful; to adorn: beau-ty-ing, *imp.* beautified, *pp. bó-ú-tí-fid*: beautifier, *n.* one who adorns.—*SYN.* of 'beauty': to adorn; embellish; deck; grace; ornament; decorate—of 'beautiful': fine; handsome; pretty; lovely.

beaver, *n. bé-éver* [*AS. befer*; *Dan. beaver*; *Ger. biber*; *F. bievre*, a beaver; *coq. with L. fiber*], an amphibious animal belonging to the *Rodentia*, valued for its fur; a hat or cap made of the fur.

beaver, *n. bé-éver* [*OF. bavière*—from *baver*, to slobber], the movable part of a helmet which covered the face, and was raised or let down to enable the wearer to eat or drink—so named from a fancied resemblance to a child's bib.

bebeeria, *n. bé-bé-er-ia* [*S. Amer. bebeeria*], a vegetable alkali found in the bebeerina, *bé-bé-er-í-ná*, or greenheart tree of British Guiana, possessing tonic and other properties.

becalm, *v. bé-kám* [*be*, and *calm*], to still; to make quiet: becalm-ing, *imp.* becalmed, *pp. bé-cáld*: *adj.* applied to a ship that lies still for want of wind.

because, *conj. bé-káuz* [*be*, for, and *cause*; also *by*, and *cause*], for this cause that; on this account that; a word indicating the drawing of a conclusion from something before affirmed; an illative particle, so named as marking an inference.—*SYN.*: consequently; accordingly; therefore; wherefore; then; hence; thence; since; for; as; inasmuch as.

**beccafico**, *n.* *bēk-ā-fī-kō* [It. *beccafico*, a fig-pecker—from *beccare*, to peck; *fīco*, a fig], a fig-pecker, a bird of passage resembling a nightingale which feeds on figs and grapes; the garden warbler.

**bechance**, *v.* *bē-chāns* [be, and chance]. In OE., to befall; to happen.

**beche-do-mer**, *n.* *bāsh-dē-mār* [F.], the trepan.  
**beck**, *n.* *bēk*, a contr. of *beckon* [AS. *bræcan*, a sign; Icel. *bakna*, to nod], a nod of the head meant to invite attention; in OE., a weight of 16 lb. or a measure of 2 gals.: *v.* to make a sign with the head; to call by a nod: *beck'ing*, *imp.*: *becked*, *pp.* *bēkt*.  
**beck**, *n.* *bēk* [AS. *becc*; Ger. *bach*; Icel. *beckr*] a little stream; a brook.

**becket**, *n.* *bēk-ēt* [perhaps from Dut. *becht*, a rope], among seamen, a piece of rope placed to confine another rope or a spar; a small circle or hoop of rope used as a handle.

**beckon**, *v.* *bēk-n* [AS. *bræcnian*, to signify by a sign—from *bræcan*, a sign], to make a sign to another by nodding, or by a motion of the hand or finger: *beck-on'ing*, *imp.* *beck'ing*: *beckoned*, *pp.* *bēk'nd*.

**becoud**, *v.* *bē-kōud* [be, and coud], to obscure; to dim: *becoud'ing*, *imp.*: *becoud'ed*, *pp.*

**become**, *v.* *bē-kim* [AS. *becuman*, to attain to, to befall, to suit; cf. OI. Ger. *pigeman*; III. Ger. *bekomen*, to happen, to befall; hence Ger. *bequem*, fit, proper, convenient], to pass from one state to another; to befit; to sit gracefully: *becom'ing*, *imp.*: *ad.* appropriate; graceful: *became*, *pt.*: *becom'ingly*, *ad.* after a becoming or suitable manner: *becom'ingness*, *n.* the state or quality of being becoming or suitable; congruity.—*SYN.* of 'becoming': decent; proper; fit; seemly; suitable; just; right; appropriate; congruous; graceful; befitting.

**bed**, *n.* *bēd* [AS. *bed*, cf. Icel. *bedr*; Ger. *bett*; Goth. *baddi*], something on which to sleep; a couch; the bottom or channel of a river; a plot of ground in a garden; a layer; in *geol.*, n. stratum or layer: *v.* to lie; to sleep; to sow; to put plants into a plot of garden ground: *bed'd'ing*, *imp.*: *bed'ded*, *pp.*: *bed'd'ing*, *n.* materiale of a bed: *bed-chamber*, *n.* *chām-bēr*, a room in which there is a bed: *bed'rid*, *n.* also *bed'rid'den*, a [AS. *bedrida*, one who rides on his bed], wholly confined to bed by age or sickness: *bed'clothes*, *n.* plu. the blankets, sheets, &c., of a bed: *bed'fellow*, *n.* one who lies in the same bed: *bed'post*, *n.* one of the four standards that support a bed: *bed'stead*, *n.* *stēd* [AS. *stede*, a place, station], the wooden or iron framework of a bed: *bed'tick*, *n.* *bēd'tik*, the case for holding the materials of a bed: *bed-hanging*, curtains for a bed: *bed-plate*, the foundation plate of a marine or a direct action engine: *bed-rite*, *n.* *bēd'rit*, privilege of the marriage-bed: *bedstraw*, the *Galium*, Ord. *Gallaceæ*, a genus of plants including some common weeds; the *G. verum*, an odoriferous wild plant, formerly strewed upon beds: *bed of justice* [a translation of F. *Lit de Justice*], in F. hist., the king's presence in parliament seated on his bed or throne in order to overawe and compel its members to register his decrees: brought to bed, delivered of a child: from bed and board, a legal separation of husband and wife short of a divorce.

**bedabble**, *v.* *bē-dāb-b'l* [be, and dabble], to sprinkle with; to cover with: *bedabbling*, *imp.* *bē-dāb-b'ling*: *bedabbled*, *pp.* *bē-dāb-b'ld*.

**bedaub**, *v.* *bē-dāub* [be, and daub], to besmear; to sprinkle; to soil with anything thick and dirty: *bedaub'ing*, *imp.*: *bedaubed*, *pp.* *bē-dāub'ed*.

**bedazzle**, *v.* *bē-dāz-z'l* [be, and dazzle], to confuse the sight by a too strong light; to make dim by lustre or glitter: *bedazz'ling*, *imp.*: *bedazz'led*, *pp.* *z'ld*.

**bede**, *n.* *bēd* [Eng. dial.], among miners, a kind of pickaxe used for separating the ore from the rocks in which they are embedded.

**bedeck**, *v.* *bē-dēk* [be, and deck], to adorn; to grace: *bedeck'ing*, *imp.*: *bedecked*, *pp.* *bē-dēk'ed*.

**bedegar** or **bedegar**, *n.* *bēd-gār* [Pers. *bādavar*, a kind of white thorn or thistle], a spongy excrescence found on rose-bushes, caused by the puncture of a small insect.

**bedehouse**, **bedesman**—see under *bed*.  
**bedellus**, *n.* *bē-dē-lūs*, also *bedel*, *pp.* *bē-dē-l'ed* [mid. L. *bedellus*], a higher beadle or officer of a court or university: *bedelry*, *n.* *bē-dēl-ry*, the extent of a beadle's office.

**bedew**, *v.* *bē-dū* [be, and dew], to wet, as with dew;

to moisten gently: *bedew'ing*, *imp.*: *bedewed*, *pp.* *bē-dū'd*: *bedew'er*, *n.* one who.

**bedim**, *v.* *bē-dim* [be, and dim], to darken; to obscure: *bedim'ing*, *imp.*: *bedimmed*, *pp.* *bē-dim'd*.

**bedizen**, *v.* *bē-dīz'n* [be, and OE. *dīcen*, to clothe a distaff with flax], to load with ornament, to dress with unbecoming richness: *bedizen'ing*, *imp.* *bē-dīz'ning*: *bedizened*, *pp.* *bē-dīz'nd*.

**bedlam**, *n.* *bēd-lām* [contr. from the hospital of St Mary of Bethlehem in London, used as a house for the insane], a madhouse; a lunatic asylum; a place where there is a great deal of noise and uproar: *bed-lamite*, *n.* -*ite*, one confined in a madhouse.

**bedlington**, *n.* *bēd-līng-tūn* [from Mr Bedlington, a fancier], a grey short-haired terrier.

**Bedouin**, *n.* *bē-dō-wīn* [F. *bedouin*; Ar. *bedawi*, living in the desert—from *badia*, a desert], an Arab of one of the unsettled tribes of Arabia and Northern Africa.

**bedraggle**, *v.* *bē-drag-g'l* [be, and draggle], to soil the clothes by suffering them in walking to reach the dirt: *bedragg'ing*, *imp.*: *bedraggled*, *pp.* *g'ld*.

**bee**, *n.* *bē* [AS. *beo*; Ger. *biene*; Icel. *by*, Aryan *bhu*, to tremble, in the sense of 'buzzing'], an insect that makes honey and wax; *beehive*, *n.* *bē-hīe*, a case or box in which domestic bees build their honeycombs and store their honey: *bee-flower*, a kind of orchid whose flowers represent singular figures of bees and flies: *bee-garden*, an enclosure where bees are reared: *bee-hawk*, the honey-buzzard: *bee-line*, in Amer., the most direct line from one place to another: *bee-master*, one who keeps and rears bees: *bee's-wax*, *bee-wicks*, the wax collected by bees: *bee's-wing*, n. crust in port wine: *bee-bread*, the pollen or dust of flowers collected by bees: *bee-eater*, a bird that feeds on bees: *bee in one's bonnet*, in Scot., unsettled in manners and disposition; flighty.

**beech**, *n.* *bēch* [AS. *bece*, cf. Ger. *buche*; Icel. *beykt*; cog. with L. *fagus*; Gr. *phágos*, an esculent oak], a large forest-tree having a smooth bark, producing mast or nuts; the *Fagus sylvatica*, Ord. *Cupulifera* or *Corylaceæ*: *beech-mast*, the nuts of the beech-tree: *beech-oil*, an oil obtained from beech-nuts: *beechen*, *a.* *bēch'en*, made of beech.

**beef**, *n.* *bēf* [F. *boeuf*; OF. *boef*, an ox; It. *bore*—from L. *boreum*, an ox], the flesh of animal of the ox, bull, or cow kind: *beever*, *bēve*, plu. of *beef* when the animals are meant: *ad.* consisting of beef: *beef-steak*, *n.* *s'tak*, a slice of beef raw or cooked: *beef-tea*, a liquid decoction of beef: *beef-wood*, the wood of an Australian tree resembling beef in appearance; various species of the genus *Casuarina*, Ord. *Casariaceæ*, yielding excellent timber; the casevairy-tree.

**beef-eater**, *n.* [from *beef* and  *eater*], an eater of beef; a well-fed menial; one of the yeomen of the guard in England—a force instituted at the accession of Henry VII. in 1485; one of the wardens of the Tower of London, named Yeomen Extra. *Note*.—The conjecture that the word is derived from *buffet*, a sideboard, has no historical proof to support it.

**beeld**—see *beeld*.

**Beelzebub**, *n.* *bē-ēl'zē-būb* [Gr.—from Heb. *baal*, lord; *zebub*, a fly]. In *Script.*, the prince of devils.

**beer**, *n.* *bēr* [AS. *beon*], *pp.* of the verb *bi*.

**beer**, *n.* *bēr* [AS. *beor*; cf. Ger. *bier*; Icel. *ljorr*, *druk*], an intoxicating liquor made from prepared barley, called malt, and hops; a liquor made by infusion and fermentation from any vegetable substance.

**beestings**, *n.* plu. *bēst'ingz*, also spelt *blest'ing*, and *beest'ing*—see *blestings*.

**beet**, *n.* *bēt* [OE. *bete*; Ger. *beete*; L. *bēta*], a garden or field vegetable with large roots, from which sugar is extensively manufactured in France; the *Beta vulgaris*, the beet; and *B. campestris*, field-beet or mangold-wurzel, both of the Ord. *Chenopodiaceæ*: *beet-rave*, a variety of beet.

**beetle**, *n.* *bēt* [AS. *bitel*, 'the biting insect'—from *bītan*, to bite], a general name of insects having a horny wing-cover: *beetle-headed*, dull; stupid: *beetle-stone*, a nucleus of ironstone, the enclosed coprolite having the shape of a beetle.

**beetle**, *n.* *bēt* [AS. *bitel*, a mallet; Ger. *beutel*, a mallet for beating flax—from bat 1, which see], a heavy wooden hammer or mallet.

**beetle**, *v.* *bēt* [AS. *beotan*, to threaten; OE. *bītel*, biting, sharp—from AS. *bītan*, to bite], to jut out and hang over; to bang or extend out: *beet'ing*, *imp.* *jutting*: *beetled*, *pp.* *bētl'd*: *beetle-browed*, *a.* hav-

ing prominent or projecting brows: Colorado beetle, an insect destructive to the potato plant, first observed in Colorado.

beever, *n.* *bē-ēv* [see *beef*], sing. beef, sometimes beeve; black cattle; animals of the ox or cow kind.

befall, *v.* *bē-fail* [*be*, and *fall*], to happen to; to come to pass: befalling, *imp.*: befell, *pt.* *bē-fel*: befallen, *pp.* *bē-fail-en*.

best, *v.* *bē-ft* [AS. *be*, about; F. *fait*, wrought], to suit; to become: besting, *imp.*: bested, *pt.*

be fool, *v.* *bē-fol* [AS. *be*, about; F. *fol*, idle], to lead astray; to delude: befooling, *imp.*: befooled, *pt.* *bē-fol'd*.

before, *prep.* *bē-for* [*be*, and *fore*: AS. *be-foran*], in front of; in presence of: ad. in front; farther onward: conj. farther onward in time: beforehand, ad. *bē-for-hand*, sooner in time; previously; at first: before time, ad. *tim*, formerly; of old time.

befoul, *v.* *bē-foul* [*be*, and *foul*], to make foul; to soil; to entangle; to run against or amongst: befouling, *imp.*: befouled, *pp.* *fouled*.

be friend, *v.* *bē-frend* [*be*, and *friend*], to assist; to favour; to aid in a difficulty: befriending, *imp.*: befriended, *pp.* *bē-frend-ed*.

beg, *v.* *bēg* [corrupt, of AS. *bedecian*, to beg—*lit.*, to ask something for the bag or wallet], to ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat; to solicit charity; to take for granted; to assume: begging, *imp.*: begged, *pp.* *bēgd*: beggar, *n.* *bēg-gēr*, one who is poor and asks charity; one much reduced in circumstances: one who begs: *v.* to reduce to poverty: begging, *imp.*: begged, *pp.* *bēg-gēr'd*, reduced to poverty by misfortune or misconduct: beggarly, *n.* *li*, mean; poor: ad. meanly: beggarliness, *n.* *li-nēs*, poverty; meanness: beggary, *n.* *bēg-gēr-t*, a state of great poverty: beggar-man, *n.* a man who is a beggar: begging the question, assuming the truth of the very thing to be proved: beggar-my-neighbour, a certain game of cards.—*SYN.* of 'beg': to ask; request; beseech; supplicate; entreat; implore; solicit; adjure; crave; desire.

beg, *n.* *bēg*—same as *bey*.

begass—same as *bagasse*.

beget, *v.* *bē-gēt* [AS. *begittan*, to obtain], to generate; to produce; to cause to exist: begetting, *imp.*: begot, *pt.*: begotten, *pp.* *bē-gōt'n*: begetter, *n.* one who.

Beghard or Beguard, *n.* *bē-gārd* [F. *béguard*: Ger. *beghart*—from Lambert *Begie*, the founder], an order of St Francis (founded in the thirteenth century), which aimed at great purity, held no property, and subsisted by daily begging.

begin, *v.* *bē-gīn* [AS. *beginnan* or *originnan*], to commence; to enter upon something new; to take the first step: begin'ing, *imp.*: *n.* first cause; origin; first state; the rudiments: began, *pt.* *bē-gīn'*: begun, *pp.* *bē-gīn'*: begin'ner, *n.* one who takes the first step; an author of a thing; one without experience.—*SYN.* of 'beginning *n.*': commencement; origin; original; rise; source.

begird, *v.* *bē-gīrd* [AS. *begirdan*], to surround with a girdle; to encompass; to encircle: begird'ing, *imp.*: begird'ed or begirt', *pt.*: begirt'ing, *a.* in OE., girdling; encompassing.

beglerbeg, *n.* *bē-gēr-bēg* [Turk., prince of princes], a Turkish governor-general of a province, next in rank to the Grand Vizier, a title given from the bearer having subordinate to him several chiefs of a district.

begnaw, *v.* *bē-nāw* [*be*, and *gnaw*], to eat away; to bite: begnawing, *imp.*: *pp.* *bē-nāw-en*, eaten away.

begone, *int.* *bē-gōn* [Imperative of *be*, and *pp.* of *go*: Dut. *begaan*, touched with emotion: AS. *bigan*, to go about], go away, emphatically; depart: woe-begone, *int.* *bē-gōn*, oppressed with woe.

Begonia, *n.* *bē-gōn-i-ā* [after M. *Begon*, a French botanist], a genus of plants common in our gardens. Ord. *Begoniaceae*, having richly coloured leaves and showy flowers; elephant's ears—so named from the form of their leaves.

begot, *v.* *bē-gōt*, *v.* [see *beget*], procreated.

begrim, *v.* *bē-grīm* [from AS. *be*, about, and *grime*: Dan. *grime*, a spot of dirt on the face: Sw. dial. *grima*—see *grime*], to sprinkle all over with powder; to soil deeply all over with dirt: begriming, *imp.*: begrimed, *pp.* *bē-grim'd*.

be grudge, *v.* *bē-grīf* [AS. *be*, about; F. *gruger*, to grieve: Gr. *grudsein*, to mutter—*lit.*, to mutter in grumbling—see *grudge*], to feel discontent; to

grudge; to envy the possession of: begrudging, *imp.*: begrudged, *pp.* *-grūd'*.

beguile, *v.* *bē-gīl* [AS. *be*, about; F. *guille*, deceive], to deceive by juggling tricks; to cheat; to amuse: beguiling, *imp.*: beguiled, *pp.* *-gīl'd*: beguilingly, *ad.* *-ly*: beguiler, *n.* one who: beguilement, *n.* act of deceiving.—*SYN.* of 'beguile': to deceive; delude; cheat; amuse; ensnare.

Beguine, *n.* *bē-gīn* or *bā-geng* [F. *beguin*, a linen cap: mid. *la. beghina*], one of a sect of religious women in Germany and Flanders (founded in the twelfth century) who devoted themselves to works of piety and charity—so named from their linen caps.

begum, *n.* *bē-gūm* [Hind. *begam*], in the *E. Ind.*, a princess or lady of high rank.

begun, *v.*—see under *begin*.

behalf, *n.* *bē-hāf* [AS. *behefe*, profit; on *healse*, on the side of: Goth. *halbs*, half], support; favour; side or cause; defence.

behave, *v.* *bē-hāv* [AS. *behabben*, to restrain—from *habban*, to have: Ger. *phaben*, to behave], to bear or carry oneself; to conduct; to act; to govern: behaving, *imp.*: behaved, *pp.* *-hāv*: behaviour, *n.* *bē-hāv-ēr*, conduct, good or bad; manner of conducting oneself; propriety of carriage; comportment: be upon one's behaviour, placed in such a condition as requires care and caution: during good behaviour, while conducting oneself honestly and with propriety.—*SYN.* of 'behaviour': demeanour; conduct; carriage; deportment.

behead, *v.* *bē-hēd* [*be*, and *head*: AS. *beheafidan*, to behead—from *be*, by; *heafod*, head], to cut off the head: beheading, *imp.*: *n.* the act of cutting off the head—a punishment for great crimes formerly common in this country: beheaded, *pp.*

behemoth, *n.* *bē-he-mōth* [Heb. *behemoth*, beasts, great beast], the animal described by Job, and supposed to be the hippopotamus or river-horse.

behen, *n.* *bē-hēn* [perliaps Ar. *behen*], the name of a plant whose root is medicinal.

behest, *n.* *bē-hēs* [AS. *behars*, a vow: Icel. *heita*, to be named], the act of speaking out; command; order; precept.

beight, *v.* *bē-hīt* [AS. *behtan* or *behtan*, a vow, a promise], in OE., to vow; to promise; to intrust; to address; to command; to assure; to reckon.

behind, *prep.* *bē-hīnd* [AS. *behindan*, afterwards, after], at the tail of; at the back of; after: ad. remaining; at a distance; out of view: behind hand, *a.* backward; tardy: *nd.* in arrears.

behold, *v.* *bē-hōld* [AS. *behealdan*, to observe: Mid. Ger. *behalten*—from *be*, and *halten*, to hold], to look steadily upon; to view; to see with attention: behold'ing, *imp.*: behold', *pt.* and *pp.*: beholden, *a.* *bē-hōld-en*, indebted; obliged: behold'er, *n.* one who: behold', *int.* see! lo!—*SYN.* of 'behold': to view; look; see; contemplate; eye; regard; observe; perceive; scan.

behoove or behoove, *v.* *bē-hōv* [AS. *behofigan*, to be fit, to be of use; *behefe*, advantage], to be fit; to be necessary for; used chiefly in the 3rd pers. sing., 'It behooves': behooving, *imp.*: *bē-hōv-ing*: behooved, *pp.* *bē-hōv'd*: behoof, *n.* *bē-hōf*, need; profit; advantage.

beige, *n.* *bēzh* [F.: It. *bigio*, grey], unbleached serge; a thin woollen fabric used for ladies' dresses. *beid*—see *beid*.

being, *v.* *bē-ing* [see *be*], *imp.* of *be*: *n.* existence; a state of existence; a person existing; any living creature.

bejant, bejan, or bajan, *n.* *bē-jānt*, *bē-jān*, *bā-jān* [F. *bejavine*, a novice—from *bec*, beak, and *jaune*, yellow, because a yellow beak is characteristic of young birds], at the universities of St Andrews and Aberdeen, a student in the first year of his curriculum; a freshman.

bejape, *v.* *bē-jāp* [AS. *be*, about; F. *japper*, to yelp, to yapper: an imitative word], in OE., to laugh at; to mock; to deceive; to impose upon: bejaping, *imp.*: bejaped, *pp.* *bē-jāp't*.

bekak, *n.* *bē-kā* [Heb. *beka*, half-part], in Bible, a half-shekel.

beknow, *v.* *bē-nō* [*be*, and *know*], in OE., to acknowledge; to confess.

bel, *bel*—see *Baal*.

belabour, *v.* *bē-lā-bēr* [*be*, and *labour*], to beat soundly; to thump: belabouring, *imp.*: belaboured, *pp.* *bē-lā*.

belamour, n. *bē'a-môr* [F. *bel*, fair; *amour*, love], in *OE.*, a fair lover; a gallant; a paramour; a consort; *belamy*, n. *bē'a-mī* [F. *ami*, friend], in *OE.*, a good friend; a fair friend; an intimate.

belate, v. *bē-lā't* [*be*, and *late*], to make a person too late; *belating*, imp.: *belated*, pp.: adj. too late; belighted.

belay, v. *bē-lā'* [AS. *belægian*, to lay upon; Dut. *belaggen*], to idock up; among *samen*, to lay the cable round the bitts; to fasten, as a rope: *belaying*, imp.: *belayed*, pp. *bē-lād*: *belaying-plins*, the wooden pins on which the ropes are belayed or wound.

belch, v. *bē-lsh* [AS. *belcan*; cf. Dut. and Low Ger. *boeken* or *butken*, to bellow], to throw up anything violently, as wind from the stomach, or matter from a volcano: n. the act of throwing up or out; eruption: *belching*, imp.: *belched*, pp. *bē-lsh*.

beldam, n. *bē'dām* [F. *belle*, handsome; *dame*, lady], anciently, a good lady—now, an old noisy woman; a hag.

beleaguer, v. *bē-lē-gēr* [Dut. *belegeren*, to besiege; AS. *be*, about; Ger. *belagern*, to besiege—from *lager*, a camp], to besiege; to surround a place with an army so as to prevent any one escaping from it: *beleaguering*, imp.: *beleaguered*, pp. *bē-lē-gē'rē*.—SYN. of 'beleaguer': to besiege; encompass; block up; invest; environ.

belemnite, n. *bē-lēm-nīt* [Gr. *belemnion*, a dart—from Gr. *baltō*, I throw] a fossil abundant in chalk and limestone, the internal bone or shell of extinct naked cephalopods, allied to the existing squid and cuttlefish—commonly called arrow-head or finger-stone, also thunder-bolt or thunder-stone: *belemnites*, n. plu. *bē-lēm-nīt-ē* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], an extinct group of dibranulate, shell-less cephalopods, comprising the belemnites and their allies.

belry, n. *bē-fet* [F. *beffroi*, a watch-tower—from OF. *berfrol*—from Mil. Ger. *beresfrit*, a watch-tower; mld. L. *berfridus*], formerly, a tower for warlike purposes, either of offence or defence,—now, only used for the part of a steeply or building where a bell is hung—so named from its resemblance to such a tower.

belgard, n. *bē-gārd* [F. *bel*, fair; *égaré*, regard, respect], in *OE.*, a kind regard; a sweet or soft glance.

Belgian, n. *bē-jī-an*, also *Belgie*, n. *bē-jīk*, of or from Belgium, *bē-jī-ām*, a country of Europe lying north of France; n. an inhabitant of.

Belgravian, a. *bē-grā-vi-an* [Belgravia, a fashionable quarter of London], pert, to Belgravia, or fashionable life.

Belial, n. *bē-lī-āl* [Heb. unprofitableness], the anc. Hebrew personification of wickedness; the devil; an evil spirit; in *Paradise Lost*, one of the fallen angels: adj. worthless.

bellbel, v. *bē-lī-bē* [*be*, and *libel*], to traduce; to libel; to slander.

belle, v. *bē-lē* [AS. *belægan*; Ger. *belügen*, to tell lies of one; AS. *be*, *bēgan*, to lie], to show to be false; to falsify; to slander; to feign; to pretend: *belaying*, imp. *bē-lē-ing*: *belled*, pp. *bē-lē*.

believe, n. *bē-lēf* [AS. *gelofo*, a belief; cf. Goth. *galaubens*; Ger. *glauben*, to believe], trust in a thing as true; credit; persuasion: *believe*, v. *bē-lēv*, to trust in as true; to credit; to be persuaded of: *believing*, imp.: adj. in the condition of one who believes: n. the act of putting trust in as true: *believed*, pp. *bē-lēv*: *believer*, n. one who believes; colloquially, a Christian: *believable*, a. *-ā-bē*, able to be believed: *believably*, ad. *-lī*.—SYN. of 'believe': credit; trust; faith; persuasion; conviction; confidence; doctrine; opinion.

belike, nd. *bē-līk* [*be*, and *like*], in *OE.*, probably; certainly; perhaps.

belive, ad. *bē-līv* [*be*, and *live*], in *OE.*, quickly; presently; immediately.

bell, n. *bē* [AS. *bell*—from *bellan*, to make a loud sound], a hollow body producing musical sounds when struck; anything expanding mouth outwards like a bell, as the cups of flowers: v. to grow in the form of bells; to make a loud noise, said of deer: *bell*, imp.: *belled*, pp. *bē-lē*: *bell-founder* one engaged in the making of bells: *bell-bird*, n. S. Amer. bird with an extraordinary bell-like note: *bell-glass*, a glass vessel in the shape of a bell, used, inverted, as a protection or cover against cold, &c., for

plants: *bell-hanger*, one whose trade is to fit up bells in houses: *bell-shaped*, in *bot.*, applied to a corolla when it bellies or swells out like a bell, as the Canterbury bells: *bell-metal*, a mixed metal for making bells, consisting of about three parts of copper and one of tin: *bell-ringer*, one who rings a bell: *bell-man*, a town-crier: *bell-wether*, *bē-lē-thēr* [D. and *wether*], the wether or male sheep having a bell on his neck, and acting as the leader of the flock; a leader: *bell, book, and candle*, a phrase for excommunication, derived from the ceremonies of excommunication in the E. Cath. Ch.; to bear the bell, to be the first or leader, as the foremost horse in a team, or a wether in a flock of sheep, which were a bell, to take the prize: to shake the bells [from the bells of a hawk], in *OE.*, to affright: *bell-flower*, and *blue-bell*, names of flowers shaped like a bell: English bluebell or wild hyacinth is the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, or *Endymion naltans*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*: *blue-bell* of Scotland or harebell is the *Campanula rotundifolia*, Ord. *Campanulaceæ*: *diving-bell*, a bell-shaped machine, or usually square, so constructed that a person can descend in it among water—used by workmen in laying foundations of piers on river or sea bottoms, and in descending to wrecks, &c.: *bells*, n. plu. on board a ship, the half-hours of the watch, marked by striking a bell at the end of each: *bell-cranks*, a bent lever, used for changing a vertical into a horizontal motion: *bell-metal*, ore, a Cornish miner's term for sulphuret of tin, now consisting of tin and copper pyrites, and having a brilliant bell-metal colour: *bell-the-cat*—from the fable of the mice, in which, for safety, they placed a bell round the cat's neck; to hamper effectively a dangerous opponent: *passing bell*, anciently, tolling a bell to scare away evil spirits from a person in extremis: the bell which called the priest to his last duty to the dying: the bell rung at a person's decease: *bell-tent*, a circular conical-topped tent.

bell, n. *bē* [perhaps Dut. *bel*—from *belien*, to bubble up; L. *bullo*, a bubble], a bubble formed upon a liquid.

belladonna, n. *bē-lā-dōn'na* [It. fair lady, from its having been used as a cosmetic by ladies—from It. *bella*, beautiful; *donna*, lady], an extract of the deadly nightshade—a valuable medicine in very small doses, but a deadly poison if exceeded: systematic name, *Atropa belladonna* [Gr. *Atropos*, one of the three Fates whose duty it was to cut the thread of life—in allusion to its deadly effects].

belle, n. *bē* [F. *belle*, beauty], a young lady much admired.

Bellerophon, n. *bē-lēr-ō-fon* [from *Bellerophon*, a fabulous hero of antiquity], an extensive genus of fossil univalve shells, consisting of a single chamber, like the living Argonaut.

belles-lettres, n. plu. *bē-lē-tr* [F.], polite literature in all its branches, particularly poetry, romance, and essays; in *Rhetoric*, the rules of elegant composition.

bellbone, n. *bē-l-bōn* [F. *belle*, beautiful; *bonne*, good], in *OE.*, a fair maid; a woman beautiful and good.

bellcoose, a. *bē-l-kō*: *L. bellicōsus*, very warlike—[from *bellum*, war], inclined to war; over-warlike.

belligerent, a. *bē-lī-jēr-ēnt* [L. *bellum*, war; *gerere*, to carry on], waging war; carrying on war: n. a nation or state having a right to carry on war; a party or a power recognised by other nations as carrying on a regular warfare, in contradistinction to rebels.

bellow, v. *bē-lō* [AS. *bellan*, to sound loudly—the term one is due to confusion of root with AS. word *bylgan*, to bellow], to make a loud noise; to cry out lustily; to roar loudly, as an enraged bull: n. a loud shout; a roar: *bellowing*, imp.: adj. roaring loudly, as an enraged bull: n. a loud noise, as the roaring of a bull: *bellowed*, pp. *bē-lōd*: *bel'lower*, n. one who.

bellows, n. plu. *bē-lōz* or *bē-lūs* [AS. and Sw. *baelg*, a bag or pouch, perhaps from Icel. *belgr*, an inflated skin or case; an instr. or machine for blowing up a fire, or for supplying the pipes of an organ with wind.

belly, n. *bē-lī* [AS. *baelg*, a bag; cf. Dut. *baelg*, a belly], that part of the body of an animal which contains the bowels; that part of a thing which swells out; a hollow place or cavity: v. to fill or swell out; to become protuberant: *bel'lying*, imp.: *bel'lied*, pp.

**bēllid**, adj. puffed up; swelled; bellyful, n. **bēllid-fōl**, as much as fills the belly; bellyache, n. **bēllid-āk**, pain in the bowels.

**belomancy**, n. **bēlō-mān-si** [Gr. *belos*, an arrow; *mantia*, divination], a kind of divination among the Arabians, &c., by shooting arrows inscribed with names, or drawn as lots.

**belong**, v. **bē-lōng** [AS. *be*, near; *lingan*, to long for; cf. Dut. *belangen*, to attain to, to concern; Ger. *gelangen*, to arrive at], to be the property of or business of; to be an inherent quality of; to be related to or connected with; to have a residence in: **belonging**, imp.; **belonged**, pp. **bē-lōngt**; **belongings**, n. plu. those things which pertain to one, as qualities or endowments; relations with another person or thing; possessions; goods.

**beloved**, a. **bē-lōv-ed**; pp. **bē-lōv-d** [AS. *be*, intens.; *lufian*, to love], much loved; greatly esteemed; dear to the heart.

**below**, prep. **bē-lō** [be, and low], under; unworthy of; ad. in a lower place.

**belt**, n. **bēll** [Icel. *belti*; L. *balteus*, a girdle or belt; *balt*, border, a belt], a band or girdle; a strap by which a sword or other thing is hung: v. to encircle as with a belt; **belt'ing**, imp.; **belt'ed**, pp.: adj. girt with a belt; arrayed in armour.

**Beltane**, n. **bēltān**, or **Beltin**, n. **bēltin** [Gael. *bealltainn* or *bealltinn*; Ir. *bealltaine*; Manx. *boalltinn*, May-day, the beginning of summer], a festival of remote antiquity kept up till recent times in parts of Scotland and Ireland—supposed to be the relics of the worship of the sun, such as kindling fires on hills, and other ceremonies, the significance of some of which is not known.

**Beluchl**, n. **bēlō-chē**, a native of Beluchistan; adj. pert, to.

**beluga**, n. **bē-lō-gā** [Russ. white fish], the white whale, a cetaceous animal from 12 to 18 feet long.

**belvedere**, n. **bēl'vēr-dēr** [It. *belvedere*—from L. *bellus*, fine, neat; *videre*, to see], in arch., a turret or cupola raised above the roof of a building; in Italy, an open gallery or corridor; in France, a look-out-place in a garden, or on a hill; a plant, one of the *Crocodylus*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*.

**bema**, n. **bēmā** [Gr. a tribunal], a raised structure for an elevated seat, a bishop's throne.

**Bembridge beds**, **bēmbrīj**, in geol., a division of the upper Eocene strata, chiefly developed at Bembridge, in the Isle of Wight, abounding in fossil remains.

**bemire**, v. **bē-mīr** [be, and mire], to soil, as with mud, in passing through dirty places; **bemiring**, imp.; **bemired**, pp. **bē-mīr-d**.

**bemoan**, v. **bē-mōn** [AS. *bemōnan*, to moan—from *be*, round, and *mōnan*, to moan], to lament; to express sorrow for; to bewail; **bemoan'ing**, imp.; **bemoaned**, pp. **bē-mōnd**.—SYN. of 'bemoan': to bewail; lament; deplore.

**bemock**, v. **bē-mōk** [be, and mock], in OL., to treat with mockery.

**ben**, n. **bēn** [Scot.], in Scol., an inner apartment—see **but**.

**ben**, n. **bēn** [Celt.], a mountain-peak: the word occurs chiefly as a prefix in the names of high mountains in Scotland, appearing as *pen* in Wales and on the Continent.

**bench**, n. **bēnsh** [AS. *benc*; cf. Dan. *bänk*; Icel. *þekr*—see **bank**], a long seat of wood or stone; a strong table; the seat of the judges; the judges or magistrates on it: v. to furnish with benches; **bencher**, n. **bēnsh'ēr**, one of the senior members of an Inn of Court, the body charged with the management of its affairs; **bench'eraship**, n. the condition or dignity of a benchman.

**bend**, v. **bēnd** [AS. *bendan*; cf. Icel. *benda*, to stretch], to stretch, as a bow; to crook; to incline; to turn over or round; in *nauf*, to tie or make fast: n. a turn; a curve; **bend'ing**, imp.; **bend'ed** or **bent**, pp.: adj. in a crooked position, as the leg at the knee; **bender**, n. one who or that which: **bendable**, a. **bēnd-ā-bē**, that may be bent: **bend**, n. in *her*, a band passing diagonally across a shield from one corner to another—see note under *escutcheon*; **bendlet**, n. a narrow bend; **bend sinister** [L. *sinister*, on the left], a band on a shield running from the upper right-hand corner to the lower left-hand corner, as it appears to the eye, and denoting hasty duty.—SYN. of 'bend': to crook; curve; direct; incline; exert; apply; subdue; bow; purpose.

**beneath**, prep. **bē-nēth** [AS. *be*, by; *neothan*, beneath, below], under; lower in position or rank: ad. in a lower place; below.

**Benedick**, n. **bēn'ē-dik**, also spelt **Benedict** [one of Shakespeare's characters in *Much Ado about Nothing*, who begins as a confirmed bachelor and ends by marrying *Beatrice*], a late, unwilling, or unexpected convert to matrimony; sometimes applied to a bachelor.

**Benedictines**, n. plu. **bēn'ē-dik'tīns**, the order of monks who followed the rule of St. *Benedict* of Nursia, who flourished in the first half of the sixth century.

**benediction**, n. **bēn'ē-dik'shān** [F. *bénédiction*—from L. *benedictionem*—from L. *bene*, well; *dictus*, said, spoken], a blessing pronounced; kind wishes for success: **benedictory**, a. **bēn'ē-dik'tēr-i**, expressing wishes for good.

**benefaction**, n. **bēn'ē-fāk'shān** [L. *benefactio*, a benefaction—from *bene*, well; *facio*, done], the doing good to another; a benefit or good conferred; a charitable donation; **ben'efactor**, n. *fā*, one who bestows a benefit or good; **ben'efactress**, n. a woman who confers a benefit.

**benefice**, n. **bēn'ē-fis** [F. *benefice*, a benefit—from L. *beneficium*, a favour—from L. *bene*, well; *facio*, I make or do], an estate granted through favour or kindness; a church-living or preferment; **beneficed**, a. **bēn'ē-fis-ed**, possessed of a church-living; **beneficence, n. **bēn'ē-fis-sēns**, active goodness; the practice of doing kindness to those in need; **beneficent**, a. *-ent*, kind; charitable; **beneficently**, ad. *-ly*; **beneficial**, a. **bēn'ē-fish'āl**, useful; profitable; helpful; **beneficially**, ad. *-ly*; **beneficiary**, n. **bēn'ē-fish'ēr-i**, one who receives anything as a gift: one who holds a benefice; **benefit**, n. **bēn'ē-fit** [OF. *benefit*; F. *benefit*—from L. *benefactum*, a kindness conferred], anything tending to the good of another; n. favour; profit: v. to do good to; to gain advantage from: **benefiting**, imp.; **benefitted**, pp. *-it-ed*; **benefit** of clergy, a privilege once enjoyed by persons in holy orders, as well by all who could read, of being exempted from the punishment of death, and only burnt in the hand if convicted of certain crimes.—SYN. of 'beneficial': useful; profitable; advantageous; helpful; medicinal—of 'beneficent': bountiful; homelike; munificent; generous; liberal; benevolent—of 'benefit' n.: profit; advantage; use; avail; service; favour; kindness; civility.**

**benemerge**, also **bynemerge**, v. **bē-nēm'ērjē** [OE. *nempe*, to name; AS. *be*, *nemman*, to name, to call upon], in OE., to name; to promise; **bynempt**, pp. **bē-nēm't**, pronounced; promised.

**benet**, v. **bē-nēt** [be, and net, which see], in OE., to surround with toils; to ensnare.

**benevolence**, n. **bē-nēv'ō-lēns** [OF. *benevolence*—from L. *benevolentia*, goodwill—from L. *bene*, well; *volō*, I wish], goodwill; the disposition to do good; good done; a compulsory tax or assessment, formerly imposed on the people by the kings of England: **benevolent**, a. kind; possessing the desire to do good; **benev'olently**, ad. *-ly*.—SYN. of 'benevolence': beneficence; benignity; humanity; kindness; tenderness; munificence.

**bang**—see **bang**.

**Bengal**, n. **bēng-gāl**, a thin stuff made of silk and hair, so called from *Bengal*, in India, where first made; **Bengal light**, a firework used for signals, or in illuminations; **Bengali**, n. **bēng-gāl'ē**, the language of Bengal; **Bengalee**, n. slug, or plu. **bēng-gāl'ēz**, a native of Bengal.

**benight**, v. **bē-nīt** [be, and night], to overtake with darkness; **benight'ing**, imp.; **benight'ed**, pp.: adj. involved in darkness, ignorance, or superstition.

**benign**, a. **bē-nīm** [F. *benin*—from OF. *benigne*—from L. *benignus*, kind—from L. *benignus*, well-born], of n. kind and gentle disposition; gracious; salutary; **benignant**, a. **bē-nīg'nānt**, kind; gracious; **benignity**, n. *-i-tē* [F. *benignité*—from L. *benignitas*], kindness; goodness of heart; **benignly**, ad. *-ly*; **benignly**, kindly; favourably; **benignantly**, ad. *-ly*; **benignancy**, n. **bē-nīg'nān-si**, the state of being benignant; **benignity**; mildness.—SYN. of 'benign': liberal; gracious; kind; propitious; generous; favourable; salutary; **benignant**—of 'benignity'—see 'benevolence'.

**benison**, n. **bēn'ē-zn** [OF. *benicium* or *benison*, benediction—from F. *bénir*, to bless; L. *benedictionem*—from *bene*, well; *dictus*, spoken], blessing; benediction.



**benjamin**, *n.* *bən-jī-ain*, common name of the gum benzoin, of which *benjamin* is a vulgar corruption—see under *benzoate*.

**benet** or **benet**, *n.* *bən-ēt* [*l.* *benedictus*, praised or commended; *F.* *benoit*], the common name for the *Gum urbānum* or herb avens, a medicinal plant.

**ben-nut** and **ben-oil**—see under *moringa*.

**bent**, *n.* *bənt* [see *bend*], curvature; the tension or strain of the mental powers; disposition towards something; inclination: *adj.* curved; inclined; prone to; determined; in *bent*, hanging down towards the ground; top of one's bent, to the very utmost that his inclination and bias would permit, as he was fooled to the top of his bent; bent on it, resolutely resolved upon it.—*SYN.* of 'bent *n.*': bias; inclination; turn; propensity; tendency; proneness; prepossession.

**bent**, *n.* *bənt* [*AS.* *brōnt*, cf. *Mill.* *Ger. binz*, *Ger. biase*, reed or bent grass], the culms or dry stalks of various pasture grasses—especially of the genus *Lyrōsis*, a coarse grass which creeps and roots rapidly through the soil by its wiry and jointed stems, and thus binds it together, very difficult to eradicate; such grasses of the sea-shore are *Elymus arenarius* and *Ammophila arenaria*, *Ord.* *Gramineæ*.

**bent**, *v.* *bənt*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *bend*, which see.

**benumb**, *v.* *bə-nūm* [*AS.* *beniman*, to take away, to stupefy], to deprive of feeling; to make torpid; to stupefy; *benumbing*, *imp.*; *benumbed*, *pp.* *bə-nūmd*; *benumbedness*, *n.* the state or condition of being benumbed.

**benzoate**, *n.* *bən-zō-āt* [*Sp.* *benzoi*, *benzoin*; *Ar.* *lubān fihai*], a salt of benzoic acid; *benzoin*, *n.* *zhin*, a compound obtained from all of bitter almonds in brilliant prismatic crystals which are inodorous and tasteless—called also by a vulgar corruption *benjamin*; a fragrant resin obtained from a large tree of Sumatra, the styrax benzoin; *benzole*, *a.* *bən-zō-ik*, applied to a fragrant acid obtained from the gum benzoin, commonly called *benjamin flowers* and *flowers of benzoin*; *benzonitril*, *n.* *bən-zō-āt-ril* [*benzoin*, and *nitrile*], a liquid having the odour of the volatile oil of bitter almonds, obtained by digesting hippuric acid with sand and ammonium chloride of zinc; *benzene* or *benzin*, *n.* *bən-zēn*, also *benzol*, *n.* *bən-zō-āl*, a clear, colourless, inflammable liquid, of a disagreeable odour, prepared in immense quantities from coal-tar for the manufacture of aniline, and to be used as a solvent for wax, caoutchouc, &c.—as a commercial product it is always impure; when pure, it is known as *benzene*, and is a thin, limpid, colourless liquid, with a peculiar, ethereal odour—known also as one of the aromatic hydrocarbons; *benzyle*, *n.* *bən-zīl*, or *benzoyl*, *n.* *bən-zō-īl* [*benzoin*, and *Gr.* *hule*, the substance from which anything is made], an assumed compound forming the radical of oil of bitter almonds, benzoic acid, &c.—that is, the benzoic series of ethers; *benzolin*, *n.* *bən-zō-līn*, same sense as *benzol*.

**bequeath**, *v.* *bē-kwēth* [*AS.* *beccathān*—from *be*, and *cwathan*, to say], to give or leave by will; to hand down to posterity; *bequeathing*, *imp.*; *bequeathed*, *pp.* *bē-kwēthd*; *bequest*, *n.* *bē-kwēst*, something left by will; a legacy.—*SYN.* of 'bequeath': to devise; devise; transmit.

**berain**, *v.* *bē-rān* [*be*, and *rain*], in *OE.*, to rain upon; to wet.

**berattle**, *v.* *bē-rāt-ēl* [*be*, with, and *rattle*], in *OE.*, to fill with noise; to make a great noise in content.

**beray**, *v.* *bē-rā* [an aphetic form of *array*, in a bad sense], in *OE.*, to soil with ashes; to dirt; to defile; *beraying*, *imp.*; *berayed*, *pp.* *bē-rād*.

**berber**, *n.* *bēr-bēr*, a name used to designate the Semitic language formerly spoken in Northern Africa or Barbary—now pushed back, with its various dialects, towards the interior.

**berberine**, *n.* *bēr-bēr-in* [*L.* *berberis*, the berberry—from *Ar.* *berberi*, wild], an alkaline substance in the form of needle-like crystals of a beautiful bright yellow, obtained from the root of the berberry shrub; *berberry*, *n.* *bēr-bēr-i*, the correct spelling of *barberry*, a tree whose fruit is used as a preserve, and contains oxalic acid; the *Berberis vulgaris*, *Ord.* *Berberidaceæ*.

**bercense**, *n.* *bār-sēz* [*F.*—from *berceau*, a cradle] a lullaby.

**bere**, *n.* *bār* [*AS.* *here*; cf. *Ice.* *barr*; *Meso-Goth.* *baris*; *L.* *bar*, *barley*], in *Scot.*, barley.

**bereave**, *v.* *bē-rēv* [*AS.* *berēthan*, to deprive of; *be*, and *reav*, which see], to deprive of, to take from; to render destitute; *bereaving*, *imp.* *berest*, *pp.* *bē-rēft*, or *bereaved*, *pp.* *bē-rētd*; *bereaver*, *n.* one who; *bereavement*, *n.* *bē-rēv-mēt*, a heavy loss, particularly of friends, by death.

*berest*, *pp.* of *bereave*, which see.

**berengellite**, *n.* *bēr-ēng-ē-līt* [from *St. Juan* 1° *Berengia* in Peru, where found abundantly], a variety of asphalt.

**berg**, *a.* *bērg* [*Sw.* *berg*], a hill, generally of ice, a contr. of *iceberg*, which see; *bergh-mahl* or *-mebl*, *bergh-māl* [*Sw.* mountain-meal], a recent infusorial earth of a whitish colour and mealy grain, also called *fossil farina*, of common occurrence in bog and ancient lake deposits.

**bergamot**, *n.* *bēr-gēd-mōt* [*F.* and *Sp.* *bergamote*—from *L.* *bergamotus*], a kind of lime or citron highly esteemed; the fruit of the *Citrus bergamia*, *Ord.* *Aurantiacæ*; a fragrant volatile oil or perfume obtained from its rind, forming a chief constituent of *eau-de-Cologne*; tapestry of a coarse kind, first made at *Bergamo*, in Italy.

**bergeret**, *n.* *bēr-gē-rēt* [*F.* *bergerette*, a shepherd girl—from *berger*, a shepherd], in *OE.*, a pastoral song or dance.

**bergmaster**, *n.* *bēr-gmāst-ēr* [*AS.*, *Ger.*, or *Sw.* *berg*, a mountain or mine; and *master*—see *berg*], the chief officer or judge among the Derbyshire miners; *bergmote*, *n.* *bēr-gmōt* [*gemote*, an assembly], a court or assembly for deciding all causes and disputes among the Derbyshire miners.

**bergmask**, *n.* *bēr-gmāsk*, a rustic dance, said to derive its name from *Bergamo*, in the State of Venice.

**bergyll**, *n.* *bēr-gilt* [*Nor.* *bergylla*], the Norwegian laddock, in Shetland, the rose-fish.

**Berlin**, *n.* *bēr-līn* or *bēr-līn*, a kind of carriage first made in *Berlin*, *adj.* denoting a kind of variously coloured worsted for fancy-work.

**berm**, *n.* *bēr-m* [*F.* *berme*; *Ger.* *brame*], in *fort.*, a path or space of ground from 3 to 5 feet in width left between the exterior slope of the parapet and the ditch; a narrow shelf of ground between any two earthen slopes; the bench or bank of a canal opposite the towing-path.

**berniele**, *n.* *bēr-nī-ēl*—see *barnacle* 1.

**bernoise**, *n.* *bēr-nōz*, another, but incorrect, spelling of *barnoise*.

**berry**, *n.* *bēr-ri*, *berries*, *n.* *plu.* *bēr-ritz* [*AS.* *berie*, a berry; cf. *Ice.* *ber*; *Old.* *Ger.* *berri*; *Ger.* *beere*], any small juicy fruit; *berried*, *a.* *bēr-rid*, furnished with berries.

**berserker**, *berserker*, or *berserk*, *n.* *bēr-sēr-kēr*, *bersēr-kēr* [*Ice.* *berserkr*—prob. from *bēr*, *serkr*, 'bersark'], a fierce warrior of anc. Scandinavia; a. filled with furious rage; frenzied.

**berth**, *n.* *bērth* [prob. from *Eng.* *bear*, in the sense of 'sailing in a certain direction'], convenient sea-room; a situation or appointment; a space boarded off in a ship to lie or live in; the clear space or position of a ship at anchor; to give a wide berth, to leave considerable room for; to keep at a distance.

**beryl**, *n.* *bēr-il* [*F.* *beryl*—from *L.* *beryllus*; comp. *Pers.* *baltir*, crystal], a precious stone of a deep rich green colour; *beryllinae*, *a.* *bēr-il-līn*, like the beryl; a lapidary's term for the less brilliant and colourless varieties of the emerald; *beryllium*, *n.* *bēr-il-lī-ūm*, an elementary body, a rare metal resembling magnesium, occurring as a silicate in beryl, &c.—also called *glucinum*.

**berzelianite**, *n.* *bēr-zē-lī-ān-īt* [after *Berzelius*, a Swedish chemist], a mineral, selenite of copper, occurring in thin dendritic crusts of a silver-white colour and metallic lustre; *berzelite*, *n.* *bēr-zē-līt*, a name applied to several minerals.

**bezants**, *n.* *plu.*—see *bezants*.

**bescreen**, *v.* *bē-skren* [*be*, and *screen*], in *OE.*, to cover, as with a screen; to shelter.

**beseech**, *v.* *bē-sēch* [*OE.* *besechen*—from *AS.* *be*, and *secan*, to seek], to seek something from a person; to ask for earnestly; to entreat; to implore; *beseeching*, *imp.*; *besought*, *pp.* and *pt.* *bē-sēcht*; *beseecher*, *n.* one who; *beseechingly*, *ad.* *it*.—*SYN.* of 'beseech': to entreat; solicit; implore; ask; beg; request; supplicate; adjure; crave.

**beseech**, *v.* *bē-sēk* [*be*, and *seek*], *OE.*, for *beseech*. *beseeem*, *v.* *bē-sēm* [*be*, and *seem*]; *AS.* *be*, and *semon*], to become; to befit; to be decent for; *be-*

seem'ing, *imp.*: *adj.* becoming: beseeemed, *pp.* *bē-seem'd*: beseeem'ingly, *ad.* *fitly*: becomingly  
 beseen, *v.* *bē-sēn* [*be*, and *see*], *OE.* *pp.* of besee, adapted: becoming.

beset, *v.* *bē-sēt* [*be*, and *set*: *AS.* *bēsattan*], to place in and around; to surround; to enclose; to press on all sides; to perplex: beset'ting, *imp.*: *adj.* habitually attending: beset', *pt.* *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'beset': to encompass; to encircle; to surround; to enclose; to environ; to besiege; to embarrass.

beshrew, *v.* *bē-shrō* [*AS.* *be*, about; *scarrian*, to lay snares, to entrap], in *OE.*, to ensnare; to circumvent; to deceive; to curse, *ns* a milder form of imprecation.

beside, *prep.* *bē-sīd* [*AS.* *be* for *bi*, *by*; *sidan*, a side], by the side; at the side of a person or thing; over and above: besides, *prep.* *bē-sīds*, over and above: *ad.* or *conj.* more than that; moreover: beside himself, out of his wits.—*SYN.* of 'beside': also; besides; except; moreover; too; likewise; unless.

besiege, *v.* *bē-sēj* [*AS.* *be*: *F.* *siege*, a siege, a seat], to surround any place with soldiers, as a city or town, in order to take possession of it by force; to beset: besieging, *imp.*: *adj.* employed in a siege; surrounding with armed forces: besieged, *pp.* *bē-sēj'd*: besieger, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of 'besiege': to beset; to encompass; to invest; to block up; to beat in; to environ; to beleaguer.

besit, *v.* *bē-sīt* [*OE.* *bessitan*, to sit about], in *OE.*, to sit; to become.

besmear, *v.* *bē-smēr* [*be*, and *smear*], to cover all over; to soil with dirt: besmear'ing, *imp.*: besmeared, *pp.* *bē-smērd*.

besom, *n.* *bē-sōm* [*AS.* *besem*—from *besmas*, rods], a bundle of twigs or rods for sweeping with; a large brush of birch or hair for sweeping; a broom: *v.* to sweep: besom'ing, *imp.*: besomed, *pp.* *bē-sōmd*.

besort, *v.* *bē-sōrt* [*be*, and *sort*], in *OE.*, to sort out or arrange suitably; to suit; to become: *n.* suitable company; attendance.

besot, *v.* *bē-sōt* [*be*, and *sot*], to stupefy; to make dull or senseless: besot'ting, *imp.*: besotted, *pp.* in *OE.*, doted on: *adj.* infuriated; stupefied: besot'tedly, *ad.* *fitly*: besot'tedness, *n.* stupidity; infatuation: besot'tingly, *ad.* *fitly*.

besought—see under beseech.

bespangle, *v.* *bē-spāngl* [*be*, and *spangle*], to adorn with spangles; to cover with glittering objects: bespang'ling, *imp.*: bespangled, *pp.* *bē-spāngl'd*.

bespatter, *v.* *bē-spāt'ter* [*be*, and *spatter*: *Dut.* *bespatten*, to splash], to sprinkle with water or mud; to dirty by throwing or scattering silt; to cover or asperse with slanders or reproaches: bespat'tering, *imp.*: bespattered, *pp.* *bē-spāt'd*.

bespeak, *v.* *bē-spēk* [*be*, and *speak*: *AS.* *be*, *by*; *sprecan*, to speak], to address or speak; to speak for beforehand; to engage for a future time; to forebode; to show: bespeak'er, *n.* one who: bespeak'ing, *imp.*: bespoken, *pt.* *bē-spōk*: bespoken, *pp.* *bē-spōkn*.

bespet, *v.* *bē-spēt*, also bespit, *v.* *bē-spīt* [*be*, and *spit*], in *OE.*, to daub or besmear with spittle.

bespread, *v.* *bē-spred* [*be*, and *spread*: *AS.* *bē-spreddan*], to spread about or over; to cover over: bespread'ing, *imp.*: bespread', *pp.*

besprent, *v.* *pp.* and *a.* *bē-sprent* [*AS.* *besprengan*], in *OE.*, besprinkled.

besprinkle, *v.* *bē-spring'kt* [*be*, and *sprinkle*: *AS.* *besprengan*, to sprinkle], to scatter over: besprink'ling, *imp.*: besprinkled, *pp.* *bē-sprīkt*.

Bessemer steel, *bē-sē-mēr* [so named after its inventor], steel made from cast-iron, mixed with a certain proportion of pure iron, from which all the carbon, &c., has been removed, by exposing the molten mass to a current of air.

best, *a.* *bēt* [*AS.* *bēst*, contr. of *bēstet*: cf. *Dut.* *best*; *Ice.* *bestr*], superl. of good: good in the highest degree: *ad.* in the highest degree; beyond all others: *n.* the utmost; the highest endeavour, *ns* to do one's best; at best, in the most favourable view that can be taken of the matter: this best, the highest perfection: do the best, use the utmost power: make the best, improve or do to the utmost: to make the best of a bad bargain, to endeavour *ns* much as possible to mitigate or lessen loss or injury.

bestead, also bested, *v.* *bē-stēd* [*AS.* *be*, about; *steden*, to place; *Dan.* *bestede*, to place, to bury; *Ice.* *staddr*, circumstanced], to place in a position good or ill; to profit: best'ed, *v.* in *sporting circles*, to be got

the best of: bestead', *pp.* and *a.* placed; situated; in *OE.*, treated; disposed: hard bestead, placed in a position hard to endure.

bestial, *n.* *bēst'yal* [*L.* *bestia*, a beast—see *beast*], like a beast; beastly; brutal; filthy: bestiality, *n.* *bēst'yal-ī-tē*, the quality of a beast; an unnatural crime; moral filthiness: best'ially, *ad.* *fitly*—*SYN.* of 'bestial': bestly; brutish; brutal; vile; sensual; depraved; carnal.

bestir, *v.* *bē-stīr* [*be*, and *stīr*], to rouse into vigorous action: bestir'ring, *imp.*: bestirred, *pp.* *bē-stērd*.

bestow, *v.* *bē-stō* [*ME.* *bestowen*, to put in a place—from *AS.* *be*, thoroughly, and *stow*, a place], to lay up in a place; to give; to confer; to give in marriage; to apply; to impart: bestow'ing, *imp.*: bestowed, *pp.* *bē-stōd*: bestow'al, *n.* the act of bestowing; disposal: bestow'ment, *n.* the act of giving or conferring: bestow'er, *n.* one who.

bestrew, *v.* *bē-strō* [*be*, and *strew*: *AS.* *bestreccian*, to strew], to scatter or sprinkle over—see *strew*.

bestride, *v.* *bē-strīd* [*be*, and *stride*: *AS.* *bestridan*, to stride], to stand with the legs open; to extend the legs across; to stride or step over; to have between one's feet: bestriding, *imp.*: bestrid, *pt.* *bē-strīd*, or bestrod, *pt.* *bē-strōd*: bestridden, *pp.* *bē-strīdn*.

bestud, *v.* *bē-stūd* [*be*, and *stud*], to adorn with studs or shining points: bestud'ding, *imp.*: bestud', *pp.*

bet, *n.* *bēt* [prob. a contr. from *ML.* *abel*, instigation, support], money pledged to be given on an event or circumstance as it may fall out; a wager; that which is pledged on a contest: *v.* to lay a wager: bet'ting, *imp.*: bet'ted, *pp.*; bet'ting, *n.* in the habit of making bets: *n.* the proposing or laying of a wager: bet'tor, *n.* one who bets.

bet, *n.*—see *bett*.

beta, *n.* *bē'tā* [*Gr.*], second letter of the Greek alphabet; in *science*, the second in any class or order, as the second star in a constellation, the second of a series of chemical compounds, &c.

betake, *v.* *bē-tāk* [*be*, and *take*: *AS.* *betecan*; *AS.* *be*, and *lcel*, *taka*, to take, to deliver], to take oneself to; to have recourse to; to apply: betak'ing, *imp.*: betook, *pt.* *bē-tōk*: betaken, *pp.* *bē-tākn*.

betecem, *v.* *bē-tēm* [*be*, and *teem*, to think fit: cf. *Dut.* *betamen*, to become, to be sitting], in *OE.*, to give; to bestow; to afford; to allow; to delign; to endure.

betel, *n.* *bē'tēl* [*Port.* and *F.* *betel*; *Mal.* *rettila*], a sort of pepper-plant, the fruit of the *Arca catechu*, *Ord.* *Palmae*; a compound whose principal ingredients are the fruit of the *Arca catechu*, the leaf of the betel-pepper, a little chunam, and lime—in universal use for chewing in all central and tropical Asia: betel-pepper, the *Churica betle*, *Ord.* *Piperaceæ*, a plant whose leaf is chewed with the areca nut by the Malays as a means of intoxication.

bethink, *v.* *bē-thīngk* [*AS.* *bethencan*, to think; cf. *Dut.* *bedenken*, to consider], to bring or call to mind by reflection; to bring to recollection: bethink'ing, *imp.*: bethonght, *pp.* *bē-thōgt*.

bethrall, *v.* *bē-thrāl* [*be*, and *thrall*], in *OE.*, to bring into a state of thrall or slavery; to conquer.

betide, *v.* *bē-tīd* [*AS.* *bētidan*, to happen], to happen; to come to; to come to pass; to befall: betided, *pp.* *bē-tīdd*.

betimes, *ad.* *bē-tīms*, or betime', *ad.* *—tīm* [*AS.* *be* or *bi*, *by*; *tīma*, time], before it is too late; seasonably; early; soon.

betoken, *v.* *bē-tōkn* [*NE.* *betokenen*—from *AS.* *be*, about, and *tacnian*, to signify], to show by tokens or signs; to point out something future by a thing known; to indicate; to foreshow: betoken'ing, *imp.* *bē-tōkn'ing*, showing by a sign: betokened, *pp.* *bē-tōkn'd*—*SYN.* of 'betoken': to mark; to note; to indicate; to presage; to portend; to foreshow; to augur; to forebode; to prognosticate.

Betony, *n.* *bē'tō-nē*, or Betonica, *n.* *bē-tōn'ī-kū* [called by Pliny *betonica*—from the *Veltones*, a people of Spain, who discovered it], a Linnean genus of plants, of various species, esteemed for their medicinal properties; the *B. officinalis* of Lin., *Ord.* *Labiatae*.

betook, *v.*—see under betake.

betray, *v.* *bē-trā* [*AS.* *be*, thoroughly; *OF.* *trair*—from *L.* *tradere*, to give up or surrender], to deliver up what ought to be kept; to give into the hands of an enemy by treachery; to be unfaithful to a friend; to violate trust or confidence; to mislead; to entrap:

**betray'ing**, *imp.*: betrayed, *pp.* *bē-trād'*: **betray'al**, *n.* act of betraying; breach of trust: **betray'er**, *n.* one who betrays.

**betroth**, *v.* *bē-trōth'* [*ME.* *bitreuthen*—from *AS.* *be*, thoroughly; *treuth*, truth], to pledge or promise in order to marriage; to contract with a view to marriage: **betroth'ing**, *imp.*: betrothed, *pp.* *bē-trōth't'*: **betrothal**, *n.* *bē-trōth'hāt*, and **betrothment**, *n.* a contract or agreement with a view to marriage.

**bett** or **bet**, *a.* *bēt* [*AS.* *bēt*], in *OE.*, better.

**better**, *a.* *bē-tēr*, compar. of good [*AS.* *betera*; *Dut.* *bait*; *mod. Dut.* *beter*, better, more; *Goth.* *batiza*, better—from *bat*, good], good in a higher degree; more advanced: *ad.* with greater excellence; more correctly: *v.* to improve; to raise higher in the good qualities of: **bett'ers**, *n. pl.* *bē-tēr-z*, superiors in social rank: **bett'ering**, *imp.*: **bettered**, *pp.* *bē-tēr't*.—*SYN.* of 'better' *v.*: to ameliorate; improve; correct; mend; amend; promote; advance; rectify; amend; reform.

**bet'ong**, *n.* *bē-tōng* [*Austral.*], a nocturnal kangaroo, about the size of a hare, common over all Australia.

**bettor**—see under *bet*.

**between**, prep. *bē-twēn'* [*AS.* *betwōnum*, in the middle of two—from *be*, by; *twōnum*, two], in the middle of; intermediate; from one to another; noting difference or distinction of one from another; between decks, among seamen, the space contained between two decks: **betwixt**, prep. *bē-twīxt'* [*AS.* *betwēox* or *betwīxt*, by two], between; in the midst of two.

**bevel**, *n.* *bē-vēl'* [*OF.* *bevaue*, an instr. like a pair of compasses; cf. *Sp.* *bated*, a square rule], an instr. like a square for drawing angles, consisting of two flat slips moving on a pivot; any slope or inclination: *adj.* angular; crooked; sloped off: *v.* to slant to any angle other than a right angle: **bevel'ing**, *imp.* *bē-vēl'ing*: *adj.* curving or bending from a straight line—said of timber: *n.* the operation of cutting to a bevel-angle; in *shipbuilding*, the curving or bending of a timber, &c., agreeably to directions given from the mould loft: **bevelled**, *pp.* *bē-vēl'd*: *adj.* formed to a bevel-angle: **bevel'ment**, *n.* a name used for certain edges or faces formed in mineral bodies: **bevel-gear**, *g'r.* in *mach.*, a species of wheelwork where the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or wheel driven: **bevel-wheel**, a wheel having teeth to work at an angle either greater or less than half a right angle.

**bever**, *n.* *bē-vēr'* [*OF.* *bevre*; *It.* *bevère*—from *L.* *bibere*, to drink], in *OE.*, any refreshment taken between regular meals; refreshment of drink: *v.* to partake of refreshments between meals: **bever'ing**, *imp.*: **bevered**, *pp.* *bē-vēr'd*: **beverage**, *n.* *bē-vēr'āj* [*F.* *beverage*; *OF.* *bouverage*, drink, a beverage], a liquor for drinking; an agreeable drink.

**beville**, *n.* *bē-vīl'* [see *bevel*], in *her.*, any opening or appearance like a bevel or slant.

**bevy**, *n.* *bē-vī'* [*It.* *beva*, a bevy; *F.* *bevie*, a flock or brood], a flock of birds; a company; a number of young women.

**bewail**, *v.* *bē-wāil'* [*ME.* *bewailen*, to lament—see *wail*], to lament; to express grief or sorrow for: **bewail'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* lamenting: **bewailed**, *pp.* *bē-wāil'd*: **bewail'ingly**, *ad.* *It.* *bewallabile*, *a.* *bē-wāil'ā-bil*, that may be sorrowed for: **bewailing** and **bewail'ment**, *n.* lamentation; the act of mourning for: **bewail'er**, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of 'bewail': to bemoan; lament; deplore.

**beware**, *v.* *bē-wēr'* [*OE.* *be*, be, and *weor*, wary], to take care—followed by 'of'; to regard with caution; to avoid.

**beweep**, *v.* *bē-wēp'* [*be*, and *weep*], in *OE.*, to weep over; to bedew with tears; to weep.

**bewet**, *v.* *bē-wēt'* [*be*, and *wet*], in *OE.*, to moisten or wet; to bedew.

**bewhore**, *v.* *bē-hōr'* [*be*, and *whore*], in *OE.*, to pronounce or call a whore; to prostitute.

**bewilder**, *v.* *bē-wīl'dēr'* [*AS.* *be*, thoroughly, and *Eng.* *wīl'der*, to lead one astray: cf. *Ger.* *verwildern*, to grow wild], to wander at large, having missed one's way; to perplex; to puzzle; to lead astray: **bewil'dering**, *imp.*: **bewil'dered**, *pp.* *bē-wīl'dēr'd*: **bewil'derment**, *n.* the state of one bewildered; confusion.—*SYN.* of 'bewilder': to perplex; confuse; entangle; puzzle; confound.

**bewitch**, *v.* *bē-wīč'* [*AS.* *be*, thoroughly; *wīccian*, to enchant; *scere*, a witch], to gain power over by charms or incantations; to please in the highest degree; to fascinate—used often in a bad sense: **bewitch'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* having power to charm or fascinate: **bewitched**, *pp.* *bē-wīč't'*: **bewitch'er**, *n.* one who: **bewitch'ery**, *n.* *It.* *irresistibile* power possessed by any person or thing over a creature; fascination: **bewitch'ingly**, *ad.* *It.* **bewitch'ment**, *n.* irresistible power over; fascination.

**bewray**, *v.* *bē-rāi'* [*AS.* *be*, *wīccian*, to accuse, to discover; cf. *Goth.* *wrohan*; *Ger.* *rügen*, to accuse], to make manifest the presence of, to give such signs of existence as to attract notice, to show; to discover; to betray: **bewray'ing**, *imp.*: **bewrayed**, *pp.* *bē-rād'*.

**bey**, *n.* *bī* [*Turk.* *beg*, a prince or chief], the governor of a Turkish province; a prince.

**beyond**, *ad.* and prep. *bē-yōnd'* [*AS.* *begondan*—from *geond*, thither, yonder], at a distance; at the farther side; out of reach, above; to go beyond, to surpass; to deceive.

**bezant**, *n.* *bē-zānt'* or *bē-zānt'* [*OF.* *besan*—from *Byzantium*, Constantinople, where first struck], a gold or silver coin current in Europe from the ninth to the thirteenth century; also in *her.*, a gold roundel.

**bezel**, *n.* *bē-zēl'* [*Sp.* *bezil*, the basal edge of the plate; *F.* *be-can*, assault], the ledge which surrounds and retains a jewel or other object in the cavity in which it is set.

**bezetta**, *n.* *bē-zē-tā'* [a corrupt. of *It.* *pezzetta*, red paint], coarse linen rags saturated with a red or blue pigment, used in staining; the pigment itself.

**bezique**, *n.* *bī-zēk'* [*F.*], a French card-game.

**bezoar**, *n.* *bē-zōr'* [*OF.* *bezoar*—from *Port.* *bezoar*; *Ar.* *bā-zār*—from *Pers.* *pād*, expelling; *zāhar*, poison], a stony concretion formed in the intestines of certain land animals, and formerly used as an antidote for poison: in *geol.*, a stony concretion resembling animal bezoar: **bezoardie**, *a.* *bē-zō-ā-dīk'*, of or like bezoar.

**bezonian**, *n.* *bē-zō-ni-an'* [*It.* *bisogno*, a beggar; *F.* *besoin*, need], an indigent fellow; a beggar or scoundrel.

**Bhagavad Gita**, *bā-gā-vāt gītā* [*Sans.*], a philosophical division of the *Mahābhārata*, the great Hindu epic; literally, the 'Song of the Blessed One' [*Vishnu*]: **Bhagavata Parana**, *bā-gā-vāt pā-rā-nā*, the most regarded of the eighteen sacred Hindu books called *Purnanas*, having for its main subject the praise of *Vishnu*.

**bhang**, *n.* *bāng* [*Hind.* *bhang*; *Sans.* *bhaṅga*, hemp], the prepared leaf of Indian hemp, used as a stimulant in the East.

**bhat**, *n.* *bāt* [*Hind.*], in *Ind.*, a professed poet or genealogist.

**bhyastie**, *n.* also **bheastie**, *n.* *bēs'n'* [*Urdu* *bhīst*—from *Pers.* *bīshist*, sent from heaven—from *bīshist*, heaven], in *Ind.*, a water-carrier; a water-vendor.

**bi**, *bi* or *bi*, also *bis*, *bis* [*L.* twice], a common prefix, meaning two, twice, double, in two. *Note.*—When compounds beginning with *bi* are not found, mark the meaning of *bi* and turn to the principal word.

**bla**, *n.* *bī-d'* [*Slav.*], in *E. Ind.*, a small shell called *covey*.

**blangul**, *a.* *bī-āng-gū-lēr'* [*L.* *bis*, *angulus*, a corner], having two angles or corners.

**blas**, *n.* *bī-ās'* [*F.* *blais*, a slope—from *mid. L.* *bī-facem*, a two-faced thing, one who squints or looks sidelong: *It.* *biescio*, slant, on one side], a slanting or bending from the straight line; a disposition or leaning of the mind—and also that which causes it; inclination; prepossession: *v.* to incline to; to prejudice in favour of: **blasing**, *imp.*: **blased**, *pp.* *bī-ds'*, inclined in favour of: **blas**, *ad.* in *OE.*, obliquely; wrongly; crosswise: *adj.* in *OE.*, sloping; out of form.—*SYN.* of 'blas' *n.*: bent; inclination; turn; propensity; tendency; proneness.

**bib**, *v.* *bīb* [*prob.* *ME.* *bibben*, to drink: *L.* *bibere*], to sip; to tipple: **bib'bing**, *imp.*: **bibbed**, *pp.* *bībd'*: **bibber**, *n.* *bīb-bēr*, one who sips or tipsles.

**bib**, *n.* *bīb* [*bib*], to drink from a bladder-like membrane round the head, a species of codfish, growing to a foot in length, of a pale-olive colour, sides tinged with gold, belly white; the whitening-point.

**bib**, *n.* *bīb* [*F.* *bavon*, a bib; *baver*, to slaver—from *bave*, spittle; *Fris.* *babbe*, the mouth], a piece of cloth put on the breasts of children for cleanliness when feeding them.

bibacious, a. bi-bā'shūs [L. *bibo*, I drink—see *bib* 1], given to drinking: bibacety, n. bi-bās'ti-ti, love for drinking; bibulous, a. bi-bū's, drinking in; spongy: biblo, n. bi-bū'tō, the wine-life.

bibasic, a. bi-bā'stik [L. *bis*, twice; *basis*, a base], having two bases—applied to acids which combine with two equivalents of n base: dibasic is more correct.

bibber—see under *bib* 1.

bibbs, n. plu. *bibs*, in *shipbuilding*, pieces of timber bolted to certain parts of a mast to support the trestle-trees.

Bible, n. bi-bil [F. *Bible*—from L. and Gr. *biblia*, a collection of writings—from Gr. *biblion*, a book], The Book; the Holy Scriptures: biblical, a. bi-bil-kāl, relating to the Bible: biblically, ad. it. Biblicist, n. bi-bil-sist, also Biblist, n. one skilled in the knowledge of the Scriptures.

bibliography, n. bi-bil-og'grā-fi [Gr. *biblion*, a book; *graphō*, I write], the knowledge and history of books, especially of rare and curious ones: bibliographer, n. bi-bil-og'grā-fer, one who is skilled in the knowledge and history of books: bibliographic, a. -grā-fik, also bibliographical, a. -kāl, pert. to the history of books: bibliolatriy, n. bi-bil-ō'dā-tri [Gr. *laatria*, worship], book-worship, especially applied to an extreme reverence for the Bible: bibliomancy, n. bi-bil-ō-mān-si [Gr. *mantia*, prophecy], divination by the Bible: bibliology, n. bi-bil-ō-lō-jī [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on books: biblic literature or theology: bibliological, a. -kāl, pert. to: bibliomantic, n. bi-bil-ō-mān-tik [Gr. *mania*, madness], n. rago for the possession of rare and curious books: bibliophile, n. bi-bil-ō-fil [Gr. *philos*, a friend], a lover of books: bibliophilic, n. -ō-fil-ik, pert. to: bibliophily, n. -ō-fil-ti, love of books: bibliomaniac, n. bi-bil-ō-mān-tik, one who has n rago for books: bibliopollat, n. -ō-pō-lit, and bi-bi'opole, n. -ō-pōl [Gr. *poles*, I sell], a bookseller: bib liotheca, n. -ō-thē-kā [Gr. *thēkē*, a case or box], n. repository for books; a library: bibliothecal, a. -kāl, pert. to.

bicapsular, a. bi-kāp'sulār [L. *bis*, twice, and *capsula*], in bot., having two seed-capsules to each flower. bicarbonate, n. bi-kār-bō-nāt [L. *bis*, twice, and *carbonate*], a salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of a base: bisulphate, n. bi-sul'fat, constituted as preceding—and many other similar formations in *bi*.

bicarrinate, a. bi-kār-i-nāt [L. *bis*, twice; *carina*, the bottom of a ship, the keel], in bot., two-keeled.

bicavitory, a. bi-ā-vit'it-ēr-ti [L. *bis*, twice; *cavitate*, hollowiness—from *carus*, hollow], having two cavities.

bice, n. bis [OF. *bis*, grey], an inferior blue; two pigments, green and blue, consisting of native carbonates of copper.

bicentenary, a. bi-sen'ten-ēr-s [L. *bis*, twice, and *centum*, a hundred], pert. to two hundred years: n. the two hundredth anniversary: bicentennial, a. bi-sen'ten-niāl, pert. to two hundred years: n. a bicentenary.

biceps, n. bi'sēps [L. *biceps*—from *bis*, twice; *caput*, the head], double-headed: In anat., applied to certain muscles that divide into two portions—especially to the great flexor of the fore-arm: bi-cipital, a. bi-sip'i-tāl, and bi-cipitous, a. bi-sip'i-tūs, having two heads; also bicephalous, a. bi-sēf'ā-lūs [L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *kephalē*, the head], double-headed.

bichloride, n. bi-klor'id [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *chloros*, grass-green], in chem., a compound in which there are two atoms of chlorine united to an atom of an element, as of mercury.

bichromate, n. bi-krō-māt [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *chroma*, colour], in chem., a compound containing two parts of chromic acid to one of a base; same as dibromate: bichromatisé, v. bi-krō-mā-tiz, to treat with a bichromate, especially bichromate of potassium: bichromatising, imp. bichromatised, pp. -tized: bichromic, a. -krō-mik, pert. to: bichromatic, a. -krō-mātik, pert. to.

bicker, n. bik'er [ME. *biker*], in Scot., a fight between two parties of boys by throwing stones and using sticks; a quarrel; the noise of a rapid stream: v. to quarrel; to fight without a set battle; to contend in words: bickering, imp. bickered, pp. bik'erd: bickermint, n. bik'er-mēnt, in OE., a quarrel.

beker, n. bik'er [Ger. *becher*, a cup, a goblet], in Scot., a bowl or dish made of wood.

biconjugate, a. bi-kōn'jū-gāt [L. *bis*, twice; con,

together; *jungo*, I join], in bot., in pairs—applied to a leaf in which the common petiole divides into two branches, each of which bears two leaflets.

bicorn, a. bi-kārn, or bicornuous, a. bi-kōr'nūs [L. *bis*, twice; *cornu*, a horn], two-horned: In bot., applied to any parts of plants that have the likeness of two horns.

bicuspid, a. bi-kās'pid [L. *bis*, twice; *cuspidem*, the point of n spear], in anat., applied to teeth that have two fangs or points, as the first two molars on each side; in bot., leaves that end in two points; two-fanged; two-pronged.

bicycle, n. bi-sikl [L. *bis*, twice; F. *cycle*; Gr. *kuklos*, a circle], a sort of carriage consisting of two wheels, one before the other, and connected by a beam, propelled by n rider by means of treadles; a velocipede: tricycle, n. tri-sikl [L. *tris*, three, and *cycle*], a similar carriage having two wheels behind and one in front, or vice versa.

bid, v. bid [AS. *bidan* or *beddan*] to tell to do; to command; to request; to offer a price; to wish; to desire; to invite; in OE., to pray; to offer; to bring forward: bade, pt. bād: bidden or bid, pp. bi-dān: bidding, imp. bi'dding: n. an invitation; an order: bid'der, n. one who offers a price: bid, n. bid, an offer at an auction: bidable, a. bi-dā-bil, that may be bidden; obedient; submissive: bid the banns, to bring forward to public notice the purpose of a marriage: bid beads [AS. *bede*, a prayer], to mark or distinguish each bead by n prayer; to pray prayers: bid fair, to offer or show good promise of success: bid welcome, to offer welcome: bid defiance, to offer defiance. Note.—bid [AS. *bidan*, to pray], to pray, as in the reduplication *bidding a prayer*, that is, 'praying a prayer'; and bid [AS. *beddan*; O.Norse *bedha*, to command], to command, are really two distinct words. Their meanings, however, have become so intermingled that it has been judged better to allow them to stand as one entry.—Syn. of 'bid v.': to call; invite; summon; request; offer; propose; proclaim; direct; enjoin; command.

bidarkee, n. bi-dār'kē [native name], a coat of the Aleutians made of skins.

bide, v. bid [AS. *bidan*, to wait, to remain; Goth. *bindan*, I feel, bitha], to suffer; to endure; to live; to remain in a place; to continue in a state; to wait—as to bide one's time: biding, imp. bi'ding, dwelling; remaining: bide by it, in OE., to continue in the same state; to adhere to it.

bidellus, n. bi-dē'lūs—see *bedellus*.

bidental, n. bi-dēn'tāl [L. *bis*, twice; *dentem*, a tooth], having two teeth: bidentate, a. bi-dēn-tāl, in bot., applied to leaves that have their marginal incisions or teeth edged by smaller teeth.

bidity or bidri, n. bi-dēr-ti or bi-d'rt [from *Bidar* in Hyderabad in the Deccan], an Indian alloy of copper, lead, and tin, of which many beautiful articles are manufactured.

bidet, n. bi-dēt [F. *bidet*; It. *bidetto*, a nag, a pony], a small horse; n. article of bedroom furniture.

bield, n. biēld [Scot.; ME. *bedde*, resource, help; O.H.Ger. *balde*, feeling of security], in Scot., a place of shelter; the lee side, as of a hill or wall; protection; refuge.

biennial, a. bi-ēn-niāl [L. *biennalis*, for two years—from *bis*, twice; *annus*, a year], continuing or lasting throughout two years—applied to plants that do not bear flowers and seed till the second year, and then die; happening once in two years: n. a plant that stands two years: biennially, ad. it.

bier, n. bēr [AS. *baer*; cf. F. *bière*, a beer; O.H.Ger. *bāra*, a litter], a frame of wood, or a carriage, on which the dead are borne to the grave.

bestings, n. plu. best'ingz [AS. *bysting*; Dut. *biest*, blessings; Goth. *beist*, laevz=see *bestings*], the first milk given by n cow after calving.

biacial, n. bi-ā'siāl [L. *bis*, twice; *facies*, the face], having two like faces.

bifarious, a. bi-fāri-ūs [L. *bifarius*], twofold, double—from *fari*, to speak, to say], in bot., placed in two rows, one on each side of an axis.

biferous, a. bi-fēr-ūs [L. *bis*, twice; *fero*, I carry], bearing fruit twice a year.

biffin, n. bi'fin [supposed corrupt. of *beefin*, from its resemblance to raw beef], an apple so called, dried in an oven and flattened for keeping.

bid, n. bi'd [L. *bis*, twice; *fid*, I cleft or split], cleft in two; opening with a cleft, but not deeply divided; also bifidate, a. bi-fi-dāt, cleft in two.

māte, māl, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nūt, mōve;

**biflex**, a. *biflex* (L. *bi*, twice; *flexus*, bent, curved), in the sheep, designating a canal between the digits, so called from the peculiar curve which it takes; also called the 'interdigital canal.'

bl'fold, *a.* *bi'fold* [*L. bis*, and *fold*], double; of two kinds: bl'form, *a.* *for'm* [*L. forma*, shape], having two forms.

**bifoliate**, *n.* *bī-fōl-i-āt* [*L. bis*, twice; and *foliātus*, leaved]. In *bot.*, applied to compound leaves having two leaflets.

**bil follicular**, a. *bi-fol-lik-ū-lar* [*bi*, twice, *follic-ū-lar*, a small bag or sac] in bot., having a double follicle.

**bisforine**, n. *bis-fōr-in* [*bi*, *bisforis*, having two doors — from *bis*, twice; *foris*, a door]. In *bot.*, an oblong raphidial cell, having an opening at each end.

bifurcate, *a. bifur-kat*, bifur'cated, *a. -kāt-lā*, or bifur'cous, *n. -kūs* [*bi*, bifur'catus, two-pronged—from *bi*, twice; *furca*, a fork] forked; separated into two heads or branches; *bi*furca'tion, *n. -kū shūn*, a divid-ing into two, as the division of the trunk of a vessel, or of the stem of a plant.

**big**, *a.* **big** [original spelling *bug*, of uncertain origin, but probably Norse: cf. Icel. *bolga*, a swelling], large; great in size or bulk; swollen; distended; so full of something as to be ready to burst; **bigly**, *ad.* **bigness**, *n.* the quality of being big; largeness.—**Srs.** of **big**: large; great; bulky; arrogant; proud; pregnant; full; bulged; distended.

big-, v. *big* [AS. *byggan*; Icel. *byggja*, to build, to inhabit] in OE. and Scot., to build; to remain: *big-ging*, *imp.*: *bigged*, *pp.* *bigd*: *biggyn* or *biggin*, *n.* *big-gin*, *n.* house of a larger and more pretentious size; *n* building.

**bigamy, n.** *big-a-mi* [F. *bigamie*—from L. *bigamia* - L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *gamev*, I marry] the crime of marry-  
ing a second wife or husband while a first is still  
alive; **bigamist, n.** *-mist*, one who has two wives or  
husbands at one time.

**bigeminate**, a. *bi-jem'i nāt* [*L. bis*, twice; *geminus*, double]. In *bot.*, doubly paired, or four in all; twoforked.

biggin or begun, n. *big'gin* [F. *béguine*, an order of nuns who do not take vows], a cap of a certain shape worn by the Beguins; a child's cap; a small wooden vessel.

**bight**, *n.* *bit* [A.S. *byht*, a bend; *bagan*, to bend], a sudden bend inwards of the sea into the land; a small bay; the double part of a rope when bent or folded.

**bigot**, n. *bi-got* [etym. uncertain; variously considered as derived from OF. *bigot*, a hypocrite; n. corrupt. of the phrase *by God*; and a variant (*bigote*). In an opprobrious sense, of *Nequius*, one who is obstinately and blindly attached to a particular religious belief, to a party, or to an opinion; n. blind zealot; bigot-ty, a unreasonably attached to; bigot-ty, ad. -ed-ly. bigotry, n. bigot-ry, blind zeal in favour of something. *Note*.—bigot refers to have been a nickname and term of derision as early as the end of the twelfth century on the Continent, and probably originated among the Low Ger. races.—SYN. of 'bigot': enthusiast; fanatic; religious; zealot.

**bijugate**, a. bi-jōō-gāt [L. *bijugus*, yoked two together—from *bis*, twice; *jugum*, a yoke]. In bot., having two pairs of leaflets on a pinnate leaf.

bilabiate, a *bi-lā'bi-āl* [L. *bis*, twice; *labium*, a lip], in *bol*, having the mouth of any tubular organ divided into two principal portions, termed lips.

**bilamellar**, a. *bil'am-ell'ar* [*L. lamella*, a thin plate], in bot., having two lamellae or flat divisions; formed of two plates; also **bilamellate**, a. *bil'am-ell'al*, in

**bilamlnar**, a. bi-lām:ī-nér [L. *bis*, twice; *lamina*, a plate, a leaf] composed of two thin plates or layers:

**blastoderm**, *a. bläs'tēr-əm* [*L.* *blastos*, a bud; *derma*, a skin], *n.* the outermost layer of cells of the embryo, composed of two thin plates or layers, applied to the twofold layers or structures of cells of the blastoderm—see ectoderm.

**lateralis**, of a side). In *bot.*, arranged on or towards opposite sides: **bilateral symmetry**, where the organs of a body are arranged more or less distinctly in pairs; **symmetrical arrangement** of organs on each side of a middle line.

*bilberry*, n. *bil'ber-ri* [Dan. *billebær* · cf. Mod. Dan. *blau-bær*, blue berry], name of a small wild fruit of

a dark-blue colour, called in Scotland blackberry; whortle-berry; the *Vaccinium myrtillus*, Orl. *Vacc-*

bilbo, n. *bilbō* [from *Bilbao*, in Spain], a sword noted for the fineness and elasticity of its blade.

*bilboes*, n. plu. *bilboes* [perhaps from *Bilbao*, in Spain: Dut. *boeye*; L. *bona*, a shackle], in OE., naming mariners, a sort of stocks or wooden shackles for the feet, used for offenders at sea.

**shackles** for the feet, used for offenders; **fetters**.  
**bile**, *n.* **bil** [*f.* **bile**—from *L. bilis*, *bile*, a thick, yellow, bitter liquor separated in the liver, and collected in the gall-bladder; *gall*; *ill-humour*: **bilious**, *a. biliosus*, having excess of bile; *ill-tempered*: **biliousness**, *n.* **bil** *lary*, *a. -yri* *l*, of or relating to bile: **bile-duct**, *n.* a vessel or canal conveying bile from the gall-bladder to the intestine: **bilin**, *n.* **bil** *in*, a greenish, pale-yellow mass, said to be the principal constituent of the bile.

**blle**, *n.* **bl[AS]** *byl*, *blot* *hl*, more correctly *bol*—in *prov.* and *OE*, *n.* soft tumour upon the flesh.  
**blige**, *n.* *blif* [a corrupt of *bulge*: *OE* *Londol* the

**bilge**, *n.* *bilj* (a corruption of *bilge*). Or *bilgye*, the swelled out or bellied part of a cask or ship; the breadth of a ship's bottom on which she rests when aground; also called *billage*, *bilj* *v.* *bilge*, *v.* to have a fracture in a ship's bottom, to spring a leak—*hit*, so as to fill its belly; *bilging*, *imp.*; *bilged*, *pp.* *bilgd*—*bilge-pump*, the pump employed to draw off the bilge water; *bilge-water*, water lying in a ship's bilge.

*bilāśāstrin*, n. *bilāśāstrin* [L. *bīlis*, bile; *fulvus*, tawny, yellow], the colouring matter of the bile, especially that of the ox; same as *bilirubin*.

bilingual, n. bi-ling'wial [L. bis, twice; lingua, a tongue], in two languages: bilin'gwous, a. -gwous, speaking two languages.

**biliverdin, n.** *biliverdin* [L. *bilis*, bile; *rubens*, growing red—from *ruber*, red], the red colouring matter present in bile: **biliverdin, n.** *verdine* [F. *vert*, green—from L. *viridis*, green], a green colouring matter present in bile.

biliteral, *a.* bi-lit'ér-əl [*L.* *bis*, twice; *littera*, a letter] of two letters.

**blik**, *v.* **blik** [*Sw. balka*, to partition off—another form of *balk*] to defraud; to cheat; to leave in the lurch; **blik'**ing, *imp.*: **blikt**, *pp.* **blikt**.

**bill**, *n.* **bil** [*AS. bil*; cf. *Old Ger. bill*, an axe; *Icel. billa*, an axe; *Sans. bhil*, to split], an anc. military weapon; the beak of a fowl or bird; an instr. for cutting wood, pruning, &c.: *billed*, *a. billed*, furnished with a bill.

bill, n. *bill mōdel*. 1. *bul*a, for *bul*la, a seal; cf. *Dut. bijzet*, a *notul* n<sup>o</sup> account for goods; a printed placard or advertisement; in *law*, a declaration in writing of some fault or wrong; a written promise to pay money in a certain time; a form or draft of a proposed law before Parliament; n written list of particulars in law, in commerce, or in other social usages; in *OE.*, a physician's prescription; bill-broker, one who negotiates the discounting of bills; bill of exchange, a written order on a person in a distant place requesting him to pay money to another—the person who draws or writes out the bill is called the *drawer*, the person requested to pay the money the *drawee*, the person to whom the money is payable the *payee*; bill of pains and penalties, a bill to inflict certain punishments for treason and felony, to meet a special case; bill of fare, a list of articles ready for food; bill of entry, in *com.*, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house; bill of lading, a written account of goods shipped by a person on board an outward-bound vessel, and signed by the master or captain; bill of health, n certificate of the health of a ship's crew; bill of indemnity, a bill to release Government or its agents from the consequences of an irregular act committed under exceptional and extraordinary circumstances; bill of mortality, a return of deaths in any place; bill of parcels, a return or priced list sent with goods purchased; bill of rights, a summary or list of the rights and privileges claimed by a people—cf. *Bill of Rights*, especially applied to the declaration of 1688-89, presented by the Lords and Commons to the Prince and Princess of Orange, 13th February; bill of sale, a written inventory or list of goods given by the borrower of money to the lender, as a security, empowering their sale by the lender if the money be not repaid at a given time; bill of exceptions, n written statement of errors in law tendered to the presiding judge before a verdict is given; bill in Chancery, a written statement put in or filed in the Court of

Chancery: true bill, an attested written statement by a grand jury of sufficient evidence against a prisoner to warrant a trial: Bill Chamber, in *Scot.*, a particular department of the Court of Session for dealing with certain written documents: bill of suspension, in *Scot.*, a written application or appeal from a lower to a higher court, to prevent execution of a sentence in a criminal trial: bill of divorce, in the *Jewish law*, a certain form of writing given by a husband to a wife by which his marriage with her was dissolved: bill-sticker or bill-poster, one who posts placards, &c.

bill, *v.* *bil* [from *bill*, *n.* beak], to caress, as doves joining bills; to be fond: bill'ing, *imp.*: billed, *pp.* *bild*: to bill and coo, to carry on love-making, expressed somewhat after the manner of doves.

billet, *n.* *bil'let* [*F. billette*, ticket, diminutive of *bill*], a small letter; a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge: *v.* to quarter soldiers: bil'leting, *imp.*: bil'leted, *pp.*

billet, *n.* *bil'let* [*F. billet*, a stick or log of wood cut for firewood—from *bitte*, a log of wood], a small log of wood for firewood; in *nrech.*, a kind of moulding.

billet-doux, *n.* *bil'la-dô'*, plu. *billets-doux* [*F. billet*, a letter; *doux*, sweet], a short love-letter; a love-note.

billiards, *n.* plu. *bil'yards* [*F. billard*, a stick with a curved end—from *F. bille*, a piece of wood], a game played on a long table covered with cloth, with ivory balls and a cue or mace: billiard, *n.* *perit.* to.

Billingsgate, *n.* *bil'ing-gat* [the great fish-market in London], rough or foul language, such as is spoken at Billingsgate.

billion, *n.* *bil'yân* [*F. billion*—from *L. bis*, twice, and *million*], in *Eng. notation*, a million of millions or 1,000,000,000,000; in *F. notation*, a thousand millions or 1,000,000,000.

billow, *n.* *bil'lo* [*O. Norse bylga*; Dan. *bølge*; Sw. *bilga*], a very large wave or surge of the sea: *v.* to swell or rise into large waves; to surge; bill'owing, *imp.*: bill'owed, *pp.* *lôd*: bill'ows, *a.* *lô't*, full of billows; swelling into great waves.

bilobate, *a.* *bil'ô-bat* [*L. bis*, twice; Gr. *lobos*, the ear-leaf or lower part of the ear], having two lobes.

biocular, *n.* *bi'ôk'ul-er* [*L. bis*, twice; *oculus*, a little place], in *bot.*, containing two cavities or cells; having two compartments.

bimanous, *n.* *bi-mân'us* [*L. bis*, twice; *manus*, the hand], having two hands; two-handed: bima'na, *n.* plu. *-mân'da*, the order of mammalia of which man is the sole representative—the *apes* and *monkeys* being quadrumanous, or four-handed.

bimensual, *a.* *bi-mên'sal* [*L. bis*, twice; *mensis*, a month], occurring once in two months.

bi-metallic, *n.* *bi-met'âl-ik* [*L. bis*, twice; Gr. *metallon*, a metal], the use of two metals (gold and silver) in the currency of a country, at a fixed relative value, as standard money: bi-metal'ist, *n.* *-mêt'âl-ist*, one who supports bi-metallicism: bi'metallic, *a.* *-mêt'âl-ik*, *perit.* to.

bimonthly, *a.* *bi-môn'th'ly* [*L. bis*, twice, and *month*], strictly, every two months, or during two months; but used now to signify 'twice a month'—see *biennial*.

bin or binn, *n.* *bîn* [*AS. bin*, a manger, a hutch], a large wooden box or chest with a lid, used for corn or flour, &c.; a compartment in a wine cellar.

bin [*L. bin*, two by two], a prefix meaning double; by twos; of two; another form of *bis*, twice.

binary, *a.* *bi-nér-î* [*F. binaire*, binary—from *mid. L. binarius*, consisting of two things—from *L. bin*, two by two], consisting of two, or two parts; dual; in *astron.*, applied to double stars; in *chem.*, applied to compounds consisting of two elements: *n.* constitution of two: binate, *a.* *bi-nât*, growing in pairs; double.

binaural, *a.* *bin-âur'al* [*L. binus*, double; *auris*, the ear], *perit.* to the ears; used with both ears, as a stethoscope.

bind, *v.* *bînd* [*AS. bindan*, to bind or knot; cf. Goth. *bindan*; Icef. *binda*, to bind; comp. with Sans. *bandh*, to bind], to tie together; to fasten; to confine or restrain; to oblige by a promise, an oath, or an agreement; to form or sew on a border; to render cohesive or hard: bind'ing, *imp.*: *n.* the cover of a book, &c.: *adj.* obligatory: bound, *pt.* and *pp.* *bôund*: bind'er, *n.* a person or thing that binds; the braid, band, or cord that confines the edges of a piece of cloth; a bandage: bindery, *n.* *bind-er-î*, a binder's workshop:

to bind to, to attach to by service or obligation: to bind over, to secure under a penalty that an appearance shall be made, or that an obligation be observed, as 'to bind over to keep the peace.'—SYN. of 'bind': to tie; oblige; compel; constrain; coerce.

bind, *n.* *bînd*, or bine, *n.* *bîn* [from *bind*], in *music*, a curved line joining two notes of the same degree; the climbing stem of a plant, as the hop; a miner's term for tough, argillaceous, or clayey shales: bindwood or bluwood, in *Scot.*, the ivy: bindweed, a wild plant with twining stem; the convolvulus; *n.* leafy plant of the genus *Convolvulus*, Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

bing, *n.* *bîng* [*Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*: Sw. *binge*; Icef. *bingr*, a heap], a heap; a miner's term for a heap of ore or other minerals of a certain size.

binacle or binacle, *n.* *bîn-â-k'l* [formerly written *bittace*, *n.* *bi't-â-k'l*—from Port. *binicola*; *F. habitacle*, an node—from *L. habitaculum*], a turret-shaped box placed on board a ship, near the helm, in which the compass is kept.

binocle, *n.* *bîn-ô-k'l* or *bi-nô-k'l* [*L. binus*, double; *oculus*, an eye], a telescope fitted with two tubes for both eyes: binocular, *n.* *bi-nôk'ul-er*, having two eyes; employing both eyes at once—as *binocular vision*: binocular glasses, opera or field glasses made double for both eyes.

binomial, *n.* *bi-nôm-i-âl* [*L. bis*, twice; *nomen*, a name], in *alg.*, a quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+), or minus (−); *adj.* *perit.* to; also binominous, *a.* *bi-nôm-i-n'us*: binomial system, in *bot.* or *zool.*, the system according to which every plant or animal receives two names, the one indicating the genus to which it belongs, the other being its own specific name—as *Ergonidium purga*, the Jalap plant; *Cantis familliaris*, the domestic dog: binomial theorem, in *math.*, a formula for expressing any power of *n* binomial quantity, the most important formula of algebra—discovered by Newton.

binous, *n.* *bîn'us* [*L. bin*, two by two], double; in *n. patr.*, as leaves.

biuzalate, *n.* *bin-ôks'âl-âl* [*L. bis*, twice; Gr. *oxalis*, a kind of sorrel—from Gr. *oxus*, acid], a combination of two equivalents of oxalic acid with one equivalent of a base: binox'ide, *n.* *-ôks'id* [*L. bis*, twice, and *oxigen*], the second degree of oxidation of *n. metal* or other substance—better written *dioxide*.

biogenesis, *n.* *bi-ô-jên-ê-sis* [Gr. *bios*, life; *genesis*, origin, source], a term employed to express the mode by which new species of animal life have been produced; in *bot.*, the production of living cells from similar existing cells; sexual generation.

biography, *n.* *bi-ô-grâ-f-î* [Gr. *bios*, life; *graphô*, I write], the written history of the life and character of a particular person: bi'ographic, *n.* *-ô-grâ-f'ik*, also biographical, *a.* *-ik'âl*, *perit.* to the written life of any one: bi'ographically, *adv.* *-ik'âl-ly*: biographer, *n.* *bi-ô-grâ-f-er*, a writer of lives.

biology, *n.* *bi-ô-lô-j-î* [Gr. *bios*, life; *logos*, a discourse], the science which investigates the phenomena of life, whether vegetable or animal: biologic, *a.* *bi-ô-lô-j'ik*, also bi'otogenic, *a.* *-ô-lô-j'ik-âl*, relating to the science of life: biologist, *n.* *-ô-lô-j-ist*, one who treats of the phenomena of life.

biophagous, *a.* *bi-ô-fâ-g'us* [Gr. *bios*, life; *phagô*, I eat], applied to plants that consume living organisms, as the insectivorous Venus's fly-trap.

bioplasm, *n.* *bi-ô-plâzm* [Gr. *bios*, life; *plasma*, what has been formed, a model], the physical basis of life; the material through which every form of life manifests itself; also protoplasm, *whic. see*.

biotaxy, *n.* *bi-ô-tâk-s-î* [Gr. *bios*, life; *taxis*, arrangement], the classification of living organisms according to their structural character.

blotite, *n.* *blô-t-î* [after M. Bion], a variety of mica containing iron and magnesia.

bi-parous, *a.* *bi-pâr-ûs* [*L. bis*, twice; *pario*, I bring forth], having two at a birth; in *bot.*, applied to *n. cyme* in which the main axis ends by giving off two new ones: bi-partite, *a.* *-it* [*L. bipartitus*, divided into two parts—from *bis*, twice; *partitus*, divided], divided into two parts, as a leaf; having two corresponding parts: bi-partit'ion, *n.* *-tish'ân*, the act of dividing or making into two corresponding parts: bi-partite, *a.* *-it*, that may be divided into two parts.

biped, *n.* *bi-pêd* [*L. bipedem*, two-footed—from *bis*, twice; *pedem*, a foot], an animal having two feet: bipedal, *a.* *bi-pê-dal* or *bi-pê-dâ*, having two feet.

**bipetalous**, *n. bi-pet-á-lús* [*L. bis*, twice; *Gr. petalon*, a leaf], having two flower-leaves or petals.

**biplicate**, *a. bi-pli-kát* [*L. bis*, twice; *plico*, I fold], in *bot.*, doubly folded in a transverse manner, as in the section of some cotyledons or seed-leaves.

**bipinnate**, *a. bi-pin-nat* [*L. bis*, twice; *pinná* or *penna*, a feather], in *bot.*, applied to a leaf divided and subdivided pinnately, having leaflets in pairs.

**bipinnatifid**, *a. bi-pin-nat-i-fid* [*L. bis*, twice; *pinná*, a feather; *fido*, I cleave; *fili*, I split], in *bot.*, having pinnatifid leaves, the segments of which are themselves pinnatifid.

**bipinnatifid**, *a. bi-pin-nat-i-fid* [*L. bis*, twice; *pinná*, a feather; *partitus*, divided], differing from bipinnatifid in having the divisions of a pinnatifid leaf extending to near the midrib.

**bipolar**, *a. bi-pó-lar* [*bi*, and *polar*], in *anat.*, having two attached processes, as some nerve-cells.

**porose**, *a. bi-pó-rós* [*L. bis*, twice; *L. poros*; *Gr. poros*, a pore], in *bot.*, having two rounded openings.

**biquadrate**, *n. bi-kuo-drát* [*L. bis*, twice; *quadrátus*, squared], the fourth power of a number, or the square of the square; *biquadratic*, *a. -rat-ik*, relating to the fourth power; *n. an equation* involving the fourth power.

**biramous**, *n. bi-rá-mús* [*L. bis*, twice; *ramus*, *n. branch*], having a limb divided into two branches.

**birch**, *n. bérch* [*AS. birce*; cf. *Sw. björk*; *Old Ger. bircha*; *Sansk. dhurja*, a species of birch], a hardy northern forest-tree, *Ord. Betulaceæ*; a bundle of twigs used as a rod of correction; in *U.S.*, a light canoe made of birch-bark; *birch* or *birchen*, *n. -én*, made of birch; *birch-oil*, an oil extracted from birch-bark, used in the preparation of Russia leather.

**bird**, *n. bérđ* [*AS. bríd*, the young of birds—from *brédan*, to breed; cf. *Ger. brut*, a young brood], a feathered animal; *n. elicken*; a young fowl; *v. to catch birds*; *bird-bolt*, *n. small arrow*; *bird's-eye view*, seen at a glance; seen from a great height, as by a bird; *bird's eye*, a plant—the *Primula farinosa*, *Ord. Primulaceæ*—also applied to the *Peronota chamaedrys*, *Ord. Scrophulariaceæ*; a variety of cut tobacco; *bird-cage*, an enclosure of wire or wicker work for the confinement of birds; *bird-catcher*, one whose employment it is to snare birds; *bird-like*, resembling a bird; *bird-like*, any glutinous or sticky substance spread upon twigs for catching birds; *bird-limed* or *limed*, spread to ensnare; *bird-willed*, flighty; incapable of sustained attention; *bird's-eye limestone*, a member of the Lower Silurian of N. Amer., so named from the dark circular markings studding many portions of its mass; *bird-tongues*, a familiar term for fossil shark's teeth; *bird's-eye maple*, curled maple, *n. species of wood* used in cabinetwork.

**birme**, *n. bí-rém* [*L. biréms*—from *bis*, twice; *rémus*, an oar], *n. vessel with two tiers or banks of oars*.

**birretta** or **birretta**, *bi-rét-á*, *n. [It. berretta]*, a square black cap; a scholastic bonnet peculiar to ecclesiastics and to lawyers on the Continent.

**birch**, *n. bérch*, in *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, the birch-tree.

**birlin**, *n. bér-lín* [*Gael. birlinn*, a barge], a galley formerly used in the Hebrides.

**birostrate**, *n. bi-rós-trát* [*L. bis*, twice; *rostrum*, a beak], having two beaks.

**birr**, *v. bér* [*Scot.*], to make a whirling, rattling noise; *v. the noise so made*; *great errery*; *birring*, *imp. birred*, pp. *bérđ*; *birr*, *v. bérđ*, to whirl; to turn rapidly round and round; *birrling*, *imp. birred*, pp. *bérđ*.

**birse**, *n. bérś* [*Scot.*], in *OE.* and *Eng. dial.*, bristle; one's temper or mettle.

**birth**, *n. bérth* [*AS. beorþ*—from *beran*, to bring forth; *Sw. byrth*, a birth; *Dan. byrd*], the act of coming into life; the being born; descent; family; condition in which one is born; origin; beginning; the thing produced; *birthplace*, place where born; *birthright*, a right or privilege which any one is entitled to by birth; *birthday*, the day on which a person is born; the anniversary of it; *birthwort*, *n. -wort*, a popular name for the *Aristolochias*, from their supposed action on the uterus; a genus of plants, *Ord. Aristolochiaceæ*.

**biscuit**, *n. bis-kít* [*F. biscuit*—from *L. bis*, twice; *F. cuit*, done or baked—from *L. coctus*, cooked or dressed], bread baked hard for keeping; articles of pottery before they are glazed and ornamented.

**Bise**, *n. bí:* [*F.*], a cold dry wind which prevails in the Alps on the northern coasts of the Mediterranean. **bisect**, *v. bi-sék* [*L. bis*, twice; *secus*, cut], to cut or divide into two equal parts; *bisecting*, *imp. bisected*, pp. *bisectio*, *n. -sék-shún*, the act of cutting into two equal parts; *bisegment*, *n. the exact half of a line*.

**bisepate**, *a. bi-sép-át* [*L. bis*, twice; *septum*, a fence, an enclosure], having two partitions.

**biserial**, *a. bi-sér-í-ál* [*L. bis*, twice; *series*, an order or row], arranged in a double series or in two rows.

**biserrate**, *a. bi-sér-rát* [*L. bis*, twice; *serra*, a saw], being doubly marked or notched like the teeth of a saw, as in certain leaves; having notches which themselves bear smaller notches.

**bisexual**, *a. bi-séks-i-ál* [*L. bis*, twice; *sexus*, male or female], of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

**bishop**, *n. bísh-óp* [*AS. bisceop*—from *L. episcopus*; *Gr. episkopos*, an overseer], a prelate; a clergyman consecrated for the government and oversight of the clergy within a district called a diocese; *bishopric*, *n. -ík*, a diocese; the office and jurisdiction of a bishop; *bishop's-weed* or *gout-weed*, the *Ægopodium podagraria*, *Ord. Umbellifera*.

**blak**, *n. bisk* [*F. bisque*, odds, rich soup], soup made by boiling together several sorts of flesh.

**bismillah**, *int. bi-mí-lá* [*Ar.* In the name of God!], an exclamation common among the Mohammedans.

**bismuth**, *n. bíz-múth* [*Ger. bismuth* or *icismuth*], one of the elementary bodies; a hard brittle reddish-white metal, used in making pewter, printers' types, &c., non-malleable, but easily fusible; *bismuthine*, *n. -ín*, sulphuret of bismuth of a greyish-tan colour; *bismuthite*, *n. -ít*, or *bismutite*, *n. -mút-ít*, a yellowish-grey ore of bismuth, or of a white or dull mountain-green; *bismutal*, *a. -ál*, and *bismutic*, *a. -ík*, of or from bismuth; *bismuth-blende*, *bínd*, a mixture of silicate of iron and bismuth with phosphate of aluminum.

**bison**, *n. bí-zún* [*F. bison*—from *L. or Gr. bison*], a kind of wild ox, with short black rounded horns, and a large fleshy hump on the shoulders.

**bisque**, *n. bisk* [*F.*], a kind of unglazed pottery; in tennis, &c., a stroke allowed to the losing party; in croquet, an extra turn allowed to a weaker player.

**bissextile**, *n. bi-séks-ít-ál* [*L. bissextilis*—from *bis*, twice; *sextus*, sixth], every fourth year—so called by the anc. Romans, because in that year the sixth day of the calendar of March (Feb. 24) was reckoned twice; *leap-year*; *adj. pert. to leap-year*.

**bisson, *a. bí-sún* [*AS. bisen*, blind; *Dut. bijzind*, short-sighted], in *OE.*, near-sighted; purblind; blind; also spelt besome and besen.**

**bi-tort**, *n. bí-tórt* [*L. bis*, twice; *tortus*, twisted], a plant so called from the twisted or contorted appearance of its root; snake-weed; the *Polygonum bistorta*, *Ord. Polygonaceæ*.

**bistoury**, *n. bí-tórt-í* [*F. bistouri*, an incision-knife—*from Pistoria*, now Pistoja, in Tuscany, once celebrated for their manufacture], a small knife or scalpel for surgical purposes.

**bistre**, *n. bí-tér* [*F. bistre*, prepared soot; *Ger. biester*, dark-brown, bistre], a brown paint made from wood-soot.

**bisulcous**, *a. bi-súl-kús* [*L. bis*, twice; *sulcus*, *n. furrow*], cloven-footed, as an axle or oxen.

**bisulphate**, *n. bi-súl-fát* [*L. bis*, twice; *sulphur*, sulphur], *n. sulphate* containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

**bít**, *n. bí* [*AS. bite* or *bíta*, a bite or morsel; *Dut. beet*, a bite—see bite], a small piece; a morsel; a mouthful.

**bít**, *n. bí* [*AS. bítol*—see bite], the part of the bridle which the horse bites; the iron mouthpiece of a bridle; *v. to put the bít in a horse's mouth*; to restrain; *bítting*, *imp. bí-tét*, pp.

**bítch**, *n. bích* [*AS. bice*, *Ícel. bítka*, a little dog, a bitch], the female of the dog kind; an opprobrious term.

**bite**, *v. bí* [*AS. bítan*—from root *bhid*, to split], to tear; to pierce; to break or crush with the teeth; to pinch with cold; to reproach by stinging words; to pain or wound; *n. the seizure of anything by the teeth*; wound made by the teeth; a morsel; a mouthful; *bítting*, *imp. bítting*; *adj. severe*; sharp; sarcastic; *bít*, *pt. bí*; *n. a small piece of anything*; a tool that bites; *bítten*, *pp. bítn*; *adj. in bot.*, applied to a leaf, root, or corolla terminating abruptly.

as if bitten off short; **biter**, *n.* **biter**, one who; **bit**-tingly, *nd.* **it**, in a biting manner; sarcastically: to **bite** *in*, in *etching*, to eat into or corrode the uncovered part of metallic plates by an acid: to **bite** the dust, to fall to the ground in the agonies of death.

**biternate**, *n.* **bit-er-nat** [*L.* *bit*, twice; *terni*, three by three], in *bot.*, applied to compound leaves which form three leaflets, each of which is again divided into three.

**bitt**, *n.* **bitt** [*Sw.* *beting*; *F.* *bille*; *Sp.* *bila*, a bitt; perhaps from *heel*, *bitt*, *n.* beam], one of a pair of strong pieces of timber in the fore part of a ship on which the cables are fastened when she lies at anchor, or used as supports of a windlass: to **bitt**, *v.* to put round the **bitts**: **bit-ting**, *imp.*: **bit-ted**, *pp.*

**bittacle**, *n.* **bit-tal**—see **binnacle**.

**bitter**, *n.* **bitter** [*AS.* *biter*, *bitter*—from *bilan*, to bite: cf. *Goth.* *baitrs*, stinging], biting to the taste; sharp; severe; reproachful; satirical; painful to the feelings or mind; distressing: **bitterness**, *n.* **bitter** or biting taste; severity of temper; hatred; sharpness: **bitterly**, *nd.* **it**, in a biting manner; sorrowfully: **bitters**, *n.* **bit-terz**, *n.* liquor, generally spirits, in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped: **bit-terish**, *n.* slightly bitter: **bit-terishness**, *n.*: **bitter-spar**, *n.* the largely crystalline and easily cleavable kinds of *dolomite* or *magnesian* limestone: **bitter-sweet**, woody nightshade; the *Solanum dulcamara*, *Ord.* *Solanaceae*: **bitterwort**, the plant gentian; the *Gentiana lutea*, *Ord.* *Gentianeae*: **bittern**, *n.* **bit-tern**, the bitter liquor remaining after the salt in the salt-works is concreted, used for the preparation of Epsom salts.—*SYN.* of 'bitterly': *poignantly*; *sharply*; *severely*; *keenly*; *painfully*; *cruelly*; *angrily*.

**bittern**, *n.* **bit-tern** [*OE.* *butor*, the *bittern*], a bird of the heron tribe frequenting marshes.

**bittern**—see under **bitter**.

**bitumen**, *n.* **bi-tu-men** [*L.* *bitumen*—from *Gr.* *pitus*, the pine or pitch tree; *F.* and *It.* *bitume*], mineral pitch or tar; one of the family of mineral resins or hydrocarbons, highly inflammable, and burning with much smoke and flame,—in its purest and most fluid state it is called *naphtha*—of the consistence of oil, *petroleum*—as sluggy mineral pitch, *maltha*—as elastic mineral pitch or caoutchouc, *elaterite*—as a black, hard, brittle, and glossy mineral, *asphalt*: **bitu-minate**, *v.* **bitu-nal**, to impregnate with bitumen: **bitu-mina-tion**, *imp.*: **bitu-mina-ted**, *pp.*: **bitu-miniferous**, *a.* **bit-er-üs** [*L.* *fero*, I produce], producing bitumen: **bitu-minise**, *v.* **bitu-nize**, to prepare or coat with bitumen: **bitu-minis-ing**, *imp.*: **bitu-minised**, *pp.*: **bitu-minisation**, *n.* **bit-u-shün**, the natural process of being converted into bituminous matter: **bitu-minous**, *a.* **bit-u-nis**, full of or containing bitumen: **bitumed**, *n.* **bit-limed**, in *OE.*, smeared with pitch.

**bitret**, *n.* **bi-tret** [*It.*, twice, and *uret*], *n.* chemical substance formed in the decomposition of urea.

**bivalve**, *n.* **bi-val-ve** [*F.* *bivalve*—from *L.* *bis*, twice; *valve*, folding-doors], a shell consisting of two parts which shut and open, as the mussel or oyster; in *bot.*, a seed case or vessel which consists of two parts like a mussel: **ndj.**, also **bivalvular**, *n.* **bi-val-er**, and **bi-valvous**, *a.* **bi-üs**, having two shells, as the oyster or mussel.

**bivouac**, *n.* **bi-vo-ak** [*F.* *bivouac*, a bivouac, guard—*from* *Ger. dñl.* *bei wacht*, an additional watch, remaining under arms all night], the encampment of an army for the night in the open air, generally without tents: *v.* to take rest or refreshment in the open air, as an army on march, or travellers on a journey: **bi-vo-acking**, *imp.*: **bi-vo-acked**, *pp.* **akt**.

**biweekly**, *a.* **bi-weekly** [*L.* *bis*, twice, and *weekly*], strictly, every two weeks, or once a fortnight—now used in the sense, twice in each week.

**blain**, *n.* **blais-in**, the colouring principle of arnotto; the name is derived from the genus *Bixa*, which contains the arnotto-tree, *P. orellana*.

**bizarre**, *n.* **bi-zär** [*F.* *bizarre*, strange, capricious—*from* *Sp.* *bizarro*, *vulgar*], odd; fantastical: **bi-zar-ro**, **-zär-rö** [*It.*], in music, strange and fantastical, as applied to the style of movement: **bizarres**, *n.* *n.* variety of carnation; the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, *Ord.* *Caryophyllaceae*.

**blab**, *v.* **blab** [*Dan.* *blabbe*, to babble: cf. *O.Dut.* *labben*, to tell tales; to tattle; to tell tales; to tell secrets in a thoughtless manner: *n.* a telltale; one who reveals things which ought not to be

told: **blab-ber**, *n.* **-bër**, a telltale: **blab-bering**, *imp.*: **blabbed**, *pp.* **bläbd**.

**black**, *n.* **bläk** [*AS.* *blac*, dark: cf. *heel*, *blakkr*, dusky (used of the colour of wolves): *Sw.* *bläck*, ink: *Dut.* *blakeren*, to scorch], of the colour of night; the opposite of *white*; dark; cloudy; dismal; sullen; very wicked; in compounds, black generally means 'unlawful; wicked': *n.* name of the darkest of colours; a negro; the absence of colour; mourning, as in *black*: *v.* to make black; to dirty or soil: **black-ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a substance used in polishing boots and shoes; that which makes black: **blacked**, *pp.* **bläkt**: **blackish**, *a.* a little black: **blackly**, *nd.* **it**: **blackness**, *n.* the quality of being black: **blacks**, *n.* *plu.* in *OE.* and *Januarii*, the appropriate articles of dress when in mourning: **black-act**, *n.* law which makes it felony to appear armed with the face blackened for the purpose of taking game: **bl-amber**, the name given by Prussian number-diggers to jet: **bl-art**, magic or conjuration: **bl-ash**, impure carbonate of soda: **bl-ball**, *v.* in a *society*, to reject a proposed member by putting black balls in the voting or ballot box: **bl-balling**, *imp.*: **bl-balled**, *pp.*: **bl-avied**, **-arist** [*Scot.*—*from* *OF.* *a ris*, to flee—*from* *L.* *visus*, face; *OE.* *arise*, to look at], in *Scot.*, dark-complexioned: **bl-bland**, a Scotch miner's term for the limestones of the coal-measures which contain coaly matter sufficient for calcining the ore without the addition of coal: **bl-berry**, the fruit of the bramble—the *Rubus fruticosus*, *Ord.* *Rosaceae*: **blackbird**, a species of singing-bird: **blackbirding**, a slang term for the kidnapping of negroes and South Sea Islanders as slaves: **bl-board**, a board painted black, used in schools for teaching purposes: **bl-book**, *n.* old book said to have been composed in 1175, containing a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, privileges, &c.; *n.* book compiled under the authority of Henry VIII. in regard to monasteries and their abuses; a book treating on necromancy; applied to a book or report exposing abuses: to be in one's **bl-books**, out of favour; in disgrace: **bl-browed**, *a.* applied to a person with black eyebrows; gloomy; threatening; dismal: **blackcap**, a bird so called from its black crown; an apple roasted till black; *n.* cap put on by a judge before passing sentence of death on a criminal: **bl-cattle**, *n.* general term for bulls, oxen, and cows: **bl-chalk**, *n.* soft black or bluish-black clay or shale found in subordinate layers in several formations—also called Italian chalk, German chalk, &c.: **bl-cock**, the heath-cock or black grouse: **bl-currants**, the well-known small black berries of a bush common in our gardens—the *Ribes nigrum*, *Ord.* *Grossulariaceae* or *Ribesceae*: **bl-death**, the terribly fatal plague of the fourteenth century, in which the body after death rapidly became black and putrefied—said to have carried off 25 millions in Europe alone: **bl-dranght**, *n.* medicinal mixture of senna and magnesia or Epsom salts and from 20 to 60 drops of sal-volatile: **Blackfriar**, one of an order of monks, also called Dominicans: **bl-flux**, *n.* mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, used in chemical operations: **bl-hearted**, having a malicious and hate-bearing heart: **bl-hole**, *n.* place of confinement for soldiers: **bl-hole of Calcutta**, in 1756, a dark, close cell in which Suraja Dowla confined 146 British prisoners, only 23 remaining alive next morning when taken out: **bl-jack**, formerly a leather cup; a miner's term for sulphuret of zinc or blende: **bl-lead**, *n.* familiar name for *graphite*, from its resemblance to the metal lead, called also *plumbago*, used in making lead pencils: **bl-legs**, *n.* disease among calves and sheep: **bl-leg**, a common gambler; a cheat; in *miner's slang*, a workman who is not a trades unionist: **bl-letter**, the old English alphabetic character: **Bl-List**, *n.* periodical published privately for the use of the mercantile and trading community, containing lists of insolvents, dishonourers of bills, &c.: **bl-mall** [*black*, and *mail*, rent], in *Eng.* and *Scot.* *hisl.*, a tax in money or kind paid to freebooters in return for protection; any tax unjustly or unfairly exacted: **bl-pudding**, a pudding made of blood thickened with meal: **Black Sea**, said to be so named from the prevailing black colour of the rocks and coal-formations on certain parts of its shores: **bl-sheep**, *n.* ontest; a person ill-behaved and of low habits: **bl-strakes**, a range of planks immediately above the wales in a ship's side covered with tar and lamp-black: **bl-thorn**, a tree very branched, armed with strong sharp spines, and bearing small round



black fruit like plums or cherries—also called the *sloe*—the *Prunus spinosa*, Ord. *Rosicæ*: *bl.-vomit*, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever: *bl.-wad*, an earthy ore of manganese, usually called *wad*, which see: *blackwood*, a name applied to the timber of various trees, as rosewood, *acacia*, &c.: *Bl. Watch*, soldiers employed to preserve order in the Highlands, embodied as 42d Regt. In 1737, so named from the dark colour of their tartan: *blackamoor*, *n. blak'-i-môr*, *n. negro*; a black man: *black and blue*, the dark colour of a bruise in the flesh: *black and white*, in writing—that is, in black ink on white paper.

*blacken*, *v. blāk'-n* [from *black*], to make black; to soil; to defame: *blackening*, *imp. blāk'-nig*: *black'-ened*, *pp. -end*: *blackener*, *n. blāk'-n'r*, one who: *blacking*, *n.*—see under *black*.

*blackguard*, *n. blag'-gård* [*black*, and *guard*], a name originally given in derision to the lowest class of menials or hangers-on about a court or great household; the camp-followers of an army; one of the vile criminal class; a mean, low fellow; a scoundrel: *v.* to defame; to employ foul or abusive language in speaking of any one: *blackguarding*, *imp. black-guarded*, *pp. blag'-gid*: *blackguardism*, *n. -izm*, the conduct or language of a blackguard.

*black-rod*, *n. blak'-rôd* [see *black*], a high officer of the queen's household, and of the Order of the Garter, so called from the black staff which he carries as a badge of office—he is also the Usher of Parliament.

*blacksmith*, *n. blak'-smith* [see *black*], one who manufactures articles from iron.

*bladder*, *n. blad'-dr* [AS. *bladre*, a blister—from *blævan*, to blow], *n. thin* sac or bag in animals, capable of distension, for containing particular fluids, such as the *urine* and the *gall*: *blad'-dered*, *a. -d'r'd*, swelled like a bladder: *blad'-dery*, *a. -d'r'i*, like a bladder: *bladder-works*, aquatic plants so named from the utricle or bladders connected with the leaves; the genus of plants *Utricularia*, Ord. *Lentibulariæ*.

*blade*, *n. blad* [AS. *blad*, blade of a sword; leaf, leaf of a tree, blade of a sword], the long leaf or lamina of grass, or of a like plant; the cutting part of an instr. or weapon, as of a knife or sword; the broad part of an ear; the part of a tool that is broad or thin; a brisk, gay, bold fellow; *v.* to furnish with a blade: *blad'-ding*, *imp. blad'-ed*, *pp. adj.* applied to crystals composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife; laminated: *blade-bone*, the flat bone of the shoulder: *blades*, *n. plu. bladz*, the principal rafters or beams of a roof.

*blaeberry*, *n. blæ'-b'r-i*, the name in *Scot.* for the bilberry, which see.

*blain*, *n. blân* [AS. *blegen*—from *blæcan*, to blow], a sore; a blister; among *colle*, a malignant carbuncle in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.

*blame*, *v. blâm* [F. *blâmer*, to blame—from Norm. F. *blasmer*—from L. *blasphemare*, to revile, to defame, to blame: Gr. *blasphêmêin*, to speak impiously, to defame], to find fault with; to censure: *n. censur*; crime; expression of disapprobation; reproach: to blame, in fault; blameworthy, as they are to blame: *blam'-ing*, *imp. blamed*, *pp. blâm'-d*: *blame'-worthy*, *a. -wôr-th'i*, worthy of blame or censure; culpable: *blame'-worthiness*, *n.*: *blame'-ful*, *a. -fûl*, meriting blame: *blame'-fully*, *ad. -fûl'-l'i*: *blame'-fulness*, *n.*: *blam'-er*, *n.* one who: *blamable*, *a. blâm'-bl*, deserving of censure; faulty; culpable: *blam'-ably*, *ad. -bl'i*: *blam'-ableness*, *n. -bl'n-ës*, the state of being worthy of blame: *blameless*, *a. blâm'-l-ës*, without fault; innocent; free from blame; guiltless: *blame'-lessly*, *ad. -l-ës*: *blame'-lessness*, *n.* state of being free from fault or blame; innocence.—*SYN.* of 'blame': *v.* to condemn; reproach; chide; censure; reprove; upbraid; animadvert; rebuke; reprimand—of 'blamen': *i.* fault; sin; censure; reprehension; crime; condemnation; reproach—of 'blameless': innocent; faultless; guiltless; spotless; stainless; irreproachable; unblemished; unspeotted.

*blanch*, *v. blânsk* [F. *blanchir*, to whiten—from *blanc*, white—from O.H.Ger. *blanch*], to make white; to take out the colour: *blanch'-ing*, *imp. adj.* becoming pale or white; whitening: *n.* the operation of brightening pieces of silver, or of making other metals white like silver; the operation of whitening vegetables by covering them from the light: *blanched*, *pp. blânsk't*: *blanch'-er*, *n.* one who.

*blanche ferme*, *blânsk fêrm* [F. *blanche*, feminine form of *blanc*, white; *ferme*, a farm: AS. *form*,

what goes to support life: *nbl* I. *firma*, money, rent], a phrase denoting an acknowledgment of vassalage by the payment of a sum of white money or silver, instead of victuals: *blanch-holding*, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only a trifling or clerical duty; on abolition of ward-holding, all lands held of the Crown were converted into *blanche-holding*: *blanch-farm*, in O.F., an annual rent or duty paid to the lord of the manor.

*blanmange*, *n. blâng-mângch'*, or simply *blâ-mângch'*, also *blanmanger*, *n. -zhâ* [F. white food or jelly], a confection white jelly: *blanc-âxe*, *n. blâng-fâks* [F. *axe*, fixed, firm], a white paint composed of sulphate of barium.

*bland*, *a. blâud* [L. *blaudus*, gentle], of mild and pleasant voice and manner: *mild*; *soft*; *gentle*: *n.* in *Scot.* a beverage made from buttermilk: *blândly*, *ad. -l'i*: *blândness*, *n.*: *blandation*, *n. blân-dâ-shûn*, gross flattery: *blandiloquence*, *n. blân-dil-ô-kwên-s* [L. *loquens*, speaking], fair, mild, flattering speech.—*SYN.* of 'bland': *gentle*; *mild*; *meek*; *soft*; *tame*.

*blanclish*, *v. blâudish* [OF. *blândissant*, blanchish—*blâud* from O.F. *blaudir*, to blancher—from L. *blaudir*, to careen—from *blaudus*, gentle], to careen; to flatter by caresses; to soothe; to soften: *blân'-diser*, *n.* one who: *blân'-dishing*, *imp.*: *blân'-dished*, *pp. -dishi*: *blân'-dishment*, *n.* and *blân'-dishing*, *n.* soft words tending to win the heart; caresses.

*blank*, *a. blânpk* [F. *blanc*, white—from O.H.Ger. *blanch*], white; denoting an unwritten sheet, or one not obtaining a prize; empty; void; confused; confounded, as applied to looks or countenance; in *verse*, without rhyme: *n.* *n.* void; any empty space; paper unwritten on or without marks; a ticket without value: *v.* to make void or empty; to confuse; to efface or rub off: *blank'-ing*, *imp.*: *blanked*, *pp. blânpkt*, *blankly*, *ad. -l'i*: *blank'-ness*, *n.* state of being blank; confusion: *blank cartridge*, one filled with powder only: *firing blank*, discharging a cannon or gun loaded with powder only: *point-blank*, the shot of a gun levelled horizontally, the shot proceeding in a straight line without curving.

*blanket*, *n. blânpk-ët* [OF. *blaukel*, and *blanchet*, a white woollen cloth—from O.H.Ger. *blanc*, white], a soft, coarse, lightly woven, woollen cover for a bed: *v.* to cover in or cover with a blanket: *blank'-eting*, *imp.*: *n.* cloth for blankets: *blank'-eted*, *pp.*: *wet blanket*, a danner for fire; any thing or person tending to cool ardour; a sorn discomfurement.

*blanquette*, *n. blânpk-ët'* [F. *blanc*, white], a white frolicsome; a minced dish, as of cold veal; *n.* kind of soda; a wine of Southern France; a large variety of pear.

*blare*, *n. blâr* [an imitative word: cf. M.H.Ger. *blæren*, to cry aloud], a roar; a bellowing noise: *v.* to bellow; to roar: *blâr'-ing*, *imp.*: *blared*, *pp. blârd*.

*blarney*, *n. blâr'-ni* [from a legend connected with Blarney Castle, Ireland], enjoining talk, especially in coining a woman; smooth deceitful talk; flattering words.

*blâs*, *a. blâ-sâ'* [F. *blâs*, cloyed—from *blaser*, to pall, to blunt], rendered incapable, by excess, of further enjoyment: *n.* one rendered incapable by excess of further enjoyment: *blâs-ës*, *n. plu. blî-zâz*.

*blaspheme*, *v. blâs-fêm'* [F. *blasphémier*—from L. *blasphemare*, to revile, to defame—from Gr. *blasphêmêin*—see *blame*], to speak of God with irreverence; to speak in impious terms of any of God's names and attributes; to curse or swear; to speak abusively: *blasphém'-ing*, *imp.*: *blasphemed*, *pp. -fêm'-d*: *blasphemer*, *n.* one who: *blasphemous*, *a. blâs-fê-mûs*, impious; containing blasphemy: *blasphemously*, *ad. -fê-mûs*: *blasphemy*, *n. blâs-fê-m'i*, irreverence in speaking of God; profane language.

*blast*, *n. blâst* [AS. *blæsen*, to blow; *blæst*, a blast—from *blæcan*, to blow], a violent rush of wind the sound of a wind instr.; any influence destructive of life; an explosion of gunpowder; the air introduced into a furnace: *v.* to cause to wither; to blight; to affect with a sudden calamity; to destroy; to confound; to split rocks by gunpowder: *blast'-ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of separating stones or rocks from their beds by blowing them up with gunpowder: *blast'-ed*, *pp. adj.* accursed; detestable; made infamous; affected by some cause injurious to growth or life: *blast'-er*, *n.* one who or that which: *blast-*

pipe, the waste-steam pipe in locomotive engines, of prime importance in causing a greater draught in the fire-tubes and through the fire-grate: **blast-furnace**, a furnace for smelting iron ore, &c., whose heat is vastly increased by air, generally heated, being forced into it by machinery—the air so introduced is called the **blast**.

**blastema**, *n.* **blás'té-má** [Gr. *blastéma*, a sprout, offspring—from *blastanō*, I germinate], *in surg.*, a sub-transparent glairy matter, containing a multitude of minute corpuscles forming the basis of part of an animal, as the **blastema** of bone—an obsolete term for *protoplasm*. *in bot.*, the whole of the embryo after the cotyledons have been abstracted: **blasté-mal**, *n.* **-mal**, *pert.*, to: rudimentary.

**blastocarpous**, *n.* **blás'tó-kár'pús** [Gr. *blastos*, a germ; *karpós*, fruit], *in bot.*, germinating within the pericarp, as in the mangrove.

**blastocella**, *n.* **blás'tó-kél'la** [Gr. *blastos*, a bud; *kolla*, glue], *in bot.*, a gummy substance coating buds, as those of the horse-chestnut.

**blastoderm**, *n.* **blás'tó-dér'm** [Gr. *blastos*, a bud; *derma*, a skin], the outer surface of the embryo in its earliest condition; the germinal disc or primitive layer of cells which forms on the egg in the early stage of incubation: **blastoder'mle**, *a.* **-mle**, of or pert. to.

**blastogeny**, *n.* **blás'tój-én'ti** [Gr. *blastos*, a germ; *gennāō*, I cause], the germ history of individuals; the history of the evolution of a body as a whole, as distinguished from that of the tissues and of the organs.

**Elnstoldeas**, *n. plu.* **blás'tó-dé-a** [Gr. *blastos*, a bud; *eidos*, resemblance], an extinct order of Echinodermata: **blastostyle**, *n.* **blás'tó-síl'** [Gr. *stulos*, a column], a columniform zooid destined to lead generative buds.

**blastophyly**, *n.* **blás'tó-fí-lí** [Gr. *blastos*, a germ; *phulē*, a tribe], the tribal history of persons or of individual living organisms.

**blastostroma**, *n.* **blás'tó-stró'má** [Gr. *blastos*, a germ; *strōma*, a layer], the germinal part of the ovum.

**blastule**, *n.* **blás'túl'** [mid. L. *blastula*, a bud—dim. from Gr. *blastos*], a small bud; *in embryol.*, the embryo in its vesicular stage just before the formation of the blastodermic layers.

**blatant**, *a.* **blá'tánt** [probably only a formation of **bleat**: mid. L. *blatantem*, speaking nonsense: L. *blatāre*, to talk idly, to prate], bellowing, as a beast: **blat'ter**, *v.* **blá'tér**, to make a senseless noise; to prate.

**blaze**, *n.* **bláz** [AS. *blase*, a torch—from *blācan*, to blow], the strong flame of any burning body; the full light of day: *v.* to flame; to shine with flame; to send forth light: **bláz'ing**, *imp.* **blazed**, *pp.* **bláz'd**—*Svx.* of 'blaze *n.*: fire; flame; conflagration; ignition; combustion.

**blaze**, *n.* **bláz** [perhaps from ON. *blesi*, the white mark on the forehead of a horse; cf. O.H.Ger. *blāsi*, whitish], the white mark on the face of an animal; a white mark on a tree when a part of the bark is stripped off.

**blaze**, *v.* **bláz** [Icel. *blása*, to blow, to blow a trumpet], to blow abroad; to spread news; to publish: **bláz'ing**, *imp.* **blazed**, *pp.* **bláz'd**: **bláz'ingly**, *ad.* **-ly**.

**blazon**, *v.* **bláz'en** [F. *blasonner*; *blason*, a shield, a coat of arms], to portray armorial bearings in their proper colours; to deck; to embellish; to adorn; to make known far and wide; to make public by words or writing; to proclaim: *n.* show; pompous display; a proclamation; a trumpeting forth: **bláz'oner**, *n.* **-er**, one who blazes abroad: **bláz'oning**, *imp.* **blazoned**, *pp.* **bláz'nd**: **adj.** ornamented with a blazon: **bláz'onnement**, *n.*: **blazonry**, *n.* **bláz'n-ri**, that branch of heraldry which describes or explains coats of arms in proper terms; the art of delineating the figures and devices of a coat of arms in their proper colours or metals: **bláz'oner**, *n.* one who.

**bleach**, *v.* **bléch** [AS. *blacan*—from *blac*, pale: Dut. *blaken*; Icel. *bleikr*, light-coloured; *bleikja*, to bleach—see **black**], to make white by exposure to sun and air; to make white by chemical means; to take out colour; to grow white in any way: **bleach'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the art of making anything white, especially cloth: **bleached**, *pp.* **blécht**: **bleach'er**, *n.* one who: **bleach-ery**, *n.* **-érí**, a place for bleaching: **bleaching-powder**, a salt of lime, being a mixture of the chloride and the hypochlorite.

**bleak**, *n.* **blék** [AS. *blæc*, black: cf. Icel. *bleikr*, wan], cold; open; exposed; cheerless; solitary: *n.* a fresh-water fish, so named from its pale colour, and whose scales are used in making artificial pearls: **bleak'ish**, *n.* cheerless and open in a certain degree: **bleaky**, *a.* **blék'y**, cold; chill: **bleak'y**, *ad.* **-ly**: **bleak'ness**, *n.* the quality of being bleak; exposure to cold and wind.

**blear**, *a.* **blér** [ME. *blere*, dim-eyed: cf. Low Ger. *bleer-oged*, dim-eyed: prov. Sw. *blira*, to blink with the eyes], sore, watery, and tender in the eye: *v.* to make sore and tender; to blur; to dim: **blear'ing**, *imp.* **bleared**, *pp.* **blér'd**: **blear'edness**, *n.* state of one whose eyes are blear: **blear-eyed**, having sore eyes; dim-sighted: **blear'ness**, *n.* soreness of the eyes; to blear one's eyes, *in OE.*, to dim one's eyes; to deceive.

**bleat**, *n.* **blé** [an imitative word: AS. *blatan*], the cry of a sheep: *v.* to cry as a sheep: **bleat'ing**, *imp.* **bleat'ed**, *pp.* **blé'tant**, *a.* making a noise like a calf or sheep.

**bled**, *n.* **bléd** [an imitative word, a variant of **blob**], a drop of water; a blister; a vesicle.

**bleed**, *v.* **bléd** [AS. *blēdan*—see **blood**], to lose blood by any means; to draw blood; to run sap from a tree: **bleed'ing**, *imp.* *n.* a flow of blood; operation of letting blood; hemorrhage: **adj.** flowing with blood or juice: **bled**, *pp.* **bléd**: **bleed'er**, *n.* one who.

**blemish**, *n.* **blém'ish** [OF. *blesmir*, to soil or spot, to make livid with blows—from *blesme*, pale, wan; Icel. *blami*, the livid colour of a bruise], a soil or spot; any defect; any mark or scar that lessens the beauty and proportion; deformity; imperfection in character: *v.* to lacerate or injure; to tarnish: **blem'ishing**, *imp.* **blem'ished**, *pp.* **isht**: **blem'ishable**, *a.* **-ish**: **blem'ishless**, *n.* without blemish: **blem'isher**, *n.* one who—*Svx.* of 'blemish *n.*: defect; flaw; fault; spot; speck; deformity; stain; talist; reproach; disgrace; imputation; dishonour.

**blench**, *v.* **blénsh** [AS. *blencan*, to deceive: cf. Icel. *blenkja*, to impose upon: same as **blink**, and probably **finch**], to shrink; to start back; to flinch; to give way: *n.* *in OE.*, a start.

**blend**, *v.* **blénd** [AS. *blendan*, to mix, to confuse: Icel. *blanda*, to mix: Dan. *blande*, to mix oneself with], to mingle together so as not to be able to separate; to confound: **blend'ing**, *imp.* *n.* *in painting*, so laying on different tints as to render it impossible to tell where one colour begins and another ends: **blend'ed**, *pp.* **blend'er**, *n.* one who.

**blende**, *n.* **blénd** [Gr. *blenden*, to dazzle], a term applied to several minerals having a peculiar lustre or glimmer, variously coloured, as hornblende, zinc-blende, &c., now generally restricted to the sulphide of zinc; the black-jack or mock ore of English miners: **blendous**, *a.* **blénd'ous**, relating to blende.

**blennorrhœa**, *n.* **blén'ô-r'hé-a** [Gr. *blennos*, mucus; *rhœō*, I flow], an excessive flow or secretion from mucous glands in any situation.

**blenny**, *n.* **blén'ny** [Gr. *blennos*, mucus, slime], name of several species of fish, so called from the mucous matter covering the body.

**bles**, *v.* **blés** [AS. *blēdian* or *blesdian*, to mark with blood, to consecrate, to bless—from *blō*, blood], to make holy by a prophetic benediction; to set apart by consecration; to pronounce a solemn benediction; to prosper; to praise; to give thanks to; to glorify or praise for benefits received; to utter a wish of happiness to one: **bles'ing**, *imp.* *n.* a wish of happiness to another; gift; benefit or advantage; divine favour: **bles'sed** or **blest**, *pp.* **blést**: **adj.** made happy; enjoying felicity: **bles'sed**, *a.* **blés'séd**, happy and prosperous; enjoying spiritual happiness: **bles'sedly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **bles'sedness**, *n.* happiness; the favour of God; felicity: **bles'ser**, *n.* one who: **single blessedness**, the state of an unmarried person; a felicity enjoyed alone. *Note.*—**bles** and **bliss** are not connected etymologically, though made apparently to become so by the modern mixing up of their meanings.—*Svx.* of 'blessedness: felicity; joy; happiness; bliss; beatitude; blessing.

**bletonism**, *n.* **blét'ôn-izm**, the pretended faculty of divination in discovering springs and currents, so called from *bleton*, a Frenchman: **blet'onist**, *n.* one who claims this faculty.

**bletting**, *n.* **blét'ting** [F. *blotte*, over-ripe: L. *bliteus*, tasteless—from L. *blitum*; Gr. *bliton*, a tasteless vegetable, but used as a salad], the change that occurs in the pulp of a fruit after being kept for some time, and

by which a sour, hard fruit becomes soft, edible, and pleasant.

blew, *v.* *blō*—see blow.

**blight**, *n.* *blīt* [etym. unknown; perhaps conu. with AS. *blīcan*, to shine], a disease common to plants, by which they are withered either wholly or partially, usually caused by minute fungi; anything nipping or blasting; *v.* to retard growth or prevent fertility; to blast; to frustrate: **blightful**, *imp.*: **blighted**, *pp.*: *adj.* smitten with nipping or blasting; withered in one's hopes: **blightingly**, *ad.* *lī*.

**blind**, *a.* *blīnd* [AS. *blīnd*; cf. Goth. *blīnds*; Ger. *blind*; ON. *blindr*, blind—connected with *blīnk*], deprived of sight; wanting discernment; heedless, inconsiderate; morally depraved; *v.* to deprive of sight; to darken; to deceive; *n.* something that darkens or obscures; a cover or screen; a pretence: **blinding**, *imp.*: **blinded**, *pp.*: **blindly**, *ad.* *lī*. In a manner implying blindness; without examination: **blindness**, *n.* want of sight; intellectual darkness: **blinds**, *n.* *blīnds*. In *mit*, a temporary defence in presence of an enemy, made of branches interwoven; **blindage**, *n.* *blīndaj*. In *mit*, a single or double row of beams leaning against a wall or parapet, and covered with sand-bags or earth and fascines: **blindfold**, *v.* [AS. *fellen*, to strike, to fell—*līt*, to strike blind], to make blind; to hinder from seeing; *adj.* having the eyes covered; having the mental sight obscured, as 'he walked into the danger blindfold': **blindfolded**, *imp.*: **blindfolded**, *pp.*: **blindman's-buff**, a play or game, in which one having his eyes covered tries to catch any other of the players: **blindman's-ball**, a common fungus or puff-ball of the genus *Lycoperdon*, full of dust when ripe: **blind coal**, a miner's term for those coals which, deficient in bitumen, burn away without flame: **blind hockey**, a game of chance at cards requiring no skill, but only guessing what card will turn up when cutting the pack—that is, lifting a number of cards at one time from the pack: **blind side**, the side on which danger is least perceived; a familiar term for a weakness or folly: **blindworm**, a small reptile covered with scales, and having a forked tongue, but hairless—called also **slowworm**: **blind-nettle** or **dead-nettle**, a nettle which does not sting—so named as *blind* or wanting in stinging properties—see *nettle*: a mere blind, something done openly as a cover for a secret design: *a blind alley*, an alley or lane with no outlet; a cul-de-sac; called in Scot. 'a close.'

**blink**, *n.* *blīnk* [AS. *blīcan*, to sidle; cf. Ger. *blitzen*, to shine, or *blinken*, to twinkle], a twinkle or glimpse of light; a wink; a glance; a look; a moment; a very brief time; *v.* to wink; to twinkle with the eye; to see dimly or obscurely; to evade: **blinked**, *imp.*: *adj.* having obscure vision: **blink-eyed**, *pp.*: **blinker**, *n.* *blīnk-er*, one who or that which: **blinkers**, *n.* *plū. ēr*, coverings for the eyes of a horse to keep it from seeing on either side: **blinky**, *a.* *blīnk-ī*, liable to wink by overstraining the eyes; to **blink** the question, to shut one's eyes to it; to make oneself wilfully blind to it; **snow or ice blink**, the peculiar reflection from snow or ice in arctic regions.

**bliss**, *n.* *blīs* [AS. *blīs*, joy, contr. from *blīds*], happiness in a very high degree; felicity; joya of heaven: **blissful**, *a.* *fool*, full of bliss: **blissfully**, *ad.* *lī*. **blissfulness**, *n.* the state of exalted happiness; felicity: **blissless**, *a.* without bliss.—*SYN.* of 'bliss': happiness; felicity; blessedness; blessing; beatitude; joy; enjoyment.

**blister**, *n.* *blīst-er* [AS. *blāsan*, to blow; cf. ON. *blāstr*, the blowing of a bellows; Dut. *blister*, a blister], a thin white swelling on the skin, generally filled with watery fluid; in *med.*, a plaster composed of such a substance as, when applied to the skin, raises vesicles filled with serous fluid; the scales on iron or steel; *v.* to raise blisters; to rise in blisters: **blistering**, *imp.*: **blistered**, *pp.*: **blistery**, *a.* *lēr-ī*, full of blisters.

**blite**, *n.* *blīt* [Gr. *bliton*; L. *blitum*, an insipid kitchen vegetable], a kind of amarantus; a genus of plants called strawberry blite, from the fruit which succeeds the flower resembling small strawberries, *Ord. Chenopodiaceae*.

**blithe**, *a.* *blīth* [AS. *blithe*, merry, joyful; cf. Goth. *blēths*, mild; Icel. *blīthr*, happy], gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; also in same sense **blitheful**, *a.*

*fool*, and **blithe** some, *a.* *lēm*, mirthful: **blithe**ly, *ad.* *lī*. In a cheerful, joyous manner: **blitheness**, *n.* and **blithesomeness**, *n.* the quality of being cheerful and joyous: joyful mirthfulness: **blithe** *somely*, *ad.* *lēm-lī*.

**blizzard**, *n.* *blīz-ard* [probably from the sound], a hurricane, accompanied by intense cold and driving snow, peculiar to the north-western U.S.

**blow**, *v.* *blōt* [perhaps ON. *blautr*, soft], to cause to have an unsound swollen look; to swell; to puff up; to make vain; to make or grow turgid; to cure hering by a process which leaves them soft and only half-dried: **blowing**, *imp.*: **blowed**, *pp.*: *adj.* having an unsound swollen look, as if soaked in water: **blow'dness**, *n.* the quality of having an unsound swollen look: **blower**, *n.* small fish partially dried, generally applied to half-cured herring.

**block**, *n.* *blōk* [F. *blocc*, a log or mass; cf. OH. Ger. *bloch* W. *plac*, a block; Gael. *blocc*, round], a thick log or mass; a heavy piece of timber or stone; any mass of matter; a lump of wood on which persons were beheaded; any hindrance or obstruction; the piece of wood in which the wheels of a pulley run; a row of houses; *v.* to shut up; to stop; to obstruct: **block'ing**, *imp.*: **blocked**, *pp.*: **blockhead**, *n.* *blōk-hēd*, a stupid fellow; a dolt; **block'lab**, *a.* dull; stupid: **block'ishly**, *ad.* *lī*. **block'ishness**, *n.* stupidity; dullness; **block'like**, *a.* resembling a block or blockhead: **block'tin**, *n.* pure tin in stamped bars or blocks, *adj.* denoting a vessel made of double or triple plates of tinned iron: **blockhouse**, *n.* a kind of fort chiefly constructed of hewn timber, loop-holed for defence: **block'ship**, a vessel for the protection of a harbour—generally an old large one: **block-system**, the system of working a railway divided into sections, having at the end of each a signal and a connection with the electric telegraph, so worked that no train is allowed to pass into any one section till it is wholly clear: to **block out**, to sketch out the whole roughly, as a plan.

**blockade**, *n.* *blōk-kād* [from block, with term. -ade], the surrounding or shutting up any place with a sufficient number of soldiers or ships, in order to prevent any intercourse with its inhabitants; *v.* to shut up a town or a fortress with an army or with ships, to compel its surrender: **blockad'ing**, *imp.*: **blockaded**, *pp.*: to raise a blockade, to withdraw, or to force or drive away, troops or ships from their positions.

**blonde**, *n.* *blōnd* [F. *blond*, yellow-haired; mid. L. *blondus*, yellow], a woman having a fair complexion and light hair, opposed to *brunette*; a kind of silk lace: **blond**, *n.* *blōnd*, fair; having a fair complexion.

**blood**, *n.* *blōd* [AS. *blōd*, blood; cf. OH. Ger. *blōt*; ON. *blōd*], the red fluid which circulates through the veins and arteries of animals, essential to life; kindred; honourable birth or extraction; *v.* to stain with blood; to let blood; to bleed; to give a taste of blood, or to provoke the desire for it; to heat or exasperate: **blood'ing**, *imp.*: **blooded**, *pp.*: **blood'less**, *a.* *lēs*, without blood; lifeless; inactive: **blood'lessly**, *ad.* *lī*. **blood'y**, *a.* *lī*, stained with blood; cruel; murderous; in *slang*, very great; excessive: **blood'ily**, *ad.* *lī-lī*, with the disposition to shed blood; cruelly: **blood'iness**, *n.* state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood: **blood-bought**, *a.* purchased by shedding blood: **blood-guiltiness**, *n.* crime of shedding blood: **blood-bred**, *a.* one of a full or high breed; a thoroughbred horse: **blood-bot**, of the same heat as blood: **bloodhound**, a hound for tracking human beings by scent; a hunter after human blood: **bloodletter**, one who lets blood: **bloodletting**, act of one who lets blood: **blood-money**, money obtained as the reward for supporting a capital charge: **blood-root**, a plant of the *Ord. Hamamelidaceae*, so named from the red colour of its roots, which are used in dyeing; also applied to a plant of the *Poppo* order, having a red juice: **blood'ed**, *n.* waste of life: **blood'shredder**, *n.* one who: **blood'shedding**, *n.* act of shedding blood: **blood'shot**, *a.* red; inflamed: **blood-stained**, *a.* stained with blood; guilty of murder: **bloodstone**, a variety of chalcedony of a dark-green colour, sprinkled with deep red spots—also called *heliotrope*: **blood-spawn**, a distemper in horses, consisting of a small swelling growing through the hoof, and usually full of blood: **blood'sucker**, *n.* any animal that sucks blood, as a leech; a cruel man: **blood-thirsty**, *a.* cruel; murderous: **blood-vessel**, a vein or artery: **bloody-flux**, the

disease called *dysentery*, in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood: *bloody-sweat*, a sweat accompanied with a discharge of blood; a disease called the sweating sickness: *flesh and blood*, human nature; mortal man: *cold-blood*, free from excitement or passion: *cold-blooded*—see under *cold*: *full-blooded*, having a full supply of blood; hence sanguine, vigorous; of pure blood or extraction: *hot blood*, in a state of excitement and blind fury: *hot-blooded*, a very impulsive; fiery: *warm-blooded*—see under *warm*: *prince of the blood*, one of royal descent: *bit of blood*, a high- or well-bred animal: *bloody-band*, symbol of a baronet: *Bloody Assizes*, the Assizes or court held in 1685 by the infamous Judge Jeffreys, by whose sentence some 300 were hanged, 1000 sent to slavery in the colonies, and many whipped and imprisoned—all with a mere show of a trial.

*blood-boltered*, a. *blut-böller* [*blood and bolter*, to clot], in OE., matted or clotted with blood.

*bloom*, u. *blüm* [ME. *blome*; cf. Ice. *blóm*] blossom; the flower of any plant; the bright colour of the cheeks; the beginning of youth or manhood; life; vigour; beauty; bright or blue colour on fruit, as on the peach or grape; a clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a picture; a whitish waxy secretion produced on the surface of some leaves and fruits: v. to put forth blossoms; to flower; to be in a state of vigour; to have the freshness and beauty of early life: *bloom'ing*, imp.; adj. putting forth blossoms; healthful; fresh-coloured; *bloomed*, pp. *blómt*: *bloom'ingly*, ad. -ly: *bloom'iness*, n.: *bloom'y*, a. -ly, full of bloom.

*bloom*, n. *blóm* [AS. *bloma*, a mass of iron] the rough mass of iron from the puddling-furnace after undergoing the first hammering: *bloom'ery* or -ary, n. -ry, the furnace in which cast is converted into malleable iron: *bloom'ing*, u. the process of converting cast into malleable iron.

*Bloomer*, n. *blómér* (from Mrs *Bloomer*, its inventor), a masculine style of dress for ladies; n. broad draw hat.

*blossom*, n. *blóssóm* [AS. *blōstma*, and *blōsma*—from the stem *blō*, to blow—same root as *bloom*], the flower of any plant, especially when it precedes fruit: v. to put forth flowers before the fruit begins to grow: *blossom'ing*, imp.; u. the flowering of plants: *blossomed*, pp. *blómt*: *bloss'omy*, a. -sóm-, full of blossoms: *bloss'omess*, a.

*blot*, v. *blót* [perhaps conn. with *plot*; cf. Dan. *plet*, a stain; ON. *blétr*, a spot, a stain], to wet or discolour a part; to spot or stain with ink or any other colouring matter; to destroy; to efface; to deface; u. a spot or stain; a blemish: *blot'ting*, imp.; *blotted*, pp.: *blót'ter*, n. one who or that which: *blotting-paper*, a soft unsized paper used for drying freshly written paper by imbibing a portion of the ink: *blotty*, a. *blótt*, full of blots.—Syn. of 'blot v.': to expunge; erase; efface; obliterate; obliterate; disgrace; tarnish—of 'blot n.': stain; blemish; flaw; defect; speck; fault; blur.

*blot*, n. *blót* [perhaps Sw. *blott*, exposed; Dan. *blot*], at cockgambon, a piece so left as to make it liable to be taken.

*blotch*, n. *blóch* [a variant of *blot* 1], a scab or eruption on the skin: v. to blacken or spot: *blotch'ing*, imp.; *blotched*, pp. *blócht*: adj. irregularly disposed in broad patches: *blotch'y*, a. -ly, full of blotches.

*blouse*, n. *blóies* [F.], a loose overcoat made of a light material; a smock-frock.

*blow*, n. *bló* [ME. *blowre*; perhaps from Goth. *bliguan*, to beat], a stroke; first act of hostility; a sudden calamity: come to blows, to quarrel; to engage in battle: a blow-out, in slang, n. holiday; a good and plentiful meal; a drunken frolic; at a blow, at one effort; suddenly; at a single act, as, he lost all at n. blow.

*blow*, v. *bló* [AS. *blōvan*, to blow or breathe; Oll.Ger. *blāhan*], to puff up or inflate; to move as air; to pant or puff; to throw or drive a current of air into or upon; to warm or cool by the breath; to sound a wind instr.; to deposit eggs, as flies: *blow'ing*, imp.; *blew*, pt. *bló*; *blown*, pp. *blóan*: adj. swollen; puffed up; quite out of breath: *blow'er*, n. one who blows; a. *blóit*, windy: *blow-pipe*, n. -pip, a tube through which a current of air is driven on a flame to obtain an increased heat: *blow-off*,

pipe, in a steam-engine, the pipe fixed to the bottom of a boiler for discharging the sediment: *blow'ers*, n. plu. -ers, in coal-mining, the puffs or jets of carburetted hydrogen given off by fissures in the coal: *blow-ball*, the downy head of the dandelion: *blow-fly*, the carrion-fly, which deposits its eggs on flesh-meat: to blow off, to permit to escape, as steam; to blow over, to pass away: to blow up, to drive up into the air, as by gunpowder; to raise or swell with the breath; to give a scolding to; to blow out, to extinguish by the wind or by the breath: *blowing-house*, the blast-furnace in which tin ore is fused: *blown upon*, made stale or disreputable; tainted; discredited; discovered; exposed: to blow hot and cold, to appear as both favouring and opposing; to be inconsistent.

*blow*, v. *bló* [AS. *blōvan*, to blow], to come into flower; to blow slower: *blow'ing*, imp.; *blown*, pp. *blóan*.

*blowse*, n. *blóiz* [perhaps Dut. *blase*, the redness of the cheeks; *blazen*, to blush], in OE., a girl whose face looks red by active exercise in the open air; a ruddy fat-faced woman: *blow'y*, a. *blóiz*, fat and ruddy; glowing with redness, as the face; disordered in the hair and head-dress.

*blabber*, n. *blábtér* [an imitative word; ME. *bloter*], the coating of fat of a whale or seal; the sea-nettle, jelly-fish, or medusa; the action of blubbering or weeping: v. to shed tears and shaver, as a child; to weep in a noisy manner: *blab'bering*, imp.; adj. slandering and childish weeping: *blab'bered*, pp. -berd: adj. swollen with weeping: *blab'berer*, n. one who.

*blindeon*, n. *blóitán* [fr. *blōcan*, a little block], a short heavy stick, used for offence and defence.

*blue*, n. *bló* [ME. *bleu*—from F. *bleu*; Oll.Ger. *blao*, blue; cf. ON. *blá*, livid], the colour of the clear sky; one of the primary colours; azure: adj. resembling blue; defected: v. to make blue: *bluing*, imp.; *blued*, pp. *blóit*: *blue'ness*, n. the quality of being blue; livid look; indecent writing or conduct: *blu'ish*, n. tinged with blue: *blu'ishly*, ad. -ly: *blu'ishness*, n.: *blagewon*, n. one of a class of privileged mendicants in Scotland who received on the sovereign's birthday blue cloth for a coat and gown, a badge of privilege, a small sum of money, and a slight refreshment: *blue-jacket*, n. *blójak-ét*, a British sailor, so named from the colour of his coat or jacket: *blue-pill*, a pill containing mercury: *blue-stockings* [a literary club of last century, chiefly of ladies, so called from the leading member, a gentleman, always appearing in blue stockings], a term applied to ladies devoted to literature: *blue-stone*, also called *blue-vitrol*, sulphate of copper, used as a caustic: *blue-shone*, an Australian miner's term for the basaltic lavas through which they have sometimes to dig in search of gold: *blue-John*, a miner's term for flint or Derbyshire spar: *blue-bonnet*, in Scot., a cap woven of thick blue worsted yarn—so named from their hell shape and blue colour: *blue-bell*, a name applied to two British plants—1, the common wild hyacinth, flowering in spring, the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*; 2, the Scotch bluebell, flowering in summer, the *Campanula rotundifolia*, Ord. *Campanulicææ*: *bluebottle*, a largely with a blue abdomen; a wild plant having a blue flower, the *Centaurea cyanus*, Ord. *Compositæ*; a familiar name for a policeman, from the colour of his dress: *blue-book*, a book containing a government official return or report, so called from its blue cover: *blue-breast*, a bird: *blue-cap*, a small bird; a fish: *blue-devils*, or the blues, *blóz*, colloquial name for certain appearances presented to the diseased brain, which accompany delirium tremens, or which follow a drinking debauch; great depression or lowness of spirits, as the result of drinking: *Blues*, the regiment of Royal Horse Guards, so named from the colour of their clothing: *blue-light*, a signal rocket: *blue-peter* [from repeater], a small flag used as a signal for sailing: *prussian-blue*, a colour or dye, formed by adding a ferric salt to prussiate of potash: true blue, denoting unswerving fidelity; a spotless reputation—supposed to be from the blue badge of the Scottish Covenanters: *blue blood*, a name applied to aristocratic and old families, the phrase having its origin in Spain: *blue-mould*, n. a common minute fungus, found on cheese, bread, &c.—the *Penicillium glaucum*: *blue-ribbon*, the broad dark-blue ribbon distinctive of the Order of the Garter—hence, figura-

tively, any object of great ambition; a small strip of the ribbon worn by certain total abstinents as a mark of their principles; to look blue, to look agitated with fear or wonder; to appear disconcerted: Blue-coat School, Christ's Hospital, so named from the long blue coats worn by the boys.

**bluff**, *n.* *bláf* [perhaps *Dut. blaf*, having a broad forehead], a high steep bank generally facing the sea or a river; *adj.* abruptly rising, as a shore; *lig*; vainglorious; downright; plain and homely; rough; swaggering; blustering; *bluffly*, *ad. -ly*: *bluffness*, *n.* the quality of being bluff; surliness: *bluffly*, *n. -ly*, having bold projecting points of land: *bluff-headed*, not pointed; obtuse—applied to a ship that has her stern too straight up: *bluff-bowed*, *-bowed*, applied to a vessel having broad and flat bows.

**blunder**, *n.* *blúndér* [*ME. blunderen*: may be derived from *ON. blunda*, to doze, to slumber—hence, to err], a gross mistake; a stupid error: *v.* to mistake grossly; to err stupidly; to act without reflection: *blundering*, *imp.* *adj.* stupid; floundering: *blundered*, *pp. -tered*: *blunderer*, *n. -der-er*, one who: *blunder-head*, *n. -head*, a stupid fellow: *blunderingly*, *ad. -ly*.

**blunderbuss**, *n.* *blúndér-bús* [*Dut. donderbus*—from *donder*, thunder; *bús*, a firearm], a short, wide-mouthed hand-gun.

**blunt**, *n.* *blúnt* [perhaps *con.* with *ON. blundr*, sleep], dull; not sharp; having a thick edge; plain; unceremonious; wanting in manners: *n.* in *slang*, ready-money: *v.* to take away the sharpness of an edge; to weaken any appetite or passion; to impair any power or affection of the mind: *blunting*, *imp.* *adj.* *blunted*, *pp. -tly*, *ad. -ly*, plainly; without circumlocution; roughly: *bluntness*, *n.* dullness; want of sharpness; the state of having an unpolished, unceremonious manner: *blunt-witted*, dull; stupid.

**blur**, *n.* *blér* [a variant of *blear*], a smear or blot; a spot; a stain: *v.* to render indistinct by smearing; to sully or stain; to bluish: *blurring*, *imp.* *adj.* *blurred*, *pp. -lured*.

**blurt**, *v.* *blért* [an imitative word: cf. *Scot. blirt*, a burst—as a blirt of greeting—i.e., a burst of weeping], to throw out suddenly with an explosive sound, as with the mouth; to throw at random; to utter words hastily and unadvisedly: *blurting*, *imp.* *adj.* *blurted*, *pp. -tured*.

**blush**, *n.* *blúsh* [*AS. blyscan*, to shine—from *blysa*, to blush—from *blys*, a torch], a glow of red on the cheeks or face excited by a sense of modesty, shame, or indignation: *v.* to reddens on the cheeks or face; to carry a blooming colour: *blushing*, *imp.* *adj.* *showing a blush*: *blushed*, *pp. -lashed*: *blushingly*, *ad. -ly*, with blushes of modesty: *blushful*, *n. -ful*, full of blushes: *blushfully*, *ad. -ly*: *blushless*, *n.* without a blush; impudent.

**bluster**, *n.* *blústér* [cf. *Low Ger. blustern*, to flap the wings in alarm: *Ice. blásti*, a blast], violent puffs; noise; tumult; idle and vainglorious talk; swagger; fitful gusts of wind: *v.* to blow in puffs; to be loud and noisy in talking; to puff; to bully; to swagger: *blustering*, *imp.* *adj.* noisy; boastful: *windy*: *n.* much noise; tumult: *blustered*, *pp. -tered*: *blusterer*, *n.* one who: *blusteringly*, *ad. -ly*.

**boa**, *n.* *bóá* [*L. boa*, a serpent of immense size—said to be from *bos*, an ox, in allusion to the great size of the animal], a genus of serpents of large size native to tropical America; a general name for the largest kind of serpents; a fur cravat for the neck: *boa-constrictor*, *n. -kon-stríktér*, a name for the great boa of Brazil, or for the African python.

**boar**, *n.* *bór* [*AS. bór*: *OH. Ger. bar*, a wild boar], the male swine; *sem. sow*: *boarish*, *n.* like a boar: *boar-fish*, a sea-fish, something like a John-dory.

**board**, *n.* *bórd* [Celt. and *AS. bord*, a board, the side of a ship: cf. *Ice. bord*; *Dut. board*, a margin or border], a slash or flat piece of wood sawn from a log; a table; food or diet; a council, or meeting of managers convened for business; the deck of a ship; in *mining*, the gallery or drift in a coal-mine cut across the face of the coal; hence the term 'board and pillar working': *boards*, *n. plu. -boards*, planks; the covers of a book; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack; the stage of a theatre: *board*, *v.* to enter a ship by force; to cover with flat pieces of wood; to furnish with food and lodging for a price; to lodge; in *O.E.*, to attack; to accost [*F. aborder*, to touch, to attack]: *board ing*, *imp.* *boarded*, *pp. -d*, and *a.*: *pasteboard*, layers of paper pasted to-

gether to make a board: *boarder*, *n.* one furnished with food at a price; one who boards a ship in action: *boardable*, *a. -able*, that may be boarded: to fall overboard, to fall over a ship's side: the weather-board, the side of a ship which is to windward: *boarding-house*, a house in which persons are provided with lodging and food for a price: *board-wages*, money given to servants when they provide food for themselves: *boarding-pike*, a weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship: to make short boards, to tack frequently: *sea-board*, the border or margin of the sea: *starboard*, right-hand side: *larboard*, left-hand side; port—see *larboard* and *starboard*: *boarding-school*, a school where the pupils are lodged, educated, and provided with food for a price: on board, in a ship: bed and board, sleeping accommodation and victuals at table: in boards, in pasteboard sides and paper covers, applied to the binding of a book, in contradistinction to one covered with cloth or leather: by the board, over the side: Board of Control, six Privy Counsellors formerly appointed to superintend all the affairs of the British E. Indies, abolished 1858: Board of Trade, a Committee of Privy Council which supervises all matters connected with the commerce of the United Kingdom—*plu.* Boards of Trade: school board—see under school.

**boast**, *v.* *bóst* [*ME. bost*, vainglory—from *bosten*, to vaunt], to speak in high praise of oneself; to speak in exulting language of another; to brag; to vaunt: *n.* a brag; self-praise or commendation; occasion of exultation; exaggerated or ostentatious expression: *boasting*, *imp.* *adj.* ostentatious in words; glorying; vaunting: *n.* the act of boasting: *boasted*, *pp. -tingly*, *ad. -ly*: *boaster*, *n.* one who: *boastful*, *a. -ful*, given to boasting: *boastedly*, *ad. -ly*: *boastfulness*, *n.* *boasting*, *n.* the paring of stones by stone-cutters with the broad chisel; among *carvers*, the rough cutting round the ornaments, to reduce the whole to their proper contour or outlines—*SYN.* of 'boast *v.*': to vaunt; bluster; brag; crow; vapour; glory—of 'boast *n.*': *boasting* *n.* 'brag; vaunt; vaunting; glorying; ostentation; swagger; swaggering; gasconade; rhodomontade; vapouring; bluster; parade.

**boat**, *n.* *bót* [*AS. bót*: cf. *Ice. báttr*], a small open vessel for sailing on water: *v.* to sail in a boat: *boat ing*, *imp.* *n.* sailing or rowing in a boat: *boat ed*, *pp.* *boat-book*, a long pole hooked with iron to pull or push a boat: *boat-shaped*, *a.* in appearance like a boat: *boat-fly*, an insect, so called from swimming in water on its back: in the same boat, treated alike; placed in the same circumstances: *boat-bill*, a S. Amer. bird with a very large boat-shaped beak.

**boatswain**, *n.* *bót-swén* or *bót-sa* [*boat*, and *swain*—from *Ice. sveinn*, a boy], a ship's officer who has charge of the boats, sails, &c., and calls the crew to duty.

**bob**, *n.* *bób* [imitative: cf. *Ice. bobbi*, a knot: *Gael. bábag*, a tassel; *W. bagad*, a cluster], any small thing playing loosely at the end of a string; the float of a fishing-line which pops up and down; a knot of worms on a string used in fishing for eels; a blow; in *bell-ringing*, a peal of several sets of changes, as a 'bob-major' or a 'bob-minor': *v.* to play loosely against anything; to mock; to dangle; to dance up and down; to fish with a bob for eels: in *O.E.*, to flap; to gain by fraud; to deceive: *bobbing*, *imp.* *adj.* hanging, as a bob; swinging backwards and forwards with a small weight at the end: *bobbed*, *pp. -boded*: *bobbin*, *n.* *bób-bín* [*F. bobine*, a pin for wrapping silk or thread round], a round pin with a head on which silk or thread is wound; a little knob hanging by a piece of thread, used in lacemaking: *bobbinet*, *n.* *bób-bít-nét*, a kind of lace wrought in machines: *bobstay*, *n.* *bób-stá-y*, a rope used to confine the bowsprit to the stem: *bobtail*, *n.* *bób-tá-y*, a tail cut short; the rabble, in contempt—as *tag-rag* and *bobtail*: *bob-tailed*, *a.* having the tail cut short: *bob-wig*, *n.* a short wig.

**bobolink**, *n.* *bób-o-link* [*Dob o' Lincoln*—from its call], the rice bunting or reed-bird, an Amer. bird.

**bode**, *v.* *bód* [*AS. bodian*, to deliver a message with a warning or command; *bod*, a message, connected with *AS. bédan*, to command: *Ice. boda*, to announce], to portend good or bad; to foretell: to forebode; to be ominous: *boding*, *imp.* *boded*, *pp.*:

bo'ding or bode'ment, n. an omen; a portent; a fore-shadowing; bode'ful, a. ominous.

bode, v. *bod* [AS. *bod*, an offer of a price], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to offer with importunity; n. an offer made at a sale of goods, or in making a bargain; bo'ding, imp.; boded, pp. *bod'd*.

bodge, v. *bog* [another form of boteb], in *OE.*, to make bad work; to fail; to stop—see boteb.

bodl-tree—see bod-tree.

bodlee, n. *bod'le* [formerly *bodies*—from fitting closely to the body], a quilted waistcoat worn by women; stays.

bodkin, n. *bod'kin* [perhaps Gael. *biodag*, a dagger], an instr. for boring holes in cloth, or for tying up and dressing the hair; a large blunt needle for drawing thread or tape through hemmed spaces; a plater's tool for picking type from a forme in correcting.

bodle, n. *bod'le* [said to be from the name of a nint-master (*Bothwell*)], an old Scotch coin, value about the third part of a halfpenny.

Bodleian, a. *bod'le-ian*, pert. to the great library at Oxford, named in honour of its restorer, Sir T. Bodley (1571).

body, n. *bod'ly* [AS. *bodig* cf. OH.Ger. *potah*] the frame of an animal; a mass of living or dead matter; the mala part or bulk; an individual or single person, as *no body*; a substance, as opposed to spirit; a collection of individuals; strength or quality of a material; a system or collection, as body of laws; v. to produce in some form; bod'ied, a. -*id*, containing a body; having a material form; bod'ily, a. -*ly*, denoting body as opposed to mind; corporeal; real; adv. corporeally; entirely: bod'less, a. having no body: body politic, a state in its national or political capacity; bodyguard, a select body of troops who attend on a sovereign for his protection.

Bodhism, n. *bod'm-izm*, the principles of Jacob Boehme (1571-1633), a German mystic who favoured quietism; quietism.

Boehmeria, n. *bö-më-ri-a* [from *Boehmer*, a botanist], a genus of dicotyledonous plants, *Ord. Urticaceæ*, the fibre of which is much used in the East for cordage, and in the manufacture of a beautiful light fabric called grass-cloth; *B. nivea*, China-grass.

boer, n. *bö'er* or *bör* [Dut., a farmer], a Dutch settler in S. Africa.

bog, n. *bög* [Gael. *bog*, soft; *bogan*, a quagmire; Ir. *bogach*, a bog or marsh], a deep soft marsh; a tract of land, consisting of decayed vegetable matter, rendered soft by water; bog-earth, a soil consisting mainly of decomposed vegetable matter; bog-butter, a name given to fatty masses occasionally found in peat-mosses; bog-iron-ore, a stratum or deposit of oxide of iron found in the bottoms of many bogs and peat-mosses; bog-wood, the trunks and larger branches of trees dug up from peat-bogs; bog-trotter, one who lives among bogs—formerly applied to the Scotch Border troopers or robbers, now sometimes applied in disparagement to a certain class of Irishmen; bog-rush, a bird the size of a wren, inhabiting the bogs of Sweden; bog-spavin, a tumour on the inside of the hough of a horse; boggy, a. *bög'gy*, full of bogs; bog-bean or buck-bean, one of the gentians, a native plant, possessing bitter tonic properties; the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Ord. Gentianaceæ*; bog-myrtle or Dutch myrtle, a well-known strong-scented shrub, growing in moist boggy places; the *Myrica gale*, *Ord. Myricaceæ*; bog-oak, the trunks and larger branches of oak and other trees dug from peat-bogs, having an ebony colour, arising from an impregnation of iron.

bogey or bogle, n. *bög'gy* [N. of Eng. dial.], on railways, a small flat wagon used by surfacemen for conveying small quantities of material from point to point; a low truck or frame used as a support to an engine or railway-carriage—also bogey-eagle; a small carriage used in working the saw in a sawmill.

boggle, v. *bög'gy* [a variant of bogle, a spectre], to start aside through fear; to don't; to hesitate; to waver; to make difficulties over a matter; bog'gling, imp.; boggled, pp. *bög'gled*; bog'gler, n. -*gler*, one who; bog'gish, a. doubtful.

bogle or boggle, n. *bög'gy* [ME. *bog*, a bugbear, a source of dread; cf. W. *bieg*, a goblin, a bugbear; a scarecrow.

bogus, n. *bög'gus* [Amer. slang, *tantrabogus*, any ill-looking object], anything counterfeit; a. spurious.

bogy or bogle, n. *bög'gy* [probably from the same root as bogle; W. *bieg*, something to frighten], a nursery name for an evil spirit; some goblin in particular.

bohea, n. *bö-hé* [from the *Hu-i* hills in China], a common black tea.

Bohemian, n. *bö-hë-më-an* [as if from *Bohemia*, and so a sort of outcast], a gipsy; an impostor; a literary man or artist of loose and irregular habits, who has consequently lost caste; formerly used to designate one of the followers of John Huss in Bohemia in the 15th century; also applied to one of the Moravian Brethren.

bolar—see boyar.

boil, v. *böyl* [AS. *byt*; Icel. *bulia*, to bubble up; OE. *boillan*, to boil; Dut. *bol*, swelling; L. *bullia*, a bubble], to bubble, as water by heat; to be converted into vapour or steam by heat; to swell; to heave; to be agitated or moved violently by any cause; to dress or cook in water; n. a tumour upon the flesh; a sore inflamed swelling; an abscess; boll'ing, imp.; n. the act of bubbling by heat; adj. dressing by hot water; boiled, pp. *böyl'd*; adj. cooked in water, as meat; boll'ingly, adv. -*ly*; boiler, n. a vessel in which any liquid is boiled; that part of a steam-engine in which the steam is generated; boll'ery, a. -*ry*, the boiler-house in salt-works; boiler-crust, the fur or deposit of lime-salts occurring in boilers when hard water is used; boiling-point, the degree of heat at which water or any other liquid bubbles up and gives off vapour or steam freely, the point in water being 212° Fahr.; at the boiling-point, exceedingly angry; to boil over, to run over the vessel with heat, as a liquid; to keep the pot boiling, to keep going on actively, as dancing, festivities, &c.; not to allow to flag: a blind boil, one that does not come to a head.

bolsterous, a. *böys'tër-us* [Scot. *boustous*; OE. *boistous*, violent, large; Low Ger. *buster*, wild or fearful], noisy; roaring; stormy; tumultuous; violent; bolsterously, adv. -*ly*; bolsterousness, n. the state or quality of being bolsterous; tumultuousness.—SYN. of 'bolsterous': turbulent; tumultuous; noisy; impetuous; loud; roaring; violent; stormy; furious.

bolary—see under bole 2.

bolas, n. *bö-las* [Sp. *bola*, a ball], a missile consisting of two or more balls of stone or metal joined by a rope, used by S. Amer. tribes in war and the chase.

bold, a. *böld* [AS. *beald*; cf. Dan. *bold*, intrepid; Icel. *ballir* or *ballr*, courageous, strong], daring; courageous; fearless; confident; rude; steep; striking to the eye, as figures in a picture, or architectural features; bold'en, v. in *OE.*, to make hold; to embolden; bold'ly, adv. -*ly*, in a confident manner; without timidity or fear; with spirit; bold'ness, n. the quality of being bold; to make bold, to use freedom; to venture.—SYN. of 'bold': courageous; daring; fearless; brave; intrepid; undaunted; valiant; gallant; herole; dauntless; manful; audacious; confident; adventurous; impudent; forward—of 'boldness': assurance; audacity; hardness; effrontery; impudence; shamelessness; courage; bravery; intrepidity; dauntlessness; spirit; daringness; freedom; confidence.

bole, n. *böl* [Icel. *bolr*, the trunk of a tree], the body or trunk of a tree.

bole, n. *böl* [Gr. *bölos*, a clod or lump of earth], in *geol.*, a term applied to friable clayey earths, usually highly coloured by peroxide of iron; hydrous silicates of alumina and iron peroxide; when the *boles* become soapy in feel, they are known by the name *mountain-soap*; bolary, a. *böl'ër-y*, pert. to hole or clay.

bole, n. *böl*, an OE. and less common spelling of *boll*; a measure of 4 or 6 bushels—see boll.

bolection, n. *bö-lëk'shün* [etym. unknown], a projecting moulding round the panel of a door, gate, &c.

bolero, n. *bö-lä-ro* [Sp.], a Spanish dance.

boletus, n. *bö-lët-us* [L.], a species of fungus; boletic, a. *bö-lët-ik*, of or from.

bolide, n. *bö-lid* [Gr. *bolis*, a missile, a meteor; *bolidos*, of a missile; L. *bolis*, *bolidis*—from Gr. *ballö*, I throw], a meteor, especially one that explodes; a fireball.

boll, n. *böl* [Icel. *bolli*; Dan. *bolle*], in *Scot.*, an old measure of capacity of four imperial bushels, or half a sack; in country transactions the *boll* is reckoned at 140 lb., but the *boll* differs in some places; in *böl*, the pod or capsule of a plant; v. to form into a peri-

carp or seed-vessel): **bolllng**, *imp.*: **bolled**, *pp.* **bold**, having seed-vessels or pods.

**bollard**, *n.* **bollard** [*heel. bolr*, the trunk of a tree], a large post set in the ground at docks, to lash and secure hawsers for docking ships.

**bolled**—see **boll**.

**bolllngs**, *n.* **bolllngs** [*see bole 1*], pollard-trees topped and stripped.

**bolster**, *n.* **bolster** [*AS. bolster*, a cushion: cf. *Dut. bolster*, the chaff of corn: *heel. bolster*: *Sp. bullo*, and *bolsa*, a bag, a swelling—*fil.*, the materials of which a bolster is made], *n.* long pillow or cushion for laying the head on in bed; *n.* pad for support; a quilt; *n.* a tool for punching holes and making bolts: *v.* to support; to hold up: **bolstering**, *imp.*: **bolstered**, *pp.* **stêrd**: **bolsterer**, *n.* **stêr-er**, one who.

**bolt**, *n.* **bolt** [*AS. bolt*, a cross-bow bolt: cf. *Old Ger. bolzen*: *Swiss. bolz*, an upright beam on another: *Dut. bout*, *n.* nob or hump], a broad-headed peg to fasten one object to another; an arrow; a dart; a small round bar of wood or metal; a stream of lightning; a meteoric stone: *v.* to fasten with a bolt; to make secure; to utter or throw out precipitately; to spring out or run away with swiftness; to fly from justice or pursuit: **bolt-rope**, the rope which goes round the border of a sail, and to which the canvas is sewed: **bolt-sprit**—same as **bowsprit**, which see: **bolt upright**, perpendicular; straight upright, as an arrow: **bolt and nut**, a metal pin having a broad head at one end and a nut working upon a screw-thread on the other.

**bolt**, *v.* **bolt** [*Ger. beuteln*, to bolt meal—from *beuteln*, *n.* bag: *F. bluter*; *OF. beuter*, to bolt meal—from *mil. L. bulcare*, to sift meal—from *OF. butre*: *Ital. L. burro*, coarse woollen cloth], to separate the bran from the flour by shaking the mass backwards and forwards in a cloth of loose texture: **bolt'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the process of separating the bran from the flour: **bolt'ed**, *pp.*: **bolt'er**, *n.* one who or that which: **bolt-head**, a mattress or receiver; a sifting apparatus; a round glass vessel with narrow-necked opening: **bolt'ing-hatch**, *hatch*, the bin or tub for the bolted meal: **bolt'ing-tub**, a tub to sift meal in: to bolt the bran, to sift out the bran; to sift and examine thoroughly: to bolt food, to swallow food quickly without chewing it.

**bolt'er**—see **blood-bolt'er**.

**bolts**, *n.* **bolts** [*L. bolus*, a mass: *Gr. bôlos*, a lump], a soft mass of medicine to be swallowed at once like a pill, but larger.

**bomb**, *n.* **bom** [*F. bombe*: *Sp. bomba* (*de fuego*)], a ball of wildfire: *L. bombus*, a humming or buzz; a hollow iron ball filled with gunpowder and fitted with a fuse, and fired from a mortar; a stroke on a bell: **bombard**, *v.* **bom-bard** [*F. bombarder*], to throw bomb-shells, &c., into a town or fortified place in order to destroy it or cause its surrender: *n.* in *OE.*, a cannon; a barrel for liquor: **bombard'ing**, *imp.*: **bombard'ed**, *pp.*: **bombardment**, *n.* *n.* military attack made upon a city, &c., or a fortified place, by throwing shells into it from a distance: **bombardier**, *n.* **bom-bard'er**, a soldier in the artillery ranking above a private, who attends the firing of bombs: **bomb-ketch** or **bomb-vessel**, *n.* strong ship from which bombs can be thrown into a town or fortress from sea: **bomb-proof**, a building sufficiently strong to resist the explosive force and weight of bombs falling vertically or nearly so: **bombs**, *n.* *plu.* old name of bomb-vessels.

**bombasine** or **bombasin**, *n.* **bam-bâ-sên** [*F. bombasin*, *n.* cotton stuff: *L. bombycinus*, silken: *Gr. bombyx*, the silkworm, *n.* twilled cloth of silk, or silk and cotton].

**bombast**, *n.* **bam-bast** [*ME. bombace*, cotton: *Gr. bombyx*, raw silk: cf. *Pers. bandash*, carded cotton], originally a soft loose stuff used to swell out garments; an inflated swelling style in speaking or writing: **bombastic**, *ad.* **bâstik**, high-sounding; big and puffing without much meaning: **bombastically**, *ad.* **kab-iz**.

**bomb**, *n.* **bom-bik** [*L. bombyx*: *Gr. bombyx*, the silkworm], relating to the silkworm: **bombycous, *ad.* **bom-bis**, silken; of or like the silkworm.**

**bonâ fides**, *n.* **bônâ fîdêz** [*L. bona*, good; *fides*, faith], good faith: **bonâ fide**, **bônâ fîdê**, in good faith; without fraud or deception; real, as 'To give moral support to any **bonâ fide** attempts to redress **bonâ fide** grievances'—that is, 'To give moral support

to any attempts (in good faith) to redress grievances (in good faith).

**bonanza**, *n.* **bôn-nân-zâ** [*Sp.*], a rich mass of ore; successful enterprise.

**bonasus**, *n.* **bôn-nâ-sûs** [*L. bonasus*], an animal of the ox kind, having a mane like a horse, found in Lithuania, in Europe; the bison or aurochs.

**bonbon**, *n.* **bông-bông** [*F.*], a sweetmeat; a sugar-plum.

**bond**, *n.* **bônd** [*AS. bindan*, to bind, tie; *bonda*, a householder: cf. *heel. bondi*, a husbandman: *Ger. bund*, a string: *O.Dut. bond*, *n.* tie], anything that binds, as a rope, *n.* chain, &c.; union; an obligation; a vow or promise; *n.* written agreement: *v.* to place in government storehouses; to secure; to give bond for: **bond'ing**, *imp.*: *ndj.* putting in a government warehouse, as duty unpaid goods: **bond'ed**, *pp.*: *adj.* applied to goods left in bond-stores: **bonds**, *n.* *plu.* **bonds**, chains; imprisonment; in *carp.*, all the timbers disposed in the wall of a house: **bond-stores** or **bonded stores**, *stôrz*, government warehouses where goods are stored until such time as the duty has been paid: **bond**, *n.* in a state of servitude or slavery; **bond-man**, **bondmaid**, **bond-servant**, **bond-service**, **bond-slave**: **bondage**, *n.* **bôn-dâ-gj** [*OF. bondage*—from *mid. L. bondagium*, a low kind of tenure, slavery; servitude to a grinding; description; imprisonment: **bondman**, *n.* **bôn-dâ-man**, *n.* slave; *n.* surety: in *bond*, in government warehouse till the duty be paid: **bond-folk**, *n.* men, women, and children collectively in bondage or slavery.—*SYN.* of 'bonds' and 'bondage': chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment; incarceration; confinement; slavery; servitude; immuring; thralldom.

**bone**, *n.* **bôn** [*AS. bân*: cf. *Ger. Bein*; *Dnt. been*; *heel. bein*, the bone of the leg; a stem or base, the legs being the stems or supports of the body], one of the stems or supports of the body; the firm hard substance that composes the framework or skeleton of vertebrate animals; any part of the skeleton: *adj.* made of bone: *v.* to take out bones; to stiffen with whalebone: **bones**, *n.* *plu.* **bônz**, *bbvins* of bone for lacemaking: **bone'ing**, *imp.*, sometimes spelt **bon'ing**: *n.* taking bones out of meat: **boned**, **bôn'd**, *pp.*: *adj.* having large bones; strong: **boneless**, *ad.* **lêz**, without bones: **bonny**, *ad.* **bôn'ni**, full of bones; stout; strong; consisting of bone; hard and brittle: **bone-ash**, the impure phosphate of lime obtained by burning bones: **bone-block**, charred bones: **bone-brown** or **ivory-brown**, bone and ivory roasted till they become of a brown colour throughout: **bone-dust**, ground bones: **bone-earth**, the earthy or mineral part of bones, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime: **bone-ache**, *patn* in the bones: **bone-bed**, thin strata or layers found in several places in the earth's crust, so called from their containing innumerable fragments of fossil bones, scales, teeth, coprolites, &c.: **bone-breccia**, an admixture of fragments of limestone and bones cemented together into a hard rock by a reddish calcareous concretions: **bone-lace**, flaxen lace: **bone-spavin**, a hard swelling on the inside of the hough of a horse's leg: **body and bones**, altogether; wholly: **bone-setter**, one who is skilled in the setting of broken bones; an unqualified surgeon: **bone-setting**, the restoration of a broken bone to its proper place: to make no bones of, to have no scruples about the thing; to swallow it easily: **bone of contention**, a subject provocative of wranglings and ill-will—alluding to two dogs fighting for a bone: **bone to pick**, a thing to divert or occupy attention; a cause offensively fault-finding or censuring; an unpleasant matter to settle.

**bonfire**, *n.* **bôn-fîr** [*bone*, and *fire*=fire of bones; or, *F. bon*: *L. bonus*, good; *Eng. fire*], a great fire in which bones were burnt in the open air; a large fire made in the open air as a sign of rejoicing, or for display; a beacon-fire.

**bonhomie**, *n.* **bôn-hôm-ê** [*F.*—from *bon*, good; *homme*, man], good-nature; simplicity: **bon-mot**, *n.* **bôn-mô** [*F.* good word], a witty saying or reply; a jest; a joke: **bons-mots**, *n.* *plu.* **bông-môz**: **bon-vivant**, *n.* **bông-vêv-âng** [*F.* good living], a high feeder or liver: **bons-vivants**, *n.* *plu.* **bông-vêv-ângz**, good companions.

**boniface**, *n.* **bôn-fâs** [*L. bonus*, good, pleasant; *facies*, face, appearance], in familiar language, a sleek, jolly, good-tempered landlord of an inn or tavern.

**bonito**, *n.* **bôn-nî-tô** [*Sp.*], a species of tunny-fish.

celebrated on account of its pursuit of the fly-lag-fish.

**bonnet**, n. *bôn'net* [F. *bonnet*: cf. Hind. *bândi*, dress], a cap or covering for the head of man or woman; n. covering for the head worn by women; in *Scot.*, n. round, worsted cap, formerly much worn by men; in *slang*, n. pretended successful gambler, or a scottish bidder at an auction, as a lure to others; in *her.*, the velvet cap within a coronet; in *mech.*, a protective apparatus in various uses, as the cowl on a lighthouse, the covering over the cage in mines; in *nav.*, an additional piece of canvas made to lace on to the foot of a sail in order to make more way in calm weather; in *fort.*, a small work on the top of a parapet to protect artillerymen firing *en barbette*—that is, over the parapet: a cap for a safety lamp, or one of the cast-iron plates which cover the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump: v. to knock one's bonnet over the eyes: *bon'netting*, imp.: *bon'netted*, pp.: adj. having one's hat or bonnet knocked over the eyes: wearing a bonnet: *bon'net-a-prêtre*, *-à-prêtre* [F., priest's cap], a field-work, having at the head three salient and two re-entering angles, so called from its resemblance to a bishop's mitre.

**bonny**, a. *bôn'ni* [Scot. *bonny* or *bonnie*, beautiful—from F. *bon* or *bonne*, good—from L. *bonus*, good: cf. Gael. *bàn*, fair, white], handsome; beautiful; merry: *bonnibel*, n. *bôn'ni-bél* [F. *belle*, handsome], in *OE.*, n. handsome or beautiful girl: *bon'allass*, n. *-lās* [Scot. *lass*, a maid, a sweetheart], in *OE.*, a beautiful maid.

**bonspiel**, n. *bôn'spēl* [Dut. *bond*, a compact; *spel*, play], a curling-match on a grand scale—see *curling*.  
**bon-ton**, n. *bông-tông* [F.], the world of fashion; the height of fashion.

**bonus**, n. *bôn'us* [L. good], a consideration for some service done; a premium for a loan; an extra dividend to shareholders; a division of the profits of an assurance office to its policy-holders.

**bonz**—see under *bone*.

**bonzo**, n. *bôn'z*, plu. *bonzers*, *bôn'zēs* [an alleged corruption of Japanese *bonzo*, a priest; n. F. *bonze*; Port. *bonzo*, n. *bonzo*], a name given by Europeans to the heathen priests of Japan, China, &c.

**booby**, n. *bô'bi* [Sp. *bobo*, a fool; It. *babbo*, a simpleton; L. *balbus*, stammering], one who gapes in wonder; a dunce; n. stupid fellow; a pupil at the foot of a form or class; a water-bird of the gannet tribe.

**Buddhism**—see *Buddhism*.

**book**, n. *bô'k* [AS. *bōc*, a beech-tree, a book: cf. Icel. *bók*, a book: Goth. *boka*, writing; *bokos*, the Scriptures: Russ. *bukra*, the alphabet: Ger. *buch*, a book: originally identical with *beech*—lit., n. prepared tablet of beechwood for writing on], printed sheets of paper stitched and bound together; a volume or part of a volume; a division of a subject; a register of transactions, as of a trader, &c.: v. to enter or write in a book: *book'ing*, imp. registering in a book: *ndj.* applied to the office at a railway station where the tickets are sold to travellers: *booked*, pp. *bookt*, entered in a book as a passenger by rail, coach, or steamer in virtue of possessing a ticket as an evidence of fare paid; in *familiar slang*, fixed; disposed of: *book'less*, a. without a book: *book'binder*, n. one whose trade it is to cover the sewed leaves of a book with boards and leather: *bookbind'ing*, n. the art or process of covering books with boards, or with boards and leather: *book-debt*, money due to a tradesman or dealer for work done, or for goods, as recorded in his books: *book-keeper*, n. the clerk who has the charge of the business books; an accountant: *book-keeping*, n. the method of entering sales of goods, and all kinds of transactions in business, in books in a regular manner: *book-learned*, a. *-lér'ned*, well read in books: *book-learning*, n. that obtained from books only: *bookcase*, n. a case for holding books: *bookseller*, n. one who deals in books: *bookman*, n. a student; a scholar: *bookstand* or *bookstall*, n. a stand in an open place, or on the street, on which are placed books for sale: *bookworm*, n. an insect destructive to books; one too much given to books: *book'ish*, a. *-ish*, given to reading; acquainted only with books: *book'ishly*, ad. *-li:* *book'ishness*, n. much devotion to the reading and study of books: *book'land*, n. [AS. *bocland*], charter land, held by deed under certain rents and services: without book, by memory: in books, in good or bad favour,

as having name in the will: to make a book, in *betting transactions*, to enter in a pocket-book, made for the purpose, all the bets made by a person for and against a race: not snit my book, does not accord with my other arrangements: making a book, the arrangement of a person's bets as entered in his pocket-book: *book-mate*, a school-fellow: bring him to book, to make him give an account or reckoning: *waste-book*, in *book-keeping*, a book in which daily transactions are roughly noted down to serve a temporary purpose only.

**boom**, the names of sizes of—see under *paper*.  
**boom**, n. *bôm* [Dut. *boom*, a tree or pole: cf. Ger. *baum*, a beam], a long pole or spar used in a ship to stretch out any particular sail at the bottom; a chain, a rope, spars, or some other obstacle placed across a river or harbour to prevent the entry or approach of hostile ships: *booms*, n. plu. *bômz*, in *nav.*, space in a ship's waist set apart for the boats and spar spars.

**boom**, v. *bôm* [imitative: ME. *boimmen*: cf. O.Dut. *boimmen*, to sound a drum], to sound loud and dull like a gun; to roll and roar; to rush quickly, as a ship through the water: n. a hollow roar, as shot rushing through the air: *boom'ing*, imp.: adj. designating a dull, loud, and hollow sound: n. a dull, hollow, roaring sound: *boomed*, pp. *bôm'd*.

**boomerang**, n. *bôm'er-ang* [Maori], a curved wooden war-club thrown by the natives of Australia with wonderful precision, so as to return of itself towards the thrower.

**boon**, n. *bôn* [AS. *ben*, petition, prayer: Icel. *bôn*, desire, a petition], request; answer to a prayer or petition; a favour granted; a free gift.

**boon**, n. *bôn* [etym. unknown], the woody heart of dried flax.

**boon**, a. *bôn* [F. *bon*: L. *bonus*, good], gracious; benign; merry, as *boon companion*.

**boor**, n. *bôr* [AS. *gebure*, a peasant: Ger. *bauer*: Dut. *boer*—from *bouwen*, to till], a countryman or field-labourer; a rustic; a clown; an ill-mannered, coarse, and ignorant man: *boor'ish*, a. *-ish*, rustic; awkward and rude in manners: *boor'ishly*, ad. *-li:* *boor'ishness*, n. coarseness of manners.

**boose**, *boose*, or *booze*—see *boose*.

**boose**, n. *bôs* [AS. *bosig*, a stall; Icel. *bús*], in *old and prov. Eng.*, a stall for cattle: *boosy*, n. *bô'zi*, the trough out of which cattle feed: *boosy pasture*, the pasture adjoining the cattle-stall.

**boot**, v. *bôt* [AS. *bât*: cf. Dut. *boete*, fine, forfeit; Goth. *bota*, advantage, good], to give advantage to; to profit; to do good; to enrich: n. profit; gain; advantage: to boot, *nd.* into the bargain: *boot'less*, a. without advantage; not contributing to further the end in view: *boot'lessly*, ad. *-li:* *boot'lessness*, n. the state of being fruitless: *bootless errand*, an errand fruitless, or by which nothing was gained.

**boot**, n. *bôt* [OF. *bote*, a boot: Dut. *bote*—same as Irish *brogue*; Sp. *bota*: It. *botta*, a hollow skin: mid. L. *bota*], a covering of skin or leather for the feet, ankles, and part of the leg; a box for luggage in the fore part of a coach; an instr. of torture for compressing the leg: v. to put on boots; to make ready for riding: *boot'ing*, imp.: *boot'ed*, pp.: *boot'jack*, n. an article for taking off boots: *boot-treo*, a boot-last; a block on which boots are stretched: *bootee*, n. *bô'tē*, a short or half boot: *boots*, n. plu. *bôts*, an under-servant in a hotel or an inn, whose duty it is to clean the boots of travellers; in *familiar slang*, a term for the youngest officer at a regimental mess: *boot-topping*, scraping off the adhering matter from a ship's bottom, and then daubing it with tallow: *boot and saddle*, the trumpet-call which precedes the march of cavalry.

**Bootes**, n. *bô'ô'tēs* [Gr. *boôtēs*, a ploughman], the constellation following the Great Bear.

**booth**, n. *bôth* [Gael. *both* or *bothan*, a cottage or hut: W. *but*, a hut: a booth: Dut. *boed*: Icel. *buth*, a hut], a house or shed built of light materials, as wood or boughs of trees; a stall at a fair.

**booty**, n. *bô'ti* [F. *butin*; It. *butino*; Ger. *bente*: Icel. *byti*, exchange, barter], spoil gained from the enemy; plunder; pillage.—SYN. of 'booty': pillage; plunder; rapine; spoil; prey.

**booze**—see *boose*.

**bo-peep**, n. *bô'pēp* [see *hogie*], a child's play of looking from a place of concealment and drawing back the face again.

**Bora**, n. *bô-râ* [L. *boreas*, the mountain or north

*mâte, mât, fâr, lap; mte, mtl, hâr; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môte;*



wind), a wind which descends from the Julian Alps and sweeps over the Adriatic Sea—a bitterly cold, tempestuous wind.

**borachio**, *n.* *bō-rach-iō* [Sp. *borrachio*, a bottle, usually of a pig's skin, with the hair inside, dressed with resin and pitch, to keep wine or liquor sweet]. a bottle or cask; a drunkard.

**boracic**, *n.* *bō-ris-i-tē* [see **borax**], of or from **borax**; **boracic acid**, a white solid substance, a compound of boron and oxygen; **boracite**, *n.* *bō-rā-sīt*, an anhydrous mixture of borate and chloride of magnesium.

**borate**, *n.* *bō-rāt*, a salt of boracic acid.

**borax**, *n.* *bō-ris* [F. *bourrache*, *borage*—from It. *borragine*—from mld. *L. borraginem*—from *borra* or *burra*, rough hair], a herb or shrub with round stems and rough alternate leaves—used as a remedy in pectoral affections, and in making certain cooling drinks; the *Borago officinalis*, Ord. *Boraginaceæ*.

**borax**, *n.* *bō-ris* [F. *borax* Sp. *borax*; Pers. *bō-rāh*], a salt in appearance like crystals of alum, found in Japan, Italy, and Peru, used in soldering metals—a compound of boracic acid and soda; a domestic remedy for children's sore mouths, and for various antiseptic purposes.

**borborygmus**, *n.* *bōr-bōr-i-gmūs* [Gr. *borboruzeln*, to experience a rumbling in the bowels], the gurgling noise produced by the movement of wind in the intestines.

**borer**, *n.* *bō-rēr* [from *bore*], an instr. for boring holes in large rocks in order to blow them up.

**bord** or **borde**, *n.* *bōrd*, a milner's term for the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

**border**, *n.* *bōrdēr* or *bōr-dēr* [It. *bordello*, a little house—from *L. bordus*, a house], a brothel; a house of ill-fame.

**border**, *n.* *bōr-dēr* [OF. *bordure*, border, edge; Dut. *boord*; mld. *L. bordura*—from *bordus*, a margin], the outer edge or part of anything; the surrounding line or limits of a large or small tract of land; *v.* to be near to; to reach to; to adjoin; to adorn with a border; to ornament; to limit; **bordering**, *imp.* *bordered*, *pp.* *dērd*; **borderer**, *n.* *dēr-ēr*, one who dwells at or near the country.—*SYN.* of 'border *n.*': boundary; bounds; frontier; confines; precinct; limit; jurelle; edge; verge; brink; brim; rim; margin.

**bore**, *v.* *bōr* [AS. *burian*; cf. Ger. *bohren*, to bore; *L. forāre*, to bore], to bite or gnaw through; to make a hole in a hard body with some tool; to perforate; to pierce; to annoy by repeated applications; to harass by importunity or iteration; *n.* the hole made by piercing or boring with a tool; the cavity or hollow in anything, as in a gun-barrel; a person or thing that annoys; *v.* *bōring*, *imp.* *n.* the operation of piercing holes; a perforation; **bored**, *pp.* *bōrd*; **borer**, *n.* one who or that which; *boredum*, *n.* *bōrdūm*, realm or domain of bores; the state or condition of bores. *Note.*—*bore*, in the metaphorical sense of 'to weary and annoy with talk and attentions,' is also referred to *bur*, as its original spelling, which, in that case, would literally mean 'a person who, by persistent importunity, sticks to one as close as a *bur* does to the clothes.'

**bore**, *n.* *bōr* [a word imitative of the sound produced; *Ircl.* *bara*, a wave or swell; *Norw.* *baara*; variously expressed in Eng. by *aggre*, *cagge*, or *hygre*], the advancing front of the tidal wave as it ascends certain rivers or estuaries, especially at a spring-tide, or the high roaring wave, caused by the meeting of two tides; in England it is also named the 'agro or egre.'

**bore**, *v.* *bōr*, *pt.* of *bear*, which see.

**boréal**, *n.* *bō-rē-āl* [L. *boréas*, the north wind; Gr. *boréas*; cf. *Russ.* *bōrē*], northern; *pt.* to the north, or to the north wind; **Boreas**, *n.* *bō-rē-as*, the north wind.

**borcole**, *n.* *bōr-kōl* [Dut. *boerenkool*, 'peasant's cabbage'], a hardy species of kale, whose leaves are loose and curled or wrinkled; Scotch kale; the *Brassica oleracea*, Ord. *Crucifera*, called also curled colewort.

**bore**, *n.* *bō-rē* [F. *bourrie*], a kind of dance, said to have been brought from Auvergne, in France.

**boré**, *n.* *bō-rē* [OF. *borel* or *burel*, coarse cloth made of the undyed wool of brown sheep, in former times the dress of the lower orders], in *OE.*, the coarse cloth of undyed wool forming the dress of the lower orders; the unlearned and common people, in contradistinction to priests or clerks; *rudo* fellows; *adj.* dressed in borel; rude; unlettered.

**boride**, *n.* *bō-rīd*, in *chem.*, a primary compound of boron with a metallic element.

**born**, *pp.* *bōr-n*—see *bear*, to bring forth; **horn** again, having received spiritual life.

**borne**, *pp.* *bōr-n*—see *bear*, to carry; *borne*, *de-frayed* as to *expense*.

**boron**, *n.* *bō-rōn* [from the root *bor* in *borax*], in *chem.*, a metalloïd, one of the elementary substances, the base of boracic acid; **boruret**, *n.* *bōr-ūr-ēt*, a combination of boron with a simple body; **boron acid**, same as *boracic acid*.

**Boronia**, *n.* *bō-rō-ni-ā* [after *Borone*, an Italian], a genus of plants, Ord. *Rutifera*, many cultivated as elegant hothouse shrubs: *B. megastigma* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *stigma*], a favourite species with twiggly branches, and copious axillary flowers which have a delicious aromatic fragrance.

**borough**, *n.* *bō-rō* [AS. *burh* or *burg*, a city; *Ircl.* *borg*; *It.* *borgo*; *F.* *bourg*, a town—from Goth *burgan*; AS. *burgyn*, to protect], formerly, a collection of houses enclosed or fortified by a wall, or protected by a *burg* or castle; a corporate town; a town which sends a burgess to Parliament; **borough-English**, a customary descent of lands to the youngest son; **boroughmonger**, *n.* [see *monger*], one who traffics in the patronage of parliamentary boroughs.

**borrow**, *v.* *bō-rō* [AS. *borg* or *borh*, a surety, a loan—from AS. *beorgan*, to protect; cf. Dut. *borg*, a pledge; Ger. *burge*, a surety], to obtain money on security; to solicit from another on loan; to receive on credit for a time; to imitate; to copy; *n.* in *Scot.* and *OE.*, 'a pledge'; **borrowing**, *imp.* *soliciting* on loan; the act or practice of soliciting on loan; **borrowed**, *pp.* *rōd*, used as one's own which really belongs to another; assumed, as in manners or dress; fictitious; copied; **bor'ower**, *n.* *r-ō*, one who.

**bort**, *n.* *bōrt*, or *boort*, *n.* *bōrt* [possibly F. *bord* or *bort*, bastard], a kind of impure diamond imported from Brazil, used for polishing other stones; the fragments removed from diamonds in cutting.

**bosage** or **boskage**, *n.* *bōs-kāy* [OF. *boscage*, *It.* *bosco*, a wood; mld. *L. boscatum*—from *boscini*, a wood], underwood; a thicket; a landscape in which thickets are painted; **bosket** or **bosquet**, *n.* *bōs-kēt*, a grove; a bowser; **bos'ky**, *n.* *-kī*, wooded; shady.

**bosh, *n.* *bōsh* [Turk. *bosh*, empty, vain], silly nonsense; idle talk.**

**Bosjeeman**, *n.* *bōs-jēs-mān*, the Dutch equivalent of Bushman, or wild man of the woods—a name applied to one of the tribes of South Africa, low in the scale of civilisation.

**bosky**—see *boscage*.

**bosom**, *n.* *bōs-ōm* [AS. *bōsm*, *bosom*; Ger. *busen*; Dut. *boezem*, a bosom], the breast of a human being and the parts adjacent; the clothes about the breast; the seat of the passions; embrace; retreat; asylum; the surface of the sea, a lake, or river; the curvature of a sail; the interior of any object; in *OE.*, wish; desire; *adj.* intimate; dear; confidential; *v.* to conceal; to cherish; to preserve with care; **bos'oming**, *imp.* *pp.* *ōmēd*, *pp.* *ōmēd*.

**Bosporus**, *n.* *bōs-pō-rūs*, also spelt *Bosphorus* [L.—from Gr. *bosporos*, the heifer's ford—from Gr. *bous*, heifer; *poros*, a ford], a narrow sea; a strait; *Bosporian*, *n.* *-rī-ān*, *pert.* to.

**boss**, *n.* *bōs* [OF. *bos*; F. *bosse*, a bump; Dut. *bosse* or *buss*, knob of a buckle], something raised from the surface; a protuberance; a stud or knob; in *geol.*, a rounded mass of rock that has resisted denudation, or a sudden protrusion of trap or other igneous rock; a short trough for holding mortar when tiling a roof; a frame of wood in the centre of a grain stalk to prevent heating; **bossed**, *pp.* *bōst*, studded; in *bot.*, having a rounded surface with a projecting point in the centre; **bossy**, *n.* *bōs-sī*, raised; **bos'es**, *n.* *pln -ēz*, projecting ornaments used in *arch.* in various situations.

**boss**, *n.* *bōs* [Dut. *baas*, master], a familiar slang word for an employer of workmen; a manager or superintendent; a master.

**Borstanj**, *n.* *bōs-tānj* [Turk.], one of the guards of the Sultan's household.

**Boswellian**, *n.* *bōs-wēll-i-ān*, resembling James Boswell as a biographer; **Boswellian**, *n.* *-i-ān*, the manner characteristic of Boswell's biography (1791) of Dr Johnson; an attitude, especially in literature, of slavish admiration; **Boswellise**, *v.* *-līz*, to write like Boswell.

**botany**, *n.* *bō-tā-nī* [F. *botanique*; Gr. *botanē*, herb-

age—from boskein, to feed, to graze), that branch of natural history which treats of plants, their structure, functions, properties, and habits, by which they are distinguished from one another: *botanic*, a. *bō-tān'ik*, also *botanical*, n. *-tā-l*, relating to plants in general: *botanically*, ad. *-li*: *botanist*, n. *bō-tā-nist*, one skilled in the nature and structure of plants: *botanise*, v. *-niz*, to seek for plants for the purpose of study: *botanising*, imp. and a.: *botanised*, pp. *-nizd*.

*botargo*, n. *bō-tā-r'gō* [It.], a relish made of the salted roes of certain fishes.

*botch*, n. *bōch* [F. *boche*; It. *bozza*, a swelling; Dut. *botse*, a lump or boil; mid. L. *botcia*], n. red swelling on the skin, particularly the face; a blotch; a pimple: *botchy*, a. *bōch'i*, marked with blotches—see *botch* 2.

*botch*, v. *bōch* [perhaps M.Dut. *buteen*, to strike; cf. Ger. *batzen*, to patch], to work without knowledge; to mend or patch clumsily: n. an imperfect and bungled piece of work: *botch'ing*, imp. n. the repairing, mending, or making clumsily: *botched*, pp. *bōcht*: *botch'ed*, adj. done imperfectly and clumsily: *botcher*, n. one who; a mender of old clothes: *botchery*, n. *bōch'ér-i*, clumsy addition; only patch-work.

*bot-fly*—see *bota*.

*botb*, n. and conj. *bōth* [ME. *bathe*; Icel. *bathr*], the one and the other; the two; as well.

*botber*, n. *bōth'ér* [perhaps a corrupt. of *pothier*], confusion with noise; fuss; bustle; confusion; perplexity: v. to confuse with noise; to annoy; to tease; to perplex: *botber'ing*, imp.: *botbered*, pp. *-ér'd*: *botberation*, n. *-tshūn*.

*bothrenchyma*, n. *bōth-rēng'kim-a* [Gr. *bothros*, a ditch or furrow; *enchyma*, anything poured in, an infusion], in bot., dotted or pitted vessels with depressions inside their walls.

*bothricephalus*, n. *bōth'rī-t'sēf'ā-lis* [Gr. *bothrion*, a little bit, and *kephalē*, the head], a flat parasitic worm.

*bothrodendron*, n. *bōth'rō-dēn'drōn* [Gr. *bothros*, a pit or cavity; *dendron*, a tree], in bot., n. genus of coal-measure steins with dotted surfaces, and with opposite rows of deep oval concavities.

*botby* or *bothle*, n. *bōth'i* [Scot.: cf. *booth*], in Scot., a hut built of wood, turf, or stone, for the accommodation of unmarried farm-servants; a cottage or house for the lodging of unmarried farm-servants or other workmen.

*bo-tree* or *bōdhi-tree*, n. *bō'trē*, *bō'di* [Sansk. *bodhi*, wisdom], the pipul-tree or sacred fig-tree of the Buddhists; the *Ficus religiosa*, Ord. *Moriceae*, planted close to temples.

*botryoidal*, a. *bō'trī-ō'idāl* [Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes; *eidos*, shape], resembling a cluster of grapes: *botryolite*, n. *bō'trī-ō'id* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a mineral composed chiefly of lime, silica, and boracic acid.

*bots* or *botts*, n. *bōts* [etym. unknown; cf. Scot. *bats*, *batts*], n. disease of horses caused by small worms hatched in their intestines from the larvae of the *bot-fly*: *bot* or *bott*, n. *bōt*, a belly-worm, especially in horses.

*bottel* or *bottle*, n. *bō'tl* [OF. *botel*, diminutive of *botle*, n. bunch or bundle], n. bundle of hay or grass.

*bottle*, n. *bō'tl* [F. *bouteille*, a bottle, a bubble—from *botte*, a bunch; It. *botiglia*; mid. L. *buticula*, a kind of water-vessel—from L. *butica*; Gr. *butis*, a flask], n. vessel with a narrow neck for holding liquids; the quantity contained: v. to slant up into a bottle: *bottling*, imp. *bō'tl'ing*: n. the operation of putting into bottles, as in liquor: *bottled*, pp. *bō'tl'd*: *bot'tled*, adj. that is put in bottles; in OE., having a protuberant belly: *bottle-head*, a sort of whale: *bottle-nosed*, with a nose full and swollen at the end: *bottle-bolder*, one who administers refreshment to a combatant; n. backer; a second—usually in a prize-fight.

*bottom*, n. *bō'tōm* [AS. *botm*; Dut. *bottom*; Ger. *boden*; Icel. *botn*, the lowest part], the lowest part of anything; the foundation or base; that on which anything rests; the deepest part of a subject; the lowest part of a declivity; the low ground; the end; natural strength; a ship, so named from its bottom or shell; formerly, n. cocoon: v. to found or build upon; to rest upon, as a support: *bot'toming*, imp.: *bot'tomed*, pp. *-tōmd*: *bot'tomed*, adj. having a bottom or basis:

*bot'tomless*, n. without a bottom; very deep: at bottom, in reality: on one's own bottom, independent or independently: *bot'tomry*, n. *-ri*, money borrowed on the security of the bottom of a ship—that is, of the ship itself: *bot'toms*, n. plu. the deepest working parts of a mine.

*bouch*, v. *bōsh* [OF. *bouche*, mouth, entrance—from L. *bucca*, the cheek, the mouth], to make a mouth into; to drill a new vent in a gun which has been spiked: n. in feudal times, service at the king's table; an allowance of victual granted by a king or nobleman to his attendants at court or in war; the piece sloped out of the upper part of a shield of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, to allow the lance free motion: *bouch'ing*, imp.: *bouched*, pp. *bōght*.

*boudoir*, n. *bōd'wār* [F. *boudoir*—from *bouder*, to point, to snk—It., n. place to snk in], n. private sitting apartment; a lady's dressing-room.

*bough*, n. *bōie* [AS. *bēg*, the shoulder; Icel. *bégr*], a branch or arm of a tree.

*bought*, *bāet*, pt. of buy, which see.

*bonght*, n. *bōt* [AS. *būht*, n. bend, a turn, a bay], the separate folds of a rope when coiled in a circle; a twist; a link; the part of a sling which contains the stone.

*bougie*, n. *bōzhi* [F. *bougie*, a wax candle—so named from the town of Bougie in Algeria], a wax taper; in med., a long slender instr., made of elastic gum, wax, or metal, for removing obstructions in the bladder.

*bouilli*, n. *bō'yū* [F.—from *bouillir*, to boil—from L. *bullire*, to bubble], meat boiled or stewed with vegetables: *bouillon*, n. *bō'yōng*, soup; broth; a disease in horses, consisting of a fleshy excrescence on the heel.

*boulder*, n. *bōl'dér* [prov. Sw. *bullersten*, the larger kind of pebbles—from Sw. *buller*, noise], a rounded or waterworn block of stone found at a distance from the parent rock, generally lying on the surface of the earth: *boulder-clay*, in geol., the clays of the glacial or drift epoch, distinguished by the numerous boulders and pebbles found among them.

*boulevard* or *boulevard*, n. *bōl'vār'* [F. *boulevard*; Ger. *bulwerk*, n. bulwerk or rampart—see *bulwark*], the principal palisaded defence or fortification around a town or village; the rampart of a fortification; a public promenade planted with trees, often occupying the site of the old ramparts of a town.

*bounce*, n. *bōens* [perhaps Low Ger. *bunzen*, to knock], the rebound of a heavy blow or thump; a sudden fall; n. loud sound; an untruthful boast: v. to leap, rush, or spring out suddenly; to boast boldly; to lie: *bouncing*, imp.: *adj.* large; heavy; stout and active: *bounced*, pp. *bōens't*: *bounc'er*, n. *-sér*, a bold boaster; a liar; a falsehood: n. lie; *bounc'ingly*, ad. *-li*.

*bound*, *bōend*, pt. and pp. of bind, which see—confined or restrained—as *wind-bound*, *ice-bound*; obliged by moral ties.

*bound*, a. *bōend* [Icel. *būnn*, prepared, ready—from *būa*, to prepare, to set out, going, or ready to go to; destined; bent towards] a place.

*bound*, n. *bōmd* [OF. *bonne*, a limit—from mid. L. *botina*, n. limit or march], a limit: v. to limit; to restrain or confine: *bounding*, imp.: *bound'ed*, pp.: *boundless*, a. without limits: *boundlessly*, ad. *-li*: *boundlessness*, n. the quality of being without bounds or limits: *boundary*, n. *bōen'dér-i*, the bounds, or what marks the bounds; the tangible or visible mark which indicates the bounds.—SYN. of 'boundary': border; frontier; confines; precincts; limit; partition; termination; barrier; verge—of 'boundless': unbounded; unlimited; infinite; unconfined; unmeasurable; illimitable; unrestricted.

*bound*, v. *bōmd* [F. *bondir*, to resound or re-echo, as by leaps, then to bound or leap—perhaps from mid. L. *domillare*, to resound], to rebound; to spring or leap; to move forward by leaps or jumps: n. a leap; a spring; a rebound: *bounding*, imp.: *adj.* springing or moving forward by leaps: n. the starting or springing out or upwards: *bound'ed*, pp.

*bounden*, n. *bōen'dén* [from bind], morally imperative; obligatory.

*bount* or *bount*, n. *bōen'tt-hēd* [bounty, and head], in OE., goodness; virtue: also *bountihood*, n. same sense.

*bounty*, n. *bōen'ti* [OF. *bontet*, goodness—from L. *bountatem*—from *bonus*, good], liberality in giving;

kind favours; anything given over and above what is due; a premium: **bounteous**, *a. būnti-ŭs*, liberal and generous; very kind in bestowing favours: **bounteous**, *ad. būnti-ŭs*; **bountifulness**, *n. būnti-ŭl-ŭs*; **bountiful**, *a. būnti-ŭl-ŭs*, liberal in bestowing gifts and favours: **bountifully**, *ad. būnti-ŭl-ŭs*; **bountifulness**, *n. būnti-ŭl-ŭs*, the bestowal of gifts and favours. **SYN.** of **bounty**: generosity; munificence; kindness; liberality; beneficence; bountifulness; benevolence.

**bouquet**, *n. bū-ŭt* [*F. bouquet*—from *OF. basquet*, a little wood—from *OF. bas*; *F. bois*, a wood], a bunch of flowers; a nosegay; the peculiar scent or odour characteristic of each variety of wine.

**bourd**, *n. būrd* [*F. bourde*, a lie, a sham], in *OE.*, the act of making fun of one by deceiving him; a jest; sport: **v. to jest**: **board-fug**, *imp.*: **board-ed**, *pp.*

**bourdon**, *n. būrd-ŭn* [*F. burdon*, a pilgrim's staff—from *mid. L. burdo*, an ass; the name being transferred from the pilgrim's mule to his staff], the tall walking-staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages.

**bourdon**, *n. būrd-ŭn* [imitative; *F. bourdon*, the drone stop of an organ, the drone of a dor-bee, &c.; *Sp. borden*, the bass of an organ; *mid. L. burdo*, a drone], the drone of a lute; a musical accompaniment.

**bourg**, *n. būrg* [*F. bourg*, burgh, a market-town] a town or village; a municipality.

**bourgeois**, *n. būr-ŭ-ŭz* [*F. a bourgeois*—from *bourg*, a market-town], in *France*, the middle order of inhabitants in towns, as distinguished from the nobility and gentry: **bourgeois**, *n. būr-ŭ-ŭz*, a kind of printing type in size between long primer and brevier.

**bourgeois**—see **bourgeois**.

**bourne** or **bourne**, *n. būrn* [a variant of *burn* 2], a small rivulet or watercourse.

**bourne** or **bourne**, *n. būrn* [*F. borne*, a limit—from *OF. borne*, bounds], bounds; limits; confines; a goal.

**bourbonite**, *n. būrb-ŭ-ni-ti* [after Count Bourbon], a mineral of a steel-grey colour, consisting of the sulphides of copper, lead, and antimony—known also as *endellonite*.

**bourban**—see **buran**.

**bourne**, *n. būrn* [*F. bourse*, a purse, exchange—from *mid. L. byrsa*; *Gr. bursa*, a hide, a skin], an exchange or place where merchants meet; the exchange in towns on the Continent, particularly in Paris.

**bourtree** or **boortree**, *n. būr-tri* [*Scot.*], in *Scot.*, the elder-tree.

**boose**, *v. būz* [*mid. Dut. buksen*; cf. *Ger. bausen*, to swell or puff out], to drink intoxicants deeply; to guzzle; to carouse: **n.** the act of drinking long and deeply; a carouse; **bousing**, *imp.* **boused**, *pp.* **boud**; **boousy**, *a. būz-i*; also *spelt* **booze** and **booze**.

**boustrophedon**, *a. bū-str-ŭ-f-ŭ-l-ŭn* [*Gr. bous*, an ox; *strophē*, I turn], written in turn from left to right and from right to left, as in early Greek calligraphy—a name given from the alternate course of cattle ploughing in a field.

**bout**, *n. būt* [*AS. bygt*; *Dan. bugt*, *Ice. bugtha*, a bend; *Goth. biugan*, to bend—see *bought* 2], as much as can be done at one turn; an attempt; a 'round' at any exercise, or a turn of work; applied to a drinking-match or a debauch, as a *drinking-bout*.

**boutade**, *n. bū-tād* [*F. boutade*, an attack, a push—from *bouter*, to push], in *OE.*, a whim; a caprice; a sudden fancy.

**boutefeu**, *n. būt-f-ŭ* [*F. boutefeu*, a linstock—from *bouter*, to set or push; *feu*, fire], in *OE.*, an incendiary; a kindler of feuds.

**bovine**, *a. bū-rin* [*L. bovinus*, an ox], pert. to animals of the ox kind: **bovinism, *a. bū-rin-iz-m* [*L. forma*, shape], resembling the ox.**

**bow**, *v. būw* [*AS. biugan*; *Ice. biuga*, *Dut. biugen*; *Goth. biugan*, to bend], to bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to crush; to depress; to stoop: **n.** an act of respect by bending the body, or by inclining the head; a bend: **bow-lug**, *imp.*: **n.** the act of one who bows: **bowed**, *pp.* **bowed**.

**bow** or **bows**, *n. būw* or **būwz** [*Dut. boeg*, the shoulder of a ship; *Dan. boeg*: originally the same word as *bough*, which see], the rounding fore part of a ship: **bow-chaser**, a gun that can be fired from the bow of a ship in chasing another: **bow-compass**, *bd*, a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that bend a lat of wood or steel to any arch: **bow-grace**, *n.* **būw-grās**, a frame of old rope or junk placed round

the bows and sides of a vessel to prevent injury from ice: **bow-legged**, *a. bū*, having crooked legs; **bandy-legged**: **bow man**, *n. bū*: the man who rows the foremost oar in a boat; **bow man**, an archer: **bow-net, *n. bū-nē*, an engine made of wickerwork for catching lobsters, crawfish, &c.: **bow-pen**, *bd*, a sort of pen for ruling lines on paper, &c., consisting of two metallic sides bowed or curved, but made to meet at a point for holding the small dip of ink: **bow-shot**, *n.* the space over which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow: a place not far distant: **bow-saw**, a flexible saw for cutting curves: **bow-string**, *n.* a string of a bow; a string or cord used by the Turks in putting criminals to death by strangling them: **bow-window**, *n.* a window of a semicircular form; a bay-window: two strings to his bow, *two* means to accomplish the end in view. If the one fails he can try the other—attending to archers carrying reserve strings for their bows.**

**bow**, *n. bū* [*AS. boga*, a bow, an arch; *Ger. bogen*, a curve; *Ice. bogi*, anything curved or arched; an instr. for shooting arrows with; a name given to various instruments having a curved form, as a *violin-bow*; the curved doubling of a ribbon or string in a slip-knot; in *OE.*, an ox-yoke; *adj.* anything curved or arched, as a *bow-window*; *bowline*, *n. bū-ŭ-lin*, also spelt *bowling*, *bū-ŭ-lin*, or *bolin*, *bū-ŭ-lin*, in *nar*, a rope fastened near the outer or perpendicular edge of a square sail leading towards the bow, to enable the ship to keep near the wind: **bowprit**, *n. bū-sprīt*, or **boltsprit** [*bow*, and *Dut. sprit*, properly a piece of cleft wood, the yard of a sail], a pole or spar that projects outwardly from the stem or head of a ship: on the bow, *būw*, seen over the bow of a ship within 45° on either side of the prow: on a bow line, said of a ship sailing close to the wind or close-hauled.

**bowdlerise**, *v. būd-l-ŭ-r-iz* [from Dr Thomas Bowdler, who expurgated Shakespeare's works], to expunge, in editing, what are considered offensive passages in a book: **bowdlerism**, *n. būd-l-ŭ-r-iz-m*, the practice of

**bowels**, *n. plu. bū-ŭ-l-ŭz* [*OE. bol*, a gut, a bowel; *Port. budel*; *It. budello*, a gut; *mid. L. botellus*, an intestine], entrails; intestines; tenderness; pity; compassion; interior, as bowels of the earth; among *surgeons*, used often in the singular, **bowel**: **bowel**, *v.* to take out the entrails: **bowelling**, *imp.*: **bowelled**, *pp.* **bd**, having bowels or a belly; having had the bowels taken out: **bowelless**, *a.* without tenderness or pity—the bowels being anciently considered the seat of pity.

**bower**, *n. bū-ŭ-ŭr* [*AS. būr*, a chamber; *Ice. bur*; *Old Ger. bur*], a private chamber or retreat; a boudoir; in *n. garden*, a place covered with trees bent and entwined; a shady retreat; a cottage covered with creeping plants: **bower**, *v. bū-ŭ-ŭr*, in *OE.*, to lodge; **bowery**, *a. bū-ŭ-ŭ-r-ŭ-l*, shady; containing bowers: **bowered**, *a. būd*, supplied with bowers: **bower-bird**, an Australian bird like a starling, which builds a remarkable resort or 'run,' decking it with feathers, shells, and other material. *Note.*—The Scotch *byre*, a cow-house, is another spelling and application of *bower*, which originally signified a place to lie in, a dwelling-place: compare *F. bourcierre*; *Sp. boyera*, an ox-stall, a cow-house.

**bower**, *n. bū-ŭ-ŭ-r* [from *bow*, to bend], in *OE.*, a muscle which bends; a flexor; one who bows as a mark of respect.

**bower**, *n. bū-ŭ-ŭ-r*, or **bower-ancher** [*Dut. boeganker*—from *boeg*, the bow of a ship; *Ger. bogen*, a curve—see *bow* 2], the anchor in a ship, so named as being carried at the bows of large ships—there are two, called respectively the *great* and *little*, or *best* and *small*.

**bowie-knife**, *n. bū-i-ni-f* [named after Jim Bowie, a daring character of the U.S.], a long knife used in North America by hunters and others.

**bowl**, *n. būl* [*AS. bolia*, a drinking-vessel; *Ice. bolli*], a circular hollow vessel; a basin; a fountain.

**bowl**, *n. būl* [*F. boule*; *L. bulla*, a bubble, a ball], a globular solid body used in various games, as bowls, skittles, ninepins, &c.: *plu.* a game at bowls; a wooden ball or large marble, used for play on a level plot of ground, or in the room of a game: **v.** to roll as a bowl; to play at bowls; in *cricket*, to fling the ball towards the batsman: **bowling**, *imp.*: **n.** the art or act of playing at bowls: **bowed**, *pp.* **bōld**; **bowler**, *n.* one who plays at bowls; one who bowls at cricket: **bowling-green**, *n.* or **bowling-alley**, *n.* a place for playing at bowls: to bowl out,

In *cricket*, to knock down the wicket of an opponent by bowling; and so put him out of the game.

**bows**, *n. plu.* *boies*—see under *bow* 2.

**bowso**, *v. bowt*, among *seamen*, to pull or haul hard: **bowsing**, *imp.*: **bowsed**, *pp.* *boiesd*: **bowse away**, to pull all together.

**bowse**, *v.* to carouse—see *boose*.

**bow-wow**, *lit.* *boléwé*, one of the cries of a dog: *n.* a familiar name applied by Max Müller to designate the theory which derives language from the direct imitation of natural sounds.

**bowyer**, *n.* *bóyér* [from *bow*; as *lanyer* from *lane*]. In *O.E.*, one who uses the bow; an archer; a maker of bows.

**box**, *n.* *bóks* [AS. *box*. Gr. *puxis*: Oll.Ger. *buxa*: Ger. *büchse*, a box: L. *buxus*, a box-tree—*lit.*, an article or hollow vessel made of boxwood: Gr. *puxos*], a case or hollow vessel of any size and shape, and made of any material; a seat separated from others; a shrub having a fine close-grained wood—the *Buxus sempervirens*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*: *v.* to enclose: **boxen**, *a.* *bóks'en*, made of boxwood; resembling boxwood in colour: **boxing** the compass, repeating the points of the compass in order: in the wrong box, mistaken; out of one's proper place: in a box, in an embarrassing position; in a difficulty: **box of a coach**, the driver's seat on a carriage: **box-days**, in an Eng. court, and the Scotch Court of Session, two days in the spring and autumn vacations respectively, and one at Christmas, during which pleadings may be filed—that is, placed in a box through a slit: **boxing-day**, the day after Christmas-day, or box-day, on which Christmas-boxes are given: **box-haul**, to lurch a ship, when tacking is impossible: **box-keeper**, one who has charge of the enclosed seats or boxes at a theatre: **Christmas-box**, *n.* present at Christmas, generally in money.

**box**, *v.* *bóks* [ME. *box*: origin unknown], to fight with the hands or with clenched fists; to strike: *n.* a blow with the hands or with clenched fists: **boxing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of fighting with the fists: **boxed**, *pp.* *bókst*: **box'er**, *n.* one who fights with his fists: **boxing-gloves**, padded gloves used in learning the art of boxing and in sparring: **boxing-match**, a fight with fists or with boxing-gloves; a pugilistic encounter.

**boy**, *n.* *bóy* [ME. *boi*: E.Fris. *boi*: cf. Dut. *boef*], a male child; a young lad; a familiar name for a man; applied to a man in contempt to indicate some defect: **boyhood**, *n.* *hóód*, the period of life extending from childhood to puberty: **boy'ish**, *a.* *ish*, like a boy: **boy'ishly**, *ad.* *ish*: **boy'ishness**, *n.* manners or appearance of a boy: **boy's play**, amusement of a boy as opposed to the earnest business of a man.

**boyar** or **boyard**, *n.* *bóyér* [Russ.], one of a former order of Russian aristocracy; sometimes still applied to designate a Russian nobleman.

**boyau**, *a.* *bóy'ó*, **boyauz**, *n. plu.* *bóy'óuz* [F. *boyau*], a bowel, a long and narrow place; in *fort.*, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches; a zigzag trench.

**boycott**, *v.* *bóy'kót* [from Captain *Boycott*, an Irish farmer, the first prominent victim of the system], to combine in refusing to work for, or deal with in any commercial way: *n.* the act of: **boy'cotted**, *imp.* *kót'ing*: **boy'cotted**, *pp.* *kót'id*: **boy'coter**, *n.* *kót'ér*, one who: **boy'cottism**, **boy'cotted**, *n.* *kót'izm*, the practice of.

**boza**, *a.* *bó'zá* [Egypt.], an intoxicating Egyptian drink.

**brabble**, *v.* *brá'bbl* [Dut. *brabbelen*, to stammer: an imitative word] in *O.E.*, to contest in words with the confused noise of simultaneous talking; to clamour: *n.* noisy and confused talk; noisy clamour: **brabbling**, *imp.* *brá'bbling*: **brabbled**, *pp.* *brá'bbl*: **brabbler**, *n.* *brá'bblér*, a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

**braccate**, *a.* *brá'kát* [L. *bracca*, breeches], in *ornith.*, having the legs very thickly covered with feathers.

**brace**, *n.* *brás* [containing the idea of straining, compressing, or conflagration: OF. *brace*, the arm, strength: F. *bras*: It. *bracca*, a rope resisting a strain: L. *brachia*, arms of the body—see *brake* 1], that which holds anything tight or supports anything; a couple or pair, not united by a physical tie, but only in the mode of viewing them; a mark in printing—thus; } a rope at the end of a yard for moving it: *v.* to draw together; to bind; to sup-

port; to strengthen: **brá'cing**, *imp.*: *adj.* giving strength or tone: **braced**, *pp.* *brást*: **braces**, *n. plu.* *brás'es*, supporters for trousers: to brace a yard, to bring it to either side by braces.

**bracelet**, *n.* *brás'let* [F. *bracelet*—from OF. *brasselet*, a bracelet: Sp. *bracil*, armour for the arm—from F. *bras*: OF. *brace*, the arm—from OF. *brasse*—from L. *brachium*, the arm—see *brace*], an ornamental band for the wrist.

**brach**, *n.* *brák* [OF. *brache*: F. *brague*, a hunting-dog: Prov. *braquet* or *brachet*, a dog that hunts by scent: Oll.Ger. *braccio*: cf. Gael. *brachach*, a large grey dog; *brach*, a bear], a dog used in tracking game; a slaggish dog; a dog used by poachers.

**brachial**, *a.* *brá'kiál* [L. *brachium*: Gr. *brachion*, the arm] of or pert. to the arm: **brá'chiate**, *a.* *kiát*, in *bot.*, having opposite pairs of branches placed at right angles to each other: **brachiopoda**, *n. plu.* *brá'ki-óp'o-da*, also *brach'lopoda*, *póds* [Gr. *pous* or *poda*, a foot], a class of molluscs with one shell on the back and another in front, and having two long spiral ciliated arms developed from the sides of the mouth; the lamp-shells: **brachiam**, *n.* *brá'ki-ám*, the upper arm of vertebrates: **brachia**, *a. plu.* *brá'ki-á*.

**brachistochrone**, *n.* *brá'ki-stó-kron* [Gr. *brachus*, short, and *chronos*, time], the curve upon which a body moves in the quickest possible time; a cycloid.

**brachy**, *a.* *brá'ki* [Gr. *brachus*, short], a word frequently made use of in scientific compounds as a prefix, and signifying 'short': **brachypetrous**, *a.* *brá'ki-pét'r-ús* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing], having short wings: **brachyura**, *n. plu.* *brá'ki-ú-rá* [Gr. *oura*, a tail], a tribe of the decapod crustaceans having short tails, as the crabs: **brachyurus**, *n.* *brá'ki-ú-rús*, short-tailed: **brachygraphy**, *n.* *brá'ki-grá'f-í*, *Gr.* *grapho*, I write] art or practice of writing in a short compass; stenography: **brachy'raper**, *n.* one who: **brachylogy**, *n.* *brá'ki-ló'j-í* [Gr. *logos*, a word or term], conciseness of expression.

**brachycatalectic**, *a.* *brá'ki-kát'a-tá'k* [Gr. *brachus*, short, and *katalektes*, deficient], in *anc. pros.*, wanting a metrical foot: *n.* a verse wanting a metrical foot.

**brachycephall**, *n. plu.* *brá'ki-sé'f'a-lí* [Gr. *brachus*, short; *kephalé*, the head], the short-headed races of mankind; opposed to *dolichocephall*, the long-skulled races: **brachycephalous**, *a.* *brá'ki-sé'f'a-lús*, short-headed; also **brachycephalic**, *a.* *brá'ki-sé'fá'lik*, short-headed—applied to the form of the head in animals.

**bracken**, *a.* or *a.* *brá'kén* [Sw. *bräken*—see *brake* 3], ferns; the *Pteris aquilina*, Ord. *Filices*, or Fern family.

**bracket**, *n.* *brá'ket* [Sp. *bragueta*, a projecting moulding—from *bragns*, breeches: L. *bracca*: Prof. Skeat suggests Breton *breach* as an alternative deriv.], primarily, a cramp-iron, holding things together—then a support cramped or fastened to a wall; a piece of wood or metal placed for supporting anything, generally against a wall; one of two crooked lines used in printing—thus, [ ]—to mark off or isolate a part of the text of a book; *v.* to place within brackets: to join two or more names of candidates as a mark of equality in the result of an examination: **brack'eting**, *imp.*: **brack'eted**, *pp.*

**brackish**, *a.* *brá'ish* [Dut. *brak*, brackish, briny: It. *bracca*, a puddle: OF. *brak*, mud: Dut. *brak*, refuse], not quite fresh; salt in a small degree: **brack'ishness**, *n.* saltiness in a small degree.

**bracts**, *a. plu.* *brá'kts* [L. *bractea*, a thin leaf of metal], in *bot.*, leaves more or less modified in form: **bracteate**, *a.* *brá'ki-tá*, having bracts: **bract'ole**, *n.* *ti-ól*, or **bractlet**, *a.* *brá'ki-lét*, a small bract at the base of the flower-stalk.

**brad**, *n.* *brád* [Ice. *bráddr*, a spike: Sw. *brodd*, a frost-nail], a nail with little or no head: **brad-awl**, an awl for piercing wood or leather to admit *brads* to be driven in more easily.

**bradoon**, *a.* *brá-dón*, or **bridoon**, *n.* *brí-dón* [F. *bridon*, a saddle-bridle, a brake—from *bride*, a bridle—from Oll.Ger. *brittil*], the saddle and reins of a military bridle.

**bradypodidae**, *n. plu.* *brá'di-pó'di-tá* [Gr. *bradus*, slow; *podes*, feet], the family of edentata comprising the sloths: **brá'dypus**, *n.* *pús*, the sloth.

**brae**, *n.* *brá*, **braes**, *n. plu.* *bráz* [Scot.: OF. *braye*, a rising ground: mid. L. *braga*, a river-dam], in *Scot.*, a hillside; the face of a hill; a rising ground.

**brag**, *n.* *brag* [OF. *braguer*, to flaunt—of Celtic origin: *W. bragio*, to brag; *brac*, boastful: *Ir. bragtín*, I boast: Gael. *bragh*, a burst or explosion; *breug*, a falsehood—lit., to thrust oneself on the notice of others by making a noise; a boast; proud expressions; thing boasted: *v.* to boast: to speak highly of oneself in regard to anything: *bragging*, *imp.* *n.* the act or habit of a bragger: *bragged*, *pp.* *brag'd*: *brag'g'r*, *n.* one who: *braggart*, *a.* *brag-g'r*, boastful: *n.* a vain, boasting person: *braggardism*, *n.* *-diz'm*, and *brag'gartism*, *n.* *-diz'm*, boastfulness; vain ostentation: *braggadocio*, *n.* *brag-gá-dish-é-ó* [It.], a puffing, boasting fellow; a swaggerer.

**bragget**, *n.* *brag'g't* [ME. *bragot*; *W. bragot*: *Ir. bragat*; Gael. *brachula*], sweetwort; a liquor made from alewort and mead.

**Brahma**, *n.* *brá'má* [Sansk. *brahman*, a prayer, a brahman; the Creator, the chief person of the Hindu Trinity: *Brahmanic*, *a.* *brá'mán'ik*, relating to the Brahmins: *Brahman*, *n.* *brá'mán*, also *Brahmin*, *n.* *brá'mín*, an Indian of the highest or priestly caste: *Brahminism*, *n.* *-izm*, the religion of the Brahmins: *Brahminical*, *a.* *-ikál*, relating to the office or character of a Brahmin: *Brahmana*, *n.* *brá'má-ná*, one of the three main divisions of the Veda: *Brahmanda*, *n.* *brá'má-n'dá*, the 'egg' of Brahma, a division of infinite space and time: *Brahma*, *n.* *brá'má*, a theistic Hindu who has renounced idolatry, and become a member of the *Somaj* or congregation of reformers: *Brahmo-Brahminism*, *brá'mín'izm*, the creed of the Hindu reformers: *Brahmic*, *a.* *brá'mík*, pert. to: *Brahmo-Somaj*, *brá'mó-sóm'ch*, the congregation or church of the Hindu theists.

**brahmaputra**, *n.* *brá'má-pú'trá* [Hind.], a variety of the domestic fowl, introduced from India.

**braid**, *n.* *brá'id* [AS. *bridan*, to weave: cf. *Ice.* *bregda*, to weave nets], a complicated woven texture; flat cord; trimming; a band of hair formed by plaiting three or more folds together: *v.* to weave or plait: *braiding*, *imp.* *braided*, *pp.* *adj.* edged with plaits or knots.

**braid**, *n.* and *a.* *brá'id* [the participle of the verb *bray*: *Ice.* *brayd*, the gestures by which an individual is characterized; *bregda*, to braid the hair, to weave nets, &c.] in OE., a word of difficult explanation, and of very wide and loose import: 'any kind of sudden or violent action'; a start; a snatch; fancy; caprice: *adj.* resembled; mannered—see Wedgwood, Latham, and Halliwell on the word.

**braidism**, *n.* *brá'id'izm* [from Dr James *Braid*, who in 1842 described the phenomena], hypnotism.

**braids**, *n.* *brá'ids* [OF. *braide*, a cincture or waist-band for breeches—ult. from *L. bracia*, breeches], a piece of leather to tie up a hawk's wing; in a ship, small ropes used to truss up sails: *v.* to tie up with a braid: *braiding*, *imp.* *braided*, *pp.* *brá'id*.

**brain**, *n.* *brá'in* [AS. *bragan*, the brain: cf. *Lat.* *Encephalon*; O. Dut. *brein*; Gael. *breith*, judgment], a soft whitish mass enclosed in the skull of man or animals, in which the spinal marrow and all the nerves terminate; the understanding; imagination: *v.* to kill by dashing on the brains: *braining*, *imp.* *brained*, *pp.* *brá'nd*: *brain-pan*, the skull containing the brains: *brain-sick*, a disease in the understanding; giddy; addle-headed: *brain-sickly*, *adj.* in a brain-sick manner: *brainless*, *a.* without understanding: *brain'ish*, *a.* hot-headed: *brainy*, *a.* having a good brain; intelligent; quick-witted: no brains, no understanding; witless.

**brail**, *n.* *brá'il* [AS. *bront*, a prick or point, the first blade or spike of grass or corn], in *agri.*, the first appearance of a crop after the seed has been sown, as oats or barley: *v.* to sprout, as corn: *brailing*, *imp.* *brailed*, *pp.*

**braise**, *v.* or *braize*, *v.* *brá'z* [F. *braiser*—from *brase*, glowing embers: *Dan.* *brase*, to fry: *Sw.* *brasa*, to flame], to stew with vegetables and then bake: *n.* the savoury viands put with the meat to be braised: *braising*, *imp.* *braised*, *pp.* *brá'zd*: *adj.* cooked by heat both above and below.

**brat**, *n.* *brát* [prov. F. *bræd*, to rub or grind down], a rough diamond.

**brake**, *n.* *brák* [a variant of *break*: *L. Ger.* *brake*, an instrument for breaking flax: *Sw.* *bräken*; AS. *bræcan*, to break: O. Dut. *brake*], a tool for breaking up the woody portions of flax; *n.* a kneeling-trough; an instr. for checking the motion of a wheel—also spelt *break*; an enclosure for cattle; a bit for horses; a

wooden frame for confining the feet of vicious horses in shoeing; a skeleton carriage for training horses; a long open carriage, *n.* a large heavy harrow for breaking clods: *brake-man*, *n.* one who manages a brake of a carriage: *brake-van*, *n.* in railway trains, a carriage furnished with powerful brakes.

**brake**, *n.* *brák* [L. *Ger.* *brake*, willow-bush: OH. *Ger.* *bracha*, fallow-land], broken ground covered with a tangled growth of bushes: *braky*, *a.* *brák'ki*, rough, thorny; prickly.

**brake**, *n.* *brák*, or *bracken*, *n.* *brák'en* [AS. *bracce*, a fern: cf. *W. brack*], the plant fern; the *Pteris aquilina*, Ord. *Filices*, a covert of fern or heather.

**Bramah-press**, *brá'má-prés*, a hydrostatic press of immense power, so named after the inventor.

**bramble**, *n.* *brám'bl* [AS. *bremel* or *bremel*; OH. *Ger.* *bramali*], any thorny growth or prickly shrub; a creeping shrub, very rough and prickly, producing a black berry like the raspberry; the *Rubus fruticosus*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*: *brambled*, *a.* *brám'bl'd*: *brambly*, *a.* *brám'bl'i*, full of brambles: *brambling*, *n.* the mountain sheep.

**bran**, *n.* *brán* [F. *brén*, refuse; Bret. *breann*, *W.* and *Ir.* *bran*, chaff], the husks or shells from ground wheat; the husks of any grain: *branny*, *a.* *brán'n*, consisting largely of bran; presenting the appearance of bran or small scales.

**branch**, *n.* *brán'ch* [OF. *branche*, the branch of a tree: *mid.* *L. branca*, a claw: cf. Bret. *brank*], the shoot of a tree or plant; an arm; any part of a body or system: a descendant from a common parent: *v.* to divide into parts; to spread out: *branching*, *imp.* *adj.* spreading in branches: *branched*, *pp.* *brán'ch't*: *branchless*, *a.* without shoots or branches: *branchy*, *a.* *brán'ch'i*, full of branches: *branchiness*, *n.* the state or condition of abounding in branches: *branchlet*, *n.* a little branch: *root and branch*, wholly; totally.

**branchie**, *n.* *brán'ki-é* [Gr. *branchia*, the gills of a fish], the gills or breathing organs of animals living entirely in water: *branchial*, *a.* *-ki-ál*, relating to the gills of fishes: *branchinipoda*, *n.* *pl.* *brán'gín'ipó-dá*, also *branchiopoda*, *n.* *pl.* *-ki-ópó-dá* [Gr. *podes*, feet], crustacean animals having gills attached to the feet: *branchipodous*, *a.* *-ipó-dús*, gill-footed: *branchinotal*, *a.* *-ki-dét'ál*, also *branchiolotegous*, *a.* *-ló'tis* [Gr. *stegó*, I cover], gill-covering—applied to certain bones or tent rays which support the membrane covering and protecting the gills of fishes: *branchiate*, *n.* *brán'gí-át*, possessing gills or branchie: *branchifera*, *n.* *pl.* *brán'gí-fer-á* [L. *fero*, I carry], a division of gasteropodous molluscs in which the respiration is aquatic, and the respiratory organs are mostly in the form of distinct gills.

**brand**, *n.* *bránd* [AS. *brandr*, a burning, *n.* sword (from *it.* *flashing*)—from *beornen*, to burn; *Ice.* *brandr*], a burning piece of wood, or a piece of wood partly burned; a sword; a mark made by pressing a hot iron mould, as on a barrel; a trade-mark; a mark of infamy; a stigma: *v.* to burn or mark anything with an iron mould red-hot; to fix a mark of infamy on any one; to stigmatise: *branding*, *imp.* *adj.* stamping as with a brand: *branded*, *pp.* *bránd'ron* or *branding-iron*, an iron mould to brand with: *brand-new*, *a.* bright and fresh, as the glitter of a flaming torch; fresh like a newly impressed trade-mark: *brandling*, *n.* *bránd'ling*, a red worm used by anglers; a fish: *bránlin*, *n.* *brán'tín*, a fish of the salmon kind.

**brander**, *n.* *bránd'er* [see *brand*], in *Scot.*, a grid-iron: *brandered*, *a.* *bránd'er'd*, grilled; broiled.

**brandish**, *v.* *bránd'ish* [F. *brandissant*, brandishing—from *brandir*, to wave or shake a brand—from OF. *brand*, a sword—see *brand*], to shake a brand or sword, then any other weapon; to move up and down; to shake, as a spear or stick; to wave or flourish: *brandishing*, *imp.* *n.* act of one who brandishes: *brandished*, *pp.* *bránd'isht*: *brandisher*, *n.* one who.

**brandy**, *n.* *brán'di* [formerly *brandy-veine*: *Ger.* *brannwein*, burnt-wine: *Dut.* *brandvijn*, brandy—from *brandt*, burnt; *vijn*, wine; *L. vinum*], spirit distilled from wine; any strong spirit from other liquors: *branded*, *a.* *-díd*, strengthened with brandy.

**brangle**, *n.* *bráng'gl* [prob. imitative of wrangle], a squabble; a wrangle; confusion: *v.* to wrangle: *brangling*, *imp.* *bráng'ling*: *brangled*, *pp.* *bráng'gl'd*: *adj.* confused; entangled.

**brank**, *n.* *brāngk* [Eng. dial.; cf. *L. brancer*, an anc. Gallic name for a certain bread-corn], buckwheat.

**branks**, *n.* *plu.* *brāngks* [Gael. *brangas*, an instr. resembling the pillory: cf. Gael. *brang*, a horse's halter: *Ir. brancas*, a halter], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, *n.* halter; a bridle having on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter; an instr. of iron for scolds and slanderers, surrounding the head, with a gag for the mouth—formerly used as an instr. of punishment in place of the stocks.

**bran-new** [corrupt. of *brand-new*], bright as a fire-brand; quite fresh; just made.

**branny**, *a.* *brān-ni*—see *brnn*.

**brash**, *n.* *brāsh* [in colloid word; evidently formed from *brak*, with terminal letters from *bash* or *dash*, &c.], a name, in many parts of England, applied to a mass of broken and angular fragments derived from the subjacent rocks; broken fragments; refuse; houghs of trees: *corn-brash*, in *geol.*, a division of the lower colliite.

**braeb**, *n.* *brāsh* [a particular use of *brash*], in *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, a fit of illness of any kind; an eruption on the skin; a sudden crash or development: *water-brash*—see under *water*.

**brasler**—see *brazier*, under *braz*.

**brasil-wood**—see *brazil-wood*; *brazil*, *n.* *brā-sil'*, a pigment.

**brasnne**, *n.* *brāsk* [F.], *n.* mixture of coke or coal dust, which forms a lining to prevent corrosion in furnaces.

**brass**, *n.* *brīs* [AS. *bræs*, from being used in soldering], a compound of copper and zinc of a yellow colour; *OE.* and slang for 'money'; *familiar slang*, impudence; shamelessness; *brazen-faced*, remarkably impudent; a *face of brass*, a bold, impudent, set-one-at-d defiance face—*brass* being taken as the symbol of impudence and self-will: *brasses*, *n.* *plu.*, *sēz*, slabs or plates of brass on tombstones or monuments having engraved or raised figures on them, and inscriptions—much used in the middle ages: *brass'ing*, *n.* a coating of brass; *brassy*, *a.* *brās-si*, made of brass; *liko brass*: *n.* a golf-club for driving out of grass; *brassiness*, *a.* *s-t-nēs*, the quality or appearance of brass; *brass-band*, an instrumental band.

**brassage**, *n.* *brās-sāz* [F. *brassage*, coinage—from *brasser*, to stir up (melted metal)], a mint-charge to meet the expense of coining; *more commodious*, *seigniorage*.

**brassard**, *n.* *brās-ért*, also *brassard*, *n.* *brās-ért* [F. *brassard*, an armet or bracelet—from *bras*, *m.* arm—from *L. brachium*, an arm], in *plate armour*, the pieces extending from the elbow to the shoulder; an armet or bracelet; a band worn round the arm by the Geneva or Red-Cross ambulance-men, or as a sign of mourning.

**Brassica**, *n.* *brās-t-kā* [L. *brassica*], a genus of plants, *Ord. Cruciferae*, to which many of the common culinary vegetables belong, *ns* cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, radish, cress, &c.—in their natural state having poor woody stems, and useless spindle-shaped roots: *Brassica oleracea*, *ō-ēr-ā-sē-dā* [L. *oleracea*, herbilike], the original species, whence all the varieties of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and savoy have been obtained: *brassylic acid*, *brās-t'ik ā-s'īd*, an organic acid of the oxalic acid series.

**brast**, *v.* *brāst* [see *burst*], in *OE.*, the pt. of *burst*; *burst*; broken.

**brat**, *n.* *brāt* [AS. *brat*, a cloak, a elout: *W. brat*, a rag: Gael. *brat*, a cloth, a mantle—*lit.*, *n.* clout], *n.* name given in reproach to a child; in *Scot.*, a child's bib; a large coarse apron; the rough or uneven scum or cream which rises on the surface of milk; the skin; the skin or clout on milk; the floatings of boiled whey.

**bratcbet**, *n.* *brāch-ēt* [a diminutive of *brach*, which see], in *OE.*, *n.* dog that follows the chase by scent; *n.* slow hound; a female dog; a term of reproach.

**brattie**, *n.* *brāt-ts* [OF. *breteche*, a small wooden erection or outwork: Ger. *brett*; Dut. *berd*, *n.* plank or board: Scot. *brettys*, a fortification: *It. berteca*, a kind of rampart], a fence or wall of boards in a coal-mine or around dangerous machinery; a partition: also spelt *brettie*, *bretage*: connected with *bartizan*.

**brattle**, *v.* *brāt-tl* [an imitative word: cf. *brabble*], in *Scot.*, to make a clashing or clattering noise; to make a confused and harsh noise; in *OE.*, to thunder: *bratling*, *imp.* *brāt-tling*, *n.* a clattering confused noise; an uproar or tumult: *brattled*, *pp.* *brāt-tld*.

**braunite**, *n.* *brān'tīt* [in honour of M. Braun, of Gotha], an abundant ore of manganese; the sesquioxide of manganese.

**bravado**, *n.* *brā-ā-dō* [Sp. *bravada*—from *bravo*, brave—see *brave*], a boast or brag; a menacing display meant to frighten.

**brave**, *a.* *brāv* [F. *brave*, brave, gay: *It. bravare*: F. *braver*, to swagger, to affront—from *It. bravo*, a bravo, bullying: Sp. *bravo*: connected with *brag*, which see—*lit.*, swaggering or bullying], bold; daring; courageous; gallant; magnificent or grand; in *OE.*, showy; well in health: *brave'y*, *ad.* *It. bravery*, *n.* *brā-vēr-i* [F. *bravoure*, valour, courage], courage; heroism; fearlessness of danger: *bravery*, *n.* [F. *braverie*, flattery] in *OE.*, splendour or magnificence; fine clothes: *brave*, *n.* a man daring beyond discretion; an Indian warrior; in *OE.*, *n.* boast; a defiance: *v.* to defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage; in *OE.*, to add splendour to; to make fine: *brav'ing*, *imp.* *brnvd*, *pp.* *brāvd*: *bravely*, *ad.* *brā-vēl*, in a brave manner; courageously; in *OE.*, splendidly: to *brave* *it* out [a corruption of *brazen* *it* out—see under *braz*], to go on acting under a sense of conscious innocence, said of one esteemed guilty; more commonly, to act as a bravo in order to escape out of a difficulty; to be impudently to get out of a scrape.—*SYN.* of 'brave *a.*': bold; fearless; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; vallant; gallant; heroic; daring; valourous; dauntless; magnanimous—of 'brave *v.*': to defy; dare; challenge—of 'bravery': courage; valour; heroism; intrepidity; dauntlessness; fearlessness; gallantry; manfulness.

**bravo**, *int.* *brā-vō* [It., Sp.—see *brave*], well done: *n.* an assassin; a murderer for hire: *bravissimo*, *int.* *brī-vī-s-tō-mō* [It. superl.], excellently well done.

**bravura**, *n.* *brā-vū-rā* [Sp. courage, brag], a song difficult to sing, and requiring great force and spirit in the singer: *ad.* difficult; brilliant.

**brav**, *n.* *brāv* [Scot. form of *brave*], handsome; well dressed: *bravs*, *n.* *plu.* *brā-vēz*, articles of dress or personal ornaments: *bravly*, *ad.* *brā-vēl*, very well; perfectly.

**brawl**, *n.* *brā-vl* [cf. Dut. *brallen*, to brag], a noisy quarrel; uproar: *v.* to quarrel noisily; to make an uproar; to sound as water flowing over a bed of shingle and gravel: *brawling*, *imp.* *ad.* *noisy*; quarrelsome; making the rough rattling sound of water flowing over a bed of shingle and gravel: *n.* the act of quarrelling; a disturbance; *brawlingly*, *ad.* *It.* *brawled*, *pp.* *brō-vēld*: *brawler*, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of 'brawl *v.*': to wrangle; contend; squabble—of 'brawl *n.*': noise; quarrel; uproar; scurrility.

**brawl**, *n.* *brā-vl* [perhaps from *brawler*, to move from side to side], in *OE.*, *n.* sort of dance.

**brawn**, *n.* *brā-vn* [OF. *brāion* or *brāon*, muscular parts of the body: OH.Ger. *brāto*; Fris. *bræde*, a lump of flesh], the flesh of a boar prepared in a particular manner; the muscular part of the body; the arm; a cooked gelatine mass made from the boiling down of the head and belly-piece of a pig, with ox-fesh sometimes added: *brawn'y*, *a.* *It.* or *brawnd*, *ad.* *brā-vnd*, muscular; fleshy; bulky: *brawn'er*, *n.* a boar killed and dressed for the table: *brawn'ness*, *n.* the quality of being brawny; strength.

**braxy** or **brakate**, *n.* *brāks'ē* [Eng. and Scot. dial.; perhaps conn. with *brenk*], a disease among sheep—also called dysentery or gall-scur; the mutton of animals so affected, or that have died of sudden disease.

**bray**, *n.* *brā* [OF. *braire*, to cry like an ass: mid. L. *bragire*], a loud harsh noise; the cry of an ass: *v.* to make a loud harsh noise like an ass: *bray'ing*, *imp.* *ad.* making a loud harsh noise: *n.* a loud harsh noise as of an ass uttering its peculiar cry: *brayed*, *pp.* *brād*: *brayer*, *n.* one who.

**bray**, *v.* *brī* [cf. OF. *breier*; Sp. *bregar*; *It. grindere*], to rub or grind down in a mortar; to pound; to grind small: *braying*, *imp.* *brayed*, *pp.* *brād*.

**brny**, *n.* *brā*, in *OE.*, a cliff; *n.* rising ground—see *braz*.

**braz**, *v.* *brāz* [AS. *brasian*—from *bras*, brass], to solder with brass; to harden to impudence: *brā-zing*, *imp.* *brā-zd*, *pp.* *brā-zt*: *brazen*, *n.* *brā-zēn*, made of brass; impudent; shameless: *v.* to meet with bold impudence; to be impudent: *brāzening*, *imp.* *brā-zēn-ing*: *brāzened*, *pp.* *brā-zēnd*: *brāzenly*, *ad.* *It.* *brā-zēness*, *n.* *brāzen-faced* [see *brass*], remarkably impudent: *brāzen-face*, *n.* a bold

impudent person: **brazier**, *n.* *brā-zī-ēr*, a worker in brass; a pan for holding burning charcoal: to **brazier** it out, to meet a conscious fault or crime in a bold, impudent manner: **brazen age**, a degenerate age, characterised by selfishness, violence, and war; in *archæol.*, the period when brass began to be made use of.

**brazil-wood**, *n.* *brā-zīl*. [*Port. brasil*; *F. brésil*, a name for the red dye-wood of Brazil], a name applied to various red-woods of commerce from Brazil, forming species of *Casalpinia*, *Ord. Leguminosæ*, sub-*Ord. Casalpiniceæ*; a heavy wood of a red colour, used in dyeing red; the *Casalpinia brasiliensis* produces a dye-wood, and timber for cabinet-work; *C. echinata*, a species of dye-wood, and known as pernambuco-wood; logwood, which see: **Brazilian**, *a.* *brā-zīl-i-an*, or from Brazil; **braziletto**, *n.* *brā-zīl-ē-tō*, an inferior kind of brazil-wood; *n.* general name of *Casalpinia*; **brazilein**, *n.* *brā-zīl-i-ē-in*, the colouring matter of brazil-wood: **brazil-nuts**, triangular-shaped nuts from Brazil having hard wrinkled shells and pure-white kernel, forming the seeds of a large tree, the *Bertholletia excelsa*, or *nobilis*, *Ord. Myricaceæ*. *Note*.—The modern name of part of S. Amer., Brazil, is derived from furnishing the brazil-wood, and not vice versa.

**breach**, *n.* *brēch* [*AS. brice*; *F. brèche*, a breach or opening in a wall—from *Old Ger. brecha*, a break—see **break**], a gap or opening, as made by cannon or gunpowder; the act of breaking or state of being broken; the breaking of a law, or the non-fulfilment of an agreement; a neglect of duty; a difference or quarrel; *v.* to make an opening or gap in anything; to make a breach: **breaching**, *imp.*; *adj.* used for making breaches or openings, as cannon: **breached**, *pp.* **brecht**: **breachless**, a breach of privilege, anything in word or deed derogatory to the dignity of either House of Parliament, of which each House is sole judge, and can punish or acquit at pleasure—or to the dignity of any legally organised body: **breach of promise**, a suit instituted in a court for damages by the injured individual, man or woman, for failure to perform a contract or promise of marriage: **breach of the peace**, an offence or disturbance against public order and decency: **breach of trust**, a violation or betrayal of confidence by the misappropriation of funds, documents, or property held on behalf of others: **breaching battery**, *in mil.*, two or more cannon protected by an earthen parapet, employed to break down or make openings in walls, &c., of fortified places.—*SYN.* of 'breach' *n.*: **break**; gap; chasm; rent; cleft; rift; fracture; aperture; infringement; infraction; contention; dispute; quarrel; difference; misunderstanding; separation; violation.

**bread**, *n.* *brēd* [*AS. bread*; *Ice. braud*; *Old Ger. brot*, bread], food in general; loaves; cakes or biscuits prepared from flour of any kind of grain; sustenance: **breadless**, *a.* without bread: **bread-corn**, the different kinds of grain of which bread is made: **bread-fruit**, the fruit of a tree whose pulp resembles bread when baked; the fruit of the tree *Artocarpus incisa*, *Ord. Moraceæ*, native of Pacific Islands: **bread-stuff**, corn, meal, or flour for bread: **bread and butter**, one's means of living, or worldly position; eat of one's bread, to enjoy one's hospitality; to receive one's means of living from: **bread-winner**, the member of a family who earns their means of subsistence.

**breadth**, *n.* *brēdth* [*OE. brende*, with term. *th*: *AS. bræde*—see **bread**], measure or distance from side to side of a surface; extent of surface in the shortest direction; width: **breadthless**, *a.* having no breadth.

**break**, *n.* *brāk* [*AS. breacan*, to break, to overcome; *cf. Goth. brikjan*; *Ger. brechen*; *L. frangere*, to break], an opening or gap made by tearing; a rent; a tear; a pause or interruption; a stop: *v.* to separate or divide by force; to rend; to crush; to weaken or lacerate; to crack or injure; to violate a contract or promise; to tame or train; to interrupt; to lessen the force of; to dissolve or abandon; to issue; to force a way; to explain or open a matter to any one; to decline in health; to fall in business; to dismiss, as to 'break' or cashier an officer: **breaking**, *imp.*; *n.* shattering; bankruptcy: **broke**, *pt. brōk*: **broken**, *pp. brōken*: **breaker**, *n.* *brāk-ēr*, one who, or that which; a wave broken into foam by dashing on a rocky shore; something placed in a river for breaking the force of floating ice, or for breaking it up; a

small cask for water—used in boats as ballast, and to meet emergencies: **break'age**, *n.* *-āj*, a breaking; an allowance for articles destroyed in the carriage: **breaking or breaking-in**, taming or training horses: **break-neck**, *n.* *-nēk*, steep; dangerous: **break'water**, *n.* *-wāt-ēr*, a mound or wall built in the sea, or at the mouth of a harbour, to break the force of the waves and protect the shipping: **break bulk**, to open a hole in a package or a load, &c., and take out some of it: to **break ground**, *in mil.*, to commence a siege by opening trenches; to begin an undertaking by an opening act: to **break down**, to fall, or cause to fall: a **break down**, a failure; an accident: to **break the back**, to dislocate the vertebra or backbone, or to strain it severely; to ruin: to **break a bank**, to exhaust or overstrain its resources by any means, as by a sudden run upon it: **break a lance**, to have a contest with in argument, as formerly knights did with lances on entering the lists with a rival: to **break the heart**, to injure much or to destroy with grief: to **break upon the wheel**, to punish a criminal capitally by stretching his body upon a wheel and breaking his bones: to **break forth**, to burst out; to exclaim: to **break from**, to go away with some vehemence: to **break in**, to enter unexpectedly; to **break into**, to enter by force; to **break loose**, to free from restraint; to escape into freedom; to **break off**, to desist suddenly; to abandon: to **break out**, to discover itself in sudden effects; to arise or spring up: to **break through**, to force a passage: to **break up**, to dissolve; to put a sudden end to; a **break-up**, a failure; a dissolution: to **break upon**, to discover itself suddenly; to **break with**, to come to an explanation with; usually to end a friendship; to quarrel: **break of day**, dawn; the light preceding the appearance of the sun above the horizon: **breakers ahead**, evidence announcing the hidden and fatal dangers to be encountered by proceeding further.—*SYN.* of **break** *v.*: to rend; tear; burst; crack; split; crash; shatter; batter; violate; destroy; infringe; demolish—of 'breaker': wave; billow; surge.

**breakfast**, *n.* *brēk-fāst* [*break*, and *fast*], first meal in the day, or the food so taken: *v.* to take the first meal: **breakfasting**, *n.* in the act of taking breakfast. **bream**, *n.* *brēm* [*F. brème*—from *Old Ger. bresme*—from *Old Ger. brahsma*, a bream], a broad-shaped freshwater fish of the carp family.

**bream**, *v.* *brēm* [probably a corruption of *broom* in the sense of 'to clean by sweeping'; *cf. Dut. brem*, a broom], among *seamen*, to burn off the seaweed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom: **breaming**, *imp.*: **breamed**, *pp.* *brēmd*.

**breast**, *n.* *brēst* [*AS. breost*, the breast; *cf. Goth. brusts*; *Old Ger. brust*, a bursting], the fore part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; in quadrupeds, the part between the fore-feet; the heart; the conscience; the affections; in mining, the face of coal-workings; the wooden partition that divides a shaft from bottom to top into two compartments: *v.* to meet in front: **breast'ing**, *imp.*: **breast'ed**, *pp.*: **breast-deep** or **breast-high**, up to the breast: **breast-books** or **breast-knees**, timbers placed in the forward part of a vessel across the stem to unite the bows on each side: **breastplate**, *n.* armor for the breast: **breast-rail**, the upper rail of the balcony on the quarter-deck: **breast-work**, *in fort.*, a mass of earth hastily thrown up for defence as high as the breast; *in nav.*, a set of framing terminating the quarter-deck and poop at the foremast and after end of the fore-castle; a parapet not high enough to require a banquette: **breast-bone**, the bone at the breast; the sternum: **breastpin**, an ornamental pin used to fasten a necktie or any similar covering over the breast: to **make a clean breast**, to make a full and free confession of particulars.

**breastsummer**, *n.* *brēst-sūm-mēr*, *brēs-sūm-mēr* [*breast*, and *summer*—from *F. sommier*, a beam], a beam of wood or iron introduced into the front or external walls of a building to carry the weight of an upper structure—used principally over shop windows.

**breath**, *n.* *brēth* [*AS. bræth*, an odour, scent; *cf. Old Ger. brādam*, steam, vapour], air drawn into the lungs of animals and driven out from the same—in man and the more highly organised animals, through the mouth and nostrils; respiration; a single drawing in and driving out of air; a gentle breeze of air; life; pause; time to breathe; an instant: **breath**, *cf.*

*cōō, bōy, fōōt*; *pūre, būd*; *chair, game, jōg, shūn, thīng, there, zeal*.

v. *breth*, to draw in and give out air; to live; to rest; to speak softly to; to express, as words: breathing, imp.: n. respiration; utterance; an ardent desire or longing after; secret prayer; accent: adj. living; vital: breathed, pp. *brethd*: breath'er, n. one who breathes; a. *breth'less*, full of breath: breath'less, a. out of breath: breath'lessly, ad. *li*: breath'lessness, n. state of being out of breath: breathing-place, n. *breth'ing*, a pause: breathing-time, n. pause; relaxation: to take breath, to take rest after being somewhat breathless by exertion: out of breath, exhausted and panting through exertion: to breathe one's last, to expire; to die: rough breathing, in Greek words, the mark (\*), an reversed comma, placed over a vowel to show that it is to be pronounced as if preceded by (*h*); the *spiritus asper*: soft breathing, the mark (') indicating the absence of the (*h*); the *spiritus lenis*.

breccia, n. *brék'sht-á* [It. gravel or rubbish of broken walls] in *geol.*, any rock composed of an agglutination of angular fragments: a conglomerate being composed of rounded water-worn pebbles: brecciated, n. *brék'sht-á-déd*, composed of angular fragments cemented together; osseous-breccia, n. n. rock composed of fragments of bone cemented together.

breed, pp. of breed, which see.

bres or brie, n. *bré* [Scot.: AS. *brice*]. In *Scot.*, the liquid that has been brewed; any liquid; broth; soup; the brine of a herring-barrel: barley-bree, malt-liquor; whiskey.

breach, n. *bréch* [AS. *brac*, plu. of *brac*: Icel. *brok*, plu. *brakr*: O.H.G. *brudh*], the part where the body separates into two legs: v. to put into breeches; to whip on the breech: breech'ing, imp.: n. the part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a horse: plu. the ropes with which cautions are lashed or fastened to the ship's side: breeched, pp. *brécht*: breeches, n. plu. *bréch'ez*, n. man's garment, covering the lower part of the body; trousers: to wear the breeches, a familiar term to a wife who usurps the husband's place and power in a household.

breach, n. *bréch* [from preceding entry], the hinder part of anything, especially of a gun: breech-loading, n. in *mil.*, receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle: breech-loader, n. a firearm that receives its charge at the breech, or thick end.

breed, v. *bréd* [AS. *brédan*, to nourish, to cherish: O.H.G. *brudan*, to hatch], to bring animals into entire life, as from seed, spawn, or eggs; to generate; to hatch; to produce young; to occasion; to educate; to train; to instruct; to raise from the best kinds: n. a race of men or other animals from one stock; a kind; a caste; offspring; a variety; a hatch; n. brood: breed'ing, imp.: n. education; manners: bred, pp. *bréd*: breed'er, n. one who raises n. breed or kind; a prolific female: to breed in and in, to raise animals of the same stock from those that have already been raised or crossed: good breeding, genteel deportment; the politeness resulting from culture and birth.—SYN. of 'breed v.': to engender; procreate; propagate—of 'breeding': nurture; training; manners; instruction; education.

brecks, n. plu. *bréks* [N. of Eng. and Scot. variant of breech], in *Scot.*, breeches; trousers—see breech 1. breeze, n. *bréz*—see breeze 2.

breeze, n. *bréz* [Sp. *briza*, n. fresh wind from the sea; cf. F. *brise*, n. cool wind: It. *brezza*, a cold wind bringing mist and frost: imitative of a rustling noise], a soft blowing wind; a gentle gale; n. disturbance; a quarrel; a breath of news; n. rumour: v. to blow gently: breezy, a. *bréz'z*, subject to frequent breezes: breeze'less, a. sea-breeze, the wind or breeze blowing from the sea: land-breezes, the wind or breeze blowing from the land towards the sea.—SYN. of 'breeze n.': wind; blast; gale; gust; storm; tempest; hurricane.

breeze, n. *bréz* [AS. *brisa*], a gad-fly; a stinging fly—also spelt brize, breeze.

breeze, n. *bréz* [F. *braise*—from OF. *brése*, burning charcoal], dust; rubbish; ashes and clinders used in brickmaking; refuse coal—also spelt briss, brist.

bregma, n. *brég'má* [Gr. *bregma*, the fore-upper part of the head—from *brecho*, I moisten or wet], the top of the head; the two spaces in the infant's head where the part of the bone is the longest in barding.

brehoa, n. *bré'ón* [Ir. *breathamh*—from *breth*, judgment], n. judge: brehon law, the common or unwritten

law of Ireland before the English conquest, finally abolished in the reign of James I.

breithauptle, n. *bré'tháp'tlé* [after Professor *Breitauptle*], antinomial nickle of a light copper-red with a violet-blue tarnish.

breme, n. *brém* [AS. *breme*, celebrated], celebrated; brilliant; in *Scot.* and *OE.*, fierce; furious; severe: breme'ly, ad. fiercely; strongly—also brim.

bren, v. *brén* [AS. *brennan*, to burn: Icel. *brandr*, a burning fragment—see brand], in *OE.*, to burn: bren'ing, imp.: breed, pp. and pt. burnt.

brent-goose, n. *brént'gós* [perhaps Icel. *brandgås*, a bent-goose], n. migratory sea-bird; the smallest species of geese.

bressummer—see braestummer.

bretage, n. *bré'táj*—see brattice.

bretful, a. *bré'tfúl* [a corruption of *OE. brédfull*—from *brédr*, brim, and *full*], in *OE.*, full up to the brim; quite full.

brethren, n. plu. *bré'th'rén* [plu. of brother, which see], members of the same society or profession.

Breton, n. *bré'tón*, pert. to Brittany or Bretagne, in France.

breitwalda, n. *bré't-wáldá* [AS. *bryten wealda*, a powerful ruler], a title of the Anglo-Saxon kings.

breve, n. *brév* [It. *breve*—from L. *brevis*, short], a figure that marks the longest sound in music, equal to four minims, not now in use—the semibreve being the longest note in use; the mark (v) in printing, placed over a vowel to indicate its quantity or its quality of sound; a letter of state; a short note or minute; n. kind of writ—see also brief for last three meanings.

brevet, n. *bré'vet* [F. *brevet*, a commission—from mid. L. *breve*], a papal brief or letter—from L. *brevis*, short], the commission which confers on an officer the next higher rank to the one he holds, but which does not entitle him to the increased pay; adj. taking rank by brevet: v. to assign brevet rank to: brev'et'y, n. -s, the rank or condition of a brevet commission.

brevari, n. *bré'vá-ri* [F. *brévarié*, a breviary; L. *brevarium*, an abridgment or abstract; in mid. L., a manual of daily prayers—from L. *brevis*, short: It. *breriario*, an abridgment; n. manual of daily prayers; the book containing the daily service of the R. Cath. Ch.].

brevier, n. *bré'ver* [L. *brevis*, short—said to have been so named as having been the type in which *Breviaries* were printed], n. common printing-type.

Brevilingua, n. plu. *bré't-ling-gwé-lá* [L. *brevis*, short; *lingua*, n. tongue], n. division of the *Isaetilia*, comprising the *Geckos*, &c.

Brevipennate, n. plu. *bré't-pén-ná'té* [L. *brevis*, short; *pennatus*, furnished with feathers or wings—from *penna*, a wing], a group of the natatorial birds so named: brevipennate, a. -pén-ná't, short-winged.

Brevity, n. *bré'vít-é* [F. *breveté*—from L. *brevitatem*, shortness—from *brevis*, short], shortness; conciseness; contained in few words.

brew, v. *bré* [AS. *bréwan*, to brew: Dut. *brouwen*: O.H.G. *brincan*: Icel. *brugga*], to make beer, ale, &c., by boiling and mixing the materials and fermenting them; to contrive; to plot: brew'ing, imp.: n. the act of making beer from malt, &c.; the quantity made on one time: brewed, pp. *bréd*: brew'er, n. one who: brewery, n. *bré'w-ri*, the house containing the apparatus where brewing is carried on—also brew-house: brewage, a. *bró'g*, n. mixed drink.

Brewsterite, n. *bré'st-ér-á* [after Sir David Brewster], a mineral, silicate of lime and alumina, occurring in short prismatic crystals of a greyish-white or yellowish colour, and vitreous lustre: brews'tollie, n. -töl-én, a transparent colourless fluid occurring in minute cavities of rock-crystals, &c., said to be liquid carbonic acid.

briar—see brier.

bribs, n. *bríb* [F. *bride*, a lump of bread: cf. Walloon *brib*, alms], a sop or gift to stop the mouth of one, or to obtain n. undue compliance; a price or reward given to induce any one to do a criminal or immoral action; a gift for the purpose of obtaining compliance—unless in familiar language, never used in good sense: v. to give or promise a reward with the view of perverting the judgment or conduct of another; to hire for a bad purpose: brib'ing, imp.: bribed, pp. *bríbd*: briber, n. one who: bribery, n. *brí-bér-á*, the practice of giving or taking bribes: brib'less, a. that cannot be bribed; without a bribe



to offer; free from bribes: bri'v<sup>able</sup>, a. -b<sup>ri</sup>-b<sup>l</sup>, capable of being bribed.

**bric-a-brac**, *n.* *brěh'-ă-brăk* [*F.*—a word formed from the imitation of *de bric et de brac*—*familiarly*, on this side and on that], old curiosity objects; articles of vertu; old and second-hand objects; costly old furniture.

**brick**, *n.* *brîk* [*F. brique*, a fragment or lump, a brick; *O. Dan. brîck*, a bit, a fragment—from *breakan*, to break], a shaped mass of clay burned hard in a kiln, and used for building purposes; a small loaf of bread; in *slang*, a good fellow; *v.* to lay or pave with bricks; to imitate brickwork on plastered walls; **brick'y**, *a.* full of or formed of bricks; **brickbat**, *n.* [*bat* in sense of a rough lump], a rough piece of a brick; **brick-kiln**, *n.* *kîl*, a furnace in which bricks are hardened by fire; **brick-layer**, *n.* *lî-er*, a man who builds with bricks; **brick-clay**, the clay used in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c.; in *geom.*, used in contradistinction to *boulder-clay*, and denoting the finely laminated clays which overlie the true boulder-clay; **brickmaker**, *n.* one who makes bricks; **brick-making**, *n.* the business of making bricks; **brick-nogging**, *n.* *nog-ging*, brickwork laid up between timber framing.

brickle, *a.* *brɪkəl*, an older spelling of brittle, which see.

**bride**, *n.* *brūd* [AS. *brūt*, a bride: Oll.Ger. *brut*: Goth. *bruths*, daughter-in-law: Icel. *bráthir*], *n.* woman about to be married, or newly married:  
**brīdal**, *n.* *brīdūl* [AS. *brýdten*, bride-nic, the marriage-feast, then the marriage itself], *pert.* to a wedding: *n.* a wedding or marriage: **bride**- or **bride's** *man*, a male attendant on a bride and bridegroom: **bride**- or **bride's** *maid*, a female attendant on a bride: **bride**- or **bride's** *cake*, a wedding-cake: **bridegroom**, *n.* [AS. *brýdguma*—from *guma*, a man], the man about to be married, or newly married

the man about to be married, at Newby married  
Bridewell, n. Bridewell (from St Bride's Well, in  
London, near which a palace was built, afterwards  
turned into a hospital, and finally into a place of  
punishment), a house of correction; a place where  
criminals are confined; a prison.

**bridge**, *n.* *bridge*, a noun.  
A roadway over arches spanning a river, a valley, &c.; the part of an stringed instr. over which the strings are stretched; upper part of nose; to stretch a roadway across, over a river; *bridging*, *imp.*; *bridged*, *pp.* *bridge*, *bridgeless*, without a bridge; *drawbridge*, a short roadway over a ditch or water that may be drawn up or swung aside temporarily; *flying-bridge*, a temporary bridge or floating structure made over a stream; *pontoon-bridge*, a temporary bridge across a stream, made upon floating bodies; *suspension-bridge*, a floor or passageway hung on two or more wire cables or chains, and stretching from bank to bank of a river, or from pier to pier; *tunnlar bridge*, an enormous tube, or series of them, formed of wrought-iron plates, and supported upon piers, the roadway being in the interior; *swing-bridge*, a bridge which moves on a central pier, moved or swung aside to allow the passage of vessels.

**bridle**, *n.* *brüel*, *brüel* (AS. *bridel*; F. *bride*, *n.* *bridle*—from O.H.Ger. *brütel*, *a* *bridle*), the bit and reins by which a rider is able to guide and restrain a horse; any curb or check; *n.* curb; *n.* piece in the interior mechanism of a gun which holds and covers; *in phys.*, a ligament or binding membrane; a piece of cable fastened to a swivel on a chain to enable a moored ship to veer about; *in a plough*, a sort of swivel at the end of the beam to which the horses are attached, which enables the ploughman to regulate the depth and breadth of the furrow-slice: *v.* to put on a bridle; to restrain; to govern; to curb; to check: *bridling*, *imp.* *bridling*; *bridled*, *pp.* *bridled*: *bridler*, *n.* *bridler*: *bridle up* (*in* allusion to the position and motions of a horse's head with the reins drawn tight), to hold up and toss the head in anger, pride, or resentment: *bridle-way*, *n.* a horse-track, *—SYN.* of 'bridle *v.*': to curb; control; govern; check; restrain; subdue; repress; master.

**brief**, *a. brief* [F. *brief*; OF. *brief*—from L. *breve*, a letter; cf. Icel. *bréf*; OH. Ger. *brîef*; Ger. *brief*], short; concise; *n.* an abridged writing; an epitome; short written instructions to counsel in conducting a case before a court of law; *briefless*, *a.* without a *brief*; having no clients; *a.* a barrister; *briefly*, *ad.*

**Brief**, *briefness*, *n.* shortness; conciseness: **Apostolical** or **Papal brief**, *n.* letter on public affairs, addressed by the Pope to a prince, a high official, or to religious communities, written on paper sealed with red wax and impressed with the figure of the fisherman Peter in a boat; a less formal document than the *bull*.

bríer or brlar, n. bríer [AS. *brær*], a prickly plant or shrub, as the *sweet-bríer*; the *sweet-bríer* is *Rosa rubiginosa*, and the *dog-rose*, producing the common hips, is *Rosa canina*, Qnd. *Rosácea*; bríery, n., -i, full of bríers; thorny.

**brig**, *n.* *brig* [contr. of *brigantine*—see *brigantine*],  
a ship with two masts, square-rigged.

*brigade*, n. *brigada*, Sp.; *brigadeiro*, m.  
A brigade, n. *brigada*, It.; *brigade*—from It. *brigata*, a troop; n. company; n. *brigada*, Fr.; brawl; mid., L. *briga*, strife; a troop or set of people; *brigade*, n. a common occupation, as, a fire-brigade, n. *savants*; *brigade*, &c.; n. body of soldiers, whether of infantry or cavalry, consisting of several regiments, but of fixed number: v. to form troops into brigades; *brigading*, ing.; *briga ded'*, pp. said of certain battalions or regiments when placed in the same brigade; *brigadier*, n. *briga der'*, or *brigadier general*, n. the officer who commands a brigade; *brigade-major*, n. the staff-officer of a brigade.

*brigand*, n. *brigand* and *loif. brigand*, a light armed foot-soldier. In *F.*, a brigand—from *loif. briga*, strife; mld. *lo. brigantini*, light-armed foot-soldiers, one of a band of robbers, usually inhabiting mountainous districts; a freebooter; *brigandage*, n. *sin dāi*, thefts by organised and armed bands of men; robberies, often with violence and murder.

brigandine, n. *brig-ān-dīn*, n. the old spelling of brigantine [*P. brigandine*]. In OZ., a light kind of armour made up of many jointed and scale-like plates.

**brigantine**, *n.* *brīg'ān-tīn* [*It. brigante*, a pirate; *brigandare*, to play the pirate at sea], a light swift vessel, formerly used by pirates.

bright; *lumen*, *lux* [A.S., *beorht*], *light*, *feel*, *biarht* [Goth., *beirhtan*]; shining; clear; lustrous; evident; clever; judicious; smooth; as bright hope or prize; cetera. n. *in* *ok*, splendour; brightly, *ly*, *no*, *it*. brightness. iustre; splendour; brightly, *in* *br*, *to* make clear or shining; to increase the lustre of; to cheer; in clear up; brightening, imp. brightning, brightened, *qz*, *brifend*, made bright. -SYX- of brights; clear; lucid; luminous; vivid; splendid; brilliant; lustrous; shining; resplendent; effulgent; resplendent; radiant; glittering; sparkling; transparent; translucent.

Bright's disease, *brilis disziz*, in *path.*, a disease, chronic or acute, marked by degeneration of the kidneys, the organs being so impaired that the urea is not sufficiently removed from the blood, in which there is at the same time a decrease of albumin and hæmoglobin; it is also known as albuminuria: named from Dr Richard Bright, who first described it (1827).

brill, n. *brill* [etym. unknown], a fish having the appearance of the turbot; known also by the names 'Joanet-fluke, the kile, and the brett.'

brilliant, *a.* *brilliant* (f. *brilliant*, brilliant, bright from *brillare*, to sparkle, *brillare*, to sparkle like a precious stone; from *L. verryllus*, a bright shining precious stone), sparkling with lustre; glittering; very splendid: *n.* the stone that glitters; a diamond cut flat on the face, and faceted on the sides and back, so as to reflect the light and make it more glittering; a rose *diamond* is faceted on the surface, and flat on the back: *brilliantly*, *adv.* *br.* very splendidly: *brilliantness*, *n.* *brilliance*, *n.* *sf.* great brightness

brim'fulness, *n.*: *brim'fullness*, *n.*: *st.* *fullness*.  
 brim, *n.* *brim* [OE. *brimne*: cf. *feet*, *barm*, the  
 edge: MH.Ger. *bren*, border], the edge, rim, or  
 border of any vessel or thing: *v.* to fill or be filled  
 up to the edge or rim: *brim'ming*, *imp.*: *adj.* full  
 to the top: *brimmed*, *pp.*: *adj.* filled to the brim:  
 brim'less, *n.*: *brim'ful*, *a.* *-full*, full to the top or  
 edge: *brim'm*, *n.* a glass full to the rim or brim.—  
 SYN. of 'brim *n.*: border; edge; margin; brink;  
 verge: rim.

**brim**, *a.* *brim* [AS. *bremman*, to utter cries], said of swine when in heat; same as **breme**—which see.

swims when in heat, being the cause of the  
brimstone, n. *brim's-ton* [AS. *byrne*, n burning, and  
stone: Teel, *breanni-stei*, burning stone—from *brenna*,  
to burn; *sleinn*, n stone], a hard brittle substance of a  
yellow colour; sulphur; reduced to powder by sublimation, it is called *flowers of brimstone*: *brim's-tony*,  
a. -f. containing brimstone.

brinded, *n.* *brin'dēd*, and brindled, *a.* *brin'dl*

coŭ, bōŭ, fōŭ : pūre, būd : chair, game, jog, shun, thing, where, zeal.

[leel, *brondott*, cross-harred in colour—from *brand*, a brand, a stain], streaked; spotted; coloured in stripes.

**brine**, *n.* *brin* [AS. *bryne*, saltiness: cf. *Dat brijn*, ptekle], water of the ocean; water mixed with a large quantity of salt: *v.* to steep among salt and water: *brining*, *imp.*: *brined*, *pp.* *brind*: *briny*, *a.* *brin*-*ish*, pert. to the sea or to brine: *brin*-*ish*, *a.* *brin*-*ish*, salt: *brin*-*ishness*, *a.*: *brine*-*shrimp*, a very small crustacean living in the most concentrated solutions of salt-water.

**bring**, *v.* *bring* [AS. *bringan*: cf. *Oll. Ger. bringan*: *Goth. briggan*: *Sans. bhri*, to bear], to fetch; to bear; to convey; to produce; to cause to come: *bring*-*ing*, *imp.*: *bronght*, *pt.* *pp.* *brofet*: *bring'er*, *n.* one who: to *bring* back, to recall: to *bring* about, to effect or accomplish: to *bring* down, to depress or humiliate: to *bring* forth, to give birth to; to produce, as fruit: to *bring* forward, to produce to view: to *bring* out, to expose; to develop: to *bring* in, to import; to introduce: to *bring* on, to cause to begin; to produce: to *bring* under, to reduce to subjection; to subdue: to *bring* up, to nurse; to educate; to cause to come up; to *bring* to, to check or arrest the progress of a ship while sailing: to *bring* to light, to make clear; to discover: to *bring* to mind, to recall to memory: to *bring* off, to clear; to procure to be acquitted: to *bring* over, to convert; to draw to a new party: to *bring* to pass, to effect.—*SVN.* of 'bring': to carry; fetch; bear; convey; transport.

**brink**, *n.* *brink* [ME. *brink*: *ML. Ger. brink*, edge of a field: *Dan.* and *Sw. brink*, declivity: *leel. brinka*, a hill], the edge or margin of a steep place.

**brquette**, *n.* *bricket* [F.], coal-dust moulded for fuel.

**brisk**, *a.* *brisk* [F. *brusque*, quick, rude—from *It. brusco*, eager: cf. *W. brusg*, hasty, active; nimble; full of life and spirit; lively; sparkling: *briskly*, *ad.* *in*, in a brisk manner, vigorously: *briskness*, *n.* the state of being brisk; liveliness: to *brisk* up, to enliven; to appear with life and spirit, as 'to *brisk* oneself up': *brisking* up, *imp.*: *brisked* up, *pp.* *brisket*.—*SVN.* of 'brisk': alert; active; nimble; quick; prompt; sprightly; lively; agile; gay; vivacious.

**brisket**, *n.* *brisket* [OF. *bruschet*, the breast of an animal: *prob.* from *Breton bruched*, the chest], that part of the breast of an animal that lies next the ribs.

**bristle**, *n.* *bristle* [OE. *bristel*—from *AS. byrs*], the stiff hair on the backs of swine, particularly wild boars; any stiff hair: *v.* to stand erect, as bristles; to strut about with head erect in anger or defiance: *bristling*, *imp.*: *bristling*: *ad.* showing like bristles: *bristled*, *pp.* *bristled*, rough and stiff like bristles: *bristly*, *a.* *bristly*, thick set with bristles; rough.

**bristol-board**, *n.* *bristol-board* [from the town of *Bristol*], a kind of fine pasteboard having a smooth surface: *bristol-stone*, *n.* a quartz-crystal of great purity also called *bristol-diamond-gem*.

**Britannic**, *a.* *britan-nik* [L. *Britannia*, Britain], pert. to Great Britain: *British*: *britan-nia-metal*, *n.* *bride*, a metallic alloy of block-tin, antimony, zinc, and copper: *British*, *a.* and *n.* *Brit*-*ish* [AS. *Brittisc*], pert. to Britain or its people: *Brit*-*on*, *n.* *on*, a native of Britain.

**brittle**, *a.* *brittle* [AS. *broetan*], easily broken; not tough: *brittleness*, *n.* *ness*, the quality of being easily broken into fragments; want of tenacity: *brittleworths*, a genus of fresh-water plants, called *Chara*, *Ord. Characeæ*, some of which are rendered brittle by having their stems incrustated with carbonate of lime: *brittle-stars*, star-fishes, marine creatures with five rays or arms very fragile; the *Ophiuroidea*.

**britzka**, *n.* *brits-kä* [Pol. *briczka*], a long open carriage that can be closed at pleasure.

**brize**, *n.* *bréz*, same as breeze, the insect.

**broach**, *n.* *broch* [F. *broche*, a spit—from *mid. L. brocca*, a sharp stake, a needle], a sharp-pointed stake; a peg or pin; a spit; a spire which rises from the tower without a parapet: *v.* to pierce as with a spit; to tap, as a cask, in order to draw off the liquor; to let out; to utter; to make public: *broach*-*ing*, *imp.*: *broached*, *pp.* *brocht*: *broach'er*, *n.* a spit; one who opens or utters: to *broach* to, among seamen, to incline a vessel suddenly to windward so as to expose it to the danger of oversetting: to *broach*

a subject, to open it up for consideration; to give publicity to it.

**broad**, *a.* *bráed* [AS. *bráed*: cf. *Goth. bráids*; *leel. breidr*; *Ger. breit*], wide; not narrow; extensive; open; coarse; not delicate; in *OE.*, bold: *n.* an extensive shallow lake, in the English midlands, formed by the expansion of a river over adjacent flat land: *broadly*, *ad.* *ly*: *breadth*, *n.* *bréadth*: *broadness*, *n.* the quality of being broad; extent from side to side; coarseness in speech: *broadcast*, *n.* thrown from the hand upon the earth, as in sowing; not planted in rows: *ad.* by scattering or throwing, as from the hand: *Broad-arrow* [see *arrow*], the mark placed on government stores, &c.: *broadcloth*, fine woollen cloth double the usual width: *broad-seal*, the great seal of England: *broad gauge*, in railways, the width of 6 or 7 feet between the rails, as distinguished from the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.: *broadbeet*, a large printed loose sheet containing songs, narratives of current events, and the like, formerly sold by itinerant dealers; now, often applied to newspapers: *broadside*, the side of a ship above the water-line; in a war-ship, all the guns on one side discharged at once: *broadsword*, a sword with a broad blade; the claymore of the highlanders: *broaden*, *v.* *bráed'n*, to make or grow broad: *broadening*, *imp.* *bráed'ning*: *broadened*, *pp.* *bráed'end*: *broad* as long, the same measure in length as in breadth; much the same; equal; making no difference: to *take* on the *broadside*, to attack boldly and unceremoniously: *Broad Church*, a Church party holding moderate and liberal views.—*SVN.* of 'broad': large; thick; ample; wide; extensive; comprehensive; vast; vulgar; coarse; obscene.

**brob**, *n.* *brób* [Eng. dial.: perhaps connected with *brod*, a nail], a spike driven in for support alongside of a timber standing at right angles with another timber; a prop.

**Broddingnag**, *a.* *bródding-nag* *í-án*, gigantic in person, like an inhabitant of *Broddingnag* in 'Gulliver's Travels': *n.* a gigantic person or thing.

**brocade**, *n.* *bró-kád* [Sp. *brocado*; *It. broccato*, cloth wrought with gold or silver—from *It. brocca*, a boss or stud: *F. broché*], silk stuff, woven with variegated gold and silver threads, and raised flowers; any sort of stuff or cloth which has raised flowers or other work embroidered on its surface: *brocaded*, *a.* woven with figures, &c.

**brocade**, *n.* *brókád* [after *Brocard* or *Burchard*, bishop of Worms in the eleventh century, who compiled books of 'maxims'], an elementary principle or maxim; a proverbial rule in law, ethics, or metaphysics.

**brocetto**, *n.* *brók-é-té-to* [It. *brocetto*; *Sp. broceto*, marble], a species of brecciated marble, the component fragments of which are of various colours; a coarse-figured fabric.

**broccoli**, *n.* *brók-kó-li* [It. *broccoli*, sprouts or tops growing from cabbages—from *brocco*, a sprout: *F. brocoli*], a variety of cauliflower; a cultivated variety of the *Brassica oleracea*, *Ord. Cruciferae*, the food portion being simply a fleshy edible head formed from the condensed young inflorescence; *broccoli* has coloured heads, and *cauliflower* white ones.

**broch**, *n.* *bróch* [Scot.: AS. *burg*], a prehistoric circular fort.

**brochantite**, *n.* *brók-an-tít* or *bró-shántít* [from *Brochant* de Villiers, a mineralogist], a hygroscopic sulphate of copper, occurring in thin transparent crystals.

**broché**, *n.* *bró-shū* [F.], a figured or embossed cloth fabric.

**brochure**, *n.* *bró-shór* [F. *brochure*—from *brocher*, to stitch], a pamphlet; a small book of only a few leaves.

**brock**, *n.* *brók* [AS. *broc*, a badger—from *breac*, spotted, freckled], a badger—so named from its white-streaked face; in *Eng. dial.*, a slovenly fellow: *brocket*, *a.* *brók-ét*, in *Scol.*, variegated; spotted; striped; white-faced.

**brocket**, *n.* *brók-ét* [F. *brocart*—from *broche*, a spit], a tine of a stag's horn; a two-year-old red-deer, having a single sharp tine to his antler.

**brogan**, *n.* *bró-gán*, or *brogue*, *n.* *bróg* [Ir. and *Gael. bog*, a shoe; *brogan*, a little shoe—from *brogh*, strong, sturdy, rough], a coarse, light, low-heeled kind of shoe; a heavy shoe having the sole studded

with nails, especially of half-dressed leather; a shoe having wooden soles; n clog; brogue, n. a dialect or rough manner of pronunciation, as Irish *brogue*.

**broil**, n. *brōyd*, in OE, the older form of braid—which see; **broiled**, a. *brōy'ded*, braided; **broider**, n. *brōy'der*, a. flowery needlework; embroidery.

**broider**, v. *brōy'der* [F. *broder*, to embroider—from *brod*, to welt, to hem], in OE, to adorn with needlework; to braid; to embroider: **broidering**, imp.: **broidered**, pp. *brōy'derd*.

**broil**, n. *brōyl* [F. *brouiller*, to jumble or mix; cf. It. *brogliare*, to embroll—from *broglio*, confusion], n. jumbled noisy quarrel; a tumult; discord.—**broil**, v. *brōyl*, to quarrel; difference; dispute; altercation; affray; fray; feud; contention; tumult; discord; dissension.

**broil**, v. *brōyl* [perhaps F. *brûler*, to burn], to parch or roast over a fire; to dress meat over a fire on a gridiron; to roast or grill; to be subjected to the action of great heat; to be in a great heat: **broiling**, imp.: n. the process by which meat is roasted or cooked over a fire: **broiled**, pp. *brōyld*: **broil'd**, adj. cooked by broiling; **broiler**, n. one who.

**broke**—see under *break* 2.

**broke**, v. *brōk*, pt.: **broken**, pp. *brō'kn* [from *break*, which see]: **bro'ken**, a. rent asunder; separated into fragments or pieces; rugged; uneven; lustrous: **bro'kenly**, ad. *-ly*: **bro'kenness**, n. *-ness*, state of being broken: **broken-hearted**, a. depressed or crushed by grief or despair: **broken-meal**, the fragments or remains of meat or victuals: **broken-winded**, a. having short breath or disordered respiration.

**broke**, v. *brōk* [OF. *brochier*, to deal in second-hand goods; mld. *L. brocam*, retail, as in *rendere ad brocam*, to sell by retail], to transact business in behalf of others, or by means of others: **broking**, imp.: n. doing business as a broker; adj. pert. to: **broked**, pp. *brōkt*: **broker**, n. *brō'kr*, a dealer in second-hand articles; a middle-man in trade transactions; one employed by merchants to buy and sell for them; an agent authorised to sell household furniture disclaimed for rent; formerly, a pander or go-between: **brokerage**, n. *-dj*, the fee, wages, or commission paid to a broker for buying or selling for another: **broker**, n. *brō'krdj* [F. *broker*], the trade of a broker; the premium of a broker: **exchange-broker**, one who deals in home and foreign money: **stock-broker**, one who buys and sells stocks for others: **pawnbroker**, n. one who lends money at interest on goods left with him: **insurance-broker**, an intermediate agent who secures for the owners from the underwriters or insurance offices, at a certain rate per cent, that the value of a ship and cargo shall be paid if lost at sea: **share-broker**, one who buys and sells shares.

**broome-grass**, n. *brōm* [Gr. *bromos*, oats], a kind of coarse grass like *Festuca*, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

**bromine**, n. *brō'min* [new *L. bromum*—from Gr. *bromos*, a bad smell], n. metalloïd, an elementary body related to chlorine and iodine in its chemical properties: **bromal**, n. *brō'mdl*, a dark, brownish-red, heavy liquid, having a strong peculiar smell; an oily colourless fluid, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol: **bromic acid**, *-mik*, a compound of bromine and oxygen: **bromate**, n. *-mât*, n. compound of bromic acid with a base: **bromide**, n. *-mld*, n. compound of bromine with a metal: **bromite**, n. *-mît*, or **bromic silver**, an ore of silver occurring in olive-green grains: **bromuret**, n. *brō'm'ûr-êl*, a basic compound of bromine and another element.

**bromite**, n. *brō'mitt*—see *Alstonite*.

**bronchi**, n. plu. *brōng'ki*, also *bronchia*, n. plu. *brōng'ki-d* [Gr. *brongchos*, the windpipe; *brongchia*, the tubes that branch off from the windpipe to the lungs; *brōng'chial*, n. *-ki-dl*, also *brōng'chic*, a. *-kik*, pert. to the bronchi: *brōng'chione*, n. *brōng'kion-êl*, a small bronchial tube: *brōng'chitis*, n. *-kittis* [itis denoting inflammation], inflammation of the air-tubes or bronchi that lead to the lungs: *brōng'chitic*, a. *brōng'kittik*, of or pert. to bronchitis: *brōng'chocele*, n. *-kô-sêl* [Gr. *kistê*, n. tumour], a tumour on the thyroid gland of the neck, due to an enlargement of the thyroid gland—also called *goitre*: *brōng'cho'omy*, n. *brōng'chô-mi* [Gr. *tomê*, n. cutting], an incision into the windpipe between the rings,—when the trachea is cut the operation is called *tracheotomy*—and when the larynx, *laryngotomy*, *brōng'chus*, n. *-kîs*: *brōng'chl*, n. plu. *-ki*, one of the subdivisions of the trachea or

windpipe: *brōng'cho'omy*, n. *brōng'chô-mi* [Gr. *phônê*, voice], the muffled and indistinct speech of any one labouring under a bronchial affection.

**bronco** or **broncho**, n. *brōng'hô* [Sp. *branco*, rough], in N. W. Amer., an unbroken horse.

**Brontotberidæ**, n. plu. *brōnt'ô-thêr'i-dê* [Gr. *brou-tê*, a giant; *thêrion*, n. beast], an order of extinct Tertiary mammals having affinities to the elephant and also to the tapir.

**Brontozoum**, n. *brōnt'ô-zô-um* [Gr. *brou-tê*, a giant, *-zôon*, an animal], a genus of huge fossil reptiles, known only by their footprints in the Triassic formation, near Connecticut.

**bronze**, n. *brōnz* [F. *bronze*—from It. *bronz*, bronze], a metallic substance principally made of copper and tin, with sometimes a small quantity of lead or zinc; n. colour to imitate bronze; any figure or medal made of bronze is called a *bronze*, especially ancient ones: v. to imitate bronze by n. colouring matter: **bronzing**, imp.: n. the art or art of giving to articles the appearance of bronze: **bronzed**, pp. and a. *brōnz'd*, coloured like bronze; tanned; sunburnt: *brōnz'y*, a. *-i*, like bronze: *brōnz'ite*, n. *-it*, n. variety of diallage or schiller-spar, so called from its metallic lustre and pincbeck colour: *bronze-powder*, a metallic powder used to give to tin and iron goods, &c., a bronze-like appearance: *Bronze Age*, that condition or stage of culture characterised by the use of bronze as the material for weapons.

**brooch**, n. *brōch* [OF. *broche*, a spit—from mhd. *L. brocca*, a pointed stick; Sp. *broca*, a tack or button; It. *brocca*—see *broach*], a pin or clasp to hold the parts of a dress together; an ornamental jewel with a pin, stuck in the dress of a female on the breast; a jewel: v. to adorn with jewels.

**brood**, v. *brōd* [AS. *brād*, n. brood; Dut. *broeden*, to sit on eggs; O.H.G. *brut*, n. Ger. *brut*—see *breed*], to sit over, as a bird over her eggs; to spread over, as with wings; to dwell on a subject in anxious thought [Gael. *bruid*, a dream]; to cherish: n. offspring; progeny; the number of birds hatched at a time: **brooding**, imp.: adj. sitting over, as a hatching hen; spreading over, as wings; continuing in gloomy or anxious thoughts over: *brooded*, pp.: *brood-mare*, a mare kept for breeding.

**brook**, n. *brōk* [AS. *broc*, n. brook; cf. Dut. *brook*, a marsh], a small stream of water; a streamlet: *brooklet*, n. *-lê*, a small brook: *brooky*, a. *brōk'ik*, abounding in brooks: *brook-line*, n. variety of *Speedwell*, growing wild in ditches, &c.; the *Veronica Beccabunga*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

**brook**, v. *brōk* [AS. *brucan*, to use, to enjoy], to hear; to endure; to put up with: **brooking**, imp.: *brooked*, pp. *brōkt*.

**broom**, n. *brōm* [AS. *brōm*—see *bramble*], a wild shrub producing yellow flowers and pods; the *Cytisus*, or *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*, sub-Ord. *Papilionacea*; a besom or brush with a long handle, made originally of the *broom* bush: *broomy*, a. *brōm'ik*, full of broom: *broom-stick*, *-stik*, the staff or handle of a broom: *broom-rape*, common name for the *Orobanchæ*, a genus of curious parasitical plants, Ord. *Orobanchaceæ*.

**brose**, n. *brō* [OE. *broves*, pollage; OF. *broez*: Prof. Skeat gives Gaelic *brothas* as the origin], a Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling broth or a boiling liquid over dry oatmeal or rye-meal and then stirring it up.

**broth**, n. *brōth* [AS. *broth*; Icel. *broth*: O.H.G. *brad*: cf. It. *brodo*; F. *brouet*, broth—from OE. *brou*—from mhd. *L. brodum*, the gravy or extract of flesh], a dish consisting of flesh, barley, and vegetables, with the water in which they are boiled.

**brothel**, n. *brōth'êl* [NE. *brothel*, ruined, lowd—from *broethan*, to go to ruin], a house of ill-fame.

**brother**, n. *brōth'êr* (Dut. *broeder*; Icel. *brothir*; Goth. *brothar*; Ir. and Gael. *brothair*; W. *brادر*; Gr. *phrater*; L. *frater*, a brother: Sans. *bhrat*—from *bhr*, to support), son of the same parents; one that resembles another in appearance or manners; n. relation or kinsman; one engaged in the same employment, common purpose, or combination, as a brother officer—i.e., one in the same regiment; one belonging to the same order or fraternity, as a monk or freemason: *brothers*, n. plu.: *brethren*, n. plu. *brēth'êrn*, members of the same society or profession: *brotherless*, a. *brōth'êrlike*, a.: *brotherhood*, n. an association; a fraternity: *broth'erly*, a. *-lî*, becoming a

brother; kind and affectionate: ad. after the manner of a brother: *brotherliness*, n.: *brother-german* or *-germain*, n. *fr'*main [L. *germanus*, come of the same stock], a full brother: *brother-in-law*, n. *-il'er-in* [L. *affinis*, the wrong], a brother by the same mother only: *brother-in-law*, n. *brothers-in-law*, plu. a sister's husband; the brother of a husband or wife.

*brougham*, n. *br'ou* or *br'oum* [after Lord Brougham], a light four-wheeled coach carriage.

brought, v. *brout*, pt. pp. of *bring*, which see.

*brow*, n. *brue* [AS. *bru*, an eyebrow: cf. Gr. *ophrys*], the ridge over the eye; the forehead; the edge or brink of a steep place, as of a river or hill: v. to form an edge or brink to: *eyebrow*, n. *brue*, the hair over the eye: to *knit the brows*, to frown; to scowl: *browbeat*, v. *brue'bet*, to daunt or depress by haughty and stern looks; to bully into submission by arrogant and impudent language: *browbeating*, imp. n. the act of discouraging or depressing by stern and rough language: *browbeaten*, pp. *brue'bet'n*: *browbound*, having the head crowned or encircled, as with an icy wreath.

*brown*, n. *bröwn* [AS. *brūn*: IceL. *brunn*: Fris. *brun*: It. *bruno*, perhaps the colour of things burnt—from Goth. *brinnau*, to burn], of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to redness: v. to make dusky or dark: *browning*, imp.: *browned*, pp. *bröwn'd*: *brownish*, n. somewhat brown: *brownness*, n. the quality of being brown: *brown-coal*, n. lignite or wood-coal of a brown colour, being coal imperfectly mineralised and presenting a decidedly woody structure: *brown-study*, n. gloomy or dull thoughtfulness or reverie; properly, a species of reverie in which the attention has the consent of the will to give full play to whatever train of ideas may be uppermost: *brown-ing*, n. liquid burnt sugar, &c., used for colouring gravy, &c.: the net or operation of giving a brown colour to: *browny*, n. *bröwn'it*, having the colour of brown: to be *done brown*, to be roasted well; to be deceived or cheated: *Brown-Bess*, n. -b's, the familiar name in the British army for the old flintlock musket, probably so called from its brown walnut stock: *brown bread*, bread of a dark colour, as opposed to white bread: bread baked of flour containing the whole produce of the wheat.

*Brownian movements*, *bröwn'i-an mōv'mēnts* [from the discoverer, Dr R. Brown], incessant vibratory motions in very minute particles, as of gamboge, suspended in water or other liquid.

*browns* or *browny*, n. (see *brown*), a supposed supernatural being in Scot., especially attached to fair-houses—so named from supposed tawny colour.

*Brownism*, n. *bröwn'iz'm*, a congregational system of church government formulated by Robert Brown at the close of the sixteenth century; the Brownist system: *Brownist*, n. a follower of.

*browse*, v. *bröze* [F. *brouter*, and *brouter*, to nibble off the sprigs and buds—from F. *brout*, a sprig: OF. *brout*], to eat the tender leaves and branches of trees and shrubs, as cattle or sheep; to eat any growing thing; to graze; to pasture: n. the tender branches of trees or shrubs: *browsing*, imp. eating tender leaves and branches; pasturing on fields; grazing: *browsed*, pp. *bröze'd*.

*brucine*, n. *brö'sin* [after Bruce, the traveller], a poisonous vegetable alkaloid extracted along with strychnine from the *Strychnos nux-vomica*, an African plant. Ord. Apocynaceæ.

*brucite*, n. *brö's'it* [after Dr Bruce of New York], n. mineral, a native hydrate of magnesia.

*Brulin*, n. *brö'lin* [Dan. and Dut. *brūn*: IceL. *brun*, brown—from the colour], the familiar name for a bear of the German nursery fables; a name for the brown bear.

*bruise*, n. *bröz* [OF. *briser*, to break, probably of Germ. orig.], a break or crush of the flesh without breaking the skin; an injury on the flesh by its being crushed or struck with a heavy or blunt substance, causing discoloration, blue, red, and yellow successively; a contusion: v. to crush or hurt by pressure or beating; to pound or reduce to coarse powder, as minerals or grain: *bruising*, imp.: *bruised*, pp. *bröz'd*: *bruiser*, n. *bröz'er*, he who or that which; a prize-fighter.—SYN. of 'bruise v.': to squeeze; pound; crush; bru; box.

*bruist*, n. *brö'it* [F. *bruiter*, n. noise—from *bruire*, to roar: It. *bruito*, n. muttering], a report; fame; in *med.*, applied to various sounds heard in auscultation in disease of the thorax or its organs: v. to spread a

report; to noise abroad: *bru'iting*, imp.: *bruited*, pp. noised or rumoured abroad.

*brumal*, n. *brö'mäl* [L. *brumalis*, belonging to—from *bruma*, winter], of or relating to winter.

*Brummagem*, n. and n. *brūm'ā-gēm* [colloquial, but old name of Birmingham], in *familiar slang*, denoting anything sham or fictitious; denoting spurious money, as made at Birmingham.

*brunette*, n. *brö-nét'* [F. *brunette*—from *brun*: OH. Ger. *brun*, brown, dusky], a girl or woman with a dark or brownish complexion; opposite of *blond*.

*Brunonian system*, *brö-nōn'i-an sistēm* [from Dr J. Brun, the founder], a medical theory which considers disease as depending upon excitement.

*brunt*, n. *brūt* [OE. *brunt*, a blow: IceL. *bruna*, to advance with the speed of fire—from *brun*, burning, heat: cf. Scot. *brunt*, burned], the first shock of an onset; the greatest fury or heat of the battle; the force of a blow.

*brush*, n. *brish* [OF. *brosse*, heather, scrub: mid. L. *bruscia*, brushwood—see *brush* 2], land thickly covered, chiefly with low-growing bushes; copse; thicket: *brush wood*, n. a lot of small trees or bushes growing closely together; a copse or thicket; the lopped branches of trees that have been cut down.

*brush*, n. *brish* [OF. *brosse*, a bunch of brown—from mid. L. *bruscia*, thorn-bush, leather], an article made of hair, bristle, &c., set in wood, for cleaning, as dust from clothes, or for painting; a skirmish; a slight encounter: the tail of a fox: v. to rub or sweep as with a brush; to touch or strike lightly: *brush-ing*, imp.: *brushed*, pp. *brish't*: *brush'er*, n. one who brushes: a -er, rough; shaggy: *brushiness*, n. shagginess: *brush-wheels*, wheels without teeth, which move others by friction: *brushed by me*, nearly or just touched me as I passed: to *brush up*, to revive or restore. *Note*.—Both preceding entries are closely connected in meanings, and not identical in etymology.

*brusque*, n. *brish* [F. *brusque*, sharp, short—from It. *brusco*, harsh], rude; rough or blunt in manners: *brusqueness*, n. a blunt, rough manner: *brusquerie*, n. *brish'ri* or *brish'ri*: *brusqueries*, plu. *brish'riz* [F.], bluntness; abruptness; gruffness; roughness; *brusquely*, ad. *brish'li*, in a rough and blunt manner.

*Brussels carpets*, very handsome and durable carpets, originally made at Brussels, but now chiefly at Kidderminster, England: B. lace, a most exquisite and costly fabric made at Brussels: B. sprouts, a variety of the cabbage, the *Brassica oleracea*, Ord. *Crucifera*, having the appearance of miniature cabbage, a number of which grow on one stem.

*brute*, n. *brüt* [F. *brut*, raw, rough: It. *bruto*: L. *brütus*, stupid, irrational], a beast; any animal except man: a savage unfeeling man or woman: ad. irrational; rough; uncivilised: *Bruta*, n. *brö'tä*, a name often used to designate the Mammalian Ord. *Edentata*: *brüt'al*, n. -al, pert. to a brute; cruel; unfeeling: *brüt'al'ly*, ad. -al: *brüt'al'ty*, n. -al'ti, inhumanity; savageness: *brüt'nlise*, v. -lize, to make brutal or inhuman; to make like a beast: *brüt'alising*, imp.: *brüt'alised*, pp. -lized: *brüt'ify*, v. -lize, to reduce to the state of a brute: *brüt'ifying*, imp.: *brüt'ified*, pp. -fied, reduced to the condition of a brute: *brüt'ish*, n. -ish, like a brute or beast; ferocious: *brüt'ishly*, ad. -ish: *brüt'ishness*, n. the quality of being brutish; savageness.—SYN. of 'brutish': brutal; barbarous; inhuman; cruel; savage; ferocious; unfeeling; gross; carnal; bestial; sensual; ignorant; insensible; stupid.

*bryology*, n. *brö'ö-lō-jī* [Gr. *bruton*, moss; *logos*, discourse], the study of mosses; same as 'muscology': *bryologist*, n. -ist, one who.

*bryony*, n. *brö'ö-ni*, also *bryonia*, n. *brö'ö-ni-ä* [L. *bryonia*—from Gr. *bryonia*—from *brūon*, abounding—from *brūo*, I abound, from its abundance], a genus of plants common in our hedges, having powerfully acrid roots: the white bryony is the *Bryonia alba*, and the red bryony is *B. dioica*, Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*: the black bryony is *Tamus communis*, Ord. *Dioscoreaceæ*; the wild vine; the lady's seal: *bryonia*, n. *brö'ö-ni-nä*, a yellowish-brown bitter substance obtained from the root.

*Bryozoa*, n. *brö'ö-zö-ä* [Gr. *bruton*, moss; *zōon*, an animal], a group of invertebrate animals, usually forming plant-like colonies, and having the appearance of branched mosses; a synonym of *Polyzoa*: *bry'ozo'an*, n. pert. to.

**bubals**, *n.* *bub-ba-lis* [Gr.], a species of African antelope.

**bubble**, *n.* *būbbil* [an imitative word: cf. *Ont. bobbel*; Dan. *bobbe*; Sw. *bubbla*; It. *bubola*, a bubble; Bohem. *bublati*, to murmur; Scot. *bub*, a blast of wind], a round film or skin of a liquid full of air; anything empty; a false show; something not real and substantial: *v.* to rise up in air-bells, as on the top of a liquid; to run with a gentle gurgling noise; to delude with 'bubbles'; hence, to cheat or dupe: **bubbling**, *imp.* *būbbiling*: **adj.** running with a gurgling sound: *n.* the gurgling soft rushing sound of flowing water: **bubbled**, *pp.* *būbbly*, *a.* *-bly*, consisting of bubbles: **bubbler**, *n.* one who cheats or dupes: a bubble scheme or company, a scheme or enterprise got up entirely for the benefit of the promoters at the expense of the credulous public; a hollow or worthless scheme.

**bubo**, *n.* *būbō*, *buboes*, *n. plu.* *būb-ōs* [mild. *L. bubo*, an ulcer—from Gr. *boubon*, the groin], a swelling of the lymphatic glands, especially those of the groin and armpit: *bubonocoele*, *n.* *būb-ōn-ō-sē-lē* [Gr. *bubō*, a tumour], a rupture in which the intestines break down into the groin; inguinal hernia: *bubonic*, *a.* *būb-ōn-ik*, *pert.* to the scrofulous swellings of the inguinal and axillary glands, which are a general symptom of the malady.

**bubukle**, *n.* *būbūklē* [a confusion of *bubo* and *carbuncle*], in *OE.*, a blotch or imposthume; a red pimple.

**bucca**, *n.* *būkkā* [Eng. *ilal*], a goldfish supposed to haunt the Cornish mines; a *buçabou*.

**buccal**, *n.* *būkkāl* [*L. bucca*, the cheek], belonging to the cheek; connected with the mouth.

**buccaneers** or **buccaniers**, *n. plu.* *būkkā-nērs* [*F. boucanier*, one who cooked flesh on a boucan; *boucan*, *n.* harbecue—from *F. boucaner*, to cook and smoke flesh on a harbecue: of S. Amer. Ind. origin], a name originally applied to French settlers in the West Indies, whose occupation was hunting; pirates or sea-robbers, chiefly English, French, and Dutch, who in the seventeenth century attacked principally the Spanish settlements in Amer.: **buccaneering**, *n.* *būc-ān-ē-ri-ng*, the practice or profession of a buccaneer or pirate.

**bucchero**, *n.* *bū-kū-rō* [It.], an ancient Etruscan pottery, black and glazed.

**buccinator**, *n.* *būkk-ēt-nā-tōr* [*L. buccinator*, a trumpet—from *buccinare*, to blow a trumpet], a muscle forming a large part of the cheek—so called from being used in blowing wind-instruments: **buccinal**, *a.* *būkk-sin-dē*, trumpet like: **buccinum**, *n.* *būkk-si-nūm*, a genus of shell-fish, including the common whelk.

**bucentaur**, *n.* *bū-sēn-tā-ūr* [It. *bucentoro*: Gr. *bous*, an ox; *kentauros*, a centaur], in myth., a monster, half man, half ox; the state barge of the Doge of Venice.

**buck**, *n.* *būkk* [*AS. bucca*: *F. bouc*—probably from the tendency of the animal to butt or strike with the forehead: Icei. *bukkr*, a he-goat; W. *buch*: Ir. and Gael. *boc*, a he-goat, a knock or a blow], male of the fallow deer, the goat, the rabbit, &c.; a fop; a dashing young fellow: **backing**, *n.* the copulation of bucks and does: **backish**, *a.* *būppish*: **buckskin**, *n.* a kind of leather; a heavy woollen cloth: **back-bean** [Flemish, *buckshoenen*], a water-pant having leaves like a bean, also called marsh trefol and bog-bean; the *Mengyanthes trifoliata*, *Ord. Gentianaceae*, used as a substitute for gentian: **bucksbot** [so named from their size and colour], the seeds of *Ononis*, round and black, of the *Ord. Marantaceae* or *Cannaceae*: known also as *Indian shot*: **back-tooth**, a displaced and projecting front tooth, especially in a horse.

**buck**, *n.* *būkk* [*ME. bouken*, to steep: cf. Sw. *būka*, to steep; Gael. and Ir. *buac*, the dung used in bleaching], *lyc* or *suds* in which clothes are bleached or washed: *v.* to wash or steep clothes in *lyc*: **backing**, *imp.* *n.* the act or process of washing clothes; in mining, crushing ore: **backed**, *pp.* *būkk*: **back-basket**, *n.* basket employed to carry clothes in to the washing-bow.

**buck**, *v.* *būkk* [Amer.], to bend; to spring lightly; (of a horse) to make violent effort to throw a rider.

**bucket**, *n.* *būkkēl* [*F. buquet*, a pail], a domestic vessel of various shapes for containing water, rubbish, or ashes; a pail used by sailors: **bucketful**, *n.* a quantity sufficient to fill a bucket: **bucketfuls**, *n.*

*plu.* *Note.*—In such compounds, *bucketfuls* is the true plural; *bucket-fulls* has a slightly different sense, and is simply the *n.* *bucket* qualified by the *adj.* *full*.

**buckle**, *n.* *būkkēl* [etym. unknown: cf. *L. buccinum*, a whelk], in *Scot.*, any spiral shell of a sea-snail: **thrawn** or **dell's buckle**, one with an imperfection or twist in his character; one perverse or refractory; a devil's plaything.

**buckle**, *n.* *būkkēl* [*F. boucle*, a curl or buckle: *OE. boele*, boss of a shield—from mild. *L. bucula*, a shield, as made of hide, originally the boss—from *L. bucca*, the mouth], an article usually of metal, consisting of a rim and tongue, used for fastening together parts of dress; formerly a conspicuous ornamental fastener for the upper of a shoe; a curl: *v.* to fasten with a buckle; in *OE.*, to bend or bow; to encounter: **backling**, *imp.* *adj.* *curly*; wavy: **backled**, *pp.* *būkk-ēl*: to buckle to, to engage in a matter with zeal.

**buckler**, *n.* *būkk-ēr* [*OE. boeler*, a shield with a central boss—from *boucle*: *OE. boele*, a shield's boss, a ring—see *buckle*], a kind of shield buckled on the arm: *v.* to defend; to support: **bucklers**, *n. plu.* *-ērs*, among sailors, blocks of wood for stopping up the horse-holes when at sea.

**buckmast**, *n.* *būkk-māst* [*ME. buckmast*—from *buk*, beech, and *māst* 2—which see], seed of the beech; the beech itself.

**buckra**, *n.* *būkk-ēr* [in Calabar, a demon, a powerful being], among the blacks, a white man: *adj.* white.

**buckram**, *n.* *būkk-rām* [*OF. buqueram*, in coarse open cloth: *Mid. Ger. bung-run*, *buckrun*], coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue; *fig.*, stiffness of manner: *adj.* stiff; precise.

**buckthorn**, *n.* *būkk-thā-ōrn* [*buck* 1. and *thorn*], a genus of plants; the *Rhamnus cathartica*, *Ord. Rhamnaceae*, is the common or purging buckthorn, producing black succulent berries used medicinally: **sea-buckthorn**, *n.* British shrub with sharp spines, forming a good hedge near the sea; the *Hippophaë rhamnoides*, *Ord. Elaeagnaceae*.

**buckwheat**, *n.* *būkk-ŭ-ēt* [Dut. *buckweit*: *Ger. buck-ŭ-ēit*—lit., beech-cheat, and so named from the resemblance of its seeds to beech-mast], a kind of grain having three-cornered seeds resembling beech-nuts; the fruit of *Fagopyrum esculentum* and *F. tartaricum*, *Ord. Polygonaceae*.

**bucolic**, *n.* *būkk-ōl-ik* [*L. bucolicus*; Gr. *bulolikos*—from Gr. *boukolos*, a cowherd—from *bous*, an ox], a pastoral poem: *adj.* relating to country affairs.

**bucrane**, *n.* *būkk-rān* [*Gr. bouc*, an ox; *krānion*, a skull], a sculptured ox skull on a Roman frieze.

**bud**, *n.* *būdd* [*ME. budde*: Dut. *bol*, a bud: cf. *F. bouton*, a button, a bud], the shoot or sprout on a plant containing the future leaf or flower; a flower not blown or expanded: *v.* to put forth shoots; to sprout; to grow, as buds: **bud'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* putting forth buds; growing in freshness and beauty: *n.* a kind of grafting by buds: **bud'ded**, *pp.* *būd-ēt*, *n.* a bud growing from another bud—*SYN.* of 'bud *v.*': to sprout; shoot; germinate.

**Buddhism**, *n.* *būdd-iz-izm*, a religion widely prevailing over a great part of Asia, whose founder was an Indian prince named *Buddha*; he lived at some indefinite period B.C., and taught that all visible and sensible things are but manifestations of the deity, that the human soul is an emanation from God, and that the soul will, by a holy life, again be absorbed in the divine essence: **Buddhist**, *n.* *n.* a worshipper of, and believer in: **Buddhistic**, *a.* *būdd-iz-ik*, *pert.* to.

**buddle**, *n.* *būdd-ēl* [Eng. dial.], among miners, a wooden frame used for washing ore: *v.* to wash ore: **buddling**, *imp.* *būdd-ēl-lng*: **buddled**, *pp.* *būdd-ēl*.

**badge**, *v.* *būg* [*F. bouger*, to move—from It. *bucicare*; mild. *L. bullicare*, to bubble often], to move off a place; to stir: **bad'ging**, *imp.* *badged*, *pp.* *būgd*: **bad'ger**, *n.* one who.

**badge**, *n.* *būg* [perhaps *F. bouquet*, a kid], dressed skin or fur of lambs, formerly used as an edging or ornament, esp. of scholastic habits: *adj.* in *OE.*, solemn, like a doctor in his fur; stern: **badge-barrel**, *n.* a small barrel with one head, the other having a loose leather cover, used in carrying powder in a siege.

**budget**, *n.* *būg-ēt* [*F. bougette*, a leather bag; It. *bol-getta*, a leather bucket—from *bulga*, a skin], a bag with its contents; a stock or store; the annual financial scheme of the British nation.

**buff**, *n.* *būf* [It. *bufile*, the wild ox or buffalo—from

mid. *L. bufillus*—from *bubulus*, a buffalo) a sort of soft leather prepared originally from the skin of the buffalo; a colour near to yellow; yellow substance on blood in inflammations: **adj.** of the colour of buff-leather, or made of it: **Buffs**, a regiment of soldiers, so called from their buff-coloured facings: **buffy**, *a. -ft*, pert. to the colour on the surface of blood; resembling buff: **buffy coat** or **buff**, a greyish or colourless crust appearing on blood drawn from the body in inflammatory diseases, or normally on blood drawn from the horse and many other animals.

**buff**, *n. búf* [Low Ger. *buffen*, to strike; OF. *buier* or *buifer*, to strike—from *buiffe*, a blow] In *OE.*, a blow: *v.* to strike—see **buffet** 1.

**buffalo**, *n. búf-sá-ló* [Sp. *bufalo*, a buffalo: OF. *buffle*, the bugle or wild ox: *L. bubalus*; Gr. *bambalos*—from *bous*, an ox; cf. Russ. *буфал*, *It. buffalo*], a kind of wild ox: **buffe-headed**, *a. búf-sá-héd-ed*, having a large head like a buffalo; **dull**; **stupid**.

**buffer**, *n. búf-fer* [OF. *buier* or *buifer*, to strike—see **buff** 2] apparatus at the ends of railway carriages, which, when driven in, spring out again, and so prevent injury to the carriages when they come into contact; any cushion-like article to take away the force of a blow; *n.* contemptuous epithet applied to a man or boy; *n.* foolish fellow: **buffer-head**, *n.* in railway carriages, the part of the buffer apparatus which receives the concussion.

**buffet**, *n. búf-fét* [OF. *bufe*, a blow, esp. on the cheek; cf. Ger. *puß*, a clap, *n. cuff*—see **buff** 1], a blow with the fist; a box; a slap: *v.* to strike with the fist or hand; to box or beat; to contend against: **buffeting**, *imp.* **buffeted**, *pp.* **buffeter**, *n.* one who.

**buffet**, *n. búf-fét* [Fr. *buffet*, primarily the tap of a tavern, then a sideboard], *n.* cupboard or set of shelves for crockery; *n.* sideboard on which the drinkables are placed at meals.

**buffoon**, *n. búf-jón* [Fr. *bouffon*—from *It. buffone*, a jester—from *buffa*, a trick], a droll who diverts a company with antic gestures; a man who amuses others by tricks, antic gestures, and jokes: *v.* to make ridiculous: **buffooning**, *imp.* **buffoonery**, *n. -ry*, the tricks of a buffoon; low jests; drolleries: **buffoonish**, *a.* buffoonism, *n. -ism*: **buffo**, *n. búf-jó*, the comic actor in an opera.

**bug**, *n. búg* [W. *bug*, a ghost], a ghost or other frightful object.

**bug**, *n. búg* [perhaps a corruption of ME. *budde*, a beetle], a name applied to various insects, esp. of the beetle kind, and to grubs and the larvæ of insects; a flat-bodied blood-sucking insect of rusty colour found in bedsteads and other furniture: **buggy**, *a. -gi*, full of bugs; **bugginess**, *n.*

**bugaboo**, *n. búg-a-bó* [bug, with the addition of W. *bie*, and Eng. *boo*, an interjection to frighten children], in *OE.*, a spectre.

**bugbear**, *n. búg-bár* [bug, with *bear*, as an object of dread—see **bug** 1], anything that scares or frightens, real or imaginary: *v.* to alarm or scare by any means: **bugbearing**, *imp.* **bugbeared**, *pp.* **barded**.

**buggy**, *n. búg-gi* [Hind. *baggi*], a light one-horse vehicle open at top; a gig.

**bugle**, *n. bú-gl* [F. *bugle*, a bugle—from *L. bucula*, a heifer: mid. *L. bucillus*, a wild ox—dim. of *bos*, an ox], a hunting-horn, formerly spelt *buculo* horn; a musical wind-instr.; a genus of plants—the common bugle being the *Ajuga reptans*. Ord. *Labiata*; a woodland and hedgeside plant, with a dull purple tinge on its upper leaves: **bugler**, *n. bú-glér*, in mil., the soldier who gives signals on a bugle.

**bugle**, *n. bú-gl* in dim. of MH. Ger. *bouc* or *bouch*, a large ring; an armet], in *OE.*, a small ornament of a rounded shape; one of the fine glass tubes or beads sewn on ladies' dresses by way of ornament.

**bugloss**, *n. bú-glós* [*L. buglossa*—from Gr. *bous*, an ox; *glóssa*, a tongue], a name for several plants of the *Boraginaceæ*, an Ord. of plants generally mucilaginous and ennoilent; esp. applied to the plant ox-tongue—the *Anchusa officinalis*; a plant used in dyeing and colouring—the *Anchusa tinctoria*.

**buhl**, *n. búl* [after *Boule*, a French carver in wood], unburnished gold, mother-of-pearl, &c., used for inlaying in dark wood, &c.: **buhl-work**, inlaying wood, &c., with metal or mother-of-pearl.

**buhrstone** or **burstone**, *n. búr-stón* [burr, and stone: AS. *bur*, a chestnut husk—the from the roughness of the stone], a rough siliceous stone used in making millstones for grinding corn.

**build**, *v. búld* [Ger. *bilden*, to form, to fashion: old

Sw. *bilda*, to raise a habitation], to form or fashion; to construct; to make or raise anything—as a wall, a house, or a ship; to shap into a particular form; to raise on a foundation; to increase; to depend on as a foundation: **building**, *imp.* *n.* **nu** edifice; a fixed structure—as a house, a church: **built**, *pt.* and *pp.* **built**, or **builded**, *pp.* **built**: **builder**, *n. búld-ér*, one who erects buildings.—**SYN.** of 'build': to construct; erect; fabricate; frame; raise; establish; settle; rest; depend.

**Enl**, *n. búl* [Heb.], the eighth month of the Jewish sacred, and the second of the civil, year: also called **Marchesvan**, *már-ché-sván*, and **Heavan**, *hé-sván*.

**bulb**, *n. búlb* [F. *bulbe*—from *L. bulbos*, a globular root, an onion: Gr. *bolbos*, the swelled-out or globular portion of a thing; *n.* underground bud or stem consisting of scales or layers, as the onion—or solid, as the crocus—a solid bulb, however, being properly called *n. corn*; the globular base of the tube containing the mercury of a thermometer, &c.: **bulbed**, *a. búlb-ed*, round-headed: **bulbiferous**, *n. búlb-í-fér-ús* [*L. ferro*, I bear], producing bulbs: **bulbous**, *a. búlb-ús*, globular: containing bulbs: **bulbii**, *n. búlb-íi*, or **bulbulet**, *n. búlb-ú-lét*, in bot., separable buds in the axil of leaves, as in some lilies: **bulbous-based**, in bot., applied to hairs which are tumid at the base.

**bulbul**, *n. búlb-búl* [Ar.], the Persian nightingale.

**bulge**, *n. búlj* [OF. *bouge*—from *L. bulga*, a knapsack], the broadest part of a cask; a protuberance; a swelling out: *v.* to swell out; to make protuberant: **bulging**, *imp.* **bulged**, *pp.* **bulged**.

**bulimia**, *n. bú-lím-í-a*, or **bulimy**, *n. bú-lím-ít* [Gr. *bous*, an ox, used as a prefix to augment the meaning of words; *limos*, hunger], in med., excessive appetite for food.

**bulk**, *n. búlk* [Icel. *bulki*, a heap; cf. Dan. *bulk*; Gael. *bulg*, *imp.*], the main mass or body; size; magnitude; the whole cargo of a ship in the hold: *v.* to stuff or swell out; to swell out or become prominent: **bulking**, *imp.* **bulked**, *pp.* **bulked**: to break bulk, to begin to unload a ship; to break open a package of goods: **in bulk**, in the mass; cargo loose in the hold of a ship and not enclosed in boxes or packages: **bulky**, *a. búlk-i*, large; of great size: **bulkiness**, *n. -nès*, greatness in bulk or size: **bulker**, *n. búl-kér*, a person whose duty it is to find the capacity of a ship or goods, in order to ascertain and fix the freight or shore dues.

**bulk**, *n. búlk* [Icel. *bulkr*, a beam, a partition; cf. It. *balco*, a projection before a window; prov. Dan. *bulke*, a boarded partition in a barn], a framework of balks or boards; a partition of boards; the stall before a shop for the display of goods: **bulkhead**, *n. búl-héd*, *n.* partition across the hold of a ship.

**bull**, *n. búl* [ME. *bole*; cf. ML. Ger. *butle*: Ger. *butle*, *Dut. bul*], the animal which bellows; the male of the ox kind: In *Scrap.*, a fierce and powerful enemy; a stockjobber on the Stock Exchange who endeavours to raise the price of stocks by questionable practices—those who try to lower their price are called **bears**: **bullish**, *-ish*, **bull-headed**, **bull-like**, *a. pert.* to a bull; dogged and self-willed: **bull-baiting**, *n.* the rendering bulls furious by setting dogs to attack them: **bull-dog**, *n.* a large-headed, strong-jawed variety of dog: **bull-dogs**, in familiar slang, attendants of the proctors, in their official duties, in Oxford: **bull-faced**, *a. -fást*, having a large heavy face, as it were like a bull's face: **bull-fight**, *n.* an amusement among the Spanish and Portuguese, consisting of an exhibition of men fighting with wild bulls: **bull-fly**, *n.* a gadfly: **bull-frog**, *n.* a large species of American frog, uttering a loud croak or bellowing noise: **bull-head**, a small sea-fish: **bullock**, *n. búl-lók* [AS. *butlucra*], an ox or castrated bull fed for slaughter, so named after he is four years old—named a **bull-calf** for first year, and *n. steer* up to fourth year: **bull-calf**, a male calf; a young stupid fellow: **John Bull**, a familiar name for the personification of Englishmen, from their supposed sturdy assertiveness and pugnaetous propensities—so named by Arbuthnot in a ludicrous *jeu d'esprit*: **bull's-eye**, *n. búl's-éi*, among scamen, a piece of wood shaped like a ring; a thick piece of glass inserted in a floor, a lantern, &c.; a dark distant cloud, ruddy in the centre, foretelling a storm; the centre mark on a target for shooting at; a small round window or opening.

**bull**, *n. búl* [It. *bolle*, a circular mark or seal—from *L. bulla*, a bulble, a boss or ornament], any circular boss or mark; a name at first applied to the seal

attached to an edict of the Pope, but now applied to the edict itself: **bullary**, *n.* *bullar-ri* [mid. L. *bullarium*], a collection of papal bulls.

**bull**, *n.* *bōl*, in Irish-bull [perhaps from *n.* contemptuous allusion to papal edicts], a peculiar form of blundering in telling a story, in a joke, or in a remark, latterly accredited as very prevalent among the Irish people.

**bullæ**, *n.* *būllæ*, *bullæ*, *n.* *plu.* *būllæ* [L. *bullæ*, a water-bubble], a vesicle on the body in some forms of skin disease; a bleb; in *anat.*, *n.* hollow rounded shell of bone: **bullæ**, *n.* *būllæ*, *bullæ*, *pert.* to bullæ.

**bullace**, *n.* *būllā* [OF. *belloc*], a wild plum-tree, larger than the sloe, and yellow; the *Prunus in-stitia*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

**bullate**, *n.* *būllat* [L. *bullæ*, a bubble], in bot., garnished with studs like bubbles or blisters.

**bullet**, *n.* *būllit* [F. *boulet*—from F. *bole* or *bulle*, a ball, a bubble—from L. *bullæ*, a bubble, a round knob], *n.* round or oblong ball of metal, used for loading pistols, guns, or rifles.

**bulletin**, *n.* *būllitēn* [F. a packet—from It. *bulletino*—from *bullæ*, an edict of the Pope], an official report or notice; *n.* public announcement.

**bullfinch**, *n.* *būllfinch* [but *finch*—said to be so named from its thick neck], *n.* native song-bird.

**bullion**, *n.* *būlljōn* [F. *bouillon*, a boiling, a melting, *n.* mass of melted metal; mid. L. *bullionem*: cf. F. *billon*, base metal], formerly, the mint; the alloy or composition of the current coin permitted by the mint; gold or silver of the standard fineness, in any form not money—generally in small bars called *ingots*; gold and silver in the mass; foreign or uncurrent coin.

**bullock**, *n.*—see under **bull**.

**bully**, *n.* *būllī* [perhaps Dnt. *boel*, a lover: cf. Mid. Ger. *buole*; Ger. *buhle*, a lover, a friend: the word has developed into *n.* bad sense], originally, a term of endearment; a gallant; a quarrelsome, cowardly fellow; one who blusters and threatens: *v.* to insult with noise; to overawe by threat: **bullying**, *imp.* *bullyng*, *n.* the act of one who bullies; **bullied**, *pp.* *bulld*; **bullying**, *v.* *bullyng*, to insult in a bullying manner.

**bulrush**, *n.* *būllrūsh* [prob. from ME. *bole*, the stem of a tree, and *rush*], a large strong kind of rush found growing in marshes; usually restricted to the *Scirpus lacustris*, Ord. *Cyperaceæ*.

**bulse**, *n.* *būls* [Port. *bolsa*, a purse], in India, a bag or purse in which to carry or measure valuables—as diamonds.

**bulwark**, *n.* *būllwērk* [Dnt. *bolwerk*; Ger. *bollwerk*, cf. F. *boulevard*, the ramparts of a town, a broad street at Paris (boulevard) surrounding what was once the city, and occupying the site of its ancient ramparts; It. *baluarte*, *n.* rampart; *n.* fortification; any means of defence or protection, originally made of the boles or trunks of trees; the railroads of a ship; security or defence: *v.* to fortify with a rampart; to protect.

**bum**, *v.* *būm* [imitative: cf. Dnt. *dommen*, to beat a drum], to make a humming or whirring noise: **bumble-bee**, *n.* *būmbel*—or *humble-bee*, *hūmbel*—a large bee, so called from the noise it makes—contracted into *bumble*.

**bum**, *n.* *būm* [F. *bottom*: perhaps ME. *bum*, to pad: cf. *bump*], the buttocks; the posterior; the part forming the seat.

**bumbaillif**, *n.* *būm-baillif* [from *būm* 2, and *baillif*, i.e., the bailiff that is not the debtor's back], one who duns a person for debt; one who acts in the final misfortune; colloquially, an under-bailiff; one employed to dun or arrest for debt; a sheriff's officer.

**bumble**, *n.* *būmbel* [the name of *n.* beadle in Dickens's 'Oliver Twist'], *n.* officious overbearing parish officer; a beadle: **bumbledom**, *n.* *būmbel-dōm*, the officious arrogance of *n.* parish officer; conceited and overbearing conduct of officials.

**bumbles-bee**—see under **bum** 1.

**bamboat**, *n.* *būmbōl* [Dnt. *bumbboot*, *n.* very wide fishing boat], a very wide boat used by fishers in S. Holland; a boat employed in conveying provisions, &c., to outlying vessels.

**bummaree**, *n.* *būm'mā-rē* [F. *bonne marée*, good fresh fish], a middleman or fish-jobber in Billingsgate market.

**bump**, *n.* *būmp* [imitative: cf. Low Ger. *büms*, imitating the sound of *n.* blow: Gael. *beum*, a stroke: W. *piempio*, to thump, to bang], a swelling; a protuberance; a thump: *v.* to make a resounding or

booming noise; to strike against; to thump: **bump-ing**, *imp.* *bumped*, *pp.* *bumped*—**bumper**, *n.* *būmp-er*, a cup or glass swelled or filled with liquor till it is ready to flow over the brim: **bumper house**, a place of public amusement full in every corner, or from bottom to top.

**bumpkin**, *n.* *būm'kin* [Dnt. *boom*, a beam, a log, and *kin*, little—connected with **bump**: Dr Murray also compares Dnt. *bommekyn*, a little larrel], *n.* awkward country fellow; a rustic; *n.* stupid peasant: **bumpkinly**, *nd.* *ll*.

**bumptious**, *n.* *būm'shūs* [probably formed from Eng. *bump*, as *bumping* against, or striking everything in the way], noisily self-asserting; quarrelsome and vainglorious; given to take offence.

**bun** or **bunn**, *n.* *būn* [perhaps OF. *bugne*, a knob rising after a knock], *n.* small sweet cake: **hot-cross-bun**, a small circular cake impressed with *n.* cross, largely eaten on Good Friday.

**bunch**, *n.* *būnsh* [imitative: cf. Icel. *bunski*, *n.* heap; Dan. *bunke*, a heap or quantity gathered together; a lump or knot; a cluster; *n.* proubrance; a number of things growing together or tied together; a miner's term for an irregular lump of ore: *v.* to swell out in roundness; to form or tie in a lot or bunch: **bunch-ing**, *imp.* *bunched*, *pp.* *būnsh*: **bunchy**, *a.* *būnsh-i*, growing in bunches; having tufts: **bunchiness**, *n.*

**buncombe**—see **bunkam**.

**bundle**, *n.* *būndel* [Dnt. *bundel*, something bound up together: Ger. *bundel*, a dim. of *bund*, a bunch, a bundle; Dan. *bundt*; Sw. *bunt*, a bundle], *n.* number of things put together and tied: *v.* to tie up together: **bandling**, *imp.* *banded*, *pp.* *būndel*: **bundle-pillar**, *n.* column or pier with others of small dimensions attached to it: to **bundle off**, in familiar language, to send off unceremoniously: **bundle off**; get away with all you have.

**bundobust** or **baudobast**, *n.* *būndō-būst* [Hind. *bundobast*], in India, an agreement; a bargain.

**bung**, *n.* *būng* [mid. Dnt. *bonghe*, *n.* stopper], a large round cork or wooden stopper for the hole in a cask: *v.* to stop up the opening in a cask with a bung: **bungling**, *imp.* *bunged*, *pp.* *būngd*: **bung-hole**, *n.* the hole in a cask by which it is filled or emptied.

**bungalow**, *n.* *būnggōlō* [native name, *bangla*], in India, a country-house of one floor or flat only; a caravanserai for the use of travellers.

**bang**, *n.* *būnggōl* [a frequentative from *bang*: Icel. *banga*, to strike, as nailing on *n.* patch], anything ill done; *n.* botch; an affair mismanaged: *v.* to do anything clumsily; to mismanage an affair; to botch: **bangling**, *imp.* *bānggling*: **bungled**, *pp.* *būnggōl*: *adj.* awkwardly done; executed badly: **bunglingly**, *nd.* *ll*: **bungler**, *n.* *gler*, a bad or clumsy workman; one who does *n.* thing ill.

**bunion**, *n.* *būnjūn* [OF. *bugne*, a swelling caused by a blow], a subcutaneous swelling on the inner side of the ball of the great toe, or it may be elsewhere.

**bunk**, *n.* *būngk*, a large wooden case serving for a seat during the day and for a bed at night: **bunker**, *n.* *būngker* [Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel: Icel. *bunki*, *n.* heap], a large wooden box for containing coals; *n.* bin.

**bunkum**, *n.* *būngkūm* [from *Buncombe*, North Carolina, U.S.], speech-making for mere show; mere claptrap.

**bunny**, *n.* *būn'nt* [dim. of *bun*: ME. *bunne*, a rabbit], a familiar name for a rabbit.

**bunodont**, *a.* *būnō-dōnt* [Gr. *bounos*, a mound, a heap; *odontos* or *olontin*, a tooth], having teeth with tuberculated crowns, as the pigs.

**Bunsen burner**, *n.* *būnsen* [Bunsen, *n.* German chemist], a burner and lamp contrived to give out an intense heat by the free admission of air.

**bunt**, *n.* *būnt* [Dau. *bundt*; Sw. *bunt*, a bunch, a bundle], the belly or bagging part of *n.* sail or of a fishing-net: **bunt-lines**, *n.* *plu.* ropes on the bottoms of sails to draw them upwards.

**bunt**, *n.* *būnt* [etym. unknown], a fungoid disease which attacks wheat.

**bunter**, *n.* *būnt'er* [Ger.], in *geol.*, the lower Trias or New Red Sandstone; *n.* partly-coloured sandstone.

**bunting**, *n.* *būnt'ing* [perhaps connected with Scot. *buntin*, short and thick: cf. Ger. *bunt*, spotted], a name for a genus of small birds, as *yellow bunting*, *corn-bunting*, *snow-bunting*.

**bunting**, *n.* *būnt'ing* [perhaps Ger. *bunt*, variegated], a thin woollen cloth used for flags, and variously coloured.

**buoy**, *n.* *bōy* [Dut. *boei*; Sp. *boyá*, the float of an anchor or of a net; Sp. *boyar*, to float; F. *bouée*, a buoy—from OE. *boeg*—from mld. *l. boia*, a fetter, a clog], an empty cask, or a small structure of wood, made for floating on the water, to point out shallows or rocks, &c.: *v.* to keep afloat; to bear up; to support; to sustain; to place buoys; to float: *buoy* *ing*, *imp.*: *buoyed*, *pp.* *boyd*: buoyancy, *n.* *bōy-án-si*, the quality of floating on water or in air; lightness: *buoyant*, *n.* floating; light; that cannot sink: *buoyantly*, *adv.*: buoyantness, *n.*: life-buoys, articles to be thrown into the water when any person falls into such as the sea, to keep him afloat; a float.

**bur** or **burr**, *n.* *bér* [Dan. *borre*, a burdock; Gael. *bior*, a thorn, a prickly; a rough prickly covering of the seeds of some plants; the seed-vessel of the burdock—the *Arctium lappa*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Cynarocephalae*; the rough edge left by a tool in cutting metal: *burr* stone, certain siliceous rocks used as millstones—so named from their rough grittiness; also *burstone*, *n.* *bér-stón*: *bur-reed*, a British plant with sword-leaves, found in ponds and ditches, of the genus *Sparganium*, Ord. *Araceae*.

**buran**, *n.* *bōr-án* [Russ. *buran*], a fierce snow storm that blows from N.E. over the steppes of Russia.

**burbot**, *n.* *bér-bót* [F. *bourbotte*], a fresh-water fish like an eel, but thicker and shorter—called also *chout*.

**burden**, *n.* *bér-dn*, sometimes written *burthen* [AS. *byrthen*—from *beran*, to bear; cf. Ger. *bürde*, a load; Icel. *byrth*, a load, a burden], something carried; a load; something grievous or oppressive; *n.* ship's capacity for carrying; the bass or accompaniment to the treble of a song; repeated words or sentiments at the end of each verse or division of a song; the ditty or under-song; the chorus; the refrain; the prevailing sentiment or story running through a song or other poetical composition; the main topic: *v.* to lay on a load; to oppress: *burdening*, *imp.* *-dn-ing*: *burdened*, *pp.* *-dn-d*: *burdener*, *n.* *-dn-ér*, one who burdensome, *n.* *-dn-sim*, grievous to be borne; fatiguing; oppressive: *burdensome*, *adj.* *-it*: *burdensomeness*, *n.*: public burdens, local rates and imperial taxes imposed upon the public: *burden of proof*, in any dispute, or in a suit at law, the obligation which rests on one of the parties to prove his case—generally designated by the Latin phrase *onus probandi*—the burden of proof.—*SYN.* of 'burdensome': heavy; weighty; ponderous.

**burdock**, *n.* *bér-dók*, or *bur-weed*, *n.* [*bur*, and *dock*], a wild plant with a rough prickly head, having heart-shaped leaves and purple blossoms—see *bur*.

**bureau**, *n.* *bū-rō*, *bureau*, *n.* *plu.* *bū-rōz* [F. *bureau*, a writing-table—from OE. *bure*, a reddish-brown—from mld. *l. burra*, rough red cloth—the kind of cloth which covered the table], a coarse woollen cloth, made from brown fleece, covering a table; a table or chest of drawers with conveniences for writing and keeping papers; in France, the office of an ambassador, state secretary, &c., for business; the whole staff officers of a department: *bureaucracy*, *n.* *-rōk-rā-si* [Gr. *krateō*, I govern], the system by which the public service of a country is carried on by departments, each one under the control of a head; government by or under the influence of officials; red-tapism: *buréaucratie*, *n.* *-rōk-rā-si*, relating to or having the form of a bureaucracy; also *buréaucrat* [*ical*]: *buréaucratically*, *adv.* *-it*: *buréaucratist*, *n.* *-rōk-rā-tist*, an advocate for or supporter of.

**urette**, *n.* *bū-rél* [F. a cruet, a vase], a graduated glass tube with stopcock for delivering measured quantities of liquids.

**burg**, *burgh*, *n.* *bér-g*—*burgh*, *n.* In Scot., *būr-ā*; also *borong*, *būr-ā*, which see [AS. *burg*; mld. *l. burga*, a small fortified place], at first the fort or castle for the protection of the *burgh*, then a fortified town; a city or corporate town that sends, or unites in sending, a member to Parliament; a town with certain privileges: *burgal* or *burghal*, *a.* *bér-gāl*, of or pert. to a corporate town: *royal burg*, a town holding a charter from the Crown: *burgh of barony*, one erected by a feudal lord or superior.

**burgage**, *n.* *bér-gāj* [mtd. *l. burgagium*], an annual tax paid by the inhabitant of a *burgh* or *burgh* for his property to the superior or lord—from *burgas*, a small fort: Gr. *purgos*, a tower], a tenure of an ancient annual payment, by which property is held in cities and towns: *burgess*, *n.* *-jēs* [OF. *burgois* and

*burgais*, a citizen—from mld. *l. burgensis*, the dweller or freedman in a *burgh*], a citizen or freeman of a city or corporate town: *burgess-ship*, *n.* the state or quality of a burgess: *burgher*, *n.* *bér-ér*, the free-man or inhabitant of a burgh; one of the Original Secclesial party in the Scottish Church who maintains the lawfulness of the burgher's oath: *burgh-ership*, *n.*: *burgoids*, *n.* *bér-zhéd* [F.], a burgess: *burgoids* or *bourgeois*, *n.* *bér-jōis*, a small printing-type: *burg-mote*, *n.* *būr-mót* [AS. *burg* or *borough*; *mōt*, meeting], in AS. times, a borough court.

**burganet**—see *burgonet*.

**burgee**, *n.* *bér-jē* [etym. unknown], a triangular flag; a kind of furnace-coal.

**burgoise**—see *under* *burgare*.

**burgeon**, *v.* *bér-jūn* [F. *bourgeon*, the young bud or sprout of a vine; Norm. F. *bourgonner*, to bud—from Oll. Ger. *burjan*, to push up], to bud; to sprout.

**burgh**, *burghal*—see *under* *burg*.

**burgher**, *burgess*—see *under* *burgare*.

**burglar**, *n.* *bér-gler* [Norm. F. *bourglair*—from mld. *l. burg-ladro*, the robber of a dwelling], one who breaks into a house at night to steal; a house-breaker: *burglarians*, *n.* *-lār-i-ās*, pert. to a theft by house-breaking: *burglariously*, *adv.* *-it*: *burglary*, *n.* *-lār-i*, the breaking into a house by night for the commission of robbery.

**burg-mote**—see *under* *burgare*.

**burgomaster**, *n.* *bér-gō-māst-ér*, or *burgh-master* [Dut. *burgemeester*, a burgo-master, a mayor—from *burg*, a burgh, and *meester*, a master], one employed in the government of a city; chief magistrate in the large towns of Holland, &c.; a name given to a kind of large sea-gull.

**burgonet**, *n.* *bér-gō-nēt*, also *burganet*, *n.* and *burginet*, *n.* *bér-gt-nēt* [OF. *bourguignotte*—from *Bourgoigne*, Burgundy], in OE., a sort of helmet—so named as first used by *Burgundians*.

**burgont**, *n.* *bér-gōt*, or *burgoo*, *n.* *bér-gō* [etym. unknown], thick gruel used by seamen, seasoned with salt and butter; loblolly.

**Burgundy**, *n.* *bér-gūn-dī*, a fine French wine from Burgundy: *burgundy* pitch, a resin collected from the spruce fir.

**burhel**, *n.* *bér-hel* [Hind.], the wild blue sheep of the Himalayas.

**burial**, *n.* *bér-i-āl* [see *bury*; AS. *byrgels*, a sepulchre], the act of burying; interment; *adj.* of or pert. to interment, or a tombstone.

**burin**, *n.* *būr-in* [F. *burin*], an engraver's tool made of steel; a graver: *burinist*, *n.* an engraver.

**burk**, *v.* *bérk* [from *Burke*, the name of an Irishman who murdered by suffocation to provide subjects for dissectors—was hanged at Edinburgh 1829], to murder by suffocation; to smother: *burk* *ing*, *imp.*: *burked*, *pp.* *bérkt*: to *burk* a question, to smother or suppress it by unfair means, before it has been fairly discussed.

**burk**, *v.* *bérk* [OF. *bourle*, a tuft of wool—from *bourre*, hair, flock; prov. F. *bouril*, a flock or end of thread which disfigures cloth; cf. Sp. *borla*, a tuft], to pick knots and loose threads from cloth when fulling it: *burker*, *n.* one who dresses cloth: *burking*, *imp.*: *burled*, *pp.* *bérld*: *burling*-iron, *n.* an instr. like large tweezers used in clearing cloth of knots, ends of thread, and the like.

**burlesque**, *n.* *bér-lēsk* [F. *burlesque*—from It. *burlesco*, comical, facetious—from It. *burlesc*, to make a jest of], the turning any matter into ridicule; the representation of a subject in mock gravity with the view of exciting laughter: *adj.* tending to raise laughter; droll; comic: *v.* to turn a subject into ridicule; to treat a trifling matter with mock gravity to excite laughter: *burlesquing*, *imp.* *-lēng*: *burlesqued*, *pp.* *-lēsh*: *burlesquer*, *n.* *-lēsk-ér*, one who burlesquely, *adj.* *burlesca*, *n.* *-lēskā* [It.], a comic opera; a musical farce.—*SYN.* of 'burlesque *n.*': parody; satire; travesty; irony; sarcasm; caricature; comedy; humour; wit.

**burly**, *n.* *bér-lī* [ME. *burlich*; OH. Ger. *burlich*, stately; cf. Scot. *butrilly*, stout and strong], big and fresh-looking; big and honest but not refined; stout and jolly; big and blustering: *burliness*, *n.* *-lī-nēs*, the being big, fresh, and honest-looking; the being big and blustering: *burly-burly*, *n.* confusion; uproar.

**Burman**, *a.* *bér-mān*, or *Burmese*, *a.* *bér-mēs*, belonging to *Burma*, a country of S.E. Asia: *Burmese*, *a.* *-mēs*, a native of *Burma*.

*mâte*, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâw*: *mêle*, *mêt*, *hér*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôl*, *môve*;



**burn**, *n. b'rn* [AS. *burnan*, to burn: cf. Goth. *brinnan*; Dut. *branten*; Ger. *brennen*; Icel. *brenna*] injury to the flesh by the action of fire: *v.* to injure by fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of fire; to harden by fire; to scorch, as the clothes; to be on fire; to shine; to rage with violence or passion; to feel excess of heat in the body: **burning**, *imp.*: *adj.* very hot; scorching; powerful: *n.* the act of reducing to ashes; a fire; the vehemence or raging of passion: **burned** or **burnt**, *pt.* and *pp.* *burnt*, *burnt*: **burner**, *n.* the small movable part of a lamp or gas lustre, &c., next the flame: **burning-glass**, *n.* a convex lens of glass for collecting the rays of the sun so as to produce heat: **burning-mirror**, *n.* a concave surface, usually of polished metal, for the same purpose: **to burn one's fingers**, to get into trouble by injudicious interference in the affairs of others, or by entering rashly into speculation, and the like: **to burn out**, to obliterate by burning; to cease burning when the fuel is exhausted: **to burn up**, to consume entirely.—*Syn.* of 'burning *n.*': fire; flame; combustion; conflagration; blaze; inflammation.—of 'burning *a.*': ardent; fiery; hot; scorching.

**burn**, *n. b'rn* [AS. *burna*; cf. Goth. *brunna*; Icel. *brunn*; Ger. *born*, *n.* well, *n.* spring; Gael. *burn*, *water*], in *Scot.*, a brook; a small running stream.

**burnet**, *n. b'rn't* [from *burn*, referring to the red and pungent taste of the root], a garden or wild plant, the *Potentilla anagallis*, *Orl. Nodosa*.

**burnettise**, *v. b'rn't-tiz* [from Sir Wm. Burnett, the inventor], to preserve timber, cordage, &c., by steeping in Burnett's Fluid, a solution of chloride of zinc.

**burnish**, *v. b'rn'ish* [F. *bruner*, to polish; *brunissant*, polishing—from *brun*, brown: cf. *S. bruna*, to sharpen; *brunsten*, a whetstone], to make bright and glowing by rubbing; to polish by friction; to make smooth and bright by rubbing; to become bright by friction: *n.* lustre; brightness: **burnishing**, *imp.*: **burnished**, *pp.* *burnt*, *burnt*: *adj.* that has been made bright and glowing by rubbing: **burnisher**, *n.* the person or tool that burnishes.

**burnoose**, *n. b'rn'os* or *-nos* [F. *burnous*; Ar. *burnus*], an upper garment with a hood worn by the Moors and Arabs.

**burnt**, *burnt*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *burn*, *v.* which see; applied to a peculiar taste and flavour of certain wines and spirits: **burnt sugar**, a preparation used for darkening liquors.

**burnt-ear**, *n. b'rn't-er*, a disease in corn in which the whole ear appears black, caused by a fungus.

**burnt-offering**, *n. b'rn't-off'r-ing*, something burnt on an altar, as an offering for sin, called also *burnt-sacrifice*; *n.* holocaust.

**bur**, *n. b'rr* (see *bur*), the lobe of the ear; a prickly seed.

**bur**, *n. b'rr* [imitative: cf. Swiss *burren*, to mutter: prov. *S. borra*, to buzz like a beetle], the whirling, rattling, or rough sound made by some in pronouncing the letter *r*, as in the mouth of a *N.* of England man.

**bur**, *n. b'rr* [see *bur*], the blossom of the hop; the first appearance of its flower.

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whom a sum of money is paid out of a fund set aside for that purpose; an exhibitor: **bur'sarship**, *n.* the position or office of a bur'sar; **bur'sary**, *n.* the treasury of a college or monastery; the sum allowed to a bur'sar; an exhibition.

**burse**, *n. b'rs* [F. *bourse*, a purse—see *burse* 1], in the *L. Cath. Ch.*, a square stiffened case or purse, which contains the 'corporal' required in the celebration of the mass—see *corporal*: **burseiform**, *n. b'rs't-fairm* [mild. *L. bursa*, *n.* purse; *forma*, shape], shaped like a purse; sub-spherical.

**burseule**, *n. b'rs't-kul*, also *burseula*, *n. b'rs'tik*: *del.* [L. *diuturne* of *bursa*, skin], in bot., the part of the rostellum of the orchids excavated in the form of a sack: **burseulate**, *a. b'rs'tik'ul*, purse-like.

**burst**, *n. b'rst* [AS. *berstan*, to burst asunder; OH.Ger. *brust*—from *prestan*, to break], *n.* sudden breakage; an explosion; *v.* violent outbreak: *v.* to break open forcibly or with sudden violence; to break away from; to come upon unexpectedly; to break forth, or into, with violence, to rend by force: **burst'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* breaking forth; expanding: *n.* the act of breaking forth or expanding: **burst**, *pp.*: **burst'er**, *n.* one who: **bursting charge**, the quantity of powder in a shell sufficient to burst it.

**burthen**, *n. b'rt'n*: **burthensome**, *n.* burthensomeness, *n.*—see *burden*.

**burton**, *n. b'rt'n* [etym. unknown], in *n. ship*, *n.* small tackle of two single blocks, said to be named from the inventor.

**bury**, *n. b'rr'i* [F. *bourr*, *butler*], a variety of pear, so named from its soft yellow flesh.

**bury**, *v. b'rr'i* [AS. *byrgan*—cf. Dut. *berghen*, to hide, to stow away; Ger. *bergen*, to conceal], to put or place anything in the earth for concealment; to lay a dead body in the grave; to inter; to hide or conceal; to overwhelm; in *Eng. Ch.*, to perform the burial service: **buried**, *pp.* *buried*: **burying**, *imp.*: **bury'ing**, *n.* the act of placing the dead in the earth: **burying-place**, **burial-place**, *n.* a graveyard; *n.* cemetery: **burial**, *n.* *del.* [AS. *byrgels*, mud *byrigels*, a sepulchre], the act of laying a dead body in the earth, in a tomb, in a vault, or among water, as *n. sea*.

**bus**, *n. b'rs*, a contr. of *omnibus*.

**busby**, *n. b'rs'bi* [etym. unknown], the tall fur cap worn by British Hussars, artillerymen, and army engineers.

**bush**, *n. b'ush* [Icel. *bushr*; OH.Ger. *bush*; OF. *bousche*; mild. *L. boscum*, wood], a shrub or small tree; a collection of shrubs of various kinds; in the colonies, a tract of uncultivated country covered with trees and shrubs of natural growth; in *fox-hunting*, the name applied to the fox's tail: **bush-beater**, *n.* *del.*, one who beats amongst the cover to rouse game: **bushbuck**, *n.* forest antelope of S. Africa: **bush-fighting**, *n.* *del.*, irregular warfare in a woody country: **bush'et**, *n.* *del.*, a copse; a wood: **bush'man**, *n.* one who lives in the forests or back settlements of a new country—see *Bushman*: **bushy**, *a. b'ush'i*, full of bushes; thick like the branches of a bush: **bush'iness**, *n.* *del.*: **bush-plg**, a hardy wild hog frequenting the forests of S. Africa: **bush'ranger**, *n.* a robber, especially an escaped criminal, roaming about the woods and outlying parts of a new country: **to beat the bush** or **to beat about the bush**, to approach a matter in some indirect or roundabout way.

**bush**, *n. b'ush* [Dut. *buss*, the bush of a wheel: cf. Ger. *buckse*; Dan. *bosse*], a round open piece of metal put into sheaves of blocks to prevent them wearing; a circle of metal put into a part of a machine to lessen friction: *v.* to line any hole or orifice with metal: **bush'ing**, *imp.*: **bushed**, *pp.* *bush't*, lined with metal.

**bushel**, *n. b'ush'el* [OF. *boissel*—from mild. *L. busellus*, and *butellus*, a bucket, a vessel to measure grain], a measure for dry goods, containing 8 gall. or 4 pks.: a large quantity.

**Bushman**, *n. b'ush'm'n*, in S. Africa, a dwarfed negro race of cave and bush dwellers.

**business**, **bused**, **busily**—see under *busy*.

**busk**, *n. b'usk* [F. *buse*], a thin flat piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, with which a woman's stays or bodice is made stiff in front.

**busk**, *v. b'usk* [Icel. *bua*, to prepare, to dress; *busst*, to bend one's steps; *b'usk*, to get oneself ready], to direct one's course towards; to make ready; to dress; to attire oneself; to deck: **busk'ing**, *imp.*: **busked**, *pp.* *busk't*.

**basket**, *n.* *bāshkēt* [F. *boquet*, a thicket—from *mid.* *L. boscus*, a little wood]. In *OL.*, a small bush, or sprig of one: *bushy*, *a.* *bāshkē*, bushy; woody; shaded by trees.

**baskin**, *n.* *bāshkin* [F. *bronzéquin*; *Dut.* *bracken*; *Sp.* *borcegnat*; *It.* *borzacchino*], a kind of leather of sheepskin—the *Ar. cherqui*, a kind of half-boot worn by the ancient actors in tragedy: *baskined*, *a.* *-kind*, dressed in baskins.

**buss**, *n.* *būs* [OF. *busse*; *Ice.* *bussa*; *Dut.* *buysse*, a boat: *Sp.* *buce*], a boat for fishing.

**buss**, *n.* *būs* [probably a corrupt. of *bass*: *ME.* *basse*, a kiss: *Sp.* *buz*: *F.* *baiser*, to kiss: *L.* *basiuni*], a salute with the lips; a rude or playful kiss: *v.* to kiss in a rude or playful manner: *bussing*, *imp.*: *bussed*, *pp.* *būst*.

**bust**, *n.* *būst* [*F.* *buste*, the body of a man from the waist to the middle—from *It.* *busto*, a trunk without a head—from *mid.* *L. busta*, a tree stripped of its branches: *Ice.* *butr*, the trunk of a tree], the figure of a person showing the head, shoulders, and breast.

**bustard**, *n.* *būstārd* [F. *bistard* or *ontard*: *OF.* *oustard*, a great sluggish owl: *L.* *avis tarda*, the sluggish bird], a very large running bird, now almost extinct in this country.

**bustle**, *n.* *būstēl* [probably imitative: cf. *Ice.* *bustli*, to make a splash in the water, to bustle; *bustli*, bustle, hurry and noise; great stir; rapid motion with noise; a pad formerly used by women to expand petticoats and dress, and make them sit fuller in the back: *v.* to be very active; to stir quickly with noise: *bustling*, *imp.* *būstling*: *adj.* active; stirring and busy: *bustled*, *pp.* *būstēd*: *bustler*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'bustle *n.*': hurry; haste; despatch; speed; tumult; uproar.

**busy**, *a.* *būzē* [AS. *bisig*, occupied: cf. *OF.* *besoigne*, business, work: *F.* *besoigne*, active and lively; very closely engaged in mental or physical work; constantly and actively employed; meddling; troublesome: *v.* to employ constantly; to keep employed; to make busy: *būzēng*, *imp.* *-ēng*: *būzēd*, *pp.* *būzēd*: *būzēly*, *ad.* *-lē*, in a busy manner; with an earnest business air: *business*, *n.* *būzēns* [OF. *buisoigne*, plu. works, business], employment; occupation; anything that demands attention; affairs; matter under consideration; something to be done; right or claim: *business-like*, *n.* as it ought to be done; thorough: *busybody*, *n.* *-bōdē*, a meddling person: *busy-minded*, *n.* having an active mind: to make a *body* one's *business*, to occupy one's time wholly or chiefly with it.—*SYN.* of 'business': occupation; employment; engagement; avocation; trade; profession; art; office; duty; affairs; concert; matter; calling.

**but**, *conj.* *būt* [AS. *butan*; *Dut.* *butan*, without: contraction of *Eng.* *be-ont*], something more to supply; unless; yet; nevertheless; than; otherwise than: *ad.* only: *prep.* except: *int.* expressing surprise or dissent: *n.* the outer room of a house of two apartments where the inner room is entered from the outer: *but and ben* [AS. *butan*, without; *binnan*, within], without the house and within; in *Scot.*, applied to the outer and inner rooms of a house of two apartments.

**but-end**, *n.* *būtēnēl*, the blunt or larger end—see under *but*.

**butcher**, *n.* *būchēr* [F. *boucher*; *OF.* *bocher*, originally one who slaughters he-goats—from *boc*, a goat: *OH.* *Ger.* *boch*], one who slaughters animals for food; one who cuts up and sells meat or flesh; a cruel man; one who delights in blood: *v.* to kill or slaughter animals for food; to murder with unusual cruelty: *butchered*, *imp.* *būchēred*, *pp.* *-ērd*: *butchery*, *n.* *-ērē*, great slaughter; murder with great barbarity; place where animals are slaughtered: *butcherly*, *ad.* *-lē*: *butcherliness*, *n.*: *butcher-meat*, *n.* the flesh of animals slaughtered for the table: *butcher's-broom*, *n.* the plant *Knee-holly*, the branches of which are used by butchers for brooms: the *Ruscus aculeatus*, *Ord.* *Liliacee*: *butcher-bird*, the shrike, a bird which kills and impales insects and smaller birds, on thorns and the like.—*SYN.* of 'butchery': massacre; carnage; slaughter; murder.

**butler**, *n.* *būtler* [OF. *butiller*: *F.*  *bouteiller*—from *bouteille*, a bottle—from *mid.* *L.* *buticula*, a small bottle or flagon: *Sp.* *bateria*, the store of barrels—see *but* 2], the servant or official in charge of the buttery or collection of casks; a servant in

wealthy families who has charge of the plate, liquors, &c.: *but'lerage*, *n.* *-lērāj*, a duty on wine: *but'ler-ship*, *n.* the office of butler.

**but**—see *abutment*, under *abut*.

**butt**, *v.* *būt* [OF. *boter*, *buter*, to push, to thrust], to strike with the head like a goat or a ram; to touch at the end: *n.* *-it*, that part of a body which pushes or touches first; a push or thrust given by an animal with its head: *but'ing*, *imp.*: *but'ed*, *pp.*: to come full butt against, to come upon suddenly, so as to make a sounding blow: *butt-end* of a thing [*Ice.* *butr*, the trunk: *F.* *bout*, end: *W.* *pref*, a stump: *Ger.* *butt*, a short thick thing], the striking or thick end of a flag; the thick end, as of a plank in a ship; the thick end of a rifle, a fishing-rod, &c.: *butt*, *n.* a mound or turf in a field to support a target for shooting at; the prick in the middle of a target [*F.* *buff*]; the object of aim: *butts*, *n.* strips at the edges of a ploughed field; hides; the places where targets are erected; a musketry or rifle range: *but-lands*, waste ground: *butt and butt*, joining end to end without overlapping: *abut*, *v.* to butt on or touch at the end: to make a butt of a person, to make him a mark for the jests of the company.

**butt**, *n.* *būt* [*F.* *boute*: *OF.* *bonte*, a butt, a leather bottle, a boot: *mod.* *Gr.* *boutis*, a cask: *Sp.* *bota*, a whet-stone—*It.*, the entire skin of an animal in the form of a bag], a wooden receptacle for liquors; a large barrel: *n.* *butt* of wine contains 126 gallons; a butt of beer, 108 gallons.

**butte**, *n.* *būt* [*F.* *butte*, a small rising ground—from *OF.* *bute*, the fem. of *but*, an aim, a mark], in the western parts of North America, detached hills and ridges which rise abruptly, intermediate in height between hills and mountains. *Note*—The preceding three entries are etymologically connected.

**butter**, *n.* *būtler* [AS. *būtere*; *Fris.* *būtera*; *Dut.* *boter*; *L.* *butyrum*; *Gr.* *bouturon*, butter—from *Gr.* *buis*, a cow; *tiros*, cheese], an oily or fatty substance got from milk or cream by churning or shaking it: *in chem.*, sometimes applied to substances resembling butter: *v.* to cover or spread with butter, as bread: *but'ering*, *imp.*: *but'ered*, *pp.* *-ērd*: *butter-boat*, a table article for holding melted butter: *buttery*, *n.* *būtērlēn*, a substance or composition of clarified fat and butter, or of fat alone, spiced and flavoured: *but'ermilk*, *n.* the milk left after the butter has been separated: *but'ery*, *n.* *-lērlē*, like butter: *butter-bar*, a plant having large leaves and pluish flowers; the *Petasites vulgaris*, *Ord.* *Compositae*: *but'tercups*, *n.* plu. bright yellow wild-flowers in the form of a cup—so named from their colour; a popular but indefinite name of various species of *Ranunculus*, especially *R. acris*, *R. repens*, and *R. bulbosus*, *Ord.* *Ranunculaceae*: *but'terfly*, *n.* [*cf.* *Dut.* *bouterlieghe*—said to be named from the appearance of its excrement], a common insect with large wings, so called from the colour of a yellow species; any of the diurnal *Lepidoptera*: *but'terman*, *n.* a vendor of butter: *butter-tree*, a tree whose seeds yield a substance closely resembling butter; the *Bassia butyrica* of India, or *B. Parkii* of Africa, also *Shea butter-tree*, *Ord.* *Sapotaceae*: *butterworks*, wild marsh plants, the genus *Pinguicula*, *Ord.* *Lentibutaceae*.

**butteris**—see *buttrice*.

**buttery**, *n.* *būtērlē* [in corruption of *butlery*, or place for bottles: *OF.* *boterie*; *mid.* *L.* *bateria*: *Sp.* *bateria*, the store of wine in a ship kept in botas or leather bags—see *butler* and *bottle*], a store for drinkables—originally for storing casks and jars of liquor; the room where provisions are laid up; a place in colleges and schools from which provisions are served out: *adj.* of or pert. to the provision-store: *buttery-bar* or *-batch*, the half-door across which provisions are handed out.

**buttocks**, *n.* plu. *būt'tōks* [a dim. of *butt* *n.* (1): cf. *Ice.* *butr*, a log of wood: *Ice.* *buttr*, thick-set: *Dan.* *but*, blunt], the rump, or protuberant part of the body behind; the convexity of the hinder part of a ship.

**button**, *n.* *būt'tēn* [OF. *boton*, a bud, *n.* button: prob. of Teutonic origin], a small piece of wood or metal, &c., shaped, as it were, somewhat like a bud: the bud of a plant; a small round knob or disc used for fastening parts of the dress together; a small mass: *v.* to fasten with a button: *buttoning*, *imp.* *būt'tēng*: *buttoned*, *pp.* *būt'tēnd*: *button-hole*, the slit in which the button is caught: not worth a button, of no value whatever, or of very little.

**butteress**, *n.* *büttel's* [perhaps OF. *bouteress*—from *bouter*, to push, bear against], an arch or prop which pushes back a wall; a prop or support for a wall; any prop or support; constructed of masonry: *v.* to support; to prop: **butteressing**, *imp.* propping; supporting; strengthening: **battered**, *pp.* *trést*: **lying butteress**, an arched open butteress supporting an upper or lower wall by resting on a lower and outer, or on the ground.

**butterice**, *n.* *büttel's*, also **butteris**, *n.* *büttel's* [F. *boutoir*, a currier's knife, a butterice—*from* *bouter*, to thrust], a farrier's tool for paring horses' hoofs.

**batty**, *n.* *büttel* [Eng. dial.], a companion; a mate; a middleman, in English coal-mining: **batty-system**, contract of work by a body of men who share the profits.

**butyl**, *n.* *büttel* [Gr. *bouluron*, butter; *ülä*, substance of which a thing is made], in chem., a hydrocarbon radical contained in several organic substances: **butylic**, *a.* *büttel's*, of or pert. to: **butylene**, *n.* *büttel's*, a gaseous hydrocarbon contained in small quantities in common coal-gas: **butylactic acid**, an organic acid of the lactic acid series. *Note*.—It is common to pronounce, in scientific terms, *-ene* as *du*, and *-ine* as *en*; it is better, however, to pron. *-ine* as *la*, *ene* as *en*, and *in* as *in*.

**butteraceous**, *a.* *büttel's* [L. *butyrum*, butter—see *butter*], having the properties of or containing butter: **butyric**, *a.* *büttel's*, pert. to or derived from butter—applied to an acid found in butter: **butyrin**, *n.* *büttel's*, one of the fats present in butter to which it owes its peculiar qualities.

**baceous**, *a.* *büttel's* [L. *buxus*, the box-tree], pert. to the box-tree.

**buxom**, *a.* *büttel's* [ME. *buksum*; cf. mid. Dut. *booschen*, flexible—from AS. *būgan*, to bow, to give way], in O.K., well inclined to or favourable; obsequious; yielding; gay; lively; brisk and healthy, with a dash of good-humour—applied to a woman: **buxomly**, *ad.* *ly*: **buxomness**, *n.* the quality of being brisk, healthy, and good-humoured.

**buy**, *v.* *bü* [AS. *byegan*; cf. Goth. *bugjan*, to buy, to purchase], to obtain a right to anything by giving money or value for it; to purchase; to bribe or corrupt: **buying**, *imp.* bought, pt. and pp. *bafet*, purchased: **buyer**, *n.* *büttel's*, one who buys: to buy off or out, to get quit of a person's claim or opposition by an equivalent or money: to buy up, to purchase extensively particular goods, generally with the view of ruling the market for them: **buy and sell**, and bought and sold, in the sense of dealing treacherously with, or betrayal.

**buzz**, *v.* *büz* [an imitative word: It. *buzzicare*, to whisper, to buzz], to make a noise like bees; to whisper; to make a hissing or murmuring noise; to spread secretly, as to buzz about: *n.* a hum; a noise like bees and insects; a hissing or murmuring noise caused by the whispering of great numbers: **buzzing**, *imp.* *u.* the humming sounds of bees; whispering in secret: **buzzed**, *pp.* *büz'd*: **buzzingly**, *ad.*

*ly*: **buzzer**, *n.* one who buzz: **buzz**: **hush**: **buz**: **baz**: **hush**, **hush** indicating applause or dissent.

**buzzard**, *n.* *büzzer'd* [OF. *busart*: cf. It. *bozzago*], a species of hawk; a blockhead or dunce. *ad.* senseless; stupid: **bazzardet**, *n.* *büzzer'det*, a species of hawk much like the buzzard.

*by*, *prep.* *bi* [AS. *bi*: Ger. *bei*: Dut. *bij*: prob. cogn. with L. *ambi*, Gr. *amph*: Sans. *abhi*], near; close; at band; nt the side; beside; indicating 'instrument', 'manner', 'cause', 'nearness', or 'difference', &c.: *ad.* near; by, sometimes *bye*, as a prefix, means concealed; quiet; out of the direct way; private, &c.: **by-corner**, *n.* a private place: **by-lane**, *n.* a private lane: **by-name**, *n.* nickname: **by-past**, *a.* past; gone by: **by-path**, *n.* or **by-road**, a quiet or private road: **by-play**, *u.* a side scene carried on, sometimes in dumb-show, while the main action is proceeding: **by-stander**, *n.* one who stands near; a spectator: **by-street**, *n.* a street off the main street: **by-stroke**, *n.* a sly or secret stroke: **by-walk** or **by-way**, *n.* a private walk: **by-word**, *n.* a common saying; a proverb: **by-gone**, *n.* a past incident or event: let **by-gones** be **by-gones**, let the past be forgotten: to **stand by**, to stand aside; to aid; to assist: **stand by**, prepare to lend a hand: to **pass by**, to pass at the side of: **by-and-by**, *ad.* soon; shortly: **by the bye**, *ad.* by the way; introductory to some things not in the direct course of conversation: **bye!** *bye!* *bi*, a familiar reduplication of *good-bye*: *good-bye*, *farewell*; suggested as a probable abbreviation of 'good-be-with-ye' or 'God-be-with-ye'.

**by-law**, *n.* [Sw. *bulag*, a town law—from *by*, a borough; *lag*, order, law: Ice. *by-lag*, a town-law—from *byr*, a town; *lag*, law], a local or restricted law made by a private body for application to particular circumstances; a law made by a town or society to regulate its affairs.

**bye**, *n.* *bi*, *byes*, *n.* *plu.* *bi*: [*by* in the sense of 'aside' or 'to the side': cf. AS. *by* or *bye*, a dwelling; *byan*, to inhabit], in *cricket*, a play or shot in which the batsman fails to strike the ball, and the wicket-keeper behind him does not catch it.

**byre**, *n.* *bir* [AS. *bur*, a dwelling; cf. Dan. *bur*, a cage; Ice. *bur*, a pantry], in *Scot.*, a house for cows; a shelter for cattle.

**byssus**, *n.* *büs's* [L.—from Gr. *bussos*, fine flax], in *conch*, the fine silky filaments by which the mussel and some other bivalves attach themselves to the rocks and sea-bottom; in *bot.*, the silky tufts of mould or fungus-growth springing from damp and decaying substances: **byssolite**, *n.* *büs'lit* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a term applied to fine fibrous varieties of amianthus, tremolite, &c.: **byssine**, *a.* *stin*, of or like silk: **byssaceous**, *a.* *büs'sh'us*, in *bot.*, composed of delicate filaments resembling cotton or wool: **byssoid**, *a.* *soyd* [Gr. *eidos*, form], in *bot.*, very slender, like a cobweb: **byssiferous**, *a.* *büs'sifer'us* [L. *fero*, I bear or carry], producing a byssus.

**Byzantium**, *a.* *büz-an'tin*, relating to *Byzantium*, the old name for Constantinople: **Byzantine**, *n.* *büz-an'tin*, a large gold coin; also *besant*, which see.

## C

**c** or **C**, *sd.* the third letter of the Eng. alphabet, and a consonant, having two sounds—(1) as *s* in *face*; and (2) as *k* in *can*.

**c** is generally pronounced as *k* (1) when followed by one of the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, as in 'cake', 'becoming', 'concess'; (2) when followed by a consonant, except *h*, as in 'accord', 'cline'; (3) when it terminates a word, as in *physic*, 'music', 'zinc'.

**c** is generally pronounced *s* when it comes before one of the vowels *e*, *i*, *y*, as in 'avarice', 'cipher', 'fancy'.

**caaba** or **kaaba**, *n.* *ka'a-ba* [Ar. *ka'bah*, a square building], a black sacred stone in the temple at Mecca, said to have come down from heaven; the temple itself.

**cab**, *n.* *kab* [Heb. *qab*, a hollow vessel], in *Eastern countries*, *n.* measure for dry goods.

**cab**, *n.* *kab* [contr. for *cabriolet*], a one-horse coach: **cabman**, *n.* the driver of a cab: **cabstand**, *n.*

**cabal**, *n.* *ka-bal* [F. *cabale*, a club, a party—see *next entry*], a few men united secretly for some party

purpose; *n.* *juuto*: *v.* to design secretly; to intrigue: **caballing**, *imp.* **caballed**, *pp.* **cabal'd**: **cabal'er**, *n.* one who. *Note*.—In its modern sense of 'political intrigue or plotting' *cabal* was first used in 1671, when, by a whimsical coincidence, it was found to be formed by the initial letters of the names of the members of the Cabinet—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.—*SYN.* of 'cabal': conspiracy; combination; plot; faction; *juuto*; *intigue*.

**cabala**, *n.* *ka'bä-lä*, or **cab'al**, *n.* sometimes **cab'al-ism**, *n.* [Heb. *qabbäläh*, tradition, mysterious doctrine], among the Jews, certain unwritten principles of interpretation of the law having supposed mysterious and magical powers; a secret science or knowledge which the Jewish rabbins alleged they possessed, and by which they professed to be able to explain all Scripture difficulties, as by the combination of particular words, letters, and numbers found in Scripture; a secret or mystic study: **cab'alist**, *n.* *-ist*, one skilled in the secrets of the cabala: **cab'alistic**, *a.*

-tik, or cab'alist'ical, a. *It-kal*, having a secret meaning: cab'alist'ically, ad. *It*: also spelt *cabbala*.  
*caballine*, n. *kábál-in* [L. *caninus*, pert. to horses; *caballus*, an inferior riding or pack horse; Gr. *kaballēs*, pert. to a horse; n. a coarse variety of aloes used as a medicine for horses].  
*cabaret*, n. *kábá-rá* [F.], a house where liquors are retailed; a tavern.  
*cabassou*, n. *ká-bis-só* [S. Amer.], a species of armadillo.  
*cabbage*, n. *káb-báj* [OF. *cabus* or *cabuce*, round-headed: F. *caboché*; *It. capo*: old Sp. *capo*, a head—from L. *caput*, the head], a well-known vegetable; the *Brassica oleracea*, Ord. *Cruciferae*: v. to form a head in growing: *cabbage-tree*, n. a species of palm-tree, whose terminal buds are eaten like cabbage; the *Arca oleracea*, and also *Euterpe monilana*, Ord. *Palmae*; the *Audira thernis*, producing the "worn bark," Ord. *Leguminosae*.  
*cabbage*, v. *káb-báj* [F. *cabasser*, to put in a basket—from to hoard; *cabus*, a basket: Dut. *kabas*: Sp. *capacho*: Dut. *labassen*, to pilfer]: to retain part of an article; to pilfer: n. any part of a thing retained unjustly: cab'bagging, imp.: cab'bagged, pp. *-báj*.  
*cabala*, another spelling of *cabbala*, which see.  
*cabbling*, n. *káb-bling* [Eng. dial.], the breaking up of puddled iron into small pieces, which are reheated and then wrought into bar-iron: also called *scabbling*.  
*caber* or *cabar*, n. *ká-ber* [Ir. *cabar*, lathe: Gael. *cabar*, a raft, another: W. *kebr*, a raft: Cornish, *ceber*, a raft: Breton, *ceprion*, a beam] in Scot., a raft; a large strong pole, or trunk of a tree, in Highland games thrown in tests of strength.  
*cabin*, n. *káb-in* [F. *cabane*—from mid. L. *capanno* and *cabanna*, a little hut: cf. *It. capanna*, a shed or hovel: W. *caban*, a booth or hut], a small room or enclosure; a shed or hut; a small cottage or house; a small apartment in a ship: v. to confine in a cabin: cab'ing, imp.: cabined, pp. *káb-in*: cabin-boy, a boy who waits on the passengers and officers of a ship: cabinet, n. *káb-in-ét*, a small hut or tent; a small private room or closet; the ministers of a sovereign, so called because they originally met in a small room or cabinet; the executive government of a country; a piece of furniture containing boxes and drawers; adj. pert. to: cabinet council, a confidential meeting of a sovereign's advisers: cabinet ministers, the highest officers of state to whom is vested the administration of the government of the country: cabinetmaker, a man who makes articles of household furniture.  
*cable*, n. *káb-il* [F. *câble*—from mid. L. *caplum*, a cord, a cable—from L. *capere*, to take hold of], a rope or chain of various degrees of thickness, used in ships; a submarine telegraph wire and its sheath: v. to send a message by the telegraphic cable or wire, as to America: cabling, imp. *káb-ling*: cabled, pp. *káb-il*: adj. fastened with a strong rope: cab'let, n. *-lét*, a small cable: cable-mouldings, also cablings, n. plu. *káb-lingz*, in arch., wreathed mouldings resembling the twisted strands of a rope: stream-cable, a hawser or rope which moors a ship in a sheltered place: a cable's length, about 100 fathoms; in marine charts, 607.56 feet, or one-tenth of a sea mile: to pay out a cable, to cause a cable to run out of a ship: to slip the cable, to loosen it so that it may run out.  
*cablegram*, n. *káb-il-gram* [Eng. *cable*; and Gr. *gramma*, a letter], a message by means of electricity sent along a submarine telegraphic cable or wire; a telegram.  
*cabobed*, n. *ká-bósh't*, also *cabossed*, a. *ká-bósh't* [F. *caboché*, head—from mid. L. *capo*—from L. *caput*, head], in her., having the head of a beast with a full-faced view, and nothing of the neck seen.  
*cabochon*, n. *ká-bó-shi'ng* [F.—from *caboché*, the pate], a precious stone cut, but without facets.  
*cabode*, n. *káb-ó-ki*, in Brazil, a compact brick-red mineral, resembling jasper.  
*cabook*, n. *ká-bóok* [Cingalese, laterite], a brick-red clayey deposit prevailing over the greater part of India.  
*caboose*, n. *ká-bós* [Dut. *kombuis* and *kabuis*: Dan. *kabys*; Sw. *kabys*, a cook's room in a ship], the kitchen or cooking-place of a ship, now generally called a galley.  
*cabriolet*, n. *káb-ri-ó-lá* [F. *cabriolet*—from *cabriole*, a goat-leap, a caper], a one-horse coach with a hood and a cover for the legs; a cab.

*cacao*, n. *ká-ká's* [Mexican, *cacaual*], the chocolate tree; the seed of the cacao-tree from which cocoa and chocolate are prepared; the *Theobroma cacao*, Ord. *Liliaceae*: *cacaine*, n. *ká-ká-tin*, the essential principle of cacao.  
*cachalot*, n. *kásh-ká-ló* [F. *cachalot*—from Gascon, *cachau*: cf. Dut. *kazilol*: Sw. *kaselol*], the sperm or spermaceti whale.  
*cache*, n. *kásh* [F. *cache*, a lurking-hole—from *cacher*, to press under foot, to conceal—from mid. L. *coacere*, to press together], a secret store or deposit of supplies, as of food.  
*cachectle*, a. *ká-ké-ik*, also *cacheetical*, a. *ká-ké-ik* [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *thyxis*, habit], pert. to a vitiated or deranged state of the body called *cachexia*, n. *-két-i*, also *cachex'y*, n. *-s*.  
*cachet*, n. *kásh-ké* [F. *cachet*, a seal—from *cacher*, to conceal], a seal, as of a letter; a mark or character: *lettre-de-cachet*, n. *Pér-dé-kásh-á* [F. *lettre*-of-seal, or sealed-letter], in French history, an arbitrary warrant of banishment or imprisonment, formerly issued in the form of a letter, by the kings of France.  
*cachinnation*, n. *kásh-in-núsh-in* [L. *cachinnare*, to laugh aloud], loud or immoderate laughter: *cachinatory*, n. *kásh-in-nú-ter-i*, laughing immoderately.  
*cacolong*, n. *kásh-ó-lóng* [found on the banks of the river *Cach*, in Bokhara, whence the name: Tartar. *Kaschchilón*], a milk- or blue-white variety of opal.  
*cachon*, n. *kásh-ó*, *cachons*, n. plu. *kásh-ó* [F. *cachon*, a kind of resin], a pharmaceutical term for an extract prepared from the *Mimosa catfishu*, Ord. *Leguminosae*; an extract used by smokers to sweeten their breath.  
*cadque*, n. *ká-shék* [Sp.], a petty king, particularly of anc. Mexico.  
*cadk*, n. *kásh* [Dan. *kakke*: Dut. *kalken*: Ger. *kacken*, to cack—from L. *cadere*, to go to stool], to go to stool; to ease the body by stool: *cad'king*, imp.: *cadked*, pp. *kásh*.  
*cackle*, v. *kásh-ká* [an imitative word; Sw. *kakla*: Dut. *kackelen*: Dan. *kagle*: F. *capuceler*, to chatter: Turk. *kakulla*, to cackle], to make a noise like a hen; to make a silly noise; to giggle: n. the noise of a hen; idle talk: *cad'king*, imp.: n. the noise of a hen: *cadked*, pp. *kásh-ká*: *cad'ler*, n. *-lér*, one who.  
*cacochymia*, n. *kásh-ó-kim-i-d* [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *chymos*, juice], in med., a diseased condition of the fluids of the body: *cacochymical*, n. *kásh-ó-kim-i-d*, and *cacochym'ic*, a. *-ik*, pert. to.  
*cacodemon*, n. *kásh-ó-dé-món* [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *daimon*, a spirit or demon], a bad or evil spirit; a devil.  
*cacodyle*, n. *kásh-ó-dil* [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *osó*, I smell; *osm*, matter], a terribly poisonous compound of arsenic; a heavy, fetid, fuming liquid; called also *arsenitum ethyl*: *cacodylic acid*, a non-poisonous compound of *cacodyle*.  
*cacoethes*, n. *kásh-ó-é-théz* [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *ethos*, custom, habit], bad custom or habit, generally applied to inveterate scribbles.  
*cacography*, n. *kásh-ó-grá-fí* [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *graphé*, I write], bad writing; bad spelling.  
*cacology*, n. *kásh-ó-fí* [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *logos*, a word], bad grammar or speaking.  
*cacophony*, n. *kásh-ó-fó-ní* [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *phōnē*, a voice], disagreeable or harsh sound of words; discord: *cacoph'onus*, a. *-ón-ús*, and *cacoph'onic*, a. *-ón-í-tik*, harsh-sounding.  
*cactus*, n. *kásh-tús*, *cacti*, n. plu. *kásh-ti* [L. *cactus*, a prickly plant], a genus of tropical plants, Ord. *Cactaceae*, with fleshy prickly stems and leaves, and producing flowers of great beauty and sweetness.  
*cad*, n. *kásh* [a familiar corruption of Eng. *cadet*—see *cadet* and *cadge*], an omnibus conductor; a hanger-on about railways or stage-coaches; an errand-boy; a person employed under another in job-work; one who would do a mean or base action; a snob or vulgar person: *cad'dish*, a. *kásh-tik*, vulgar; mean: *cad'dishness*, n. snobbliness; mean vulgarity.  
*cadaster*, n. *kásh-dásh-ter* [F. *cadastre*: OF. *capdastre*, an official report on real property—from mid. L. *capitastrum*, a register for taxation—from *capit*, the head, the capital sum of a contribution], a statistical account; an outline descriptive map, showing the different properties of a district, such as may be

taken in the Government survey: cadastral, a. *kā-dās'tral*, descriptive; showing the different properties of a district and giving other statistical information.

cadaverous, a. *kā-dā-vēr'ūs* [L. *cadaverōsus*, corpse-like—from *cadaver*, a dead body], pale; wan; ghastly: *cadaverously*, ad. *-ly*: *cadaverousness*, n.

caddis, n. *kā-dī's*, or caddis-worm [etym. unknown], a grub living in fresh water which forms for itself a case of broken shells, gravel, &c., a favourite bait with anglers.

caddis, n. *kā-dī's* [OF. *cadaz*: cf. Fr. *ondis*: F. *cutie*, a sort of serge], lint for dressing wounds; a kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

caddy, n. *kā-dī's*, caddies, n. plu. *kā-dī's* [Chin. *catty*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up; Malay, *kati*, a weight of 1½ lb.], a small box for tea.

cade, n. *kād* [etym. unknown: cf. Ice. *katr*, joyous: Dan. *kaad*, frolicsome], a forward and troublesome creature; a pet lamb; a lamb brought up by the hand; an unduly indulged or petted child.

cade, n. *kād* [F. *cute*; L. *cadus*, a bottle], a barrel; a cask.

cadence, n. *kā-dēns* [F. *cadence*—from It. *cadenza*, cadence, measure—from L. *cadens*, n. falling—from *cado*, I fall], a fall; a decline; the modulation of the tones of the voice in reading; tone; sound; the manner of ending a piece of music; v. to regulate by musical measure: *cadenced*, pp. *cadēnt*: adj. regulated by modulation of the voice, or by musical measure: *cadenza*, n. *kā-dēn'zā* [It.], modulation of the voice in singing.

cadency, n. *kā-dēn'si* [L. *cadens*, falling], in her, the system of distinguishing the several sons in a family by special bearings, as they fall or branch off from the stock.

cadet, n. *kā-dē't* [F. *cadet*, the younger son of a family—from Prov. *capet*—from mid. L. *capitellus*, a little head—from L. *caput*, the head], the second son or little head of the family; a younger son; a young man in a military school; a youth appointed to the army, but not yet holding a commission: *cadetship*, n.

cade, v. *kāj* [OF. *catcher*], in *Sot.*, to hawk or carry about for sale, as fish, and the like: *cadg'ug*, imp.: *cadged*, pp. *kāj'd*: *cadger*, n. *kāj'ēr*, one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry to the market; a huckster.

cadl, n. *kā-dī* [Ar. *gādī*, a judge], a Turkish magistrate or judge.

Cadmean, a. *kād-mē'an*, relating to *Cadmus*, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet, hence called *Cadmean letters*: *Cadmean victory*, a victory in which the conquerors suffer as much as their enemies—so named from the fable of *Cadmus*, who, by throwing money among the armed men who sought his life, caused them to fight and slay each other for its possession.

cadmium, n. *kād-mī'um* [L. *cadmia*, an ore of zinc], a bluish-white metal allied to zinc, discovered in 1818; an old term for zinc ore: *cadmium yellow*, the sulphide of cadmium; a pigment of an intense yellow colour.

cadre, n. *kā-dr* [F. *cadre*, a frame—from It. *quadro*, a square], the framework or fourth part of a thing; a skeleton; a body wanting bone and sinew to make it effective; in mid., the frame or skeleton of a regiment, as after the Indian Mutiny when the serjeants of certain regiments remained, the officers and men, if any remained, were styled the *cadres* of them.

caduceus, a. *kā-dū'sē-us* [L. *caduceus*, a herald's staff—adapted from Gr. *karakion*, a herald's wand—from *kērus*, a herald], in *anc. Greece* and *Rome*, the wand carried by a herald; in *class. myth.*, the wand of *Hermes* or *Mercury*, the messenger of the gods: *caducean*, a. *kā-dū'sē-an* or *kā-dū'sē-an*, belonging to.

caducibranchiate, a. *kā-dū's-brāng'ki-āt* [L. *caducus*, falling off; and Eng. *branchiate*], applied to those amphibians in which the gills fall off before maturity is reached.

caducous, a. *kā-dū'kūs* [L. *caducus*, falling—from *cado*, I fall], falling early, as a leaf; having a tendency to fall off; denoting parts of an animal that fall off during life.

caecum, n. *sē-kūm* [L. *caecus*, blind], in *anat.*, the blind gut, applied to a diverticulum or offshoot of the

intestinal canal: *caecal*, a. *sē-kāl*, pert. to; having a closed end.

caesium, n. *sē-zīt-sim* [L. *caesius*, bluish-grey], an elementary body forming an alkaline metal of a white colour, first discovered in mineral water in 1800—so called from the bluish-grey lines produced by it in the spectrum: *caesiums*, a. *sē-zīt-sis*, bluish-grey.

caespitose, n. *sē-sī-tōz*, also *ces* [L. *caespitem*, turf, a knot], in bot., applied to plants which are densely crowded in tuft like patches; having their growth in tufts, as some common plants: *caespitose*, n. *sē-sī-tōz*, having the growth in numerous small tufts.

caesura, n. *sē-sē-rā*, also *ces* [L. *caesura*, cutting or hewing off—from *caesus*, cut off], in verse, the resting of the voice on a syllable; in *Latin verse*, the *caesura* divides the verse or line into two parts; a syllable cut off at the end of a foot, or at the end or middle of a line: *caesural*, a. *-rāl*, pert. to.

cafe, n. *kā-fā* [F. *café*, coffee—from Ar. *kahach* or *kahach*], a coffee-house: *caffee*, a. *fīk*, of or pert. to coffee: *caffiers*, n. *kā-fī'ēr* [F.], the coffee-tazeh, a large utensil for making coffee clear and strong: *caffine*, n. *-in*, a bitter-stimulating principle found in coffee, and also in tea—see *coffee*.

Caffre, n. *kā-fī'r* [Ar. *kāfir*, infidel], one of a powerful race or tribe in South Africa; a tribe N. of Afghanistan: also *Kafir* and *Kaffir*.

caftan, n. *kā-fā'tān* [F. *caftan*, Turk. and Pers. *qafān*], a Persian or Turkish vest.

cage, n. *kāj* [F. *cage*—from L. *cava*, a hollow place, a coop: cf. It. *gagnai*], a box for birds, generally made of wirework; an enclosure for wild beasts; outer work of timber, the vessel for bringing up coals, &c., from pits: v. to shut up or confine: *ca'ging*, imp.: *caged*, pp. *kāj'd*.

calman—see *calman*.

caln-coloured, a. *kān-kāl'ēd* [explained as primarily referring to hair of red or yellow, the supposed colour of the hair of *Cain*], in OE., of a sickly yellow or straw colour: light-coloured; red.

caluzole, a. *kā-nō-zō-lē* [Gr. *kainos*, recent; *zōē*, life], in *geol.*, applied to the upper stratified systems holding forms of life identical with, or similar to, those still living; tertiary.

carque, n. *kā-kē* [F. and Sp.: Turk. *kāik*, a boat], a small Spanish ship of war; a light sail used on the Bosphorus.

cairn, n. *kārn* [Gael. and W. *cairn*, a heap of stones], a heap of stones of a conical form, frequently crowned by a flat stone found in various parts of the country, generally over an ancient place of sepulture; an artificial pile of stones.

cairngorm, n. *kārn-gōrm*, a brownish-yellow or amber coloured variety of quartz or rock-crystal, found in the *Cairngorm* mountains, and in other places.

caisse, n. *kās* [F.—see next entry], a case, a box; cash-box; money-chest.

caisson, n. *kā-sōn* or *kās-sōn* [F. *caisson*—from *caisse*, a case, a chest—from Prov. *caissa*—from L. *capsa*, a chest or box], a wooden box filled with military stores; an ammunition-wagon; a hollow framework of wood or metal used in laying foundations in water, and for raising ships out of the water.

caitiff, a. *kā-tīf* [F. *chétif*, poor, wretched—from OF. *chauf*, and *cauf*—from L. *captivus*, a captive; in mid. L. mean, poor-looking], base; vile; wicked and mean: n. a mean, despicable person.

cajan, n. *kā-jān* [Mal. *kāchang*], a genus of tropical plants, Ord. *Leguminosae*, yielding a valuable culbibe seed.

cajaput—see *cajaput*.

cajole, v. *kā-jōl* [F. *cajoler*, to flatter—from OF. *cajoler*, to sing like a caged bird, or like a jay in a cage—see *cage*], to seduce by flattering words; to decoy by flattery; to coax: *cajolling*, imp.: *cajoled*, pp. *jōld*: *cajoler*, n. one who: *cajolarity*, n. *-rē-ti*, a coaxing; flattery.—SYN. of 'cajole': to coax; wheedle; flatter; deceive; delude; soothe; entrap.

cajuput, n. *kā-jūp'ūt* [Mal. *kayu-puti*, white wood], a transparent, grass-green coloured oil, of a strong penetrating smell—from the leaves of the tree so named, the *Melaleuca leucadendron*, Ord. *Myrticaceae*: *cake*, n. *kāk* [Ice. *kaka*, a cake or loaf; cf. Dan. *kage*: Dut. *koek*: Ger. *kuchen*], a mass of dough

baked of various shapes; thin flat pieces of oatmeal dough baked; a flatfish mass of anything adhering or sticking together: v. to form into a flatfish mass; to harden into a lump: eak'ing, imp.; eaked, pp. *kāh*, converted into a cake or crust: caking-coal, the kinds of coal which cake or run together in the fire: my cake is dough, I have been unsuccessful in my baking or undertaking; a failure.

*calabash*, n. *kāl'-ā-bash* [F. *calabasse*—from Sp. *calabaza*; Ar. *khirbiz*; Pers. *khoriuz*], a vessel or cup made of the shell of a gourd; a large fruit shaped like a pear: *calabash-tree*, the *Crescentia cujute*, or *C. cuneifolia*, Ord. *Bignoniaceae*.

*Caladium*, n. *kāl'-dī-ām* [mid. L.—from Mal. *keladi*], a genus of houseplants. Ord. *Araceae*, having a lino foliage; cultivated in the East on account of the starch-yielding qualities of their bulbs.

*calamaneo*, n. *kāl'-ā-nung-kō* [Dut. *kalaminink*; mid. L. *calamaneus*; Gr. *kamelaukon*, a head-covering], a glossy woolen satin-like stuff, so wrought that the pattern is shown on one side only.

*calamander-wood*, n. *kāl'-d-mā-dēr* [corruption of *Coromandel*], a valuable cabinet wood of Ceylon and S. India, resembling rosewood, the *Diospyros guaiacata*, Ord. *Ebenaceae*.

*calamary*, n. *kāl'-d-mā-rī* [mod. Gr. *kalamari*, inkstand: L. *calamarius*, pert. to a writing reed—from *calamus*, a reed-pen], the cuttle-fish.

*calamine*, n. *kāl'-d-mīn* [L. *calamus*, a reed—because when smelting it adheres to the furnace in the form of reeds], a mineral composed of the carbonate of zinc—used as an ore of that metal: *calamite*, n. *mīl*, n. soft asparagus-green variety of tremolite: *calamites*, n. plu. in *geol.*, fossil stems occurring in the calcareous—so called from their resemblance to gigantic reeds: *calamus*, n. *kāl'-d-mūs*, a rush; a reed anciently used as a pen to write with, or made into a musical instrument; in *bot.*, a hollow, inarticulate stem: *calamiferous*, a. *-mīfēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], in *bot.*, producing reeds; reedy.

*calamint*, n. *kāl'-d-mīnt* [Gr. *kalaminthē*], a wild plant of the genus *Calamintha*, Ord. *Labiatae*; the *C. officinalis*, *C. nepeta*, and *C. sylvestris* are the calamints or 'excellent minths' to which anciently great medicinal virtues were ascribed—they possess a strong aromatic odour.

*calamity*, n. *kāl'-ām-i-tī* [F. *calamité*—from L. *calamitatem*, adversity], a great misfortune or cause of misery: *calamitous*, a. *-tūs*, producing distress and misery; full of misery: *calamitously*, ad. *-lī*: *calamitousness*, n.—SYN. of 'calamitous': deplorable; grievous; disastrous; adverse; sad; severe; miserable; distressful; wretched; baleful; unhappy—of 'calamity': disaster; visitation; misfortune; mischance; mishap; misadventure; distress; affliction; adversity; unhappiness; misery; extremity; evil; downfall.

*calamus*, n. *kāl'-d-mūs* [L. *calamus*, a reed, a cane], the sweet-flag growing in ponds, by the banks of rivers, and wet places in England, used to flavour liquors, &c.; the *Acorus calamus*, Ord. *Araceae*.

*calandria*, n. *kāl'-ān-drā* [F. *calandre*; Sp. *calandria*; Gr. *Kalandros*], a large kind of lark, native to S. Europe and N. Africa.

*calash*, n. *kāl'-āsh* [F. *calèche*—from Pol. *kolaska*, n. common cart—from *kolo*, a circle or wheel], a light carriage with low wheels; a hooded carriage; a lady's hood.

*calathidifm*, n. *kāl'-ā-thīd-i-ām* [Gr. *kalathidion*, dim. from *kalathos*, a basket], in *bot.*, n. umbel in which all the flowers are sessile.

*calathiform*, a. *kāl'-ā-thīk-sā-ām* [L. *calathus*, n. basket; forma, shape], in *bot.*, hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

*calcaenum*, n. *kāl'-kā-nē-ām* [L. *calcaenum*, the heel], in *anat.*, the great bone of the heel: *calca'neal*, a. *-nē-āl*, pert. to.

*calcar*, n. *kāl'-kār* [L. *calcar*, n. spur], in *bot.*, n. projecting hollow or solid process from the base of an organ; the spur of rorial birds; the rudiments of hind limbs of certain snakes: *calcarate*, a. *-āt*, having a spur, or like one; spurred.

*calcar*, n. *kāl'-kār* [L. *calcaria*, a lime-kiln: mid. L. *calcaria*, n. lime furnace or kiln—from *calx*, lime; *calcaria*, pert. to lime], the furnace in which the first calcination of sand and potashes for making glass is effected: *calcareous*, a. *kāl'-kā-r-ūs*, having the qualities of lime; containing lime; composed of the carbonate of lime: *calcareousness*, n.: *calcare-*

*ous* *infra*, a loose and friable variety of carbonate of lime: *calcariferous*, a. *-kā-rīfēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], lime-yielding.

*calcedony*—see *chalcodony*.  
*calceola*, n. *kāl'-sē-ō-lā* [L. *calceolus*, a small shoe], in *geol.*, a fossil coral of the Devonian period having an operculum of a single valve or piece, formerly thought to be a brachiopod.

*calceolaria*, n. *kāl'-sē-ō-lā-rī-ā* [L. *calceolaria*, a shoemaker—from *calceolus*, a small shoe], slipperwort; a plant producing clusters of beautiful slipper-shaped flowers—so named in allusion to the corollas; n. favourite genus of flowering-plants, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*: *calceolate*, a. *kāl'-sē-ō-lāt*, having the form of a slipper; applied also to the hollow petals of orchids.

*calcify*, v. *kāl'-sī-fī* [L. *calcem*, lime; *fio*, I become], to convert into lime: *calcifying*, imp.; *calcified*, pp. *kāl'-sī-fīd*, converted into lime; characterised by lime: *calcification*, n. *kāl'-sī-fī-kā-shūn*, conversion or change into lime—see *calcline*.

*calcline*, v. *kāl'-sīn* [F. *calcliner*, to calcline—from It. *calcina*, lime—from L. *calcem*, lime], to treat a substance like lime—that is, to burn it as in a kiln; to reduce to cinders or ashes by means of heat; to reduce a substance by heat to a state of powder or ashes: *calclining*, imp.; *calclined*, pp. *-sīnd*: *calclinable*, n. *-ā-bī*: *calclination*, n. the act of reducing to cinders or ashes by heat; the process of reducing any ore or mineral to a calc by heat: *calcliferous*, a. *-sīfēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I produce], containing lime: *calcliform*, a. *-sīfārm* [L. *forma*, a shape], in the form of calc or lime: *calclite*, n. *-sīt*, n. crystallised variety of carbonate of lime.

*calcium*, n. *kāl'-sī-īm* [L. *calcem*, lime], an elementary body, the metallic base of calc or lime: *calcic*, a. *kāl'-sīk*, pert. to calc or lime; denoting the presence of calcium: hydrate of calcium or calcie hydrate, slaked lime: calcie sulphate, gypsum; calcie phosphate, bone phosphate or phosphate of lime.

*calcliferous*, n. *kāl'-sīfēr-ūs* [L. *calcem*, lime; *fero*, I devour], eroding or eating into limestone rock.

*calceography*, n. *kāl'-kōp-rō-fī* [L. *calcem*, lime or chalk; Gr. *graphō*, I write], the art of engraving in the style of an chalk-drawing.

*calc-sinter*, n. *kāl'-sīn-tēr* [Ger. *kalksinter*—from *kalke*, lime: L. *calcem*, lime; Gr. *sinter*, slag], a siliceous or siliceous deposit from calcareous waters: *calc-spar* or *calcareous-spar*, crystallised carbonate of lime or calcite: *calc-tuff*, *-tūf*, or *calcareous-tuff*, n. *-tūf*—see under *calcar* 2.

*calculate*, v. *kāl'-kāl-āt* [L. *calculus*, calculate], from *calculus*, n. pebble: F. *calculer*, to calculate], to perform any operation in arithmetic or mathematics in order to find a result; to compute; to estimate anything; to estimate; in *OE.*, to predict: *calculating*, imp.; adj. having skill in calculations, or in the habit of making them; far-seeing: *calculated*, pp. *1*: *calculator*, n. one who: *calculable*, a. *-ā-bī*, that may be calculated: *calculation*, n. *-ā-shūn*, computation; the result of an operation in arithmetic; an estimate arrived at in the mind by comparing various facts: *calculative*, a. *-īv*, tending to calculate: *calcule*, v. *kāl'-kāl*, in *OE.*, to calculate.—SYN. of 'calculate': to reckon; compute; count; estimate; enumerate; rate.

*calculus*, n. *kāl'-kāl-tūs* [L. a pebble], in *surg.*, a stone in the bladder; in *math.*, a system of calculation; a branch of mathematics involving calculations, as the differential and the integral calculus, &c.: *calculary*, a. *-lērī*, relating to the disease of the stone; n. the mass of little stony knots in some fruits: *calculus*, a. *-lūs*, stony; gritty; also *calculose*, a. *-lōz*.  
*caldera*, n. *kāl'-dēr-ā*, a Spanish term for one of the deep caldron-like cavities which occur on the summits of extinct volcanoes.

*Caledonian*, a. *kāl'-dē-ō-nī-ān* [*Caledonia*, an anc. name of the bladder; in *math.*, a system of calculation; a branch of mathematics involving calculations, as the differential and the integral calculus, &c.: *calculary*, a. *-lērī*, relating to the disease of the stone; n. the mass of little stony knots in some fruits: *calculus*, a. *-lūs*, stony; gritty; also *calculose*, a. *-lōz*.  
*caldera*, n. *kāl'-dēr-ā*, a Spanish term for one of the deep caldron-like cavities which occur on the summits of extinct volcanoes.

*calefactant*, a. *kāl'-fā-shī-ēnt* [L. *calco*, I am warm; *facio*, I make], warming; giving heat: n. a substance which excites heat at the part where applied: *calefaction*, n. *-fāk-shūn*, the operation of making warm; state of being warm: *calefy*, v. *-fī*, to become hot; to be heated: *en'efying*, imp.; *en'efied*, pp. *-fīd*.

*calembour*, n. *kāl'-ēm-bōr*: F. pron. *kāl'-āng-bōr* [F.], a pun; a play on words.

**calendar**, *n.* *kāl'en-dēr* [L. *calendārium*, an account book; it, *calendario*—from *L. calendar*, the first day of the Roman month—from *calo*, I proclaim], an almanac; a register of days, weeks, months, festivals, holidays, &c., in the year; an orderly arrangement or enumeration, as of state papers; a list of prisoners for trial; v. to register: **calendaring**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of arranging old documents and state papers, &c., for easy consultation and comparison: **cal'endered**, *pp.* *dērd*: *calea'drical*, *adj.* *dri-kāl*, *pert.* to: **calendar month**, a solar month as it stands in the calendar or almanac: **calends**, *n. plu.* *kāl'ēnz*, the first day of each month among the Romans.

**calendare**, *n.* *kāl'en-dēr* [Pers.], in the East, one of a sect of dervishes.

**calender**, *n.* *kāl'en-dēr* [F. *calendre*, a calender, a mangle—from mid. *L. calendra*, an instr. for smoothing cloth—from *L. cylindrus*; Gr. *kulindros*, a cylinder], a press, consisting of heated rollers, between which cloths are passed to finish them off: *v.* to press between heated rollers: **cal'sadering**, *imp.*: *a.* the process by which a thing is pressed and smoothed: **cal'e'ndered**, *pp.* *dērd*: **cal'e'nderer**, *n.* *dēr*, also **cal'ender**, *n.* *dēr*, one who calenders cloths.

**calends**, *n. plu.*—see under **calendar**.

**calendula**, *n.* *kāl'en-dū-lā* [L. *calendula*, the first day of the Roman month], a genus of plants including the common marigold, so named as species may be found in flower every month; the *C. officinalis*, *Ord. Compositae*; an extract obtained from the marigold, used in medicine.

**calenture**, *n.* *kāl'en-tūr* [Sp. *calentura*, a fever—from *calentar*, to heat—from *L. calere*, to be hot], a violent fever of hot climates, chiefly affecting natives of temperate climates—one of its symptoms is the delirium, while on a voyage, is to imagine the sea to be green fields.

**calescence**, *n.* *kāl'ēs's'ns* [L. *calescens*, growing or becoming warm], *n.* growing warm.

**call**, *n.* *kāl*, *call's*, *n. plu.* *kāl'z* [A.S. *cealf*: cf. *leel*, *kalf*; O.H.G. *chalb*; Dan. *kale*], the young of the cow kind; *n.* stupid or cowardly person; among sailors, a mass of ice detached from an iceberg: **cal've**, *v.* *kāv*, to bring forth *n.* *kāl*, *ns* a cow: **cal'ving**, *imp.*: *cal'v'd*, *pp.* *kārd*: **cal'ish**, *adj.* *ish*, stupid: **cal'ish-skin**, the skin of a calf dressed or made into leather; in *call*, *said* of cows when with young.

**call of the leg** [*leel*, *kāl*]: cf. *fr.* and *Gael*, *callp* and *calpa*, the calf of the leg, the primary meaning being a lump, the thick fleshy part of the leg behind; **cal'v's** of the lips, in *Scip.*, the offering of the lips in praise and thanksgiving, figuratively as if the offering of a calf or bullock.

**Call of Maai** [*leel*, *kāl'fr*], a small island adjacent to *n.* larger one], the headland or capo of the Isle of Man, being a small island on its S.W. coast.

**calibre** or **caliber**, *n.* *kāl'i-bēr* [Sp. *calibre*, bore, diameter, quality: F. *calibre*—from *it. calibra*—perhaps from *Ar. qalib*, fur, mould], the diameter of a body; the bore of a gun; capacity of the mind; the extent of mental or intellectual qualities possessed by any one: **cal'bered**, *pp.* and *a.* *ber'd*, measured with compasses called *calipers*: **calibrate**, *v.* *kāl'i-brāt*, to ascertain the calibre of; to determine and allow for irregularities of bore of a thermometer, and the like: **cal'ib'ra'tion**, *n.* *brā'sh'ion*, the act or process of ascertaining the calibre of.

**calice**, *n.* *kāl'is* or *kāl'is*, an early form of **chalice**—which see.

**calico**, *n.* *kāl'i-kō* [from *Calicut* in E. India], unprinted cotton cloth: **calico**-printing, the art of dyeing cotton cloth, or covering cotton cloth with figures of various colours: **calico**-printer, one who.

**calicula**, *n.* *kāl'ik-ū-lā* [L. *caliculus*, a small cup—from *calicem*, a cup], in bot., several bracts in union at the base of the calyx, sometimes larger than the calyx itself; **caliculate**, *a.* *kāl'ik-ū-lāt*, and **calic'ulated**, *a.* *lāt*, having the involucre at the base surrounded by a row of bracts like a calicula around a calyx.

**calid**, *a.* *kāl'id* [L. *calidus*, warm], hot; burning; ardent: **calidity**, *n.* *kāl'id-ē-tē*.

**calligraphy**—see **calligraphy**.

**callipash**, *n.* *kāl'ipash* [perhaps W. Ind.: F. *carapace*: Sp. *carapacho*, the upper shell of the turtle], the part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell containing the so-called green fat: **cal'ipee**, *n.* *ipē*,

the part belonging to the under shell containing the yellow flesh.

**callpers**—see **callipers**.

**calliph**, *n.* *kāl'if* or *kāl'if* [F. *calife*: Sp. *califa*; Ar. *kalif*, a successor], the title assumed by the successors of Mahomet: **cal'iphate** or **cal'iphat**, *n.* *ifāt*, the office or government of the calliph.

**callisthenics**—see **callisthenics**.

**caliver**, *n.* *kāl'iv-r*—a variant of **calibre**, in *OE.*, *n.* hand-gun or musket of a peculiar size and bore.

**calk**, *v.* *kāl'k* [F. *calquer*; It. *calcare*, to press under; L. *calcare*, to tread], to close the seams between a ship's planking with oakum to prevent them admitting water; to point or rough the shoe of a horse to prevent its slipping on ice: **cal'king**, *imp.*: **cal'ked**, *pp.* *kāl'ekt*: **cal'ker**, *n.* one who: **cal'kins, *n. plu.* *kāl'k'ins*, the prominent parts of a horse's shoes sharpened to prevent its slipping on the ice.**

**call**, *v.* *kāl* [A.S. *callian*: cf. *leel*, *kalla*; Dan. *kalde*, to call, to name: Dut. *kalen*, to talk, to chatter; to name; to appoint or designate; to utter a loud sound in order to attract attention; to invite to come; to summon; to warn; to exhort; to visit; *n.* a summons or invitation; a command; a short visit; a divine summons; divine inspiration; in *OE.*, vocation; *employa-ment*: **cal'ling**, *imp.*: *a.* business; employment: **cal'led**, *pp.* *kāl'id*: **cal'ler**, *n.* one who; a visitor: to **call down**, to invite or bring down; to **call back**, to bring again; to **revolve**; to **call for**, to claim or require; to **call in**, to withdraw from circulation; to **collect**; to **call forth**, to bring out; to **call names**, to stigmatise with opprobrious epithets; to **call off**, to bring away; to **divert**; to **call out**, to summon; to **speak aloud**; to **summon to service**; to **challenge to fight**; to **call ap. to bring before; to bring to recollection; to **call upon**, to visit; to **invite**; to **appeal to**; to **call over**, to read aloud the several items or particulars of anything; to **call on**, to pay a visit to; to **pray to** or **worship**; to **call at**, to visit a place; to **call to mind**, to recollect; to **remember**; to **call to account**, to demand explanations from in order to clear up and explain: **effectual calling**, in *theol.*, an invitation to believe in Christ which has received the confirmation of the Holy Spirit: **call to the ministry**, an invitation from the members to become the pastor of a church: **call to the bar**, permission to become a barrister: **call of the House**, in *Parliament*, a special order by the Speaker for each member to attend in his place.—*SYN.* of *call v.*: *told*; *invite*; *summon*; *elicit*; *name*; *denominate*; *convoke*; *assemble*; *collect*; *exhort*; *warn*; *proclaim*; *invoke*; *designate*—of *'calling*: *business*; *occupation*; *employment*; *vocation*; *trade*; *office*; *profession*; *engagement*.**

**callant**, *n.* *kāl'ant* [Flan. and Dut. *kalant*, a cut-throat, a lad: F. *chalant*], in *Scot.*, a youth.

**caller**, *a.* *kāl'ēr* [Scot., probably from *ME. calver*, fresh, applied to fish], in *Scot.*, fresh; pure; in a natural state; having a rosy, healthy appearance.

**callst**, *n.* *kāl'it* [F. *calliste*, a tattler, a tattle], a woman who is a drab, trull, or scold; a vulgar, violent, and unchaste woman.

**calligraphy** or **calligraphy**, *n.* *kāl'ig'rā'fī* [Gr. *kaligraphia*], elegant or beautiful writing: **calligrapher**, **calligraphist**, *fer.*, *ist*, one who writes beautifully; *n.* penman; a professional transcriber of manuscripts: **calligraphic**, *adj.* *grā'f'ik*, *pert.* to.

**Calliops**, *n.* *kāl'io-pē* [Gr. and L.], in *anc. myth.*, the chief of the nine Muses, the mother of Orpheus—she presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

**callipers** or **callipers**, *n. plu.* *kāl'ip'ers* [from *calibre*—from their use in measuring the calibre of a bullet], *n.* kind of compasses with bowed shanks for measuring the diameters of round bodies.

**callisthenics** or **callisthenics**, *n.* *kāl'is-thē'n'iks*, *kāl'is-thē'n'iks* [F. *callisthenie*—from Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength], gymnastic exercises for the physical education of girls.

**callous**, *n.* *kāl'ūs* [L. *callous*, thick-skinned—from *callum* (*callus*), hard thick skin: F. *calleur*, callous], hard; hardened in mind; unfeeling: **cal'iously**, *ad.* *it.* *cal'iouslyness*, *n.* *barrenness*; insensibility to the wants or sufferings of others: **cal'losity**, *n.* *lōs'itē*, a horny hardness on the skin: **cal'lose**, *a.* *lōs*, in bot., having hard spots or callosities: **callus**, *n.* *kāl'ūs*, hardened skin; the hard deposit on the fracture of a bone; in *hort.*, the new formation over the end of a cutting before it puts out rootlets.—*SYN.* of *'callous*: *unfeeling*; *obdurate*; *unsusceptible*; *hard*; *hardened*.

*cūc*, *boy*, *foot*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

callow, n. *kāl'ō* [AS. *calu*; Dut. *kael*; L. *calvus*, bare; cf. Ir. and Gael. *calbh*, bald; naked; destitute of feathers, as a young bird.

calm, a. *kām* [F. *calme*—from It. Sp. *calma*, absence of wind, quiet, not subjected to disturbance or excitement; still; quiet; tranquil; undisturbed; stillness; quiet; repose; freedom from agitation or motion; v. to still; to quiet; to free from agitation; to pacify; to tranquillize: *calm'ing*, imp.; *calmed*, pp. *kāmd*: *calm'er*, n. one who: *calm'ly*, ad. *-lī*, in a quiet, undisturbed manner; serenely; without excitement: *calm'ness*, n. the state or quality of being in quietness; serenity: *calmy*, a. *kām'i*, in OE., still; quiet: dead calm, a calm without a movement in air and a ruffle on sea; n. perfect stillness.—SYN. of 'calm a.': still; quiet; serene; tranquil; peaceful; placid; settled; composed; collected; undisturbed; unruffled; sedate—of 'calm v.': to lull; appease; still; quiet; assuage; tranquillize.

*Calme*—see *Kalmuc*.

calomet, n. *kāl'ō-mēt* [F.: Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *metas*, black—*lit.*, a beautiful product from n. black substance, a preparation of mercury much used in medicine, and containing twice as much mercury as corrosive sublimate; mercurous chloride.

caloric, n. *kā-lōr'ik* [F. *calorique*; It. *calore*; L. *calor*, heat], the cause or matter which was supposed to produce heat; used also for 'heat,' but improperly: *calor'ic*, a. *-ī'ik* [L. *caloricus*, I make], causing heat: *calor'ification*, n. *-ī-kā'shūn*: *calor'ifier*, n. *kā-lōr'ī-fer* [F.—from L. *calor*, heat; *ferre*, to bring], n. apparatus for conveying and distributing heat, particularly in conservatories: *calorescence*, n. *kā-lōr'ē-sēns*, in physics, the generation of invisible heat-rays into luminous heat-rays by their passage through or reflection by a partially transparent body: *calor'ic'les*, n. *-ī'ī-les*, the science of heating: *calor'imetry*, n. *-īm'ē-trī*, the measurement of heat: *calor'imetric*, a. *-īm'ē-trī'ik*, pert. to; also thermometric: *calor'imeter*, n. *-īm'ē-ter* [L. *calor*, heat; Gr. *metron*, a measure], n. apparatus for measuring the heat contained in bodies.

calorie, n. *kāl'ō-rē* ['l'], the French unit of heat; that quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one gramme of water from 0° to 1° centigrade.

calotte, n. *kā-lōt'* [F.], a skull-cap; n. cap worn on the top of the head as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

calotype, n. *kāl'ō-tīp* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *typos*, n. type or stamp], a photographic process, invented by Fox Talbot in 1811; also called *Talbotype*.

caloyer, n. *kāl'ō-yēr* [mod. Gr. *kalogeros*, n. monk—*from* Gr. *kalos*, good; *geros*, old age], a Greek monk.

calp, n. *kālp* [Ir.], n. lower bed of slate, sandstone, and clay; a dark limestone.

calpac, n. *kāl'pāk* [Turk.], n. large black cap of sheepskin worn in the East.

caltrap or calthrap, n. *kāl'thrōp*, *kāl'thrōp* [AS. *cal-trapp*, prob. *from* L. *calcare*, the heel, and *trapp*, n. trap], n. iron snare with four spikes, placed in ditches or breaches as an obstacle to the advance of troops, esp. cavalry; a plant whose fruit is armed with spines; species of *Tribulus*, Ord. *Zygophyllaceae*.

calumba, n. *kā-lūmbā* [Kalmuk, the name given to it in Mozambique], the root of a plant used as a tonic; the root of *Jateorhiza palmata*, Ord. *Menispermaceae*: *cal'umbin*, n. *-bīn*, the bitter extract of *calumba*-root.

calumet, n. *kāl'ā-mēt* [F.—*from* old L. *calamellus*, and *calamellus*, dia. of L. *calamus*, n. reed], American reed plants whose stems were used as pipe-stalks; n. pipe given and smoked by the American Indians when they make peace or a treaty—hence a symbol of peace; its acceptance denotes peace, its rejection war.

calumniate, v. *kā-lūm'ni-āt* [L. *calumniatus*, attacked with false accusations—*from* *calumniā*, a malicious slanderer], to accuse falsely and maliciously; to slander; to spread evil reports of any one maliciously: *calum'niating*, imp.; *calum'niated*, pp.: *calum'niator*, n. *-ter*, one who calumniates; a false accuser: *calum'ination*, n. *-ā'shūn*, false and slanderous representations: *calum'nious*, a. *-nī-ōs*, slanderous; injurious to character: *calum'niously*, ad. *-lī*: *calum'niator'y*, a. *-tēr'i*, slanderous: *calumny*, n. *kāl'm-nī*, slander; false accusation; the making and spreading of reports injurious to character.—SYN. of 'calumniate v.': to asperse; slander; defame; vilify; vilipend; lampoon; libel; traduce; backbite;

bespatter; blacken; belle—of 'calumny': aspersion; detraction; defamation; reviling, &c.

Calvary, n. *kāl'vā-rī* [L. *calvaria*, the skull of a man or beast, n. smooth rounded rock like a skull—*from* *calva*, the scalp without the hair], the place where Christ was crucified; a small chapel in a Rom. Cath. country wherein are represented the scenes of Christ's passion and crucifixion; in n. *R. Cath. country*, n. stone crucifix by the roadside with the figure of Christ upon it, generally in a recess, grotto, or chapel; in *her.*, a cross upon steps, on a shield.

calve, v. *kār*—see under *call*.

calvered, a. *kāl'verd* [etym. unknown; cf. Scot. *caller*, fresh], in OE. and Scot., applied to salmon dressed and cooked as soon as caught; cramped.

Calvinism, n. *kāl'vin-izm*, the doctrines of Calvin, the Swiss Protestant reformer (1509-1564), of which predestination, particular election, and reprobation are leading features: *Cal'vinist*, n. one who holds these: *Cal'vinis'tic*, a. *-ī's'tik*, also *Cal'vinis'tical*, a. *-ī's'tik*.

calx, n. *kālks*, *calxes* or *calces*, n. plu. *kālks's*, *kālks'z* [L. *calx* or *calcem*, limestone], lime or chalk; the ashes or residuum left after burning a metal or mineral.

calycanthemy, n. *kāl'ik-anth'ē-mī* [Gr. *kalux*, n. flower-cup; *anthemon*, a flower], the conversion of sepals into petals either wholly or partially; the insertion of the corolla and stamens into the calyx: *cal'ycanth'ema*, n. *-ē-mūs*, having the sepals wholly or partially converted into petals; having the corolla and stamens inserted into the calyx.

calycifloral, n. *kāl'ī's-ī-fō-rāl* [L. *calyx*, a flower-cup; *floralis*, floral], in bot., applied to those plants where the petals and stamens seem to be inserted on the expanded calyx-tube, as in the rose; also *calyc'iflorate*, a. *kāl'ī's-ī-fō-rāl*.

calycolid, n. *kāl'ī-kōl'id* [Gr. *kalux*, a flower-cup; *eidōs*, resemblance], calyx-like.

calymene, n. *kāl'imē-nē* [Gr. *kalemēnē*, to call by name], in *zool.*, a genus of trilobites having deeply trilobed shells—called also 'Dudley locusts.'

calypsoblastia, n. *kāl'ī-pō-blā'st'ik* [Gr. *kalypso*, covered; *blastos*, a sprout or bud], in *zool.*, designating the Hydrozoa in which the nutritive or generative buds possess an external receptacle.

calyptra, n. *kāl'ī-pt'rā* [Gr. *kalyptra*, a covering for the head of a woman], in bot., a little hood covering the spore-cases of mosses: *calyp'trate*, a. *-trāl*, having a calyptra.

calyptrimorphous, a. *kāl'ī-pt'rī-mōr'fūs* [Gr. *kalyptra*, a covering; *morphe*, shape, form], in bot., applied to ascidia or pitchers that have a distinct lid.

calyprogen, n. *kāl'ī-pt'rō-jēn* [Gr. *kalyptra*, a veil; *gennao*, I cause], in bot., a cap-like covering on the growing-point of a root.

calyx, n. *kāl'iks*, *calyxes* or *calyces*, n. plu. *kāl'iks's*, *kāl'iks'z* [L. *calyx*, a case or covering—*from* Gr. *kalux*, the cup of a flower], in bot., the outer envelope or whorl of the leaf-organs of a flower: *calycine*, a. *kāl'ī-tīn*, or *calycinal*, a. *kāl'ī-tī-nāl*, of or relating to a calyx; of the nature or appearance of a calyx: *calycle*, n. *kāl'ī-kl*, also *calyculus*, n. *kāl'ī-kl'ūs*, a row of leaflets at the base of the calyx on the outside; an epicalyx: *calycleid*, a. *kāl'ī-kl'id*, also *calycleate*, a. *kāl'ī-kl'ā-kl'id*, having the appearance as if possessing a double calyx.

cam, n. *kām* [Dut. *kam*; Ger. *kam*, the cog of a wheel], in *mech.*, a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece, intended to produce an alternate or variable motion: *adj.* in OE., crooked.

cam, n. *kām* [Eng. dial. *Ice*, *kamb*, a crest or ridge of a hill], a ridge; n. mound of earth; n. bank forming the boundary to a field.

Cam, n. *kām* [Celt. *cam*, crooked], the crooked river on which stands Cambridge; a prefix in many names of places denoting situation on or near the bend or crook of a river.

cameau, n. *kā-mā-yū* [F.—*from* It. *cameo*], a stone engraved in relief; a painting in a single colour; a monochrome.

Camarasaurus, n. *kām-ā-rā-sā'rūs* [Gr. *kamara*, a vaulted chamber; *sauros*, a lizard], a genus of colossal dinosaurian reptiles, from the Cretaceous formation of north-west America.

Camarilla, n. *kām-ā-rī-lā* [Sp., a private room, esp. one where boys are lodged], in Spain, the confidants or irresponsible advisers of the sovereign; a clique.

*māle, māl, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōl, mōve;*



camass—see *quamash*.

**camber**, *n.* *kám-bér* [F. *cambrer*, to bow, to crook—from *L. camerare*, to arch over; Gr. *kamphō*, I bend], a beam of wood slightly arched upon the upper surface; **cambering**, *a.* bending—applied to the deck of a ship higher in the middle than at the ends: **cambered**, *a.* *bér-d*, arched.

**camblst**, *n.* *kám-bíst* [F. *cambliste*; It. and Sp. *camblista*, a money-changer—from *L. cambium*, a place of exchange; a banker or money-changer; one skilled in the science of exchange; **camblistry**, *n.* *-trí*, the science of exchanges, weights, &c.: **cambl'al**, *a.* *-bl'ál*, pert. to.

**camblum**, *n.* *kám-b'ít-lím* [new L.], in *bot.*, the mucilaginous fluid which lies between the young wood and the bark of a tree, especially in spring, the supposed matter for new layers of wood and bark.

**Cambrian**, *a.* *kám-brí-an* [Cambria, anc. name of Wales], in *geol.*, a term used to designate the lowest fossiliferous rocks as developed in Wales, and their equivalents in other countries; pert. to Wulst; *n.* a native or inhabitant of Wales.

**cambric**, *n.* *kám-brík* [from *Cambray* in Flanders], a kind of fine white linen; *adj.* pert. to or made of.

**came**, *v.* *kám*, pt. of come, which see.

**camel**, *n.* *kám'él* [OF. *chamel* or *camel*—from *L. camelus*; Gr. *kamelos*; Heb. *gamal*—perhaps from Ar. *gawala*, to bear], a large ruminant quadruped with one or two prominent humps, used in the East for the transport of goods, and for riding on—see *dromedary*.

**chameleon**, *n.* *ká-mé-l'í-on*, for *chameleon*, which see.

**camellia**, *n.* *ká-mé-l'í-á* [after *Camellus*, a Moravian Jesuit, and traveller in Asia], a genus of plants admired for their beautiful flowers and elegant leaves; the *Camellia japonica*, having numerous cultivated varieties, *Ord. Ternstroemiaceae*.

**camelopard**, *n.* *kám-é-l'óp'ard* [*L. camelus*, a camel; *pardalis*, the female panther], the giraffe; a wild animal with a long slender neck and spotted skin.

**camenes**, *n.* *kám-é-nés*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the second mood in the fourth figure of a syllogism.

**cameo**, *n.* *kám-é-ó* [It. *cammeo*; F. *camaien*—said to be from Pers. *camahcu*, loadstone, as having been first employed for signets], a stone on which figures are engraved in relief; shells are often used as a substitute for gems.

**camera**, *n.* *kám-é-rá* [*L. camera*; Gr. *kamara*, an arched roof, a chamber], a chamber or compartment for exhibiting, by means of reflection, any external thing; a reflection or mislature of the thing or house: **camera-lucida**, *pl.* *-lú-sá-dá* [a light chamber], an instr. for so reflecting images of objects on paper, &c., as to allow them to be sketched: **camera-obscura**, *pl.* *-ób-skú-rá* [*L. dark chamber*], a darkened chamber or box, in which, by means of lenses, external objects, in their natural colours, are exhibited on any white flat surface within it: **camerated**, *a.* *-á-téd*, divided into chambers, as certain shells; **arched**: in *camera*, in a council-chamber; in a private room, when the matter or cause is not fit for the open court; in their private rooms to hear applications, as judges.

**camerlingo**, *n.* *kám-ér-lén'gó* [It. *camerlingo*, a chamberlain], the chamberlain of the Pope: a cardinal camerlingo, during a vacancy in the Holy See, takes charge of all the temporalities, and presides over the apostolic chamber or palace.

**Cameronian**, *n.* *kám-ér-é-ní-an*, a follower of Richard Cameron, in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted by Charles II. to the Presbyterian clergy: **Cam'eron'ians**, *n. plu.* *-ní-áns*, a name given to the 26th Regiment of British Infantry, from its first members having been enrolled from among Cameronians at Edinburgh (1688).

**camestres**, *n.* *ká-mé-strés*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the second mood in the second figure of a syllogism.

**camisade**, *n.* *kám-i-sád* [F.—from F. *chemise*—from mid. L. and Sp. *camisa*, a shirt], an attack made by soldiers in the dark—so called from their putting their shirts over their dresses to distinguish each other by: **camis**, *n.* *kám-i-sá*, and **camese**, *n.* *kám-é-sé*, a shirt or smock-frock; a tunic.

**camisole**, *n.* *kám-i-sól* [F. dim.—from OF. *camise*, a light robe], a light dressing-jacket worn by women.

**camlet**, *n.* *kám-lét* [F. *camelot*—said to be from L.

*camellus*, a camel: mid. L. *camelotum*, cloth o. camel's hair], a light and fine texture first made of camel's or goat's hair, now of wool or goat's hair, with silk—of a wavy or watered surface: **camleted**, *a.* wavy like camellet; **velined**.

**cammoek**, *n.* *kám-múk* [AS. *cammoek*, the plant rest-harrow—so called from the length and toughness of its roots, by which the harrow is arrested; the *Ononis arvensis*, *Ord. Leguminosae*].

**camomile**, *n.* *kám-ó-míl* [F. *camomille*; L. *camomilla*; Gr. *chamaimelon*, earth-apple—from *chamai*, the ground, and *melon*, an apple, so called from the smell of its flower], a plant whose flowers have a fragrant smell and a bitter aromatic taste, much used in medicine—spelt also *chamomile*.

**camoufat**, *n.* *kám-ó-s'fat* [F. *camouflet*, smoke of lighted paper], in *mil.*, a small subterranean countermine, made for the purpose of blowing in the enemy's mining galleries and destroying the miners.

**camous**, *a.* *kám-ús* [OF. *camuol*, flat-nosed].

**camp**, *n.* *kámp* [F. *camp*, It. *campo*; Sw. *kamp*, Ger. *kampf*, battle; *L. campus*, a plain], the ground occupied by an army at rest, and the tents as arranged on this ground; in *oké*, a fight; a battle: *v.* to rest an army in the open country [see *encamp*]; **camp'ing**, *inp.*; *adj.* fit or suited for a camp: **camped**, *pp.* **camp'ing**; **camp-follower**, *n.* one who follows an army but has not an appointment: **camp-equipage**, the various invariable articles required by soldiers in camp, such as tents, cooking utensils, spades, wagons, and the like.

**campaign**, *n.* *kám-pán'* [F. *campagne*—from mid. L. *campagna*, a plain; It. *campagna*, the plain open field], an extensive tract of country not hilly; the time an army is engaged either in marching, fighting, or in camp: **campaign'ing**, *a.* serving in a campaign: **campaign'er**, *n.* one who.

**campanile**, *n.* *kám-pá-níl* or *kám-pá-né-lá* [It. *campanile*, a campanile—from mid. L. *campana*, a bell], a bell-tower, usually separated from the church; the upper part of a cupola.

**campanology**, *n.* *kám-pá-nól-ó-jí* [mid. L. *campana*, a bell; Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art: **campanologist**, *n.* *-ó-jíst*, one skilled in the art of ringing bells; a writer on.

**campanula**, *n.* *kám-pán-ú-lá* [mid. L. *campanula*, a little bell—from *campana*, a bell], a genus of plants bearing bell-shaped flowers; the bell-flower: **campanulate**, *a.* *-á-lát*, in *bot.*, bell-shaped, as the *hare-bell*.

**campestral**, *a.* *kám-pés-trál* [L. *campestris*, pert. to a level field], relating to fields or growing in them.

**camphino** or **camphene**, *n.* *kám-fín* [a contr. of *camphogeo*], rectified oil of turpentine.

**camphogen**, *n.* *kám-fó-jén* or *jén* [new L. *camphora*, camphor, and Gr. *genao*, I bring forth], the product of the distillation of camphor with dry phosphoric acid.

**camphor**, *n.* *kám-fér* [F. *camphre*—from Ar. *káfúr*; Mal. *kapdur*], a whitish substance of an aromatic bitter taste and fragrant smell, much used in medicine: **camphorate**, *v.* *-á-l*, to saturate or tincture with camphor: *adj.* pert. to camphor: **camphora'ting**, *inp.*; **camphora'ted**, *pp.*; *adj.* impregnated with camphor: **camphor-tree**, *n.* the tree producing camphor: **camphora'ceous**, *a.* *-á-sht-ás*, of or like camphor: **camphoric**, *a.* *-fó-rík*, of or from camphor: **camphire**, *n.* *kám-fír*, OE. for *camphor*.

**camplion**, *n.* *kám-pí-óu* [It. *camplione*, camplion], the corn-camplion; a name for various species of common wild plants, as *catch-fly*, *cuckoo-flower*, and *hachelor's button*, belonging to the genus *Lycnius*, *Ord. Caryophyllaceae*.

**camptophyal**, *a.* *kám-p'tó-ró-pál* [Gr. *kamptos*, flexible, bent; *tropos*, a turn], in *bot.*, having curved ovules when the portions on either side of the line of curvature are equal; curved like a horse-shoe.

**camptiosperma**, *n. plu.* *kám-pí-ló-s'pér-mé* [Gr. *kamptos*, bent, curved; *sperma*, seed], seeds with the albumen curved at the margins so as to form a longitudinal furrow: **camptiosper'mous**, *a.* *-s'pér-mús*, having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin, thus forming a longitudinal furrow.

**camptiotropal**, *a.* *kám-pí-ló-ró-pál*, also **cam'pylotropous**, *a.* *-ró-pá-ls* [Gr. *kamptos*, bent, curved; *tropá*, I turn], in *bot.*, having the ovule and its integuments so bent that the apex is brought near the hilum, the hilum and chalazal being together.

camus, n.—see camons.

camus, n. a variant of camis—see under camisade.

camwood, n. *kim'wood*, a red dyewood, principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone, where it is called *kambi*, whence the name.

can, n. *kān* [AS. *canna*: cf. Icel. *kanna*, a large drinking-vessel: Ger. *kanne*, a tankard: mid. L. *cannus*, a cup or other vessel made of metal: can'-akn, n. *d-kān*, a little can.

can, v. *kāu* [AS. *cunnan*, to know: cf. Icel. *kunna*, to ken, to know: MH. Ger. *kennen*, to be able: L. *gnovere*: Gr. *gignōsko*: fr. *gnath*, known], *can* denotes power or ability when joined to another verb, as *I can eat*—that is, I have power to eat; in OE. *to know or understand*: could, pt. *kōod*. Note.—*Could* is a misspelling for *coud* [OE. and Scot. *coud*] the *I* having been inserted from a supposed analogy with *should* and *would*.

Canadlan, n. *kā-nā'dl-an*, of or from *Canada*: n. a native or inhabitant of: *Canada balsam*, a pure transparent resin obtained from *Abies balsamea*.

canaille, n. *kā-nāl'* [F. *canaille*, the mob—from It. *canaglia*, the rabble], the lowest people; the rabble.

canal, n. *kā-nāl'* [F. *canal*, a channel, a furrow—from L. *canalis*: cf. It. *canale*, a pipe for water, a channel; Dut. *kanaal*, a channel: Sans. *khan*, to dig], a watercourse navigable for boats or ships; an artificial river; in *anat.*, a duct or tube in the body for the passage of fluids.

canaliculus, n. *kā-nāl'īk-ū-lūs*, canaliculi, n. plu. *kā-nāl'īk-ū-lī* [L. *canaliculus*, a water-channel—from *canalis*, a pipe, a channel], a term applied to minute passages, such as the minute canals of bone; also to the passages which carry away the tears: canaliculate, a. *īk-ū-lāl*, channelled; having longitudinal grooves or furrows.

canard, n. *kā-nārd'* [F. *canard*, a duck, a drake—from a phrase 'to half-sell a duck', hence to cheat, to fool], a story got up to gull the public; a hoax.

canary, n. *kā-nār'* [F. *Canarie*: Sp. *Canaria*—from L. *Canaria* (insula), 'Isle of Dogs', so called from its large dogs—from *canis*, a dog], n. wine from the Canary Islands; a fine song-bird of yellowish plumage: canary-seed, the grain of *Phalaris canariensis*, Ord. *Graminæ*, much used as food for small domesticated birds.

cancel, v. *kā-nēl* [L. *cancellare*, to make like lattice-work, to cross out a writing—from *cancelli*, a grating: F. *canceller*, to erase], to deface writing by crossing it; to annul; to destroy: n. anything annulled: can'elling, imp.: can'celled, pp. *cēl'd*: can'celled, a. *īl'īl* [L. *cancelli*, a grating of bars, lattice-work], marked with cross lines: cancellate, a. *īl'īl*, lattice-like; consisting of a network of veins: can'cellation, n. *īl'īsh'ūn*, the act of defacing by crossing with lines.—SYN. of 'cancel': to abolish; efface; obliterate; erase; deface; annul; expunge; repeal; revoke; abrogate; destroy.

cancel, n. plu. *kā-nēl'īl* or *kā-n'īsh'ēl'īl* [L. *cancelli*, a lattice, railings—dim. of *cancer*, a grating], a fence of rails in a church separating the priests from the people; the small latticed windows of the confessional separating the priest from the penitent; a place called off for a choir; a tribunal, &c.: in *anat.*, the lattice-like texture of the internal bone: cancellons, a. *kā-nēl'īl*, net-like or honeycombed, as the internal substance of a long bone.

cancer, n. *kā-nēr* [AS. *cancre*: Norm. F. *cancer*: L. *cancer*, a crab, an eating sore], a spreading sore on the body or in some internal part, very painful and very fatal; a crab; one of the signs of the zodiac: can'crate, v. *āl*, to grow into a cancer: can'crating, imp.: can'crated, pp.: can'cration, n. *āl'shūn*: can'cerous, a. *ēr'ūs*, like a cancer: can'cerously, ad. *īl*: can'cerousness, n.: can'ceriform, a. *kāng'kri-fārm* [L. *forma*, shape], cancerous; baying the form of a cancer or crab: can'craie, a. *k-rīn*, having the qualities of a crab: can'crold, a. *k-rōld* [Gr. *eidos*, form], pert. to a crab: cancer-like: Tropic of Cancer, that parallel in the northern hemisphere whose latitude is equal to the sun's greatest declination, about 23° 28'.

candelabra, n. *kā-nēl'ā-brām*, candelabra, n. plu. *kā-nēl'ā-brā* [L.—from *candēla*, a candle], a large ornamental candlestick with branches.

candid, a. *kā-nīd* [F. *candide*, white—from L. *candidus*, white—from L. *candere*, to shine, to be bright], white; open; sincere; frank; fair; free from malice: can'didly, ad. *īl*, without deceit or reserva-

tion; sincerely: can'didness, n. frankness and sincerity: can'didate, n. *āl-dāt* [F. *candidat*—from L. *candidatus*, clothed in white—persons in Rome seeking offices having worn white gowns], a person who seeks for a vacant office; one who offers himself as a fit person to fill an appointment: can'didature, n. *dāt'ūr*, the position of a candidate for an office; a canvass: can'didateship, n. state of being a candidate.—SYN. of 'candid': sincere; cordial; frank; hearty; open; ingenuous; warm; fair; impartial; just; artless; unbiassed; equitable.

candle, n. *kā-nīd*—see under cādy.

candle, n. *kā-nīl* [F. *candel*: L. *candēla*, a candle—from *candeo*, I shine—*īl*], a body for shining; a round body made of tallow or any fatty matter, with a wick in the centre, used to give light; a light or luminary: rush-candles, the plith of rushes dipped in tallow: can'diestick, the stand or stick for a candle: Can'demas, n. *āl-mās*, a quarterly term, 2nd Feb.; 1st feast in the Ch. of Eng. and in the R. Cath. Ch. in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary—on which occasion in the R. Cath. Ch. many candles are used, and those intended for use in the churches for the whole year are blessed: not fit to hold a candle to, not able to be compared with; only able to occupy a very inferior position to—referring to the inferior position of neolytes and others who hold candles in certain acts of worship in the R. Cath. Ch.

candle-fish, n. *kā-nīd'fīsh*, an oily sea-fish of the salmon family, frequenting the north-western shores of America: candle-ant, the fruit of the candle-berry tree, *Aleurites triloba*, an oil from the seeds of which is used by the South Sea Islanders both for food and as a lamp-oil.

candle, n. *kā-nīl'īk* [prob. from *can*, a drinking-vessel, and *īl'īk*], a plant that grows in rivers; the yellow water-lily or *Niphar luteum*, Ord. *Nymphæacæ*.

candour, n. *kā-nā'd'r* [L. *candor*, a dazzling whiteness—from *candeo*, I shine], fairness; frankness; openness; sincerity; freedom from any intention to deceive.

candy, n. *kā-nīd* [F. *candi*—from It. *candi*: Ar. *qand*, sugar], crystallised sugar: sugar compounded with anything else: v. to holl or dress in sugar; to cover or incrust with sugar; to form sugar into crystals: can'dying, imp.: n. the act of forming into crystals, as sugar: candied, pp. *kā-nīd'd*: adj. cooked and covered with crystallised sugar; flattering, as words having only the appearance of sweetness and fairness.

candytaft, n. *kā-nīd'īft* [Candy, the old name of the island of *Candia*, and *īft*], a common garden plant having corymbs or flat flower-beds, white, pink, or purple; various species of the genus *Iberis*, Ord. *Crucifæræ*; *I. umbellata* is the favourite of flower-gardens.

cane, n. *kān* [OF. *cane*: It. *canna*: L. *canna*, a reed, or cane: Gr. *kanna*: cf. Heb. *ganeh*: Ar. *ganah*], a long, strong reed; the stem of some of the more slender palms, as the rattan; a walking-stick: v. to beat or flog with a cane: can'ing, imp.: n. a flogging with a cane: caned, pp. *kānd*: cany, a. *kā-nī*, pert. to; abounding in canes: cane-trash, the refuse of sugar-cane used as fuel in boiling the sugar: sugar-cane, the *Saccharum officinarum*, and others, Ord. *Graminæ*; the bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea*, Ord. *Graminæ*: rattan-cane, the stem of *Calamus scipionem* and *volang*, Ord. *Palmae*—and others, imported for making walking-sticks.

canephore, n. *kā-nēf'ōr* [Gr. *kanephoros*, a basket-bearer—from *kaneeon*, a basket, and *phorōs*, I bear, I carry], in *anc. Greece*, one of the maidens who carried on their heads baskets containing the sacred things used at the feasts of Demeter, Dionysus, and Athena; in *arch.*, a female figure bearing a basket on her head.

canescent, a. *kā-nēs'sēnt* [L. *canescens* or *canescens-tem*, becoming white—from *cānus*, grey or hoary], in *bot.*, hoary; approaching to white.

canette, n. *kā-nēl'* [F.], an ornamental drinking-cup of conical shape, generally made of fine clay.

cang or cangue, n. *kāng* [F. *cangue*; Port. *cango*], in *China*, a heavy wooden collar put upon the neck of a culprit, who is thus exposed in the public street for a limited time.

canicular, a. *kā-nīk'ū-lēr* [L. *canicula*, a little dog—from *canis*, a dog], belonging to the dog-star.

**canine**, *a. ká-nín* [L. *caninus*, canine—from *canis*, a dog], or *pert.* to a dog; having the qualities of a dog: **canine madness**, the madness of a dog; **hydrophobia**: **canine teeth**, two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw, one on each side—often simply termed **canines**, *n. plu. ká-níng*.

**canister**, *a. kán-ís-ér* [L. *canistrum*, a basket woven from reeds: *Gr. kanestron*, a wicker-basket], a box or case for tea, coffee, &c.; in *mil.*, a tin canister having a wooden bottom, packed with balls, and shot from a cannon—also called **case-shot**.

**canker**, *n. káng-kér* [Norm. *F. cancre*, an eating sore; *L. cancer*—see *Cancer*], *n. disease* in trees which causes the bark to rot and fall off; a corroding ulcer; anything which corrodes or destroys; a mauler's provincial term for the ochrey matter deposited by ferruginous springs, the water being spoken of as **canker-water**; in *OE.*, a name popularly applied to various wild-flowers in the shape of 'wild or wortless'—as, the **canker-rose** or **red field-poppy**, the **dog-rose**, a **toadstool**, &c.; *v. to eat*; to corrode; to consume, as a **cancer** does the body; to grow corrupt; to waste away by degrees: **can'kering**, *imp.* **can'kered**, *pp. ká-ér*, in *OE.*, corroded; rusted; as a metal: **can'kerish**, *a.* **can'kerous**, *a. -is*, corroding like a canker: **canker-like**, *a.* **canker-bit**, *a.* bitten by an animal with ulcerous teeth: **canker-fly**, a fly that lives on fruit: **canker** or **canker-worm**, *a.* a worm very destructive to plants, and the leaves and fruit of trees; the caterpillar.

**cannabene**, *n. kán-d-bén*, or **cannabia**, *n. kán-d-bín* [L. *cannabis*, hemp], a hydrocarbon or volatile oil distilled from the Indian hemp, having a powerful intoxicating action: **Cannabis indica**, *kán-d-bís ín-dí-ká*, Indian hemp: *C. sativa*, *sát-í-rá* [L. *sativus*, fit to be planted], common hemp.

**cannel-coal**, *n. kán-nel-kól* [prob. a corruption of *candle-coal*, so named from its easy ignition and giving out much flame], a hard, black, inflammable coal, known to the Scotch miners as **parrot-coal**—chiefly used for the manufacture of gas.

**canneture**, *n. kán-nel-ár* [*F. canneture*, a channel, a fluting—from *L. canna*, a reed], a groove; *n. fluting* on a pillar.

**cannibal**, *n. kán-ní-bál* [Sp. *Canibales*, one of the names of the ethnic name *Caribs*, a West Indian nation who were cannibals—from the *Caribs* or *Caribals*, the original inhabitants of W. India Islands], a savage that eats human flesh; *n. anthropophagite*: **can'nibally**, *ad. -ly*: **can'nibalism**, *a. -izm*.

**cannon**, *n. kán-nón* [*F. canon*, a gun—from *canne*, a reed: *L. cannone*, a cannon—from *canna*, a reed, a tube], *n. great gun*; collectively, artillery; in *mech.*, a revolving barrel or hollow cylindrical piece: **cannon-ball**, ball for shooting from a cannon: **can'nonade**, *n. -ád* [*F.*], the act of throwing balls from cannons: *v. to attack* with cannons; to batter with balls or shot: **can'nona'ding**, *imp.* **can'nona'ded**, *pp.* **can'noneer** or **can'nonier**, *a. -nér*, the man who manœuvres a cannon. *Note.*—Cannon originally meant the 'stock of the ballist', then 'the gun-barrel', and finally 'a piece of ordnance'.

**cannon**, *v. kán-nón* [prob. a corrupt. of *F. canom*, or may be a simple adaptation from preceding entry], to hit a ball so as to cause the striker's ball to rebound on to the third—a term in billiard-playing: **cannon**, *n. a stroke* thus played: **can'noning**, *imp.* **cannoned**, *pp. kán-nón-d*, said of a moving body whose direct course has been arrested and deflected by some resistance.

**cannon-bone**—see under **Canon 2**.

**cannot**, *v. and ad. kán-nót* [*can*, and *not*], to be unable.

**canny**, *a. kán-ní* [Scot.—from *can*, to be able: cf. *Sw. kunnig*, knowledge], gentle; cautious and obliging; harmless; alee; safe: *not canny* or *uncanny*, dangerous; not safe.

**canoe**, *a. ká-nó* [Sp. *canoa*; W. Ind. *canoa*], a boat made by hollowing and shaping the trunk of a tree; a boat made of skin, or the bark of trees; a small river-boat propelled by a paddle.

**canon**, *n. kán-nón* [L. *canon*, a rule; *canonicus*, regular: *Gr. kanón*, a measuring or marking pole, *n. ruler*—from *kanna*, a cane], a tried or authorised roll; in *Church affairs*, a rule or law in discipline or doctrine; a decision or decree determined by the council and invested with its authority; a rule in general; a catalogue or calendar of saints; the Holy Scriptures, called the **sacred canon**; a dignity of

the church; a chief epoch or era; a piece of music in which the first part is taken up and imitated by the other parts; every last step in an equation; *n. large-sized printing type*—perhaps so named from the tube-like appearance of some parts: **canon law**, the body of law originally enacted by the Church of Rome: **can'ones**, *n.* a woman who enjoys an income attached to a church, but who has no duty to perform: **canonic**, *a. kán-nón-ík*, also **canon'ical**, *n. -í-kál*, according to the rules or laws of the church: **canon'ically**, *ad. -ly*: **canon'icals**, *n. plu. -í-káls*, the full dress of a clergyman while officiating in church: **canon'icate**, *n.* the office of a canon: **can'onist**, *a.* a man versed in ecclesiastical law: **can'onist'ic**, *a. pert.* to the canon law: **can'onicity**, *n. -ís-ít-é*, agreement with the canon of Scripture, or comprehension within it: **canonise**, *v. kán-nón-íz*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, to declare a man or woman a saint, and to inscribe his or her name in the catalogue of saints' names; to treat as a saint: **can'onic'ing**, *imp.* **can'onicised**, *pp. -í-d* **canonisation**, *n. -íz-án*, the act of declaring any person a saint: **can'onship**, *n.* the benefice filled by a canon; also **can'ony**, *n. -rí*: **Canon of the Mass**, the part of the Mass beginning after the Sanctus and ending with the last blessing, the central parts of which form the sacred words of consecration of the elements: **canonical hours**, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, particular parts of the day and night set apart for prayer, being seven in number, and named respectively *matins*, beginning at midnight; *prime*, at day-break; *terce*, at 9 A.M.; *sext*, at noon; *none*, at 3 P.M.; *vespers*, at 6 P.M.; in the *Eng. Ch.*, the hours between 8 A.M. and 3 P.M., during which marriages can alone be solemnised; *compline* or *completorium*, *nt bed-time*, as recited in the Roman Breviary: **Canonical Scriptures**, also **Canonical Epistles**, the books of Scripture admitted to be of divine origin, as distinguished from apocryphal books.

**canon** or **cannon-bone**, *n. kán-nón* [L. *canna*, a reed-pipe—see *canon 1*], one of the long bones in the fore or hind legs of the horse from the hock to the hoof, so named from their tube-like shape.

**cannon** or **canyon**, *n. kán-nón* [Sp. *cañon*, *n. tube* or pipe, a **cañon**: *L. canna*, a reed-pipe], in *Western America*, a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks, forming as it were a great natural tube.

**Canopus**, *a. ká-nó-pús* [L. *Canopus*; *Gr. Kanópos*, a town of Lower Egypt], the second brightest star in the heavens, one magnitude brighter than Arcturus, and only half a magnitude fainter than Sirius; it is situated in constellation Argo.

**canopy**, *n. kán-nó-pi* [*F. canapé*, a couch, a canopy—from *ind. L. canopium*, the sky, an umbrella—from *Gr. kánopion*, a bed with gauze curtains to keep off gnats—from *kánops*, a gnat], a covering for shade; a covering over a throne or a bed; a covering over the head; in *arch.*, an ornamental projection over a door, a window, &c.; *v. to cover* with a canopy: **can'opying**, *imp. -pí-ng*: **can'opied**, *pp. -píd*.

**canorons**, *n. ká-nó-rús* [L. *canorus*, melodious—from *cano*, I sing], musical; tuneful: **cano'ronally**, *ad. -ly*: **cano'ronousness**, *a.*

**cant**, *v. kánt* [L. *cantus*, singling], to speak in a whining tone of voice; in *OE.*, to sell by auction; *n.* whining, affected, or hypocritical speech; the language peculiar to a trade, profession, sect, or fraternity; barbarous jargon: *adj. slang*: **cant'ing**, *imp. -ng*, speaking in a whining tone of voice; *n.* the talk of a would-be religious person: **cant'ed**, *pp.* **cant'er**, *n. kán'tér*, one who cants: **cant'ingly**, *ad. -ly*: **cantle or **can'ty**, *a. kán'tí*, in *Scot.*, talkative and cheerful.**

**cant**, *v. kánt* [Ger. *kanten*, to put a thing upon its edge, to tilt: *Dan. kánt*; *L. cantus*, an angle], to pitch forward; to place upon the edge, as a cask; to jerk; to throw; among *carpen.*, to cut off an angle from a square piece of timber: *n.* an inclination from a horizontal line; an angle; a thrust; a push: **cant'ing**, *imp. -ng*, turning up on edge; giving a sudden thrust.

**can't**, *kánt*, contracted for **cannot**.  
**Cantab**, *n. kán-táb*, or **Cantabrigian**, *n. kán-táb-brí-ján*, a member or scholar of Cambridge University.  
**Cantabrian**, *a. kán-táb-ri-án*, *pert.* to *Cantabria*, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.  
**cantalsver**, *n. kán-tál-lev-ér*, or **cantilever**, *a. kán'tt-lev-ér* [*cant*, an angle, and *lever*, the supporter of a roof].

timber), in *arch*, a projecting block or bracket for supporting, as under a balcony or the eave of a house.

**cantankerous**, a. *kān-tāng-kēr-ōs* [perhaps ME. *contak*, contentious], applied to a quarrelsome, shallow-headed person; in *familiar language*, cross-grained; ill-conditioned in temper: **cantankerousness**, n. crossness; ill-humour; petulance.

**cantar**, n. *kān-tār* [It. *cantaro*, Turk. *gantar*, Ar. *qintār*; L. *centenarius*, weighing a hundred pounds], an Arabian and Turkish unit of weight, equal to a hundred pounds.

**cantata**, n. *kān-tā-tā* [It.—from L. *canto*, I sing], a poem set to music.

**cantatrice**, n. *kān-tā trēs* [F.], n. female singer.

**canteen**, n. *kān-tēn* [F. *cantine*—from It. *cantina*, a wine-cellar], a tin vessel for carrying a liquid; the soldier's mess tin carried on the knapsack; the store and tavern attached to a barracks.

**canter**, n. *kān-tēr* [a contr. of *Canterbury gallop*: cf. Scot. *cant*, to ride at a hard gallop; *canby*, lively, cheerful], a lively or cheerful ride; a moderate gallop: v. to run, as a horse in an easy gallop; **cantering**, imp.: **cantered**, pp. *-tēr*.

**canterbury**, n. *kān-tēr-bēr* [from a city in England], n. stand or receptacle for music, &c.: **canterbury-bell**, n. flowering plant of the genus *campanula*; the *Campanula medium* nud C. *trachelium*, Ord. *Campanulaceae*.

**cantharis**, n. *kān-thār-is*, **cantharides**, n. plu. *kān-thār-idēs* [Gr. *kantharis*, a kind of beetle], the Spanish fly, used in making blistering plasters: **cantharidine**, n. *-dīn*, the blistering principle in Spanish flies.

**canthus**, n. *kān-thūs* [L. *canthus*; Gr. *lanthos*, the iron ring around a wheel], the angle or corner of the eye.

**canticle**, n. *kān-tī-kl* [L. *canticulum*, a little song—*from cantica*, a song, n. ballad—*from L. canto*, I sing], in OE., division of n. poem; a canto: **Can ticles**, n. plu. *-tī-klz*, the Song of Solomon, or Song of Songs; the Hymn, Benedictus, &c., in the English Prayer-book: **canton**, n. *kān-shūn* [L. *cantionem*, a song, n. charm], in OE., a song.

**cantle** or **canty**—see under *cant* 1.

**cantle** or **cantel**, n. *kān-tl* [OF. *chantel*, a cantle, a hunch—*from* mid. L. *cantellus*, dim. of *canthus*, n. corner: cf. Icel. *kant*, n. corner], in Scot. and OE., a piece or corner of n. thing broken off; a hunch, as of bread; a fragment; the hind bow or protuberance of a saddle: v. to cut in pieces: **cantling**, imp.: **cantled**, pp. *kān-tl*, **cantlet**, n. *kān-tl*, a broken piece; a cantle.

**canto**, n. *kān-tō* [It. *canto*, a song; L. *cantus*, singing—*from canto*, I sing], a part or division of n. poem; in music, the leading part; a song: **cantillate**, v. *kān-tī-lāt*, to chant; to recite musically: **cantillation**, imp.: **cantilla**, n. *kān-tī-lā*, a cantillation, n. *-lā-shūn*, chanting; reading or reciting with musical cadence.

**canton**, n. *kān-tōn* [F. *canton*; It. *caulone*—*from canto*, a corner; mid. L. *cantonian*, a region, a province], n. small division of land; a division of n. country, as in Switzerland: v. *kān-tōn*, to divide into districts or cantons; to allot quarters to troops: **canton'ing**, imp.: **canton'ed**, pp. *-tōn'*, **canton'al**, a. pert. to or divided into cantons: **canton'ment**, n. the part of n. town or village assigned to n. body of troops; separate quarters for soldiers.

**cantrip**, n. *kān-trīp*, or **can'trap**, n. *kān-trāp* [etym. unknown: cf. Gael. *can-drip*, n. great and mischievous trick—*from canm*, the head, the chief; *drip*, a snare which traps its author], in Scot. and OE., a magic charm; n. incantation; a mischievous trick.

**canule**, n. *kān-ū-lā* [dim. of L. *canna*, a reed], a tube used by surgeons for drawing off fluid from a part of the body.

**canvas**, n. *kān-vās* [F. *canavas*, *canvas*—*from* It. *canavaccio*, *canvas*, a piece of embroidery; L. *canabis*], a coarse cloth made of flax or hemp, used for tents, sails, painting on, &c.; in a ship, the sails are called the *canvas*: ndj. made of canvas: **canvass**, v. *kān-vās* [a metaphorical meaning taken from shaking up, tossing to and fro], to discuss and sift, as a subject or policy; to examine into; to solicit votes or interest; to make interest in favour of: n. a close inspection into; discussion; debate; a seeking; a solicitation: **canvassing**, imp.: **canvassed**, pp. *-vās*, **can'vasser**, n. *-vās-ēr*, one who solicits, as a vote.

**canvas-back**, n. *kān-vās-bak*, n. N. Amer. duck, so called from the wavy dark markings on the white feathers of the upper parts.

**cany**, n. *kā nī* [see *cane*], full of canes; consisting of canes.

**canzone**, n. *kān-zō-nā* [It.], a species of lyric resembling the madrigal, but less restricted in movement.

**canzonet**, n. *kān-zō-nēt* [It. *canzonetta*, a little song—*from canzone*, a song; L. *cautionem*, a song—*from canto*, I sing], a little or short song in one, two, or three parts; a short song of a light and airy character.

**caoutchouc**, n. *kō-chōuk* [F.—*from* W. Ind. *cauchou*], India-rubber; the dried juice of various tropical plants, used in the manufacture of water-proof cloths, overshoes, flexible tubes, &c.; such as the juice of *Ficus elastica*, Ord. *Moraceae*—*Urtica elastica*, and *Vahia guianensis*, Ord. *Apocynaceae*—also many of the *Artocarpus* tribe, Ord. *Moraceae*, furnish *caoutchouc*—the *Siphonia elastica*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*, supplies the bottle India-rubber: **caoutchine**, n. *kō-chūn*, or **caoutchonc**, n. *kō-chōuk-ēn*, a volatile liquid distilled from India-rubber.

**cap**, n. *kāp* [AS. *cappr*, a cap; Sp. *capa*; It. *cappa*; F. *chape*, a cover—*from* mid. L. *capra*, and *capra*, a hooded cloak], n. cover in general; a cover for the head; the top or highest part; a cover for the head as a mark of some office or dignity; the block of wood which unites two masts: v. to cover the top end or orifice; to uncover n. mark of reverence or civility; to render complete; to invest with official distinction; in Scot., to complete the admission to academic honours by the ceremony of capping; to contend with or surpass a rival in quoting texts or marking verses: **capping**, imp.: **capped**, pp. *kāp*, **cap-n-ple**, ad. *kāp-a-pē* [F. *cap-a-pie*—*from* L. *caput*, the head; *pedem*, a foot], *from* head to foot; all over, n. armed *cap-a-pie*: **capful**, n., **capfuls**, n. plu. a small quantity, used by sailors when speaking of the wind: **cap-of-maintenance**, n. cap carried before the kings of England at their coronation: to set one's **cap at**, to take measures to gain the affections of a man on the part of a woman: **cap in hand**, with obsequious submissiveness in order to obtain a favour from a great man: **cap of liberty**, n. small red cap worn by a former slave as a token of his freedom: **percussion-cap**—see *percussion*.

**capable**, n. *kāp-a-bl* [F. *capable*—*from* mid. L. *capabilis*, that may be taken or comprehended—*from* L. *capio*, I take], able to contain or receive; having the requisite mental, moral, or physical ability; qualified for; able to understand; susceptible: **capableness**, n. *-bl-nēs*, the quality of being capable: **capability**, n. *-bl-tī-tī*, the quality of being able or qualified for; capacious: n. *kāp-a-shīs* [L. *capacitas*, that can hold much], roomy; large; that will hold or take in much; extensive: **capaciously**, ad. *-tī*: **capacitiveness**, n. power of holding or receiving much: **capacitate**, v. *kāp-a-shīs-tāt* [L. *capacitatem*, capacity], to qualify; to enable: **capacitating**, imp.: **capacitated**, pp.: **capacitation**, n. *-tā-shūn*: **capacity**, n. *-tī-tī*, the power of containing; extent of room or space; the power of receiving instruction; ability; profession or occupation.—**SYN.** of 'capable': qualified; fitted; able; competent; efficient; effective; skillful—of 'capability': skill; ability; capacity; cleverness; talent; genius; faculty; efficiency.

**cap-a-ple**—see under *cap*.

**caparison**, n. *kāp-a-rī-shūn* [F. *caparasson* (*caparasson*), *caparison*—*from* Sp. *caparazon*, carcass of a fowl, cover of a saddle—*from* mid. L. *caparo*, n. sort of cape—*from* *capa*, a cloak], an ornamental cover laid over the saddle of a horse: v. to cover with an ornamental cloth, as a horse; to deck; to dress out superbly: **capar'isoning**, imp.: **capar'isoned**, pp. *-sūnd*.

**cape, n. *kāp* [F. *cap*, a promontory, a headland; It. *capo*—*from* L. *caput*, the head], any portion or point of land stretching into the sea; a headland: The Cape, used especially of the Cape of Good Hope; Cape Colony.**

**cape, n. *kāp* [F. *capote*, a greatcoat—*from* *cape*, n. hooded cloak—see *cap*], n. cover hanging from the neck over the back and shoulders; the neck-piece hanging over a cloak; a short loose cloak.**

**caper**, v. *kāp-ēr* [F. *capriote*, a caper in dancing; It. *capriolare*, to leap about as kids—*from* *capriolo*, a kid; L. *capra*, n. goat], to leap, skip, or jump; to

prance; to spring: *n.* a leap; a skip, as in dancing; a leap in sport, as a goat or lamb: *cap'ring*, *imp.* *adj.* leaping; skipping: *cap'ered*, *pp.* *per.* *cap'erer*, *n.* *per'er*, one who: to cut capers, to dance in a frolicsome manner; to play pranks.

**capercaille**, *n.* *käp'ér-käi'z* [Gael. *capull-caille*, great cock (*lit.* the horse) of the wood—from *capull*, a horse; *caille*, a wood], the wood grouse, found in some parts of Scotland, and a common habitant of Russia and Scandinavia.

**capers**, *n.* *plu.* *käp'ers* [F. *capre*—from *L. capparis*, the caper-plant: *Ar. uqbar*, the caper], the buds of the caper-plant preserved in vinegar: *cap'er*, *n.* a shrub resembling the bramble; the *Capparis spinosa*, *Ord.* *Cappariidææ*, whose flower-buds form the capers of commerce.

**capias**, *n.* *kä-pi-as* [*L.* take or seize hold of], a writ of arrest before, or execution after, judgment.

**capillaire**, *n.* *käp-i-lä'r* [F.], a syrup prepared with an infusion of the maiden-hair fern, or *Adiantum capillus-Veneris*.

**capillary**, *n.* *käp-i-lär'f* [F. *capillaire*, capillary—from *L. capillaris*, pert. to hair—from *capillus*, hair—from *caput*, the head], resembling hair; tubes or canals, extremely fine and minute, through which fluids ascend spontaneously, are called *capillary tubes*: *capillary attraction*, the force which causes fluids to ascend in fine tubes, or generally into porous substances: *capillaries*, *n.* *plu.* *är-tz*, in anat., the extremely fine subdivisions of the arteries, &c.: *capillaryity*, *n.* *är-ti-ti*, the state or condition of: *capillary veins*, *n.* *är-shi-as*, very slender, like hair: *capillament*, *n.* *käp-i-lä-mént*, a blue fibre or filament: *capillary form*, *n.* *ä-fär-m* [*L. forma*, shape], hair-shaped.

**capital**, *n.* *käp-i-täl* [F. *capital*, capital, chief: *It. capitale*—from *L. capitalis*, that by which life is endangered, pre-eminent—from *caput*, the head], chief; principal: first in importance; punishable by loss of life; great; large of size; *n.* the ornamental part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, placed at the top immediately over the shaft, but under the entablature; a chief city or town of a country or province; *n.* large letter or type; a stock-in-trade, consisting of money or goods; the debt or sum lent as distinguished from the interest: *capitally*, *adv.* *äl*, in the highest degree; with loss of life: *capitalism*, *n.* *ä-zm*, an economic system that favours the concentration of capital in the hands of a few persons: *capitalist*, *n.* *ä-st*, one possessed of large means engaged in, or able to engage in, extensive business undertakings: *capitalise*, *v.* *ä-z*, to convert into capital, as money or stock: *capitalising*, *imp.* *capitalised*, *pp.* *ä-zd*: *capitalisation*, *n.* *ä-zä-shän*, act by which anything is converted into capital: *political capital*, some national loss or disaster, some errors of opponents, or the like, by trading on which a political party in the state may strengthen its position and chances of power: *capital felonies*, crimes for which a criminal may be hanged—formerly many, but now only two, viz., high treason and murder.—*Syn.* of 'capital *ä*': principal; chief; leading; controlling; prominent.

**Captain-Pacha**, *n.* *käp-i-tän-pä-shä'* [Sp. *capitan*, a captain—a word adopted by the Turks], the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet.

**capitation**, *n.* *käp-i-tä-shän* [F. *capitation*, a poll-tax—from *und. L. capitatio*, a capitation-tax—from *L. capitatus*, having a head—from *caput*, the head], a numbering of persons as if per head; so much per head or individual: a poll-tax: *capitate*, *a.* *käp-i-tät*, in bot., like a pin-head; having a rounded summit, as some hairs, and stigmas: *capitation-grant*, in Great Britain, a sum of money paid annually by the state on the fulfilment of certain conditions to scholars who pass a test examination, to volunteers, &c.: *capitation-tax*, a tax imposed on each person above a certain age.

**capitol**, *n.* *käp-i-töl* [*L. capitollum*—from *caput*, the head], the temple of Jupiter in Rome and a fortification where the senate of anc. Rome met; the hill on which that temple stood—the *Mons Capitollinus*; the building in Washington occupied by the parliament or Congress of the U.S. of Amer.: *capitollan*, *a.* *käp-i-töl-län*, or *capitoline*, *a.* *käp-i-töl-lin*, pert. to the capitol of Rome, or the hill on which it stood.

**capitular**, *n.* *käp-i-täl-är*, or *capitulary*, *n.* *är-s* [*mid. L. capitularis*—from *L. capitulum*, a little head, the head or chapter of a pillar—from *caput*, the head], the laws of an ecclesiastical council or chapter; the

member of a chapter: *adj.* relating to the chapter of a cathedral: *capit'ularly*, *adv.* *äl*.

**capitulate**, *v.* *käp-i-tät'it* [*mid. L. capitulatus*, chaptered, proposed terms—from *capitulum*, a little head—from *L. caput*, the head], to surrender, as an army or garrison to an enemy, on certain conditions, or on an agreement under certain heads: *adj.* in bot., furnished with a capitulum: *capitulation*, *n.* *ä-tä-shän*, the act of thus surrendering to an enemy; the written conditions or treaty: *capitulating*, *imp.* *capitulated*, *pp.* *capitulator*, *n.* *är*, one who: *capitulum*, *n.* *ä-lüm*, in bot., a flower-head composed of a number of florets arranged without stems on the summit of a single peduncle; in nat. hist., the body of a barnacle as being supported upon a stalk or peduncle.

**capivi**, *n.* *kä p'ä-rä*—see *copaiba*.

**capnomancy**, *n.* *käp-nä-män'st* [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke; *mantew*, divination], divination by the motion or appearance of smoke.

**capnomor**, *n.* *käp-nä-mör* [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke; *morai*, a part], a colourless oil obtained from the oil of tar.

**capoch** or **capouch**, *n.* *kä-pöch'* [Sp. *capacho*—from *capa*, a cover], a monk's hood; the hood of a cloak.

**capon**, *n.* *kä-pön* [AS. *capua*; cf. F. *chapon*, a capon—from *L. caponem*, a capon], a cock-chicken fed for the table; a castrated cock: *cap'poule*, *v.* *pön-iz*, to castrate, as a fowl: *cap'pouling*, *imp.* *cap'pouled*, *pp.* *ä-zd*.

**caponiere**, *n.* *käp-pö-när'* [F. *capounière*; Sp. *caponera*, a coep, *in mil.*, a lodgment for soldiers in the dry ditch of the glacis; a kind of way surrounded by a parapet, and palisaded; a cut in the glacis leading from the covered way to the works at the foot of the glacis.

**capot**, *n.* *kä-pöl'* [F. *capot*, designating a play at cards, foolsh], a whim of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet: *v.* to win at piquet: *capotting*, *imp.* *capotted*, *pp.* *kä-pöt'äd*.

**capote**, *n.* *kä-pöl'* [F.], a long hooded coat or cloak; a long mantle for women.

**capouch**, *n.* *kä-pöch'*—see *capoch*.

**capping verses**, *käp'ing* [see *cap*], in *familiar language*, contending in the citation of verses: to *cap*, to beat one—see under *cap*.

**capreolate**, *n.* *käp-rä-öl-lät* [*L. capreolus*, tendril of a vine, a wild goat], in bot., having tendrils.

**caprie**, *n.* *käp-rih* [*L. caper*, a he-goat], obtained from butter, or the butter and fat of the goat: *caprio acid*, a rank-smelling fatty substance found in butter, cocoa-nut, &c., whose flavour is very sour and burning: *cap'rate*, *n.* *rät*, a salt of capric acid: *caprin*, *n.* *käp-rin*, one of the fats found in butter: *caproin*, *n.* *käp-rö-in*, and *caprylin*, *n.* *käp-ril-in*, fats found in butter: *caproic acid*, one of the fatty acids with an odour of the goat: *caprylic acid*, an acid found, as well as the preceding, in rancid butter, cheese, cocoa-nut, &c.

**capriccio**, *n.* *kä-pri'chö* [It.], in *Shakes.*, the Italian word used for caprice, which see.

**caprice**, *n.* *kä-pres'* [F. *caprice*, whim—from *It. capriccio*, a shivering, a whim—from *L. capra*, a goat], a sudden and slight desire to do or possess; a sudden change of opinion or humour; a whim; a particular fancy: *capricious*, *a.* *pri-shü*, given to change; whimsical; fickle; apt to change opinions or intentions suddenly: *capriciously*, *adv.* *äl*: *capriciousness*, *n.* fickleness in desires, feelings, fancies, or opinions.—*Syn.* of 'caprice': humour; whim; freak; fancy; fickleness; variability; changeableness; vagary—of 'capricious': arbitrary; whimsical; unsteady; capitious; freakish; queer.

**Capricorn**, *n.* *käp-ri-kör'n* [*L. caper*, a goat; *cornu*, a horn], one of the twelve signs of the zodiac: *Tropic of Capricorn*, the parallel of the S. hemisphere, whose latitude is equal to the sun's greatest declination, about 23° 28'.

**caprid**, *a.* *käp-rid* [*L. caper*, a he-goat], relating to the goat tribe: *cap'rine*, *a.* *rin*, pert. to a goat.

**caprification**, *n.* *käp-ri-fä-kä-shän* [*L. caprificare*, to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall insect; *caprificus*, the goat or wild fig—from *caper*, a he-goat; *ficus*, a fig], a process of accelerating the ripening of fruit by puncturing, particularly of the cultivated fig, practised in the Levant; also done naturally by insects.

**capriole**, *n.* *käp-ri-öl'* [F. *capriole* (*cabriole*)—from *It. capriola*, a fawn—from *capra*, a she-goat], a leap

which a horse makes without advancing; a leap or caper, as in dancing: v. to leap without advancing: cap'rio'ling, imp. v. cap'rioled, pp. *old*.

capryl, n. *káp'ryl* [L. *caper*, a he-goat; Gr. *alē*, matter of which a thing is made], the radicle of capric acid: capryllie acid, an acid obtained from butter, cheese, yeast, &c.: capryllin, n. *káp'ryt-lin*, a fat found in butter: cap'rylyl, n. *-rīt-lī*, the radicle of the capryllie series—see under *capric*.

capsicum, n. *káp'sī kum* [new L. *capsicum*—from L. *capra*, a box, a chest], red or Cayenne pepper, from Cayenne in French Guiana, of different species and varieties, Ord. *Solanaceae*: capsicine, n. *káp'sī-sīn*, the active principle in the capsules of Cayenne pepper, in the form of an acrid oleaginous substance.

capsize, v. *káp-sīz* [Iroquo. Sp. *cabezar*, the head, or *cabezar*, to incline to one side, to pitch ns n ship], to throw head downwards; to upset; to overturn: capsizing, imp.: capsized, pp. *std*.

capstan, n. *káp'stān* [F. *cabestan*: Sp. *cabrestante*, a capstan—from *cabestrar*, to halter: L. *cabistrare*—from *capistrum*, a halter], in a ship, a movable upright block of timber round which a rope or chain is made to coil, when raising an anchor or other heavy weight.

capsule, n. *káp'sūl* [F. *capsule*—from L. *capsula*, a little chest—from *capra*, a chest], n. covering for the cork or stopper of a bottle for the more effectual exclusion of air; in bot., the seed-vessel of a plant, usually applied to a dry, many-seeded fruit; in anat., a membranous bag enclosing an organ; in chem., a china saucer for roasting samples of ores; in med., a small envelope of gelatine to enclose a dose of medicine; a percussion-cap on the shell of a metallic cartridge: capsular, a. *-lēr*, also cap'sul'ary, a. *-lēr-ā*, hollow; full of cells: capsulate, a. *káp'sūl-āt*, also cap'sul-āt, a. *-ā-tēd*, enclosed in a capsule, or as in a box.

captain, n. *káp'tān* [F. *capitaine*; It. *capitano*—from mid. L. *capitaneus*, a military chief—from L. *capit*, the head], an officer who commands a company of foot, a troop of horse-soldiers, or a ship; a leader or chief: captain-general, the commander-in-chief of an army: cap'taincy, n. *-sī*, the rank or commission of a captain: captainship, n. the condition, rank, or authority of n captain; chieftainship.

caption, n. *káp'shūn* [mid. L. *captionem*, detention—from L. *capio*, I seize], in OE., a taking unawares by a trick; in law, the part of a legal writ which asserts its authority; less strictly, an arrest.

captions, a. *káp'shūn* [L. *captiosus*, captious, deceptive—from *capere*, to take; F. *captieux*], disposed to find fault; apt to cavil or raise objections; insidious: captiously, ad. *-lī*: captiousness, n. disposition to find fault.—Syn. of 'captious': cavilling; censorious; carping; critical; peevish; censuring; insidious.

captivate, v. *káp'tī-rāt* [L. *captivus*, taken prisoner—from *capere*, to take; *captus*, taken: F. *captiver*, to enslave], to take prisoner; to charm or subdue by beauty; to gain by excellence in manners or conduct; to enslave in love: cap'tivating, imp.: n. *-dī*, so pleasing and delightful as to enchain the judgment and affections; bewitching: cap'tivated, pp.: cap'tivation, n. *-vāt'shūn*: captive, n. *káp'tīv*, n. prisoner taken in war; one who is charmed by beauty or enslaved by love: adj. made prisoner in war: cap'tivity, n. *-līt*, bondage; the state of being in the power of an enemy; state of being under subjection or control: cap'ture, n. *-tūr*, the act of taking or seizing by an enemy, as a ship; the thing taken; a prize; seizure, as of a criminal: v. to take or lay hold of by force; to seize by stratagem: cap'turing, imp.: cap'tured, pp. *-tūrd*: cap'tor, n. *-tēr*, one who seizes or captures, as a ship.—Syn. of 'captive': to enchain; charm; fascinate; enrapture; enslave; subdue; overpower—of 'captivity': imprisonment; confinement; incarceration; bondage; slavery; immuring; servitude; subjection—of 'capturor': seizure; prize; detention; arrest.

capuchin, n. *káp'ū-shēn* [F. *capucin*—from *capuce*, a cowl—from It. *cappuccio*, a cowl—see cap], a monk of the order of St Francis of the rule instituted 1223; a cloak and hood for females; a kind of small monkey, so named from the cowl-like shape of the hair at the back of its head.

capybara, n. *káp'pī-bā-rā* [Brazil.], the largest of living rodents, native of S. Amer., leading a semi-aquatic life, and having incompletely webbed feet.

car, n. *kār* [OF. *car*: F. *char*, a car—from L. *currus*; It. *carro*, a car, a cart: Fr. and W. *car*, a raft, a frame], n. small light carriage drawn by one horse; n. railway carriage; a chariot of war or triumph; a large omnibus for street and road traffic whose wheels run in the grooves of iron rails: car'man, n. the driver or conductor of n car.

caracal, n. *kār'ā-kāl* [said to be Turk. *qarahqulak*, black-ear], n. kind of lynx of Asia and Africa of a reddish-brown colour with ears black externally.

carack or carrack, n. *kār'āk*, *kār'rāk* [F. *caraque*; Sp. *carraca*: mid. L. *carraca*, a ship of burden—from L. *currus*, a car], n. a large round-hull ship, once used by Spaniards; n. galleon.

caracole, n. *kār'ā-kōl* [F. *caracole*, n. gambol—from Sp. *caracol*, n. winding stair], the half-turn which a horseman makes to the right or left; in arch., a winding staircase: v. to perform n caracole; to wheel about quickly on horseback.

Caradoc beds, *kār'ā-dōk*, in geol., the upper member of the lower Silurians, typically represented in the Caradoc hills, in Shropshire.

carafe, n. *kār'āf* [F. *carafe*—from It. *carafa*, a decanter—perhaps from Ar. *gharafa*, to draw water], n. glass water-bottle or decanter for the table or toilet.

carageen—see carrageen.

Karate, n. *kār'ā-it* [Rabbinical Heb. *kharai*, textual], one of a Jewish sect who reject the Cabala, the Talmud, and all traditions, holding to the books of the ancient canon alone—also spelt Karate.

caramel, n. *kār'ā-mēl* [F. *caramel*—from Sp. *caramelo*, sugar-candy], burnt sugar; a black porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400°.

carapace, n. *kār'ā-pās* [F. *carapace*—from Sp. *carapacho*—from Gr. *karabos*, a crustaceous animal like the crab or lobster], the crustaceous and horny covering of certain classes of animals, as the tortoise, the crab, &c.; strictly, the upper half of the shell of a tortoise or turtle—the lower being the plastron.

carat, n. *kār'āt* [F. *carat*—from It. *carato*, acarat: Ar. *qirat*, n. small weight], a weight of 4 grains used in weighing gold and precious stones; the weight that expresses the purity of gold, 24 carats being the standard of purity—viz., pure gold.

caravan, n. *kār'ā-vān* [F. *caravane*, formerly a convey of soldiers for the protection of a company of merchants on a trading journey—from Sp. *caravana*: Pers. *kārvan*: Ar. *qaravān*], a large close carriage; in the East, n. company of merchants journeying together for mutual safety: car'avansary or car'avanseri, n. *-sērī* [Pers. *sarai*, a large place], a station for unloading the camels and beasts of burden for the night; an inn.

caravel, n. *kār'ā-rēl* [F. *caravelle*—from It. *caravela*, n. kind of ship; Sp. *carabela*], a small French herring-vessel; a light vessel formerly used by Spaniards and Portuguese.

caraway, n. *kār'ā-wā* [mid. L. *carui*; Ar. *karayid*: F. and It. *carvi*; cf. Gr. *karon*; L. *carum*, the caraway], a plant, the seeds of which are used as the kernel in confections, and for giving n flavour to cakes: the *Carum carui*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

carbamic, a. *kār-bā-mīk* [made up from carbon and ammonia], denoting a monobasic acid, resulting from the action of ammonia on carbonic anhydride: carbamide, n. *kār-bā-mīd*, another term for urea.

carbazotic, a. *kār-bā-zōtīk* [carbon, and azote], applied to an acid which consists of carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen.

carbine, n. *kār-bīn* [F. *carabin*—from It. *carabina*, a rifle: mid. L. *calabrum*, n. light cavalry from Calabria], n. short gun carried by a cavalry soldier: carbineer or carbineer, n. *-bī-nēr*, one who carries a carbine.

carbinol, n. *kār'bīn-ōl* [L. *carbōnem*, coal or carbon; oleum, oil], methyllic alcohol or wood-spirit, a colourless, combustible liquid.

carbohydrate, n. *kār-bō-hī-drāt* [L. *carbōnem*, coal; Gr. *hudōr*, water], an organic compound containing carbon, along with hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion in which these two unite to form water, as sugar, starch, &c.

carbolic acid, *kār-bōlīk* [carbon, and L. *oleum*, oil], n. colourless oily liquid obtained from coal-tar, used as a disinfectant—also called *phenol* or *phenylic acid*: carbolen, n. *kār-bō-lēn*, a non-volatile hydrocarbon, may be used for increasing the illuminating power of coal-gas.

māle, māf, fūr, lāw: mēfē, mēl, hēr: pīne, pīn; nōle, nōl, mōre:

carbon, n. *kār-bōn* [It. *carbone*; F. *charbon* and *carbone*—from L. *carboneum*, a coal; pure charcoal; the chemical element known as charcoal, diamond, and graphite—less pure in coal, &c.: carbonic, a. -*ic*, or carbonaceous, a. *bō-nā-khī-ū*, containing charcoal; coaly; carbonate, n. *-nāt*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base, &c.: carbonated, a. combined or saturated with carbon; carboniferous, n. *-nīf-ēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I carry], producing carbon or coal; in *geol.*, one of the great paleozoic periods, or systems of stratified rocks; carbonise, v. *-nīz*, to change into carbon; carbonising, imp.; carbonised, pp. *-nīz*; carbonisation, n. *-nīz-shūn*, the act or process of carbonising; carbonic acid, a gas composed of one part of carbon and two of oxygen; sometimes restricted to the hypothetical compound of this gas with water: carbonate of lime, limestone or chalk; carbonic anhydride, a gas forming the second component of chalk, lime being the first; same as carbonic acid.

carbena, n. *kār-bō-nā* [L. *carbo*, coal] a mass of rock containing ore of a somewhat impure nature. carbonado, v. *kār-bō-nā-dō* [Sp. *carbonado*, meat broiled on a gridiron—from Sp. *carbo*; L. *carbōnem*, charcoal, coal] in *OE.*, to broil meat; to scotch for broiling; n. broiled meat: carbonadoing, imp.; carbonadoed, pp. *-dōd*.

carbo-vegetabils, n. *kār-bō-rēf-i-tāb-ū-ls* [L. *carbo*, coal; and new L. *vegetabilis*, vegetable] a name for charcoal.

carboxyl, n. *kār-bōks-īl* [L. *carbōnem*, carbon; Gr. *ulē*, matter of which a thing is made], the supposed radical of the organic acids; also called *oxetyl*.

carboy, n. *kār-bōi* [Pers. *qarabāh*, n. large flagon], a large globular bottle, generally covered with basket-work, employed for carrying acids.

carbuncle, n. *kār-būng-kīl* [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal—from *carbo*, coal], n. red fiery round blotch on the skin, like a burning coal; an inflammatory boil; a precious stone of a deep-red colour: carbuncled, a. *-kīd*, set with carbuncles; spotted with red fiery sores; carbuncular, a. *-kīl-ēr*, pert. to or resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

carburet, n. *kār-bū-rē*, or carbide, n. *-bīd* [F. *carbure*—from L. *carbo*, n. coal], carbon in combination with some other substance, esp. n. metal, the result not being an acid; v. to combine some other substance with carbon; carbureting, imp.; carburetted, pp.; adj. combined with carbon; carburetter, n. that which: carburation, n. *-rū-shūn*, the act of: carburetted hydrogen gas, n. compound of carbon and hydrogen, such as common coal-gas.

carcanet, n. *kār-kā-nēt* [F. *carcan*, an iron collar—from OF. *querquant*; cf. *Ice.* *kverk*, the throat] a chain or collar of jewels.

carcass, n. *kār-kās*, or carcase, n. *kār-kās* [OF. *carcasse*, a dead body; F. *carquois*, a quiver; mod. Gr. *karkas*, a quiver; a carcass: It. *carcasso*, n. kind of bomb; a shell; corrupt, from mod. L. *carcasus*, a quiver; Pers. *karkash*, a quiver], the dead body of an animal, esp. one of the larger beasts; applied to the living body in contempt; the framework or principal parts of a thing unfinished, as a house; n. case filled with highly combustible materials to be thrown into a besieged town from a mortar or smooth-bored gun, used to set a town or building on fire, &c.

carcerule, n. *kār-sēr-ūl* [L. *carcer*, a jail], in *bot.*, a dry, indehiscent, many-celled fruit, with one or two seeds in each cell, the cells cohering round a common style placed in the axis.

carcharodon, n. *kār-kār-ō-dōn* [Gr. *karcharodōn*, having rough or jagged teeth—from *Anchurus*, sharp-pointed; *odontes*, teeth], a shark of the tropical seas, of huge size.

carcinology, n. *kār-sīn-ōl-ō-jī* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab; *logos*, discourse], the science that treats of crabs or the *Crustacea*; a treatise on: carcinologists, n. *-ō-jīst*, one skilled in the history, structure, and habits of the *Crustacea*.

carcinoma, n. *kār-sē-nō-mā* [Gr. *karkinos*, n. crab, cancer], cancer in general; the ulcerative stage of cancer; carcinomatous, a. *-nō-mā-tūs*, pert. to cancer in general.

card, n. *kārd* [F. *carte*; It. *carta*; mld. L. *carta*, paper—from L. *charta*], n. piece of pasteboard usually written or printed on for social or business purposes; an oblong piece of pasteboard on which figures are printed, used in games: card-table, a table specially

adapted for play with cards; card-maker, one who: on the cards, publicly made known as likely to take place; said in reference to events in horse-racing that are to come off, as being inscribed or written down in proper form; anything likely or possible to happen; on the tapis: played his cards well, has acted wisely and skillfully to attain his end—*primarily*, referring to successful card-playing: to speak by the card, to utter only what the speaker is certain about, as if printed on a card.

card, n. *kārd* [F. *carte*, a teasel-frame; Sp. and It. *cardo*, a thistle—from L. *carduus*, n. thistle, a teasel—from *carere*, to comb wool] an Instr. for combing out wool or flax: v. to comb out wool, flax, or hemp; to separate the finer from the coarser fibres: carding, imp.; carded, pp.; carder, n. one who.

cardamom, n. *kār-dī-mōm* [F. *cardamome*, L. *cardamomum*; Gr. *kardamōmon*—from *kardamon*, cress, and *amōmon*, minomum] an Indian spice plant, of various species, whose seeds are used in *med.*, *Oriz.* *Zingiberaceae* or *Scitamineae*.

cardiac, a. *kār-dī-ak*, also cardiacal, a. *-dī-ak-āl* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart or the upper orifice of the stomach], pert. to the heart; invigorating the heart by stimulants; cardiac, n. a medicine that excites action in the heart, and animates the spirits: cardialgia, n. *-dī-dī-jī-ā* [Gr. *algos*, pain], pain in the stomach; heartburn: carditis, n. *kār-dī-tis*, inflammation of the heart.

cardinal, a. *kār-dī-nāl* [F. *cardinal*], principal; L. *cardinalis*, pert. to a hinge, chief, principal—from *cardo*, n. hinge: It. *cardinale*, pert. to that on which other things hinge or turn; chief; principal; fundamental; denoting the chief or primary numbers, viz., one, two, three, &c., as distinguished from *ordinal* or derived names of numbers, viz., first, second, third, &c.; n. a dignity of the R. Cath. Ch. next in rank to the Pope; an American singing-bird of a red colour: cardinalate, n. *kār-dī-nā-tāt*, also cardinalship, n. the office or rank of a cardinal: cardinal points of the compass, the four principal points—north, south, east, and west: cardinal virtues, in *moral theology*, prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice: cardinal-flower, n. a species of lobelia, *Lobelia cardinalis*, native to N. Amer., distinguished by the brilliant red colour of its blossoms.

cardiograph, n. *kār-dī-ō-grāf* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart; *graphō*, I write], an Instr. for registering the movements of the heart.

cardium, n. *kār-dī-ūm* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart], the cockle, so named in allusion to its heart-like form.

cardo, n. *kār-dōn* [F. *cardon*—from It. *carbone*—from L. *carduus*, n. thistle] a perennial garden vegetable whose stems are blanched and used as a salad: the *Cymura cardunculus*, *Ord. Compositae*, sub-*Ord. Cymarocephala*.

care, n. *kār* [AS. *caru*; cf. OH. Ger. *charna*; Goth. *kara*, *caro*; *Ice.* *kar*, bed of trouble or sickness], thoughtful attention; uneasiness of mind; concern; regard; charge; the object of care or love: v. to be anxious or uneasy in mind; to heed or regard; caring, imp.; cared, pp. *kārd*; careful, a. *kār-fēl*, full of concern; attentive to; watchful; cautious: carefully, adv. *-lī*: carefulness, n. the state or quality of being careful; anxiety; caution: careless, a. without concern or thought; regardless; inattentive; unconcerned: carelessly, adv. *-lī*: carelessness, n. the state or quality of being heedless or inattentive; negligence: careworn, a. crushed with care; fatigued with anxiety: care-taker, n. a person employed to watch over goods or property or premises, as a dwelling-house, or place of the owner or tenant, in the temporary absence of the owner: to take care, also have a care, be careful; take heed.—*SYN.* of 'care' n.: solicitude; anxiety; concern; regard; charge; management; caution; direction; oversight—of 'careful' a.: anxious; solicitous; cautious; provident; wary; circumspect; prudent; discreet; disturbed; troubled; thoughtful; heedful; watchful; vigilant—of 'careless' a.: inattentive; listless; thoughtless; heedless; negligent; remiss; supine; unthinking; incautious; regardless; forgetful; inconsiderate.

careen, v. *kār-ēn* [F. *caréner*, to reef—from *carène*, a keel—from OF. *carine*—from L. *carina*, the keel of a ship; cf. It. *carren*, bottom of a ship; Dut. *krengh*, to sail on one side], to lay a ship on one side in order to repair the other; to incline to one side while sail-

ing, as a ship: *carcen'ing*, imp.: n. the act of heavy-loading a ship on one side: *carcened'*, pp. *-rēnd'*: *carcenage*, n. *kā-rēn'āg*, place for careening a ship; expense of careening.

*career*, n. *kā-rēr'* [F. *carrière*; It. *carriera*, a race, a highway, a career—from L. *currus*, a two-wheeled cart; *currus*, n. chariot, a car—see *car*], the ground on which a race is run: course of action; course in life; procedure; n. race or running; speed in motion: v. to run or move rapidly: *career'ing*, imp.: *careered'*, pp. *-rēr'd'*.

*careful*, *careless*, &c.—see under *care*.

*caress*, v. *kā-rēs'* [F. *caresser*—from It. *caressa*, an endearment; L. *cārus*, dear: cf. W. *corn*, to love; Ir. *cara*, a friend; Gael. *cairich*, to soothe], to treat with fond affection; to embrace with affection and love, as a parent a child; to fondle: n. an act of endearment; an expression of affection: *cares'sing*, imp.: *caressed'*, pp. *-rēs't*. *cares'singly*, ad. *-lī*.

*caret*, n. *kā-rēt'* [L. *caret*, it wants or is wanting], a mark thus ( ^ ), put between two contiguous words, to show in written compositions that something is omitted in a line, and that the omission is written above it.

*carfax*, n. *kār-fāks* [OF. *carrefort*—from L. *quadri-furcus*, four forks—*frōia quadri*, four; *furca*, a fork], in OE., a place where four ways meet.

*cargo*, n. *kār-gō* [Sp. *cargo* or *cargi*, the load of a ship—from It. *carico*—from mld. L. *curricum*, n. load], the whole goods conveyed in a ship; freight; lading.

*caribon*, n. *kār-i-bō* [N. Amer. Ind.], the N. Amer. reindeer.

*caricature*, n. *kār-ik-tūr'* [F. *caricature*; It. *caricatura*, an overloaded representation of anything—from *caricare*, to load], a twisted or distorted resemblance; a figure or description of a person or thing in which defects are greatly exaggerated in order to make ridiculous: v. to sketch or describe in order to turn into ridicule; to represent as very ugly: *caricatur'ing*, imp.: *caricatured*, pp. *-tūr'd*: *car'icaturist*, n. *-tūr-ist*, one who.—SYN.: of 'caricature n.': burlesque; parody; satire; travesty; sarcasm; comedy; irony.

*caries*, n. *kār-i-ēs* [L. *caries*, rottenness: cf. H. and F. *carie*], the mortification of a bone in the living body; decay or rottenness of a bone or a tooth: *car'ious*, n. *-iūs*, decayed or rotten: *car'ious'ity*, n. *-iūs-ī-tī*, rottenness of a bone.

*carillon*, n. *kār-il-lōn* [F. *carillon*—from mld. L. *quadrillōnem*, the chiming of four bells], a chime or peal of bells, on which tunes are played.

*carina*, n. *kār-inā* [L. *carina*, the bottom of a ship, the keel], in bot., the two partially united lower petals of a papilionaceous flower, such as the pea, which have a keel-like shape; one of the shell valves of a bivalve: *carinate*, a *kār-i-nāt*, or *carinated*, n. *-nāt*, keel-shaped, as the two lower petals of a papilionaceous flower; having a projecting keel as the breast-bone of most birds: *car'inal*, a *-i-nāl*, applied to festivation when the carina embraces the other parts of the flower: *carinate*, n. plu. *kār-i-nātēs*, those birds whose breast-bone is keeled—that is, all except the ostrich and its allies.

*cariole*—see *carriole*.

*care*, n. *kār-k* [AE. *kark*, corresp. OF. *charys*], in OE., great care; fretful anxiety: *car'ing*, a. vainly anxious; causing anxiety: n. anxiety: *car'ing care*, a fretful and anxious solitude.

*carl* or *carle*, n. *kār-l* [Scel. *karl*, n. man: cf. AS. *carl*], a bondman; a rude, rough man; a man: *car'line*, n. *kār-līn*, in OE., a stout old woman: *carlot*, n. *kār-lōt*, in OE., a rustic; a churl.

*Carline thistle*, n. *kār-līn* [F. *carline*: said to be after the famous *Charlemagne*, whose army was cured of the plague by it], the common name for the genus *Carlina*, Ord. *Compositae*, prickly herbaceous plants, whose compound flowers have the inner leaves of the involucre coloured.

*carling*, n. *kār-līng* [F. *carlingue*], in a ship, one of the short pieces of timber ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, used to sustain and fortify the smaller beams of a ship; peas steeped and fried.

*Carlovingian*, a *kār-lō-vīn-jī-an* or *Carolingian*, a *kār-ō-līn-jī-an* [F.], pert. to or descended from *Charlemagne*.

*Carmelite*, n. *kār-mē-līt*, a monk of the order of our Lady of Mount Carmel.

*carminative*, n. *kār-mīn-ā-tīv* [L. *carminātus*—from *carminare*, to card wool, to make gross humours fine and thin by medicines], a medicine used to expel wind or to cure flatulence: adj. expelling wind from; warming.

*carmine*, n. *kār-mīn* [F. and Sp. *carmin*, carmine; *carminius* (for *carminolius*)—from Sp. *carmes*, kermes, cochineal—from Ar. *qirmiz*, erimson], a dye of a beautiful red or crimson colour bordering on purple; the colouring matter of cochineal: *carmin'ic*, a. *-mīn-ik*, pert. to.

*carnage*, n. *kār-nāj* [F. *carnage*, flesh tunc, slaughter—from mld. L. *caraticum*, a tax paid in animals or their flesh—from L. *carneum*, flesh], great destruction of life by violence—literally, heaps of flesh, as in slaughter-houses; havoc; massacre.—SYN.: slaughter; massacre; butchery.

*carnal*, a. *kār-nāl* [L. *car-nālis*, fleshy—from *caro* or *carneum*, flesh], fleshy; sensual; opposed to spiritual, as *carnal* pleasure; nuregenerate: *car'nalist*, n. one who: *car'nally*, ad. *-lī*: *carnal-minded*, a. worldly-minded: *carnal-mindedness*, n.: *car'nalism*, n. *-lī-zm*, also *carnality*, n. *-nāl-ī-tī*, grossness of mind or desire: *carneous*, a. *kār-nē-ūs*, like flesh; fleshy.

*carnallite*, n. *kār-nāl-īt* [L. *car-nālis*, of the colour of flesh—from *caro* or *carneum*, flesh], a compound of magnesia and potassic chlorides and water.

*carnassal*, n. *kār-nās-sāl* [L. *caro*, flesh; *carnis*, of flesh], one of the molar teeth in carnivora; a tooth adapted for eating flesh.

*carnation*, n. *kār-nā-shīn* [F. *carnation*—from L. *caro* or *carneum*, flesh], flesh colour; a plant so called from the colour of its flower—said also to be a mere corruption of coronal from its use in chaplets; the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, and its numerous varieties. Ord. *Caryophyllaceae*: *carnat'ioned*, a. *-shīnd*, coloured like the carnation.

*carnelian*, n. *kār-nē-lī-an*, a variant of *cornelian*.

*carnoy*, n. *kār-nī* [L. *car-nōsus*, fleshy—from *carneum*, flesh], a disease among horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

*carney*, n. *kār-nī* [Eng. dial.], in prov. Eng., soft hypocritical talk: v. to wheedle; to insinuate one's self by flattery: *carney'ing*, imp.: *carneyed*, pp. *-nīd*.

*carnival*, n. *kār-nī-vāl* [F. *carnaval*—from It. *carnale*—from L. *carneum*, flesh; *terre*, to lighten—the putting away of flesh as food—the name being originally applied to the eve of Ash Wednesday], the season of from three to ten days of rejoicing before Lent commences in E. Cath. countries; Shrove-tide; time of luxury.

*carnivora*, n. plu. *kār-nī-vō-rā* [L. *carnivorus*, feeding on flesh—from *carneum*, flesh; *voro*, I eat greedily], flesh-eating animals: *carnivor'acity*, n. *-rās-ī-tī*, greediness for flesh: *carniv'orous*, a. *-ō-rās*, feeding on flesh.

*carnose*, a. *kār-nōs* [L. *car-nōsus*, full of flesh—from *carneum*, flesh], in bot., fleshy—applied to albumen having a fleshy consistence: *car'nosity*, a. *kār-nōs-ī-tī*, a small fleshy excrescence.

*carob*, n. *kār-ōb* [F. *carobe*—from It. *carrobo*; Sp. *garrobo*; Ar. *kharrib-āh*], an evergreen tree, growing in warm temperate countries, producing long flat pods, sometimes used for food, and called 'St John's bread' and 'locust-beans'; *Ceratōfata siliqua*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Casapiptera*.

*carol*, n. *kār-ōl* [OF. *carole*, n. dance], properly a round dance with twisting and bending; a song of joy and exultation; a song in general: v. to praise or celebrate in song; to sing in joy; to warble: *car'olling*, imp.: n. a song or hymn: *car'olled*, pp. *-ōld*. *carolitic*, a. *kār-ō-līt-ik*, an erroneous spelling of *corollitic*.

*carom*, n. *kār-ōm* [abbreviation of F. *carambole*], in U.S., the cannon-stroke in billiards: v. to make a cannon; to strike against anything and then glance off.

*caroteel*, n. *kār-ō-tēl* [Ar.], a cask holding about 7 cwt., in which dried fruit is packed.

*carotid*, n. *kār-ō-tīd* [Gr. plu. *karotides*—from *karoun*, to stupefy, because compression of these arteries is said to produce stupor], pert. to the *carotid arteries* or *carotids*, the two great arteries of the neck that convey the blood to the head and brain.

*carouse*, v. *kār-ō-rōz* [Ger. *garraus*, a finishing—from gar, completely, and aus, out: cf. Sp. *caruar* or *caruas*, act of drinking a full bumper to one's health], to drink hard; to revel: n. a drinking-match; a revel: *caron-*



*sinz*, *hup*, *lā-nūc'zang*: caroused', pp. -*nūc'z*: *carouset*, n. -*zē*, one who: *caron'singly*, ad. -*zē*: *caro'zāl*, n. -*zāl* [F. *carrousal*, a tilt, a carousal], a feast or banquet; revelry.

*carousel*, n. *kā-rōu-sē*: [F. *carrousel*—from It. *carosello* or *girosello*] the tilt or tournament, and the amusements and revelries connected therewith—sometimes erroneously identified with *carousal*.

*carp*, n. *kārp* [F. *carpe*, a carp—from mid. L. *carpa* cf. Ger. *karpfen*; Dut. *karp*; Icel. *karpj*], a freshwater fish.

*carp*, v. *kārp* [L. *carpere*, to pluck; Icel. *karpa*, to boast], to snatch or catch at; to find fault, generally without sufficient reason; to cavil; to censure—followed by *at*: *carp'ing*, imp.; *carped*, pp. *kārpj* *carp'ingly*, ad. -*zē*: *carper*, n. one who

*carpal*—see under *carpus*.

*carpel*, n. *kārpel* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit], in bot., one of the parts which compose the innermost of the four sets of floral whorls, into which the complete flower is separable; one of the divisions of the pistil: *carp'ellary*, o. *jēll'ē-rē*, pert. to a carpel.

*carpenter*, n. *kārp'ēn-tēr* [OF. *carpentier*: F. *charpentier*, a worker in timber—from L. *carpentarius*, pert. to o. *chariot*, a wheelwright—from *carpentum*, a carriage, a chariot: cf. Ir. and Gael. *carbad*, a carriage], a man who works in timber; a builder or framer in wood, as in houses and ships; awright: *carp'entry*, n. -*zē*, the art of framing and joining timber in the construction of buildings. *Note*.—A carpenter means properly one who does the larger and coarser work, and the joiner the finer.

*carpenter-bee*, n. *kārp'ēn-tēr-bē*, a bee of dark-blue colour, which forms its nest in half-torn wood.

*carpet*, n. *kārp'ēt* [OF. *carpete*, a carpet—from mid. L. *carpetā*, plucked wool, any quilted fabric—from L. *carpere*, to pluck; F. *carpete*, lit. Sp. *carpeta*, a bedcover; It. *carpetta*, a carpet for a table], the woven or felted stuff made of wool, variously coloured, used to cover rooms, stairs, &c.: v. to cover with a carpet: *carp'eting*, imp.; n. *carp'ets* in general; stuff for making carpets: *carp'eted*, pp.: to be on the carpet or to be on the tapis [F. *tapis*, a carpet], means that a matter is under consideration: *carp'et-bag*, n. a travelling-bag made of the same material as carpets: *carp'et-bagger*, n. on adventure: a term first used, invidiously, in regard to a man of the N. Amer. States who settled in the Southern States at the close of the civil war; now of special application to any one interfering with the politics of a locality with which he has no real connection: *carp'et-knight*—*zē*, a knight not dubbed on the field; a soldier who has never known the hardships of actual service; a civilian who has received the honour of knighthood; an effeminate man who is averse to manly sports.

*carpodonum*, n. *kārp'ō-nōm* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit; *kōton*, a small branch or shoot], in bot., the free spore case of certain Algae.

*carpogonium*, n. *kārp'ō-gō-nōm* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit; *gonos*, procreator, parent], in bot., in certain Fungi, the twisted end of a branch of mycelium, forming the female organ: *carp'ogonial*, a. -*zē*, pert. to.

*carpollite*, n. *kārp'ō-lit*, also *carpollithe*, -*lith* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit; *lithos*, a stone], in geol., o. fossil fruit.

*carpology*, n. *kārp'ō-lō-jē* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit; *logos*, discourse], the part of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds; a treatise on fruit: *carp'ologist*, n. -*jēt*, one who.

*carpophaga*, n. plu. *kārp'ō-fā-gā* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit; *phagō*, I eat], fruit-eating animals, a section of the Marsupialia: *carp'ophagous*, a. -*gūs*, living on fruits: *carp'ophore*, n. *kārp'ō-fōr* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit; *phorō*, I carry or bear], in bot., a stalk raising the pistil above the whorl of the stamens, as in the caper; the same as *gynophore*.

*carpus*, n. *kārp'ūs* [Gr. *karpos*, the wrist], the small bones forming the wrist, consisting in man of eight small bones arranged in two rows: *carpal*, a. *kārp'al*, belonging to the wrist.

*carrack* or *carack*, n. *kārp'āk* [OF. *carraque*—from mid. L. *carrica*, a ship of burden—perhaps from L. *carrus*, a cart], in OE., a ship of burden.

*carraheen* or *carraheen*, n. *kārp'ē-gēn* [from *Carraheen*, near Waterford], a sea-weed common on the British coasts, yielding a nutritive jelly, used for food and as a medicine; also called *Irish moss*.

*carriage*, n. *kārp'i* [mid. L. *carriagium*, a loaded cart, a baggage-wagon—from L. *carrus*, a cart: OF.

*carior*, to carry—from *car*, a cart, a cart], the act of carrying or conveying, the thing that carries; any vehicle with springs; a coach, the charge or cost of conveyance of goods; behaviour or conduct; deportment; in OE., management; practice; luggage.—*SYN.*: vehicle; coach; burden; conveyance; behaviour; conduct; deportment; gait; walk.

*carrier*, n. *kār-rēr*—see under *carry*.  
*carriole* or *cariole*, n. *kār-ēl* [F. *carriole*—from It. *carriola*], a small open carriage; a covered cart.

*carri'on*, n. *kār-ēn* [OF. *carroigne* or *charroigne*, a carcass—from mid. L. *carionis*—from L. *carion*, flesh: cf. It. *caroma*; F. *charogne*, *carri'on*], tainted or putrid flesh; flesh unfit for human food: adj. relating to; feeding upon tainted or putrid flesh: *carri'on-crow*, a species of crow common in England which feeds on carrion, insects, &c.: *carri'on-flower*, a name given to various plants having a fetid odour, as the green brier, *Smilax herbacea*, and *Staphilia*, *Art. Ascl. glandifera*.  
*carriwichee*, n. *kār-wīch-ē*, or *carwichee*, n. *kār-wīch-ē* [origin unknown], o. pun; a quibble, a hoaxing question.

*carronade*, n. *kār-rōn-ād* [from *Carron*, in Scotland, where first made], a short cannon formerly used in the navy.

*carrot*, n. *kār-rōt* [F. *carotte*—from mid. L. *carota*; Gr. *karōton*], a long esculent root of a reddish colour; the *Daucus carota*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*: *carroty*, a. *kār-rōt-ē*, like a carrot in colour.

*carry*, v. *kār-ē* [F. *charrier*; OF. *carier*, to convey in a cart—from OE. *car*, a cart; a cart—from L. *carrus*, a cart], to move a thing from one place to another; to remove; to bear; to convey; to effect or conduct; to lead or draw; to produce, to transact or conduct; in mil., to obtain possession of a military position by force: *carrying*, imp.; *carried*, pp. -*zē*: *car'ier*, n. -*zē*, one who: to carry away, in naval language, to break a spar; to part a rope: to carry it, to prevail; to gain the mastery: to carry off, to kill; to bear away; to flee out: to carry on, to promote; to help forward; to continue: to carry out, fully to accomplish; to put into execution: to carry through, to succeed by perseverance: *carrier-pigeon*, o. variety of the pigeon employed for carrying letters to the place where they were bred, which they invariably do, from very great distances; the homier or homing-pigeon.—*SYN.* of 'carry': to bring; fetch; bear; convey; transport; support; sustain; exhibit; imply; contain; comprise; behave; conduct; demean; propel.

*carry-warry*—see *charivari*.

*carze*, n. *kārs* [perhaps Icel. *kjarr*, copsewood], in Scot., low, fertile, alluvial land near a river, or the valley through which a river flows.

*cart*, n. *kārt* [Icel. *kart*: cf. AS. *kret*: It. *carretto*; F. *charrette*—from L. *carrus*, a two-wheeled cart], a carriage for the conveyance of goods, &c.: v. to carry away in a cart: *cart'ing*, imp.; *cart'ed*, pp.: *car'ter*, n. one who drives a cart: *cartage*, n. *kār'tā*, conveyance in a cart; cost of goods so conveyed: *cart-horse*, a strong horse for drawing a cart: *cart-load*, as much as can be carried in a cart: *cartwright*, one who constructs carts.

*carte*, n. *kārt* [F. *quarte*—from L. *quarta*, the fourth], the fourth position of the wrist in fencing, by which a thrust may be made at an enemy's wrist; a form of guard in fencing.

*carte*, n. *kārt* [F. *carte*, a card—from L. *charta*; mid. L. *carta*, paper], a card; a bill of fare at a hotel.

*carte-blanc*, n. *kārt-blānsh* [F. *carte*, paper; *blanc*, white], a paper signed but not filled up; unconditional power to do some business for another; in *piquet*, a band containing na picture-cards: *carte-de-visite*, n. *kārt-dē-vī-zē* [F.—literally, a card of visit], a small photographic likeness gunned on a card—so called from its original proposed use as a visiting-card: plu. *cartes-de-visite*, *kārt-dē-vī-zē*.

*cartel*, n. *kārt'ēl* [F. *cartel*, a challenge—from It. *cartella*, pasteboard; *cartello*, a placard, a challenge], formerly, a placard hung up containing a challenge; a letter of defiance or summons to fight; a written agreement between belligerents for an exchange of prisoners: *cartel-ship*, a ship employed in conveying exchanged prisoners, or in conveying the messenger to obtain such an exchange.

*Cartesian*, o. *kār-tē-shān*, pert. to the doctrines of the French philosopher *Descartes*: n. a person who believes in the philosophy of *Descartes*.

**Carthaginian**, *n.* *kār-thā-jin'-t-dn*, pert. to anc. *Carthage*: *n.* a native of.

**carthamus**, *n.* *kār-thā-mūs* [new L.—from Gr. *karthirō*, I purge, I purify], the wild or bastard saffron; safflower; the *Carthaministicus*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Cynarodaphne*: *carthamine*, *n.* *mfn*, the pink dye or colouring matter obtained from the safflower.

**Carthusian**, *n.* *kār-thū'sh-t-dn*, one of an order of monks, named from *Chartreux* in France: *adj.* pert. to.

**cartilage**, *n.* *kār-tī-lāj* [F. *cartilage*—from L. *cartilaginem*, gristle], gristle; a tough elastic substance, which usually precedes the formation of bone: *cartilagineous*, *a.* *-tī-lāj' nūs*, having gristle instead of bones.

**cartography**—see *chartography*, under *chart*.

**cartoon**, *n.* *kār-tōn* [It. *cartone*, pasteboard—from *carta*, paper: L. *charta*], a sketch made on paper, &c., as a design to be executed in tapestry, in mosaics, or on glass; a design on paper to be transferred from the paper to the fresh plaster of a wall, and painted in fresco.

**cartouch**, *n.* *kār-tōsh* [F. *cartouche*—from It. *cartoccio*, a paper case; *mid.* L. *carta*, paper; L. *charta*], a cartridge-box; a small wooden case filled with rifle-balls or small cannon-balls to be discharged from a gun; a pass given to a soldier; in *arch.*, an ornament representing a scroll of paper; an oval enclosing hieroglyphics.

**cartridge**, *n.* *kār-trīj* [in corruption of *cartouch*: L. *charta*, paper], *n.* small bag or case made of paper, pasteboard, wool, &c., for containing powder and balls, used for loading rifles or cannon; containing powder alone they are called blank-cartridges—with balls they are called ball-cartridges: *cartridge-box*, the small leather case in which the soldier holds his cartridges: *cartridge-paper*, a thick sort of paper.

**cartulary**, *n.* *kār-tū-lē-ry* [F. *cartulaire*—from *mid.* L. *cartularium*, for *chartularium*, a register of titles, deeds and acts of a religious house—from L. *charta*, paper], a register book; in *OE.*, any who kept the registers, &c.—also spelt *chartulary*.

**caruncle**, *n.* *kār-ū-nūl* [*mid.* L. *carunca*, a pimple], in *OE.*, the quantity of land which can be ploughed in a year.

**caruncle**, *n.* *kār-ūng-hl* [L. *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh—from *carnem*, flesh], a small fleshy excrescence, diseased or natural, as the comb of a cock; in *bot.*, *n.* fleshy or thickened appendage at the hilum of some seeds: *caruncular*, *a.* *kār-ūn'*, pert. to, or having the form of a caruncle: *carunculate*, *a.* *-lūt*, having a fleshy excrescence.

**carve**, *v.* *kār-ē* [AS. *ceorfan*: cf. Dut. *kerren*, to cut or carve; Ger. *kerben*, to notch; Gr. *graphō*, I write, engrave], to cut into pieces, as meat; to cut into forms or shapes; to sculpture: *carving*, *imp.* *n.* the act of cutting; the art of cutting figures in wood, &c.; sculpture: *carved*, *pp.* *kārd*: *carver*, *n.* one who: *carving-knife*, a knife for cutting and slicing meat at table; to *carve out*, to cut or take out from some large thing; to lay out by design.

**carvel**, *n.* *kār-ēl*, another form of *enravel*.

**caryatides**, *n.* *plu.* *kār-tī-āt-ī-dēz*, in *arch.*, female figures used to support entablatures—so called from the women of *Carya* in Arcadia: *caryatic*, *a.* *kār-tī-āt-īk*, pert. to.

**caryophylla**, *n.* *kār-tī-ō-fīl-lā* [Gr. *karyophyllon*, a clove—from *karyon*, a nut; *phyllon*, a leaf—lit., clove-shaped], in *geol.*, a section of lamellated flower-like corals: *caryophyllaceous*, *a.* *-lā'sh-t-ūs*, in *bot.*, pink-like, applied to corollas of five petals with long claws: *caryophyllin*, *n.* *-ō-fīl-līn*, a crystalline substance extracted from cloves.

**caryopsis**, *n.* *kār-tī-ō-pīs* [Gr. *karyon*, a nut, a kernel; *opsis*, sight, form], in *bot.*, *n.* dry, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, incorporated with a thin pericarp, forming a single grain, as in wheat and other kinds of corn.

**cascabel** or *cascabel*, *n.* *kās-kā-bl* [Sp. *cascabel*, a little bell], in *mil.*, the portion of a smooth-bore gun lying between the base ring and the rear or butt end.

**cascade**, *n.* *kās-kād* [F. *cascade*—from It. *cascata*, a fall of water—from It. *cascare*, to fall], *n.* waterfall; water flowing over steep rocks; in *elec.*, charge by cascade, *n.* method of conveying a charge through a series of insulated Leyden jars, the last being connected with the ground.

**cascalho**, *n.* *kās-kāf-yō* [Brazil], a name given in Brazil to the gravelly deposit in which diamonds are found.

**cascarella**, *n.* *kās-kā-rī-lā* [Sp. *cascara*, bark of trees], the bark of a tree of Jamaica, called the *Croton clementia*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*; a powerful tonic.

**case**, *n.* *kās* [OF. *casse*; F. *chasse*, a box; It. *cassa*, a chest; Sp. *casco*, a cask; L. *copen*, a box—from *capere*, to take, hold], a hollow thing; a covering; a box; a sheath; a frame; a certain quantity: *v.* to cover in; to put in a case or box: *eking*, *imp.* *n.* *n.* covering: *cased*, *pp.* *kāst*: *case-harden*, *v.* *-hārd-n*, to harden the outer part—as iron, by converting it into steel: *case-hardening*, *imp.* *case-hardened*, *pp.* *adj.* *familiarly*, lost to all sense of honour or shame: *case-knife*, a long kitchen-knife: *case-man*, *n.* a compositor: *case-shot*, bullets in a case, which bursts and scatters the bullets on leaving the gun; same as *canister*: *case-worm*, *n.* *caddis-worm*; *n.* worm or grub which makes itself a case.

**case**, *n.* *kās* [F. *cas*, a case, a matter—from L. *casus*, a fall], that which falls, comes, or happens; an event; condition or state in which any person or thing may chance to be; *n.* question for discussion; a cause in a court; the inflection of nouns: in *case*, it should so happen: in good case, in good condition or health of body.

**caseine**, *n.* *kā'sē-in* [L. *caseus*, cheese], the cheesy portion of the curd of milk; the proteid constituent of milk: *caseous*, *a.* *-ūs*, like cheese; having the qualities of cheese: *caseic*, *n.* *-īk*, of or from cheese.

**casemate**, *n.* *kās-māt* [F. *casemate*, a casemate, a loop—from It. *casamatta*—from Sp. *casamata*—from *ensa*, a house; *unfar*, to slay], a loop-holed gallery excavated in the bastion of a fortress from which much execution could be done upon an enemy while approaching the work; a vault under a fortress used as a barrack-room, or a place of defence: *case-mated*, *a.* having casemates.

**casement**, *n.* *kās-mēnt* [It. *casamento*, a large house: *mid.* L. *casamentum*], a window made to turn and open on hinges; a hollow moulding: *case-mented*, *n.* having casements.

**cascons**, *n.*—see under *caselne*.

**casern**, *n.* *kā'sēr-n* [F. *caserne*, barracks—from Sp. *caserna*—from L. *casa*, a hut], *n.* small sleeping place for soldiers near the ramparts.

**cash**, *n.* *kāsh* [F. *caisse* and *casse*; It. *cassa*, a chest or counter, a merchant's cash—from L. *capsa*, a chest], money on hand, or at command, as in a chest or in the bank; ready money: *v.* to turn into money; to exchange for money: *cashing*, *imp.* *cash*, *pp.* *kāsh-t*: *cashier*, *n.* *kā-shēr*, a clerk who has charge of the money and the cash-book: *cash-account*, an account of advances opened by a banker to a borrower who has given security for the repayment of them: *cash-credit*, the privilege of drawing money out of a bank on security being given: *cash-book*, the book in which money paid out and received is written down.

**cash**, *n.* *kāsh* [Tamil *kāśa*, a small coin; Sans. *karsha*, *n.* weight of silver or gold; Singalese *kāśi*, coin], a name given by Europeans to various coins of low value in the East, as that of S. Ind., up to 1818, and the Chinese *le* and *tsien*, coins composed of copper and lead, and strung on cords.

**cashew**, *n.* *kā-shō* [F. *cajou*; Brazil. *acajoba*], a tree of W. Ind. and S. Amer. producing an oily nut, which grows upon a fleshy enlarged peduncle; both are edible, the former being the *cashew-nut*, and the latter the *cashew-apple*; the *Anacardium occidentale*, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*.

**cashier**—see under *cash* I.

**cashier**, *v.* *kā-shēr* [Dut. *kassieren*, to cast off, to break; Ger. *kassiren*, to cashier, to annul—from F. *casier*, to break—from L. *quassare*, to break or dash to pieces], to dismiss from an office of trust for bad conduct; to reject or discard: *cashiering*, *imp.* *cashiered*, *pp.* *kā-shēr-d*, dismissed; discarded. *Note*.—Skent also refers the origin of *cashier* to the F. *casier*, to break; to burst: *mid.* L. *casare*, to bring to nothing, to annul—from L. *casus*, empty, void.

**cashmere**, *n.* *kāsh-mēr*, a rich and costly shawl, so called from *Cashmere*, the country of N. Ind. where first made: *adj.* of or pert. to.

**casings**, *n.* *plu.*—see *cazons*.

**casino**, *n.* *kā'sē-nō* [It. *casino*—from *casa*, a house—from L. *casa*, a cottage], in Italy, *n.* summer-house; a saloon for music or dancing.

**cask**, *n.* *kāsk* [F. *casque*, a case; Sp. *casco*, a vessel for holding liquids], a round, close, wooden vessel for holding liquors, formed of staves and hoops.

**casket**, *n.* *kāsk'et* [dim. of *cask*; F. *cassette*, a little box, a case for jewels—from F. *casse*, a printer's case, formerly in chest or box], a small chest or box for holding jewels, trinkets, &c.

**casque**, *n.* *kāsk* [F. *casque*, a helmet—from Sp. *casco*, a helmet, a cask], a helmet or head-piece for a soldier.

**Cassandra**, *n.* *kās-sin'drā* [the daughter of Priam, who had the gift of prophecy, but, through the influence of Apollo, no one believed her predictions], one whose predictions no one believes; in *bot.*, a name for the heather-leaf, *Orn. Ericaceae*.

**cassation**, *n.* *kās-sā-shūn* [F. *cassation*—from *casser*, to break down, to make void], the act of repealing or annulling; Court of Cassation, the highest court of appeal in France.

**cassava** or **casava**, *n.* *kās-sā-rd* [F. *cassave*; Sp. *cassabe*—from W. Ind. *cassari*, bread made from the starch obtained from the root of the cassava or manioc plant; the two varieties are named sweet cassava and bitter cassava—from the root of the latter tapoca is prepared; the *Janipha manihot*, *Orn. Euphorbiaceae*].

**cassia**, *n.* *kāsh'ā* [L. and Gr.], a generic name for many species of aromatic plants, *Orn. Leguminosae*, sub-*Orn. Caelestiniae*; a spice; a medicine.

**cassideous**, *a.* *kās-sīd'ē-ōs* [L. *cassideus*, a helmet], in *bot.*, having one large helmet-shaped petal or sepal, as the acacia.

**Cassiopeia**, *n.* *kās'ī-ō-pē-yā* [after the mythical wife of Cepheus], a constellation on the opposite side of the pole to the Great Bear, and at about the same distance from it.

**cassiterite**, *n.* *kās-sī-tēr'it* [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin], the oxide of tin, being the ordinary tin ore; tin-stone.

**cassock**, *n.* *kās'sōk* [F. *casaque*—from It. *casacca*, a man's long gown—perhaps from Ar. *kazdyand*—from Pers. *kazdyand*, a padded jerkin], a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen under the surplice or pulpit-gown; *cassocked*, *a.* *sōkt*, clothed with *n.* *cassock*.

**cassowary**, *n.* *kās-sō-wā-rē* [Mal. *kasuari*], a large cursorial bird, about five feet high, allied to the ostrich, a native of New Guinea and the Moluccas.

**cast**, *v.* *kāst* [cel. *kasta*; cf. Dan. *kaste*; Sw. *kasta*], to crack and throw out, as some seed-vessels their seeds when ripe; to throw or fling; to put or place; to sow seed; to reject; to compute or reckon; to contrive or plan; to mould or shape; to powder or weigh, as in the mind; *n.* a throw; the distance passed by a thing thrown; a glance or a turn of the eye; chance or hazard; a form or shape; a fluge; manner; whatever is run into a mould; *a.* gut-line to which hooks are attached in angling; *cast* ing, *imp.* *ad.* deciding, as a vote; *n.* a moulding; the act of running into a mould, as molten metal; *cast*, *pt.* and *pp.*; to cast about, to contrive; to consider carefully; to cast anchor, to let it drop into the water; to cast aside, to dismiss or reject; to cast away, to reject; to lavish; to cast by, in *OE.*, to reject or dismiss; to throw aside; to cast down, to deject or depress; to cast forth, to throw out; to exclaim; to cast off, to discard, or to put away; to cast out, to reject; to throw or turn out; in *Scot.*, to fall out; to quarrel; to cast peats, to dig them in proper shape; to cast up, to compute; to reckon; to eject or vomit; in *Scot.*, to appear unexpectedly; to throw in one's teeth; to reproach; to cast on, to put or place on, as loops of worsted on wires; to cast oneself on, to resign or yield to the disposal of, without reserve; to cast in the teeth, to upbraid; to blame for; to cast in one's lot with any one, to take the chance; to share the fortune; the cast of a play, the company of actors to whom the parts are assigned; *last-cast*, all ventured on one effort; *cast-iron*, iron melted from the ore, and run into moulds—called also pig-iron or *cast-metal*; *cast-steel*—see *steel*; *casting-vote*, a vote that decides, when the votes are equally divided.

**Castalian**, *a.* *kās-tā-lē-ān* [L. *Castalius*] pert. to *Castalia*, *n.* spring on Mount Parnassus sacred to the Muses.

**castanets**, *n.* plu. *kāstā-nē-ts* [Sp. *castañeta*, *castanets*—from *castaña*, a chestnut], small concave shells of ivory or hardwood, shaped like spoons, rattled with the fingers in dancing.

**castaway**, *n.* *kāst'ā-wēd* [*cast*, and *away*], a person lost or abandoned; *adj.* shipwrecked; useless; of no value.

**caste**, *n.* *kāst* [Sp. and Port. *casta*, breed, race—from *casta*, as an *adj.*, chaste, pure, in allusion to purity of breed—from L. *castus*, chaste], a section of the numerous classes into which the Hindus are divided; *n.* class or circle of persons in any community who chiefly hold intercourse within their own limits; *caste-prejudice*, an exclusive feeling against social intercourse with those not of a similar rank or class.

**castellan**, *n.* *kās-tēl'ān* [Sp. *castellano*, the warden of a castle], the governor or warden of *n.* castle; *castellany*, *n.* *kās-tēl'ān-ē*, the lordship of a castle with its land and jurisdiction.

**castellated**—see under *castle*.

**caster**—see *castor* 2.

**castigate**, *v.* *kāst'it-gāt* [L. *castigatus*, kept chaste, corrected, chastised—from *castus*, chaste, pure], to correct or chastise; to criticize severely in writing; to punish with stripes; *castigating*, *imp.* *castigating*, *pp.* *cast'igation*, *n.* *gāt'shūn*, correction or punishment administered by writings or words; a whipping; *castigator*, *n.* *tēr*, one who: *castigatory*, *a.* *tēr-i*, corrective; *n.* the thing used in correction.—*SYN.* of 'castigation': punishment; correction; chastisement; discipline.

**Castile-soap**, *n.* *kās-tēl'* [from *Castile* in Spain], a very pure variety of soap; *Castilian*, *a.* *tēl'ān*, of or from *Castile*; *n.* a native.

**castle**, *n.* *kāstēl* [It. *castello*; L. *castellum*, a fortified place—from L. *castra*, a camp], a building fortified; *n.* fortress; one of the pieces in chess; *castled*, *a.* *kāstēl'd*, furnished with castles; *castellated*, *a.* *kāstēl'ād*, *ed.* having turrets and battlements like a castle; *fore-castle*, *n.* *fōksēl* [*fore*, and *castle*], a short deck in the fore part of a ship, at one end a castle; *castle* in the air, *castle* in Spain, an empty scheme; the forming of hopes on no solid foundation; visionary expectations; *castlery*, *n.* *kāst'ē-rē*, government of a castle; *castle-building*, the forming in the mind of wild or visionary schemes; to *castle*, in chess, to cover the king by a certain move.—*SYN.* of 'castle': fortress; fortification; stronghold; citadel.

**castock**, *n.* *kāst'ōk* [a corruption of *cale-stock*], in *Scot.*, the core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage; the stalk itself; also *pest* *castock*.

**castor**, *n.* *kāst'ōr* [L. *castor*—from Gr. *kastōr*, a beaver], a beaver; also a drug taken from it; *castorine*, *n.* see under *castoreum*.

**castor** or **caster**, *n.* *kāst'ōr* or *kāst'ēr* [from *cast*], *n.* small wheel attached to the leg of a table, sofa, &c. *Castor* and *Pollux*, *kāst'ōr*, *pōll'ōks* [L. twin sons of Jupiter and Leda], the two brightest stars in constellation Gemini; in *min.*, the name given to two minerals found together in granite in the Island of Elba; an electrical phenomenon, seen as a flame on the mast-head at sea—also called *St Elmo's fire*.

**castoreum**, *n.* *kās-tōr'ē-ūm* [L. *castoreum*, a secretion of the beaver—from *castor*, *n.* castor or beaver], a peculiar secretion obtained from the follicles around the genital organs of the castor or beaver; *castorine*, *n.* *tōr'ēn*, a chemical substance contained in *castoreum*.

**castor-oil**, *n.* *kāst'ōr'ō-īl* [perhaps an adaptation of *castor*, the drug from the beaver—see *castoreum*], the oil of the Palma Christi or palm of Christ, a plant of the W. Ind., used in medicine; the *Ricinus communis*, *Orn. Euphorbiaceae*.

**castramentum**, *n.* *kāst'rā-mē-tā'shūn* [L. *castra*, *n.* camp; *metor*, I measure], the art or practice of encamping.

**castrate**, *v.* *kāst'rāt* [L. *castratus*, deprived of generative power], to deprive of the power of procreation; to emasculate; to geld; *castrating*, *imp.* *castrated*, *pp.* emasculated; purged; *castration*, *n.* *t'rā'shūn*, the act of emasculating.

**castrol**, *n.* *kāst'rēl*, same as *kestral*. *casual*, *a.* *kāst'ū-āl* [F. *casuel*—from L. *casualis*, fortuitous—from L. *casus*, a fall], happening without design; coming to pass without being expected or foreseen; accidental; *casually*, *adv.* *āl*, without design or purpose; accidentally; *casualty*, *n.* *kāst'ū-āl-ē*, an injury or hurt to the body by accident; death or other misfortune by accident; *casualty-ward* [shortened from *casualty-ward*] in a hospital, a ward assigned to the treatment of injuries from

accidents.—SYN. of 'casual': accidental; incidental; contingent; occasional; fortuitous.

**casuist**, n. *kāzh'ist* [F. *casuiste*: Sp. *casuista*—from *L. casus*, a case], one who reasons on cases put; one who resolves doubts of conscience in matters of duty: *casuistic*, a. *-ist'ik*; also *casuistical*, a. *-ist'ikal*, pert. to casuistry; relating to cases of conscience: *casuistically*, ad. *-ly*. **casuistry**, n. *kāzh'ist-ri*, the science or system of rules that undertakes to decide in matters of conscience as to what is lawful or unlawful; the art of quibbling; the art of drawing fine distinctions.

**cat**, n. *kāt* [AS. *cat*, *catt*—cf. Icel. *köttur*, n. cat: F. *chat*—from mid. *L. catus*: Gr. *Latex*: Sp. *gato*: L. *catta*: Gr. *katos*], a well-known domestic animal: catgut, n. strings for musical instruments made of the entrails of animals: *cat's-paw*, n. term of contempt, applied to a person who is made the tool of another, in allusion to the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to take the roasting chestnuts out of the fire; a dupe; a puff of wind: catkin, n. *kāt'kin* [*kā*, little], n. spike of small unisexual flowers, resembling n. cat's tail—see catkin: cat-fish, a large mud destructive sea-fish, called also *sea-roff*: cat-head, a projecting timber at the bow of a ship through which the ropes pass for holding the anchor: cat-like, stealthily, like a cat: cat'mint, n. n. wild plant, the *Nepeta cataria*, Ord. *Labiata*: cat's-eye, a greenish translucent quartz, esteemed as a jewel, and usually cut with a rounded top: quartz: cat-block, in a ship, tackle used to raise the anchor: cat-call, the loud noise made by the forcible emission of the breath through two fingers placed in the mouth; a squealing cry; a small squealing instr.: cat'ling, n. the down or moss growing about walnut-trees; in *surp.*, a kind of knife: cat-o'-nine-tails—see in alphabetical order: cat-and-dog life, a life of continuous quarrelling: Kilkenny cats, said to have fought so furiously and fiercely that the contest ended in only leaving their tails behind; applied to any municipal or personal combatants who are grievously injured without benefit accruing to either.

**cat's-paw** (Gr.), a prefix signifying, down; against; opposition or contrast; completeness; latently.

**cat'caustics**, n. plu. *kāt'ka-ust'iks* [Gr. *kata*, against; *kaustikos*, burning], in *opt.*, the curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light: cat'-caustic, n. a particular curve formed by reflection: adj. pert. to.

**cat'chresis**, n. *kāt'ch-kre'sis* [Gr. *kat'chresis*, mis-use, abuse], in *rhet.*, an abuse of a trope or of words; the use of n. word in a sense different from its own: cat'chres'tic, a. *-t'ch'etik*, or cat'chres'tical, a. *-t'ch'etik*, forced; far-fetched: cat'chres'tically, ad. *-ly*.

**cat'clysm**, n. *kāt'ch-klyzm* [Gr. *kat'clysmos*, inundation—from *kata*, down; *kluzin*, to wash], any violent inundation that sweeps over a country: cat'-clysm'al, a. *-al'ic*, pert. to an inundation or to its destructive effects: cat'clysm'alic, a. *-al'ic*, pert. to.

**cat'comb**, n. *kāt'ch-kōm* [It. *catacomba*, n. sepulchral vault—from Gr. *kato*, under; *kumbē*, a hollow or recess], n. burial-place in caves or hollow recesses under ground; a division or niche in a cellar for storing liquors; specially applied to certain old subterranean sepulchres near Rome, in Egypt, &c.

**cat'corolla**, n. *kāt'ch-kō-rō'la* [Gr. *kata*, under, down, and *corolla*], in *bot.*, a second corolla formed inside or outside the first one.

**cat'acoustics**, n. plu. *kāt'ch-kō-ust'iks* [Gr. *kata*, against, and *acoustics*], the doctrine of reflected sounds or echoes.

**cat'afalque**, n. *kāt'ch-falk* [F. *cat'afalque*—from It. *cat'afalco*, a funeral decoration: mid. *L. cat'afallum*, a scaffold], in funeral solemnities, a temporary wooden structure decorated with paintings, &c., to represent a tomb, and show the coffin; an elaborate hearse.

**Catalan**, a. *kāt'ch-lān*, of or from Catalonia: n. the language spoken in Catalonia and Valencia, in Spain; n. kind of wine.

**cat'alectic**, a. *kāt'ch-lē'tik* [Gr. *kat'alektikos*, incomplete], ending suddenly, as a verse wanting a syllable.

**cat'alepsy**, n. *kāt'ch-lē'psi* [Gr. *kat'alepsis*—from *kata*, down; *lēpsis*, a taking or seizing], a disease in which motion and sensation are suddenly suspended; a trance: cat'aleptic, a. *-tik*, pert. to.

**catalogue**, n. *kāt'ch-lōg* [F. *catalogue*—from Gr.

*catalogos*, a list—from *kata*, down; *logos*, a word], a list of names in regular order; a roll; a register: v. to make a list of: cat'aloguing, imp.: cat'alogued, pp. *-loged*.

**Catalpa**, n. *kāt'ch-lā'pā* [N. Amer. Ind.], n. genus of plants, Ord. *ignonidaceae*, having flowers of great size and beauty.

**cat'alysis**, n. *kāt'ch-lā'sis* [Gr. *kat'alysis*—from *kata*, down; *luo*, I loosen], in *chem.*, a term used to designate certain phenomena, in which changes in the composition of substances are effected by the presence of another body which itself undergoes no change: cat'alytic, a. *kāt'ch-lē'tik*, relating to cat'alysis.

**catamaran**, n. *kāt'ch-mā-rān* [Tamil, *Latta-maram*, tied tree], a kind of raft used by the natives of the E. I., consisting of three logs of wood lashed together, and tapering at one end.

**catamenia**, n. *kāt'ch-mē'nā* [Gr. *katamēnos*, monthly—from *kata*, down; *mēn*, month], the monthly courses of females: cat'amenial, a. *-mē'nā-l*, pert. to.

**catamount**, n. *kāt'ch-mō'mēt*, also -mountain [cat, and mount or mountain], the wild mountain-cat; the N. Amer. tiger.

**cat'apetalous**, n. *kāt'ch-pē'tā-lūs* [Gr. *kata*, under; *petalon*, a petal], in *bot.*, having the petals joined to each other and to the stamens, at the base, as in mallows.

**cataphraet**, n. *kāt'ch-frā't* [Gr. *kataphraktos*, encased, fortified], defensive armour; n. horseman in complete armour: cat'aphraet'd, a. *-frā't'ik*, covered with armour or scales.

**cataphyllary**, a. *kāt'ch-fil'ē-ri* [Gr. *kata*, down; *phyllon*, n. leaf], applied to the leaves of a plant when they are mere scales; having the leaves enclosed in buds by perules, or on a root-stock by scales; enclosing true leaves.

**cat'aplasia**, n. *kāt'ch-plā-zia* [F. *cat'aplasme*: L. *cat'aplasma*: Gr. *kat'aplasma*—from Gr. *kata*, down; *plasse*, I mould], n. poultice or plaster.

**catapult**, n. *kāt'ch-pā't* [F. *catapulte*: L. *catapulta*—from Gr. *kata*, down; *pillō*, I hurl], a war-engine, used anciently to throw large stones; a toy instrument used by boys in their amusements to throw stones.

**cataract**, n. *kāt'ch-rākt* [L. *cataracta*, a waterfall—from Gr. *kataraktēs*; *kata*, down; *rahtes*, a prefall, or *rhassō*, I dash], the fall of a great body of water over steep rocks; a disease in the eye by which the vision becomes impaired or destroyed, caused by an opacity of the cornea.

**Catarrhina**, n. *kāt'ch-rī'nā* [Gr. *kata*, down; *rhinos*, nostrils], in *zool.*, a group of the Quadrumana, characterized by twisted or curved nostrils placed at the end of the snout; the American monkeys: catarrhine, n. *kāt'ch-rī-n*, of or belonging to.

**catarrh**, n. *kāt'ch-rā* [L. *catarrhus*—from Gr. *kata*, down; *rhēō*, I flow], a cold in the head causing a running at the nose, &c.: catarrhal, a. *-rāl*, pert. to.

**catasetum**, n. *kāt'ch-sē'tum* [perhaps Gr. *kata*, down, against; L. *seta*, n. stiff hair, n. bristle, a spiny leaf], an extensive genus of fleshy-stemmed, terrestrial orchids of tropical Amer., Ord. *Orchidaceae*—probably so named from the extraordinary crests and projections on the labellum.

**catastrophe**, n. *kāt'ch-trō'pē* [Gr. *kat'astrophē*, an overthrow—from *kata*, down; *strophē*, n. turning], a great calamity; a violent convulsion in nature; n. final event; the conclusion of a series of events.

**cat'awba**, n. *kāt'ch-wā* [from the river *Catawba*, U.S.], a variety of grape, much cultivated in N. Amer.; the wine made from this grape.

**catch**, v. *katch* [OF. *catcher*, to hunt—from mid. *L. capiare*, to hunt—from *L. capio*, I seize], to seize; to seize suddenly in hunting; to lay hold on with the hands; to arrest; to snatch; to take or receive by exposure, as a cold, or a disease by infection; to take hold, as fire; to ensnare; to overtake; n. anything that seizes or holds; the thing caught; a latch; the act of seizing; a sudden advantage taken; a song in parts, in which those singing catch up the strain one after the other at various intervals: catch'ing, imp.: adj. apt to catch; infectious: caught, pp. pt. *caught*: catch'er, n. one who; catch-penny, something worthless; a book published for the public taste, but without value: catch-word, the word placed under the last line of a page, and made to begin the first line of the next: catching a

**tartar**, being caught in the trap one has laid for another; being deceived in the character of the object which has been pursued; **catchment**, *n.* **kách-mént**, *n.* **catchin**, *n.* a space of ground where water may be caught and retained for use; **catching-drains**, *n.* **dráls** across a declivity to intercept surface-water; **catchment basin or area**, the whole area by the drainage of which a river is fed; an area or basin of water receiving running streams, but which itself has no outlet to the sea or ocean; to **catch** the meaning, to understand the sense or import; to **catch the eye**, to arrest the attention of one who is looking; to **catch up**, to interrupt; to answer suddenly.—**SYN.** of 'catch v.': to seize; snatch; grasp; gripe; fasten upon; charin; please; communicate.

**catch-fly**, *n.* **káchsif** [*catch*, and *fly*], the genus *Silene*, *Ord.* *Caryophyllidææ*, elegant flowering-plants, many of the species having a viscid insolence on their stalks, to which insects adhere.

**catch-poll**, *n.* **káchpól** [*OF. chacepoll*—*lit.*, one who chases or hunts fowl; an officer of taxes—from *subl. l. catchepollus*, a collector of taxes—from *l. capio*, I take, and *pollus*, *n.* fowl], one employed to apprehend a person; a sergeant; *n.* **ballif** follows.

**catchup**, *n.* **káchúp**, or **catsup**, *n.* **kítsúp** [*E. l. kitchup*], a sauce made from mushrooms; *ketchup*.

**catechise**, *v.* **kát-kíz** [*mid. l. catechizare*, to catechise—from *Gr. katechizein*, to instruct; *katechisis*, instruction by word of mouth, instruction in the elements of a science—from *kata*, down; *echos*, a sound], to instruct or examine by asking questions and receiving answers; to interrogate; to try by asking questions; **catechising**, *imp.* *n.* the act of instructing by question and answer; **interrogation**; **catechised**, *pp.* **kízid**; **catechiser**, *n.* one who: **catechism**, *n.* **kízín**, *n.* book on any subject arranged for instruction in the form of question and answer; **catechist**, *n.* one who instructs in the principles of religion; *n.* **catechiser**; **catechistic**, *a.* **kítsik**, or **catechistical**, *a.* **kítsik**, imparting instruction by way of question and answer; **catechetical**, *n.* **kítsik**, or **catechetical**, *a.* after the manner of a catechism; **catechetically**, *ad. it.*; **catechismal**, *n.* **kítsín**, *n.* the *anc. Church*, one not yet fully instructed in the principles of Christianity; one being prepared for baptism.

**catechu**, *n.* **kát-shó**, also **catch**, *n.* **kách** [*mid. l. catechu*—from Malay, *katichu*], a dry brown extract obtained from the *Azadirachta catechu*, an *L. l.* plant, used in tanning, and as a powerful astringent. *Ord. Leguminosææ*, sub-*Ord. Albicorææ*; also obtained from the *Ardisia catechu*, *Ord. Palmææ*; the *Uncaria gambier*, *Ord. Rubiacææ*, furnishes the pale *catechu*, called *Gambier*; terra Japonica—see under *terra*; **catechnic**, *a.* **kát-shóshik**, or from *catechu*.

**category**, *n.* **kát-gór-t** [*Gr. kategoria*, an accusation—from *kata*, against; *agoreo*, I speak in an assembly], in *logic*, the general head of a class, to one among a certain number of which anything whatever is referable; a class; an order of ideas; predicament; **category**, *a.* **kát-górshik**, also **categoryical**, *n.* **kátshik**, absolute; positive; direct; without possibility of evasion; **categoryically**, *ad. it.*; **categoryematically**, *a.* **kátshik** [*Gr. kategoreioma*, a predicate], in *logic*, capable of being employed by itself as a term; also **categoryematically**, *n.* **kátshik**; **categoryematically**, *ad. it.*—**SYN.** of 'category': state; situation; predicament; condition.

**catelectrode**, *n.* **kátshiktród** [*Gr. kata*, under, and *Eng. electrode*], a negative electrode; the negative pole of a galvanic battery—*animo* *animo* *animo*.

**catelectrotonus**, *n.* **kátshiktrótonús** [*Gr. kata*, down; *electron*, amber; *tonos*, strain], in *phys.*, the increased tension caused by an electric current at the negative pole of a nerve or muscle.

**catenate**, *v.* **kátshiknát** [*l. catena*, a chain], to connect, as a series of links in a chain; **catenating**, *imp.*; **catenated**, *pp.*; **catenation**, *n.* **náshikn**, regular connection, as the links of a chain; **catenary**, *a.* **nér-t**, relating to a chain; also **catenary**, *a.* **nér-t**; **catenary curve**, the curve or bend made by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension; **catenulate**, *a.* **kátshiknát**, put together like the links of a chain.

**catenipora**, *n.* **plu. kátshiknát-póra**, or **catenipores**, *n.* **plu. kátshiknát-póra** [*l. catena*, a chain; *poreus*, a channel, a pore], chainpore coral, so termed from the chain-like arrangement of its pores in polished specimens—also called *halysites*.

**cater**, *v.* **kátshik** [*OF. acater*, to buy; *F. acheter*; *mid. l. accaptare*—from *l. accipere*, to receive, to take to oneself], to provide food; to purchase provisions; **catering**, *imp.*; **caterved**, *pp.* **terd**; **caterer**, *n.* **kátshikér**, the person who seeks out and provides the provisions—*ca-teress*, *n.* **féu**; **caterly**, *n.* **kátshikl**, in *OE.*, the storeroom where provisions were kept.

**cateran**, *n.* **kátshik-án** [*Ir. cathernach*, a soldier; *Gael. cathairnach*, a freebooter, a robber], in *Scot.*, a Highlander who came down from the hills to plunder in the Lowlands; a kern.

**cater-cousin** [*F. quatre*, four], in *OE.*, a cousin in the fourth degree; an intimate friend.

**caterpillar**, *n.* **kátshik-píllér** [perhaps *OF. chatepelose*, hairy cat—from *chatte*, a cat, and *pelouse*, hairy; *l. catia*, and *pilosus*—from *pilus*, hair], a hairy, ringed, worm-like creature, the grub of an insect, and very voracious.

**caterwaul**, *v.* **kátshik-kauf** [from *cat*, and *waul*, to cry as a cat], to make a noise, as cats at rattling time; to make a harsh disagreeable noise; **caterwauling**, *imp.*; *n.* a loud disagreeable noise made by cats; **caterwauled**, *pp.* **waifed**.

**cates**, *n.* **plu. kíts** [an abbreviation of *acate*; *OF. acat*, a purchase—from *acater*, to buy—see *catel*], *n.* **plu. kíts**; *n.* **plu. kíts**; nice food.

**catgut**, *n.*—see under *cat*.

**cathartic**, *n.* **kátshik-ítk** [*Gr. kathartikos*, purgative, purifying—from *kathairo*, I clean or purge], purgative; *n.* a purging medicine, as senna, castor-oil, &c.; **cathartical**, *n.* purgative; **cathartine**, *n.* **ítk**, the purgative principle of senna.

**Cathay**, *n.* **kátshiká** [*mid. l. Cataya*], in *OE.*, a name for China, or perhaps Chinese Tartary.

**cathedral**, *n.* **kátshik-trád** [*mid. l. cathedrális*—from *Gr. kathedra*, a chair—from *Gr. kata*, down; *kathra*, a seat or chair], the principal church in a diocese, containing the bishop's official seat or throne; *ad. pect.* to the principal church of a diocese; **cathedra**, *n.* **trád**, the seat or chair of a professor; *n.* **plu. kíts**.

**Catherine-wheel**, *n.* **kátshik-ín** [so called from St Catherine of Alexandria, in allusion to her martyrdom on a wheel with sharp hooks], in *arch.*, an ornamental window of a circular form having radiating divisions or spokes like a wheel; *n.* a flower of similar form.

**catheter**, *n.* **kátshik-ér** [*Gr. katheter*, a thing let down or put in], in *surg.*, a small tube introduced into the bladder to draw off the water; **catheterism**, *n.* **kátshik-ér-izm**, the art or operation of introducing a catheter.

**cathetometer**, *n.* **kátshik-tróshik-ér** [*Gr. kathetos*, vertical height; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring differences of vertical heights, consisting of a graduated scale, with a sliding telescope; **cathetus**, *n.* **kátshik-tás**, a line or radius falling perpendicularly on another.

**cathode**, *n.* **kátshik-ód** [*Gr. kata*, down; *hodos*, a way], the surface on which electricity passes out of a body.

**catholic**, *a.* **kátshik-ítk** [*Gr. katholikos*, universal—from *kata*, down; *holos*, the whole; *l. catholicus*], universal; general; liberal; not narrow-minded or bigoted; *n.* a name commonly applied to an adherent of the Church of Rome; **catholicism**, *v.* **ítk**, to become a Rom. Cath.; to convert to the Rom. Cath. faith; **catholicising**, *imp.*; **catholicised**, *pp.* **ítkid**; **catholicism**, *n.* **kátshik-ítk-izm**, universality; liberality of sentiments; adherence to the Church of Rome; **catholicity**, *n.* **kátshik-ítk-izm**, the quality of being universal or catholic; the religion of the Church of Rome; **catholicism**, *n.* **kátshik-ítk-izm**, a universal medicine; **catholicly**, *ad.* **kátshik-ítk-izm**, in a catholic and liberal spirit; the Catholic Church, the Church universal; **Catholic Apostolic Church**, a name assumed by the Irvingites; **Roman Catholic Church**, the peculiar system of the Church of Rome.

**catlon**, *n.* **kátshik-ón** [*Gr. kata*, down; *íón*, going], an electro-positive substance which appears or is evolved in the cathode.

**catkin**, *n.* **kátshikín** [after the domestic cat, and *kin*, little; *cf.* *Dut. katteken*, a little cat, *n.* **catkin**; *F. chaton*; *Gr. kátshikén*; *l. catulus*], a loose spike of unisexual flowers, resembling a cat's tail, as in the willow, the hazel, the birch, &c.—same as *amentum*, which see.

**catling**, *n.* **kátshik** [*dim. of cat*], in *OE.*, *catgut*; the kind of string for fiddles.

**catlinite**, *n.* **kátshik-ín** [after *Callin*, the Amer.

traveller), a reddish variety of claystone found in the region of the Upper Missouri.

Catoulau, a. *kā-tōul-ān*, severe and inflexible, like the anc. Roman *Cato*: a *Cato*, *kātō*, a man of simple life, austere manners, and severe morals.

cat-o'-nine-tails [see *cat*—perhaps so called satirically from its 'scratching' the back], nine strips of leather or cord knotted at intervals, used to flog offenders and criminals.

catoptrics, n. plu. *kā tōp'trīks* [Gr. *katoptrikos*, pert. to a mirror—from *katoptron*, n. mirror—from *kata*, down or against; *optomai*, I see], that part of optics which treats of the properties of light reflected from polished bodies: catop'tron, n. *-trōn*, an optical glass or instrument: catop'tric, a. *-trik*, or catop'trical, a. *-tri kāl*, pert. to.

catzup, n. *kāt'sup*, for catchup—which see.

cattis, n. *kāt'is* [OF. *cattel* or *chattel*, goods, movables—from mid. L. *cattella*, chattels, goods in general,—especially applied to cattle as the principal wealth in an early stage of society—from mid. L. *capitale* or *capitale*, capital, property—from L. *capitulus*, pert. to the head, capital—from L. *caput*, the head—*lit.*, movable property in general], quadrupeds, being domestic animals used for labour or for food—more especially applied to oxen, bulls, and cows: cattle-show, n. an exhibition of domestic animals in competition for prizes: cattle-pen, n. pen for cattle. catty, n. *kāt'ti* [Mal. *kati*], a weight used in China and the Eastern Archipelago of about 1½ lb. avoirdupois.

caubéen, n. *kāu-bén'* [Ir. *caipín*], an Irish cap.

Caucasian, n. *kāu-kā'zht-ān*, pert. to Mount Caucasus: n. one belonging to the Indo-European race, supposed by some to have originated near Mount Caucasus; Aryan.

caucus, n. *kāu-kūs* [origin obscure: perhaps a corrupt. of *callers*, from ship *callers'* meetings in Boston for political purposes previous to the independence of the U.S.; another suggestion is to derive it from the N. Amer. Ind. *cau-cau-a'-u*, one who advises], in U.S., a meeting preliminary to a public meeting of citizens for election or for other purposes, generally political; a factious meeting designed to influence the general body of the citizens: v. to hold a preliminary party meeting of the heads of the party with the view of devising new measures or plans of action: cau'cusing, imp.: caucused, pp. *kāu-kūst*.

caudal, a. *kāu-dāl* [L. *cauda*, a tail], pert. to the tail of an animal; in bot., applied to thread at the bottom of the seed of a plant: cau'date, a. *-dāt*, and cau'dated, a. in bot., applied to seeds that have a tail-like appendage: cau'dicle, n. *-dī-kī*, in bot., the tail-like process supporting the masses of pollen in orchids.

caudex, n. *kāu-dēks* [L. *caudex*, the trunk], in bot., the unbranched trunk or axis of a tree, as palm, tree-fern, and the like.

caudie, n. *kāu-dī* [OF. *chaudeau* or *chaudet*, n. kind of gruel or broth—from *chaude*, warm—from mid. L. *calidellum*, dim. of *calidum*—from L. *calidum*, hot, warm], a warm drink containing wine or other liquors given to women at childbirth: v. to prepare caudie; to treat tenderly: cau'dling, imp.: caudied, pp. *kāu-dīd*: caudle-cup, the drink given to women at childbirth; the glass of wine, or other liquor, drunk in honor of the child born.

cauf, n. *kāuf* [Eng. dial., prob. another form of *cof*—which see], a chest for holding live fish; the box or cage for raising coal from the mine.

caught, v. pt. or pp. *kāut*—see under *catch*.

cauk, n. *kāuk* [Eng. dial.], a name for barite; in Scot., chalk.

caul, n. *kāul* [F. *cāle*, a kind of little cap: cf. Ir. *calla*, a veil; Gael. *call*], the omentum or fatty membrane covering the lower intestines; the membrane sometimes covering the head and face of a child when born; a net for enclosing the hair; a skull-cap—also spelt *kell*.

cauldron or caldron, n. *kāul'drōn* [originally *caudron*: Norm. F. *caudron*; Sc. *caldron*; It. *caldrone*; mid. L. *caldarium*], a large kettle or boiler; any natural formation having the shape of a cauldron.

caulescent, a. *kāu-lēs-ēnt* [L. *caulis*, a stalk], in bot., having a visible stem: cau'licle, n. *-lī-kī*, a short stem: cau'licule, n. *-lī-kūl*, in bot., a short stem; in arch., one of the curled tops in a Corinthian capital:

caul'licules, n. plu. *kāl-z*, in bot., small stems rising immediately from the neck of the root: cau'lliform, a. *-lī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], same as *caulescent*: cau'lline, a. *-līn*, also cau'llinary, a. *-rī*, growing on a caulis or stem: caulis, n. *kāu-līs*, the stalk or stem of a plant; an aerial stem.

cauliflower, n. *kālī-floīer* [OF. *col*, a cabbage—from L. *caulis*, a cabbage, a stem, and *flower*: Sp. *coliflor*: F. *choufleur*, a cauliflower], a kind of cabbage with a thick mass of white, edible inflorescence, which is really deformed flower-stalks; the original species is *Brassica oleracea*, Orul. *Caulifera*.

caulk, or calk, v. *kāl'k* [mid. L. *calchare*, to press together], in a ship, to stop up the seams by driving oakum between the planks: caul'ker, n. one who: caulking-iron, an iron chisel for driving in the oakum.

cause, n. *kāuz* [F. *cause*; Sp. and It. *causa*; L. *causa*], the primary or original thing; a thing which produces another thing; anything which produces an effect; the person or thing that brings about or does something; that to which intelligent efforts are directed as working for a cause; a reason; a motive or inducement that urges or impels; a suit at law; a party or side; v. to effect or produce; to occasion; to create: cau'sing, imp.: caused, pp. *kāuzd*: causal, a. *kāuz-āl*, relating to or expressing cause: causal'ity, n. *kāu-zāl-ī-tī*, agency of a cause; quality of causing: causally, ad. *kāuz-āl-ī*: causable, n. *kāuz-ā-bī*, that may be caused: causation, n. *kāuz-ā-shūn*, the act or power of causing or producing: cau'sative, a. *-tī*, that effects as a cause: causer, n. *kāuz-ēr*, one who causes; an agent producing an effect: cause'less, a. having no cause: cause'lessly, ad. *-lī*, without reason or cause: cause'lessness, n. state of not having a reason or cause; unjust grounds or reasons.—SYN. of 'cause n.: motive; inducement; reason; incitement; account; sake.

causerie, n. *kāuz-ērī* [F. *causerie*, to talk], a gossiping article in a newspaper or magazine, particularly on a literary subject.

causeuse, n. *kāuz-ēs* [F. *causeuse*, talkative], a drawing-room easy chair for two sitting side by side yet face to face.

causeway, n. *kāuz-ēwā* [causeway and way: F. *causée*, a raised way—from mid. L. *calciata*, or *calciata*, a made road—from L. *calcare*, lime: cf. Sp. *calzada*, a pavement], primarily, a road formed on a 'causey'; a hardened raised roadway made with a mixture of lime so as to bear the tread of horses and general traffic; a raised roadway paved; a raised road over wet or marshy ground: causey, n. *kāuz-ē*, the proper spelling for *causeway*: v. to pave with blocks of stone: cau'seyed, a. *-zīd*, or causewayed, a. *-zīd*, paved with blocks of stone: to keep the crown of the causey, in Scot. hist., to keep possession of the highest part of the principal paved street in defiance of all opponents; to throw down the gauntlet in defiance in a mutual feud; not to be driven to the wall.

causey, n. *kāuz-ē* [ME. *caused*: OF. *caucie*: mid. L. *calciata*, a mound made firm by stamping], a raised way; a raised footway.

caustic, a. *kāus-tīk*, or caust'ical, n. *-tī-kāl* [Gr. *kautstikos*, having the power to burn—from *kaiō*, I burn], burning; corroding; that has power to destroy a living texture: biting or burning; sharp and biting, as speech: caust'ic, n. a substance that acts like fire when applied to a living body, as nitrate of silver: causticity, n. *-tī-sī-tī*, the quality of being caustic: caustic curve, the curve whose envelope is formed by the rays reflected from a concave mirror.—SYN. of 'caustic a.: pungent; cutting; stinging; searching; burning; corrosive; severe; satirical; sharp.

cautel, n. *kāu-tel* [mid. L. *cautela*, prudence, caution], in OE., caution; condition; limitation; a cunning trick: cautelous, a. *kāu-tel-ūs*, artful; artfully cautious; wary: cau'telously, ad. *-lī*.

cautery, n. *kāu-tēr-ī* [L. *cauterium*: Gr. *kautērion*, a hot iron for marking—from *kaiō*, I burn], n. burning or searing of living flesh with a hot iron, or by caustic medicine, so as to remove a diseased part: caut'erise, v. *-tēr-iz*, to burn or sear living flesh: caut'eris'ing, imp.: adj. burning; blistering: n. the act of burning or blistering: caut'erised, pp. *-zīd*: cau'terisa'tion, n. *-zī-shūn*, the act of burning or searing with a hot iron: also cau'terism, n. *-izm*, the application of caustics.

**caution**, *n.* *kā'ō-shūn* [F. *caution*: It. *cautione*—from L. *cautionem*, a taking heed], great care in the midst of dangers; forthright; a prudent course of conduct; security for; no advice; *n.* warning: *v.* to warn; to exhort; admonish; advise: *cautioning*, *imp.*: *cautioned*, *pp.* *shūnd*: *cautionary*, *a.* *shūn*, containing warning; giving as a pledge: *cautioner*, *n.* in *Scot.*, one bound for another: *cautionry*, *n.* *ri*, in *Scot.*, suretyship; the obligation of suretyship: *cautions*, *n.* *shūn*, very careful in conduct; wary; watchful; discreet: *cautiously*, *ad.* *shūn*, in a cautious manner; warily: *cautiousness*, *n.* the quality of being cautious; vigilance; watchfulness; prudent care.—*SYN.* of 'cautions': careful; wary; circumspect; prudent; discreet; watchful; vigilant; heedful; thoughtful; anxious; scrupulous—of 'caution *n.*': prudence; watchfulness; circumspection; warning; admonition; care; forthright; heed; vigilance; providence; counsel; advice; injunction; security; bail; guaranty.

**cava**, *n.*—see *ava*.

**cavalcade**, *n.* *kā'ō-d-kād* [F.—from It. *cavalcata*—from It. *cavallo*, a horse—from L. *caballus*, a horse—see *cavalry*] *n.* procession of persons on horseback.

**cavalry**, *n.* *kā'ō-d-rī* [OF. *cavallerie*, horsemen—from It. *cavalleria*, knight-hood, cavalry—from It. *cavallo*: Sp. *caballo*: F. *cheval*, a horse—from L. *caballus*: Gr. *kaballēs*: *v.* *ceffal*, a horse: Gael. *capall*, a war-horse—from *cat*, battle; *pall*, a horse] the part of an army which fights on horseback; horse soldiers: *cavallerly*, *ad.* *shūn*, arrogantly; disdainfully: *cavalleriness*, *n.* a haughty and disdainful manner.

**cavatina**, *n.* *kā'ō-d-ēnd* [It.], in music, an air of one movement, frequently preceded by a recitative.

**cavazion**, *n.* *kā'ō-d-shūn* [It. *cazazione*, exclamation], in arch., an excavation for the foundation of a building or for cellars.

**cave**, *n.* *kā'ō* [F. *cave*—from L. *carus*, hollow: cf. Fin. *koppa*, anything hollowed or vaulted] *n.* hollow place under earth or rocks, as at the side of a hill; *n.* den; a cavern: *v.* to hollow or scoop out; to dwell in a cave; (followed by *in*), to fall in, *n.* earth in digging a pit: *caving*, *imp.*: *caved*, *pp.* *kā'ō*: *cavity*, *n.* *kā'ō-d-tt*, a hollow in anything: *cave-earth*, the reddish calcareous earth accumulated in anc. caverns: *cave-bear*, *cave-lion*, &c., extinct animals whose bones are found fossil in caverns: *cave-dweller* or *cave-man*, *n.* one of the races of mankind who inhabited natural caves in Western Europe in Palæolithic times; *n.* troglodyte: *Cave Party*, *Cave*—see *Adullamite*.

**caveat**, *n.* *kā'ō-d-tt* [L. *caveat*, let him beware] *n.* a court of law, an intimation to stop proceedings; *n.* caution; a warning: *ca'veator*, *n.* one who.

**cavern**, *n.* *kā'ō-ēn* [F. *caverne*—from L. *caverna*, a cavern—from L. *carus*, hollow], a large hollow place below the earth or rocks; a cavern is larger than a cave: *caverned*, *a.* *shūn*, or *cavernous*, *n.* *shūn*, full of caverns; cavernous, *a.* *kā'ō-rūn*, or *kā'ō-ēn*, in *med.* in *anal.*, with cavities: *cavernulous*, *kā'ō-ēn-shūn*, full of little caves or hollows.

**cavesson**, *n.* *kā'ō-shūn*, also *cavezon*, *n.* *kā'ō-shūn*, and *cansson*, *n.* *kā'ō-shūn* [F. *carezon*, and *cavesson*, an iron instrument placed on the lip of horses: cf. Sp. *cabezon*, a shirt-collar], *n.* particular kind of nose-band put upon an unruly horse to assist in breaking him in.

**cavetto**, *n.* *kā'ō-rē-ttō* [It.—from *caro*, hollow], in arch., a hollow moulding used principally in cornices.

**caviare**, *n.* *kā'ō-d-ār* [F. *caviar*: OF. *cavial*, *cavlaro*—from It. *caviale* and *cavlaro*: Turkish, *khyari*, mod. Gr. *kabari*], a prepared article of food consisting of the salted roes of several kinds of large fish, chiefly of the sturgeon; something that cannot be accepted or understood by the people, from the fact of the disagreeable flavour of caviare to an uneducated palate: *caviare* to the general, anything which is beyond the taste and appreciation of the people.

**cavicornia**, *n.* *plu.* *kā'ō-kō-rūn*, also *cavicornis*, *n.* *plu.* *kā'ō-kā-rūn* [L. *carus*, hollow; *cornu*, a horn], the hollow-horned ruminants, in which the horn

consists of a central bony core, surrounded by a horny sheath, as in the ox, sheep, or antelope.

**cavil**, *v.* *kā'ō-d-tt* [OF. *caviller*, to wrangle: L. *cavillor*, I launt—from *cavus*, hollow] to raise frivolous objections; to find fault unreasonably; to wrangle; to carp at: *n.* *shūn* false or frivolous objection: *cavilling*, *imp.*: *cavilled*, *pp.* *shūn*: *caviller*, *n.* one who: *cavillingly*, *ad.* *shūn*: *cavillous*, *a.* *shūn*, captious: *cavillously*, *ad.* *shūn*: *cavillation*, *n.* *kā'ō-d-tt-shūn*, in OE., the act or practice of making frivolous objections.—*SYN.* of 'cavilling': captious; carping; censorious.

**cavitory**, *n.* *kā'ō-d-tt* [L. *cavitas*, a hollow] an intestinal worm: *a.* hollow; having an enteric cavity; intestinal.

**cavity**, *n.*—see under *cave*.

**cavo-rellero**, *n.* *kā'ō-d-rē-ttō* [It. hollow-reller] a term designating figures carved or indented into a surface, instead of being raised upon it; intaglio.

**cavy**, *n.* *kā'ō* [new L. *cavia*—from Brazilian *cubilia*], a quadruped of the genus *cavia*, a native of S. Amer.; the guinea-pig.

**caw**, *v.* *kā'ō* [from the sound: cf. Dan. *kaa*: Sw. *kaja*, a jackdaw] to cry like a crow or rook: *cawing*, *imp.*: *cawed*, *pp.* *kā'ō*.

**cawass**, *khawass*—same as *cawass*.

**cawk**, a variant of *cank*.

**cayenne**, *n.* *kā'ō-y'n* or *kā'ō-n*, a very strong pungent pepper of a red colour that comes from Cayenne, S. Amer.; the dried powdered fruits of different species and varieties of *Capicum*, Ord. Solanaceae. *adj.* pert. to.

**calman**, *n.* *kā'ō-mān* [Gulana name], the Amer. alligator; also spelt *calman*.

**cazique**—same as *calque*.

**cazons**, *n.* *plu.* *kā'ō-zōn*, also *casings*, *n.* *plu.* *kā'ō-zōn* [Eng. dial.], dried cow-dung in masses used as fuel; oblong pieces of dried turf or peat used as fuel.

**cease**, *v.* *sēs* [F. *cesser*, to cease: It. *cessare*, to dismiss—from L. *cessare*, to delay, to cease] to leave off, followed by 'from'; to stop; to fall; to be at an end: *ceasing*, *imp.*: *ceased*, *pp.* *sēs*: *ceaseless*, *n.* without a stop or pause; incessant; endless: *ceaselessly*, *ad.* *shūn*: *cessation*, *n.* *sēs-shūn*, a stop; *n.* pause; a leaving off: *cease and determine*, *in law*, said of an estate or right granted during a certain period, when such comes to an end.

**cecily**, *n.* *sēs-shūn* [F. *cecile*—from L. *cecilium*, blindness—from L. *cecus*, blind], blindness.

**cecropograph**, *n.* *sēs-shūn* [F. *cecropographie*: L. *cecus*, blind, and Gr. *graphō*, I write], a writing machine for the use of the blind.

**cedar**, *n.* *sēs-dār* [OF. *cedre*—from L. *cedrus*: Gr. *kēdros*], a large evergreen tree; the common name of various trees, but especially the *Cedrus Libani*, cedar of Lebanon, Ord. *Coniferae*: *cedared*, *a.* *dār*: *cedar-like*, *n.* *cedrine*, *a.* *dār*, pert. to the cedar: *cedar-bird*, the Amer. wax-wing, so named from frequenting cedar-trees.

**cede**, *v.* *sēs* [F. *ceder*: It. *cedere*—from L. *cedere*, to giro up] to give up; to yield; to relinquish or surrender to: *ceding*, *imp.*: *ceded*, *pp.* *cession*, *n.* *sēs-shūn* [F. *cession*, a yielding up—from L. *cessio*, a giving up] the act of yielding up or granting: *cessible*, *n.* *sēs-shūn*, liable to give way; yielding: *cessibility*, *n.* *shūn*, quality of giving way.

**cedilla**, *n.* *sēs-dillā* [Sp. *cedilla* for *zedilla*: It. *zediglia*, assumed; L. *zedicula*, dim. of *zēta*, the letter *z*], a mark put under the letter *c* (thus, *cç*), coming before the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*, chiefly in F. and Sp. words, to show that it must be sounded like an *s*.

**cell**, *v.* *sēs* [It. *celo*: F. *ciel*, heaven, sky—from nld. L. *celum*, heaven, sky, then applied to a canopy, the inner roof of a room; afterwards confounded with *seal*, in the sense of *to close*], to cover the inner roof of a building with anything, as with plaster or wood: *celling*, *imp.*: *n.* the roof of a room; in OE., a canopy and side-hangings of a bed: *celled*, *pp.* *sēs*.

**celandine**, *n.* *sēs-tān-din* [OF. *celandine*; L. *chelandia*; Gr. *chelandion*—from Gr. *chēlidōn*, the swallow] a popular name of two native plants—the *Chelandia majus*, greatercelandine, or swallow-wort, which yields an orange-coloured juice with acid properties, Ord. *Papaveraceae*; the *Ranunculus fœdria*, or lessercelandine, which produces the showy, star-like yellow flowers found on every bank in early

*cōc*, *bōy*, *fōt*: *pūre*, *būd*: *chair*, *game*, *jōy*, *shua*, *thiag*, *therc*, *zeal*.

spring—so named as supposed to be used by the swallows to cure their young, *Orl. Manuncublecte*.

**celarent**, *n. sē-lā-rēnt*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the second mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

**celebrate**, *v. sē-lē-brāt* [*L. celebrare*, visited in numbers, celebrated—from *celebr*, much resorted to: *It. celebrato*—*lit.*, to cause to enter largely into the talk of men], to praise or extol; to render famous; to keep holy; to honour by marks of joy or by ceremonies: **celebrating**, *imp.*: **celebrated**, *pp.*: *adj.* famous; renowned: **celebrator**, *n.* one who celebrates: **celebrant**, *n.* one who performs a religious act in a church publicly; the officiating priest in the Eucharist: **celebration**, *n. -brā'shūn*, the performance of solemn rites; the distinguishing by marks of joy or respect; praise; renown: **celebrity**, *n. sē-lē-brī-tī* [*F. célébrité*—from *celebre*, celebrated, famous—from *L. celebrum*, much frequented, famous], fame; renown; distinction or notoriety; a distinguished or famous person: **celebrities**, *n. plu. -rī-tīs*, distinguished or famous persons.—*SYN.* of 'celebrate': to commemorate; distinguish; honour; solemnise—of 'celebrated': distinguished; famous; renowned; illustrious.

**celebre**, *n. sē-lē-br* [*F.*], celebrated; famous: cause **celebre**, *lās sē-lē-br* [*F. cause*, a cause], a famous cause; n remarkable trial in a court of justice.

**celerity**, *n. sē-lē-rī-tī* [*F. célérité*], *It. celerita*, quickness—from *L. celeritatem*, swiftness—from *celer*, swift], swiftness; speed in anything, as actions, thoughts, or of bodies on or near the earth;—*celerity* is more frequently applied to objects remote or inappreciable, as the planets, sound, light, &c. *Note.*—Speaking generally, *celerity* is mere rate of motion, *celerity* is despatch or quickness in doing anything: a railway train may go at a high *celerity*, a man may eat his dinner with great *celerity*.

**celery**, *n. sē-lē-rī* [*F. céleri*], *It. dial. selmri*, a kitchen vegetable; *Apium graveolens*, *Orl. Umbellifera*, a native of Britain: **celeric**, *n. sē-lē-rī-tīk*, a variety of celery in which the turnip-shaped root is the part eaten, and not the blanched stalks as in celery.

**celestial**, *n. sē-lē-si-yāl* [*OF. celestiel*; *F. celeste*; *It. celeste*, heavenly—from *L. celestis*, heavenly—from *L. celum*, heaven; connected with *Gr. kōilos*, hollow], heavenly; of or pert. to heaven; belonging to the visible sky: *n.* an inhabitant of heaven: **celestially**, *ad. -tī*, *celes'tially*, *v. -tī-ly*, to make fit for heaven: **celes'tial'izing**, *imp.*: **celes'tialized**, *pp. -īzd*: **celestine**, *n. sē-lē-si-n*, a mineral, sulphate of strontian, so named in allusion to its sky-blue colour: **Celestial Empire**, China, popularly so named from the claim of its Emperor to be the son of Heaven.

**Celestins**, *n. plu. sē-lē-si-tīn*, a religious order in the *It. Cath. Ch.* who eat no flesh unless when sick, and fast often—named after *Pope Celestin V.*

**cellac**, *n. -sēo cellac*.

**cellbacy**, *n. sē-lī-bā-sī* [*F. cellibat*, celibate, cellbacy—from *L. cellibatus*, cellbacy—from *L. celibis*, unmarried, single], a single life; an unmarried condition: **celibate**, *n. sē-lī-bāt*, the state of being unmarried; one who.

**cell**, *n. sē* [*OF. celtic*, a cellar: *It. cella*, a cell: *L. cella*, a hiding-place], a small confined room; an apartment in a prison; a small cavity, as of a honeycomb; a private room in a nunnery or monastery; one of the vesicles of protoplasm out of which the bodies of plants and animals are primarily built up: **celled**, *n. sēld*, furnished with cells: **cella**, *n. sē-lā*, the body or principal part of a temple: **cellar**, *n. sē-lār* [*F. cellier*—from *mid. L. cellarium*, a storeroom for wine and provisions], a storeroom for wine, oil, and provisions; a room or place under a house used for storing coals, &c.: **cellarage**, *n. -āj*, the capacity of a cellar or cellars; range or system of cellars; charge for cellar-room: **cellaret**, *n. sē-lār-ēl*, an ornamental case for bottles: **cellarist**, *n.*: **cellarman**, *n.* one who has charge of the cellar: **cell-wall**, *n.* in *physiology*, the external, vesicular membrane, which encloses the germinal substance or protoplasm.

**cellular**, *n. sē-lū-lār* [*L. cellularis*, a little cell—from *cella*, a hiding-place—see *cell*], consisting of small cavities or hollows: **cellulated**, *n. -lātēd*, formed with cells: **cellule**, *n. sē-lū*, a little cell: **celliferous**, *n. -lī-fēr-ūs* [*cell*, and *L. fero*, I carry, I bear], producing cells: **celluliferous**, *n. -lū-lī-fēr-ūs* [*L. cellula*,

a little cell, and *fero*, I bear], producing little cells: **cellinoid**, *n. sē-lū-lōid*, a hard mechanical compound of camphor and gun-cotton, used as a substitute for ivory, horn, tortoise-shell, &c.: **cellulin**, *n. sē-lū-līn*, a name applied to *cellulose*, especially designating that form which occurs in some animal bodies: **cellulose**, *n. sē-lū-lōs*, a substance forming the cell-walls of plants, and the chief part of woody tissue: *adj.* containing cells: **cellular tissue**, tissue formed by the union of minute globules or bladders, named 'cells', 'cellules', 'vesicles', or 'tricles'; an aggregation of minute membranous vesicles filled with fluid.

**celotomy**, *n. sē-lō-tō-mī* [*Gr. kēle*, a tumour; *tomē*, a cutting, a section], the operation for removing the stricture in strangulated hernia.

**celstade**, *n. sē-lē-sīd* [*L. celstado*, a lofty bearing—from *celsus*, high], in *OE.*, highness; height.

**Celt** or **Kelt**, *n. sēl*, *lēt* [*F. Celte*; *L. Celtæ*; *Gr. Keltai*, the Celts], one who speaks one of the Celtic languages, as the *Gauls* of Ireland and Scotland, and the *Kymry* of Wales and Bretagne; one of the great parent stock of Southern and Western Europe; a stone or bronze cutting instrument found in ancient barrows or tumuli: **Celtic** or **Keltic**, *n. sē-līk*, *lēt-līk*, pert. to a Celt: *n.* the language of the Celts: **Celticism** or **Kelticism**, *n. -lī-zīm*, a custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language.

**cement**, *n. sē-mēnt* [*F. ciment*, cement—from *L. camentum*, chips of stone, cement—from *L. cadere*, to cut], the substance that unites two bodies together, or the parts of a broken thing; bond of union; mortar; a term denoting the hard external tissue of the lower part of the tooth, beginning where the tooth enters the gum, and the enamel terminates: *v.* to unite by a glutinous substance; to unite firmly and closely; to cohere: **cement'ing**, *imp.*: **cemented**, *pp.*: **cement'er**, *n.* one who cements: *n. sē-mēnt-ī-lā'shūn*, the act of cementing; a process by which iron is converted into steel: **cementatory**, *n. sē-mēnt-ī-lā-tērī*, also **cementitions**, *n. sē-mēnt-ī-tī-lā-tīs*, having the quality of cementing: **Roman cement**—see under **Roman**: **Portland cement**—see under **Portland**.

**cemetery**, *n. sē-mē-tērī* [*L. cæmeterium*, *Gr. koimētērion*, a sleeping-place—from *koimao*, I hill to sleep], a place for the burial of the dead.

**cenanthy**, *n. sē-nān-thī* [*Gr. kenos*, void, empty; *anthos*, a flower], in *bot.*, the absence of stamens and pistils in flowers.

**cenobial**, *n. sē-nō-bī-āl* [*L. cenobium*, a convent: *Gr. arche*, government], the head or chief of a monastery.

**cenobite**, *n. sē-nō-bī-t* [*mid. L. cenobita*, a member of a resident fraternity—from *cenobium*, a convent—from *Gr. kenos*, common; *bios*, life], one of a religious order who lives in a convent or monastery with others, and not alone, like an anchorite or hermit: **cenobitic**, *n. sē-nō-bī-tīk*, and **cenobitical**, *n. -tīk*, living in community as a monk.

**cenotaph**, *n. sē-nō-tāf* [*F. cenotaphie*—from *mid. L. cenotaphium*—from *Gr. kenotaphion*, an empty tomb—from *Gr. kenos*, empty; *taphos*, a tomb], a tomb-shaped monument in honour of one who is buried elsewhere; an empty sepulchre.

**cense**, *v. sēns* [*F. censurer*, to perfume; *contr.* from *incense*, which see], to perfume with burning odoriferous substances: **censer**, *n. -sēr*, a vase or pan in which incense is burned: **cens'ing**, *imp.*: **censed**, *pp. sēns*.

**censor**, *n. sēn-sōr* [*L. censor*, a Roman magistrate, a censor, a critic—from *censere*, to give an opinion], an officer in *anc. Rome* who registered the property of persons, imposed taxes, and punished immorality: in some countries, a person who inspects all MSS. before they are permitted to be printed or published; one given to fault-finding: **cens'orious**, *n. -sō-rī-ūs*, also **cens'orial**, *n. -rī-āl*, given to blame or to condemn; severe in making remarks on the conduct or writings of others: **cens'oriously**, *ad. -tī*: **cens'oriousness**, *n.* disposition to find fault: **cens'orship**, *n.* the office or dignity of a censor; the power exercised in some countries of superintending and revising general literature before publication, particularly periodical and political publications.—*SYN.* of 'cens'orious': captious; carping; cavilling; condemnatory; severe.

**censure**, *n. sēn'shōr* [*F. censurer*: *It. censura*—from *L. censura*, severe judgment], severe judgment; the act of blaming or finding fault; reproof; an ecclesiastical sentence: *v.* to find fault with; to



blame; to condemn as wrong: cen'suring, imp.; cen'sured, pp. *shōōd*: cen'surer, n. one who: cen'surable, n. *shōō*, worthy of blame: cen'surably, ad. *shōō*: cen'surableness, n. the quality of being censurable; blamableness. — SYN. of 'censure': to blame; condemn; reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprimand; rebuke; cblide; nlmadvrt; disapprove; judge—of 'censure': reproof; censure; blame; condemnation; disapproval; disapprobation; reprehension; reprimand; abuse; dispraise.

census, a. *sen'sus* [L. *census*, a registering and rating of citizens—from *censere*, to assess], an authoritative enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country: cen'sual, a. *shōō*, of or relating to a census.

cent, n. *sent* [F. *cent*: It. *cento*; L. *centum*, a hundred, of which cent is an abbreviation], a hundred; in the U.S., a copper coin, in value the hundredth part of a dollar, being equal to about a halfpenny sterling in the coinages of various countries—France, Belgium, British Guiana, &c.; the hundredth part of a standard unit, as the form: per cent [L. *per*, by, by means of], by the hundred; a certain rate for each hundred of anything: percentage, n. *shōō*, so much for each hundred: cent per cent, 100 by means of 100; £100 for each £100, as profit or interest; a sum of money yielding an equal sum as profit.

cental, n. *sen'tal* [L. *centum*, a hundred], the new Imperial hundredweight, consisting of a hundred pounds.

centare, u. *sen'tār*, or centiare, *sen'tār* [F.], a French measure of surface, equal to 1·19 square yards.

centaur, n. *sen'tātor* [L. *centaurus*—from Gr. *ken-tauros*, a herdman who fought on horseback—from Gr. *ken-tos*, I spur; *tauros*, a bull], a fabulous being said to have been half man and half horse; in *astron.*, a constellation, part of a bright group in the southern hemisphere.

centaurea, n. *sen'tātor-reid* [L. *centaurium*, the centaur—*from centaurus*, a centaur—fabled to have cured the wound made by a poisoned arrow in the foot of the Centaur, Chiron], a genus of plants having numerous species. Ord. *Compositae*; the blue-bottle or blue corn-flower is *Centauria cyanus*.

centaury, n. *sen'tātor-ri* [L. *centaury*: Gr. *ken-tauros*, a centaur], a popular name of the *Erythraea centaurium*, Ord. *Gentianaceae*, not to be confounded with the *centaureas*, which belong to a different order.

centenary, n. *sen'tēn-ār-ri* [L. *centenarius*, relating to a hundred—from *centum*, a hundred], the number of a hundred; a hundredth anniversary: centenn'ial, a. *shōō* [L. *centum*, a hundred; *annus*, a year], pert. to a hundred years; consisting of a hundred years; happening once in a century.

centering, n. *sen'tēr-ing* [see *centre*], the temporary frame on which an arch is built.

centesimal, n. *sen'tē-sim-āl* [L. *centesimus*, hundredth—from *centum*, a hundred], the hundredth part: ndj. hundredth: centesimally, ad. *shōō*.

centigrade, n. *sen'ti-grād* [L. *centum*, a hundred; *gradus*, a step], a thermometer divided, between the freezing and boiling points of water, into 100 parts or degrees: centigram, n. *sen'ti-grām* [Gr. *gramma*, a letter], in *Frang.*, the hundredth part of a gramme.

centime, n. *sen'tēm* [F.—from L. *centesimus*, hundredth—from *centum*, a hundred], the hundredth part of a franc.

centimetre, n. *sen'tim-ē-ter* or *sen'ti-mē-ter* [F.—from L. *centum*, a hundred; *Gr. metron*, a measure], a French measure of length, equal to 39·1 in., or about 2·54 in. in English.

centipede or centiped, n. *sen'ti-pēd* [L. *centum*, a hundred; *pēdēm*, a foot], an animal with many feet, reputed 100.

cento, n. *sen'tō* [L. *cento*, a rag-covering, a patch-work: cf. Sp. and F. *centon*], a patch-work poem; a composition consisting of scraps from different authors worked up into a whole; paste-and-scissors work.

centre, n. *sen'tēr* [F. *centre*—from L. *centrum*, the middle point; *Gr. kentron*, a sharp point], the middle point or place: v. to place on the middle point; to collect to one point; to settle exclusively on one subject; to rest on: cent'ring, imp. *shōō*, or cent'ring, imp. *shōō*: cent'ered or cent'ered, pp. *shōō*: cen'tral, a. *shōō*, placed at or near the middle: cen'trally, ad. *shōō*: centralise, v. *shōō*, to draw or bring to a centre: centralising, imp.: centralised, pp. *shōō*: centralisation, n. *shōō*: centralism, n. *shōō*, the combination of several parts into one whole: centrality, n. *shōō*, state of being central: centre-bit, n. *shōō*, an instrument with a projecting conical point, working on an axis, for boring circular holes: centre-board, n. a shifting keel passing through a slot in the bottom of a yacht or other sailing vessel, capable of being lowered or raised to increase or lessen the draught: centre of gravity, that point of a body which, being supported, the whole body will remain at rest, even though acted upon by gravity: centre of motion, the point in a body which remains at rest, while all the other parts move round it: cen'trical, n. *shōō*, and cen'tric, a. *shōō*, placed in or near the centre or middle: cen'trically, ad. *shōō*: centricity, n.

centrifugal, a. *sen'tri-fū-āl* [L. *centrum*, the centre; *fugio*, I flee], tending to fly or go off from the centre; in *bot.*, applied to that kind of inflorescence in plants in which the central flower opens first: centrifugal force, the force by which bodies, when set in motion round a centre, have a tendency to fly off at a tangent from the circle round which they move.

centripetal, a. *sen'tri-pē-āl* [L. *centrum*, the centre; *peto*, I seek, I move to a place], tending to the centre; having a desire to move to the centre; in *bot.*, applied to that kind of inflorescence in plants in which the flowers expand from below upwards, or from the circumference inwards: centripetal force, the force which drives or impels a body towards some point as a centre; the force or gravity by which bodies tend to a point or centre.

centrobaric, a. *sen'trō-bār-ik* [Gr. *kentron*, the centre; *baros*, weight], relating to the centre of gravity or method of finding it.

centroids, n. plu. *sen'trō-ids* [L. *centrum*, the middle point; *Gr. eidos*, resemblance], the generating curves of such geometrical figures as cycloids and epicycloids.

centrolinead, a. *sen'trō-lin-ē-dē* [L. *centrum*, the centre; *linea*, a line], an instr. for drawing lines converging to, or passing through, a point.

centrum, n. *sen'trūm* [L. *centrum*, the centre] in *anat.*, the body of a vertebra.

centuple, n. *sen'tā-pl* [F. *centuple*—from L. *centuplus*, augmented a hundred-fold—from *centum*, a hundred; *plūs*, I fold], a hundred-fold: v. to multiply a hundred-fold: centup'licate, v. *shōō*, to make a hundred-fold: centup'licating, imp.: centup'licated, pp.

centurion, n. *sen'tūr-ōn* [F. *centurion*—from L. *centuriōnem*—from *centum*, a hundred], among the anc. Romans, the captain of 100 men.

century, n. *sen'tūr-ri* [F. *centurie*, a group of a hundred—from L. *centuria*, a century—from *centum*, a hundred], a group or period of a hundred years: cent'rial, n. *shōō*, pert. to a century.

Cephaelis, n. *shōō* [Gr. *kephale*, the head; *eidos*, I compress], a genus of tropical American shrubs, having the flower in a close head, the root of one species of which yields ipecacuanha; the *C. ipecacuanha*, Ord. *Rubiacae*.

cephalaspis, n. *shōō* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head; *aspis*, a shield], in *geol.*, a fossil fish of the Old Red Sandstone, so called from having the bones of the head united into a single shield-like case: cephalas'piz, n. plu. *shōō*.

cephalic, a. *shōō* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head] pert. to the head: n. a medicine for headache: cephaline, n. *shōō*, a knitted woollen band passing round the head and over the ears, as a preservation against cold, worn by ladies: cephalalgia, n. *shōō*, or cephalal'gy, n. *shōō* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head; *algia*, pain], a pain in the head: headache: cephalal'gic, a. *shōō*, pert. to the head.

cephalo-branchiate, a. *shōō* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head; *branchia*, a gill], carrying gills upon the head, as certain of the Annelida: cephaloid, a. *shōō* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, capitate or head-shaped.

cephalodine, a. *shōō* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head; *eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, forming a head.

cephalophora, n. plu. *shōō* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head; *phoreo*, I bear, I carry], a name for those Mollusca which have a distinct head—mere usual term is 'encephala.'

Cephalopoda, n. plu. *shōō*, also Cephalo-

pod, n. plu. *sēfūt-ō-pōdz* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head; *podēs*, feet], the highest class of the Invertebrata, containing the cuttle-fishes and their allies, so called from the principal organs of locomotion being arranged round the head: cephalopods, n. *sēfūt-ō-pōdz*, pert. to those animals which have the feet or arms arranged around the head, or the head between the body and the feet, as in cuttle-fishes.

cephalo-thorax, n. *sēfūt-ō-thōrāks* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head; *thōrax*, the chest], the anterior division of the body, composed of the coalesced head and chest, in many Crustacea and Arachnida.

cephalotomy, n. *sēfūt-ō-tōmī* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head; *tōmē*, a cutting], the art or operation of dissecting or opening the head.

cephalotus, n. *sēfūt-ō-tōs* [Gr. *kephalōtos*, having a head or top—from *kephalē*, the head], a genus of very singular dwarf pitcher-plants, having their leaves arranged in a rosette at the top of the rhizome, Ord. *Cephalotaceae*.

cerago, n. *sē-nūgō* [L. *cera*, wax], a substance obtained from the pollen of flowers, used by bees as food; bee-bread.

ceramic, a. *sē-rāmīk* [Gr. *keramikos*, of or for pottery—from *keramos*, potter's clay, earthenware], pert. to pottery, or the art: ceramics, n. plu. *sē-rāmīks*, the art or science of pottery.

ceramidium, n. *sē-rāmīdī-nī* [Gr. *keramidos*, I cover with tiles; *keramion*, n. jar], in bot., an ovate conceptacle having a terminal opening, and with a tuft of spores arising from the base, as in algae.

cerasia, n. *sē-rāsīn* [Gr. *kerasos*; L. *cerasicus*, the cherry-tree—so called from *Cerasus*, n. city of Pontus, in Asia], that part of the gum of the cherry, the plum, and almond trees, insoluble in cold water: *Cerasus*, n. *sē-rāsīn*, a valuable genus of fruit-trees, Ord. *Rosaceae*.

cerate, n. *sē-rāt* [L. *ceratum*, covered with wax—from *cēre*, to cover with wax; cf. *F. cēral*], the melted honeycomb from which the honey has been pressed; a thick ointment containing wax: *ceratēd*, a. covered with wax.

ceratiasis, n. *sē-rātīāsīs* [Gr. *keras*, horn], the growth of hard horny tumours: *ceratitis*, n. *sē-rātītis*, inflammation of the cornea.

ceratites, n. plu. *sē-rātītis* [Gr. *keras*, n. horn], in geol., a genus of ammonitidae peculiar to the triassic strata: *ceratodus*, n. *sē-rātōdīs* [Gr. *odon*, a tooth], a genus of fossil fish-teeth; a singular genus of fish found fossil in the secondary rocks, and now found living in Queensland: *ceratose*, a. *sē-rātōs*, horny; having the texture and consistence of horn.

ceratium, n. *sē-rātīūm* [Gr. *keration*, n. little horn, a pod—from *keras*, n. horn], in bot., a long one-celled pericarp with two valves, containing many seeds.

cercaunic, a. *sē-rāwīk* [Gr. *keranus*, a thunder-bolt], pert. to, or produced by, thunder and lightning: *ceruanes*, n. the science of heat and electricity, especially the phenomena of thunder and lightning: *cerualte*, n. *ālētīt*, a former name for *n. belemnite*: *cerascope*, n. *nō-shōp* [Gr. *skopē*, I view], a stage apparatus for imitating thunder and lightning.

Cerberus, n. *sē-rē-rūs* [L. *Cerberus*], in Gr. and L. myth., the three-headed dog of Pluto, fabled to guard the entrance of the lower world.

cercaria, n. *sē-rārī-ā* [Gr. *kerchos*, a tail], a tadpole-shaped animalcule; the toiled larva of the liver-fluke, or distoma: *cerce*, n. plu. *sē-rēs*, the feelers which project from behind in some insects: *cercairiform*, a. *sē-rārī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], tadpole-shaped like the larvæ of the liver-fluke.

cerc, v. *sēr* [OF. *cere*, wax; L. *cera*], to cover with wax; n. the naked skin covering the base of the bill in some birds: *cēriag*, imp., spreading over with melted wax: *cercēd*, pp. *sērēs*: *cercē-cloth*, n. *kōth*, and also *cercē-meat*, n. *mēt*, a cloth dipped in melted wax or some gummy matter, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped: *cercous*, a. *sē-rēs*, and *cercāous*, a. *rūsūs*, of or like wax; waxen: *cercine*, n. *rīn*, the part of bees' wax soluble in boiling alcohol.

cereal, a. *sē-rī-āl* [L. *cerēalis*, pert. to *Ceres* or grain—from *Ceres*, goddess of agriculture; cf. *F. cērale*], pert. to all kinds of grain used for food: a. one of the grain kind: *crealla*, n. plu. *sē-rē-ālī*, or *cercals*, n. plu. *sē-rē-ālī*, the different grains used for food.

cerebellum, n. *sē-rē-bēllūm* [L. *cerebellum*, a small or little brain; cf. *It. cerevello*], the blinder or lower

part of the brain: *cerēbēllar*, a. *lēr*, pert. to the cerebellum.

cerebration, n. *sē-rē-brāshūn* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain], the action of the brain during any mental effort: *unconscious cerebration*, that activity of the brain alleged to produce intellectual or emotional results independent of any conscious effort of the mind.

cerebrum, n. *sē-rē-brūm* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain], the brain proper; the front or larger brain: *cerē-bral*, n. *brāl*, pert. to the brain: *cerēbric*, a. *sē-rē-rīk*, of or from the brain: *cerēbrīform*, a. *rī-fōrm* [L. *cerebrum*; *forma*, shape], shaped like the brain: *cerēbria*, n. *sē-rē-brīn*, a peculiar substance found in the brain: *cerēbritis*, n. *sē-rē-brītīs*, inflammation of the brain: *cerēbroid*, a. *brōīd* [Gr. *eidos*, shape], like or analogous to brain: *cerēbro-spīnal*, a. *brō-spīnāl* [L. *spīna*, the spine], belonging to the brain and spinal cord.

cerement, cere-cloth—see under *cere*.

ceremoay, n. *sē-rē-mōnī* [F. *cérémonie*—from L. *ceremonia*, pomp or state in religious rites], outward form or ritual in religion; formal rules or regulations; the customary rules and forms of social intercourse; state etiquette: *cerēmōnīal*, a. *mōnī-āl*, according to established forms or rites, as of the Jewish religion; ritual: n. outward form; a system of rites or rules established by authority: *cerēmōnīally*, ad. *āl*: *cerēmōnīous*, a. *ūs*, full of ceremony; formal; exact and precise: *cerēmōnīously*, ad. *ūs*: *cerēmōnīousness*, n. the practice of too much ceremony or formality: *master of ceremonies*, one who superintends and directs the forms and ceremonies to be observed on public or festive occasions.

ceriferous, a. *sē-rī-fē-rūs* [L. *cera*, wax; *fero*, I produce], in bot., bearing or producing wax: *cerēons*, a. *sē-rēs*, like wax; waxen.

cerise, n. *sē-rēs* [F. *cerise*, a cherry—from L. *cerasum*, a cherry], a very fine shade of cherry or rose colour, used in dyeing silks, &c., and artificial flowers: adj. of a cherry-red colour.

cerithium, n. *sē-rīthī-ūm* [Gr. *keration*, a small horn—from *keras*, a horn], in zool., a gastropod, with an elongated, many-whorled, turreted shell.

cerium, n. *sē-rī-ūm* [from the planet *Ceres*], an elementary body, one of the rarer metals found in the mineral cerite, *sē-rīt*—see *lanthanum*.

cernuous, a. *sē-rnūs* [L. *cernuus*, bending or stooping with the head to the ground—from *cerno*, I discern], in bot., pendulous; nodding.

cerography, n. *sē-rōgrāfī* [L. *cera*, wax; Gr. *graphē*, n. writing], the art of engraving on a waxed copper plate.

cerroa, n. *sē-rōw* [Sp. *seron*—from *sera*, a large basket], n. bale or package in skins or hides.

ceroplastic, n. *sē-rōplāstīk* [L. *cera*, wax; Gr. *plasseō*, I form], the art of modelling in wax: adj. modelled in wax.

cerosine, n. *sē-rōsīn* [L. *cera*, wax], a waxy substance found on the surface of the sugar-cane.

cerrial, a. *sē-rī-āl* [L. *cernuus*, a species of oak], in OE., relating to the bitter oak or *cernus*: *cernus*, n. *sē-rūs*, or *cernis*, n. *sē-rīs*, the ancient name for the *Quercus cernis*, or bitter oak.

certain, a. *sē-rītīn* [F. *certain*; It. *certo*—from L. *certus*, sure], not doubtful; sure; that cannot be denied; unfailing; fixed or regular; particular: *certainly*, ad. *āl*, without doubt; without question; without failure: *certainly*, n. *āl*, a real state; exemption from doubt or failure: *certes*, ad. *āl*: *F. certes*—from L. *certe*, undoubtedly], assuredly; in truth.

certify, v. *sē-rītīfī* [F. *certifier*, to certify—from L. *certificāre*—from L. *certus*, sure; *facio*, I make], to testify to in writing; to declare or inform positively: *certifying*, imp.: *certified*, pp. *fīd*: adj. testified to in writing; assured: *certifier*, n. *fī-ēr*, one who: *certificate*, n. *ālīfī-āt* [F. *certificat*—from L. *certificātus*], n. declaration in writing to testify something; a testimonial of character: v. to give a status or position to by an authoritative written declaration: *certifying*, imp.: *certified*, pp.: adj. declared in writing to have a certain status: *certification*, n. *kāshīn*, the act of certifying.

certiorari, n. *sē-rīshī-ō-rārī* [mid. L. *certiorare*, to certify—from L. *certior*, more certain], a writ issued from a superior court to an inferior one, to remove a cause depending in it; this legal process is equivalent to a Scotch advocacy or appeal.

māle, māl, fār, lāw; mēle, mēt, hēr; pīne, yān; nōte, nōt, mōve;

**certitude**, *n.* *sĕr-ti-tūd* [F. *certitude*—from L. *certus*, certainty—*certus*, sure, certain], certainty; freedom from doubt; assurance.

**cerulean**, *n.* *sĕr-ŭ-lĕ-an* [L. *ceruleus*, dark blue], blue; sky-coloured; **ceruleous**, *a.* *sĕr-ŭ-lĕ-sĕnt*, in bot., of a more or less sky-blue colour; **cerulific**, *a.* *sĕr-ŭ-lĕ-fĭc*, producing a blue or sky colour; **cer'nine**, *n.* *-ĭn*, a preparation of indigo.

**cerum'n**, *n.* *sĕ-rŭ-mĕ-n* [L. *cera*, wax], the wax of the ear secreted by ceruminous glands; **ceruminous**, *a.* *-ĭn-ŭ-s*, or of belonging to the cerumen.

**ceruse**, *n.* *sĕr-ŭ-s* [F. *ceruse*—from L. *cerussa*, white-lead—from *cera*, wax], a kind of paint having the appearance of wax; carbonate of lead or white-lead; an ore of lead.

**cerussite**, *n.* *sĕr-ŭ-s-sĭt* [L. *cerussa*, white-lead: F. *ceruse*], carbonate of lead or white-lead ore; a common ore of lead found in beds or veins with *galena*.

**cervical**, *a.* *sĕr-vĭ-kĕl* or *sĕr-vĭ-kĕl* [mid. L. *cervicālis*, pert. to the neck—from *cervix*, the neck: cf. F. *cervical*; It. *cervice*], pert. to the neck.

**cervine**, *a.* *sĕr-vĭn* [L. *cervinus*, belonging to a deer—from *cervus*, a deer], pert. to a stag or deer; **cervinous**, *a.* *-rĭ-nŭs*, dark, tawny, or deep yellow with ashy grey.

**cervix**, *n.* *sĕr-vĭks* [L. the neck], the back part of the neck; any part of an organ resembling a neck.

**cesare**, *n.* *sĕ-zĕ-rĕ*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the first mood in the second figure of a syllogism.

**cesarian**, *a.* *sĕ-zĕ-rĭ-an*, in *surp.*, the operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting—said to have been performed at the birth of *Cæsar*, hence the name.

**cespitose**, *a.* *sĕ-sĭp-tō-sĕ* [L. *cespitum*, a turf], turfy; in bot., having a turf-like root; growing in tufts.

**ceus**, *n.* *sĕ* [corrupted from Eng. *cessus*, and L. *cessus*—from L. *cessus*, the rating of Roman citizens according to their property: cf. F. *ceus*, an annual quit-rent], a permanent land-tax in Scotland; in OE., rate or measure; *v.* to rate; **ceasing**, *imp.* *ceased*, *pp.* *sĕs*; **cessor**, *n.* *sĕ-sĕ-r*, one who taxes or assesses—see *cessavit*.

**cession**, *n.* *sĕs-sĕ-shŭn* [F. *cession*—from L. *cessiōnem*, an yielding—see *cease*], a ceasing; a stopping; a rest; a pause.

**cessavit**, *n.* *sĕs-sĕ-vĭt* [L. he has ceased—from *ceceo*, I cease or stop], a legal writ issued against a man who has ceased to pay rent or services for lands held by him, for two years together.

**cessio bonorum**, *sĕs-sĕ-bŏn-ŭ-rŭm* [L. *cessio*, a giving up, a surrender; *bona*, goods, *bonorum*, of goods], a surrender of goods or estate; a legal process in Scotland by which a debtor obtains personal liberty and protection from imprisonment by his creditors, on making to them a full surrender of his goods or estate.

**cession**, *n.* *sĕs-sĕ-shŭn* [F. *cession*—from L. *cessiōnem*, a giving up: L. *cessus*, yielded, given way], the act of giving way; a surrender of property, rights, or territory to another; **cessionary**, *a.* *-rĭ*, having surrendered effects; yielding; **cesser**, also **cessor**, *n.* *sĕs-sĕ-r*, in law, a neglect to perform services or payment of rent for two years.

**cesspipe**, *n.* *sĕs-pĭp* [from *cess* in *cesspool* and *pipe*], a pipe for carrying off the overflow from cesspools or drains.

**cesspool**, *n.* *sĕs-pŏl* [etym. obscure: perhaps from mid. L. *secessus*, a latrine, a privy: Prof. Skeat suggests Eng. dial. *soos*, anything dirty or innuendo], an excavation in the ground for the reception of foul water; a receptacle for liquid filth; a collection of offensive stagnant water.

**cestoid**, *a.* *sĕs-tŏid* [Gr. *kestos*, a girdle; *cestos*, form], like a girdle—applied to luteal worms with long flat bodies, as the tape-worm.

**Cestracionts**, *n. pl.* *sĕs-trĕ-shĭ-ŏnts* [Gr. *kestra*, a kind of fish, a pike, a weapon], the oldest sub-family of sharks, all fossil except the *Cestracion philippi*, or Port Jackson shark—also called the *Cestracionidae*, *n. pl.* *sĕs-trĕ-shĭ-ŏnĭ-dĕ*, and *Cestraphori*, *n. pl.* *sĕs-trĕ-fŏ-rĭ* [Gr. *phorēō*, I bear].

**cestus**, *n.* *sĕs-tŭs* [L.—from Gr. *kestos*, a girdle embroidered], the Venus or marriage girdle; among the ancients, a kind of boxing-glove loaded with some metal; sometimes spelt *cest*.

**cesura**, *n.* *sĕ-zŭ-rĕ*—see *cesura*—also *Latham*; the pause which naturally occurs in reciting a line of poetry: **cesural**, *a.* *-rĭl*, of or pert. to a *cesura*.

**cetaceans**, *a.* *sĕ-tĕ-shĭ-ŭs* [L. *cetus*, a whale; Gr. *kētos*], pert. to the whale kind: **cetacean**, *n.* *sĕ-tĕ-shĭ-an*, an animal of the whale kind: **ceta cea**, *n. pl.* *-shĭ-dĕ*, also *ceta ceana*, *n. pl.* *-shĭ-dĕs*, animals of the whale kind: **cettine**, *n.* *sĕ-tĭn*, the solid crystalline mass of spermaceti: **cetiosaurus**, *n.* *sĕ-shĭ-ŏ-sŭr-rŭs* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, a genus of marine saurians; **cetology**, *n.* *sĕ-tŏ-lŏ-jĭ* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the natural history of cetaceous animals.

**cetacean**, *n.* *sĕ-tĕ-rĕk* [F. *cétacé*; It. *cetacea*, spleenwort: mid. L. *cetacech*], a genus of polypodiaceous ferns,—one species is the native fern, *Mitt-weaste* or *Scale-fern*.

**cetotolite**, *n.* *sĕ-tŏ-tŏ-lĭt* [Gr. *kētos*, a whale; *otolite*, the ears; *lithos*, a stone], the fossil ear-bone of a whale.

**cetyl**, *n.* *sĕ-tĭl* [Gr. *kētos*; L. *cetus*, a whale], in *chem.*, the organic radical contained in spermaceti compounds.

**Ceylonese**, *n.* *sĕ-lŏn-ĕs*, the natives or inhabitants of *Ceylon*: **Ceylonite**, *n.* *sĕ-lŏn-ĭt*, a black variety of the sphul from Ceylon, sometimes used in Jewellery.

**chabazite**, *n.* *kāb-d-zĭt* [properly *chabasite*—from Gr. *chabazios*, a hall-stone], a crystal of a white or greyish colour, one of the zeolite family; a hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and potash. *Note*.—*chabazite* is taken from Gr. *chabazios*, an erroneous spelling of the name of the last of the twenty stones celebrated for their virtues in a poem ascribed to the anc. Gr. poet Orpheus.

**chablis**, *n.* *shāb-lĕ* [F. name of a village], a white Burgundy wine.

**chabook**, *n.* *shā-bŏk* [Pers.], a sort of whip or lash; the punishment inflicted by the lash in Persia and China.

**chack**, *v.* *chāk* [imitative], in *Scot.*, to snap with the teeth; to squeeze or crush by the sudden closing of the jaws, the shutting of a window, or the like; *n.* a slight refreshment; a luncheon or informal meal; a snack.

**chacma**, *n.* *chāk-mā* [S. Afric.], a large baboon of S. Africa.

**chaco**, *n.* *chāk-kŏ*, also *shako*, *n.* *shāk-kŏ* [Hung. *csako*], in the army, the full-dress head-dress of nearly all the Infantry.

**chad**, *n.* *shād*, another form of *shad*.

**chaptophora**, *n. pl.* *kĕ-tĕ-fŏ-rĭ* [Gr. *chaptē*, horse-hair, a horse's mane; *phorēō*, I bear], the tubercles and errant annelides, together with the earth-worms, &c., which have bristle-bearing foot-tubercles, or locomotive-bristles.

**chafe**, *v.* *chāf* [OE. *chawfer*—from *catere*, to be warm, to heat, to warm; It. *calefare*—from L. *calefacere*, to make hot: cf. Sp. *chafar*, to mat down the pile of velvet], in heat; to warm with rubbing; to perfume; to become heated with anger; to excite passion; to rage; to fret; to fume; *n.* heat by friction; heat; passion; **chaf'ing**, *imp.* *chafed*, *pp.* *chāft*; **chaf'er**, *n.* or **chāf'ing-dish**, a portable grate for coals; **chaf'ery**, *n.* *-fĕ-rĭ*, a forge in iron-works.

**chafer**, *n.* *chāf'er* [AS. *cefer*, a beetle; Dut. *kever*, O.H.G. *chevar*; Ger. *käfer*], an insect of the beetle kind having a hard case to its wings; a buzzing insect, as *cock-chafer*, *fern-chafer*.

**chaff**, *n.* *chāf* [AS. *ceaf*: cf. O.H.G. *thava*; Ger. *kaff*], the husks of grain or grasses; anything worthless; straw cut small for cattle-food; **chaffy**, *a.* *-fĭ*, like chaff; **chaff'ess**, *a.* *chāf'ĭs*, in OE., without chaff; **chaff'cutter**, the agricultural machine for cutting or chopping straw; **chaff-weed**, the bastard pimpernel, *Gentianella minus*, Ord. *Primulacæ*.

**chaff**, *v.* *chāf* [prob. a popular corruption of the verb *chafe*], in familiar language, to rally one; to chatter or talk lightly; **chaff or chaf'er**, *n.* vulgar and impertinent joking; silly banter.

**chaffer**, *v.* *chāf'er* [OE. *chafare*, to bargain; AS. *ceap*, a bargain; *ceapan*, to buy, and *fara*, a journey; cf. Ice. *kaufar*, a trading journey; Ger. *kaufen*, to buy; Low Ger. *käufer*, a buyer—*fĭ*, a journey for buying or selling], to buy and sell; to treat about a purchase; to haggle; to bargain; in OE., to buy; **chaff'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of haggling or bargaining; **chaff'ered**, *pp.* *fĕ-rĭ*—see under *chap 3*.

**chaffinch**, *n.* *chāf'ĭnsh*, a bird of the finch family—said to be so named as delighting in *chaff*—see *chaff 1*.

**chaffron**, *n.* *chāf-rŏn*, the same as *champon*, which see.

chaff, *n.* *chäff*, *chaffs*, *n. plu.* *chaffs* [Teel. *chäff*, jaw, muzzle; *chäffa*, to move the jaws] in OE., the jaws: *chaffy*, *a. chaffin*, talkative.

chagrin, *n.* *shd-grén* [F. *chagrin*, care, grief, the rough substance called *shagreen*—a type of the gnawing of care and grief: *Mélm. sagrin*, care—from *sagri*, shagreen: Pers. *saghr*, shagreen], ill-humour; vexation: *v.* to excite ill-humour in; to vex: *chagrining*, *imp.*: *chagrined*: *pp.* *-grén*, vexed; displeased.

chain, *n.* *cháin* [F. *chaîne*: OF. *chainne*: Sp. *cadena*—from *L. catēna*] a series of links or rings loosely but strongly connected, generally of some metal; something that binds or restrains; any connected series or range of things, as chain of ideas, chain of mountains; bondage; a measure of length of 100 links or 66 feet: *v.* to fasten; to bind with a chain, or in the manner of a chain; to enslave; to fix temporarily to one spot by the sudden exhibition or expression in words of something which can excite strong mental emotion, as fear, awe: *chain'ing*, *imp.*: *chained*, *pp.* *chained*: *chain'ess*, *a.* without chains: *chain-mall*, *n.* kind of armour formed of closely interwoven links or rings: *chain-shot*, two cannon-balls connected by a short chain: *chain-work*, any sort of work in the form of links or rings: *chain-rule*, *n.* theorem for solving numerical problems by composition of ratios or compound proportion: *chain-pump*, a pump consisting of an endless chain carrying small buckets, —S.V.N. of 'chain *v.*: to fetter; bind; manacle; shackle.

chair, *n.* *chár* [M.E. *chære*—from OF. *chacre*: L. *cathedra*, Gr. *kathédra*, a seat] *n.* movable seat with *n.* support for the back; a seat of authority, as of the Speaker of the House of Commons, or the chairman who presides at a public assembly; by metonymy, the person who occupies such a chair; the seat for, or the office of, a professor; the seat of authority; one of the grooved iron blocks resting on the sleepers that secure and support the rails of a railway: *v.* to carry in procession in a chair: *chair'ing*, *imp.*: *chaired*, *pp.* *chaired*: *chair day*, the third or last day of the Welsh Eisteddfod: *chairman*, *n.* the person that presides over a public or private assembly; the chief officer of a public company: *chairmanship*, *n.* the office of a chairman: *hath-chair*, *n.* small open carriage drawn by the hand: *sedan-chair*—see note of next entry.

chaise, *n.* *sház* [F. *chaise*, a pulpit, a chair—*lit.*, that which one can sit down in], *n.* light wheeled carriage drawn by one pony or horse. *Note.*—*chaise* is only a slight variation of *chaire*; in French both were formerly used in same sense; in Eng., for example, we have *sedan-chair*, a hand-carriage, usually borne on spoked, and carried by two men.

chaja, *n.* *cháhá*—see *kamichl*.

chalazá, *n.* *lá-láz*, or *chalazé*, *n.* *lá-láz* [Gr. *chalazá*, hail, a small tubercle resembling a hailstone], *n.* *in bot.*, the disc-like scar where the nourishing vessels enter the nucleus of the ovule; *chalazé*, *n. plu.* *ká-láz*, *in zool.*, two spirally twisted bands in an egg having a pyramidal slope, one at each end, the apex adhering to the yolk, and the base to the white or glair: *chalazion*, *n.* *lá-láz-i-on*, a little tumour on the edge of the eyelid, so called from its supposed resemblance to a hailstone.

chalcantite, *n.* *kál-káin'tit* [Gr. *chalkos*, copper, and *anthos*, *n.* flower], native copper sulphate; blue vitriol.

chalcadony, *n.* *kál-sá'd-ní* [from *Chalcædon* in Bithynia on the Propontis], *n.* variety of opal of an opaque white colour, alternating with translucent greyish: *chal'cedon'ic*, *a.* *-sá'd-ník*, *pert.* to: *chalcedonyx*, *n.* *-sá'd-níks* [*chalcedony*, and *onyx*], a variety of chalcadony.

chalcography, *n.* *kál-kóg-ráf-í* [Gr. *chalkos*, copper; *graphé*, I write], engraving on copper: *chalcographer*, *n.* *-ráf-ér*, one who; also *chalcographist*, *n.* *-ráf-íst*.

chalcocite, *n.* *kál-kó-it* [Gr. *chalkos*, copper; *lithos*, a stone], *n.* mineral occurring in scales of an emerald-green colour.

chalcopyrite, *n.* *kál-kó-pí-rít* [Gr. *chalkos*, copper, and Eng. *pyrites*], copper pyrites; a sulphide of copper and iron.

chalcotrichite, *n.* *kál-kó-trí-kít* [Gr. *chalkos*, copper; *trichis* or *tricha*, *n.* hair], a variety of cuprite or red copper, occurring in long fine fibres of a beautiful red colour—called *plush copper* in Cornwall.

Chaldaic, *a.* *kál-dáik*, or *Chal'dee*, *n.* *-dē* [L. *Chaldaei*: Gr. *Chaldæoi*, the Chaldeans], *pert.* to *Chaldea*: *n.* the language or dialect of the Chaldeans: *Chalde'an*, *n.* *-dē'an*, a native of: *adj.* *pert.* to Chaldaism, *n.* *-dā'ism*, an idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldaic dialect.

chaldier, *n.* *chaldér* [OF. *chaldüre*: L. *caldaria*—from *calidus*, hot], *n.* *in Scot.*, *n.* dry measure containing nearly eight imperial quarters.

chaldron [another form of cauldron], *n.* *chaldér*: *drón*, a measure for coals containing thirty-six bushels.

chalet, *n.* *shál'a* [F. and Swiss], a summer hut or cottage on a mountain.

chalice, *n.* *chál'is* [It. and F. *calice*—from L. *calicem*, a cup: Gr. *káliz* or *Luliz*, a cup], a cup or bowl; *n.* communion-cup; a flower-cup: *chal'iced*, *a.* *-íst*, having a cleft or cup.

chalk, *n.* *chál'ek* [AS. *cealc*: Teel. *kalk*—from L. *calx* or *calcem*, lime], *n.* soft calcareous stone of a white colour, composed of carbonate of lime: *v.* to rub or mark with chalk: *chalk'ing*, *imp.*: *chalked*, *pp.* *chál'ek*: *chalk'iness*, *n.*: *chalk'y*, *a.* *-í*, like chalk: to chalk out, to lay out; to plan; to describe: red-chalk, *n.* natural clay containing carbonate of iron: brown-chalk, a familiar name forumber: black-chalk, *n.* variety of drawing-slate: French-chalk, a variety of steatite or soap-stone: to chalk out a path, to lay down plain rules and directions for guidance: heat one by long chalks, defeated him thoroughly, referring to a former system of recording merit or excellence by chalk-marks.

challenge, *n.* *chál'ijén* [OF. *chalanger*, to challenge: *chalange*, a dispute, an accusation—from L. *calumniare*, to institute an action at law], a call or summons to fight in single combat, to enter on a discussion, &c.: the letter or message containing the summons; an exception taken to a voter or juror; the demand of a soldier on sentry: *in OE.*, a claim: *v.* to call or summon to fight; to call upon to answer; to call upon to prove an assertion or sustain a decision; to take exception to a juror; *in OE.*, to claim as one's: *challeng'ing*, *imp.*: *challenged*, *pp.* and *n.* *-kén*: *chall'enger*, *n.* one who: *challeng'able*, *n.* *-á-bil*, that may be challenged or called in question.

chalybeate, *n.* *lá-lí-bí-át* [L. *chalybs*: Gr. *chalyps*, very hard iron: cf. F. *chalybé*, chalybeate], medicine or water containing a solution of iron: *adj.* impregnated with iron; having *n.* taste like that of iron: *chalyb'ite*, *n.* *kál'í-bít*, *n.* iron ore—called also *sparry* or *spathe* iron, carbonate of iron, or siderite: *chalybean*, *a.* *ká-lí-bí-án*, having the highest quality of steel.

Cham, *n.* *kám* [in Western corruption of Pers. *shan*, lord], formerly the sovereign prince of Tartary—also written *Kham*.

chamade, *n.* *shá-mád* [F. *chamade*—from It. *chiamata*, an appeal: Port. *chamada*—from *chamar*: L. *clamare*, to call], the beat of a drum or the sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

chamber, *n.* *chám'ber* [F. *chambre*, a chamber—from L. *camera*: Gr. *kanara*, a vault or arched roof—*lit.*, a place or apartment having an arched roof], an apartment in a house; a retired room; a bedroom; a hollow or cavity; *n.* political or commercial body, as a *chamber of commerce*; one of the component parts of a legislature; that part of a gun which contains the powder, &c., called the charge; *in a mine*, the spot where the powder is placed: *chamber'ing*, *n.* immodest behaviour: *cham'bered*, *a.* *-berd*, consisting of chambers or cavities; divided into cavities: *cham'berlain*, *n.* *-láu* [F. *chambellan*: OF. *chambellane* or *chamberlenc*, a chamberlain—from It. *camarlingo*; OH.Ger. *chamwiling*], one who has the charge of the apartments, &c., of a sovereign or noble; a servant who has the care of chambers; the chief official on great estates; the treasurer of a corporation: *cham'berlainship*, *n.* the office of: *chambers*, *n. plu.* rooms in an Inn of Court or otherwise, where lawyers or other professional men reside or transact their business: *cham'her-maid*, *n.* woman who cleans and arranges bedrooms: *chamber counsel*, a barrister who gives legal advice privately, or at his own chambers, but does not practise in court: *chamber practice*, the practice of a barrister who gives his opinions privately or in his chambers: *chamber of commerce*, *n.* association or corporation of merchants and traders of a city or district for their

mutual benefit, and the promotion of commercial interests and pursuits.

**chameleon**, *n.* *lā-mā-lā-ōn* [L. *chamaeleon*; Gr. *chamaeleōn*, ground-lion—from *chamēai*, on the ground; *leōn*, a lion] an animal of the lizard kind that can change the colour of its skin: **chameleon mineral**, in *chem.*, manganate of potash, from the changes in colour which its solution undergoes by oxidation.

**chamfer**, *n.* *chām'fēr* [Port. *chanfear*, to slope, to hollow: F. *chanfrein* or *chanfrein*, the slope of a bevelled angle; a small gutter or channel; a bevel or slope: v. to hollow out in channels; to flute as a column; to cut a furrow in; to slope; to wrinkle: **chamfering**, *imp.*: **chamfered**, *pp.* *-fērd*.

**chamfron**, *n.* *chām'frōn*, or **chamfrain**, *n.* *chām'frān* [F. *chanfrein*, armour for a horse's head], the front piece of a horse's head armour, usually having a boss or spike ornament between the eyes.

**chamlet**, *n.* *chām'let*—same as **camlet**.

**chamols**, *n.* *chām'ol* [F. *chamois*; It. *camoscio*] a kind of antelope inhabiting the mountains of S. Europe; a soft leather originally made from its skin.

**chamomile**—same as **camomile**.

**champ**, *v.* *chāmp* [perhaps conn. with *jam*, to crush: cf. Sw. *dlat*, *kamsa*, to chew with difficulty: Icel. *kampa*, to chew—from *klaunni*, a jaw], to bite with repeated action of the teeth so as to be heard, as a horse on the bit; to eat noisily; to chew; to devour; to bite frequently: **cham'ping**, *imp.*: **champed**, *pp.* *chāmp't*: **cham'per**, *n.* one who.

**champac** or **champak**, *n.* *chām'pāk* [Beng.], a beautiful and odorous Indian tree, Ord. *Magnoliaceae*.

**champagne**, *n.* *chām'pān'* [F.], n. sparkling wine from Champagne in France.

**champaigne**, *n.* *chām'pān'* [OF. *champagne*, F. *campagne*, plain open country—from mid. L. *campānia*, a plain—from *l. campus*, n. plain], a flat open country: **adj.** level; open.

**champart**, *n.* *chām'pārt* [F. *champart*, a field-rent—from *champ*, a field; *part*, *part*: L. *campus-partitus*, field divided], in *OE.*, the giving maintenance to any one during the dependence of a suit, on the condition of receiving a fixed share of the estate when recovered; a partnership.

**champignon**, *n.* *shām'pīn-yōn'* [F. *champignon*—from mid. L. *camphionem*, that which grows in the fields—from *l. campus*, a field], an edible mushroom; the small mushroom of the fairy rings; the *Agaricus oreolets*, Ord. *Fungi*.

**champion**, *n.* *chām'pī-ōn* [OF. *champion*, a champion—from mid. L. *campiōnem*, a champion—from *l. campus*, a field of battle], a man who undertakes to defend the cause of another in combat or otherwise; one who is bold or successful in a contest or some particular pursuit, as a champion swimmer; a hero: **championship**, *n.* state of being a champion.

**chance**, *n.* *chāns* [F. *chance*, *chance*—from OF. *chēance*: It. *cadenza*—from mid. L. *cadentia*, that which falls out fortuitously—from *l. cadere*, to fall, used in dice-playing], that which happens in virtue of laws of whose operations we are more or less ignorant; an unforeseen event; accident; what fortune may bring; an opportunity: v. to happen; to occur without design; to risk: **adj.** *casual*; accidental: **chan'cing**, *imp.*: **chanced**, *pp.* *chāns't*: doctrine of chances, the important theory which has for its object the determination of the number of ways in which a future or uncertain event may happen or fall, whether the chances of its happening or falling are the greater, and in what proportion.—*SYN.* of 'chance *n.*': fortune; fate; probability; hazard; fortuity; casualty; opportunity.

**chance-medley**, *n.* *chāns-med'li* [F. *chmude meslée*—from *chmud*, hot, and *meslée*, bickering, fight], an accidental conflict not prepared beforehand; in *law*, unintentional homicide in self-defence, or on a sudden quarrel; in *OE.*, a mixture made at hazard.

**chancel**, *n.* *chān'sēl* [F. *chancel*—from *l. cancelli*, lattices or railings with which the chancel was enclosed], the grating separating the choir from the nave; that part in a church where the altar is placed.

**chancellor**, *n.* *chān'sēl-ēr* [F. *chancelier*—from mid. L. *cancellarius*, an usher, n. notary, n. chancellor—from *l. cancelli*, lattices, as anciently sitting behind them—see **chancel**], a judge or officer in a court who

possesses the highest power and dignity; the head of a university; an ecclesiastical dignitary of a cathedral; a lawyer attached to an episcopal court: **chancellorship**, *n.* the office of n. chancellor: **Chan'cery**, *n.* *-sēr-i* [OF. *chancellerie*—from mid. L. *cancellaria*, a place where public records were kept], the high court of equity in England and Ireland, presided over by the Lord Chancellor; in *Scot.*, a court for registration of charters, patents of dignity, &c.: **Lord High Chancellor**, a lawyer and peer of the realm who presides in the House of Lords—is keeper of the Great Seal, a Cabinet minister, and keeper of the sovereign's conscience, has an extensive jurisdiction in his judicial capacity, and is next in precedence to the Royal Family after the Archbishop of Canterbury: **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, a Cabinet minister and great officer of state whose chief office is the practical management of the revenue, and who must be a member of the Lower House.

**chancre**, *n.* *shāng'kēr* [F. *chancre*—from *l. cancrum* or *cancer*, n. crab, a cancer], a venereal ulcer: **chancreous**, *a.* *shāng'kērūs*, ulcerous.

**chandler**, *n.* *shān-dēl-ēr* [OF. *chandelier*, a dealer in candles—from mid. L. *candelarius*, a chandler—from *l. candela*, a candle], a hanging branched lamp.

**chandler**, *n.* *chānd'ēr* [OF. *chandelier*: cf. Ger. *kändler*, n. dealer in small wares; mid. L. *candelarius*—from *candela*, a candle], a maker of candles, or dealer in them; a dealer or shopkeeper; a dealer, as *corn-chandler*: **chand'ery**, *n.* *-i*, goods sold by a chandler.

**chamfrin**, *n.* *shām'frīn*, also **chaffron**, *n.* *shāf'frōn* [F. *chanfrin*: cf. *chamfron*], the forepart of a horse's head.

**change**, *n.* *chāng* [F. *changer*: OF. *changier*—from mid. L. and It. *canbāre*, to exchange—from *l. canbāre*, to exchange], an alteration or variation on anything; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; variety; small money: **change**, contracted for *exchange*, a place where persons meet for the transaction of business: v. to alter; to make different; to shift; to put one thing in the place of another; to leave one thing or state for another; to give one kind of money for another; to undergo variation: **chan'ging**, *imp.*: **changed**, *pp.* *chāng'd*: **changer**, *n.* *chān'jēr*, one who: **change'able**, *a.* *-ābl*, fickle; prone to change: **change'ability**, *n.* *-ābīl-ī-tē*: **change'ableness**, *n.* inconstancy; fickleness: **change'ably**, *ad.* *-ābl*: **change'ful**, *a.* *-fūl*, full of change; inconstant: **change'less**, *n.* constant; not allowing of alteration: **change'ling**, *n.* a child or thing put in place of another; a fool; a waverer; may one npt to: **change**: **changes**, *n. plu.* *chān'jēz*, the variations of any number of things, as in a peal of bells.—*SYN.* of 'change *v.*': to alter; vary; veer; turn; shift; diversify; innovate; exchange; barter; substitute—of 'change *n.*': variation; vicissitude; variety; alternation; transition; mutation; novelty; innovation; reverse; revolution; transmutation—of 'change'able': mutable; variable; inconstant; fickle; versatile; unstable; unsteady; wavering; unsettled; gliddy; erratic; volatile.

**channel**, *n.* *chān'nēl* [OF. *chneul*: It. *canale*: F. *canal*—from *l. canālis*, a pipe for water—from *canis*, a reed], a water-course; the hollow or bed of running water; the deepest part of a river, harbour, or strait; that through which anything passes; means of conveyance; a passage of water wider than a strait; a gutter; a furrow: v. to groove; to cut or form into a channel: **chan'neling**, *imp.*: **chan'nel'd**, *pp.* *-nēld*.

**chanson**, *n.* *shān'sōn* or *shāng'sōn'* [F. *chanson*, a song—from *l. cāntionem*, a song], in *OE.*, n. song: **chansonette**, *n.* *shāns'sōn-ēl*, a short song.

**chant**, *n.* *chānt* [F. *chanter*—from *l. cantare*, to sing], n. song; melody; words recited to musical tones in church service: v. to sing; to intone the words of a hymn or psalm, as in church service; to make melody with the voice: **chan'ting**, *imp.*: **chant'ed**, *pp.*: **chant'er**, *n.* male, a male who; that part of a bagpipes on which the different notes are formed: **chant'ess**, *n.* female, a female who: **chant'icleer**, *n.* *-īklēr* [OF. *chanticleer*—from *chānticu-larius*, a singer or chanter], a cock, from the loudness and clearness of his tones: **chantry**, *n.* *chānt'rī*, a chapel endowed for the saying or singing of masses for the souls of donors or founders: **horse chanter**

or chauater, in slang, one who purchases worthless and worn-out horses, and disposes of them ngalu as sound and good by frauds and tricks.

chantey, n. *chântéi* [from *chant*], a song sung by sailors, on an accompaniment to their work when hauling or heaving: chantey-man, the leader of a chantey.

chaos, n. *châôs* [L. and Gr. *chaôs*, a yawning gulf, immense void], the confused mass in which this earth is supposed to have existed prior to its being made a habitation for man; any mixed and confused mass; confusion; disorder; a state of bewilderment and confusion of mind: chaotic, a. *châik*, confused; thrown together into a vast heap without any order or arrangement.

chap, n. *châp* [ME. *chappen*, to cut], a gap or chink; a crack in the hands or feet: a stroke; a blow: v. to split; to crack, as the hands or feet; to open in long slits: chap'plag, imp.: chapped, pp. *châpt*: chap'py, a. *châp*, full of chaps.

chap, n. *châp* [prob. another form of chop 4], the jaw, applied to animals.

chap, v. *châp* [AS. *capitan*: Dut. *koop* n, to buy; Icel. *kaupta*, to sell—see cheap and cope], in OE. and Scot., to make a bargain by striking hands: to buy and sell; to trade: a. trade: n. a familiar term for a man or boy: chapman, n. [AS. *capman*—from *cap*, cattle, trade; *man*, n. man: Ger. *kaufman*; Icel. *kauptmaðr*, a merchant], a merchant who attends fairs; a pedlar; n. hawker: chap-book, n. n. small book printed for being sold by chapmen or hawkers at a cheap rate.

chape, n. *châp* [F. *chape*, a cape or hood: Port. and Sp. *chapa*, a small plate of metal: mid L. *capa*, a hood], n. metal plate at the end of a scabbard; a catch by which a thing is held in its place.

chapeau, n. *châp-pô* [F.], a hat; a cap or head-dress.

chapel, n. *châpél* [F. *chapelle*—from mid L. *capella*, a hood, the canopy or covering of an altar where mass was celebrated—afterwards extended to the recess in a church in which an altar dedicated to a saint was placed], a subordinate place of public worship; a church; n. dissenters' meeting-house; among printers, the body of workmen in a printing-office—said to be so named from the first printing-office having been established by Caxton in a chapel of Westminster Abbey: chapel meeting, a meeting held in the printing-office for the consideration of trade and other questions affecting the interests of the workmen in said office: chapelry, n. *châp*, the bounds assigned to a chapel: chapel-of-ease, a chapel erected in a large parish to afford additional accommodation for worship to parishioners.

chaperon, n. *châp-er-ông* [F. *chaperon*, a hood—from mid L. *capa*, n. hooded cloak: cf. It. *capperone*, a cloak worn by peasants], *anciently*, a hood or cap; an elderly female friend attendant on a young lady in public; any attendant and guide: v. to attend as a guide or protector: chaperoning, imp. *châp-er-ông*: chaperoned, pp. *châp-er-ông*: chaperonage, n. *châp-er-ông*, patronage or protection afforded by a chaperon.

chappalee, a. *châp-pâ-lêe* [chap, the jaw, and *fallen*], having the lower jaw depressed; dejected; dispirited; silenced.

chapter, n. *châp-têr* [OF. *chapitel*; It. *capitello*—from L. *capitellum*, a dim. of *caput*, the head], the upper part or capital of a pillar.

chaplain, n. *châp-lân* [F. *chapelain*; It. *cappellano*, a chaplain—from mid L. *capella*, a hood—see chapel], originally the priest who officiated at the altar in the *capella* or chapel dedicated to any particular saint; the minister of a chapel; a clergyman attached to a ship in the navy, to a regiment in the army, to a family, &c.: chaplaincy, *châp-lân-si*, and chaplainship, n. the office, station, or business of a chaplain.

châplet, n. *châp-lê* [F. *châplet*, a wreath], a rosary—from OF. *châpel*, a head-dress—from *chape*, a cope—from mid L. *capa*, n. hooded cloak], a garland or wreath encircling the head; a string of beads, called a paternoster or rosary, used by Roman Catholics to keep count of their prayers—so named as resembling the wreaths or crowns of flowers placed on the head of the Virgin; in French, the *châplet de roses*—a chaplet of roses, shortened in *rosaire* or rosary; n. little moulding carved into beads, &c.

chapman—see chap 3.

chapped, chappy—see under chap 1.

chaps or chops, n. plu. the jaws—see chap 2.

chapter, n. *châp-têr* [F. *chapitre*; OF. *chapille*; It. *capitolo*, head or division of a book—from L. *capitulum*, a small head—from L. *caput*, the head], the division of a book distinctly marked off with a heading, and numbered; an assembly of the dean, canons, and prebendaries, or of the dean and canons residential alone, attached to a cathedral, usually styled *Dean and Chapter*: to the end of the chapter, to the end or fins; to work out and complete thoroughly.

châptrel, n. *châp-trêl* [L. *caput*, the head—see chapter], n. a pillar with a little chapter; the upper part of a pillar that supports an arch.

char, n. *châr* [cf. Gael. *cear*, *ceara*, blood, blood-coloured], an esteemed fish, inhabiting mountain lakes.

char, v. *châr* [AS. *ceran*, to burn: OE. *caire*, to turn, to char; *cairiden*, charred: cf. F. *charré*, ashes], to turn wood to coal; to burn to a black clader; to blacken wood by exposure to fire; to reduce wood to coal or carbon by burning it slowly under cover: char'ring, imp.: charred, pp. *chârd*: adj. burnt to a black clader: char'coal, n. *châl*, wood burnt into carbon, or made black all through like coal: animal charcoal, lump-black derived from oils and fat: wood charcoal, twigs and fagots charred: mineral charcoal or coke, ordinary pit-coal charred.

char or chare, n. *châr* [AS. *cyre*, a turn; *ceran*: cf. Dut. *keeren*, to turn; Ger. *kehren*], work done by the day; n. single job: v. to work at the house of another by the day; to do jobs: char'ing, imp.: charred, pp. *chârd*: charwoman, a woman that works by the day: an occasional servant.

chara, n. *châr-â* [Gr. *chaîro*, I am glad—alluding to their habitat], in bot., the generic name for the brittleworts, water-weeds intermediate between the algae and the mosses.

character, n. *kar-âk-têr* [F. *caractère*; L. *character*; Gr. *charaktêr*, an engraved mark], a mark cut on anything; a mark or figure to represent a sound, as a letter or n. note in music; manner of writing, speaking, or acting; peculiar qualities in a person good or bad; an account or representation of the qualities of a person or thing; moral excellence; the qualities supposed to be impressed on a person by his post or office; a personage in a play representing some qualities of another, real or supposed; strongly marked differences of power, n. he has a good deal of character; reputation: v. to inscribe; to engrave: char'actering, imp.: characterized, pp. *châr-âk-têr-iz*, to describe by peculiar qualities; to mark with a particular stamp; to distinguish: char'acteris'flag, imp.: characterized, pp. *châr-âk-têr-iz*, to mark with a particular stamp, the net of characterising: char'acteris'tic, n. *châr-âk-tis'tik*, that which distinguishes a person or thing from another: adj. applied to the principal letter of a word, retained in all its derivatives and compounds, or nearly all: char'acteris'tic, a. and char'acteristical, a. *châr-âk-tis'tik*, that marks the peculiar and distinctive qualities of a person or thing: char'acteristically, ad. *châr-âk-tis'tik-ly*, without any character; destitute of any distinguishing peculiarity: characts, n. plu. *kar-âk-ts*, in OE. affected qualities; descriptions.—*SVX.* of 'character' n.: stamp; aspect; nature; kind; sort; assortment; species; grins; form; cast; order; air; mould; shape—of 'characteris' n.: to distinguish; designate; depict; mark; describe; entitle.

charade, n. *shâr-râd* [F. *charade*—from Prov. *char-rada*; Norm. F. *charer*; Laug. *chara*, to converse], a scene or tableau which represents a syllable of a word, and ends by representing the word itself; a riddle in which a word is guessed, by guessing at its separate syllables.

charcoal, n.—see under char 2.

chard, n. *chârd* [F. *carde*, a chard—from It. *carda*—from L. *carduus*, the wild and esculent thistle], the leaves or centre stalks of artichokes, beet, &c., blanched in their growth.

chare—see char 3.

charge, n. *chârj* [F. *charger*, to load, to place in a car—from Sp. *cargar*; It. *caricare*, to load—from mid L. *carriêre*, to load—from L. *carrus*, a car], a suitable load of any kind; the quantity of powder and shot or balls necessary to load a gun or cannon; that which is laid or imposed on; an onset or attack, as on an enemy in battle; any person, thing, or business entrusted or delivered over to another; a trust; exhortation or instructions by a judge to a

jury, or by n bishop to his clergy; n solemn direction or command; cessation or imputation; the transactions that constitute n debt; cost; expense; rent or tax on property; in *elec.*, the quantity of electricity sent into n coated jar; in *her.*, that which is borne on the field or colour; v. to fill or supply with a suitable quantity, as a gun, a wine-glass, &c.; to load, as a gun; to rush out; to attack; to lay on, as n tax; to intrust to; to set down to, as a debt; to blame; to censure; to accuse; to command, exhort, or enjoin; to give directions to, as a judge to n jury, or n bishop to his clergy; to fill with electricity: *char'gag*, *hap.*: *charged*, pp. *chárj'd*: *char'ger*, n. the person who charges; n war-horse; a large dish: *chargeable*, n. *chárj'd-bl.* that may be laid upon or charged to; liable to be charged; expensive or costly: *charge'ably*, *nd.* -*blt.*: *chargeableness*, n. expense; cost: *charge'less*, a. cheap: *charge and discharge*, in a financial statement, as by the cashier of a corporation, *charge* is n brief view of all the particulars of income, and *discharge*, a brief view of all the particulars of expenditure, compared and balanced: *chargeful*, n. in *OE.*, costly; expensive.—*SYN.* of 'charge n': care; custody; government; trust; expense; cost; price; management; administration; onset; attack; assault; command; order; control; injunction; mandate—of 'charge v.': to accuse; criminate; attack; indict; arraign; impeach; load; impose; request; exhort; address; delict.

*chargé d'affaires*, n. *shár-zhá' díf-fár* [F. *charge* or care of matters], one who transacts diplomatic business at foreign courts, in the absence of an ambassador.

*charily*, *nd.*: *chariness*, n.—see under *chary*.

*chariot*, n. *chár'it-ót* [F. *chariot*, from *char*, a car: *It. carro*, n two-wheeled cart: *L. carrus*,] a four-wheeled vehicle; a light kind of coach with n front seat only; n war-char; n car: *char'looteer*, n. -*ót-ér*, the driver of a war-chariot in ancient times.

*charism*, n. *kár'izm* (Gr. *charisma*, n gift—from *charis*, grace—from *chárod*, I rejoice, in *Ch. hist.*, n gift or power divinely bestowed upon members of the Church, as in working miracles or prophesying).

*charity*, n. *chár'it-ty* [F. *charité*; *It. carità*—from *L. caritas*, high regard, high price or value—from *caris*, dear], kindness; love; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think well of others, and do them good; candour; liberality to the poor; that which is given to the poor; an institution for the poor: *charitable*, n. -*ti-bl*, benevolent in disposition; kind in words and notions; kind in judging the acts and words of others; liberal in relieving the necessities of the distressed according to ability: *charitably*, *nd.* -*blt.*, kindly; benevolently; liberally: *charitableness*, n. -*ti-bl-ness*, the disposition of a charitable person.—*SYN.* of 'charitable': benevolent; indulgent; kind; liberal; favourable; generous; beneficent—of 'charity': benevolence; affection; good-will; love; indulgence; tenderness; liberality.

*charivari*, n. *plu. shár'é-vá'ré* [F.; *mid. L. caritarium*; really an imitative word having its origin in slang], n mock serenade of discordant music with such accompaniments as tin-kettles, shouting and screaming, and the like, meant for the annoyance and insult of an obnoxious person; n celebrated French comic paper. *Note.*—carry-warry, *kár'it-er-ty*, is a Scotch word identical in meaning with the F. word, the one being probably n derivative or accommodation from the other, but which is the primary is uncertain.

*chark*, v. *chárk* [AS. *cearrian*, to creak; to crash: *lith. kirkiti*, to cry, to creak], to burn and make crisp; in *OE.*, to burn to a black cinder as wood to charcoal; n. black burnt and crisp material; charcoal: *char'king*, *inqu.* n. the process of making wood into charcoal: *char'ked*, pp. *chárkt*.

*charlatan*, n. *shár'it-á-tin* [F. and Sp. *charlatan*, a mountebank—from Sp. *charlar*, to chatter: *It. ciarlatano*, a quack doctor—from *ciarlare*, to babble—from *ciarla*, chat, prattle], a quack; a prating pretender; a mountebank: *charlatan'cal*, a. -*kal*, making undue pretensions to skill; quackish: *charlatan'ry*, n. -*ry*, quackery; deceit: *charlatan'ism*, n. -*izm*, the conduct, arts, or character of a charlatan.

*Charles's Walk*, n. *chár'léz-wáik* [OE. *Carles-wæan*, the wain of Carl (Charlemagne)], a familiar name, from their arrangement, of the cluster of seven stars

forming the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear; also called the *Plough*.

*charlock*, n. *chár'lók* [prov. Eng. *kerlock*; AS. *cerlic*], a wild plant of the mustard family—also called *kedlock*; a troublesome weed among corn, the *Sinapis arvensis*, *Ortl. Crucifera*.

*charm*, n. *chár'm* [F. *charme*, *It. carme*, n charm, a spell—from *L. carmen*, a song; cf. Gael. *seirra*, music; Pers. *shirim*, songs—lit., to enchant or hold spell-bound with music], words, figures, or things supposed to possess some hidden or mysterious power; anything supposed to possess n magic power or spell; that which can subdue or delight: v. to subdue or control; to exercise irresistible power over; to please or delight greatly; to yield exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to fortify against evil: *char'ming*, *imp.* adj. pleasing in the highest degree: *charmed*, pp. *chár'm'd*, greatly delighted: adj. *chár'm'd*, enchanted; protected by charms: *char'mer*, n. *chár'm-ér*, one who has the power of charming; an object of love: *charm'less*, n. without charms: *charma*, n. *plu.* what pleases irresistibly; that which delights and attracts, as beauty, music, conversation: *char'magly*, *nd.* -*ly*, in a manner to please exceedingly: *char'mingness*, n.—*SYN.* of 'charm v.': to enchant; fascinate; enrapture; captivate; allure; delight; bewitch; subdue; enslave.

*charnel*, n. *chár'nél* [OF. *charnel*, n churchyard; *mid. L. carnale*, flesh-house—from *L. carnis*, flesh], containing flesh or carcases: *charnel-house*, n. n place in some burial-grounds where the bones of the dead are stored up; a burial-ground where too many dead are interred.

*Charon*, n. *kár'ón*, in *L.* and *Gr. myth.*, the son of Erebus (darkness), and Nox (night), who was employed to ferry the souls of the dead over the waters of Acheron and Styx.

*charpie*, n. *shár'p-é* [F. *charpie*, lint compress], the fine flock obtained by scraping linen rags or lint; a coarse kind of lint or tow, used for absorbing blood, matter, and the like.

*charpoy*, n. *chár'poy* [Urdu, *chár'pái*—from Pers. *chahár pái*, four-footed], in *India*, a rude bedstead on four legs, with a mattress woven from strips of cloth, fibre, and the like.

*charqui*, n. *chár'ké* [Peruv. *charqui*, n dried slice of beef], the S. Amer. term which gave rise to the Eng. term *jerked beef*; beef or flesh cut into long strips and dried in the sun.

*chart*, n. *chár't* [OF. *charte*; F. *carte*; *It. carta*; *L. charta*, paper; Gr. *chartis*], n map of any part of n sea or river for the use of navigators; the representation of n ship's course; a map of the waters of the globe or any portion of it, with the adjoining coast-lines; a map: *chart'less*, n. without n chart: *chartography*, n. *chár'tog-raf-é* [Gr. *grapho*, I write], the art of constructing maps or charts: *chartographer*, n. *chár'tog-raf-ér*, n constructor of charts or sea-maps: *chart'ograph'ic*, n. -*to graf'ik*, relating to charts.

*chartaceous*, a. *chár'ti-shús* [L. *charta*, paper; Gr. *chartes*], in *bot.*, resembling paper; thin; flexible.

*charter*, n. *chár'tér* [F. *chartre*, a charter—from *L. chartula*, n dim. of *charta*, paper], any written paper or document conferring privileges or confirming rights; privilege; exemption: v. to hire or let n ship under a written agreement: *char'tering*, *imp.*: *char'tered*, pp. -*ter'd*: adj. acting under a charter; privileged: *charter-party*, n. the written agreement regarding the hire of a vessel and its freight, of which two copies are written: *Magna Charta*, *mid'nd kár'tá* [L. great charter], the great charter of English liberties obtained from King John, A.D. 1215: *Char'tist*, n. *chár't-ist*, one of a body of political agitators who, in 1837-38, demanded certain radical changes in the government: *Char'tism*, n. -*izm*, the political opinions and principles of the Chartists.

*Charterhouse*, n. *chár'tér-hóus* [a mere corruption of *Chartreuse*, a town in France, the original seat of the Carthusians], a famous public school, formerly a Carthusian monastery in London, but now removed to Godalming.

*chartreuse*, n. *shár'tréz'* [F.], a Carthusian monastery; an aromatic liqueur made at La Grande *chartreuse*, near Grenoble, S. France.

*chartulary*, n. *chár't-ú-lér-ty*—see *cartulary*.

*charwoman*, n.—see under *char* 3.

*chary*, a. *chár'y* [AS. *cearig*, careful; Dut. *larigh*, sparing, niggard; OH.Ger. *charag*; Ger. *karg*, nig-

gantly, reluctant; cautious; frugal; careful: char'ly, ad. -ly, cautiously and reluctantly: char'ness, n. caution; nicety.

**Char'ybdis**, n. *Ad-rib'itis*—see *Scylla*.

**Chase**, n. *chäs*—sometimes spelt *chace* [F. *chasser*; OF. *chacier*, to hunt—from mid. L. *captiare*, to chase, to hunt wild beasts: cf. Sp. *cazar*, to hunt], the hunting of wild beasts; eager or vehement pursuit; an earnest seeking after, as pleasure, fame, &c.: the thing sought for or hunted: open ground or retreat for the larger game: the pursuit of an enemy; in OE., a term at the game of tennis: v. to hunt wild beasts; to pursue eagerly: to drive away: to follow eagerly after, as pleasure, profit, &c.: *chä'sing*, imp.: *chased*, pp. *chäst*. *chä'ser*, n. -*er*, one who: *chase'-able*, a. -*able*, that may be chased: *chase-gun*, a gun played at the bow or stern of a vessel.

**Chase**, v. *chäs* [F. *chasse*, a shrine for a relic—from L. *capsa*, a case; the thing wherein another is enclosed, contr. of *cachase*], to work or engrave plate as silversmiths do, partly engraved and partly in relief: *chä'sing*, imp.: n. the art of engraving or representing figures on metals: *chased*, pp. *chäst*. *Note*.—F. *enchasser* signifies 'to set a jewel', and as the setting was commonly of ornamental work, the Eng. *chasing* has come to signify 'embossed jeweller's work'.—Wedge.

**Chaso**, n. *chäs* [F. *chasse*, a shrine, a reliquary—from L. *capsa*, a box, n. *cas*—see *chase* 2], an iron frame in which to confine types; the part of a smooth-bore gun lying between the ring in front of the trunnion and the neck-moulding.

**Chasm**, n. *käsm* [Gr. and L. *chasma*, a gaping or wide opening], a deep gap or opening in the earth, or between rocks: a void space: *chasm'd*, a. *käsm'd*, having gaps or deep openings: *chä'smy*, -*mt*, full of chasms.

**Chassepot**, n. *shäs'pö* [F.], a French needle-gun, now superseded.

**Chasseurs**, n. *shäs-sürs* [F. *chasseur*, a huntsman—from *chasser*, to hunt—see *chase* 1], horse or foot soldiers trained for rapid movements.

**Chassis**, n. *chä'stiss* or *chä'stäl* [F. *châssie*, a frame—from *chas*, an enclosed space; mid. L. *capsani*], formerly a window-frame; the lower part of the carriage of a barbet gun.

**Chaste**, a. *chäst* [F. *chaste*; It. *casto*—from L. *castus*, pure], pure from sexual commerce; true to the marriage vow; pure; undefiled; in language, free from barbarous or infected words and phrases; refined in expressions; in works of art, pure in taste or design; not vulgar in style: *chä'stely*, ad. -ly, without contamination; in a pure manner: *chä'stiness*, n. the state of being chaste; purity in taste or design: *chä'stity*, n. *chä'st-i-ti* [F. *chasteté*], purity of body or of speech.

**Chasten**, v. *chäs'n* [F. *châtier*—from OF. *chastier*, to correct—from L. *castigare*, to correct], to correct; to punish for the purpose of reclaiming an offender; to afflict in any way; to purify: *chä'stening*, imp. *chä'st'ning*: *chastened*, pp. *chäst'nd*: adj. corrected; softened down: *chä'st'ner*, n. -*ner*: *chä'stise*, v. *chä'st-iz*, to punish or correct with the rod; to inflict a pain as punishment for an offence; to correct or purify in any way: *chä'st'ing*, imp.: *chä'stised*, pp. -*ist*: *chä'st'iser*, n. one who: *chä'st'is'able*, a. -*able*: *chä'st'isement*, n. *chä'st'is'm'nt*, correction, punishment.—SYN. of 'chasten': to chastise; purify; punish; correct; discipline; afflict.

**Chasuble**, n. *chäz'ä-bl*, also *chä's'tle* and *chä's'le* [F. *chasuble*—from mid. L. *casubula*, a little mantle, a dim. of mid. L. *casula*, a mantle, the upper or last vestment put on by the priest before celebrating mass, originally circular in form.

**Chat**, n. *chät* [an imitative word; a modern abbreviation of *chatter*: cf. It. *gazzolare*, to chat or chatter; Mal. *kata*, to speak], familiar talk; idle conversation: v. to converse in a familiar easy way; to talk idly: *chät'ing*, imp.: *chät'ed*, pp.: *chät'y*, a. -ly, talkative; conversing pleasantly and freely: *chät'ter*, v. *chät't-er*, to converse or make a noise as birds do; to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; to talk idly or carelessly; to prattle; to rattle the teeth, as in shivering: n. rapid inarticulate sounds as of a monkey; idle voluble talk; a genus of small birds including the stone-chat: *chät't'ing*, imp.: adj. uttering rapid and inarticulate sounds; talking rapidly and indistinctly: n. the utterance of rapid and inarticulate sounds; rapid and indistinct talking: *chät-*

*tered*, pp. -*ter'd*: *chät't'erer*, n. one who: *chät't'er-box*, n. one that talks idly and incessantly.

**Chat**, n. *chät*, also *chit*, n. *chit* [F. *chats*, barren flowers of certain trees, as the walnut, the willow—*id.*, 'cats', from their downy appearance], in O.E., stick such as is used for fuel; twig.

**Chateau**, n. *shä'tö* [F. *château*—from OF. *chastel*—from L. *castellum*, a castle, a castle; a country-seat; plu. *chäteaux*, -*töz*: *chätelet*, n. *shät'äl-lä*, a little castle; the common jail and session-house in Paris.

**Châtelaine**, n. *shät'äl-lä* [F. *châtelaine*, the lady of the castle who wore the keys at her girdle], a chain at a lady's waist-belt from which may be suspended keys, scissors, watch, and other articles of personal convenience.

**Chattels**, n. *chät'ls* [OF. *chatel*, cattle or live stock; hence a piece of movable property—from mid. L. *capitale*, the principal, as distinguished from interest], goods in general, with the exception of lands or houses—anciently applied to cattle, as being the principal wealth of the country: goods and chattels, in law, movable property, and estates in land limited to a certain number of years—see *cattle*.

**Chaffier**, n. *chöf'fär* [F. *chauffier*, to heat], a small furnace; a round box of sheet-iron for containing a fire, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom.

**Chauvinism**, n. *shör'in-izm* [after *Chaurin*, a character in a French play of the Restoration who was always boasting of his exploits at the battle of Jena, and vowing that he would one day avenge Waterloo], the temper which seeks to quarrel with one's neighbour in the spirit of a bragart; blustering, quarrelsome bragadoles: *chauvinist*, n. *shör'in-ist*, a quarrelsome politician, seeking to revenge some national disaster or defeat, or to irritate another power; a ridiculous patriot.

**Chavica**, n. *chä'ik-lä* [a native name], the native name for the long-pepper and betel-pepper plants, which are extensively used as intoxicants in the East: *chavicine*, n. *chä'ik-sin*, one of the two active bases or alkaloids found in these plants, having a very fiery taste.

**Chaw**, v. *chäu*, *chawen*, pp. *chä'en*, or *chawed*, pp. *chä'ed*, OE. spellings of *chew*, and *chewn* or *chewed*; *chaw* is also an old spelling of *jaw*: *chawed up* [an Americanism], gone to the bad; good for nothing, as a *chewed* quid of tobacco.

**Chawdron**, n. *chä'ö'drön*, also *chauldron*, n. *chät'ö'drön* [OF. *chaudron*, a kettle; cf. mid. L. *cauldna*; Ger. *Kaldunen*, entrails], in OE., part of the entrails of an animal; the paunch.

**Chaws**, n. plu. *chä'w*, an old spelling of *jaws*.

**Cheap**, a. *chüp* [AS. *cäp*, cheap, price: Goth. *laupōn*, to deal: Dut. *koopēn*; Ger. *kaufen*; Icel. *kaupa*, to buy], low in price for the quality; not dear as prices go; common or little in value; n. in OE., a purchase; a bargain: *chä'p'ly*, ad. -ly, at a very moderate or low rate: *chä'p'ness*, n. lowness in price considering the real value: *chä'p'en*, v. *chä'p-a*, to lessen in value; to purchase after beating down the price: *chä'p'enting*, imp. *chä'p'ing*: adj. endeavouring by higgling to lower the price; becoming cheaper: *chä'p'ened*, pp. -*end*: *chä'p'ener*, n. *chä'p'ēr*, one who: dog-cheap, a modern translation or accommodation of the older common phrase, good-cheap, both signifying an 'excellent bargain'; at a very low price.

**Cheap-Jack**, n. *chä'p-jäk* [AS. *cäp'ian*, to buy and sell; *chäp*=*chap*, a merchant], a pedlar, an itinerant dealer in a larger way going about country towns and fairs, disposing of his goods—so named not because he is cheap, but because he is a *chap-jack*, *chapman*, or travelling merchant; one who sells by Dutch auction; a common and familiar corruption of *chapman*—see *chap* 3.

**Cheat**, v. *chēt* [ME. *cheate*—see *eschate*, of which it is a corruption—the *escheteurs* or *cheaters* were officers appointed to look after the king's escheats, giving many opportunities of oppression—hence *cheater* came to signify a fraudulent person], to deceive and defraud; to impose on; to trick: n. a fraud committed by deception; a trick of dishonesty; an imposition or imposture; one who cheats: *chä't'ing*, imp.: adj. fraudulent; tricky: n. fraud; deception: *chä't'y*, n. -*ry*: *chä't'ed*, pp.: *chä't'er*, n. one who: *chä't'ingly*, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'cheat v.': to defraud; cozen; gull; chouse; bam-



boozle; fool; outwit; beguile; circumvent—of 'cheat n.'; deception; delusion; fraud; artifice; stratagem; guile; guile; imposition; fraud.

**check**, *n.* *chēk* [F. *chèque*; OF. *eschec*, a repulse, a rebuke—a metaphor taken from the game of chess, when a player is stopped by receiving *check* to his king; Pers. *shāh*, a king], stop; restraint; continued restraint; curb; that which stops or controls; a term in chess; *n.* pass, ticket, or token; cloth woven in squares of different colours: *v.* to stop; to restrain; to moderate; to chide or reprove; to control; to make a move to chess threatening the king; to compare and examine papers or accounts in ascertain their accuracy—[to *check an account*, in the sense of ascertaining its correctness, is derived from the Court of Exchequer, where accounts were compared and corrected by means of counters upon a checked cloth, or by indented or checked tallies]; **checking**, *imp.*: **checked**, *pp.* *chēkt*: **checker**, *n.* *chēr*, one who, or that which: **checkless**, *a.* uncontrollable; violent: **checkmate**, *n.* *māt* [Pers. *shāh-māt*, king dead; Ar. *escheikh māt*, the sheikh dies], a movement that finishes *n.* game of chess: *v.* to hinder from moving and so to finish; to defeat; to overthrow: **checkmating**, *imp.*: **checkmated**, *pp.*: **check-roll**, a list of servants in a household: **check-string**, a cord by which the occupant of a carriage may arrest the attention of the driver.—**SYN.** of 'check *v.*': to restrain; control; curb; hinder; repress; moderate; rebuke; reprove; chide; mark; pause.

**cheddar**, *n.* *chēddār*, a kind of cheese, so named as having been first manufactured at Cheddar, in England.

**cheek**, *n.* *chēk* [AS. *ceace*, the cheek, the jaw: cf. Dut. *kaak*; Sw. *kak*, the jaw], the side of the face below either eye; in *mid.*, the side of an emburao; in *slang*, bold blushing; impudence: **cheeky**, *a.* *chēkt*, in *slang*, possessing bold brazen impudence; forward and impudent: **cheek-by-jowl** [AS. *ceaf*, a jaw, a jowl], near; close; side by side: **cheek-bone**, the prominent bone of the cheek; the malar bone: **cheeks**, *n. plu.* two upright, equal, and similar parts of any piece of timber-work; the two solid parts upon the sides of a mortise; the projection on each side of a mast.

**cheep**, *v.* *chēp* [an imitative word], to make *n.* shrill noise like a young chicken: **cheep'er**, *n.* in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, *n.* name for the pipit, the cricket, &c.: **cheeping**, *imp.*: **cheeped**, *pp.* *chēpt*. **cheer**, *v.* *chēr* [OF. *chier*; It. *cera*, the countenance; F. *chère*, the face, favour, entertainment—from *mid.* L. *cara*, face, countenance], to make pleasant and friendly; to comfort; to gladden; to infuse life and spirit into; to encourage; to become gladsome; to receive with shouts of joy; to applaud: *n.* face or countenance, as expressing a greater or less degree of cheerfulness; that which brings joy and gladness; courage; spirits; *n.* joyful shout; applause; mirth; provisos for a feast: **cheering**, *imp.*: *adj.* animating; encouraging: *n.* utterance of shouts of joy; loud acclamations: **cheered**, *pp.* *chērit*: **cheerfully**, *ad.* *chērly*, *ad.* *chēlly*, with spirit; in good spirits: **cheerful**, *a.* *chērfool*, lively; in good spirits; full of life: **cheerfully**, *ad.* *chērfulness*, *n.* the state of being in good spirits; liveliness; gaiety: **cheerless**, *a.* *chērless*, without cheer; cold; gloomy; dispiriting: **cheerlessly**, *ad.* *chērlessness*, *n.*: **cheerer**, *n.* one who: **cheery**, *a.* *chēy*, gay; sprightly: **cheer up**, to become cheerful; to enliven: *int.* have greater courage and hopefulness.—**SYN.** of 'cheer *v.*': to animate; encourage; enliven; exhilarate; comfort; console; solace; gladden; in-spirit; refresh—of 'cheerful': merry; sprightly; gay; mirthful; jovial; lively; gleeful; vivacious; sportive; animated; joyful; blithe; lightsoine; gladsoine; niry; jolly.

**cheese**, *n.* *chēz* [AS. *cēse*, curdled milk: OIL. Ger. *chasi*; L. *caseus*, cheese], the curd of milk pressed into a mass of various shapes and sizes, and suffered to dry: **cheesy**, *a.* *chēzi*, having the taste or form of cheese: **cheese-cake**, *n.* a sweet cake made with sugar, butter, and soft curd; any delicately flavoured preparation of custard: **cheese-hoppers**, the larva or maggots of *n.* fly found in decayed cheese: **cheese-mite**, a very minute insect found plentifully in old cheese: **cheese-press**, and **cheese-vat**, the one for pressing and the other for holding the curd to be formed into a cheese: **cheesemonger**, *n.* *māng-gēr*

[AS. *man-gere*, a trader], one who deals in or sells cheese: **cheese-paring**, the outer rind or worthless paring of skin of the cheese, the preservation for use of which was considered carrying economy to excess: **cheese**, *n.* *chēz* [perhaps Pers. *chiz*, thing], in *slang*, the right or correct thing; being of first-rate quality: **cheetah**, *n.* *chē-tā*, the hunting-leopard of India: **chef-d'œuvre**, *n.* *shēf-d'ōvēr* or *shā* [F. chief of work], a masterpiece; a very fine work of art: **cheetacanthus**, *n.* *chē-tā-ān-thūs* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *akanthos*, a thorn], a small fossil fish armed with defensive spines: **cheirolepis**, *n.* *chē-rō-lēp* [Gr. *lepis*, *n.* scale], a fossil fish of the Old Red Sandstone, having lozenge-shaped scales, and *n.* great development of its pectoral and ventral fins: **cheloptera**, *n.* *plu.* *chē-lōp-tēr-a* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing], the systematic name for bats and the bat-kind: **chelop-ter**, *n.* one of the *cheloptera*: **chelopterous**, *a.* *chē-lōp-tēr-ōs*, pertaining to.

**chelothorium**, *n.* *chē-lō-thēr-ōm* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *thoron*, a wild beast—*hēl*, hand-beast], in *geol.*, an unknown animal, only known to science by its footprints in certain sandstones of the Trias age, in the shape of the human hand.

**chela**, *n.* *plu.* *chē-lā* [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw], applied particularly to the first pair, or largest claws or pincers of the crustaceans, &c.: **cheliferous**, *a.* *chē-lē-fēr-ōs* [L. *fero*, I bear], having claws as a crab: **chelliform**, *n.* *chē-lē-fōr-m* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the form of a claw: **chelat**, *n.* *chē-lāt*, having *chela* or two-cleft claws.

**chelicera**, *n.* *chē-lē-sēr-ē* [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw; *keras*, a horn], the prehensile claw of the scorpion.

**chelodine**, *n.* *chē-lō-dīn* [Gr. *chelus*, a tortoise; *dinos*, large], an Australian river tortoise.

**chelonian**, *a.* *chē-lōn-ī-an* [Gr. *chelonē*, the tortoise], pertaining to the *chelonā* or tortoise and turtle tribe.

**chemical**, *a.*—see under *chemistry*: a **chemical symbol** consists of the first letter of the Latin name of the element to be indicated, but when the same letter forms the initial of two or more, another letter in small character is added to distinguish between them, thus O. for oxygen; C. = carbon; Cl. = chlorine; Ca. = calcium; Fe. = ferrum or iron; Ag. = argentum or silver, and so on.

**chemin des rondes**, *shē-mēng dā rōng* [F. *chemin*, a passage or road; *des*, of; *rondes*, the patrols], in a *fortification*, a beam between the exterior slope and the escarp, *n.* masonry wall being erected on the side of the latter, whose object is to enable the officers to go their rounds without crossing the ditch.

**chemise**, *n.* *shē-mēz* [F. *chemise*; Sp. *camisa*, a chemise—from *mid.* L. *camisia* and *camisa*, a linen inner garment], an under garment worn by females; a shift; a wall lining any earthwork in order to support it: **chemisette**, *n.* *shē-mē-zēl*, an under waistcoat for a female.

**chemistry**, *n.* *chēm-ī-strī* [F. *chimie*; It. *chimica*—from *mid.* L. *chanut*, the secret art of procuring gold—formerly supposed to come from Gr. *chemos*, juice, hence the modern spelling: Ar. *kīma*, the occult art], the science that ascertains the nature and constituent parts of any body, investigates the laws that regulate the action of bodies on each other, and determines in what proportion their elements unite: **chem'icnt**, *a.* *chē-lēl*, pert. to chemistry: **chem'ically**, *ad.* *chēm-ī-st*: **chem'ist**, *n.* one skilled in chemistry: **chem'icals**, *n. plu.* *chē-lēls*, substances used for producing chemical effects: **organic chemistry**, that which treats of the substances which form the structure of animals or vegetables, and their products: **Inorganic chemistry**, that which treats of the substances which form mineral bodies: **practical or applied chemistry**, that which treats of the products of chemistry useful in the arts, and for economical purposes: **pure chemistry**, that which treats of the elemental constitution of substances, and of the laws of combination.

**chemotype**, *n.* *chēm-tīp* [from *chem* in chemistry, and Gr. *typos*, *n.* type], any method by which *n.* cast from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed from in a press.

**cheng**, *n.* *chēng* or *shūng* [Chin.], *n.* Chinese musical wind instr.

**chenille**, *n.* *shē-nēl* [F. a caterpillar: Port. *canilha*; L. *canalicus*, a little dog, from its hairy appearance], a twisted velvety thread; a soft loose cord of silk or worsted—so named from its supposed resemblance to a species of caterpillar.

**cheque**, *n.* *chik* [see *check*], an order for money on a banker, to be paid on demand; **crossed cheques**, *cheques* crossed on the face by two transverse lines, and which are only payable through a banker.

**chequer or checker**, *v.* *chê-ër* [OF. *eschiquer*, a chess-board, an exchequer—from *échec*, a check at chess], in *OE.*, to variegate by cross-lines; to form into squares like a chess-board by lines or stripes; to diversify; to vary or mix with different qualities, scenes, or events: **check'ering**, *imp.*: **check'ered**, *pp.* *-ëd*: **adj.** marked out or varied with squares or stripes of different colours, as *check'ered cloth*; crossed with good and bad fortune in the career of life: **chequers or checkers**, *n.* *pln.* In *OE.*, device of alternate white and black squares used as a tavern-sign; a game of draughts, so called because played on a board divided into squares: **check'er-work**, work having a pattern of squares varied alternately in colours or materials: **checky**, *n.* *chê-ë*, in *her.*, a shield marked into squares.

**cherish**, *v.* *chê-ësh* [F. *chérissant*, loving dearly; *chérir*, to love dearly, to cherish—from *F. cher*, dear—from *L. carus*, dear], to treat with tenderness and affection; to foster; to give warmth; to protect and aid; to harbour in the mind, as feelings of ill-will: **cher'ishing**, *imp.*: *n.* support; encouragement: **cher'ished**, *pp.* *-ësh*: **adj.** comforted; fostered: **cher'ther**, *n.* one who: **cher'ishingly**, *ad.* *ly.*—*SYN.* of 'cherish': to nourish; nurture; foster; feed; nurse; comfort; support; entertain.

**cheroot**, *n.* *shê-rôl* [F. *cheroute*—from Tainil, *shu-rut*, a roll, as of tobacco], a kind of cigar, originally from Manila, in the Philippine Islands.

**cherry**, *n.* *chê-ri* [F. *cérise*—from *L. cerasus*; Gr. *kerasos*, so named from *Cerasus* in Pontus; cf. Gr. *kirsche*], a well-known small fruit, of a red and sometimes black colour, consisting of a pulp surrounding a pit or stone; the *Cerasus acium*, or *C. vulgaris*, *Ord. Rosaceæ*: **adj.** ruddy: **cherry-pit**, *n.* child's play: **cherry-brandy**, brandy in which cherries have been steeped: **cherry-stone**, the hard kernel of the cherry: **cherry-laurel**, or common bay-laurel, found in most gardens; the *C. laurocerasus*. *Note.*—Other botanical names for the cherry are *Prunus cerasus*, the common cherry; *P. acium*, the wild cherry or gean.

**cheronense**, *n.* *kêr-sô-nêz*, less correctly *chêr* [Gr. *cheros*, land; *nêsos*, an isle], a tract of land, of any extent, nearly surrounded by water; a peninsula.

**chert**, *n.* *chêrt* [Eng. dial. cf. *W. cellt*, flint-stone, flint: *Ir. ceart*, a pebble: perhaps only a corruption of *quartz*], an impure flinty rock resembling some varieties of flint and hornstone; a limestone so silicious as to be worthless for the limekiln is said to be *cherty*: **cherty**, *a.* *-ty*, flinty.

**cherub**, *n.* *chêr-ib*, *cher'ubs* or *cher'ahim*, *n.* *pln.* *chêr-ib-îm* [Heb. *kerûb*—from *kârâb*, to grasp; Syriac, *kerûb*, great, strong], a figure represented under the form of various creatures; a heavenly being: **cher'ubic**, *a.* *-b'ik*, also *cher'ubical*, *-ik-âk*, angelic: **cher'ubim**, *n.* *pln.* *-b'îm* [Heb. *pln.* of *cherûb*, angels; heavenly beings: *cher'ubim*, *a.* *-bin*, having the character of a cherub: *n.* *cherubs*.

**cherup**, obsolete form of *chirrup*.

**chervil**, *n.* *chêr-vil* [AS. *cerfille*: *ind.* *L. chærophyl-lum*—from Gr. *chairo*, I rejoice, and *phylton*, a leaf—from the smell of the leaves], an old-fashioned pot-herb, called myrrh in Scotland, whose leaves emit a strong aromatic flavour; the *Anthriscus cerefolium*, *Ord. Umbellifera*; a general name for the genus *Chærophyl-lum*.

**chesable**, *n.* *chêz-â-bl*, *ches'ible*, *n.* *-i-bl*, or *chas-able*, *n.* *chêz-â-bl*—see *chesable*.

**chess**, *n.* *chês* [OF. *eschês*; F. *échec*; It. *scacco*; Sp. *zaque*; Ger. *schach*—from the cry of check—from *Ar. shât-ranj*, the four members of an army—elephants, horses, chariots, foot-soldiers], a game played on a board divided into sixty-four squares, with king, queen, castles, knights, bishops, and pawns or soldiers: **chess-board**, the board used in the game of chess, whose sixty-four squares are one-half of a light and the other of a dark colour: **chess-player**, one skilled in the game of chess—see *check*.

**chess**, *n.* *chês* [F. *chasse*, the thing or part within which another is covered or enmeshed], in *Scot.*, the frame of wood for a window; the iron frame which surrounds a form of types—also spelt *chase*: cf. Eng. *chasses*, *n.* *pln.* *châs-ês*, in *mil.*, three fir planks, fastened underneath by cleats, used in pontooning.

**chessil-bank**, *chêst-bânk* [Ger. *kiesel*, a pebble], the shifting pebble-bench extending from Portland to Abbotsbury, on the southern coast of England.

**chessyllite**, *n.* *chêst-ë-lit* [from *Chesey*, near Lyons, where abundant], a mineral of a nearly azure-blue colour, also called *azurite* or blue carbonate of copper.

**chest**, *n.* *chêt* [AS. *cest*; Oll. Ger. *chista*; Gr. *kiste*: *L. cista*: Gr. *kistê*], a large box; the cavity of the breast or thorax; a certain quantity of goods, as tea: *v.* to lay in a chest; to hoard: **chest'ing**, *imp.*: **chest'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* having a chest; placed in a chest: **chest of drawers**, a case of movable boxes called *drawers*.

**chestnut or chesnut**, *n.* *chês-nût* [ME. *chesten*, and *nut*: OF. *chastagne* and *chastaigme*; F. *châtaigne*—from *L. castanea*; Gr. *kastanon*, a chestnut—from *Kastana* in Thessaly, where abundant], the seed or nut of a large forest-tree; **adj.** of a bright brown colour; the Spanish tree producing the nut in common use is the *Castanea vulgaris*, or *C. vesca*, *Ord. Cupulifera*.

**cheetah**, *n.* *chê-tû*—see *cheetah*.  
**cheval-de-frise**, *n.* *shê-râ-ë-frîz*: **chevaux-de-frise**, *n.* *pln.* *shê-rô* [F. *cheval*, a horse; *frise*, a corruption of *Friesland*—*lit.*, a horse of *Friesland*, so named because first used by the peasantry of *Friesland* against cavalry in their defensive war], a long piece of timber, pierced by wooden spikes four or six feet long pointed with iron, which cross each other, used to fill a breach or to hinder the advance of cavalry; an arrangement of iron spikes often used to prevent persons climbing over walls and suchlike: **en cheval**, *ûng shê-râ*, applied to a body of troops when they stretch at right angles across a road: **a cheval**, placed so as to command two roads, or the space between two sides.

**cheval-glass**, *n.* *chê-râ-ë-glâs* [F. *cheval*, a horse], a looking-glass, showing the full-length figure; a dressing-glass—so named from its size.

**chevalier**, *n.* *shê-râ-ër* [F.—from *cheval*, a horse—from *ind.* *L. caballarius*—from *L. caballus*, a horse], a horseman; a knight; a gallant knight.

**cheverel**, *v.* *shê-rê-ër* [OF. *cheverle*, a kid] in *OE.*, *n.* kid; kid-leather: **cheverel conscience**, a conscience that will stretch; an elastic conscience.

**chevet**, *n.* *shê-râ* [F. a pillow, the eastern extremity of a church; *L. capitulum*—from *caput*, the head], the termination of a church behind the high altar, when of a semicircular or polygonal form; the choir.

**chevissane**, *n.* *shêr-ëd-nis* [F. *chérissant*, mastering, managing; *chérir*, to master, to manage], in *OE.*, achievement; gain or profit in trade.

**chevron**, *n.* *chêr-vôn* [F. *chevron*, a rafter; Sp. *cabrio*, *n.* rafter—from *L. caper*, *n.* goat], a figure of two rafters meeting at the top; in *her.*, one of the honourable ornaments; a variety of fret ornament, called also zigzag; the arrow-headed stripes forming the badge on the coat-sleeve of a non-commissioned officer: **chevroned**, *a.* *-vôn*, having a chevron: **chevron-bones**, small elongated bones or processes placed below the vertebrae of the tails of certain animals.

**chevrotain**, *n.* *shêr-rô-tân* [OF. *chevrot*, a little goat—from *cherre*, a she-goat], a small ruminant animal, light and graceful, native of many of the mountains of Asia.

**chew**, *n.*—see *chivy*.

**chew**, *v.* *chô* [AS. *cecan*, to chew—from *ceac*, the jaw: cf. Dut. *kaamen*, to chew—from *kamer*, the jaw] to crush with the teeth; to masticate: **chew'ing**, *imp.*: **chewed**, *pp.* *chôd*: **chew the cud**, to eat the food over again, as a cow; to think; to meditate.

**Chios**, *a.* *ki-ôn*, pert to *Chios*, an island in the Aegean Sea.

**chiaroscuro**, *n.* *kl-âr-ô-s-kô-rô* [It. *chiaro*, *oscuro*: *L. clarus*, clear; *obscurus*, dark], a drawing in black and white; the art of advantageously distributing the lights and shadows in a picture: **chiaroscuro'ist**, *n.* *-rist*, an artist in chiaroscuro.

**chiasma**, *n.* *kl-âz-nâs* [Gr. *chiasmós*, a marking with the Greek letter  $\chi$ , a cut crosswise], in *anat.*, the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and the crossing of the fibres of the optic nerves.

**chlastolite**, *n.* *kl-âs-tô-lit* [Gr. *chlastos*, marked with the Greek letter  $\chi$ , or cleft; *lithos*, a stone], a mineral, so called from the resemblance of the lines on the summits of the crystals to the Greek letter  $\chi$ ; a variety of andalusite or sillenite of alundia.

chibouk or chibouque, *n.* *chib-bōk* (Turk., with F. spelling) a Turkish tobacco-pipe with a very long tube; a hookah.

chic, *n.* *shék* (F.—from Ger. *geschick*, skill), easy elegance in art; great skill; adj. stylish; effective in style.

chica, *n.* *ché-kā* [a native name: Sp. *chicha*, a beverage from any sweet juice fermented], in S. Amer., a beer made from maize malted; the common drink of the Indians long before the Sp. conquest; beer made from other grains and vegetable products.

chicane, *n.* *shí-kān*, or *chicanery*, *n.* *shí-kān* (F. *chicaner*, to wrangle or pettifog it; *chic* and *chique*, a little bit) mean or unfair artifices to obscure the truth; sharp practice; trick; sophistry; wrangling; *v.* to use shifts or artifices: *chicaning*, *imp.*: *chicaned*, *pp.*, *chicaner*, *n.* one who. *Note.*—*chicane* meant originally the game of the mall; then a dispute in games, particularly in the game of the mall; and finally, sharp practice in lawsuits. In the first sense, *chicane* is represented by a mild. L. word, *zikanon*, formed from medieval Gr. *zikanon*, a word of Byzantine origin—see Brahet—*SYN.* of *chicanery*: trick; stratagem; sophistry; quibble.

chick or chick, *n.* *chik* (F. *chiches*, chick-peas—front L. *cicer*, the chick-pea), the vetch or dwarf-pea; tares; the *Vicia sativa*, *Orl.* *Leguminosae*, sub-*Orl.* *Papilionaceae*; *chickling*, *n.* same sense as *chick*. *Chicken-pox*, a mild eruptive disease among children, so named from the indistinct resemblance of the eruption to chick-peas; *chick-weed*, a common wild plant with numerous small white blossoms; the common name for the genus *Aizone*; the *Stellaria media*, *Orl.* *Caryophyllaceae*; *chick-pea*, a variety of pea or vetch; the tare.

chick, *n.* *chik*, or *chicken*, *n.* *chik-en* [imitative of the cry: cf. AS. *ciccan*; Dut. *kieken*, *huug*, *tyuk*, a hen], the young of the domestic cock and hen; a child; a word of endearment; *chicken-hearted*, a timid, cowardly; fearful; *chickling*, *n.* a small chick; Mother Carey's chicken, the stormy petrel.

chick, *v.* *chik* [perhaps AS. *cich*, a germ, a sprout], in OE., to germinate—applied to plants budding.

chicory, *n.* *chik-ō-rī* (F. *chicorée*—*lit.* *cicoria*—from L. *cichorium*, chicory or endive) a plant with a root like the carrot, the root of which cleaned, dried, roasted, and ground, is extensively used to mix with coffee; the *Cichorium Intybus*, *Orl.* *Compositae*, sub-*Orl.* *Cicoriaceae*; *chicoreaceous*, *a.* *chik-ō-rī-shi-us*, pert. to or having the qualities of chicory; also written *succory*.

chide, *v.* *chid* (AS. *cidan*, to scold), to reprove by words; to scold at; to rebuke; to quarrel; to drive from or away with reproach; *n.* a gentle noise; *chiding*, *imp.*: *n.* in OE., contention; quarrel; a shouting, clamorous noise; *chid*, *bravling*; sounding roughly and loudly; *chid*, *lit.* *chid*, or *chode*, *pt.* *chod*, quarrelled; *chidden* or *chid*, *pp.* *chid'n*; *chidingly*, *adv.*; *chider*, *n.* *chid'er*, one who.—*SYN.* of *chide* *v.*: to blame; censure; reprove; rebuke; reprehend; reprimand; reproach.

chief, *n.* *chif* (OF. *chef*, *chief*, the head or highest point—from L. *caput*, the head; cf. *lit.* *capo*, Ger. *kopf*; Dut. *cop*, *n.* cap, *n.* head) at the head or top; highest; principal; the most eminent or distinguished; the most important; most valuable; first; *n.* a commander or leader; the head man of a clan, or tribe, or family, or the clan name; chiefly, *adv.*—*lit.* especially; mainly; principally; in the first place; *chiefless*, *a.* without a leader; *chieftain*, *n.* *chif'tin* (OF. *chevelaine*—from mild L. *capitānus*, *n.* captain), a leader; the head of a clan or family; strictly, the head of a branch of a clan; *chief-taincy*, *n.* *shí-f*, and *chief-tainship*, *n.* the government over a clan; *chief-justice*, the principal judge of a court.—*SYN.* of *chief* *a.*: principal; main; leading; cardinal; capital; first; paramount; prime; supreme; master; eminent; great; vital; especial; grand.—of *chief* *n.*: chieftain; leader; head; commander; principal.—of *chiefly*: primarily; principally; especially; particularly.

chiel, *n.* *chél*, also *chield*, *n.* *chield* [a variant of *child*; AS. *ciad*, a child], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a young man; *n.* lad; a servant.

chiffonier, *n.* *shí-fō-nēr* (F. *chiffonnier*, a rag-picker—from *chiffon*, a rag), a rag-picker; a kind of cupboard for holding scraps.

chignon, *n.* *shén-yóng* (F. the nape of the neck), a quantity of dressed false hair attached to the back

of the head—often forming part of a woman's head-dress, and resting on the back of the neck.

chigoe, *n.* *chigō* (W. Ind. cf. Sp. *chico*, small; F. *chique*) in tropical countries, a small insect that enters the skin of the feet in man; also written *chigger*, *chig'ger*; *jigger*, *jig'ger*. *chigre*, *chig'er*, and *chegre*, *cheg'er*.

chilblain, *n.* *chil-blān* (*chill*, and *blain*—*lit.* a cold-sore), an inflammatory sore on the skin produced by cold.

child, *n.* *chil* (AS. *cild*, *plu.* *ciltra*—cf. Goth. *kithra*, the womb), a son or daughter; an infant or very young person; one weak in knowledge or experience of the world; *children*, *n.* *plu.* *chil'dren*, offspring; descendants; the inhabitants of a country; *childhood*, *n.* the time in which persons are children; *childish*, *a.* like a child; trifling; ignorant; silly; implying censure when applied to a person; *childishly*, *adv.* *lit.* *childishness*, *n.* the qualities of a child in regard to conduct; simplicity; weakness of mind; *childless*, *a.* without children; *childlessness*, *n.* *childlike*, *a.* becoming or befitting a child; a word implying praise, applied to an adult; *childre*, *n.* *plu.* *chil'dr*, in OE., the common form of the word *children*; *child-bearing*, the act of producing or bringing forth children; *childbed*, the state of a woman bringing forth a child; *childbirth*, the act of bringing forth a child; *travail*; *child-crowling*, a spasmodic or bastard croup; *child's-play*, trifling contest; light work; with *child*, pregnant.

childe, *n.* *chil* (from *child*) formerly, a noble youth; a poetical epithet applied to young heroes; *Childermas-day*, *n.* *chil'dér-más*, a feast of the Church held on 28th December, in remembrance of the children slain at Bethlehem by Herod—called usually *Innocent's Day*.

childerite, *n.* *chil'dér-ít* (from *Children*, a mineralogist), a phosphate of aluminum and iron found in Cornwall.

chiliad, *n.* *chil-iad* (Gr. *chiliās*, a thousand), a thousand; a thousand years; *chiliarm*, *n.* *chil-i-arm*, the doctrine of the millennium; *chil'last*, *n.* *chil'*, a believer in: *chil'lastic*, *a.* *chil'ic*, pert. to.

Chilian, *a.* *chil-i-an*, pert. to *Chili*; *n.* a native; *Chilenos*, *n.* *plu.* *chil'é-nos*, the people of *Chili*.

chill, *a.* *chil* (AS. *ciele*, *cyle*, coldness; cf. Dut. *kilt*, Sw. *kyla*, to chill; L. *gelu*, frost), moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; not warm; cool; *n.* a cold; a shivering with cold; the sensation of cold; a depressing influence or sensation; *v.* to cause a shivering; to check the circulation of the blood; to make cold; to hasten with cold; to defect; to discourage; *chilling*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing to shiver; *chilled*, *pp.* *chil'd*; *adj.* rendered cold; hardened by a process of sudden and intense cooling, as steel; *chillingly*, *adv.* *lit.* *chilly*, *a.* rather cold; *chilliness*, *n.* *chil'nēs*, sensation of shivering; cold; *chilliness*, *n.* *chil'nēs*, coldness.

chilli or chilly, *n.* *chil'i* (Sp. *chili*; Mex. *chilli*), the pod of the Cayenne or Guiana pepper, a general name for all the different species and varieties of *Capsicum* which furnish Cayenne pepper; the common species is *Capsicum annum*, *Orl.* *Solanaceae*. *chillognathus*, *n.* *plu.* *chil'ōg-nā'th* (Gr. *chelos*, the lip, the snout of an animal; *gnathos*, a jaw) an order of the Myriopoda; the centipedes; *chilopoda*, *n.* *plu.* *chil'ōpō-dā* (Gr. *podes*, feet), an order of the Myriopoda; the millipedes.

Chiltern Hundreds, *n.* *plu.* *chil'térn hūn'drēds*, a hilly district in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire belonging to the Crown, having a nominal office attached to it, called the 'stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds', which a member of the House of Commons accepts when he wishes to vacate his seat.

chimera—see *chimera*.

chime, *n.* *chīm* [imitative of a loud, clear sound; ME. *chimbe*; AS. *cimbal*—from L. *cymbalum*; Gr. *kumbalon*, a cymbal], the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale, and struck by hammers acted on by clockwork; *v.* to sound in harmony or accord; to agree with; to cause to sound in harmony; *chiming*, *imp.*: *chimed*, *pp.* *chim'd*; *chiming in*, keeping tune with; agreement.

chime or chimb, *n.* *chīm* [ME. *chimbe*] the projecting rim at the ends of a cask.

chimera, *n.* *chí-mē-rā* (F. *chimère*; L. *chimæra*, a she-goat, a monster beast; Gr. *chimæra*), in Gr. myth., a fire-breathing monster fabled to have the

head and body of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination only; an object of incongruous character: *chimerical*, a. *chimerical*, merely imaginary; vainly or wildly conceived; that can have no existence except in thought: *chimerically*, ad. *II.*—*SYN.* of 'chimerical': imaginary; delusive; deceitful; fanciful; fantastic; wild; vain; unfounded.

*chimney*, n. *chimnē*, *chimney*, n. plu. *chimneys* [F. *cheminée*, a chimney: lt. *camminata*, a ball—from mid. l. *caminata*, an apartment with a fireplace—from *caminus*, a hearth, a stove] a funnel or passage upwards in a wall for the escape of smoke or heated air: *chimney flue* or *vent*, the passage from the fireplace upwards for the escape of the smoke or heated air: *chimney sweep*, one who cleans chimneys: *chimney-piece*, the plain or ornamental frame of wood or stone forming the two sides of a fireplace, and resting on the hearth.—The mantelpiece is the horizontal slab and overhanging shelf above the chimney-piece—see *mantel*.

*chimpanzee*, n. *chim-pān zē* [W. Afric.], one of the higher apes of Africa.

*chin*, n. *chū* [AS. *cin*; cf. Fris. *kin*; Oll. Ger. *chinn*]; Icel. *kin*, the jaw, the cheek: *L. gena*, the cheek: Gr. *genus*, the jaw, the chin, the part of the face below the under lip.

*China*, *Chīnā*, or *China nova*, *nōvā* [It. *China*; Sp. *quina*, *China*; Swed. *kina-bark*; *L. novus*, new], a name of cinchona bark; a medicine prepared from cinchona bark.

*china*, n. *chīnā*, n fine kind of earthenware, originally from *China*; adj. of or from *China*: *china-shop*, a shop for the sale of china-ware, &c.: a *bull in a china-shop*, strength and violence unresisted: *Chinese*, a. *chīnē*, of or pert. to *China*: n. the language or inhabitants: *china-aster*, *chīn-āster* [Gr. *aster*, a star], n. genus of plants having compound flowers; the *Aster Chinesis*, Ord. *Compositae*: *china-clay*, the finer varieties of pottery-clay, called *kaolin*: *china-stone*, the decomposed granites yielding the china-clay or kaolin of commerce.

*chinchilla*, n. *chīn-chīl-lā* [Sp.; prob. a dim. of *chínche*, a bug—from the supposed fetid smell of the animal], n. small S. American rodent animal, whose soft grey fur is used for muffs, &c.

*chincough*, n. *chīn-kōf* [Irk and cough, earlier form, *kinkeest*: cf. Dut. *kinkeest*—from *kincken*, to wheeze; *hoest*, a cough; Scot. *kinkeest*—from *kin*, to labour for breath; *hoest*, n. cough], the whooping-cough or hooping-cough.

*chino*, n. *chīn* [AS. *cinu*], formerly in *M.E.* a fissure in the earth; in the *Ile of Wight*, a deep ravine.

*chine*, n. *chīn* [F. *eschine*; OF. *eschine*, the backbone—from *Protr. esquinā*—perhaps from Oll. Ger. *skin*, a needle, n. prick], the backbone of an animal; a piece of the backbone, with adjacent parts, cut from an animal for cooking; part of the waterway of a ship: v. to cut into chine-pieces: *chīn'ing*, imp.: *chīned*, pp. *chīnd*.

*chine*, n. *chū*, n. variant of *chime* 2.

*chīnē*, n. and n. *shē-nā* [F. *chīnē*—from *chiner*, to dye or colour to resemble Chinese silks, &c.], variegated ladies' work made with threads variously coloured, producing pleasing and effective designs.

*chink*, n. *chīngk* [AS. *cinu*, n. *chink*; *cinan*, to gape], n. small rent, cleft, or opening lengthwise; n. crack or gap, n. in a wall: v. to crack: *chīnk'ing*, imp.: *chīnked*, pp. *chīngki*: *chinky*, n. *chīngki*, full of chinks or long small gaps.

*chink*, v. *chīngk* [an imitative word, of which *jingle* may be regarded as n. frequentative], to make a small sharp sound with n. piece of money or metal: n. a small sharp sound as by rattling money; a jingling sound; familiarly, money.

*Chinook*, n. *chīn-ōok* [the name of an Indian tribe], the mongrel language employed by the N. Amer. Indians in their dealings with the white man: *Chinook-wind*, a wind of the Pacific, blowing towards the Rocky Mountains, warm in winter, cool in summer.

*chīnse*, v. *chīns* [Eng. dial.—conv. with *chink* 1], to push oakum or tow into the chinks or seams between n. ship's planking: *chīn'sing*, imp.: *chīnsed*, pp. *chīns*.

*chīnts* or *chīntz*, n. *chīnts* [Hind. *chint*, spotted cotton cloth], cotton cloth printed in more than two colours.

*choppine*—see *chopine*.

*chip*, n. *chīp* [softened from *chop*: cf. O. Sw. *kippa*, to chop: Ger. *kippen*, to clip or pare], a small piece of n. body cut or broken off; n. fragment; material used in making bonnets and hats: v. to cut into small pieces; to cut or break off small pieces; to hew: *chīp'ing*, imp.: n. a piece cut or broken off: *chīpped*, pp. *chīpt*: *chīp* of the old block, one having the character, dispositions, and manners of a predecessor or parent; brother *chīp*, any one of the same trade, business, or profession—but properly a brother carpenter.

*chipmunk*, n. *chīp-mūnk* [N. Amer. Ind.], a squirrel-like animal of N. Amer.

*chippendale*, a. *chīp-pēn-dāl*, a term applied to a style of eighteenth-century furniture introduced by a maker named *Chippendale*: this was based upon French and classical models, and was generally of light design; pert. to a style of eighteenth-century book-plates.

*chīgrā*, n. *chī-rā-grā* [L. *chīrāgra*—from Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *agrá*, n. catching], gout in the hand: *chī-agrā*, a. *chī-rā-grā-kāl*, having gout in the hand, or subject to it.

*chīretta*, n. *chī-rē-tā* [Hind. *chīrētā*], a plant of the gentian family, *Agathotes chīrētā*, found in N. India, very bitter, and yielding an esteemed and slightly laxative tonic.

*chīrk*, v. *chīrk*, OE. for *chīrp*.

*chirography*, n. *chī-rō-grā-fī* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *graphē*, a writing], the art of writing: *chīrograph'ic*, a. *-rō-graph'ic*, pert. to: *chīrographer*, n. *-rō-graph'er*, also *chīrographist*, n. *-fist*, one who.

*chīrology*, n. *chī-rō-lō-jī* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *logos*, discourse], art of talking with the hands: *chīrologist*, n. *-jist*, one who.

*chīromancy*, n. *chī-rō-mān's* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *manēia*, divination], the art of foretelling events or the dispositions of persons by inspecting the lines of the hands: *chīroman'tic*, n. *-tik*, pert. to: *chīroman'cer*, n. *-ser*, one who; also *chīroman'tist*, n. *-tist*.

*Chīron*, n. *Chī-rōn* [Gr. *Chīrōn*], in anc. myth., the wisest and justest of the centurs, skilled in medicine and music.

*chīroplast*, n. *chī-rō-plāst* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *plastōs*, I shape], in music, an instrument to teach fingering.

*chīropodist*, n. *chī-rō-pō-dīst* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *pōda*, the foot: cf. Gr. *leipo*, I clip or pare], a corn or wart doctor.

*chīrp*, n. *chīrp* [an imitative word: cf. Dut. *kirren*, to coo: Sp. *chirriar*, to chirp: mod. Gr. *chirpeu*], a particular sound uttered by birds, or certain insects: v. to make a noise, as the cry of small birds; to be cheerful; to make cheerful: *chīrp'ing*, imp.: n. the gentle noise of birds: *chīrped*, pp. *chīrpt*: *chīrper*, n. one who chirps; one who is cheerful: *chīrp'ingly*, ad. *-ly*.

*chīrrup*, v. *chīr'up* [from *chīrp*—with intensive meaning], to make n. twittling or warbling sound, said of birds; to make a chirping sound with the voice, used of persons; to speak in a bright, lively manner: n. a prolonged chirp by a bird; a sharp, clear sound uttered by a person, expressing liveliness.

*chīrurgeon*, n. *chī-r'ūr-jān* [F. *chirurgien*—from Gr. *chīroúrgos*, n. surgeon—*chīr*, the hand; *ergon*, work], in OE., the spelling of surgeon—and so of other derived words.

*chīsel*, n. *chī-sēl* [OF. *cisel*: It. *cesello*: Port. *sizel*: mid. l. *cisellus*, forceps—from *cardo*, I cut: cf. l. *cisorium*, a cutting tool], a cutting instrument or tool of iron or steel, used by masons, joiners, and sculptors: v. to cut; to pare; to carve or engrave with a chisel: *chīs'elling*, imp.: *chīs'elled*, pp. *-ēld*: *chīs'eller*, n. one who.

*Chīsten*, n. *chī-s'tēn* [Heb. *chīsten*], the ninth month of the Jewish sacred, and the third of the civil year, beginning with the new moon of our December.

*chīt*, n. *chī* [AS. *chī*, n. sprout], a shoot or sprout; a lively child; n. baby: *chīty*, a. *chīty*, childish; like a babe: *chīt-chat*, n. *-chīt*, prattle; familiar talk.

*chīl*, n. *chī*, or *chitty*, n. *chīl* [Hind. *chīlā*], in India, n. short note, as between neighbours; n. servant's written character.

*chīlin*, n. *chī-līn* [Gr. *chīlin*, n. coat, a tunic], the hard substance of the covering of insects and crustacea, nearly allied to horn: *chī'līnous*, n. *-ous*, con-

sisting of or having the nature of chitin: *chl'ton*, *n.* *-tōn*, a mollusc with a many-jointed shell evering its back—also found fossil: *chl'tonellus*, *n.* *-tōllus* (dim. of *chiton*), a sub-generic form of *chiton*, distinguished by the form of the plates.

*chitterling*, *n.* *chl'ter-ling* [Eng. dial. *chitter*, to twitter, then to silver], in *OL.*, a sort of frilling on the breast of a shirt; the small entrails of swine, from their wrinkled appearance.

*chivalry*, *n.* *shī'val ri*, or *chī'v* [F. *chevalerie*—from *cheval*, a horse—from *mhl* *L. caballarius*, a swift horseman—from *L. caballus*, a horse—see *cavalry*], the system of knighthood; valour; the body or order of knights; the exploits or enterprises of knights: *chī'valric*, *a.* *-rik*, partaking of the character of chivalry or knighthood; *chī'valrous*, *a.* *-rūs*, warlike; bold; gallant: *chī'valrously*, *ad. -ly*.

*chive* or *clive*, *n.* *chī'v* [F. *cive*, small onions without bulbs—from *L. cappa*, an onion], a small onion growing in tufts; a species of *Allium*, generally *A. Schœnoprimum*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*.

*chives*, *n.* *phī*, *chī'v* [probably OE. *chitha*, a tiny sprout—from *cith*, a sprout], in *bot.*, slender threads or filaments in flowers.

*chivy*, *n.* *chī'vī* [from *Cherry Chase*, the famous hunt and battle on the Cheviot Hills], in the school game of 'prisoner's base' or 'prison bars,' the chase or chivy after one who leaves the bars or bar: *v.* to chase eagerly: *chī'vying*, *imp.* *chī'v-ting*: *chī'vied*, *pp.* *chī'vīd*.

*chlamyphore*, *n.* *klāmī'fōr*, also *chlamyphorus*, *n.* *klāmī'fō-rūs* [Gr. *chlamus*, a coat; *phorō*, I carry], a small and very rare species of armadillo of S. Amer., allied to the immense extinct glyptodons, so called from its being covered with a scaly or bony coat of mail.

*chlamys*, *n.* *klām'is* [L. *chlamys*, a coat, an upper garment; Gr. *chlamus*], in *bot.*, a covering, applied to the floral envelope: *chlamy'deons*, *n.* *-id'ē-ūs*, *pert. to*.

*chloanthite*, *n.* *klō-an'thīt* [Gr. *chlōs*, verdure; *anthos*, a flower], a compound of arsenic and nickel, valuable as an ore of nickel; the nickel varieties of smaltino—so named from its arborescent, reticulated appearance.

*chloral*, *n.* *klō'rāl* [Gr. *chlōros*, grass-green], a liquid obtained by saturating alcohol with dry chlorine gas, and distilling with sulphuric acid: *chloral hydrate*, *chloral* exposed to air or mixed with water—syrup of *chloral* is largely employed to produce sleep and relieve pain, but is a dangerous drug: *chloralium*, *n.* *klō'rāl-ī-um*, the chloride of aluminium, used as a disinfectant.

*chloanthons*, *a.* *klō-rān'thūs* [Gr. *chlōros*, grass-green; *anthos*, a flower], in *bot.*, having green-coloured flowers.

*chlorine*, *n.* *klō'rīn* [Gr. *chlōros*, grass-green], an elementary body in the form of a greenish-yellow gas possessing great power as a bleacher, and emitting a strong suffocating smell: *chloric*, *n.* *klō'rīk*, of or from chlorine: *chloride*, *n.* *klō'rīd*, a compound of chlorine with a metal or other elementary substance: *chloridic*, *a.* *-īk*, *pert.* to chloride: *chlorinate*, *v.* *klō'rīn-ād*, to impregnate or combine with chlorine, as soda: *chlorite*, *n.* *klō'rīt*, a soft friable mineral, allied in character to talc and mica, consisting of the silicate of magnesia, alumina, and iron, and so called from its greenish colour: *chloritic*, *a.* *-rītīk*, *pert. to*; *chloritic sand*, any sand coloured green by chlorite, generally applied to the greensand of the chalk formation: *chloridate*, *v.* *klō'rīn-ād*, to treat or prepare with a chloride, as a plate for the purposes of photography: *chloride of lime*, a compound of lime and chlorine, used in bleaching and as a disinfectant: *chloride of sodium*, common salt: *chloro'ate*, *n.* *-rāt*, a salt formed by the action of chlorine acid or chlorino upon an alkaline base: *chlorous*, *a.* *klō'rūs*, denoting an acid which contains equal parts of chlorine and oxygen.

*chlorodyne*, *n.* *klō'rō-dīn* [Gr. *chlōros*, grass-green; *odynē*, pain], a medicine for the relief of internal pain, said to consist chiefly of a mixture of morphia, extract of Indian hemp, and oil of peppermint, with chloroform or ether.

*chloroform*, *n.* *klō'rō-fōrm* [Gr. *chlōros*, grass-green, and *formylē*: L. *formica*, an ant], a volatile, thin, colourless liquid, remarkable for its property of producing sleep, and insensibility to pain, when inhaled by the lungs—prepared by the distillation of a

mixture of rectified spirit, chloride of lime, and distilled water.

*chloroformine*, *n.* *klō'rō-fōrmīn* [Gr. *chlōros*, grass-green; Gr. *phukos*, L. *fuscus*, the plant alkanet, the red colour from the same], a clear, yellow-green colouring matter of plants; a variety of chlorophyll.

*chlorometer*, *n.* *klō-rōm'ē-ter* [Gr. *chlōros*, grass-green; *metron*, a measure], an instrument for testing the strength of chloride of lime: *chlorom'etry*, *n.* *-ē-trī*.

*chlorophæite*, *n.* *klō-rō-fē-īt* [Gr. *chlōros*, grass-green; *phaios*, brown, in allusion to the change of colour produced by exposure], a soft earthy mineral of an olive-green colour, changing to blackish-brown: *chlorophane*, *n.* *-fan* [Gr. *phainō*, I shine], a variety of fluor-spar, exhibiting a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated.

*chlorophyll*, *n.* *klō-rō-fīl* [Gr. *chlōros*, grass-green; *phyllon*, a leaf], the green colouring matter in plants, especially in their leaves; also present in a few animals.

*chlorosis*, *n.* *klō-rō'sīs* [mid. L. —from Gr. *chlōros*, green], a disease of young females; green-sickness; a diseased state in which the skin assumes a sallow tint, its most prominent phenomenon being a spasmodic condition of the blood, with diminution of the red corpuscles; in *bot.*, loss of colour; etiolation: *chlorotic*, *a.* *-rō'th*, *pert.* to or affected with chlorosis; *chlō'ros*, *n.* *-rūs*, in *bot.*, green; in composition, *chlō'ra*.

*choanites*, *n.* *plā*, *klō-an'īs* [Gr. *choanē*, a funnel], in *geol.*, a genus of spongiiform zoophytes occurring in the chalk formation.

*chock-full*, *n.* *chōk-fūl*, also *choke-full*, *a.* *chōk* [Eng. *chock*, a log for burning—from OF. *choque* or *chugue*, full up to the brim; full to overflowing].

*chocolate*, *n.* *chōkō-lāt* [F. *chocolat*—from Sp. *chocolate*: Mexican, *cacahuātl* or *chocolatl*, cacao], a powder or paste prepared from the beans of the cacao-nut, used in making the beverage so called.

*cho'de*—see *chide*.

*choice*, *n.* *chō'is* [OF. *chois*, choice—from *choisir*, to choose—see *choose*], the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; option; the thing chosen; election: *adj.* select; precious; very good, or best; selecting with much care: *choic'less*, *n.* without a choice: *choic'ly*, *ad. -ly*, in a choicé manner; excellently: *choic'ness*, *n.* *-nis*, the quality of having a particular value.—*SYN.* of *choicé* *n.*: option; preference; election; election—of *'choicé* *n.*: select; precious; costly; exquisite; uncommon; rare.

*choir*, *n.* *chō'ir* [OF. *chier*, *n. choir*—from L. *chorus*; Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a company of singers], a band of singers in a church; the place in the church where they sing: *chorus*, *n.* *chō'rūs*, a number of singers singing together; the part of a song repeated at the end of every verse; the refrain: *cho'ral*, *a.* *-rāl*, *pert.* to what can be sung by a choir: *cho'rally*, *ad. -ly*: *cho'rīst* and *chorīster*, *n.* *chō'rīs-ter*, one who sings in a choir.

*choke*, *v.* *chōk* [AS. *dececcian*, to choke: cf. Teel. *lok*, the throat; *koka*, to swallow, to gulp], to stop the passage of the breath by filling the windpipe with some body, or by compressing or squeezing the throat; to smother or suffocate; to obstruct or block up; to hinder: *cho'king*, *imp.* *ad.* suffocating; *n.* the act or feeling of being choked: *choked*, *pp.* *chōk*: *cho'ker*, *n.* one who, or that which chokes; in *min.*, two strong pieces of wood to compress and test the circumference of a fusine: *choke-damp*, *n.* the carbouic acid gas of mines whose respiration is deadly: *cho'ky*, *a.* *-ki*, tending to choke: *choke'-full*, *a.*—see *chock-full*, which is the proper spelling.—*SYN.* of *'choke*: to suffocate; smother; stifle; strangle; throttle; hinder; check; offend.

*cholagogue*, *n.* *klō'gō-gōg* [Gr. *cholē*, bile; *agōgos*, a leader], a medicine which acts on the liver, and increases the flow of bile.

*choledochus*, *n.* *klō'ē-dō-kūs* [Gr. *cholē*, bile; *dechomai*, I receive], the common bile duct, conveying bile from the liver and the gall-bladder into the duodenum.

*cholér*, *n.* *klō'ēr* [OF. *colere* or *cholere*, *cholér*, anger—from Gr. and L. *cholera*—from Gr. *chōlē*, bile], the bile, the flow of which was supposed to cause anger, or the redness of the face in anger; anger; wrath; irascibility: *chol'eric*, *a.* *-īk*, easily irritated; irascible; excited by anger: *chol'ery*, *n.* *-d*, bilious

*cōw*, *bōy*, *fōt*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *gamē*, *jog*, *shum*, *thīng*, *therē*, *zēal*.

veniating and purging—the milder form of the disease is called British cholera: cholera-morbus [L. morbus, sickness, disease], the malignant form of the disease, also called Asiatic cholera: cholera, n. *kō-rā*, pert. to the disease cholera.

cholesterin, n. *kō-lēs-tēr-in* [Gr. *cholē*, bile; *stērēos*, stiff, solid], a white, fatty, crystallizable substance, found principally in bile.

chollam or chollambic, n. *kōll-ān*, *kōll-ān-bik* [Gr. *chōlos*, lame; *ambos*, an lambs], in anc. prov., an irregular iambic verse, having a trochee in the sixth or last foot.

cholic, n. *kōlik* [Gr. *cholē*, bile], of or belonging to bile; an acid obtained from bile; also choleic, a. *kō-lē-ik*; cholidic, a. *kō-lōy-dik* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], denoting an acid obtained from bile.

chondrin, n. *kōn-drin* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage or gristle, a grain], a substance resembling gelatine, produced by the action of hot water on gristle: chondroids, n. *kōn-drōid*, one of the genus, occurring in grains of various shades of yellow and red: chondrology, n. *drōlō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on cartilage.

chondrite, n. *kōn-drīt* [L. *chondrus*, a kind of seaweed: Gr. *chondros*, cartilage], a fossil marine plant resembling Irish moss.

chondrometer, n. *kōn-drōm-ē-tēr* [Gr. *chondros*, grain; *metron*, a measure], a sort of steelyard for weighing grain.

chondropterygian, n. *kōn-drōp-tēr-yē-an* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; *ptērux*, a wing], a cartilaginous fish, such as the shark and the sturgeon: a pert. to this section of fishes.

chondrotomy, n. *kōn-drōt-ō-mī* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; *tomē*, a cutting], the anatomy of cartilages.

choose, v. *chōz* [AS. *coosan*: cf. Goth. *kūsan*, *kūsan*; *jan*: F. *choisir*—from OF. *coisir*, to choose], to examine with the view of selecting; to take by preference; to have the power to take; to adopt; to follow: chose, pt. *chōz*; choosing, imp. *chōz-ing*: chooser, n. one who: chosen, pp. *chōz-en*.—SYN. of 'choose': to prefer; adopt; follow; select; elect.

chop, n. *chōp* [a variant of chap 1: cf. old Dut. *koppen*, to cut off: Dut. and Ger. *kappen*, to cut or hew, to chop], an act of chopping or cutting with blows of an axe; a cutting blow or stroke; a piece cut or struck off; a slice of meat; an inst. for chopping; a short broken motion of waves: v. to cut off or separate by the blow, or repeated blows, of a sharp instrument; to cut into small pieces; to mince: chopping, imp. *chopped*, pp. *chōpt*: chopper, n. an instrument for chopping; one who: chop-house, a dining-house: to chop logic, in *slang*, to wrangle as if with logical terms while mangling them; to talk glibly; to landy words.

chop, n. *chōp* [Hind. *chāp*, a stamp], in China, a permit or stamp; quantity of goods; quantity.

chop, v. *chōp* [a variant of chap 3: Dut. *koopen*, to buy: Ice. *kaup*; Scot. *coop*, to buy and sell, to exchange], to barter; to exchange: chopping, imp. *chopped*, pp. *chōpt*: chop and change, in *OE.*, to put one thing in place of another; to exchange: the wind chops, the wind changes or veers: to chop or chop hands, in *Scot.*, to strike hands to keep them warm, also as in token of the conclusion of a bargain.

chop, n. *chōp*, chops, n. plu.—a variant of chap 2 [Hind. *chāp*, the chops or jaws], the sides of the mouth of a river or of a channel; the chop or jaw: chop-fallen, a cast down in spirits; dejected: chops, n. plu. the jaws.

chopin, n. *chōp-in* [F. *chopine*, a chopin—from *chape*, a beer-glass: cf. Ger. *schoppen*, a liquid measure], in *Scot.*, a liquid measure containing a quart.

chopino or chopin, n. *chōp-en* [Sp. *chapin*, a clog with a cork sole], a clog patten or light framework sometimes worn under the shoes in former times.

chopstick, n. *chōp-stik* [chop, corrupted from *cup*, the pronunciation of Chinese *chī*, quick, at Canton, and *stick*], a Chinese instrument for taking up food.

choragus, n. *kō-rā-gūs*, choragi, n. plu. *kō-rā-gī* [L. *choragus*; Gr. *chorēgos*, he who had the care of the chorus and supplied what was necessary for it—from Gr. *choros*, the chorus; *agō*, I lead], among anc. Greeks, one who superintended a musical or theatrical entertainment and instructed the performers; one who paid the expenses of a chorus, or of such an exhibition, and entertained the performers: choragic,

a. *kō-rā-gīk*, belonging to, or in honour of, a choragus, as 'a choragic monument.'

choral, n. *kō-rāl*, also chorale, n. *kō-rāl*, chorales, n. plu. *kō-rāl-ēz* [Ger. *choralgesang*, music sung in chorals: mld. L. *cantus chorālis*], a short sacred melody performed or sung in unison; a psalm choral song in church music: choral, a. *kō-rāl*, of or belonging to the choir.

chord, n. *kō-rd* [L. *chorda*; Gr. *chorde*, an intestine of which strings are made], the string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; a straight line joining the two ends of the arc of a circle: v. to string a musical instr.: chord'ing, imp.; chord'ed, pp. strung.

chorea, n. *kō-rē-ā* [Gr. *choria*, a dance], in *med.*, St. Vitus's dance; a disease attended with constant twitches of the voluntary muscles.

chorepiscopal, a. *kō-rē-pī-skō-pāl* [Gr. *chōra*, place, country; *episkopos*, bishop], relating to a local or suffragan bishop.

choriambus, n. *kō-rī-ān-būs* [Gr. *chorios*, a trochee; *ambos*, an ambusc], a poetic foot consisting of four syllables—the first and fourth long, the second and third short; a trochee and an iambus united: choriambic, a. *bik*, pert. to.

chorion, n. *kō-rī-on* [Gr. *chorion*, skin], the exterior membrane investing the foetus in the womb; in bot., a fluid pulp composing the nucleus of the ovule in its earliest stage: choroid, n. *rōid* [Gr. *roidos*, fora], a membrane resembling the chorion; the vascular membrane or coat of the eye.

chorials, n. *kō-rī-āls* [Gr. *choriōis*, I separate], in bot., separation of a lamina from one part of an organ as to form a scale or a doubling of the organ; also called deduplication.

chorography, n. *kō-rō-gī-rā-fī* [Gr. *chōros*, a place or country; *graphē*, a writing], the description of a region or country with a map of it: chorographer, n. *rā-fēr*, one who describes a particular region or district and makes a map of it. *Note*.—Topography enters into minute details; geography refers to the whole earth, or a part of it in relation to the whole.

choroid, n.—see under chorion.

chorology, n. *kō-rōlō-jī* [Gr. *chōros*, a place or country; *logos*, discourse], the science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals; the mapping out of regions or districts: chorological, a. *rōlō-jī-kāl*, pert. to; chorologist, n. *rōlō-jīst*, a student of such distribution.

chorosis, a wrong spelling of chorisis.

chorus, n.—see under choir.

chore, n. *chōz* [F. *chore*, a thing; It. *cosa*—from mld. L. *causa*, a cause, a thing], in *law*, a thing; a matter; movable property; a fixture on a property.

chosen and chose—see under choose.

chough, n. *chūf* [AS. *ceob*; cf. Dut. *kaucce*; Dan. *kaa*; F. *choucas*; Sp. *chova*], a kind of jackdaw or crow, with red beak and legs—so named from its cawing sounds.

chouse, v. *chōz* [Turk. *chiaus*, an interpreter—said to be from one of them in 1609 attached to the Turkish embassy in England swindling Turkish merchants out of £4000], to cheat; to defraud; to swindle: n. a cheat; one cheated: chousing, imp. *choused*, pp. *chōz-ed*.

chow-chow, n. *chōw-chōw* [Hingl-Eng.], a Chinese sweetmeat; a kind of mixed pickles.

chowder, n. *chōw-dēr* [F. *chaudière*, a kettle], fresh fish boiled with biscuit, pork, onions, &c.; applied to any mixed savoury stew: v. to make a chowder of.

chowkaydar, n. *chōk-kā-dār* [Hind. *chaukidar*, a watchman; *dar* from *chauk*, a police-office, in India, a watchman of house property or of land.

chows, n. *chōz*, also chews, n. *chōz* [OF. *chou*, general name for coal], in *Scot.*, coals of medium size, as distinct from dress and large.

chrestomathy, n. *kres-tō-mā-thī* [Gr. *chrestos*, useful; *manthano*, I learn], a book of selections from a foreign language, with notes: chrestomathic, a. *tō-mā-thīk*, relating to.

chrisim, n. *kri-zim* [OF. *chreisme*, the sacred oil—from L. *chrisma*: Gr. *chrisma*, ointment], consecrated oil: unction: chrisimal, a. *kri-zimāl*, pert. to chrisim: chrisimatory, n. *mā-tēr-i*, a vessel for chrisim: chrisim; n. *kri-zim*, a child that dies within a month after birth: chrisim'ation, n. *mā-shin*, the act of applying the chrisim or consecrated oil.

Christ, n. *kris* [L. *christus*: Gr. *christos*, anointed],

the Anointed; the Messiah: **christen**, v. *kris-tén-lit.*, to make a Christian; to baptise and name in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit: **christening**, imp. *kris-tén-ing*, n. the act of baptising and naming; initiation into the Christian religion: **christened**, pp. *kris-ténd*; **Christendom**, n. *kris-tén-dóm*, the countries inhabited by those professing to believe in the Christian religion: **Christian**, n. *kris-ti-yán* [L. *christianus*, a Christian], n. disciple of Christ; a believer in Christ: adj. pert. to Christ, his doctrines, or his church: **Christianity**, *kris-ti-an-i-ti*, the religion of Christians, its doctrines and precepts: **Christianise**, v. *kris-ti-an-i-zé*, to convert to Christianity: **Christianising**, imp. *kris-ti-an-i-sing*, imp.: **Christianised**, pp. *-téd*: **Christianisation**, n. *-tí-si-zé-shún*, the act of converting to Christianity: **Christianism**, n. *-án-izm*, a word used in contradistinction to Christianity to denote outward or affected Christianity; the state of being wholly destitute of the living power of the Christian's faith: **Christless**, a. without the true knowledge or spirit of Christ: **christology**, n. *kris-tó-ló-jí* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], a discourse or treatise on Christ.

**Christadelphian**, n. *kris-tá-dél-fí-an* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ; *adelphos*, a brother], one of a sect of Christians who claim that they represent the doctrines and practice of the apostles.

**Christmas**, n. *kris-más* [Christ, and *mass*: AS. *Cristes mæsse*], the festival of Christ's nativity on the 25th December: **Christmas season**, from 25th December to 6th January: **Christmas-box**, formerly, n. box in which little presents of money, &c., were collected at Christmas; a present at Christmas.

**Christ's thorn**, n. a prickly shrub, a native of Palestine, and common in the hedges of Judea—so named from the supposition that from it Christ's crown of thorns was made; the *Paliurus aculeatus*, Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*.

**chromatic**, a. *kro-má-tík* [Gr. *chromatikos*, suited for colour—from *chrómā*, *chrómātis*, colour], relating to colours: **chromatic scale** from the intermediate notes formerly printed in colours], the scale in music that proceeds by semitones: **chromatically**, ad. *kál-fí*: **chromatics**, n. plu. *-iks*, the science of colours.

**chromatography**, n. *kro-má-tó-fí-gráf* [Gr. *chrómā*, colour; *graphé*, writing], a treatise on colours; the art of printing in colours—also called **chromolithography**.

**chromatometer**, n. *kro-má-tóm-é-tér* [Gr. *chrómā*, colour; *metron*, measure], scale for measuring colour.

**chromatophore**, n. *kro-má-tó-fór* [Gr. *chrómā*, *chrómātis*, colour; *phoréō*, I carry], n. little sac containing pigment granules, found in the integument of cuttle-fishes: **chromatophorous**, a. *kro-má-tó-fó-ras*, containing or secreting colouring matter.

**chromatope**, n. *kro-má-tóp* [Gr. *chrómā*, colour; *trópē*, turn, rotation], n. optical apparatus for exhibiting a stream of colours.

**chromatype** or **chromotype**, n. *kro-má-típ*, *kro-má-tip* [Gr. *chrómā*, colour; *typos*, n. type], a photo-engraving process by which images are produced for hand-colouring; a picture obtained by this process.

**chrome**, n. *krom*, also **chromium**, n. *kro-m-tím* [Gr. *chrómā*, colour], one of the metals, so named from the bright colours of its salts: **chromic**, a. *kro-mík*, of or from chrome; applied to an acid: **chromate**, n. *kro-má*, a compound of chromic acid with a base: **chromatism**, n. *kro-má-tizm*, and **chromism**, n. *kro-mí-zm*, in bot., an abnormal or unnatural colouring of plants: **chrome-ochre**, *-ér*, oxide of chrome of a fine yellowish green: **chrome**, n. *kro-mí*, chromate of iron or chrome-iron ore, a mineral consisting of protoxide of iron and oxide of chromium, used in the preparation of various pigments: **chrome-yellow**, the chromate of lead, a salt much used as a pigment.

**chromogen**, n. *kro-mó-jén* [Gr. *chrómā*, colour; *gennáo*, I produce], in bot., the colouring matter of petals; any other colouring matter but green; also in same sense **chromale**, n. *kro-mú* [Gr. *alé*, matter].

**chromo-lithograph**, n. *kro-mó-lító-fí-gráf* [Gr. *chrómā*, colour; *lithographia*], a lithograph printed in colours: **chromo-lithography**, the art of printing in colours: **chromo-photography** [see **photography**], the art of producing photographs in their natural colours: **chromo-xylograph**, n. *-tí-fí-gráf* [Gr. *xulon*, wood, cut-wood], a wood-engraving printed in col-

ours instead of black from an ordinary block—see **under xylo**.

**chromosphere**, n. *kro-mó-sfír* [Gr. *chrómā*, colour; *sphaira*, a sphere], the outer cloudy envelope around the sun through which the light of the photosphere must pass.

**chronic**, n. *kron-ík*, also **chronical**, a. *-í-kál* [F. *chronique*; Gr. *chronikos*—from Gr. *chronos*, time, duration], continuing a long time, as a disease; the opposite of acute: **chronicle**, n. *kron-í-kál*, n. history that narrates the facts in the order in which they occurred as to time; a history: v. to record events in the order of time; to record or register: **chronicling**, imp. *kron-í-kling*: **chronicled**, pp. *kron-í-kld*, recorded or registered: **Chronicles**, n. plu. *-í-kál*, two books of the Old Testament; historical narratives of events: **chronicler**, n. *-klér*, one who; a historian.

**chronogram**, n. *kronó-grám* [Gr. *chronos*, time; *gramma*, n. writing], an inscription which includes in it the date of an event: **chronogrammatic**, a. *-má-tík*, also **chronogrammatical**, n. *-í-kál*: **chronogrammatically**, ad. *-lly*: **chronogrammatist**, n. *-má-tíst*, a writer of.

**chronograph**, n. *kronó-gráf* [Gr. *chronos*, time; *graphé*, I write], same as **chronogram**: an astronomical instr. for noting the exact moment of the occurrence of a celestial phenomenon; n. stop-watch: **chronographer**, n. *-rí-fír*, a chronologist.

**chronology**, n. *kro-nó-ló-jí* [F. *chronologie*; Gr. *chronos*, time or duration; *logos*, discourse], the science that treats of the dates of past events and arranges them in order; the method of measuring or computing time: **chronological**, a. *kro-nó-ló-jí-kál*, also **chronologic**, a. *-ík*, relating to chronology; containing an account of past events in the order of time: **chronologically**, ad. *-lly*: **chronologist**, n. *kron-ó-ló-jíst*, also **chronologer**, n. *-jér*, one who endeavours to discover the true dates of past events, and to arrange them in order; one who is versed in chronology.

**chronometer**, n. *kro-nóm-é-tér* [Gr. *chronos*, time; *metron*, a measure], any instrument or machine that measures time, as a clock or a dial; n. large watch, fitted with a compensating balance-wheel, and constructed with great nicety, for use at sea: **chronometric**, a. *kro-nó-mé-tík*, also **chronometrical**, n. *-rí-kál*, pert. to; **chronometry**, n. *kro-nóm-é-tí*, the art of measuring time, or of constructing chronometers.

**chronoscope**, n. *kro-nó-skóp* [Gr. *chronos*, time; *skopéō*, I view], an instr. for measuring the duration of quickly passing phenomena, especially the velocity of projectiles.

**chroolepoid**, a. *kro-ó-lé-póid* [Gr. *chroos*, the skin; *lepis*, a scale; *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., made up of small yellow scales: **chroolepus**, n. *kro-ó-lé-pús*, a curious genus of algae found on damp walls, &c., having orange tints when fresh.

**chrysalis**, n. *kris-á-lis*, also **chrysalid**, n. [L. *chrysalis*—from Gr. *chrysalis*, the gold-coloured sheaths of butterflies—from *chrysis*, gold], the dormant stage which caterpillars pass through before emerging into the winged state, as butterflies, moths, &c.—so named from sometimes exhibiting a golden lustre: **chrysalid**, a. *-íd*, pert. to a chrysalis.

**Chrysanthemum**, n. *kri-sán-thé-múm* [Gr. *chrysis*, gold; *anthemon*, a flower], a genus of herbaceous plants of many species, of the Compositae, sub-Ord. *Corymbifera*: a native species are *C. leucanthemum*, the ox-eye daisy, having a white flower with a yellow disc, and *C. sectum*, the corn-marigold with large golden-yellow flowers.

**chryselephantine**, a. *kris-é-lé-fán-tín* [Gr. *chrysis*, gold; *elephantia*, ivory], made of gold and ivory.

**chrysoberyl**, n. *kris-ó-bér-il* [L. *chrysoberyllus*, beryl—*beryl*—from Gr. *chrysis*, gold, and *beryllos*], a gem of a yellowish or asparagus green colour composed of oxides of alumina and glucinum.

**chrysocola**, n. *kris-ó-kó-lá* [Gr. *chrysis*, gold; *kolla*, glue], n. mineral, being a hydrous silicate of copper of a fine blue colour.

**chrysellite**, n. *kris-ó-lít* [Gr. *chrysis*, gold; *lithos*, a stone], a silicate of magnesia and iron, occurring in fine green-coloured transparent crystals; a variety of olivine.

**chrysepannic acid**, n. *kris-é-fán-ík á-síd* [Gr. *chrysis*, gold; *phaino*, I appear], an acid of the alizarine series contained in rhubarb; a yellow colouring matter, also called **parietin**, found in the plant *Parietaria*.

cōu, bōy, fōt; pūre, bād; chair, game, fog, shun thing, there, zenl.

**chrysophyll**, *n.* *krís'ô-fil* [Gr. *chryso*, gold; *phul-lon*, a leaf], the golden-yellow colouring matter in many plants and their flowers.

**chrysoprass**, *n.* *krís'ô-prás* [Gr. *chryso*, gold; *prason*, a leek], a fine apple-green to leek-green variety of chalcodony.

**chub**, *n.* *chûb* [ME. *chubbe*—origin unknown: Sw. *kubbig*, chubby, fat; Sw. *kubb*; Ice. *kubbr*, a block, a log], a plump river-fish.

**chubby**, *a.* *chûb-bi* [from *chub*—which see], short and thick; fat and plump: *chub-biness*, *n.* *chû-nés*, the state or quality of being chubby: *chub-faced*, *a.* *chû-fâd*, having a plump round face.

**chuck**, *v.* *chûk* [an imitative word: cf. F. *choquer*, to give a shock; Dut. *schukken*, to jolt; *schuk*, *n.* jolt], to give a slight blow under the chin so as to make the jaws snap; to throw or pitch a short distance; to strike gently: *n.* a slight blow, as under the chin; the part of a turning-lathe for holding the material to be operated upon: *chuck-ing*, *imp.*: *chucked*, *pp.* *chûkt*: Eng. *chuck-stone*, Scot. *chuckle-stane*, a pebble: *chuck-fartling*, a toss-fartling.

**chuck**, *v.* *chûk* [an imitative word: F. *cliquer*, to click, to chatter—see *click*], to make the noise of a hen when calling her chickens: *n.* the noise or call of a hen to keep her chickens together; in OE., a chicken—a word of endearment.

**chuckle**, *v.* *chûk'li* [an imitative word: cf. Ice. *laka* or *quoka*, to swallow—from *lok* or *quok*, the throat; connected with *chuck 2*], to laugh inwardly in triumph: *n.* a broken, half-suppressed laugh: *chuckling*, *imp.*; *adj.* a suppressed chucking approaching to *n.* laugh, expressive of inward satisfaction: *chuckled*, *pp.* *chûk'ld*: *chuckle-headed*, *n.* stupid; thick-headed; noisy and empty.

**chuff**, *n.* *chûf* [Eng. dial.: etym. unknown], a churlish, surly man; a coarse, fat-cheeked fellow: *chuffy*, *a.* *chûfsi*, surly; churlish; coarse and blunt: *chuffily*, *ad.* *chûf'li*, in a surly manner: *old chuff*, a surly miser.

**chum**, *n.* *chûm* [a probable contraction of *comrade* or *chamber-fellow*, one who lodges in the same room; an intimate companion].

**chump**, *n.* *chûmp* [an imitative word expressive of the thick end of anything, as *chump* and *hump*: cf. Ice. *kumbr*, a log], a thick heavy piece of wood; a lump.

**chunam**, *n.* *chô-nâm* [Tamil *chunnam*, lime: Sans. *chûrma*, any powder—from *chûr*, to pulverise] in India, lime, or anything made of it.

**chapattee**, *n.* *chô-pât'ti* [Hind. *chapatti*], in India, a thick, flat, baked disc of unleavened farinaceous paste; an unfermented cake, used as tokens by the disaffected previous to the Sepoy Mutiny.

**church**, *n.* *chêrch* [AS. *circe*; Gr. *kuriakon*, the Lord's house—from *kuriós*, the Lord; *oikos*, a house: cf. Scot. *kirk*; Ger. *kirche*], an edifice or a building consecrated or set apart for the worship of God; the collective body of Christians throughout the world; a certain number of Christians holding the same dogmas: *v.* to perform the office of returning thanks in church for women after childbirth: *church'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* an attending church to offer thanks, as a woman after childbirth: *churched*, *pp.* *chêrcht*: *church-like*, *a.* after the manner of a churchman, or becoming him: *churchman*, *n.* an Episcopalian; a clergyman or member of an established church: *Church Army*, an organisation in connection with the Church of England, in imitation of the Salvation Army: *church-goer*, a regular attendant at church: *church militant*, the church on earth as warring against every form of evil: *church-music*, music adapted for use in a church: *church-rate*, a tax formerly levied on parishes in England for repairing churches, and for other matters connected with them: *church-service*, religious service in a church: *church-warden*, *n.* *chûr'wârd* [Eng. *warden*; F. *gardien*, one who has the ward or guard of a thing], in Eng., one who has the charge of a church and its concerns, and who represents the parish: *churchyard*, *n.* a burial-ground beside a church.

**churl**, *n.* *chêrl* [AS. *ceorl*, a countryman: cf. Dut. *kaerle*; Ice. *kari*, a man, a rustic; Ger. *kerl*, a fellow], a countryman; a surly man: *churlish*, *a.* *chêr'lish*, rude; surly; sullen; rough in temper; selfish; said of things unyielding: cross-grained; hard or firm: *churlishly*, *ad.* *chêr'lishness*, *n.* rudeness of manners or temper.

**churn**, *n.* *chûrn* [AS. *cyrin*, a churn: cf. Ice. *ljarni*; Ger. *kern*, the kernel, the choice part of a thing; Fris. *kerjen*, to churn; Dut. and Ger. *lernen*, to curdle, to churn], a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated in order to separate the butter: *v.* to shake or agitate cream in order to make butter: *churn'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the operation of making butter by agitating milk or cream, or the quantity made at one time: *churned*, *pp.* *chêrnul*.

**chuse**, *v.* *chûs*, an old spelling of *choose*, *v.* *chêz*.  
**chutney** or **chutnee**, *n.* *chûtni* [Hind. *chutni*], a very hot Indian pickle, made of mangoes, chillies, and other native fruits and vegetables.

**chylaqueous**, *a.* *chû-lâk'ô-ûs* [Gr. *chulos*, juice, humour; *l.* *agua*, water], in zool., applied to a fluid consisting partly of water taken in from the exterior, and partly of the products of digestion, which occupy the body cavity in many invertebrates; applied also to the special canals sometimes existing for its conduction.

**chyle**, *n.* *chîl* [L. *chylus*—from Gr. *chûlos*, juice or humour], in animals, a white or milky fluid separated from the substances digested in the stomach, and conveyed into the circulation of the blood by the lacteal vessels: **chylification**, *n.* *chîl'î-fâk'ishûn* [L. *factus*, made], the process of making chyle from food: **chylification**, *a.* *chîl'î-forming* or *changing* into chyle; having the power to make chyle: **chyliferous**, *n.* *chîl'î-fêr'ûs* [L. *fero*, I carry], carrying chyle: **chylific**, *a.* *chîl'î-fik* [L. *facio*, I make], making chyle, usually applied to a part of the digestive apparatus of insects: **chylous**, *a.* *chî-lûs*, pert. to or full of chyle.

**chylopolesis**, *n.* *chîl'ô-pô-lê'sis* [Gr. *chûlos*, juice; *poiesis*, I make; *poiesis*, a making or forming], the process of making chyle from food: **chylopoletic**, *a.* *chîl'ô-pô-lê'tik*, making or producing chyle; belonging to the stomach and intestines—same meaning as 'chylification' and 'chylific,' but more correct in their formation.

**chyme**, *n.* *chîm* [Gr. *chymos*, juice], the mass of food in the stomach mixed up with the digestion juices as it passes from the stomach: **chyme-mass**, the central semi-fluid sarcode in the interior of the Infusoria: **chymiferous**, *a.* *chîm'î-fêr'ûs* [L. *fero*, I bear], containing or bearing chyme: **chymification**, *n.* *chîm'î-fî-kâ-shûn* [L. *factio*, I make], the process of forming chyme: **chymify**, *v.* *chî-*, to change into chyme: **chymifying**, *imp.*: **chymified**, *pp.* *chî-fîd*: **chymous**, *a.* *chî-mûs*, pert. to chyme: **chymist**, *n.* *chî-mîst*—see *chemist*.

**chymist**, **chymistry**, former spellings of **chemist**, **chemistry**.

**clibory**, *n.* *clîb'ô-ri*, also **cliborium**, *n.* *clîb'ô-ri-ûm* [L. *cliborium*; Gr. *cliborion*, a drinking-cup made from the large pods of the Egyptian bean or lotus, and resembling its seed in form], in the B. Cath. Ch., the sacred vessel in which the host is kept, for lay communion or for the sick, being a large kind of chalice with a dome-like covering or lid.

**cleada**, *n.* *clî-kâ-dî*, or **cleala**, *n.* *clî-kû-dî* [I. *cleada*, and *cleala*: L. *cleala*, the tree-cricket], a kind of grasshopper or cricket, the male being noted for its shrill chirp; an insect having large transparent wings, living on trees or shrubs.

**cleatrix**, *n.* *clî-kâ-trîks*, or **cleatrice**, *n.* *clî-kâ-trîs* [L. *cleatrix*, *n.* scar: F. *cleatrice*], the scar or seam that remains after a wound has skinned over and healed: **cle'atrise**, *v.* *trî-*, to heal a wound; to induce a skin to grow over it; to skin over: **cle'atris'ing**, *imp.*: **cle'atrised**, *pp.* *trî-zd*: **cle'atrisa'tion**, *n.* *trî-zâ-shûn*, the process of healing; the being skinned over: **cle'atris'ive**, *a.* *trî-zîv*, tending to promote the healing of a wound: **cle'atris'ula**, *n.* *trî-kâ-dî*, in bot., the scar left after the falling of a leaf; the hilum or base of the seed; in anat., the point in the ovum (egg) in which development begins, and life first shows itself.

**cicely**, *n.* *clî-sê-lî* [L. and Gr. *seselis*, the plant hartwort], a large, wild, aromatic plant growing like henlock, with tufts of white flowers at the tops of the branches, formerly used as a table vegetable; the *Myrrhis odorata*, Ord. *Umbellifera*.

**cicereon**, *n.* *clî-sê-rô-nê* or *clîch'î-rô-nê*, *clî-cê-ro-nî*, *n.* *plu.* *rô-nê* [It.—from Cicero or Ciceroniûs, the great ancient orator], one who explains curiosities and minutiae; a guide: **Cicereonian**, *a.* *clî-sê-rô-nî-an*, like Cicero in style; eloquent: *n.* an admirer of *clî-cê-ro-nage*, *clî-cê-ro-neship*, *clî-cê-ro-nism*, *-îj*, *-shîp*, *-izm*,



the function or action of a cicerone: *Cic'ero'nian-ism*, *n.* *im.* imitation of Cicero.

*cichoraceous*, *a.* *sil'-o-ri'-hi-ús* [Gr. *kichorion*, *chic-ory*], of or pert. to chicory or succory.

*cicabeco*, *n.* *ché-chis-bé-ó* [It.]; a supposed inversion of *belbeco*, beautiful chick-pea; another suggestion is *F. chicche beau*; cf. *F. sigisbé*, the gallant of a married woman; a married lady's guardian in public, her private confidant, and supposed guardian of her husband's honour: *cicabecism*, *n.* *ché-chis-bé-ism*, the system which assigns a male guardian to a married lady other than her husband.

*cid*, *n.* *sit* [Sp.; Ar. *sayid*, a lord], a chief; a commander; especially, the title of a Spanish chieftain, Rodrigo Diaz, celebrated as a leader against the Moors in the eleventh century; also, an epic poem dealing with the exploits of Rodrigo Diaz.

*cidaris*, *n.* *síd-ár-is* [L. and Gr. *kídaris*; Heb. *Lether*, a diadem], the royal diadem of the anc. Persians.

*cidarite*, *n.* *síd-ár-it* [Gr. *kídaris*, a turian], a sea-urchin furnished with long curiously ornamented spines.

*cider*, *n.* *si-dér* [OF. *sídre*, *cider*—from *L. sicera* strong drink], the juice of apples fermented: *cider-kia*, *n.* *kin*, a poor liquor made from the refuse of apples after the juice has been pressed out for cider.

*ci-devant*, *ad.* *sé-dé-vá-nt* [F. *ci*, here, this; *devant*, before], formerly; heretofore: *Lito*.

*ciel*, *v.* *sél*, also *seel*, *v.* *sél* [Scot. *sile*, to blindfold: *F. ciller*, to wink—from *eil*, an eyelash—from *L. cillum*, one eyelash], in *OF.*, to cover or close the eyes; to sew up the eyes of a hawk in order to tame it; to panel: *cieling*, *imp.*: *cieled*, *pp.* *séld*, panelled: *walnsceoted*—see *seel*.

*cigala*, *n.* *si-gá-lá*—same as *cicada*.

*cigar*, *n.* *si-gár* [Sp. *cigaro*, originally a particular kind of tobacco: *F. cigare*], a small roll of tobacco for smoking: *cigarette*, *n.* *si-gá-rít*, a little cigar rolled in thin paper; a small paper roll full of cut tobacco.

*cilia*, *n.* *plu.* *sif-tá* [L. *cilium*, an eyelid with the hairs growing on it: *It. ciglio*; *F. cil*], the hair of the eyelids: hairs on the margin of any body; thin hair-like projections from animal, occasionally vegetable, membrane which have a quick vibratory motion—only seen by the microscope: *ciliary*, *a.* *í-ér-t*, belonging to the eyelids or cilia: *cilia'ted*, *a.* *í-tá-íed*, in *bot.*, furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments or bristles resembling the hairs of the eyelids: *cilio-brachiate*, *a.* *í-ó-brá-k'í-át* [L. *brachium*, an arm], having the arms provided with cilia: *ciliary motion*, that rapid vibratile motion characteristic of cilia in a state of action, which thus create currents in the surrounding fluid, and serve as organs of locomotion.

*ciliogradn*, *n.* *plu.* *sif-tó-grá-dá* [L. *cilium*, an eyelid with the hairs on its margin; *gradior*, I walk; *gradus*, a step], animals that swim by means of cilia—same as 'ctenophora': *ciliograde*, *n.* *sif-tó-grá-d*, swimming by the vibratory motion of cilia.

*Cimbri*, *a.* *sim-brík*, pert. to the *Cimbri*, an ancient tribe of northern Germany and Denmark.

*cimeter* or *cymetar*—obsolete forms of *scimitar*.

*Cimmerian*, *a.* *sim-mér-i-án* [L. *Cimmerius*; Gr. *Kimmerios*, pert. to the *Cimmerii*, *n.* *plu.* *sim-mér-i*], an anc. mythical people who are said to have lived in the farthest W. on the ocean amidst constant mists and darkness), extremely dark; very obscure; benighted.

*cimolite*, *n.* *sim-ó-lit*, a pure white or greyish-white variety of clay from the island of *Cimolus* (now Argentera), in the Grecian Archipelago, used as a fuller's earth: *cimolous*, *n.* *sim-ó-lit-ún*, pert. to.

*cinchona*, *n.* *sin-kón-a* [from Countess of *Cinchon*, wife of a viceroy of Peru, A.D. 1638; but whose name probably only modified *kina* or *kinakina*, the native Peruvian name], the bark of a tree of many species growing in the Andes, and now cultivated in the East Indies, also called *Peruvian bark*, and *Jesuit's bark*; the tree itself, *Ord. Rubiaceae*: *cinchonaceous*, *a.* *sin-kón-á-shi-ús*, of or pert. to the cinchona: *cinchon'ic*, *a.* *kón'ik*, pert. to: *cinchonin*, *n.* *sin-kón-nin*, also *cinchon'in*, *n.* *kón-ná-tá*, an alkaloid obtained from cinchona bark: *cinchonism*, *n.* *kón-niz-m*, in *med.*, a disturbed condition of the body caused by overdoses of cinchona or quinine.

*cinclunus*, *n.* *sin-sin-ús*, or *cinclun*, *n.* *sis-in-ús* [L. and Gr. *kikinos* or *kikinnos*, a lock of hair, a curled lock], applied to the hair on the temples; in *bot.*, an inflorescence; a scorpioid cyme.

*cinclides*, *n.* *plu.* *sin-sin-dé* [Gr. *linchlis*, a lattice, a grating], apertures in the column walls of some sea-anemones, which probably serve for the emission of the cord-like craspeda.

*cincture*, *n.* *sin-gh-chóor*, or *chür* [L. *cinctura*, a girdle—from *cinctus*, girdled: cf. *It. cintura*; *F. ceinture*], a belt; a girdle; something worn round the body; a carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar: *cinctured*, *a.* *chür-át*, encircled with a belt or ring; also, in *poetry*, *cinct*, *single*.

*cinder*, *n.* *sin-dér* [properly *sinder*, the erroneous spelling having arisen through confusion of the etymology with *F. cendre*, ashes, *L. cinerem*: AS. *sinder*, dross, scum: *Icei. sinder*, dross of iron, slag—from *sindra*, to throw out sparks, to sparkle], any body or piece of matter thoroughly burnt, but not reduced to ashes—thus the refuse of a fire consists of ashes and cinders: *cin'dery*, *a.* *-i*, resembling cinders: *cinder-bed*, in *geol.*, a stratum of the Middle Purbeck series, almost wholly composed of oyster-shells.

*cincheyma*, *n.* *si-nén-ki-mü* [Gr. *kinéō*, I move; *enchyma*, an infusion], in *bot.*, lactiferous tissue formed by anastomosing vessels: *cincheymatous*, *a.* *sinén-ki-mü-tús*, having lactiferous tissue.

*cineraria*, *n.* *plu.* *sin-ér-á-ri-ál* [L. *cineres*, ashes], a pretty genus of flowering-plants of many species and varieties, *Ord. Compositae*, so named from the soft white down which covers the leaves.

*cinerary*, *a.* *sin-ér-é-ri* [L. *cinerarius*, relating to the ashes of the dead—from *cineres*, ashes], relating to ashes, applied to sepulchral urns containing the remains of bodies reduced to cinders and ashes: *cinereals*, *n.* *plu.* *sin-ér-á-ri-ál*, vegetable and mineral ashes, and other mineral compounds, used as manures: *cinereous*, *a.* *sin-ér-i-ús*, also *cineritious*, *a.* *sin-ér-í-shi-ús*, resembling ashes in colour; a mixture of white and black; grey: *cinereously*, *ad.* *-it*: *cinerescence*, *n.* *sin-ér-és-ént*, approaching ash-colour or grey.

*Cingalese*, *a.* *sin-gá-lé-iz*, of or pert. to *Ceylon*.

*cinababar*, *n.* *sin-áb-bár* [L. *cinabaris*; Gr. *kinabari*, red-lead or vermilion], the native red sulphide of mercury; the artificial cinabar of commerce, reduced to powder, is called *vermilion*.

*cin'nabarine*, *a.* *-ín*, of or containing cinababar.

*cinna'mon*, *n.* *sin-áb-món* [L. *cinnamum*, or *cinnamomum*; Gr. *kinamōmōn*—from Heb. *ginnamon*, cinnamon], the inner bark of a tree that grows in Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo, &c.; the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, *Ord. Lauraceae*: *cinna'm'ic*, *a.* *áb-m'ik*, of or from cinnamon: *cinna'mic acid*, a combination of oxygen with the fragment oil of cinnamon: *cinna'mon-stone*, a variety of limo-garnet of a clear cinnamon-brown tint.

*cinque*, *n.* *sin-gh* [OF. *cinque*; *F. cinq*, five—from *L. quinque*, five], a five; a word used in games: *cinquefoil* [L. *folium*, a leaf], a plant belonging to the genus *Potentilla*, *Ord. Rosaceae*, sub-*Ord. Potentilleae*, called also *five-finger* from the resemblance of the leaves to the fingers of the hands; in *arch.*, an ornament consisting of five points or cusps, used in windows, &c.: *Cinque-Ports*, five harbours or ports on the southern shore of England opposite France—viz., Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich; afterwards increased by the addition of Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford: *cinque-spotted*, marked with five spots.

*cipher*, *n.* *si-sér* [OF. *cifre*, zero—from mld. *L. cifra*, nothing—from Ar. *sifr*, the arithmetical symbol of zero], in *arith.*, the round 0 or nothing; any person or thing of little value; an astrological sign or figure; initials of a name intertwined; a secret manner of writing: *v.* to use figures; to practise arithmetic; to write in concealed or secret characters: *ciphering*, *imp.*: *n.* the art or act of computing by numbers: *ciphered*, *pp.* *sérd*.

*Circassian*, *a.* *sér-shi-tá-n*, of or from *Circassia*, in Europe: *n.* a native of.

*Circæan*, *a.* *sér-sé-án* [L. *Circæus*, pert. to *Circe*], pert. to *Circe*, the fabled daughter of Sol and Perses, said to have first charmed her victims and afterwards changed them into beasts; fascinating but noxious.

*circinate*, *a.* *sér-si-nát* [L. *circinatus*, turned round], in *bot.*, rolled inwards from the summit towards the base like a crosier, as the young fronds of ferns: *circinal*, *a.* *si-nál*, resembling a circle.

**circle**, *n.* *ser-kil* [F. *cercle*, *n.* circle; It. *circolo*—from L. *circulus*, *dim.* of *circus*, a circle; Gr. *kirkos*, a ring] a figure contained by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre; a ring; any round body; the compass or circuit of any thing or place; *n.* sphere or station in society, as he moves in the highest circles; *n.* number of persons, as a circle of friends; a series ending where it begins: *v.* to move round; to encompass; to surround or enclose; to confine or keep together: *circ-ling*, *imp.* *u.* *adj.* forming in circles: *circled*, *pp.* *kid*: *circlet*, *n.* *ser-klet*, a little circle: **great circles**, in astron., those circles whose planes pass through the centre of the sphere, and divide it into two equal parts: **lesser circles**, those circles whose planes do not pass through the centre of the sphere, and which divide it into unequal parts: **hour-circle**, a small circle near the N. Pole of a terrestrial globe divided into 24 parts, corresponding to the hours in a day: **hour-circles**, great circles of the celestial sphere: **polar circles**, the Arctic and Antarctic circles.—**SYN.** of 'circle *n.*': ball; globe; sphere; circuit; orb; orbit; ring; circle; compass; enclosure; assembly; orbits.

**circuit**, *n.* *ser-kut* [F. *circuit*—from L. *circuitus*, a going round in circle—from L. *circum*, round; *itum*, to go], the act of moving or passing round; the space enclosed by a circle; a ring; the journey of the judges in holding courts in different parts of a country; the tract of country so visited, as Northern circuit; *v.* to move in a circle; to go round: **circuitous**, *n.* *kut-lus*, going round in a circle; not straight or direct: **circuitously**, *nd.* *it*: to make a circuit, to go round.

**circular**, *n.* *ser-kul-er* [L. *circulus*, a circle—see circle], *pert.* to a circle, or in the form of a circle; round; ending in itself; addressed to a number or circle of persons; *n.* a written or printed letter or note sent to a number or circle of persons: **circul-ary**, *ad.* *it*, in a circular manner; ending in itself: **circularity**, *n.* *ser-kul-er-i-ti*, a circular form or character: **circulate**, *v.* *it* [L. *circulatus*, spread or gathered in a circle], to spread or move in a circle; to spread; to pass from one place or person to another; to be diffused; *n.* a recurring or repeating declinal or part of a declinal: **circulating**, *imp.* *ad.* moving or passing round; repeating; diffusing; current, or that constitutes currency: **circulated**, *pp.* *it*: **circulator**, *n.* one who, esp. in bad sense, a tale-bearer; *n.* scandal-monger: *in math.*, a circulating declinal: **circulation**, *n.* *it-shin*, the act of moving round; a series repeated in the same order; the act of going and returning; currency of money: **circular notes**, a series of notes for various amounts, payable on demand, issued by a banker for the convenience of travellers in other countries, which may be cashed at many places just as required: **circulating library**, a collection of books of current literature lent to all applicants at certain fixed rates.—**SYN.** of 'circulate *v.*': to propagate; spread; disseminate; diffuse.

**circulus**, *n.* *ser-kul-lus* [L., a ring], in glass-making, a tool for cutting circular portions of glass.

**circum**, *ser-kum*, also *serku* [L. *circum*], a Latin prefix signifying 'around; round about,' &c. **circumambient**, *n.* *ser-kum-amb-ent* [L. *circum*, round about; *ambiens* or *ambiens*, going round, surrounding], surrounding; enclosing, or being on all sides, as the air about the earth: **circumambency**, *n.* *en-si*, the act of surrounding.

**circumambulate**, *v.* *ser-kum-amb-bul-tat* [L. *circum*, round about; *ambulatum*, to walk], to walk round about: **circumambulating**, *imp.* the going or walking round instead of going straight to it: **circumambulated**, *pp.* *it*: **circumambulation**, *n.* *it-shin*.

**circumbeambul**, *n.* *ser-kum-ben-bul-bus* [circum, bend—a coined word with a L. termination], in familiar language, a roundabout way.

**circum-central**, *n.* in geol., applied to strata dipping to a common centre; bowl-shaped.

**circumcise**, *v.* *ser-kum-sis* [L. *circum*, round about; *casis*, cut—from *cardo*, I cut], to cut off the foreskin, as a religious rite among the Jews and other Eastern nations; to purify the heart: **circumcising**, *imp.* *it*: **circumcised**, *pp.* *it*: **circumciser**, *n.* one who: **circumcision**, *n.* *it-shin*, the act or ceremony of cutting off the foreskin among the Jews, &c.

**circum-deundation**, *n.* in geol., deundation all

round; applied to mountain-masses left standing up, the surrounding material being worn away.

**circumference**, *n.* *ser-kum-fer-ens* [L. *circum*, round about; *ferens* or *ferentem*, carrying], the line that bounds a circle; the measure of a circular body or a sphere round and round—the measure round about of any other body is called its *perimeter*: **circumference**, *thl.* *it*: *ser-er-shal*, *pert.* to the circumference: **circumferent**, *n.* *ser-er-ter*, an instrument used by surveyors for measuring angles.

**circumflex**, *v.* *ser-kum-flek* [L. *circum*, round about; *flecto*, I bend], to bend around; to mark or indicate with a circumflex: **circumflexion**, *n.* *shl-shan* [L. *flexus*, bent], the act of bending around.

**circumflex**, *n.* *ser-kum-fleks* [L. *circum*, round about; *flexus*, bent], a mark or character, thus ( ^ or ~ ) over a vowel or syllable, combining the rising and falling (acute and grave) accent; in anat., applied to certain vessels and nerves, from their course, for instance, bending round a bone: *v.* to mark or pronounce with the circumflex: **circumflexing**, *imp.* *it*: **circumflexed**, *pp.* *shl-shl*.

**circumfluent**, *n.* *ser-kum-flo-ent* [L. *circum*, round about; *fluens* or *fluentem*, flowing], flowing round, as water: **circumfluence**, *n.* *shl-shin*, a flowing round on all sides: **circumfluous, *n.* *shl-shin*, flowing round.**

**circumfuse**, *v.* *ser-kum-fuz* [L. *circum*, round about; *fusus*, poured], to spread round, as a fluid; to pour round; to surround: **circumfusing**, *imp.* *it*: **circumfused**, *pp.* *it*: **circumfusion**, *n.* *shl-shin*: **circumfusile**, *n.* *shl-shin* [L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid], capable of being poured or spread around.

**circumjacent**, *n.* *ser-kum-jal-ent* [L. *circum*, round about; *jacens* or *jacentem*, lying], lying round; bordering on every side.

**circumlocution**, *n.* *ser-kum-lo-kul-shun* [L. *circum*, round about; *locutus*, having spoken—*lit.*, in speaking round about], the use of many words to express an idea which might have been conveyed by fewer; a periphrasis: **circumlocutory**, *n.* *it-shin*, *pert.* to.

**circumnavigate**, *v.* *ser-kum-nai-ter-gat* [L. *circum*, round; *navigatus*, sailed—from *navis*, a ship], to sail round, as the world; to pass round by water: **circumnavigating**, *imp.* *it*: **circumnavigated**, *pp.* *it*: **circumnavigable**, *n.* *it-shin*, that may be sailed round: **circumnavigation**, *n.* *it-shin*, the act of sailing round: **circumnavigator**, *n.* *it-shin*, one who.

**circumnutate**, *v.* *ser-kum-nut-tat* [L. *circum*, round; *nutatus*, to nod], in bot., to make a more or less circular movement, said of the tendrils and other organs of plants: **circumnutating**, *imp.* *it*: **circumnutation**, *n.* *it-shin*, a continuous circular or elliptical turning in the organs of plants.

**circumpolar**, *n.* *ser-kum-pol-er* [L. *circum*, round about; *polus*, the pole], round the pole—applied to the stars near the north pole.

**circumrotate**, *v.* *ser-kum-ro-tat* [L. *circum*, round about; *rotatus*, whorled—from *rota*, a wheel], to whirl round with a wheel-like motion: **circumrotating**, *imp.* *it*: **circumrotated**, *pp.* *it*: **circumrotation**, *n.* *it-shin*, the act of whirling round like a wheel: **circumrotatory**, *n.* *it-shin*, whirling round.

**circumscissile**, *n.* *ser-kum-sis-sil* [L. *circum*, round about; *scissus*, cut—from *scindo*, I cut], in bot., cut round in a circular manner, as seed-vessels opening by a lid.

**circumscribe**, *v.* *ser-kum-scrib* [L. *circum*, round about; *scribo*, I write], to draw a line round; to bound; to limit; to confine or restrict: **circumscribing**, *imp.* *it*: **circumscribed**, *pp.* *it*: **circumscription**, *n.* *it-shin* [L. *scriptus*, written], limitation; in bot., the periphery or margin of a leaf: **circumscriptive**, *n.* *it-shin*, limiting; defining external form.—**SYN.** of 'circumscribe': to enclose; limit; bound; restrict; include; environ; surround; restrain; encircle; encompass; confine; abridge.

**circumspect**, *n.* *ser-kum-spek* [L. *circum*, round about; *spectus*, regarded—from *specio*, I see], cautious; prudent; weighing well the probable consequences of an action: **circumspectly**, *ad.* *it*, in a watchful, careful manner; cautiously; vigilantly: **circumspection**, *n.* *shl-shin*, great caution; attention: **circumspective**, *n.* *it-shin*, vigilant; cautious: **circumspectively**, *ad.* *it*: **circumspectness**, *n.* caution; discreteness.—**SYN.** of 'circumspect': cautious; watchful; thoughtful; wary; careful; prudent; discreet.

**circumstance**, *n.* *ser-kum-stans* [L. *circumstantia*,

—from *circum*, round about; *stare*, or *staretem*, standing—from *sto*, I stand; that which affects a fact or case in some way; event; incident: *circumstances*, *n. plu.* *-stā-sis*, condition or state of affairs; matters attending an action that modify it for better or worse; worldly means: *v.* to place in a particular position or condition: *circumstanced*, *pp.* *-stā-sis*, placed in a particular position as regards another state: *circumstantial*, *a.* *-stā-si-shāl*, relating to but not essentially; pert. to particular incidents; *incidental*; *casual*; particular; *salutis*; *in lue*, proving indirectly; *circumstantially*, *ad.* *-shāl-i*, not essentially; exactly; in every circumstance or particular: *circumstantiality*, *n.* *-shāl-i-tē*; *circumstantials*, *n. plu.* *-shāl-i*, *incidentals*: *circumstantial*, *v.* *-shāl-i*, to describe exactly; to verify in every particular: *circumstantiating*, *imp.*; *circumstantial*, *pp.*: *circumstantial evidence*, *in lue*, the evidence of facts or circumstances which naturally and necessarily accompany an act; *indirect evidence* showing extreme probability without absolute logical proof, more particularly of a criminal nature; the indirect evidence which connects an agent with his acts.—*SYN.* of ‘circumstance’: situation; incident; fact; event; occurrence.

**circumvallation**, n. *ser-kūm-vál-lá-shūn* [L. *circum*, round about; *vallum*, an earthen wall or parapet set with palisades, a rampart], a fortification made round a place by a besieging army, consisting of a wall, ditch, &c.; **circumvallate**, a. *-vái-lát*, applied to certain papillae on the tongue, each surrounded by a groove or trench.

*circumvent*, v. *śīr-kām-vent'* [*L. circum*, round about; *ventus*, come—*lit.*, to come round about], to gain advantage over another; to outwit; to cheat; to impose on; *circumventing*, imp.; *circumvent'-ed*, pp.; *circumvention*, n. *ven-shūn*, the act of gaining an advantage by fraud; deception; *circumventive*, n. *lit.*, deluding; deceiving by artifice.

**circumvolve**, *circumvolvō* [*circum*, round about; *volvō*, I roll to roll round; to move in a circle; to revolve; **circumvolvō**, *hupō*, I have rolled, pp. *rolōtō*; **circumvolūtō**, *hupō*, I have rolled, pp. *rolōtō*] [*volūtus*, rolled] state of being rolled round; act of rolling. **circus, *circūs* [*circus*, a circular line; *Gr. kirkos*, the circle described by a hawk in its flight] a circular enclosure for feats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for spectators rising all round in tiers, and sloping backwards.**

cirrhosis, n. *sir-rō'sis* [Gr. *kirrhos*, lawny]. In med., a term applied to a diseased state of the liver.

**cirriflorous**, *a. str.* *ris-flō-rūs* [*L.* *cirrus*, a curl; *flo*, I bear], producing tendrils.

**cirriform**, *a. sir-ri-fôr-m* [*L. cirrus*, a curl; *forma*, shape], having the form or appearance of tendrils; **cirrigerous**, *n. sir-ri-jér-ús* [*L. gero*, I bear], having curled locks.

**cirrigrade**, *n.* *sir'ri-grād* [*L. cirrus*, a curl; *gradus*, a step], moving by means of cirri.

curled or cirripeds, *n.* *strii-pēd*; cirripeds or cirripedes, *n.* plu. *strii-pēz* [*l.* *cirrus*, a curl; *pēs*, feet], a crustaceous animal of the class cirripedia, *pēd-i-ā*, as the barnacles, having curled jointed feet, and shells of several valves—also spelt cirropod, *n.* *rō-pōd*.

**ciro**, a. *ciro* [L. *ciurus*, a curl]. In composition, the 'curo-cloud,' one of the primary modifications of cloud, consisting of parallel or diverging fibres which may increase in any direction, or in all directions, after serene weather: **ciro-cumulus**, a. *ciro-cumulus* [L. *cumulus*, a mass piled up high], the cloud which is composed of well-defined rimuill musses, completely separated by small clear sky intervals, the appearance formed being called *mackerel sky*: **ciro-stratus**, a. *ciro-stratus* [L. *stratum*, the thing spread out, a bed], horizontal or slightly inclined masses of cloud, bent down or undulated, and either separate or in groups.

*cirrus*, a. *strîrôs*, also *cir'rous*, a. -rûs [L. *cirrus*, a curl], in bot., having or giving off tendrils: *cir'rus*, n. -rûs, a tendril or modified leaf in the form of a twining process—also spelt *cirrhus*: *cir'ri* or *cirrhî*, n. plu. *strîri*, the curled, jointed filaments acting as feet to barnacles; in bot., tendrils.

*cisalpine*, a. *sis-al-pīn* [L. *cis*, on this side: *Alpes*, the Alps], on this side the Alps in regard to Rome; applied to that part of Gaul lying to the south side of the Alps.

**ciroid**, *n.* *sistóid* [Gr. *lissos*, ivy; *eidos*, form], a mathematical curve invented by Ptolemy.

*cist*, *n*, also spelt *cyst*, *sist* [*W. cist*, a sepulchral chest; *L. cista*, a basket of wickerwork; *Gr. kiste*], a chest or box; in *archeol.*, an ancient tomb of the Celtic period, consisting of two rows of stone, and covered with rude stone slabs; in *Gr. antiq.*, a small box for sacred utensils carried in procession at certain festivals; *cist'd*, *a*, enclosed in a cyst.

**Cistercian**, *n.* *cistercién*, one of an order of reformed Benedictine monks established originally at Clairvaux or Cîteaux in France, whence the name.

**cistern**, *n.* *sistém* [OF. *cistérne*—from *h.* *cisterna*, a reservoir for water—from *cista*, a chest], an oblong or square box for storing water for domestic use; a hollow place or pond for containing water; a reservoir.

**cistome**, n. *sistō-mē* [Gr. *kistē*, a small box or chest, or *l. cista*, a basket of wicker-work; Gr. *stoma*, a mouth], in *bot.*, a funnel-shaped prolongation of the cuticle into the opening of the stomata.

**Cit**, *n*, *chit*, in *Hindu* *phil.*, the Divine Spirit of the universe as present in humanity.

**citadel**, *n.* *sit'á-dél* [*F.* *citadelle*—from *It.* *cittadella*, *dim.* of *citta*, *n.* *city*—from *L.* *civitātem*, *n.* *city*], *a* fortress or castle in or near a city; *a* place of arms.

to cite, *v.* *shí* [F. *citer*, to storn]—from *l. citāre*, to put into quick motion, to call, to call upon to appear in a court of justice; to summon; to quote; to repeat the words of another in proof; to confirm or illustrate from some authority: citing, *imp.*: cited, *pp.*: citation, *n.* *shí bǐ shūn*, a summons into court; a quotation: citable, *a.* *shí bǐ*, capable of being cited: citably, *adv.* *shí bǐ de*, having power to be cited: citation, *n.* *shí bǐ*, one who cites, *n.* *shí bǐ shū*, in *OE*, citation.—*SYN.* of *cite*: to summon; call; bid; invoke; quote.

**cithern**, *n.* *sith'ern* (L. *cithara*; Gr. *lithara*, the cithern), a stringed musical instrument resembling the guitar; also spelt *cittern* and *gittern*; *guitar* (Sp.) is from the same root.

criticism and cited—see under city.  
citizen—see under city.

citole, n. sít'-ól or sít'-ól' (O'f.—prob. from L. *cithara*),  
a stringed musical instrument of medieval times.

*citric*, *a. sif'rik* [L. *citrus*, a lemon, or the tree], belonging to lemons or limes; from the lemon, the produce of *Citrus limonium*: *citric acid*, an acid extracted from the juice of lemons or limes: *cit'rine*, *a. sif'ri*, like a citron; lemon-coloured or yellow-green: *cit'ron*, *n. rôn* [F. *citron*—from mld. L. *citronem*—from L. *citrus*], the fruit of the citron-tree; the *Citrus medica*, Ortl. *turantiaceae*: *citrate*, *n. sif'rdi*, a salt of citric acid.

**city**, *n.* *sif-ti* [F. *ci-té*]; *ci-citta*—from adn. *L. citatēn*—from *ci-tatē* [F. *ci-tadē*]; *ci-korporatō* and *cathedral town*—pert. to a city; **citizen**, *n.* *sēn* [F. *ci-troin*, *ci-troin*]; **citizenry**, the native of a city; one who enjoys the rights and privileges pert. to a city; **citizenship**, *n.* the state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen; **citicism**, *n.* *sif-tisim*, the conduct or manner of a dweller in a city; **cityed**, *a.* *sif-tid*, pert. to a city; having the quality of a city; containing cities.

**civet**, *n.* *ciivet* [F. *civette*; It. *zibetto*—from Ar. *zabib*], a striped taken from a gland or bag under the tail of the rivet-cat—used as a perfume: **civet**-cat, a small, nocturnal, carnivorous animal inhabiting N. Africa.

**civ**, a city: [L. *civicus*—from *civis*, a citizen].  
**cert**, to a city or citizen: *civil*, n. *-il* [F. *civil*—from *civis*, belonging to citizens], relating to the ordinary affairs and government of the people of any country, as *civil rights and privileges*, &c.; political as opposed to criminal; illustine as opposed to foreign; courteous; gentle and obliging; affable; kind; polite: *civilly*, ad. *-ly*, in a manner relating to government; not after a criminal manner; without rudeness; politely: *civility*, n. *-i-ty*, politeness; courtesy; obliging behaviour in the treatment of others: *civilities*, n. plu. *-ities*, acts of politeness or courtesy, &c.: *civilian*, n. *-ian*, one engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life; in *India*, a member of the civil service; ad. *-ian*, opposed to military or naval: *civilisation*, n. *-i-za-tion* [F. *civilisation*—L.], state of being

refined in manners; state of being free from the grossness of savage life: *civilise*, v. *-it*, to reclaim from barbarism; to make less gross in manners: *civilising*, imp.; *civilised*, pp. *-ised*: *civiliser*, n. one who or that which: *civil action*, any action at law not criminal: *civil service*, public departments in the pay of the state, including the diplomatic service, the working of the post office and telegraphs, the collection of the revenue, &c., as distinguished from the naval and military services: *civil death*, the being banished or outlawed: *civil law*, the Roman law; the ordinary laws, written and unwritten, which govern a nation or commonwealth, as opposed to criminal law: *civil list*, the whole of the sovereign's personal revenue, including that for the payment of the Civil List pensions, which are granted solely by the royal bounty: *civil war*, a war between parties of the inhabitants of the same country.—*SYN.* of *civil*: *polite*; *obliging*; *accommodating*; *courteous*; *compliant*; *considerate*.

*clachan*, n. *clachan* [Gael. *clachan*, a circle of stones, stones]. In *Scot.*, properly a village in which there is a church or place of worship; a hamlet.

*clack*, v. *clak* [ME. *clacken*; cf. F. *claquer*, to flap or clap; Ital. *clacca*, to twitter as a swallow; Dut. *klacken*, to strike, to smack], to make a sharp noise suddenly; to talk incessantly: n. a sharp continued noise; the valve of a pump-jetion; one of the valves in a locomotive or other steam-engine: *clacker*, n. one who or that which clacks: *clacking*, imp.; *clacked*, pp. *klakt*: *clack-dish*, the beggar's dish or box with a lid, which they formerly rattled in order to attract attention.

*clad*, v. *klad* [see *cloth*]; *clad*, applied to sheep that have not been shorn.

*clacanth*, n. plu. *klad-ant* [Gr. *klados*, a tender branch, a twig; *anthos*, a flower], in *bot.*, flowers which terminate a lateral branch in mosses.

*cladenchyma*, n. plu. *klad-én-ki-ma* [Gr. *klados*, a tender branch; *enchyma*, an infusion], in *bot.*, tissue composed of branching cells, as in some hairs.

*cladodium*, n. *klad-dó-dium* [mid. L.; cf. *kladodes*, having many shoots—from *klados*, a shoot], in *bot.*, a plant that has flattened leaf-like branches, as in the butcher's broom and some cacti.

*clag*, v. *klag* [Eng. dial. and Scot.; cf. Dan. *klog*, sticky mud], to bedaub the clothes with anything sticky, as mury clay, glue, &c.; to clog; to stick tenaciously: n. a sticky mass adhering to any object: *claggy*, a. *klag-gi*, tending to clag; adhesive; sticky.

*claim*, v. *klām* [OF. *clamer* or *clamer*, to cry out, to call for—from L. *clamo*, I cry out], to seek or demand as a right; to demand as due; to assert; to have a right or title to: n. a demand as of right; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed: *claiming*, imp.; *claimed*, pp. *klāmd*: *claimant*, n. *-ant*, one who demands anything as his right: *claimable*, a. *-d-ib*: *clamant*, n. *klām-ant*, crying loudly; that loudly calls for immediate attention or redress.—*SYN.* of *'claim* n.: *demand*; *right*; *pretension*; *privilege*; *prerogative*.

*clairvoyance*, n. *klār-vōi-āns* [F. *clair*, clear, and *voir*, to see—from L. *clarus*, *videre*], an alleged power of seeing or being cognisant of anything not present to the eyes or other of the senses: *clairvoyant*, n. *-vōi-ant*, one who claims the power of seeing or knowing what is not present to the eyes or other of the senses.

*clam*, n. *klām* [from *clam* or *clamy*], a kind of scallop or peeten, a shell-fish whose furrowed valves *clamp* or sit closely together.

*clam*, v. *klām* [AS. *clām* for *gelām*, clay; cf. Sw. *klām*, moist; Dut. *klām*], to clog; to obstruct with glutinous matter; to be moist and slightly adhesive: *clamming*, imp.; *clammed*, pp. *klāmd*: *clammy*, a. *klām-mi*, thick; adhesive; soft and sticky: *clamminess*, n. state of being moist and sticky; tenacity in something soft.

*clamant*, n. —see under *claim*.

*clamber*, v. *klām-bēr* [a deriv. of *climb*; cf. Ital. *clambro*, to pinch closely together; Ger. *klammern*, to hold fast with the hands or claws: Dut. *klamre*, to clamp, to grasp], to mount up by catching with the hands, claws, or tendrils; to climb amongst obstructions or with difficulty: *clambering*, imp.; *clambered*, pp. *-berd*.

*clame*, v. *klām* [L. *clamo*, I call out], in *ME.*, to call out; to name: n. a call.

*clamour*, n. *klām-ēr* [OF. *clamar*—from L. *clāmor*,

a loud noise—from *clāmāre*, to cry out], a great noise or outcry; a popular outcry: v. to complain noisily; to talk loudly; to make importunate demands: *clamouring*, imp.; *clamoured*, pp. *-erd*: *clamorous*, n. *-er*, one who: *clamorous*, a. *-er-us*, noisy in words; boisterous; *clamorously*, ad. *-ly*: *clamoronsness*, n. the state of being loud or noisy.—*SYN.* of *'clamour* n.: *cry*; *outcry*; *uproar*; *exclamation*; *acclamation*; *vociferation*; *shouting*; *hawling*; *tumult*; *noise*.

*clamp*, n. *klāmp* [Dut. *klamp*, a clamp; cf. Ital. *clambra*, a vice], anything that fastens or binds; a piece of iron or other metal used to fasten a corner; a large quadrangular stack of bricks arranged for burning: v. to fasten or bind with clamps; to join two pieces of board together so that the grain of the one place crosses the grain of the other, done to preserve wood from warping: *clamping*, imp.; *clamped*, pp. *klāmpd*.

*clan*, n. *klān* [Gael. *clann*, a family, a stock; Ir. *cland*, *clau*—from L. *planta*, a sprout, a scion], children or descendants; a family; a tribe; a number of persons descended from one common stock under a chief: *clanship*, n.: *clannish*, n. *-ish*, united by feelings and prejudices peculiar to clans; disposed to adhere closely: *clannishly*, ad. *-ly*: *clannishness*, n.: *clansman*, n. one belonging to the same clan.

*clandestine*, n. *klān-dēs-tīn* [F. *clandestin*—from L. *clandestinus*, secret—from *clām*, privately], secret; hidden; private—applied to wrong notions: *clandestinely*, ad. *-ly*: *clandestineness*, n.

*clang*, n. *klāng* [L. *clangō*, I sound; cf. Ger. *klang*; Dut. *klank*, sound], the sharp ringing sound of metallic bodies striking together; any like sound, as clang of trumpets; in *acoustics*, the compound sound formed by a musical note, and its overtones: v. to make a sharp ringing sound by striking metallic bodies together: *clanging*, imp.; *clanged*, pp. *klāngd*: *clangour*, n. *klāng-ēr*, a sharp, ringing, or rattling sound.

*clank*, n. *klāngk* [Dut. *klank*, sound, rumour; Dan. *klæng*, a ringing sound—see *clang*], the rattling ringing sound of armour or of metallic bodies: v. to rattle and sound, as prisoners *clank* their chains: *clanking*, imp.; *clanked*, pp. *klānk*.

*clap*, n. *klāp* [an imitative word; cf. Ital. *clappia*, to pat, to clap the hands; Dan. *klappre*, to chatter, as the teeth with cold; Dut. *klappen*, to rattle], a noise made by the meeting of bodies; a loud noise or a burst of sound, as of thunder; a stroke with the open hand: v. to strike quickly together so as to produce a sound; to strike gently with the palm of the hand; to place to or upon; to applaud by striking the palms of the hands together; to drive together; to thrust hastily; to enter upon quickly: *clapping*, imp.; *clapped*, pp. *klāpt*: *clapper*, n. one who or the thing which; the tongue or striker of a bell: *claptrap*, n. any trick or device to gain applause; adj. not genuine; to *clap* on, to add or put on briskly: *clap-net*, a kind of large net for catching birds: *clapper-claw*, v. to beat and abuse; to scold or revile; to *clap* hands, in *OE.*, to plight mutual troth or vows, as lovers, by gripping hands; to *clap* to, to put or place to quickly; to *clap* up, to enter into inconsiderately; to *complete* suddenly.

*claqueur*, n. *klāk-ēr* [F. *claqueur*, a clapper, one who applauds with the hands], in a theatre or public place of amusement, one of several hired to applaud a performer, or a performance, with the usual noisy demonstrations.

*claque-obscure*, n. *klāk-ōb-skūr*, also written *claro-obscuro*, n. *klār-ōb-skūr*—same as *claroscuro*.

*claret*, n. *klār-ēt* [F. *claret*; OF. *claret*, a red wine, somewhat clear—from L. *clarus*, clear], French wine of a dark-red colour.

*clarify*, v. *klār-i-fī* [F. *clarifier*, to clarify—from L. *clarificare*—from L. *clarus*, clear; *facio*, I make], to make clear; to render pure and bright: *clarifying*, imp.; *clarified*, pp. *-fid*: *clarifier*, n. *-fī-ēr*, one who; that which makes clear: *clarification*, n. *-i-fī-kā-shūn*, the act of purifying or refining.

*clarion*, n. *klār-i-ōn* [OF. *claron*—from mid. L. *clarionem*, a clarion—from L. *clarus*, clear], a trumpet with a narrow tube: *clarinet*, n. *klār-i-ō-nēt* [F. *clarinette*], a wind musical instrument—also *clarinet*, n.

*clary*, n. *klār-i* [AS. *clarie*], the plants meadow and wild sage—native plants of the genus *Silvica*, Ord. *Labiata*.



among *seamen*, to galu the open sea: clear-story—see *clerestory*, which is the better spelling.  
*cleat*, n. *klet* [Dut. *kloot*, a lump], a piece of wood fastened on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a piece of wood to fasten anything to; a piece of iron worn on shoes to render them more durable.

*cleat*, n. *klet* [a provincial word; apparently a corruption of *cleft*], in *coal-mining*, the splitting or cleavage in the seam which is transverse to the bedding—also *cleap*.

*cleave*, v. *liev* [AS. *clifian*, to fasten or stick; cf. Icel. *klifa*; Ger. *kleben*; Dut. *kleven*, to stick to, to fasten; Dan. *klæbe*, to stick, to adhere to; to stick to; to be united in interest or affection: *cleaving*, imp.; *cleaved*, *klæd*, or *clave*, *klær*, pt. dnl *cleave*; *cleaved*, pp.: *cleavers*, n. plu. *klævers*, goose-grass; a hedge-plant furnished with minute hooks by which it attaches itself to the clothes, &c.; see the *Gilman* apurine, Ord. *Stellata*.

*cleave*, v. *liër* [AS. *clēafian*, to split or cleave; cf. Ger. *klieben*, to cleave; Dut. *kloue*, n. *clēft*; to split; to part or divide by force; to crack; to part; to open: *cleaving*, imp.; *cleve*, *klēv*, or *clēft*, *klēft*, pt. dnl *cleave*; *cleven*, *klēven*, *clēft*, *klēft*, or *cleaved*, pp. *klēd*, divided by force: *cleaver*, n. *klēvēr*, n. butcher's chopper: *cleavable*, a. *-abē*, that may be split or parted: *cleavage*, n. *-af*, n. structure of a stratified rock, which renders it capable of being split indefinitely into thin plates: a splitting of certain rocks, as clay-slate, in a direction different from that of the plane of stratification; generally, the state of being cleft; division: *cleavage planes* of crystals, the planes into which crystals are easily split, the planes generally being parallel with one of the faces.

*cleek*, n. *klēk* [Scot.], an iron hook; a golf club with a thin iron head.

*clef*, n. *klēf* [F. *clef*, n. key—from L. *clavis*, a key], in a piece of music, a figure placed at the beginning of each stave to tell its pitch, or the degree of elevation in which it is to be played or sung, and the names of the notes.

*cleft*, n. *klēft* [from *cleave* 2; cf. Icel. *klēft*; Dan. *klēft*, a cleft], a crack; a gap; a crevice; a fissure.

*cleeg*, n. *klēg* [Icel. *klæggi*], the gleg or horse-fly; the gaily.

*cleistogamens*, a. *klis-tōf-d-mūs* [Gr. *kleistos*, shut; gamos, marriage], in bot., in same sense as *cleistogamens*.

*cleistogamens*, a. *klis-tōf-d-mūs* [Gr. *kleistos*, shut; gamos, birth], in bot., inconspicuous self-fertilised flowers, as distinguished from the large conspicuously coloured ones, found on the same plant, as in the violet.

*elematis*, n. *klēm-at-lis* [L.; Gr. *klēmatīs*, a little vine-branch, a small twig—from *klēma*, a vine-branch], an extensive genus of plants, chiefly climbers, Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*; virgin's bower, or *Clématis vitalba*, is the only English species.

*element*, a. *klēm-ēt* [L. *elementum*, mild, merciful; cf. F. *élément*, gentle, mild], mild; gentle in disposition; kind; merciful; tender: *elementary*, n. *-en-ri* [L. *elementalis*, mildness in temper and disposition; gentleness; mercy; disposition to forgive or to spare: *elementally*, ad. *-li*, in a mild and merciful manner.

*clench*, v. *klēnsh* [ME. *clenchen*, to fasten closely together; MH.Ger. *klenken*—see *clinch*], to fix securely, as with nails; to rivet; to set firmly together, as the teeth; to brace up one's nerves; to grasp firmly; to grip; *klēn*, to confirm an argument: *clench-bolts*, in a ship, those clenched at the ends where they come through: *clench-nails*, those which will drive without splitting the board.

*clepe*, v. *klēp* [AS. *clēpian*, to call, to speak], in OE., to call; to name; same as *yclepe*.

*clepsydra*, n. *klēps-t-d-rā* [L.—from Gr. *klepsō*, I steal, and (*hydrōr*, water), an aue. instrument in which time was measured by the gradual dropping of water; a water-clock.

*cleptomania*—see *kleptomania*.

*clerestory*, n. *klēr-stō-ri* [F. *clair*, clear, bright, meaning 'light,' 'lighted'; and Eng. *story*, a flat], an upper story or row of windows in a church rising above the arches of the nave and the adjoining parts of the building, admitting light to the main part of the building: *clerestorial*, n. *klēr-stō-ri-āl*, pert. to.

*clergy*, n. *klērj* [OF. *clergie*; Sp. *clerigo*; It. *clericò*—from mid. L. *clericus*, a clerk or clergyman

—from Gr. *klēros*, a lot], the body of men set apart to conduct the service of God in a Christian Church; ministers of the Established Church of a country: *clergyman*, n. a man in holy orders; a minister of the Christian religion: *clerical*, n. *klēr-i-kāl*, pert. to the clergy of the Church—also *clerle*, n. *-ik*, pert. to a clerk or penmanship: n. a man in holy orders; a clergyman: *benefit of clergy*, an anc. privilege by which clergymen, and subsequently all who could read, were in certain cases exempted from criminal prosecutions: *clergyable*, n. *-ab-l*, applied to felonies within the benefit of clergy: *clerical error*, *klēr-i-kāl ē-ēr*, an unintentional error or omission made in the transcription of a deed or other written instrument: a venial or pardonable error.

*clerk*, n. *klārk* [AS. *cleric*, a clerk, a priest; L. *clericus*, a clerk], n. clergyman; a reader of responses in the church-service; one engaged to write in an office or keep business books: *clerkship*, n. the office of a clerk: *clerk-like*, a. having the accomplishments and learning of a clerk: *clerkly*, a. *klār-kli*, in OE., clerk-like; scholar-like; cunning; ad. in a learned manner.

*clever*, a. *klēr-ēr* [ME. *cliver*; cf. Fris. *klifer*, skillful, alert], done with sufficient excellence to commend itself; smartly able to turn one's attainments to the best account; skillful; ingenious; smart; not dull: *ready*; *cleverly*, ad. *-li*, skillfully; dexterously: *cleverish*, a. somewhat clever: *cleverness*, n. the quality of being clever.—*SYN.* of 'clever': *skillful*; *dexterous*; *adroit*; *expert*; *able*; *apt*; *ingenious*; *clever*; *handsome*; *smart*.

*clew*, n. *klō* [AS. *clēu*—cf. Dut. *klouen*, and *clunen*; L. *glomus*], a ball of thread; the thread which forms the ball; anything that guides or directs in an intricate case (usually spelt *clue*); one of the corners of a sail: v. to truss up the sails of a ship to the yard: *clewing*, imp.; *clewed*, pp. *klēd*: *clew-ines*, lines to truss up sails to the yards.

*click*, n. *klīk* [an imitative word; cf. Dut. *klīken*, to rattle; F. *cliquer*, to clap], a sharp sound louder than a tick and thinner than a clack; a quick, light sound; a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel: v. to strike louder and fuller than a tick; to make a quick, light sound: *clicking*, imp.; *clicked*, pp. *klīkt*.

*client*, n. *klī-ēt* [F. *client*; L. *clientem*, one who had a patron], one who applies to a lawyer for advice, or to conduct his cause in a court of law; a dependent: *clientship*, n. the condition of a client: *clientele*, n. *klī-ēt-ē-lē* [F. *clientèle*; L. *clientela*, the condition of a client in reference to his patron], the state or condition of a client; the business of a professional man; the number of his clients or patients.

*cliff*, n. *klif* [AS. *clif*, a rock; Icel. *klif*—from *klufa*, to cleave], a steep bank; a high and steep rock: *cliffy*, a. *-fi*, steep, broken, and rugged.

*cliff*, in music—see *clif*.

*clift*, n. *klift*, same as *clift*, which see.

*climacteric*, n. *klīm-āk-tēr-i-k*, or *klīm-āk-tēr-i-k* [L. *climactericus*—from Gr. *klīmakterikos*, of the nature of a critical epoch—from *klīmakter*, n. step, as of a ladder], one of the critical steps or periods in human life in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution: ad., also *climacterical*, a. *-tēr-i-kāl*, pert. to or connected with; critical: *grand climacteric*, the age of 63 in man, after which the constitution is supposed to decline, and old age begins.

*climate*, n. *klīmāt* [F. *climat*, a climate—from mid. L. *climaten*; Gr. *klīmata*, slopes, tracts of land], the condition of a place or country with respect to the weather that prevails; a region or district of country: *climatic*, a. also *climatical*, n. *-māt-i-kāl*, pert. to or depending on a climate: *clime*, n. *klīm*, poetic for *climate*; n. region; a country: *climatology*, n. *-māt-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the science which treats of the different climates of the earth, their causes, products, and peculiarities: *climatology*, n. *-māt-ō-lō-jī*, pert. to: *climatic*, v. *-līz*, to acclimate to a new climate: *climatising*, imp.; *climatised*, pp. *-līzd*.

*climax*, n. *klīm-aks* [Gr. *klīmax*, a staircase, a ladder], step by step; ascent; n. figure of speech in which the sentences rise as it were step by step upwards in intensity; summit or culmination.

*climb*, v. *klīm* [AS. *climban*; OH.Ger. *climben*; MH.Ger. *klimmen*, to crowd], to mount upwards with the hands and feet, as up a steep hill, precipice, or

tree; to ascend with labour, or as a plant by means of tendrils: climbing, *imp. kltōning*; *ndj.* possessing the power of climbing, as plants; ascending; tending to climb: climbed, *pp. kltand*; climber, *n. kltōn-ēr*, one who; a climbing plant: climber's, *n. jdu-ēr*, *nn* order of birds, including parrots, woodpeckers, &c.

clime, *n. kltin* [*L. clima*; *Gr. klima*, n. climate], poetic and rhetorical for climate, which see.

climacterium, *n. kltinēdri-um* [*Gr. kltinē*, n. bed; *andri*, n. man]. In *bot.*, that part of the column of orchidaceous plants in which the anther lies: climacterium, *n. kltin-er* [*Gr. anthos*, a flower]. In *bot.*, a receptacle of flowers which is not of a fleshy consistency, as in *Compositae*.

clinch, *v. kltush* [a variant of clench—which see] to fix firmly by folding over; to grasp with the hand; to rivet; to close and struggle in close grips; *fig.* to confirm an argument; to make conclusive; *n.* anything which holds both ways; *n. pon.* clinch-ing, *imp.*; *n.* the fastening of a bolt or nail by hammering the point so as to make it spread: clinched, *pp. kltushit*; clincher, *a. 3r.* overlying or overlapping, like slates on a roof—applied to the plank lug of a ship, as *clinch-er-work*; *n.* one who makes a smart or unanswerable reply; the reply itself: clincher-built or clinker-built, *kltush-ēr*, applied to a boat or ship whose outside planking overlie each other like slates on a roof.

cling, *v. kltug* [*AS. clugan*; *Fris. kltugan*] to adhere closely; to stick to firmly, as an interest; to hold fast to by entwining or embracing, as in affection: in *OE.*, to dry up or consume: cling-ing, *imp.*: clung, *pt.* and *pp. kltugan*.

clinical, *a. kltinikāl* [*Gr. kltinikos*, belonging to a bed—from *kltinē*, a bed; *mid. L. cluēns*, a physician who visits patients in bed], *pert.* to a bed: clinical lecture, instruction given to medical students by a professor at a sick-bed: clinically, *ad. it.* by the bedside: clinoid, *n. kltinoid* [*Gr. elios*, resemblance], in *anat.*, applied to certain processes of the spleenoid bone having a supposed resemblance to a comb.

clink, *v. kltink* [*Dut. klinken*, to sound, to tinkle: *Fris. klinken*, to tinkle—*clink* is derived from *clung*, as expressing a shrilling sound], to jingle; to make a small sharp ringing noise: *n.* a sharp ring or jingle of small metallic bodies, as coins; *n.* sharp metallic knock or knocking: clink-ing, *imp.*: clinked, *pp. kltinkt*; clinker, *n. kltink-ēr* [*Dut. klinker*, that which sounds], in *min.*, the black oxide of iron; the slaggy ferruginous crusts that form on the bars of engine-furnaces: *pln.* very hard bricks: bricks run together and glazed over by excessive heat: clinker-bar, in a *steam-engine*, the bar fixed across the top of the aspirator: clink-stone [cf. *Gr. kltin-stein*], a kind of felspar, usually laminated—*n.* a rock of a greyish-blue colour which rings with a metallic sound when struck.

clinometer, *n. kltinōmē-tēr* [*Gr. klinē*, to incline: *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the dip or angle at which strata incline from the horizon.

Clio, *n. kltō* [*L. Clio*—from *Gr. Kleio*—from *Kleō*, I celebrate], in *anc. myth.*, the muse who presided over history.

clip, *v. kltip* [*n.* word imitative of the snapping noise made by shears: *Ice. kltippa*, to clip: *Dan. kltippe*], to cut off with shears or scissors; to pare; to cut short: *n.* a sheep-shearing; that which is short off the sheep: clip-ping, *imp.*; *n.* the part cut off: clipped, *pp. kltip*; also *clipt*, *pt.* and *pp.*: clip-per, *n.* one who; a fast-sailing ship; to clip one's wings, to put a check upon one's projects or schemes.

clip, *v. kltip* [*AS. clippian*, to clasp with the arms; cf. *Dut. kltippe*, a fetter: *prov. Sw. kltippa*, to compress], in *OE.*, to enfold in the arms; to embrace; to encompass; to contain: *n.* an embrace; a fastener or holder, as for letters.

clique, *n. kltik* [*F. clique*—from *cliquer*, to click, to clap (applaud); cf. *Gr. kltikē*, a faction, a party], a party of individuals associated for the furtherance of a common purpose, generally in an objectionable sense; a party; a coterie; a set or party: cliquish, *a. -ish*, relating to a clique.

clitellum, *n. klti-ēfēl-um* [*mid. L. L. clitella*, a pack-saddle], the thickened part of the body of some worms, as the earthworm, developed in connection with the reproductive organs.

cloaca, *n. kltō-ā-kā* [*L. cloaca*, n. drain or sewer], a large sewer; in *zool.*, that part of the intestines of

birds, fishes, and reptiles, in which the intestinal, ovarian, and urinary outlets terminate: cloacal, *n. kltō-ā-kāl*, relating to or connected with.

cloak, *n. kltok* [*OF. cloque*—from *mid. L. cloca*, a cape, n. bell—a double of clock 1], a loose outer garment without sleeves, covering the whole body, and extending from the neck downwards, often is far as the ankles—so named from its original bell shape, that which conceals; *n.* pretext; an excuse: cloak, *OE. cloke*, *v. kltok*, to cover with a cloak; to hide or conceal; to employ a false covering: cloak-ing, *imp.*: cloaked, *pp. kltok*. *Note.*—cloak signifies a mantle, *n.* cover; palliate—from *L. pallium*, a cloak or mantle, originally signified the same; but now their derived meanings are diverse, *cloak* meaning to conceal or cover as a fault, while *palliate* means, to excuse, to render a fault less odious by explanations and redeeming circumstances.—*SVN.* of 'cloak v.'; to mask; blind; veil; hide; conceal; palliate.

cloche, *n. kltōsh* [*F. n. bell*], a bell-glass used by gardeners for rearing plants under.

clock, *n. kltok* [*F. cloche*, n. bell; *Ger. Glock*, a bell; *Dut. klokke*, a bell; *Ice. kltok*, n. bell; *mid. L. cloca*], a machine which indicates the time of day, and strikes the hours: clockmaker, one who makes clocks: clock-work, mechanism like a clock; o'clock, contraction for 'time of the clock.'

clock, *n. kltok* [*etym.* unknown; cf. *Ice. klacy*, a horse fly], familiar name of the common beetle; also clock fly, *n.*

clock, *n. kltok* [*nn* imitative word: *AS. clodian*; *Dut. klokken*], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scol.*, the cry of the brooding hen—see cluck.

clod, *n. kltōd* [primarily same as clot: *prob.* from *nn. klode*, a ball], a hard lump of earth of any kind; earth, ground, or turf; a stupid fellow; a dolt: cloddy, *a. -d*, consisting of clods: clod-hopper, *n.* a rustic; a peasant: clod-dish, *n.* lumpy; boorish: clod-poll, *n.* 1. poll, the head], in *com.*,

clod, *n. kltōd* [perhaps connect. with clove 4], in *com.*, an allowance of 2 lb. for every 3 cwt. for the turn of the scale to the wholesale purchaser of goods.

clog, *n. kltog* [concrete, with clag, to clot with anything sticky], *n.* short, thick piece of wood, a wooden shoe—so named from its lumpy, shapeless form: *n.* shoe with a wooden sole; *n.* hindrance by reason of something adhesive and heavy; *n.* an impediment; anything that hinders motion: *v.* to impede motion; to which hinders motion; to burden; to embarrass; to render difficult; to adhere in a cluster or mass: clog-ging, *imp.*: clogged, *pp. kltōg*; clog-gy, *a. -gy*, that has power to clog; thick; clog-giness, *n.* the state of being clogged.—*SVN.* of 'clog v.'; to encumber; prevent; impede; obstruct; embarrass; fetter; retard; restrain; shackle; hinder; burden; restrict; restrain.

cloister, *n. kltōstēr* [*OF. cloistre*, a monastery—from *L. claustrum*, an enclosure—from *clauto*, I shut], a square enclosed by buildings having a piazza on its four sides; *n.* monastery or nunnery, so named from the cloister being the principal part; the piazza of an enclosed court; a wall with a projecting cover; an arcade: *v.* to confine in a monastery; to shut up in retirement: cloistering, *imp.*: cloistered, *pp. kltōstērt*; cloistral, *n.* confined to a cloister; retired from the world: cloisterer, *n. -ēr*, one who; cloistress, *n. kltōst-rēs*, a woman living in a cloister; a nunn.—*SVN.* of 'cloister n.'; monastery; nunnery; convent; priory; abbey.

cloak, *v. kltok*, the *OE.* spelling of cloak, which see.

clonic, *n. kltōnik* [*Gr. klonos*, a violent confused motion], in *med.*, applied to spasms or convulsions, rapidly alternating with relaxation.

close, *a. kltos* [*F. clos*, closed, shut, *nn* enclosed field—from *L. clausus*, shut up], shut up; having no vent or outlet; confined; compact; solid or dense; com-aise; brief; very near; private; narrow: in penurians; warm; oppressive, as the weather: *n.* in *Scol.*, *n. bot.*, pressed together; not spreading: *n.* an en-narrow passage; a blind alley; a courtyard; a narrow closure, as about a cathedral: *ad.* closely; nearly; secretly: closely, *ad. kltōsh*, with no space intervening; nearly; attentively; secretly; in detail; minutely: close-bodied, fitting the body closely: close-corporation, a body which filled its own vacancies—generally used in an abusive sense: close-asted, also close-handed, niggardly; penurious: close-hauled, or close to the wind, kept as near against the wind as it is possible to sail, said of a ship when tacking;

close quarters, in direct contact; hand to hand: close set, put or placed closely together: close-stool, a night-stool; a commode: close-time, a fixed period during which certain operations or powers to do are legally stopped, as to fish for salmon, or to shoot certain birds: closeness, *n.* *klös-näs*, narrowness; want of ventilation; compactness; secrecy.—*SYN.* of 'close *a.*': tight; confined; secluded; secret; retired; stagnant; oppressive; secretive; cautious; wary; reticent; taciturn; attentive; parsimonious; niggardly; penurious; covetous; dense; solid; compact; adjoining; near; intimate; familiar; confidential; undeviating; strict; intimate; careful; precise; earnest; faithful; doubtful.

close, *v.* *klöz* [see above] to shut up; to make fast; to end or finish; to cover; to enclose; to come or bring together; to unite; to engage in battle hand to hand; *n.* conclusion; end; a pause; cessation; the time of ending, finishing, or shutting up; in music, a cadence: *clō'sing*, *imp.*: closed, *pp.* *klōsd*: clo'er, *n.* *zēr*, one who or that which: closure, *n.* *klō'schūr*, the act of shutting up; that by which a thing is shut; the parts enclosed; in *OE.*, the end or conclusion; the power of putting an end to debate in a legislative or deliberative assembly: to close with, to accede or agree to; to grapple with.—*SYN.* of 'close *n.*': conclusion; termination; cessation; stop; end; ending; extreme; extremity—of 'close *v.*': to finish; shut; complete; terminate; end.

closet, *n.* *klō'z* [dim. of *close*, an enclosure] a small room or apartment for retirement; a small dark room: *v.* to shut up; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation: *clō's'et'ing*, *imp.*: *clō's'et'ed*, *pp.*

clot, *n.* *klōt* [*AS.* *clot*, nilled to clod, which see], fluid matter thickened or coagulated into a lump or lumps—*clōt* is applied to earth: *v.* to turn into masses or lumps; to coagulate or thicken, as milk or blood: *clōt'ing*, *imp.*: *clōt'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* converted into clots; reddened as with clotted blood: *clōt'y*, *a.* *-i*, full of clots: clotted cream—see under *clout*.

cloth, *n.* *klōth* [*AS.* *clath*, cloth; cf. *Ice.* *hladi*, a garment; *Ger.* *kleid*, any woven stuff; any fabric woven from wool; the covering of a table: *cloths*, *plu.* *klōths*, meaning different kinds: *clothe*, *v.* *klōth*, to cover with articles of dress; to put on raiment; to invest; to surround; to spread over or to cover: *clō'th'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* garments in general; dress: *clōthed* or *clād*, *pp.* *klōthd*, *klād*: *clothes*, *n.* *plu.* *klōths*, garments or dress for the body: bed-clothes, coverings of a bed: clothes-basket: clothes-brush: clothier, *n.* *klō'th'ēr*, a seller of cloths; a seller or maker of clothes; an outfitter: clothiery, *n.* *klō'th'ēr-ē*, a place where different kinds of cloth and made clothing are stored, or kept for sale: the cloth, a familiar name for the clergy in general, or the clerical profession.—*SYN.* of 'clothes': dress; attire; apparel; array; costume; habit; clothing; garment; vesture; vestment; raiment; garb.

Clotho, *n.* *klō'thō* [*L.* or *Gr.*, the spinner], one of the three Fates who holds the distaff—see *Lachesis*.

clotpoll, *n.* *klōt'pōl* [*klot*, and *poll*], *n.* clodpoll; a blockhead; a dull, stupid fellow.

cloud, *n.* *klōud* [*AS.* *clūd*, a round mass, as of rock: old *Dut.* *clote*, a cloud—alled to *clod*, being vapours drawn into *clods* or *separate masses*], vapour formed into separate masses; a mass of visible vapour floating in the atmosphere; a great multitude. In the sense of a diffused and indistinct mass; a kind of soft woollen scarf: *v.* to obscure or darken; to overspread with clouds; to make of a gloomy or sullen aspect; to sully; to tarnish; to become obscure; to grow cloudy: *clōud'ing*, *imp.*: *clōud'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* having a variegated appearance like white fleecy clouds; deficient in clearness: *clōud'y*, *a.* *-i*, overcast; obscure; gloomy; dispiriting; semi-opaque: *clōud'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *clōud'iness*, *n.* the state of being cloudy; dimness; darkness: *clōud'less*, *a.* without a cloud: *clōud'lessly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *clōud-berry*, the mountain-ramble, abounding in the Highlands of Scotland—so named from the high situations where found; the *Rubus chamaemorus* or ground mulberry, *Ord.* *Rosaceæ*: *clōud-capt*, crowned with mist or clouds; very high: *clōud-land*, the region of clouds; a vista of clouds; *fig.*, a region of fancy and unreality: *clōud-wrap'ed*, *adj.* enveloped with mist or clouds; obscure: in the clouds, beyond the range of the eye—applied to flights of fancy, or to confused and obscure represen-

tations; absent; not attending to what is going on around: under a cloud, under suspicion; in social disrepute. *Note.*—Strictly *water-vapour* is colourless and invisible,—a *cloud* is this vapour condensed into very minute drops.

clough, *n.* *klūf* [*Eng.* *dlal*: *OE.* *cloh*: *Old Ger.* *klūk*], a valley or ravine, with steep sides; the fork of a tree; a road.

clout, *n.* *klōut* [*AS.* *clūt*, a patch—primary sense, a blow: cf. *Ice.* *klutr*; *Sw.* *klut*; *Dan.* *klut*], a small piece of cloth or a rag; a patch; a piece of cloth or leather to repair a hole or breach; a piece of cloth for cleaning or kitchen use; a flat-headed nail: *v.* to patch; to mend or repair by putting or sewing on a patch; to put together coarsely and unskillfully: *clōut'ing*, *imp.*: *clōut'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* covered with a clout; coarsely mended: a clout on the head, a blow or stroke on the head, as with a flap of cloth or the open hand: clouted cream, cream obtained from the milk by gradually heating it in deep pans almost to the boiling-point, so as not to break the skin or *clout* formed on the surface; cream thicker than ordinary cream—also spell *clotted cream*.

clove, *v.* *klōc*—[see under *cleave* 2]

clove, *n.* *klōv* [*Sp.* *clavo*, a nail, a clove; *F.* *clou*, a nail—from *L.* *clivus*, a nail], a kind of spice, consisting of the dried unexpanded flowers of a tree of the myrtle tribe—so named from their appearance as small-headed nails; the flower-buds of the tree *Caryophyllus nymphaea*, *Ord.* *Myrtacæ*: *clōve-gillyflower*, a beautiful flower having a peculiar scent—also called *clōve-pink*, *carnation-pink*, &c.; the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, *Ord.* *Caryophyllacæ*: *clōve-brown*, a deep brown of the peculiar colour of the clove.

clove, *n.* *klōv* [*AS.* *cluf*, a tuber—from *clivian*, to cleave: cf. *Ice.* *klōv*; *Dut.* *klōof*, a fissure], a division of a root of garlic; in *bot.*, *cloves*, applied to young bulbs, as in the onion.

clove, *n.* *klōv* [*L.* *clavus*, a nail—used as a measure], a weight, part of the *treb*, being 7 lb.

cloven, *v.* *klōv'n* [*pp.* of *cleave* 2, which see], parted; divided into two parts: *clōven-footed*, having the foot of two toes with a hoof for each, as the ox: to show the *clōven foot*, to reveal by some act base or dishonourable designs—in allusion to the legs and feet of a goat ascribed to Satan.

clover, *n.* *klōv'ēr* [*AS.* *clafre*: cf. *Dut.* *klōv'er*—from *Low Ger.* *klōven*, to cleave], common field herbs called *trefoil* or *trifolium*, used for the fodder of cattle: the common red clover is *Trifolium pratense*—the white or Dutch clover is *T. repens*, *Ord.* *Leguminosæ*, sub-*Ord.* *Papilionacæ*: *clōver'ed*, *a.* *-d*, abounding in clover: to live in clover, to live in abundance; to go from clover to rye-grass, to go from a better to a worse.

clown, *n.* *klōw'n* [cf. *Ice.* *klunni*, a clumsy fellow; *N.* *Fris.* *klōne*, a clown; a peasant; a rustic; one who has the rough manners of a rustic; an ill-bred man; one who plays the fool in a theatre or circus: *clōwn'ish*, *n.* like a rustic; coarse and ill-bred: *clōwn'ishly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *clōwn'ishness*, *n.* rudeness of behaviour; awkwardness.—*SYN.* of 'clown': peasant; country-man; hind; rustic; swain; buffoon; fool—of 'clownish': rough; clumsy; coarse; ungainly; awkward; rustic; rude; uncivil; boorish; ill-bred.

clay, *v.* *klōy* [contr. from *clay*: *OE.* *clayer*, to nail, to choke or stop up, to exhaust, to satiate, to fill to loathing; to be incapable of further enjoyment by excess of indulgence; to satiate; to glut; to smother: *clōy'ing*, *imp.*: *clōyed*, *pp.* *klōyd*, filled; glutted: *clōy'less*, *a.* that cannot cause satiety: *clōy'm'ent*, *n.* satiety or repletion.

club, *n.* *klūb* [*Ice.* *klubba*, a knobbed stick], a stick with one end heavier than the other; a thick heavy stick or cudgel for beating or defence; a principal war weapon in ancient times, and now in barbarous countries; a number or *clump* of persons associated for some common purpose; the name of one of the suits of cards—so named from the knobbed appearance of the figures, being that of a black trefoil: *v.* to unite for some common end; to play a share of a common reckoning; to beat with a club; to turn up and place together the club-ends of a number of rifles: *clubb'ing*, *imp.*: *clubb'ed*, *pp.* *klūbd*: *adj.* shaped like a club: *clubb'ist*, *n.* one who belongs to a club or association: *club-house*, a place of resort for the members of a club: *club-law*, brute force: *club-foot*,





coamings, n. plu. kōm'angz [origin uncertain; perhaps connec. with **combing**], among seamen, raised work round the hatches of a ship to prevent water getting down into the hold.

getting down into the hour.  
**coarceate**, *n.* **kō-ārk-tā'** [*L.* *con*, together; *arcus*,  
 constricted, tight], confined into a narrow compass;  
 in *bot.*, closely pressed together: **coarctation**, *n.* **kō-  
 ārk-tā'shūn**, the state of being restricted to a narrow  
 space; the state of being closely pressed together.

**coarse**, *n.* *hōrs* (a supposed corrupted form of *course*, as in the phrase 'of course,' meaning, according to the regular order of events, ordinary, not refined from impurities; not soft or fine in texture; rude; rough; gross; impure; indelicate: *coarse* *ly*, *ad.* - *It: coarse-ness*, *n.* the state or quality of being coarse. — **SYN.** of 'coarse': rude; rough; gross; blunt; uncouth; large; thick; unpolished; indelicate; indelicate; mean.

**coast**, *konst* [O.K. *coste*, a rib, a coast; It. *costa*; P. *coste*—from L. *costa*, a rib, a side], the limit or border of a country; the sea-shore or land near it: **v.** to sail near the land or in sight of it; to sail from port to port in the same country; in *O.E.*, to draw near: **coast**-lag, *inv.*; **adj.** applied to the trade carried on in ships between different parts of the same country: **coast**-ed, *pp.*: **coast**-er, *n.* a vessel employed in home-trade only: **coast**-line, the belt of ice formed in winter along the sea-coasts in northern latitudes: **coast**-line, the outline of a shore or coast: **sea**-coast, margin of land next the sea: **coast**-wise, *adv.* by or along the coast: **coast**-ing-trade, the trade carried on in ships from port to port of the same country: **coast**-guard, a body of men, connected with the navy, for watching the sea from the coast, and preventing contraband trade: the coast is clear, the danger is over; no impediment exists; no enemies or opponents are in sight or at hand.

coat, *n.* *kol* [OF. *cote*, a frock; cf. F. *cotte*; It. *colla*, a coat or frock; Oll.Ger. *chorzo*], a man's garment worn above the waistcoat or vest; an upper garment; an external covering; a layer of any substance, as a coat of paint: *v.* to cover or spread over, as paint on a wall; to smear; to put on a coat; *coat'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a covering; any substance spread over another: *coat'ed*, *imp.*: *adj.* in *bol*, having concentric coats or layers: *coat'ee*, *n.* *kol-lee*, a half coat; a very short coat; coat of arms, the emblazonment of armorial bearings on an escutcheon: coat of mail, a piece of armour in the form of a coat; to turn one's coat, to change one's party, church, or principles.

coati, n. *L. o. a. ti* [S. Amer.], a carnivorous animal of the bear genus, resembling the civet in appearance.

[illegible]

*cob*, *n.* *hoo* [origin uncertain: cf. ME. *cob*, a head; W. *cob*, a cluster; Dnt. *lop*, a head], a bunch, tuft, or cluster of a thing; the top or head: anything in round humps; a dumpy horse; a strong pony; a name given in Ireland and in the British colonies during last century to the Spanish dollar; a building composed of clay and gravel, or clay and chopped straw, laid on in humps: *v.* to punish; to beat: *cob*-blag, *imp.*: *cobbed*, *pp.* *kōd*: *cobby*, *a.* *bi*, stout; brisk; *cob*-stones, large stones: *cob*-coals, large coals: *cob*-aat, a variety of the common hazel, like the filbert but larger, and round: *cobbles*, *n.* *plu.* *kōbbiz*, *in pron.* *Eng.*, small round coals or stones.

**cobalt**, *n.* *Kobalt*, *m.* *Kobalt*, *f.* *Kobalt*, *n.* A bluish-grey metallic substance in the form of a brittle metal of a reddish-grey or greyish-white colour, much used in the state of oxide to give a blue colour to glass, and to produce enamels upon metals, earthenware, &c.: **cobaltic**, *a.* *-itic*, *pert.* to cobalt: **cobaltite**, formerly **co'baltine**, *n.* *-ite*, *-in*, arsenical ore of cobalt: **cobalt-glance**.

cobble, v. *kōb-bi* [perhaps OF. *cobler*, to join together], to daub or work clumsily; to mend by putting on a patch; to repair coarsely; cobblings, imp. *kōb-biing*; cobbled, pp. *kōb-bid*, badly made or mended; cobbler, n. *-bler*, one who; a mender of boots and shoes; a coarse, clumsy workman.

cobble, n. kɔb'l [dim. of cob, which see: Dut.

**kubelen**, to beat, as water against a bank or on the shore: a round water-worn stone; a boulder.

coble, n. *lōb'el* {AS. *cnoþl*: cf. W. *ceubul*, a ferry-boat, a flat-bottomed boat upon a river.

cobra-dl-capello, n. *Leibrod-diká-pelló* [Port. serpent of the hood] the hooded snake, highly venomous, inhabiting Hindostan, and the one usually employed by the snake-charmers of India.

**cobweb**, *n.* *kəb'webl* (SIF). *cəp'weɪb*—from *copp*, a spider, and *web*, the network spread by a spider to catch its prey; any snare: *adj.* slender and feeble: *cobwebbed*, *a.* *-webbed*, in *bot.*, covered with loose hairs.

*coca*, n. *kō-kā* [Sp. *coca*—from Peruv. *cua*], the dried leaf of a plant having highly stimulant qualities, used, when slightly mixed with lime, by the native Indians of Bolivia, Peru, and Brazil; the *Erythroxylon coca*, Orl. *Erythroxylaceae*: *cocaine*, n. *kō-kā-in*, an alkaloid forming a crystalline bitter principle found in the leaves of the *coca*-plant, and which can be dissolved out of them by alcohol, valuable as a local anesthetic: *cocaineism*, n. *-ā-in-izm*, in *med.*, a morbid state of the system caused by excessive use of cocaine: *cocoba*, n. *kō-kō*, of the shops is the bean of the *Théobroma cacao*: *cocoba-nut*, the very large nut or fruit of the *Cocob palm*—see *cocoba*.

Cocagne or Cockaigne, n. *kō-kān'* [OF. *cocaigne*, abundance], an imaginary land of idleness, plenty, and pleasure; a name applied to London and its suburbs—see *Cockney*.

coccliferous, a. kôk-sif-er-ûs [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry: *L. fero*, I bear], trees or plants that produce berries are so called.

coccollite, n. *kōk-kō-lit*, also coccolith, n. *kōk-kō-lith* (Gr. *kōklos*, a berry; *lithos*, a stone). In *gröl.*, a variety of nugget occurring in the iron-mines of Norway and Sweden in granular or berry-like concretions; minute oval or rounded bodies, found either free or attached to the surface of coccospheres, probably of vegetable origin.

coccospere, n *kôk'kô-sfêr* [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry; *sphaira*, a sphere], a spherical mass of sarcode, enclosed in a delicate calcareous envelope, and bearing coccilliths upon their external surface; both coccospheres and coccilliths are regarded as lowly forms of life.

*Cocculus iadicus*, n. *kōk-kū-nūs in-dī-kūs* [L. Indian berry], the fruit of a large tree, possessing narcotic and poisonous qualities; the fruit of the *Anamirta cocculus*, Ord. *Menispermaceae*: *Cocculus palma'tus*, *pal-mātus*, the plant from which the columba root is obtained; the root of the *Jateorhiza palmata*, Ord. *Menispermaceae*: *coccus* or *coccum*, n. [L. a berry used for dyeing]. In bot., applied to the close cells of plurilocular fruits which separate from each other when ripe: *coccol'dum*, n. *sūt-lām*, in bot., a rounded conceptacle in alga without spores, or containing a tuft of spores: *coccost'eus*, n. *kōst'ē-s* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone]. In geol., a fish of the Old Red Sandstone, so termed from the berry-like tubercles studding its plates.

**coccyx**, n. *kòk-siks* [*L. coccyx*, the cuckoo; *coccygis*, of the cuckoo; Gr. *kokkraz*, the cuckoo, imitation of its cry, a crest; *kokkragis*, of the cuckoo] the terminal portion of the spinal column in man, commonly consisting of four rudimentary vertebrae, so called from its resemblance to a cuckoo's beak or bill: **coccygeal**, a. *kòk-sjé-ál*, also *-sjé-ál*, connected with the coccyx: **coccygeus**, a. *kòk-sjé-ús*, applied to a muscle consisting of a thin, flat, and triangular sheet of fleshy and tendinous fibres connected with the coccyx.

*coccineal*, n. *lōch-i-nel* [F. *cochenille*—from Sp. *cochinilla*, or It. *cocciniglia*—from L. *coccineus*, of a scarlet colour—from *coccum*, a berry, from the appearance of the insects to berries], a scarlet and crimson dye-stuff consisting of a mass of very small insects, natives of the warm countries of Central and S. America.

cochlea, n. kōk'lē-ā [*L. cochlea*, the shell of a snail; *Gr. kochlias*], the spiral cavity of the internal ear

**cochlear**, *n.* *kôl'le-er* [*L. cochlear*, a spoon]. In *bot.*, a kind of aestivation in which a helmet-shaped part covers all the others in the bud; *coch'lear'* form, a

*-dr-i-fu'tern* [L. *forma*, a shape], shaped like a spoon.  
*cochleary*, a. *kô'k'le-er-i* [L. *cochlea*, the shell of a snail], a screw: Gr. *lochlos*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell], having the form of a screw; spiral: *coch'leate*, a. *-ât*, also *coch'lea'ted*, a. spiral; screw-like.

cock, a. *kōk* [an imitation of the cry: AS. *cooc*, *cooc*, cf. *lecl. kōk*; OF. *coo*; L. *coo*—from *uid. L. coerus*, a cock; the note of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl—*from hen*, a name in ships of a cock: *cock-erel*, n. *kōk*, a young cock: *cock-crowing*, the early dawn: also *cock-crow*: *cock-horse*, a nursery term for a child's hobby-horse: *cock-laird*, in Scot., a small proprietor of land; a yeoman: *cock-pit*, area where cocks fight—formerly, a theatre or the pit of a theatre: in a *ship of war*, a room appropriated to the use of the wounded during an action: *cock-and-bull story*, a tedious absurd tale; more babbled or boasting: every cock on his own dunghill, every one fights best at home, or with his friends to back him: *cock-fight*, a battle between game-cocks: *cock-fighting*, the art or practice of pitting cocks against each other: *cock's-foot grass*, a coarse meadow grass; the *Dactylis glomerata*, and in gardens *D. maritima*, Ord. *Gnaphalium*: *cock-sure*, neatly or stiffly sure; confidently certain, as a cock from its leaning when going to fight: *cocky*, a. *kōk*, pert; saucy; quarrelsome: *cock-a-hoop* [F. *coq-a-loup*], a cock with the crest defiant and boastful, as a cock with crest erect; stuck up or impudent: in high spirits: *cock-eye*, a squint eye: *cock of the walk*, lord and master of all; the conqueror and leader, as a cock over his hens when he has conquered his rivals.

cock, v. *kōk* [see preceding entry: cf. It. *copium*, I make war, to behave boastfully; to swagger; to stick abruptly up; to raise suddenly to precept or stick up; to set up with an air of pertness, as the head or hat; to set or draw back the part of a gun which snaps or clicks; to strut; n. the part of a thing which sticks abruptly up; the part of a gun which snaps or clicks; in a *balance*, the needle which vibrates to and fro between the cheeks; a twisted or crooked spout to let out water at will [*uid. L. cocklo*, a bung or bung hole]: *cocking*, *happ*: adj. sticking up stiffly: *cocked*, pp. *kōk*: adj. turned up at the sides: *cocked hat*, a hat stuck up on one side of the head, then, a hat with stuck-up sides: *cocky*, n. *kōk*, a dog employed to raise wild birds. *Not-cock*, the sense of part of the cock of a gun, is also referred to It. *coco*, the cock of an arrow; centre, to put the arrow on the bowstring; F. *coche*, the notch of an arrow. The term applied to bows and arrows, as weapons of war, being thus transferred to firearms—see *Skeat*.

cock, n. *kōk* [Etn. *kōk*, a coniform heap, a hut: Dan. *kuk*, a heap, a pile; *lecl. kōk*, a lump; *uid. L. cūch*], a small heap of hay or reaped corn: *cock-loft*, a room over the garret; the room next the roof: *cocked*, a. *kōk*, thrown into heaps.

cock, or cock-boat, n. *kōk* [formerly *cabote* or *cabote*: OF. *cogue* or *cogue*; cf. Dan. *kog*, *lecl. kuggi*, a small boat; *uid. L. cogo* or *cūco*, a boat or vessel], ship's small boat: *cockswain* and *coxswain*, n. *kōk*, a petty officer who has the command or care of a boat; the steersman of a boat—familiarily spelt *cozen*, n. *kōk*.

cockade, n. *kōk* [F. *cocarde* or *coquarde*, a cap worn partly on the one side—from *coq*, a cock], a knot of ribbons stuck jauntily on the hat; a rosette of leather or other material worn by officers' servants: *cockad*, provided with a cockade.

cockatoo, n. *kōk* [a word imitative of its cry: Malay *kakati*], a parrot with a tuft of feathers on its head.

cockatrice, n. *kōk* [F. *coactris*, a crocodile, of which it is a mere corruption], a fabulous animal, represented as a cock with a dragon's tail, supposed to be hatched by a cock from a viper's egg, or from one of its own; the basilisk; a beautiful insinuating woman, of bad character, who hires men to their ruin; a virago or female tyrant.

cockshaver, n. *kōk* [F. *coquel*, and Eng. dial. *chaffer*, a beetle: AS. *cofor*], the May-bug or dor beetle.

cocker, v. *kōk* [cf. OF. *coqueliner*, to dandle, to pamper: Dut. *kokken*, to nourish or foster], to pamper; to fondle and spoil, as a child: *cockering*, *imp.*, n. fondling indulgence: *cockered*, pp. *kōk*, daintily brought up; petted and spoiled, as a child.

cocker—see under *cock* 2: *cockerel*—see *cock* 1.

cocket, n. *kōk* [origin obscure; a supposed corruption of the phrase 'quo quisque est', by which he is quit, the concluding words of the Customer's receipt], an official seal; a written certificate, sealed,

given by the custom-house officers to merchants to show that their merchandise has been properly entered.

cockle, n. *kōk* [AS. *coecal* or *coekel*, *cockle*], any wild-flower or weed that grows among corn, the corn-rue; the *Agrostemma githago*, Ord. *carum* *phyllaceum*.

cockle, n. *kōk* [F. *coquille*, a cockle shell—from *L. conchylium*, a shell-fish: *L. cochen*, Gr. *kokhē*, a small, a shell-fish], a shell-fish ribbed or grooved on both sides; v. to contract into folds or wrinkles: *cockled*, pp. *kōk*, having a turbotated or twisted shell.

cockle, v. *kōk* [imitative conn. with *cocker*], in OE. to shake or wave up and down, as water; to be uneven; to shrink unevenly; to pucker: *cockling*, *imp.*: *cockled*, pp. *kōk*.

Cockney, n. *kōk* [ME. *cockeney*, 'cock's egg', a pet, a nickname], a townsman, as the type of effeminacy; especially one born in London; one ignorant of even familiar country things; a spoilt or effeminate child: Cockney School, a term of derision for a set of London writers, including Keats, Leigh Hunt, and Charles Lamb, who flourished in the early part of the nineteenth century.

cockroach, n. *kōk* [corrupted from Sp. *cucaracha*, a cockroach], a brown beetle-like insect.

cockscorn, n. *kōk* [from *cock* 1], the red fleshy substance on the head of a cock; a plant; the *Celastium cristatum*, Ord. *Amaranthaceae*: *cockscorn*, n. *kōk*, a top; a vain silly fellow.

cockshy, n. *kōk* [from *cock* and *shy*], originally applied to the sport of throwing at a mark, in which a cock was the prize; hence any mark or bait to throw at; the conveyance of a showman who holds games at throwing for mits, &c., for payment.

cockswain—see under *cock* 4.

cocktail, n. *kōk* [from *cock* and *tail*], a horse not a thoroughbred; an ill bred man; a species of beetle; in *shing*, a drink made from whisky mixed with bitters and other ingredients.

cocoa, properly *coco*, n. *kōk* [Port. *coco*, a nut], a nut to frighten children, so called from the monkey-like face at the base of the nut; a tropical palm-tree yielding the *cocoa-nut*; the *Cocos nucifera*, Ord. *Palme*; the *cocoa*, nut roasted and ground; the beverage made of it: *cocaine*, n. *kōk*, a pure *cocaine*-powder, having a great deal of the fatty matter extracted: *coccol*, n. *kōk*, the very large nut of the *Cocos palm*.

cocoon, n. *kōk* [F. *cocoon*—from *coque*, a shell: *L. concha*], the round silky case in which the silkworm, and many other larvae, envelop themselves; a chitinous capsule in which a leech or earth-worm deposits its eggs; the silken case in which a spider weaves for its eggs: *cocoonery*, n. *kōk*, a building where silk-worms are fed while preparing to envelop themselves in cases or cocoons.

codlion, n. *kōk* [L. *codlion*, a digestion], the act of boiling: *coddle*, n. *kōk*, made by baking or heat.

cod, n. *kōk* [etym. unknown], a well-known fish chiefly inhabiting the northern seas, and especially the sandbanks around Newfoundland: *codling*, n. a young cod: *cod-liver oil*, an oil obtained from the livers of the cod-fish.

cod, n. *kōk* [Irish *codli*, a ensnare: Sw. *kudde*, a sack: W. *cod*, a bag], any husk or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod: *cod'ded*, a. enclosed in a cod, as la beans or peas.

cod, n. *kōk* [It. *codda*, from *L. cauda*, a tail], the tail of a note in music; an addition to a musical composition to give effect to the conclusion of the piece.

coddle, v. *kōk* [perhaps F. *candé*, warmth; cf. *candle*], to nurse a sick alling one constantly and fondly; to pamper or treat delicately; to parboil; to soften by means of hot water: *coddled*, *imp.*, *kōk*: *coddled*, pp. *kōk*; *codling*, n. *kōk*, or *cod*, n. *kōk*, an apple fit for boiling or baking.

code, n. *kōk* [F. *code*—from *L. codicum*, the body of a tree, a book; cf. It. *codice*; Gael. *cod*, law, equity], laws collected and arranged, particularly if done by authority: *codex*, n. *kōk* [L.], any written document, generally an ancient one; an anc. manuscript: *codicil*, n. *kōk* [F. *codicille*—from *L. codicillus*, a small trunk of a tree, a writing tablet], an addition or supplement made to a will: *codicillary*, a. *kōk*, of the nature of a codicil: *cod'ly*, v. *kōk* [L. *facio*, I make], to reduce to a code or system: *cod'fy*, v.

imp.; cod'fied, pp. f'id. cod'ficer, n. -er, or cod'ist, n. *cod'ist*, one who forms or reduces laws to a system or code; cod'fification, n. *cod'shūn*, the act of reducing laws to a system.

cod'lin, n. *ko-dē'tin* [Gr. *kodēta*, a poppy-head], one of the active medicinal principles of opium.

cod'ger, n. *kō-jēr* [a variant of *cadger*], familiarly, a term of abuse for an elderly person; an eccentric strange old fellow; a miser.

cod'icil, codify, codification—see under code.

cod'illa, n. *ko-dē'la* [L. *caula*, a tall], the coarse part of flax or hemp, called tow, sorted out by itself.

cod'ille, n. *ko-dē'le* [Sp. *codillo*], n term at ombre, signifying that the stake is won.

cod'ling, n.—see under cod 1 and coddle.

cod-liver oil—see under cod 1.

codonostoma, n. plu. *kō-dō-nōs'tō-mā* [Gr. *kodon*, n bell; *stoma*, a mouth], the aperture or mouth of the disc of a medusa, or of the bell of a medusiform gonophore.

coefficient, n. *kō-fē-shē-nt* [L. *con*, together; *efficiens* or *efficient*, efficient—from *ex*, out of; *facio*, I do or make], that which unites with something else to produce the same effect; in *alg.*, the figure or known number or quantity put before the letter or letters that denote an unknown number or quantity, or partly known and partly unknown; adj. co-operating; acting to the same end; co'efficiency, n. *fēshē'si*, the state of acting together to produce the same effect; co'effic'ently, ad. *-tē'tl*.

coehorn, n. *kō-kā'tern* [after the inventor, Baron Coehorn, a Dutch engineer], in *mil.*, a small kind of mortar.

coelacanthi, n. plu. *kō-ē-lā-kā'n-thi* [Gr. *kōlos*, hollow; *akantha*, n spine], an extensive group of fossil sauriod fishes.

Cœlenterata, n. plu. *kō-ē-lē'tēr-ā'tā* [Gr. *kōilos*, hollow; *enteron*, n bowel or gut; *enteria*, entrails], in *zool.*, the sub-kingdom comprising the Hydrozoa, Actinozoa, and Ctenophora; a name used instead of the old term Radiata; this sub-kingdom includes those animals which have a large internal or 'somitic' cavity, and whose bodies consist of two foundation membranes or layers, one forming an integument, the other a lining, to the large internal cavity.

coelastine—see Celestine.

coeliac, or celiac, n. *kō-ē-lē-āk* [Gr. *kōilia*, the belly], pert. to the intestinal canal; coeliac passion, n flux or diarrhoea of undigested food.

coelometer, n. *kō-ē-lō-mē'tēr* [L. *cælum*, the sky; Gr. *metron*, n measure], an instrument used under the sanction of the Board of Trade for marine examinations.

coelospERM, n. *kō-ē-lō-spērm*, coelospERM, n. plu. *kō-lō-spērm-ē* [Gr. *kōilos*, hollow; *kōilia*, the belly; *spērma*, seed], the seed of some umbelliferous plants with the endospermia curved at the ends, so that the base and apex approach, as in coriander-seed.

coenanthium, n. *kō-ē-nā'nth-ūm* [Gr. *koinos*, common; *anthos*, a flower], the peculiar inflorescence of the common fig, &c., consisting of a large fleshy receptacle which contains the whole inflorescence male and female; also spelt *coenanthium*.

coenchyma, n. *kō-ē-nē'k-tīm* [Gr. *koinos*, common; *enchyma*, an infusion, tissue], the calcareous tissue which unites together the various composites of a compound corallum.

coenobite—see cenobite.

coenocœcium, n. *kō-ē-nē'sh-ūm* [Gr. *koinos*, common; *oikos*, a house], in *zool.*, the plant-like structure or dermal system of any polyzoon; another name for 'polyzoary' or 'polyplidium'.

coenosarc, n. *kō-ē-nō-sārk* [Gr. *koinos*, common; *sarr*, flesh], the common organised medium by which the separate individuals of a compound zoophyte are connected together.

coequal, a. *kō-ē-kwōl* [L. *con*, together; *æquis*, equal], of the same rank, dignity, or power; n. one who is equal to another: co'equally, ad. *-l*.

coerce, v. *kō-ē's* [L. *coerco*, to keep in or restrain—from *con*, together; *arceo*, I drive, I confine], to restrain by force; to compel: co'ercing, imp.: co'ereced', pp. *-ē'st*: co'erc'er, n. -*ēr*, one who: co'erc'cion, n. -*ēr'shūn*, compulsion; restraint by force: co'erc'ible, n. -*-tē*, that may or ought to be repressed: co'erc'ive, a. -*-tē*, having power to restrain:

coer'cively, ad. -*-tē*.—SYN. of 'coerco': to compel; bind; oblige; constrain; force; repress.

ceruleuscent, n.—see under cerulean.

coeternal, n. *kō-ē'tēr-nāl* [L. *con*, together; *æternus*, perpetual, everlasting], equally eternal with another.

coeval, n. *kō-ē-vāl* [L. *cœvus*—from *con*, together; *ævum*, n age], of the same age; contemporaneous; beginning to exist at the same time.

coexist, v. *kō-ē-zē'st* [L. *con*, together; *existo*, I exist], to exist at the same time with another: co-exis'tent, a. -*-tēnt*, having existence at the same time with another; n. that which coexists with another: co'existence, n. -*-tēns*, existence at the same time with another.

coextensive, a. *kō-ēks-tē'n-sē* [L. *con*, together; *ex*, out of; *tensus*, stretched], having the same extent.

coffee, n. *kō-fē* [F. and Sp. *café*; It. *caffè*; Ar. *qahwah*, coffee, but formerly one of the names of wine], a plant, n native of Arabia, now extensively cultivated in the W. India and elsewhere; the seeds roasted and ground, an infusion of which is drunk as a beverage: coffee-pot, a pot in which ground coffee is infused: coffee-room, n an apartment where the public is served with coffee and other refreshments; the public room in an inn or hotel.

coffer, n. *kō-fēr* [OF. *coffre*; L. *cuphinus*; Gr. *cuphinus*, a basket; cf. *coffin*], a chest or trunk; a chest for containing money; n square depression between the moldings of a cornice, afterwards filled up with some ornament; a hollow lodgment or trench across a dry moat; v. to treasure up: coffering, imp.: coffered, pp. *-fērd*: coffer-dam, a wooden enclosure formed in the bed of a river, consisting of an outer and inner case, with clay packed in between them to exclude the water, used in laying foundations for the building of piers, &c.

coffin, n. *kō-fēn* [OF. *cofin*; It. *cofano*, n chest, a case; L. *cuphinus*; Gr. *cuphinus*, a basket—*-lī*, a hollow cover or basket], the chest or box in which a dead human body is enclosed previous to burial; the conceal paper-bag used by grocers; the hollow part of a horse's hoof; the wooden frame surrounding the imposing-stone of printers; in *OE.*, n raised crust like the lid of a basket; v. to enclose in a coffin: coffin-ing, imp.: coffin'd, pp. *-fēnd*: coffinless, a, without a coffin: coffin-bone, the last bone in a horse's leg within the hoof; nail in one's coffin, any thing or act which tends to shorten one's life.

cog, n. *kōg* [ME. *cogge*; cf. Sw. *kugge*, a prominence in an indented wheel; Norw. *kug*], that which causes to nod or reel; the tooth on the rim of a wheel; v. to furnish with cogs: cogging, imp.: cogg'd, pp. *kōg'd*: cog-wheel, a wheel with teeth on the rim.

cog, n. *kōg* [Gael. *coggan*, n bowl], in *Scot.*, n drinking-cup of horn or wood; n wooden vessel of a circular form for containing milk, broth, &c.; n little boat: coggle, n. *kōggē*, n little cup or bowl of wood or horn.

cog, v. *kōg* [etym. unknown; cf. W. *cogyio*, to make void—from *roeg*, empty, vain], in *OE.*, to deceive by rapid sleight of hand; to obtain by flattery or wheedling; to wheedle; to cheat; n. a piece of cheating; deceit; n. trick; cogger, n. *kōg-gēr*, a swindler; n. cheat; to cog dice, to load them so that they shall fall in a particular direction.

cogent, n. *kō-jēnt* [L. *cogens* or *cogentem*, driving together, compelling—from *con*, together; *ago*, I drive], urgent; pressing on the mind; not easily resisted; convincing; co'gently, ad. -*-tē*: co'gency, n. -*-tēns*, force or pressure on the mind; urgency.—SYN. of 'cogent': forcible; powerful; convincing; urgent; irresistible; resistless; conclusive; strong.

cogitate, v. *kō-jē-tāt* [L. *cogitatus*, thought, mused—from *con*, *agito*, I put in motion], to put in motion or turn over in one's mind; to think; to meditate: cog'itating, imp.: cog'itated, pp.: cog'itable, a. -*-tē-ā*, capable of being conceived, as a thought: cog'it'ation, n. -*-tā'shūn*, act of thinking: cog'it'ative, a. -*-tē*, given to musing or meditating.

cognac, n. *kō-nā'yik* [from *Cognac* in France, where made], the best kind of French brandy—sometimes, but incorrectly, spelt *cogn'iac*.

cognate, a. *kō-g'nāt* [L. *cognatus*, connected by birth—from *con*, together; *nātus*, born], related or allied by blood; proceeding from the same stock or family; having relation to; allied; n. a male relation through the mother: cogn'ation, n. -*-tā'shūn*, descent from the same origin; relationship between males and females descended from same father: agnation refers to males only.

**cognisance**, *n.* *kōy-ni-sans* or *kōn-ni-sans* [OF. *cognoscere*, knowledge; *cognoscere*, to know—*from* L. *cognoscere*, to know—*from* *gnoscere*, to know] knowledge by recollection; judicial notice or knowledge; jurisdiction or right to try; a badge or emblem device by which a person may be known; perception; observation; knowledge; **cognisance**, *a.* *kōy-ni-sant* or *kōn-*, having knowledge of; **cognise**, *v.* *kōy-ni-zē*, to take notice of a thing; **cognising**, *imp.* *kōy-ni-zing*; **cognized**, *pp.* *kōy-ni-zed*; **cognizable**, *a.* *kōy-ni-zā-bl* or *kōn-*, that falls or may fall under notice or observation; that may be heard, tried, and determined, as by a judge; **cognizably**, *ad.* *-bl*; **cognisee**, *n.* *kōy-ni-zē* or *kōn-*, in law, one to whom a fine or land is acknowledged; **cognisor**, *n.* *kōy-ni-zōr* or *kōn-*, one who acknowledges the right of the cognisee in a fine; the defendant.

**cognition**, *n.* *kōy-ni-shūn* [F. *cognition*—*from* L. *cognitio*, knowledge—*from* *cogni*, together; *nosco*, I know] knowledge from experience or inspection; perception; **cognitive**, *a.* *kōy-ni-tiv*, relating to or having the power of cognition; **cognitive**, *ad.* *-ly*.

**cognomen**, *n.* *kōy-nō-mēn* [L. *cognomen*, a surname—*from* *cogni*, together; *nomen*, a name] a surname; **cognominal**, *a.* *nōm-i-nāl*, pert. to the surname.

**cognosce**, *v.* *kōy-nō-sē* [L. *cognoscere*, to examine, to investigate—*from* *cogni*, together; *nosco*, to know; cf. *gnoscere*, to know] in Scotch law, to inquire into a matter; to investigate into the facts of a case; **cognoscing**, *imp.* *kōy-nō-sing*; **cognosced**, *pp.* *nōd*; **cognosceable**, *a.* *-sā-bl*, capable of being known or made the object of knowledge; **cognoscibility**, *n.* *-bl-i-tē*, quality of being cognosceable.

**cognoscenti**, *n.* *plu.* *kōy-nō-sēn-tē* [It.], persons possessing a knowledge of the essential beauties of works of art.

**cognovit**, *n.* *kōy-nō-vit* [L. *cognovit*, he has acknowledged] in law, an acknowledgment of the plaintiff's claim by the defendant, authorizing thereby judgment and execution against himself.

**cohabit**, *v.* *kō-hā-bit* [L. *cohabitare*, to dwell together—*from* *cogni*, together; *habito*, I dwell] to live together as husband and wife, usually applied to a man and woman without marriage; **cohabiting**, *imp.* *-tē*; **the net of dwelling together as man and wife**; **cohabited**, *pp.* *-tē*; **cohabitation**, *n.* *-tā-shūn*, the act of living together as man and wife.

**coheir**, *n.* *kō-ā-r* [L. *coheres*, cf. L. *coheres*; OF. *coheir*], one who inherits along with another.

**cohen**, *n.* *kō-hēn*, *cohanim*, *n.* *plu.* *kō-hān-im* [Heb.], among the Jews, primarily one who ministers as a priest; a minister of God; a minister of the King.

**cohere**, *v.* *kō-hē-r* [L. *coherere*, to be connected—*from* *cogni*, together; *haere*, I stick or cleave; *haesus*, stuck], to stick together; to be well connected; to depend on; to agree or suit; **cohering**, *imp.* *-tē*; **cohered**, *pp.* *-tē*; **coherent**, *a.* *-tē*, sticking together; related in some form or order; consistent; having a due agreement of parts; **coherently**, *ad.* *-tē*; **coherence**, *n.* *-tē*, or **coherency**, *n.* *-tē*, union of parts of the same body; the uniting of two bodies by attraction; consistency; **cohesion**, *n.* *-shūn* [F. *cohésion*—*from* L. *cohaerere*], the act of sticking together; that power of attraction which unites the particles of matter and preserves the forms of bodies; **cohesive**, *a.* *-siv*, that has the power of sticking; **cohesively**, *ad.* *-siv*; **cohesiveness**, *n.* the quality of being cohesive or sticking together—*Syn.* of *cohere*: to coalesce; amalgamate; unite; join; cleave; adhere; stick; suit; fit; agree.

**cohort**, *n.* *kō-hōrt* [F. *cohorte*—*from* OF. *court*; L. *cohortem*, a place enclosed, a company of soldiers]; among the anc. Romans, a body of foot-soldiers varying from 420 to 600; a body of soldiers; in bot., a term sometimes used to denote a large group superior to a natural order; in zool., a large group below a natural order.

**col**, *a.* *kōlf* [F. *colfe*; It. *cuffia*; O.H.Ger. *chuppha*, a hood or cap—*from* mld. L. *colfe* or *colia*], a cap or hood; a cap to cover a baldness; the distinguishing badge of a sergeant-at-law; *v.* to cover or dress with a col; **coling**, *imp.* *-tē*; **colfed**, *pp.* *kōyft*; **colfer**, *v.* *kōyft*, to dress the hair; **colfering**, *imp.* *-tē*; **colfered**, *pp.* *-tē*; **colfure**, *n.* *kōyft-sūr* [F.], a head-dress.

**colga** or **colgne**, *n.* *kōygn*—an old spelling of *quoin*.

**col**, *n.* *kōy* [F. *cueille*, to gather, collect; L. *colligere*; cf. Port. *colher*, to coll], a rope gathered into

a circular heap; *v.* to gather or wind into a circular heap, as a rope or serpent. **colling**, *imp.* *-tē*; **colled**, *pp.* *-tē*.

**coll**.

**coll**, *n.* *kōyl* [etym. unknown], in OF., noise and confusion, as the gurgling and gushing of water; disturbance; bustle; stir.

**coln**, *n.* *kōyn* [F. *coln*, a wedge, a stamp, a coin. Sp. *cuna*—*from* L. *cuneus*, a wedge, the steel die with which money is stamped, probably from the stamping having once been effected by a wedge], a piece of gold, silver, or copper converted into money by being stamped with certain marks; money; *v.* to make money of metal; to make or invent, as to *coln* a word; to forge or fabricate; **colning**, *imp.* *-tē*; *n.* the act of making money out of a metal; the act of one who coins; the process of making colns; **colned**, *pp.* *-tē*; **colnd**, *adj.* stamped as coin; **colner**, *n.* one who; a maker of base money; **coln'age**, *n.* *-āj*, the money coined; the metallic currency; new production; invention.

**colnide**, *v.* *kō-in-sid* [F. *colnider*—*from* L. *colnidere*—*from* L. *colnere*, to fall into—*from* *coln*, in or on; *cadere*, to fall] to fall or meet in the same point; to concur or agree; **colniding**, *imp.* *-tē*; **colnided**, *pp.* *-tē*; **colnider**, *n.* one who; **colnident**, *a.* *-sā-dēnt*, falling on or meeting at the same point; concurrent; agreeable to; **colnidence**, *a.* *-sā-dēns*, the falling on or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies at the same point; concurrence; agreement; a happening at the same time; **colnidently**, *ad.* *-tē*.

**coln**, *n.* *kōyn* [Mal. *kaynar*, a cord], cocoa-nut fibre for ropes or matting.

**colisai**, *n.* *kōy-sāi*—see *castel*.

**collion**, *n.* *kō-shūn* [L. *collitum*, a coming or meeting together—*from* *cogni*, together; *collere*, to go], a going or coming together; sexual intercourse.

**coke**, *n.* *kōk* [OE. *cūbe*, the core of an apple, the remnant of a thing when the virtue is taken out of it; cf. Fris. *kolk*, a hole], coal charred or half burnt in kilns or ovens, as in the manufacture of gas—see *charcoal*; *v.* to char or half burn; **coking**, *imp.* *-tē*; **coked**, *pp.* *kōkt*; **coke-oven**, a building of brick or clay in which coals are charred or made into coke; **cokes**, *n.* *kōks* [perhaps related to *cockenay*, Cockney], in OF., an empty-headed person; a fool.

**colander**, *n.* *kōlān-dēr* [mld. L. *colatorium*—*from* *colare*, to strain], a vessel of tin or earthenware with a perforated bottom; a sieve; also *sift* cullender.

**cola** or **kola-nut**, *n.* *kō-lā-nūt* [Afric. *kola*, and Eng. *nuf*], the brownish bitter seed of an African tree, *Ord. Sterculiaceae*; an alkaloid contained is identical with that found in tea, coffee, and like stimulants.

**colchicum**, *n.* *kōl-kōm* [L.], a plant called meadow-saffron, whose seeds and underground stem are used in medicine; the *Colchicum autumnale*, *Ord. Melanthaceae*; **colchicin**, *a.* *-siv*, also *colchica*, *n.* *-kō-kō*, a peculiar principle obtained from colchicum.

**colcothar**, *n.* *kōkō-thēr* [mld. L. *Sp. colcothar*; Ar. *goldthar*], the brown-red peroxide of iron, produced by calcining sulphate of iron, used for polishing glass, &c.

**cold**, *a.* *kōld* [AS. *cūld*; cf. Ice. *kaldr*, *kala*, to blow cold; O.H.Ger. *chalt*, *kalt*; Ger. *kalt*, *cold*], not warm or hot; frigid; indifferent; without zeal; without affection; wanting in aquisition; not cordial; *n.* the sensation or feeling produced by the want or loss of heat, and the cause of that sensation; *n.* illness occasioned by cold; a shivering or chilliness; **cold**, *ed.* *-tē*, *n.* *in Scd.*, affected with cold; **coldish**, *a.* *-sh*, somewhat cold; **coldly**, *ad.* *-ly*, with indifference; not warmly; **coldness**, *n.* want of heat; the power to produce the sensation of cold; frigidity; want of zeal; want of kindness; want of passion; **cold-shoulder**, neglect; an assumed distant manner to a former friend; **cold-blooded**, *n.* *in zool.*, applied to all animals which have not warm blood, that is, those below the class of birds; *ad.* without feeling or concern; without provocation; in cold blood, deliberately; without excitement or passion—generally in a bad sense; **cold-hearted**, *n.* wanting feeling or passion; **cold-drawn oil**, *n.* superior oil, as castor-oil, obtained from the pressure of the seeds or fruits, and not from boiling them; **cold-steel**, the sword or bayonet as the arbiter of a quarrel; **cold without**, *in slang*, spirits and cold water without sugar.

**cole**, *n.* *kōl* [AS. *cal*—*from* L. *calidus*; cf. It. *cavolo*; Sp. *cal*; Ir. and Gael. *cal*; W. *caul*; Dan. *kaul*, *cole*; Ger. *kohl*, cabbage], the cabbage kind in general; **colewort**, *-wrt* [AS. *wyrt*, root, plant], young cabbage.

coleoptera, n. plu. kōl-ōp-tēr-ā [Gr. *kolos*, a sheath; *pteron*, a wing], the order of insects called beetles, whose fore-wings form a membranous or horny sheath or covering for the hinder pair of wings: col'eop'ter'al, a. pert. to; also col'eop'terous, n. -is: col'eor'id-ā, n. -ō-r'id-ā [Gr. *rhiza*, a root], the sheath which covers the young rootlets of grasses and some other monocotyledonous plants.

colens, n. kōl-ēns [L. *colens*, a bag; Gr. *kolos*, a sheath, referring to the manner in which the stamens are united], a genus of plants, Ord. Labiata, some of whose species yield beautiful hybrid forms for the garden, many having highly coloured yellow and red leaves: colcin, n. kōl-ē'in, a red resinous-looking substance found abundantly in many of the species, and in many flowers and fruits, supposed to be identical with the colouring matter of red wine.

colic, n. kōl'ik [F. *colique*; L. *colicus*; Gr. *kōilos*, pert. to the colic—from Gr. *kōlon*, the largest of the intestines], a severe pain in the stomach or bowels: adj. affecting the bowels: colicky, n. kōl'ik-ē, pert. to.

Coliseum, n. kōl'is-ē-um—see Colosseum.

coll or col, n. kōl [F. *col*—from L. *collum*, the neck], in geom., a rising neck of land separating two valleys.

collaborator, n. kōl-lab-ō-rā-tēr [F. *collaborateur*—from L. *collabōrāre*, to work together—from *con*, together; *labōrāre*, to labour], one who assists in labour, usually literary or scientific; frequently used in the F. form, *collaborateur*, n. kōl-lab-ō-rā-tēr: collab'or'ation, n. -rā-shūn, unlaboured labour of two or more.

collapse, n. kōl-lāps [L. *collapse*, fallen in ruins—from *con*, together; *lapsus*, fallen], a falling in or together, as a balloon when the gas has escaped; extreme depression of the bodily energies: v. to fall inwards or together; to close by falling together: collaps'ing, imp.; collapsed, pp. -lāps: adj. come to nothing; become a failure.

collar, n. kōl-lār [ME. *coler*: OF. *coller*, a necklace, a collar: It. *collare*—from L. *collum*, the neck], an ornamental article of dress worn round the neck; that part of the harness which goes round the neck of a horse or beast of burden; the large gold chain worn by knights of certain orders, and civil dignitaries; in arch., a ring: v. to catch hold of one by any article of dress around the neck; to roll up flesh, meat and bind it with carit: collar'ing, imp.; collared, pp. -lār-adj. seized by the collar; rolled together, as beef or pork: collar-bone, bone on each side of the neck; the clavicle: collarette, n. kōl-ā-rēt, a little collar for wearing round the neck; to slip the collar, to disentangle oneself from a thing that binds, or from a difficulty; to get free.

collate, v. kōl-lāt [L. *collatus*, brought or carried together—from *con*, *latus*, carried], to bring or lay together for the purpose of comparison; to bring together and compare MSS. or books; to gather and place in order; to place in a benefice, said of a bishop when he is the patron: collat'ing, imp.; collated, pp. -lāt: collator, n. -lār, one who: collatable, n. -lā-bil: collat'ion, n. -lā-shūn [F. *collation*; OF. *collacion*—from L. *collationem*], the comparing of MSS. or books with others of the same kind for correction of errors, &c.; presentation to a benefice by a bishop; a repast between full meals to which originally every one brought his share: collat'ive, n. -lāt-iv, pert. to an advowson when the bishop is the patron.

collateral, n. kōl-lāt-ēr-āl [mid. L. *collateralis*—from L. *con*, together; *latus*, a side], side by side, or on the side; running parallel; happening or coming together in connection with an event, as collateral circumstances; in addition to, or over and above; not direct or immediate; descended from a common ancestor or stock—opposed to *lineal*: collat'erially, adj. -lēr: collat'erialness, n.

colleague, n. kōl-lēg [F. *collègue*; It. *collega*—from L. *collēga*, a partner in office], a partner or associate in the same office or employment—never used of partners in trade or manufactures: v. kōl-lēg, to join or unite with in the same office or for the same purpose: colleagu'ing, imp.; colleagued, pp. -lēgd: colleaguish-ship, n.

collect, n. kōl-lēkt [OF. *collector*, *collectare*, to collect money: mid. L. *collecta*, contributions in money, an assembly for prayer—from L. *collectus*, gathered together—from *con*, together; *lectus*, gathered, selected], a prayer gathered out of Scripture; a short prayer adapted for a particular occasion: v. kōl-lēkt,

to gather separate persons or things into one body or place; to gather many or revenue; to accumulate, as snow or water; to assemble or bring together; to gain by observation or research; to infer as a consequence; to recover from surprise: collect'ing, imp.; collected, pp. -t; cool; self-possessed: collect'ible, n. -līb-ib-ē, that may be gathered: collect'ion, n. -shūn, the act of gathering; an assemblage or crowd; contributions in money; a sum gathered for a charitable purpose; a book of extracts; an accumulated store of objects of interest; a selection of works in painting or sculpture not large enough to form a gallery; a selection of prints without regard to number: collect'edly, ad. -lēr: collect'edness, n. a composed state of mind; recovery from surprise: collect'ive, n. -lēr, gathered into a mass, sum, or body; aggregate; expressing a number or multitude united as one: collect'ively, ad. -lēr, in a general mass or body; not individually, in the aggregate: collect'iveness, n.: collect'ivism, n. the theory of certain economists that all industry, especially that in regard to land, should be under common control: collect'or, n. -lēr, one who collects or gathers; a tax-gatherer; a high official under the E.I. Company: collect'orship, n. the office; also collectorate, n. -lēr: to collect oneself, to recover from surprise or embarrassment.—SYN. of 'collect v.': to gather; muster; assemble; aggregate; amass; infer; deduce—of 'collection': assembly; assemblage; group; meeting; company; crowd; heap; mass; compilation.

collectanea, n. plu. kōl-lēk-tā-nē-ā [L. things gathered together—from *con*, *lectus*, gathered], a collection of selections from various authors: collect'aneous, n. -nē-ās, consisting of selections gathered from a variety of sources; gathered.

colleen, n. kōl-lēn [Ir.], in Ireland, a girl.  
college, n. kōl-ēj [OI. *collég*, a college, a high school: It. *collegio*—from L. *collegium*, persons united by the same calling—from *con*, together; *lego*, I choose], an assemblage or society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a number of persons engaged in study, as College of Surgeons; the building where they meet or reside; a university: collegi'an, n. -lēj-ān, a member of, or student in, a college: collegiate, n. -lēr, containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college: collegiate church, a church built and endowed for a corporate body, having dean, canons, prebends, &c., like a cathedral, but not a bishop's see; in Scot., a church with two ministers of equal rank.

collembola, n. plu. kōl-lēm-bō-lā [Gr. *kolla*, glue; *embolē*, a sharp-pointed projection—from *en*, in, and *bolla*, I throw], an order of apterous insects furnished with an adhesive ventral process.

collenchyma, n. kōl-lēn-kī-mā [Gr. *kolla*, glue; *enchyma*, a tissue], in bot., the substance lying between and mulling cells; a kind of cellular tissue with thickened and swollen walls.

collar, n. kōl-lār [F. *collet*, a collar—from F. *col*, the neck—from L. *collum*, the neck], the part of a ring in which a precious stone is set; the neck or part of a plant that lies between the root and the stem.

collector, n. kōl-lēkt-ēr [Gr. *kolletos*, glued or cemented together—from *kolle*, glue], in bot., a glandular hair on the leaves of a bud producing 'blastocolla.'

colletic, n. kōl-lēkt-ik [Gr. *kolletikos*, sticky, gluey—from Gr. *kolla*, glue], of the nature of glue; gluey.

colley, collic, or colly, n. kōl-lī [Gael. *colg*, the hair or fur of an animal; *caillein*, a puppy—from *en*, a dog; cf. Gr. *kuon*; L. *canis*, a dog], in Scot., the shepherd's dog, of a peculiar breed, and remarkable for its sagacity—so named from its shaggy hair.

colido, v. kōl-lūd [L. *collidere*, to dash together—from *con*, together; *laedere*, to strike forcibly], to strike or dash against each other: collid'ing, imp.; n. a collision: collid'ed, pp.: collision, n. kōl-līzh-ān, which see.

collier, colliery—see coal.

colligate, v. kōl-lī-gāt [L. *colligatus*, bound together—from *con*, together; *ligo*, I bind], to bind or tie together: colligat'ing, imp.; colligated, pp.: colligat'ion, n. -gā-shūn, act of binding together; that process in inductive philosophy by which a certain number of facts are brought together for generalisation.

collimation, n. kōl-lī-mā-shūn [L. *collinare*, to direct in a straight line—from *con*, together; *linea*, a line], the line of sight in the direction of any ob-

fect; in the telescope, the line of sight passing through the centre of the object glass and the centre of the cross-wires placed in the focus; collimator, *n.* *lér*, an instrument for determining the zenith-point.

collision, *n.* *kól-lí-khún* [*F. collision*—from *L. collidere*, a clashing or striking together—see *collide*], the act of striking together of two hard bodies; opposition; interference.—*SVN.*: clashing; conflict; encounter; opposition.

collocate, *v.* *kól-lá-lá* [*L. collocatus*, put or set in a place—from *con*, together; *loca*, I set or place], to station; collocating, *imp.*: I collocated, *pp.*: collocation, *n.* [*F.—L.*] *kól-lá-lá*, the act of placing.

collodion, *n.* *kól-lá-dí-on* [*Gr. kollós, gluey, viscous*—from *kolla*, glue; *eidos*, resemblance], a solution of gum-cotton in alcohol and sulphuric ether, used in photography—spread over glass, it leaves a very thin film on which the picture is taken; also used in surgery, leaving a thin skin-like film over wounds, which is impervious to air; collod, *n.* *lój-d*, in *chem.*, any compound having a gelatinous appearance; *adj.* resembling glue, or jelly; *n.* applied to uncrystallisable liquids; in *geol.*, applied to partly amorphous minerals.

collogue, *v.* *kól-lóg* [*F. colloque*, a colloquy—from *L. con*, together; *loquor*, I speak, in *OE.*, to converse secretly; to confederate, as for an unlawful purpose; to wheedle; to flatter; colloquing, *imp.*: colloqued, *pp.* *kól-lóg*].

collop, *n.* *kól-lóp* [*cf. Ger. Kloppe*, meat made tender by beating; *Sw. Kollap*, slices of beef stewed], formerly a slice of meat made tender for cooking by beating; in small slices of meat: mince-collops, *n. plu.* meat minced up into very small pieces.

colloquial, *n.* *kól-ló-kwi-ál* [*L. colloquium*, a conversation, a discourse—from *con*, together; *loquor*, I speak], *pert.* to ordinary conversation; colloquially, *ad. lí*, in a familiar conversational manner; colloquialism, *n.* *lám*, a form of expression in familiar common use; colloquist, *n.* *kól-ló-kwi-s*, a speaker in a dialogue; colloquy, *n.* *kwi*, conversation between two or more; a conference; dialogue; colloquialise, *v.* *á-lí-s*, to render colloquial.—*SVN.* of 'colloquy': conversation; conference; dialogue; discourse.

collude, *v.* *kól-lá-lé* [*L. colludere*, to play or sport together—from *con*, together; *ludere*, to play, to mock], to play into each other's hands; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; colluding, *imp.*: colluded, *pp.*: colluder, *n.* one who; collusion, *n.* *kól-lá-lé* [*F. collusion*—from *L. colludere*, sport or play together], a secret agreement between two or more persons for some evil purpose, as to defraud any one; collusive, *a.* *siv* [*L. collusivus*, played or sported together], deceitful; fraudulent; collusively, *ad. lí*, in a manner to defraud secretly; collusiveness, *n.* collusionary, *a.* *sér-l*, carrying on fraud by secret agreement.

collum, *n.* *kól-lám* [*L. collum*, the neck], in *bot.*, the part where the stem and root join, and termed the neck of a plant.

collusion, collusive, &c.—see under *collude*.

colly, *n.* *kól-lí*, a shepherd's dog—see *colloy*.

colly, *n.* *kól-lí* [*ME. colveren*; *cf. Norse. kola*, to black or smut; *kalut*, smutted; *Sw. kolaca*, to become black], smut; soot; the smut or grime of coal; *v.* to blacken with soot; to smut; collying, *imp.* *kól-lí-tá*; collied, *pp.* *kól-lá-lá*; *adj.* blackened, smutted.

collyrium, *n.* *kól-lí-rí-lám* [*L. collyrium*; *Gr. kolurion*, an eye-salve], a lotion or wash for any part of the body, latterly applied chiefly to a wash for the eyes; an eye-water.

colocynth, *n.* *kól-ló-sínth* [*Gr. kolokynthis*, the wild or purging gourd], the bitter apple of the druggists; the fruit of a plant common in many districts of Asia and Europe; the *Cucumis colocynthis*, *Ord. Cucurbitaceae*; colocynthis, *n.* *lín*, the active medicinal principle of colocynth.

cololite, *n.* *kól-lá-lí* [*Gr. kolon*, one of the intestines; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a name given to a certain limestone-like mass or impression.

colombo, *n.* *kól-lám-bó*, an obsolete form of calumba and colymba.

colon, *n.* *kól-lón* [*L. colon*; *Gr. kolon*, the largest of the intestines, a member], the largest of the intestines; in writing or printing, the mark (:) chiefly used to separate the perfect clauses of a sentence, and which indicates a longer pause than a semicolon (:), but a shorter one than a period (.)

colonel, *n.* *kér-nél* [*Fr. coronel* or *colonnel*; *Sp. coronel*—from *It. colonello*, a colonel, also a little column—from *L. columna*, a column—*lit.*, one who leads the little column or company], the chief officer of a regiment; an officer of the highest rank below a general; lieutenant-colonel, the second officer in a regiment, in rank next below a colonel; colonelcy, *n.* *kér-nél-sí*, or colonelship, *n.* the rank or commission of a colonel.

colonnade, *n.* *kól-lón-ná-dé* [*F. colonnade*—from *F. colonne*; *L. columna*, a column; *It. colonnata*, a range of columns—from *colonna*, a column], a series or range of columns placed at intervals; an avenue of trees.

colony, *n.* *kól-ló-ní* [*F. colonie*; *It. colonia*—from *L. colonia*, an abode or dwelling—from *colonus*, a husbandman—from *colere*, to till], a body of persons who have gone from their native country to a distant district, or a new country, in order to settle and cultivate it; the country thus settled or planted; colonial, *a.* *kól-lón-ná-l*, *pert.* to a colony; colonist, *n.* *kól-ló-ní-s*, an inhabitant of a colony; colonise, *v.* *ni-t*, to settle or plant a colony in; to remove and settle in a country; colonising, *imp.*: colonised, *pp.* *ni-tá-d*; colonisation, *n.* *ni-tá-shún*, the act of planting with inhabitants. *Note.*—Also spelt with *z* for *s*.

colophon, *n.* *kól-ló-fón* [*L. colophon*; *Gr. kolophón*, summit, finishing-stroke], the device which formerly marked the conclusion of a book, and which contained the place and year of its publication.

colophony, *n.* *kól-ló-fón-í* [*L. kolophonia*; first brought from Colophon in Ionia], a dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine; colophonite, *n.* *kól-ló-fón-í*, one of the varieties of iron-stone garnet which have a resinous lustre.

colopintida, *n.* *kól-ló-kwín-tí-dí* [*the Latinised form of the F. Colopintide*, colocyntb], the bitter globular fruit, the pulp of which constitutes the medicinal colocyntb; used in Shakespeare for colocyntb—which see.

Colorado beetle, see under beetle.

coloration, *n.* *kól-lér-á-shún* [see *colour*], the state of being coloured; the peculiar arrangement of colours in an animal or a plant; the management of colours in a painting.

Colosseum, *n.* *kól-lós-sé-úm* [*L. colossæum*, of a gigantic size—so named from the colossus of Nero adjacent to it], the amphitheatre of the Emperor Vespasian at Rome.

colossocelys, *n.* *kól-lós-sé-lís* [*Gr. kolossos*, a gigantic statue; *celtis*, a tortoise], a genus of gigantic fossil tortoises, discovered in the upper Tertiary of the Serrill Hills, India.

colossus, *n.* *kól-lós-sís* [*L. colossus*; *Gr. kolossos*, a gigantic statue at Rhodes bespreading the entrance of the port], a statue of gigantic size; colossal, *a.* very large; gigantic; colossean, *n.* *kól-lós-sé-an*, gigantic.

colostrum, *n.* *kól-lós-trám* [*L.*], the first milk of animals after delivery; a mixture of turpentine and the yolk of an egg; colostrie, *a.* *kól-lós-trík*, *pert.* to.

colour, *n.* *kól-lér* [*Norm. F. colour* and *color*; *F. couleur*; *It. colore*—from *L. colorum*, colour], the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; dye or tinge; anything used to give or impart colour to a body; *n.* paint; appearance to the mind; false show; colours, *n. plu.* *ér-z*, flags, standards, or ensigns, which serve in the army as rallying-points for infantry; *v.* to alter or change the outward appearance of any body or substance; to tinge; to dye; to give a specious appearance to; to make plausible; to bluish; to change from pale to red; colouring, *imp.*: *n.* the art of dyeing; a specious appearance; the manner of applying colours; coloured, *pp.* *ér-d*; *adj.* showing colour; of African descent; colourer or colourist, *n.* one who; colourable, *a.* *á-b*, specious; plausible; colourably, *ad.* *á-b*; colourless, *a.* destitute of colour; transparent; water-colours, colours mixed with gum-water or a size, and not with oil; colourman, *n.* one who prepares and sells colours; colour-blindness, a disease or defect in the eyes through which individuals are unable to distinguish some colours; colour-party, the two officers carrying the colours, together with four sergeants; colour-serjeant, a serjeant in each company of infantry who is responsible to the captain for its interior economy; primary colours, red, blue, and yellow—according to others red, green, and violet; prismatic colours, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red.—

*colic, dōy, fōd; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thing, there, zeal.*

SYN. of 'colour v.': to dye; tinge; stain; paint—of 'colour n.': hue; paint; tint; pigment.

**colpencythma**, n. *kōl-pēn-kī-mā* [Gr. *kōlpos*, the fold of a garment; *engchuma*, an infusion, tissue], in bot., tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

**colporteur**, n. *kōl-pōr-tēr* [F. *colporteur*, a pedlar with a pack on his neck—from *col*, the neck; *porter*, to carry; L. *collum*, the neck; *portāre*, to carry], a hawker or pedlar; in France, a hawker of books and pamphlets; one who travels about to distribute and sell religious books: **colportage**, n. *kōl-pōr-tāj*, also *-āsh* [F.], the trade of a hawker; the system of distribution by colporteurs.

**colt**, n. *kōlt* [AS. *colt*, n. young ass], a young horse, usually limited to the male; n. young foolish fellow; v. to be licentious; to run at large without rule; in OE., to be fool; **colt'ing**, imp.: **colted**, pp. *kōlt'ed*, befooled: **colt'ish**, a. *-ish*, frisky, as a colt: **colt'ishly**, ad. *-ly*: **colt's-foot**, a medicinal herb; the *Tussilago farfara*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbiferae*.

**colter**, n. *kōlt'er*, or **coulter**, n. *kōlt'er* [AS. *cutter*; L. *cutter*, a knife, the cutting part], the iron part in front of a plough with an edge that cuts the earth or soil.

**Colubrina**, n. plu. *kōl'ū-brī-nā* [L. *coluber*, a snake], in zool., a division of the Ophidia; **colubrine**, a. *kōl'ū-brīn*, pert. to serpents; having the appearance of a serpent; cunning.

**columba**, n. *kō-lūm'bā*, or **calumba**, n. *kā-lūm'bā* [from *Colombo* in Ceylon], the root of the plant *Cocculus palmatus*, or *Menispermum palmatum*, an excellent tonic, Ord. *Menispermaceae*.

**Columbaee**, n. plu. *kō-lūm-bā-sē* [L. *columba*, a dove], the division of rasorial birds which includes doves and pigeons.

**Columbian**, n. *kō-lūm'bī-an* [from *Columbus*, the discoverer of Amer.], pert. to the U.S. or to America: **columbite**, n. *-bit*, a mineral of a greyish or brownish-black colour occurring in single crystals and in small crystalline masses, first discovered in Amer.: **columbic**, a. *-bik*, pert. to or produced from the metal columbium, *-bi-ūm*—see **niobium**: **columbate**, n. *-bat*, a salt of columbic acid.

**columbine**, n. *kō-lūm-bīn* [L. *columba*, a dove], pert. to a pigeon or dove; dove colour; n. the heroine in a pantomime, mistress of harlequin: **col'umbar'y**, n. *-ber'ī*, n. pigeon-house.

**columbine**, n. *kō-lūm-bīn* [OF. *colombin*, dove-like—from L. *columbinus*, dove-like—from *columba*, a dove; so called from the resemblance of its colour to that of a dove's neck], a common plant with a purple flower, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*.

**columella**, n. *kō-lūm'ē-lā* [L. *columella*, a small column or pillar—from *columna*, a column], in bot., the central column, as in the sporangia of mosses; in axis which has carpels arranged around it; in zool., the central axis round which the whorls of a spiral univalve are wound; the central pillar found in the theca of many corals; in anat., the central part of the cochlea of the ear.

**column**, n. *kō-lūm* [L. *columna*, a round pillar; cf. It. *colonna*; F. *colonne*], a round pillar or shaft used to adorn or support a building; any body pressing downwards perpendicularly on its base and of the same diameter as the base, as a column of water, air, or mercury; a body of troops drawn up in deep files; a succession of companies or parts of companies from front to rear, parallel to each other; a perpendicular division of the page of a book; a perpendicular line of figures; in bot., the solid body formed by the union of the styles and filaments in some plants; the cylindrical body of a sea-anemone: **columnar**, a. *kō-lūm'nār*, formed in columns; having the form of columns; like a column: **columned**, a. *-ād*, adorned or provided with columns. *Note*.—Strictly speaking, a pillar supports something, while a column is a monolith and stands alone, not affording support to a part of a structure, but this distinction is not observed.

**colures**, n. plu. *kō-lōr's* [Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed—from *koloutin*, to cut; *oura*, the tail], in astron., the two circles which pass through the four cardinal points of the ecliptic—the equinoctial and solstitial points—and intersect at the poles.

**colza**, n. *kōk'ed* [F. *colza*, wild cabbage—from OF. *colzat*—from Dut. *koolzaad*, cold-seed or rape-seed—see *cole*], a variety of cabbage or rape whose seeds yield an oil, called *colza-oil*.

**com-**, *kōm-*, prefix, another form of *con*, which see.

**coma**, n. *kō-mā* [Gr. *kōma*, a deep sleep], lethargy; a dozing; a kind of stupor or insensible state, in certain diseases; intense propensity for continuous sleep: **comatose**, a. *kōm-ā-tōs*, also **comatons**, n. *-tis*, excessively drowsy; dozing without natural sleep; lethargic.

**coma**, n. *kō-mā* [Gr. *komē*, a head of hair], the stem of a plant terminating in a tuft or bush; the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet: **co'mate**, o. *-māt*, hairy; of a bushy appearance.

**comart**, n. *kō-mārt* [co and *mart*, a comparison], in Shakespeare, n. comparison; also said to signify an article; an agreement or covenant; a joint bargain.

**comate** or **co-mate**, n. *kō-māt* [con and *mate*], a companion.

**comate**, a.—see under **coma** 2.

**comatula**, n. *kōm-ā-tū-lā* [dim. of *coma*, a bush of hair; *comatus*, hairy], in zool., an existing species of the Crinoids, stalked in its early condition and free afterwards; the feather-star.

**comb**, n. *kōm* [AS. *kamb*; cf. Dut. *kam*; Icel. *kamb*; Ger. *kamm*, a comb, a crest], an instr. with teeth for arranging or cleansing the hair, also for preparing and cleaning wool or flax; the crest of a cock; the top or crest of a wave; the collective mass of cells in which bees store their honey; v. to adjust, arrange, or clean with a comb: **comb'ing**, imp.: **combed**, pp. *kōm'ed*: **comber**, n. one who dresses wool; among seamen, the crest of a wave, breaking with white foam: **comb'less**, a. wanting a comb or crest: **combmaker**, n. one who makes combs: **combings**, n. plu. *kōm'ings*, the dust from malted barley: **comb** or **combe**, n. *kōm*, also **coomb**, n. *kōm*, an upland valley, generally narrow and without a stream of water.

**coomb**, n. *kōm*, also **coomb**, n. *kōm*, a measure—see **coomb**.

**combat**, n. *kōm'bāt* [F. *combat*, a fight—from *combatre*, to fight—from L. *con*, together, and *mid*, L. *batto*, I beat], a fight; a contest by force; a battle, conflict, or strife; v. to fight; to struggle or contend with, for, or against; to act in opposition; to oppose or resist: **comb'ating**, imp.: **combated**, pp.: **comb'atant**, n. *-ānt*, any person who fights; n. duellist; n. controversialist: **comb'ative**, a. *-tīv*, disposed to fight or contend; **comb'ativeness**, n. disposition or inclination to fight.—SYN. of 'combat v.': to fight; contend; resist; contest; oppose: of 'combat n.': engagement; battle; action; conflict; contest; fight; encounter; strife; encounter.

**combe**, n. *kōm*—see under **comb** 1.

**comber**, n. *kōm'bēr* [Eng. dial.], a fish of the perch family; a species of red-backed fish, frequenting the Cornish coast.

**combine**, n. *kōm'bīnāt* [see **combine**], in OE., betrothed; promised.

**combine**, v. *kōm-bīn* [F. *combiner*—from mid. L. *combinare*, to unite—from L. *con*, together; *bin*, two by two, double, to unite or join together two or more things; to link closely together; to cause to unite or bring into union; to unite, agree, or coalesce; to league together: **comb'ing**, imp.: **combined**, pp. *-bīnd*]: **combiner**, n. one who combines; a. *-nd-bīn*, that may or can be united: **combination**, n. *-bī-nā'shūn* [mid. L. *combinatus*, joined together, united], close union or connection; an intimate union of two or more persons or things to effect some purpose; a union of particulars; chemical combination, the tendency of certain substances to unite and form a new substance, possessing properties different from both, called a chemical compound.—SYN. of 'combine': to connect; attach; unite; agree; coalesce; confederate—of 'combination': association; partnership; alliance; cabal; conspiracy; plot; faction; union; confederacy; coalition.

**combustible**, a. *kōm-būst'ī-bl* [F. *combustible*—from L. *combustus*, wholly consumed—from *con*, together; *ustum*; cf. Sans. *ush*, to burn], that will take fire and burn; having the property of catching fire; n. a substance that will take fire and burn: **combust'ibility**, n. *-bīl'ī-tī*, the quality of taking fire and burning; capacity of being burnt: **combust'ion**, n. *-būst'īyūn*, sometimes *kōm-būst'shūn* [F.—L.], a burning; the action of fire on bodies capable of being burnt; the chemical combination of two or more bodies pro-



ducing heat, and sometimes both heat and light; spontaneous combustion, the tendency which many substances, or mixed substances, have of developing heat when undisturbed for a length of time, to such an extent as to develop combustion, and often explosions, without the application of fire.

come, v. *kūm* [AS. *cuman*; cf. Dut. *komen*; Icel. *koma*; Ger. *kommen*] to draw near; to move towards; to arrive or reach; to happen or fall out; to advance and arrive at some state or condition; to sprout or spring as plants: *com'ing*, *imp.*: n. act of sprouting; arrival; approach: *adj.* future; expected: *came*, *pt.* *kūm*, *did come*; *come*, *pp.*: *com'er*, n. one who: *com'ely*, a.—which see: to come about, to fall out; to happen; to change: to come and go, to flicker; to change: to come at, to reach; to gain: to come by, to get; to acquire: to come in, to yield; to become the fashion; to obtain; to accrue, as from an estate or from trade: to come near, to approach: to come of, to proceed, as from ancestors, or as an effect from a cause: to come off, to escape; to get free; to take place, as a race: to come on, to approach; to make progress: to come out, to be made public; to be introduced into general society; to publish: to come over, to run over, as a liquid; *familiarly*, to get the better of any one: to come round, to recover; to revive: to come short, to be insufficient: to come to oneself, to recover, as one's senses: to come to pass, to happen; to come up to, to amount to; to rise: to come upon, to invade; to attack: all *comes*, all persons indifferently: *com'ing-in*, in *OE.*, an income; a revenue; submersion; beginning; introduction: *coming* or *coming-on*, in *OE.*, fond; forward.

comedy, n. *kōm'ē-dī* [F. *comédie*—from L. *comædia*; Gr. *kōmōidia*, a village song—*from* Gr. *kōmos*, a merry-making, and *ōidē*, a poem] a stage play of a light or humorous character; that branch of the drama which is concerned with light or humorous subjects: *com'edian*, n. *ē-dī-dān*, an actor or player in comedy; a writer of comedy: *comedi'etta*, n. *kōm'ē-dī-ē-tā* [It.], a little comedy.

comely, a. *kūm'li* [AS. *cynlice*—*from* *cynne*, exquisite, finely, finely proportioned; handsome; graceful; suitable; fitting; decent—connected with *come*, which see; *ad.* handsomely; gracefully: *com'liness*, n. fitness; suitability; beauty which excites respect.

comestible, n. *kōm'ē-tī-bl* [F. *comestible*—*from* It. *comestibile*—*from* L. *comestum*, to eat, to consume] eatable: n. an article of solid food: *com'es'tibles*, n. *plu.* *ē-tī-blz*, eatables.

comet, n. *kōm'ēt* [F. *comète*—*from* L. *comētēs*; Gr. *kōmētēs*—*from* Gr. *kōmē*, hair] n. hairy star; a celestial body accompanied with a train or tail of light, and revolving round the sun in an elliptic or parabolic orbit: *com'etary*, a. *ē-tī-rī*, relating to a comet: *com'etarium*, n. *ē-tī-rī-ūm*, an instr. for explaining the revolutions of a comet: *com'et-like*, a. *com'etography*, n. *ē-tī-rī-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *graphō*, I describe] a treatise about comets: *com'etology*, n. *ē-tī-rī-ō-lō-gī* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], a discourse about comets.

com'at, n. *kūm'fīt* [F. *confit*—*from* L. *confectus*, prepared, manufactured—*from* *con*, *fācere*, to make] a sweetmeat, generally restricted to a caraway, coriander-seed, or almond, and suchlike, coated with sugar; a sugar-plum.

comfort, n. *kūm'fōrt* [F. *conforter*, to comfort, to strengthen—*from* nld. *L. confortare*, to strengthen—*from* L. *con*, together; *fortis*, strong], ease or rest either to body or mind; support; lie who or that which gives ease, support, &c.; consolation; moderate enjoyment with ease: *v.* to console; to strengthen; to encourage: *com'forting*, *imp.*: *com'forted*, *pp.*: *com'forter*, n. *ē-r*, the person who, or thing, which; the Holy Spirit; a warm wrap for the throat and chest: *com'fortable*, a. *ē-tī-bl*, being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment; giving comfort; placing above want: *com'fortably*, *adv.* *ē-tī-blz*: *com'fortableness*, n. *ē-tī-bl-nēs*, the state of enjoying comfort: *com'fortless*, a. *ē-tī-bl*, without anything to support or solace under misfortune or distress: *com'fortlessly*, *adv.* *ē-tī-bl*: *com'fortlessness*, n. the state of being without comfort.—*SYN.* of 'comfort': to cheer; animate; encourage; enliven; exhilarate; console; solace; revive; invigorate; inspirit; gladden; recreate; refresh; strengthen; confirm—of 'comfort': pleasure; enjoyment; consolation; support;

solace; countenance; encouragement—of 'comfortless': desolate; forlorn; miserable; inconsolable; wretched.

comfey, n. *kūm'fīrī* [OF. *confre*; mld. L. *confria*, n. strengthener] a showy native plant, formerly esteemed as a strengthener and healer; the 'common comfey' is *Symphylum officinale*; and the 'prickly comfey' is the *S. asperum*, Ord. Boraginaceae—both sometimes cultivated as forage plants.

com'ic, a. *kōm'ik*, also *com'ical*, a. *ē-tī-dī* [F. *comique*—*from* L. *comicus*, pert. to comedy—see *comedy*] relating to comedy; raising mirth; droll; diverting: *com'ically*, *adv.* *ē-tī-bl*, in a manner that raises mirth: *com'icalness*, n. *com'icality*, n. *ē-tī-dī-tī*, that which is comical or ludicrous.—*SYN.* of 'comical': droll; ridiculous; ludicrous; laughable; diverting; sportive.

com'ing, a. *kūm'ing* [see *com'ic*] future; expected: n. arrival; approach; act of sprouting.

com'itia, n. *plu.* *kōm'ē-tī-ā* [L.] an assembly of the people in anc. Rome, whose duties were the election of magistrates and the passing of laws; at Oxford, a former name for the *Eucania*, or graduation ceremonial: *com'ital*, a. *ē-tī-bl*, relating to the popular assemblies of Rome.

com'ity, n. *kōm'ē-tī-tī* [L. *comitas*, kindness, affability—*from* *comis*, friendly], courtesy; civility; in international law, acts of courtesy between nations and states.

comma, n. *kōm'mā* [Gr. *komma*, n. part cut off—*from* *lōptō*, I cut] in written or printed compositions, the point (,) which is used to separate or point off phrases and imperfect clauses, and generally the simpler parts of a sentence, and which marks the shortest pause in reading.

command, n. *kōm'mānd*, or *mānd* [F. *commander*, to command—*from* L. *commendare*, to intrust to one's charge, in *mīd*, L., to order—*from* L. *con*, *mādo*, I order] the act of commanding; power or authority over: an order or message with authority; a naval or military force under the authority of a particular officer; power of overlooking a place; in *nītl*, the height of the top of a parapet above the ground or another work: *v.* to bid, order, or charge with authority; to govern or direct; to have power over; to hold the position of power; to have within the observation of the eye; to overlook: *com'māding*, *imp.*: *adj.* fitted to impress or influence; authoritative; overlooking: *com'mādingly*, *adv.* *ē-tī-bl*: *com'mānded*, *pp.*: *com'māndant*, n. *kōm'mān-dānt* [F.], the chief officer of certain military educational and training institutions; a title of certain commanding officers at certain stations; one in command of a fort: colonel *com'māndant*, an officer of the highest grade in the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines: *com'māndable*, a. *ē-tī-bl*, that may be commanded: *com'māndatory*, a. *ē-tī-rī*, having the force of a command: *com'mānder*, n. *ē-tī-rī*, one who; the captain of a ship of war under a certain size, or an officer who ranks next above a lieutenant: *com'māndress*, n. a woman who commands: *com'māndment*, n. a law; a precept; one of the precepts of the Decalogue: *com'māndery*, n. *ē-tī-rī*, the body of knights of any military order; the estates and revenue of such order: *com'mādo*, n. *kōm'mān-dō* [Dut. a command], in S. Africa, any force called out by public consent and border law: *com'mānder-in-chief*, in Great Britain, the military officer who has the command and direction of the land forces, or of a portion of them on service out of the country; a generalissimo: word of *com'mānd*, the brief order of a military superior: Ten *Com'māndments*, the summary of the duties to God and man in the Jewish and Christian religions given at Mount Sinai; the Decalogue.—*SYN.* of 'command': to order; direct; bid; govern; charge; to control: 'command'n': order; injunction; precept; control; power; authority; mandate; charge; direction; behest—of 'commanding': imperative; imperious; authoritative; overlooking.

commander, v. *kōm'mān-dēr* [S. Afric. Dut. *commanderen*, F. *commander*, to command—see *command*], in S. Africa, to force into military service; to seize goods for military purposes—used especially in regard to the practice among the Boers of compelling other colonists and the natives to bear arms in their behalf: *com'māndeering*, *imp.*: *com'māndeered*, *pp.* *ē-tī-rī*.

com'measurable, a. *kōm'mē-zh'ē-ōr-ē-bl* [L. *con*, and *measurabil*], having a common measure.

cōio, bōy, fōōt: pūre, būd; chair, gog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

**commemorate**, *v.* *kōm-mēm'ō-rāt* [*L. commemoratus*, called to memory—from *con*, together; *memor*, mindful] to call to remembrance by a special act; to do honour to the memory of an individual or some act of his; to celebrate with honour some past event: **commem'orating**, *imp.*: **commem'orated**, *pp.*: **commem'or'ation**, *n.* *-rā'shūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of calling to remembrance by some special act or solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of a person or an event: **commem'orative**, *a.* *-īv*, also **commem'or'atory, *a.* *-rā-tēr-ī*, serving or tending to preserve the remembrance of: **commem'orable**, *a.* *-rā-bl*, worthy to be remembered.**

**commence**, *v.* *kōm-mēns'* [*F. commencer*, to commence—from *It. cominciare*, to begin—from *ml. L. cominitiare*—from *L. com*, initiate, to begin], to begin; to originate or enter upon; to begin to be; to perform the first act or part: **commencing**, *imp.*: **commenced**, *pp.* *mēnt'*: **commence'ment**, *n.* *-mēnt*, beginning, rise, or origin; first existence; the great annual day at Cambridge on which degrees are conferred and prize essays read, &c.; the similar day at Oxford is called 'The Commemoration.'

**commend**, *v.* *kōm-mēnd'* [*L. commendare*, to commit to one's favour—from *con*, *mandare*, to commit, to consign], to represent as worthy or suitable; to speak in favour of; to praise; to intrust or give in charge; in *OE.*, to recommend to remembrance; to send greetings or compliments: **commends**, *n.* *plu.*, expressions of courtesy and respect: **commend'ing**, *imp.*: **commen'ded**, *pp.*: **commen'der**, *n.* one who: **commen'dable, *a.* *-dā-bl*, worthy of praise or approbation; laudable: **commen'dably**, *ad.* *-bl*, in a manner worthy of commendation; **commen'dableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, state of being commendable: **commen'da'tion**, *n.* *-dā'shūn*, approbation or praise; declaration of regard; eulogy: **commen'datory**, *a.* *-tēr-ī*, serving to commend; containing praise.**

**commendam**, *n.* *kōm-mēn'dām* [*ml. L. in commendam dare*, to give in charge for a time: *L. in commendam*, that ought to be intrusted to—from *commendo*, I commit or intrust to], a vacant church living intrusted to the charge of a qualified person till it can be supplied with an incumbent; the holding of a vacant benefice, or the intrusting of its revenues to another for a time: **commen'da'tor**, *n.* *-dā-tēr*, one who holds a benefice for a time: **commen'datory**, *a.* *-dā-tēr-ī*, holding in commendam.

**commensal**, *n.* *kōm-mēn'sāl* [*L. com*, together; *mensa*, a table], in *OE.*, one who eats at the same table; a guest or companion at table; a inessuate; in *zool.*, applied to animals which live on or in other animals, sharing the food of their hosts, but not feeding upon them, thus not being truly parasitic: **commen'salism**, *n.* *-sāl-izm*, the union of a non-parasitic kind between two animals, as that of an acrid in which it fixes itself on the back of a crab: **commensality**, *n.* *kōm-mēn'sāl-ī-tē*, also **commen'sa'tion**, *n.* *-sāl'shūn*, in *OE.*, companionship at table.

**commensurate**, *n.* *kōm-mēn'sū-rāt* [*L. commensuratus*, measured in comparison with—from *con*, *mensura*, a measure], equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent: **commen'surately**, *ad.* *-ī*: **commen'surateness**, *n.*: **commen'surable, *a.* *-sū-rā-bl* [*F. commensurable*—from *L. con*, *mensurabilis*, that may be measured], having a common measure; reducible to a common measure: **commen'surably**, *ad.* *-bl*: **commen'surability**, *n.* *-rā-bl-ī-tē*, the capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of having a common measure: **commen'sura'tion**, *n.* *-sū-rā'shūn*, proportion in measure.**

**comment**, *n.* *kōm-mēnt* [*F. commenter*, to comment—from *L. commentari*, to think of in all its bearings; akin to Sans. root, *man*, to think], a note or remark intended to illustrate a writing, or explain a difficult passage in an author; that which explains or illustrates; explanation; observation: *v.* to write notes to explain and illustrate the meaning of an author; to expound or explain; to make remarks or observations: **comment'ing**, *imp.*: **comment'ed**, *pp.*: **commentary**, *n.* *kōm-mēn'tēr-ī*, an explanation or illustration of a difficult or obscure passage in an author; a book of comments or notes; a familiar historical narrative: **commentate**, *v.* *kōm-mēn'tāt*, to write comments or notes upon: **commenta'ting**, *imp.*: **commenta'ted**, *pp.*: **commenta'tor**, *n.* *-tā-tēr*, one who writes notes to explain an author; an expositor or annotator: **commenta'torial**, *a.* *-tā-tēr-ī-al*, having

or exhibiting the character of a commentator: **commenter**, *n.* one who.

**commentitious**, *a.* *kōm'mēn-tish'ūs* [*L. commentitius*, invented, new], in *OE.*, fictitious; imaginary.

**commerce**, *n.* *kōm'mērs* [*F. commerce*; *L. commercium*, trade, traffic—from *com*, *mercen*, goods, wares], an interchange of productions and manufactures between nations or individuals; trade; traffic; intercourse; a certain game at cards: *v.* to hold intercourse with; to traffic: **commercial**, *a.* *kōm'mēr-shāl*, pert. to commerce or trade: **commercially**, *ad.* *-shāl-ī*.—*SYN.* of 'commerce *n.*': trade; traffic; dealing; interchange; intercourse; communication.

**commination**, *n.* *kōm'mī-nā'shūn* [*F. commination*—from *L. comminatio*, a threatening—from *con*, *minor*, I threaten], denunciation of punishment or vengeance; an office in the Church of England containing a recital of God's threatenings, used only on Ash-Wednesday: **commi'natory**, *a.* *-mī-nā-tēr-ī*, threatening.

**commingle**, *v.* *kōm-mīng-g'l* [*L. con*, and *mingere*, which seek, to mix together into one mass].

**commi'ute**, *v.* *kōm-mī-nūt* [*L. commi'utis*, separated into small parts—from *con*, *minuo*, I lessen], to make small or fine; to crush to powder: **commi'n'ing**, *imp.*: **commi'n'uted**, *pp.*, made small; reduced in amount or extent: **commi'n'ation**, *n.* *-shūn*, the act of reducing or lessening: **commi'nated fracture**, in *surg.*, a fracture of the bone in which the bone is much broken, or in small pieces.

**commiserate**, *v.* *kōm-mī-zēr-āt* [*L. commiseratus*, commiserated, pitied—from *con*, *misero*, I pity], to look upon with pity and concern; to have compassion on; to sympathize with in distress; to be sorry for: **commis'erating**, *imp.*: **commis'erated**, *pp.*: **commis'er'ator**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who pities: **commis'eration**, *n.* *-ā'shūn* [*F.—L.*], a feeling of pity for; compassion; sorrow for the distress of others: **commis'erative**, *n.* *-ā-tēr*, piteous; compassionate: **commis'eratively**, *ad.* *-ī*.—*SYN.* of 'commiserate': to pity; condole; compassionate; lament—of 'commiseration': mercy; pity; compassion; sympathy; sorrow.

**commissary**, *n.* *kōm-mīs-ēr-ī* [*F. commissaire*, a commissioner—from *ml. L. commissarius*, one to whom anything is intrusted—from *L. con*, *missus*, sent], one to whom is committed some duty or office; a delegate; an officer who has the charge of providing provisions, clothing, tents, transports, &c., for an army: **com'missaryship**, *n.* the office of: **com'missariat**, *n.* *-sā-rī-āt*, in an army, the department or office of a commissary, charged with the supplying of food and certain articles of equipment—a department now merged into the Control Department: **com'missarial**, *n.* pert. to a commissary: **commissary-general**, a chief officer of the commissariat department.

**commission**, *n.* *kōm-mī-sh'n* [*F. commission*, a message, a commission—from *L. commissio*, the commencement of a play or contest, in *ml. L.*, a mandate, a charge: *L. commissum*, that which is intrusted—from *con*, *missus*, sent], the act of doing or committing anything; the state of acting by authority for another; the fee allowed and paid to an agent for the sale of property or goods; one or more persons appointed to perform certain duties; a written warrant or authority for exercising certain powers; an order; authority given: *v.* to empower; to give authority to; to depute: **commis'sion'ing**, *imp.*: **commis'sioned**, *pp.* *-d*: **commis'sion'er**, *n.* *-zēr*, one who holds authority for the doing of something: **commission merchant** or **agent**, one who transacts business in buying and selling the goods of others, receiving for his remuneration a certain rate per cent; to put a ship into commission, in the navy, to prepare a ship and put it into active service; to put the Great Seal into commission, to place it in the hands of certain persons till the appointment of a new Lord Chancellor. *Note.*—Any important secular office is placed in commission by intrusting certain persons with the discharge of its duties till a new appointment be made.—*SYN.* of 'commission *v.*': to authorise; empower; accredit; appoint; depute; delegate—of 'commission *n.*': authority; mandate; charge; warrant; an order; office.

**commissi'naire**, *n.* *kōm-mīsh'ān-ār* [*F. commissi'naire*, an errand-porter—see *commission*], one of a class of men employed to convey messages and perform a variety of commissions; an errand-porter: **commissure**, *n.* *kōm-mīsh'ūr* [*L. commissura*, a

knut, a joint—from *con. mectus*, sent: cf. *F. commissure*, a joint or seam; the place or point where two bodies or their parts meet and unite; in *anal.*, a bond or bridge connecting two structures, especially nerve-centres: *commisural*, a *kōm-mitsh-ē-sil*, connecting together; applied to nerve-fibres which unite different ganglia.

**commit**, *v. kōm-mit* [*L. committre*, to bring together, to trust—from *con. mittere*, to send], to put into the hands or power of another; to intrust; to send for confinement; to deposit, as in the memory; to do or effect; to perpetrate; to engage or pledge; to refer, as to a committee: **committing**, *imp*: **committed**, *pp*: **committer**, *n.* one who: **committal**, *n.* also **commitment**, *n.* sending to prison; an order for confinement in prison; the act of referring to or intrusting to; a doing or perpetration; the act of pledging or engaging: **committees**, *n. kōm-mitsh-ē*, a number of persons chosen to consider and manage any matter: **committeeship**, *n.* **committee**, *n. kōm-mitsh-ē*, the person to whom the custody of an idiot, or a lunatic, or his estate, is committed by the Lord Chancellor, who is called the **committor**: **committable**, *a. -shē*, that may be committed: **Committee of the whole House**, *in Parliament*, the condition of the House when the Speaker leaves the chair, which is then occupied by the chairman of committees, and when minor and more familiar discussions are carried on: **standing committee**, a committee which continues to the end of the session, and is appointed for definite purposes; a committee of a somewhat permanent character: appointed by any society or association: to **commit oneself**, to engage to do what may not be recalled with honour.—*Syn.* of 'commit': to intrust; confide; consign; refer; deposit; do; perform; effect; perpetrate; compromise; expose; endanger.

**commix**, *v. kōm-mitsh* [*L. commiscere*, mingled together—from *con. mictus*, mixed], to mingle or blend: **commixture**, *n. -shū* [*L. con. mictura*, *n. mictuz*, a mixture], state of being mingled; union in one mass; incorporation: **commixtion**, *n. kōm-mitsh-yūn*, *in OE.*, a mixing or blending in one mass; incorporation; commixture.

**commode**, *n. kōm-mōd* [*F. commode*, commodious—from *L. commodus*, suitable], a small sideboard with drawers and shelves; a head-dress formerly worn by women; a convenient article of bedroom furniture.

**commodions**, *a. kōm-mōd-i-ōs* [*ml. L. commodiōsus*, useful—from *L. commodus*, complete, suitable—from *con. modus*, *n. measure*, *n. manner*], entirely suited to the purpose for which made; convenient; suitable; useful: **commo diously**, *adv. -ly*: **commo diousness**, *n.* convenience; suitability for its purpose: **commodity**, *n. kōm-mōd-i-ti*, anything that is useful; any object of commerce; anything that can be bought or sold, animals excepted; goods; wares; merchandise.—*Syn.* of 'commodious': convenient; suitable; handy; useful; fit; proper; comfortable—of 'commodities': goods; merchandise; wares.

**commodore**, *n. kōm-mō-dōr* [probably from *Dut. kommandeur*: cf. *Sp. and Port. comandador*, a knight commander, a prefect, the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships, in rank next below a rear-admiral; the senior captain of two or more ships of war cruising in company; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen].

**common**, *a. kōm-mōn* [*OF. commun*, common: *It. commune*—from *L. communis*, that which is common—from *con. mōnis*, the obligation of service or duty], belonging equally to more than one; serving for the use of all; usual or ordinary; without rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; *in gram.*, applied to nouns that are both masc. and fem.: *n.* a tract of ground belonging to no one in particular, or open to the use of all: **commonly**, *adv. -ly*, usually: **commonness**, *n.* the state of being common; *in common*, in joint possession or use; participated in equally by certain others: **commonable**, *a. -shē*, held in common: **commonage**, *n. -shē*, the right of pasturing on a common; the right of using anything in common with others: **commonalty**, *n. -ti-ti*, the common people; all classes and conditions of people below the rank of nobility: **commoner**, *n. -r*, one under the rank of nobility; a member of the House of Commons: *n.* student of the second rank in the University of Oxford; *in OE.*, *n.* prostitute; a sharer in common: **Commons**, *n. plu. -mōnz*, *in Great Britain*, the Lower

House of Parliament, whose members are elected by the people; the lower people; feed provided at a common table: **short-commons**, *in-sufficient fare*; **stinted diet**: **Doctors' Commons**, *in London*, a college for the professors of the civil law having a great registry of wills: **commonry**, *n. -mōn-ri*, *in Scot's law*, land belonging to two or more persons, generally heath or moorland: **common-wealth**, *-wēlth*, the public good; the body politic: **commonwealth**, *-wēlth*, a country in which a free and popular government exists; the whole body of the people in a country; *in Eng. hist.*, the form of government established under a council of state, including also the Protectorate under Oliver Cromwell; a republic: **common-law**, unwritten law binding by usage: **common-sense**, exercise of the judgment in relation to common or everyday matters unaided by any art or system of rules; plain wisdom as the common heritage of man; out of the common, unusual; not common: **common-council**, the governing body of a city or corporate town: **common-looking**, having a plain, ordinary appearance: **commonplace**, *ordinary*; neither new nor striking: **commonplace-book**, a book in which things wished to be remembered are recorded and arranged under general heads for ready reference: **common measure**, *in arith.*, a number which will divide each of two or more numbers exactly: **Common Prayer**, the liturgy of the Church of England; **Common Pleas**, *-pēs*, one of the high courts of law held in Westminster Hall.—*Syn.* of 'common': vulgar; ordinary; mean; public; usual; general; popular; universal; national; frequent; habitual; familiar; commonplace; stale; customary; trite; threadbare—of 'commonly': usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently—of 'commonwealth': state; republic; realm; the public.

**commotion**, *n. kōm-mō-shūn* [*F. commotion*—from *L. commotio*, violent motion—from *con. motus*, moved], violent motion; agitation; disturbance; tumult of people; confused excitement; disorder of mind.—*Syn.* of 'commotion': disturbance; excitement; agitation; perturbation; violence; tumult; disorder; heat.

**commune**, *n. kōm-mūn* [*F. commune*—from *communis*, common—see **common**], *in France*, the name for a district of country; a parish: **the Commune**, *in Paris*, a name assumed by the triumphant body of revolutionists in 1789; also the revolutionary government of 1871; the principles and practices of this body: **communal**, *a. kōm-mūn-ēl*, pert. to a commune.

**commune**, *v. kōm-mūn* [*OF. communier*, to communicate—from *L. communicāre*, to impart, to share together—from *communis*, common: *It. comunicare*; *F. communiquer*, to communicate—see **common**], to converse with familiarly and intimately; to talk with particularly; to confer; to have intercourse with oneself in meditation: **commun'ing**, *imp.*: **communed**, *pp. -mūnd*: **commun'ion**, *n. -mūn-yōn* [*F. communion*—from *L. communicōnem*, mutual participation], familiar intercourse between two or more persons; intimate intercourse or union; concord; a body of Christians who have the same tenets of belief and forms of worship; the celebration of the Lord's Supper, or the partaking of it.—*Syn.* of 'commun'ion': fellowship; converse; intercourse; concord; agreement; unity.

**communicate**, *v. kōm-mūn-i-kāt* [*L. communicātus*, imparted, shared together—see **common** *n.* 2], to impart of our own knowledge to others; to give to another; to reveal; to give, *ns* information, &c.: to partake of the Lord's Supper; to have a passage or entrance from one place to another; to have intercourse by words, &c.: **communicating**, *imp.*: **communicated**, *pp.*: **communicant**, *n. -nū-kānt*, one who partakes of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: **communicator**, *n. -tēr*, one who: **communication**, *n. -shē-shūn*, the act of imparting or making known; intercourse by words, letters, or messages; correspondence; means of passing from one place to another: **communicative**, *a. -kāt-iv*, disposed to impart or reveal; unreserved: **communicativeness**, *n.*: **communicator**, *a. -kāt-iv*, imparting knowledge: **communicable**, *a. -kāt-ib*, capable of being imparted from one to another: **communicably**, *adv. -tē*: **communicableness**, *n.*: **communicability**, *n. -tē-tē-ti*—*Syn.* of 'communicate': impart; confer; bestow; disclose; reveal—of 'communication': intercourse; commerce; correspondence; conference; dealing; connection; communion.

**communism**, *n.* *kôm-mû-nîz-m* [F. *commun*, *com-*  
*môn*—see *common*], *n.* state of things in which no  
separate rights of property exist, all property and  
substance being held in common; socialism: *com-*  
*munist*, *n.* one who advocates that all things should  
be common property: *communist'stic*, *n.* *nîs'tîk*,  
pert. to communism.

**communality**, *n.* *kôm-mû-nî-tî* [L. *communitas*, *com-*  
*moun*, ordinary—see *common*], a body of persons  
having common rights and privileges, or common  
interests—generally limited in its application to the  
inhabitants of a city, town, or district, or to a society  
or profession; the whole body of the people; the  
commonwealth; body politic.

**commute**, *v.* *kôm-mû-tî* [L. *commutare*, to alter  
wholly—from *con*, together; *muta*, I change], to put  
one thing in the place of another; to mitigate; to  
change a penalty or punishment to one less severe:  
*commuting*, *imp.*: *commuted*, *pp.*: *commuta'tion*,  
*n.* *tî-shûn*, the giving of one thing for another; the  
substitution of a less penalty or punishment for a  
greater: *commutable*, *a.* *mû-tâ-bl*, that may be ex-  
changed: *commutability*, *n.* *blî-tî*, the capability  
of being exchanged one for another: *commutative*,  
*a.* *tâ-tî*, relating to exchange; *commutatively*,  
*nd.* *tî*: *commutator*, *n.* *kôm-mû-tâ-tî*, an instr.  
for breaking or changing the direction of a gal-  
vanic current: *commutual*, *n.* *kôm-mû-tû-âl*, in *OE.*,  
mutual.

**comose**, *a.* *kô-môs* [L. *comosus*, covered with hair  
—from *coma*, hair—see *coma*], in bot., furnished with  
hairs, as the seeds of the willow; hairy.

**compact**, *n.* *kôm-pâkt* [F. *compacte*, compact—  
from *L. compactus*, pressed, well-set—from *con*, *pac-*  
*tus*, driven in, agreed upon], united and pressed  
closely together; trim; close; solid; dense; not dif-  
fuse: *v.* to press closely together; to join firmly; to  
make close: *compacting*, *imp.*: *compact'd*, *pp.*:  
*adj.* made firm and solid by pressing: *compacter*,  
*n.* one who: *compaction*, *n.* *pâk'tshûn*, the act of  
making an agreement: *compactly*, *nd.* *tî*: *com-*  
*pac'tness*, *n.* close union of parts; firmness; density:  
*compact'd*, *nd.* *tî*: *compact'dness*, *n.* firmness;  
density: *compacture*, *n.* *kôm-pâk'tûr*, *n.* close union  
of parts; in *OE.*, manner in which anything is joined  
together; structure.—*SYN.* of 'compact *a.*': close;  
firm; dense; solid; sententious; pithy; brief.

**compact**, *n.* *kôm-pâkt* [L. *compactum*, an agreement  
—from *con*, together; *pactus*, made in bargain, agreed  
upon], a mutual contract; an agreement or treaty:  
*adj.* in *OE.*, forming in league with one: *compact*,  
*n.* [L. *pactus*, composed, made], in *OE.*, composed;  
made out of—see *compact 1.*—*SYN.* of 'compact *a.*':  
agreement; contract; covenant; bargain.

**companionable**, *n.* *kôm-pâ-nî-â-bl* [see *companion*], in  
*OE.*, fitted for company; fond of company: *com-pa-*  
*nionableness*, *n.* *nâ-bl-nês*, the quality of being well  
fitted for company—also *companionable*, *a.* *kôm-pâ-*  
*nî-â-bl*.

**companion**, *n.* *kôm-pân'yûn* [F. *compagnie*, *com-*  
*pagny*—from *compagne*, a companion, the fem. of the  
*OF. compaign*—from *mid. L. compānio*, *n.* companion  
—from *L. con*, and *pānis*, bread], one who lives and  
eats with another; one who goes with another habit-  
ually as a friend; an associate; a comrade: *compan-*  
*ionless*, *a.* without a companion: *companion-*  
*ship*, *n.* fellowship; company: *companionable*, *n.*  
*â-bl*, sociable; agreeable; having the capacity of  
being agreeable in company: *companionably*, *nd.*  
*â-bl*: *company*, *n.* *kôm-pâ-nî*, a number of com-  
panions; a large or small number of persons met  
together; a party of persons assembled for social  
intercourse; fellowship; a number of persons united  
for the purposes of trade, &c.; a firm; the crew of a  
ship, including officers; a division of soldiers in a  
foot regiment under a captain: *v.* to associate one-  
self with; to keep company with: to bear company,  
to go with; to attend: to keep company with, to  
associate with; to go with as an intimate friend  
frequently or habitually.—*SYN.* of 'companion': as-  
sociate; comrade; consort; partner; ally; coadjutor;  
mate; compeer; confederate; accomplice; colleague  
—of 'company': assembly; band; troop; assem-  
blage; society; circle; group; gang; crowd; crew;  
association; corporation; collection; meeting.

**companion**, *n.* *kôm-pân'yûn* [Lat. *compagne*, the  
quarter-deck: F. *compagne*, the pantry of a galley:  
It. *compagna*; L. *con*, with, and *pānis*, bread], the  
wooden covering, hood, or pent-house on the deck of

a merchant-ship forming the entrance to the cabin  
below: *companion-ladder*, the ladder or staircase  
leading from the 'companion' to the cabin below.

**company**—see under *companion 1.*

**compare**, *v.* *kôm-pâr* [F. *comparer*, to compare—  
from *L. comparare*, to couple things together for  
judgment—from *con*, *par*, equal, like], to set or bring  
things together in order to ascertain wherein they  
agree and wherein they differ—the objects to be  
compared may be thought of or be actually present;  
to liken; to refer to as similar for the purpose of  
illustration; to infect an adjective that more or less  
of the quality may be expressed; in *OE.*, to vic:  
*n.* comparison: *comparing*, *imp.*: *compared*, *pp.*  
*pâr-d*: *comparer*, *n.* one who: *comparable*, *a.* *kôm-*  
*pâr-â-bl* [F.—L.], that may be compared: *com-par-*  
*ably*, *ad.* *â-bl*: *comparativo*, *a.* *kôm-pâr-â-tî* [L.  
*comparativus*, comparative], not positive or absolute;  
estimated by comparison; having the power of com-  
paring; in *gram.*, an adjective inflected, expressing  
more or less: *n.* in *OE.*, one given to making com-  
parisons, or who makes himself another's equal:  
*comparatively*, *ad.* *tî*, in a manner as estimated  
by comparison; not positively: *compar'son*, *n.*  
*tî-shûn*, the act of comparing; the state of being  
compared; a consideration of the relations between  
persons or things in order to discover wherein they  
agree and wherein they differ; a simile; the inflec-  
tion of an adjective to express more or less, as  
'good, better, best': *compares*, *n.* *kôm-pâr-â-tîs*, in  
*logic*, the two things or objects capable of being  
compared: *comparative anatomy*, the study of the  
structures of all living creatures.

**compartment**, *n.* *kôm-pâr'tî-mênt* [F. *compartment*  
—from *OF. compartir*, to divide—from *L. compartiri*,  
to divide into equal parts—from *l. con*, together;  
*partem*, a part or division], a division or separate  
part of a general design; one of the divisions of a  
carriage, room, &c.

**compass**, *n.* *kôm-pâs* [F. *compas*, a compass, a  
round—from *mid. L. compassus*, a circle, a circuit—  
from *L. con*, *passus*, *n.* step], a round by walking;  
grasp; reach; space; extent; the limit or boundary  
of anything—applied to anything that can be mea-  
sured or limited; a circuit; a circumference; the  
magnetic needle or mariner's compass; a guide; a  
direction: *v.* to go or walk round; to stretch round;  
to enclose; to encircle or surround; to grasp or em-  
brace; to accomplish; to take measures preparatory  
to; to plot; to contrive; to besiege; in *OE.*, to  
obtain; to procure; to have in one's power: *com-*  
*passing*, *imp.*: *compass'd*, *pp.* *pâs*: *compassos*,  
*n.* *plu.* &c., an instr. with two legs for describing  
circles, &c.: *compassless*, *a.* without a guide: *mar-*  
*iner's compass*, an instr. for finding the N. point,  
so called because it goes through the whole circle of  
possible variations of direction between the points  
N. S. E. and W.: to compass an object, to go about  
it or to contrive it; to fetch a compass, to depart  
from the right line; to advance indirectly.

**compassion**, *n.* *kôm-pâs'î-ân* [F. *compassion*, *com-*  
*pasion*—from *L. compassionem*, compassion—from  
*con*, *passus*, suffered], sorrow excited by the distress  
or misfortunes of another; pity; sympathy; fellow-  
feeling: *compassionate*, *a.* *ân-â-tî*, inclined or dis-  
posed to compassion; merciful; pitiful; having a  
tender heart: *v.* to pity; to commiserate: *compassi-*  
*onating*, *imp.*: *compassionat'd*, *pp.*: *compassi-*  
*onless*, *a.*: *compassionately*, *ad.* *tî*.—*SYN.* of 'com-  
passion': pity; mercy; sympathy; commiseration;  
clemency; leniency; condolence—of 'compassion-  
ate': pitiful; merciful; sympathizing; tender; soft;  
kind; indulgent.

**compatible**, *a.* *kôm-pâ-tî-bl* [F. *compatible*; *mid. L.*  
*compatibilis*, said of a benefice that could be held  
together with another—from *L. con*, *pator*, I suffer],  
that may exist with; suitable; fit; consistent with:  
*compatibility*, *n.* *blî-tî*, consistency; suitability;  
agreement: *compatibly*, *ad.* *tî-blî*.—*SYN.* of  
'compatibile': accordant; agreeable; congruous;  
consistent; suitable.

**compatriot**, *n.* *kôm-pâ'tri-ôt* [F. *compatriote*, one's  
countryman, *n.* *compatriot*—from *mid. L.* and *It.*  
*compatriota*, *compatriot*—from *L. con*, *patria*, one's  
native country], a fellow-patriot: *adj.* of the same  
country; of like interests and feelings.

**compear**, *v.* *kôm-pêr* [F. *comparaître*, to appear in  
law—from *L. con*, *parco*, I obey], in *Scots law*, to  
appear in a court by order, either in person or by

counsel; compare'ing, imp.: compare'd, pp. *yéat'*: compare'ance, n. *ane*.

compeer, n. *kôm-pêr'* [Norm. F. *compeer*, an equal, a comrade; F. *compeer*, a godfather—from *L. compari*, like or equal to another—from *con*, *par*, equal; an equal; a companion or colleague: v. to equal; to match.

compel, v. *kôm-pêl'* [*L. compellere*, to drive or force together—from *con*, *pello*, I drive], to drive on forcibly; to force; to oblige; to constrain: compelling, imp.: compelled, pp. *kôm-pêl'* compeller, n. *one* who: compellable, a. *ad-ib-*, that may be forced: compellably, ad. *ad-ib-*—SYN. of 'compel': to force; coerce; constrain; oblige; necessitate; bind.

compendium, n. *kôm-pên-dî-um*, also compend, n. *kôm-pên-d'* [*L. compendium*, a shortening], an abridgment; a summary; a book containing the substance of a larger work: compendious, a. *ad-ib-* [*L. compendiosus*, reduced to a small compass] short; concise: abridged: compendiously, ad. *ad-ib-*: compendiousness, n. the being contained within a narrow compass.—SYN. of 'compendious': brief; concise; short; summary; abridged; succinct; comprehensive—of 'compendium': an abridgment; summary; epitome.

compensate, v. *kôm-pên-sât'* [*L. compensare*, to reckon or weighed one against another, counterbalance—from *con*, *penseo*, I weigh out carefully], to make amends for; to give equal value to; to recompense: compensating, imp.: compensated, pp.: compensation, n. *kôm-pên-sâ-shûn*, amends; recompense; what is given to supply a loss or make good a deficiency; satisfaction: compensative, n. *ad-ib-*, also compensatory, a. *ad-ib-*, making amends—SYN. of 'compensate': to requite; reward; recompense; remunerate; counterbalance—of 'compensation': recompense; remuneration; amends; satisfaction; requital; reward; need; gratitude.

compete, v. *kôm-pê-t'* [F. *compéter*—from *L. competere*, to strive after—from *con*, *pêtere*, to fly to, to seek], to seek together for a thing; to seek or strive for the same thing or position as another; to strive to be equal: competing, imp.: competed, pp.: competitor, n. *yê-tê-têr*, one associated with another as a rival in seeking anything; one who competes: competition, n. *kôm-pê-tî-shûn*, rivalry; strife for superiority; emulation: competitive, a. *kôm-pê-tî-tîr*, of or relating to competition, n. n competitive examination; in the way of competition; emulous: competitor, a. *ad-ib-*, acting in competition.—SYN. of 'competition': emulation; rivalry; rivalryship; ambition; contention; contest; jealousy; opposition; struggle.

competent, n. *kôm-pê-tênt'* [F. *compétent*, competent, sufficient, able—from *L. competens* or *competentem*, fit, suitable—from *con*, *pêtere*, to fly to, to seek], fit; suitable; adequate; able or qualified; in fact, having power or right: competence, n. *ên-s*, also competency, n. *ên-s*, fitness; suitability; sufficiency; legal right or power: competently, ad. *ad-ib-*—SYN. of 'competent': fitted; qualified; adequate; sufficient; proportionate; commensurate; entitled.

compile, v. *kôm-pîl'* [F. *compiler*—from *L. compilare*, to plunder, to rob—from *con*, *pilare*, to pillage], to select and arrange literary matter from one or various authors; to write or compose; to select and put together for publication; to collect and arrange; in slang, to make up a score, as in cricket: compiling, imp.: compiled, pp. *yêl'*: compiler, n. *one* who selects and arranges literary matter from various authors or sources: compilation, n. *kôm-pî-lî-shûn*, a book compiled; a selection from an author, or from different authors.

complicit, a. *kôm-pî-lî-t'* [*L. complicitus* or *complicitum*, being pleasing to—from *con*, *placere*, I please], pleasing and agreeable to one in manners and speech; having a desire or disposition to please; civil: complicity, n. *ên-s*, also complicity, n. *ên-s*, pleasure; satisfaction; cause of pleasure: complicitly, ad. *ad-ib-*: complicitly, ad. *ad-ib-*, in a complicit manner: complicitious, a. *kôm-pî-lî-tî-ous*, marked by complicity: complicitiously, ad. *ad-ib-*, in an accomplice manner.—SYN. of 'complicity': pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; complaisance; civility.

complain, v. *kôm-plân'* [OF *complaindre*, to complain—from *ind*, *L. complangere*, to bewail—from *L. con*, *plangere*, to beat one's breast in agony, to lament aloud], to utter expressions of grief, censure, resentment, uneasiness, or pain; to murmur; to find fault;

to present an accusation against: complain'ing, imp.: n. expression or act of complaint: complained', pp. *yêl'*: complain'er, n. *one* who: complain'ant, n. *in law*, one who carries on a suit or action against another; a prosecutor or plaintiff: complain't, n. *yêl'* [F. *complainte*, a complaint], expression of grief, regret, &c.; murmuring; fault-finding; a bodily ailment; a charge against any one or a thing, &c.: complain'ingly, ad. *ad-ib-*—SYN. of 'complain': to murmur; repine; lament; deplore; remonstrate; expostulate; regret; bewail—of 'complaint': lamentation; murmuring; sorrow; grief; disease; illness; sickness; malady; ailment; disorder; distemper.

complaisant, a. *kôm-pî-lâ-t'* [F. *complaisant*, affable, courteous—from *L. con*, *placere*, I please, I delight—see complicit], pleasing in manners; courteous; civil; polite: complaisant'y, ad. *ad-ib-*: complaisance, n. *ên-s* [F. *complaisance*], desire of pleasing; civility.—SYN. of 'complaisance': courtesy; civility; suavity; affability; urbanity; good-breeding; deference; condescension—of 'complaisant': civil; affable; obliging; courteous; well-bred; polite; attentive; accommodating; considerate; condescending; accessible.

complement, n. *kôm-pî-lê-mênt'* [*L. complementum*, that which fills up or completes—from *con*, *pleo*, I fill: cf. F. *complément*], a filling up or completing; that which is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; something added by way of ornament: complement'al, a. *ad-ib-*, also complement'ary, a. *ad-ib-*, supplying a deficiency: complement'ing, n. *one*, *complement*, the quantity required to make up any angle to 90°, or the quarter of a circle: supplement, the quantity required to make up any angle to 180°, or the half of a circle.

complete, a. *kôm-pî-t'* [*L. completus*, filled up—from *con*, *pleo*, I fill: cf. F. *complet*, *complète*, complete, entire], filled up so as to make or be entire and perfect; without a flaw; perfect; not defective; finished; concluded; in bot., applied to flowers possessing all the four whorls of parts: v. to fill up so as to make entire and perfect; to finish; to perfect; to accomplish: complete'ing, imp.: completed, pp.: completion, n. *yê-lê-shûn*, act of completing; fulfillment: completely, ad. *ad-ib-*: complete'ness, n. state of being without a flaw: completory, a. *kôm-pî-lê-t'*, fulfilling; n. the evening service; the compline of the R. Cath. Ch.—SYN. of 'complete': entire; whole; total; perfect; finished; integral—of 'complete v.': to finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; end; perform; execute; achieve; effect; realise; accomplish; consummate; fulfil; effectuate.

complex, n. *kôm-pî-k's'* [F. *complexe*—from *L. complexus*, entwined, encircled—from *con*, *plexus*, plaited, interwoven], composed of two or more parts or things in an intricate arrangement; intricate; not simple; difficult: complex'ly, ad. *ad-ib-*: complex'ity, n. *kôm-pî-k's-tî*, state of being intricate.

complexion, n. *kôm-pî-k'shûn'* [F. *complexion*, temper, disposition—from *L. complexionem*, a combination, a connection], that which shows a connection or correspondence, as between the colour of the skin and health of the body; the hue or colour of the skin; particularly of the face; colour of the whole skin; natural temperament or disposition of the body; the colour or general appearance, as of the sky or circumstances: complex'ional, n. pert. to: complex'ionally, ad. *ad-ib-*: complex'ioned, a. *ad-ib-*, having a certain hue of skin; of a peculiar natural temperament.

complicate, v. *kôm-pî-lî-k'* [F. *complicatus*, folded together—from *con*, *plico*, I fold], to involve; to entangle; to make intricate; to confuse: complicating, imp.: complicated, pp. *ad-ib-*: complication, n. *kôm-pî-lî-k'shûn'*, complicate, a. intricate: complicated'ly, ad. *ad-ib-*: complicated'ness, n. *ad-ib-*, state of being intricate: complicat'ive, a. *ad-ib-*, tending to involve.

complicity, n. *kôm-pî-lî-t'* [F. *complicité*, the being an accomplice—from *complice*, privy to—see complex], state of being an accomplice or sharer in guilt; condition of an accomplice: complice, n. *kôm-pî-lîs*, an associate or accessory in guilt; an accomplice.

compliment, n. *kôm-pî-lî-mênt'* [F. *compliment*—from *It. complimento*, compliment, civility—from *L. complere*, to fill up—from *con*, *pleo*, I fill], an expression

of civility, respect, or regard—used in this sense generally in the plu., as, *my compliments to a friend*; a present or favour bestowed: *v. kōm-pli-mēnt',* to address with expressions of approbation, etcetera, or respect; to flatter; to praise; to congratulate: *com-pliment'ing*, *imp.*: *com-pliment'ed*, *pp.*: *com-plimenter*, *n.* one who: *com-pliment'al*, *a.*, also *com-pliment'ary*, *a.* *mēn-tē-t*, containing or expressing civility, respect, or praise: *com-pliment'ally*, *ad.* *-tāt-ē*.—*SYN.* of 'compliment *n.*': flattery; adulation—of 'compliment *v.*': to praise; flatter; ndulate; congratulate.

*compline* or *complin*, *n.* *kōm-plin* [OF. *complet*, a complice: *F. complies*, complices—from *mid. l. completē*, completed—from *L. complere*, to fill up or complete], the last division of the breviary of the *lt. Cath.* Ch., the offices being named *matins*, *prime*, *terce*, *sext*, *nones*, *vespers*, and *compline*; the last prayer at night, so called because it fills up or closes the services of the day.

*Complutensian*, *n.* *kōm-plō-tēn'i-ān* [*Complutum* or *Alcala* in Spain, where published], designating the earliest complete polygot Bible, published by Cardinal Ximenes in 1522.

*comply*, *v.* *kōm-pli* [OF. *complier*, to complete, to perfect—from *L. complere*, to fill up, to complete: *lt. complire*, to accomplish, to complete—from *L. con*, and *plere*, to fill], to act in accordance with the wishes of another; to yield to; to accord with; to be obsequious to; in *OE.*, to fulfil or complete: *comply'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* obsequious; yielding: *complied*, *pp.* *-plūd*: *complier*, *n.* one who: *compli'able*, *a.* *-ābl*, that can bend or yield; *compli'ably*, *ad.* *-ābl*: *compliance*, *n.* *-āns*, act of yielding to a desire or continual; submission: *compli'ant*, *a.* *-ānt*, bending; yielding; disposed to yield: *compli'antly*, *ad.* *-ānt*, in a yielding manner.—*SYN.* of 'compliance': submission; obedience; execution; consent; performance; concession—of 'comply': to conform; yield; submit; agree; acquiesce; consent.

*component*, *n.* *kōm-pō-nēnt* [*L. componētem*, placing or laying together—from *con*, and *pōno*, I place], an elementary part of a compound body; a constituent part: *adj.* constituent; helping to form a compound.

*comport*, *v.* *kōm-pōrt* [*F. comporter*, to bear, to behave—from *l. comportare*—from *con*, *porto*, I bear or carry], to agree with; to suit; to behave or conduct: *comport'ing*, *imp.*: *comport'ed*, *pp.*: *comport'able*, *a.* *-ābl*.

*compose*, *v.* *kōm-pōz* [*F. composer*, to compose—from *mid. l. compausare*—from *L. con*, *positus*, placed or set], to form one entire body or thing by joining together several individuals, things, or parts; to write as an author; to calm; to quiet; to place or dispose in proper form; to set up types; to form a piece of music by putting notes together according to the laws that regulate melody and harmony: *compos'ing*, *imp.*: *composed*, *pp.* *kōm-pōz'*: *adj.* calm; sedate; tranquil; formed; constituted: *compos'edly*, *ad.* *-ā*, sedately; calmly: *compos'edness*, *n.*: *compos'er*, *n.* *-pō-zēr*, one who composes; one who writes music: *composition*, *n.* *kōm-pō-zī-sh'ūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of composing; the thing composed; any mass or body formed by combining together two or more substances; combining ideas or thoughts, arranging them in order, and committing them to writing; a book written by an author; any union, combination, or disposition of parts; the payment of a part only of a debt in lieu of the full debt; the sum so paid; in *gram.*, the combination of two or more words to form one compound word; the arrangement of sentences in due form and order; *synthesis* as opposed to *analysis*; in *OE.*, consistency or congruity; agreement or compact: *compos'ing-stick*, *n.* a small instr. in which types are set: *composite*, *a.* *kōm-pōz-īt* [*F. composite*—from *L. compositi-*], made up of parts; compound; in *bot.*, having the structure of the *Compositae*: *composite order*, in *arch.*, the last of the five orders of columns, so called from its capital being made up of parts borrowed from the others: *composite number*, a number that can be measured or divided by other numbers greater than a unit or one: *compos'itive*, *a.* *kōm-pōz-īt-iv*, able or tending to compound: *compos'itor*, *n.* *-tēr* [*F. compositeur*—from *L. compositorum*], among printers, one who sets types, and puts them into pages and forms.—*SYN.* of 'compose': to settle; establish; confirm; fix; institute; found; erect;

form; figure; shape; fashion; constitute; construct; originate; adjust; regulate; tranquillise; quiet; soothe—of 'composed': calm; still; quiet; serene; tranquil; peaceful; placid; settled.

*Compositae*, *n.* plu. *kōm-pōz-īt-ē* [*L. compositus*, put together, compounded—see *compose*], in *bot.*, the largest natural order of plants, having their flowers arranged in dense heads, as in the daisy, the dandelion, the thistle, the asters, &c.

*compost*, *n.* *kōm-pōst* [OF. *compost*—from *lt. composta*, a mixture, a compound—from *L. compositis*, compound—from *L. con*, *positus*, put or placed], a mixture or composition of various substances for fertilising land; a kind of plaster or cement; a manure: *composture*, *n.* *kōm-pōs-tūr*, in *OE.*, a manure.

*composure*, *n.* *kōm-pōz-hūr* [see *compose*], a settled state of the mind; calmness; tranquillity; sedateness; in *OE.*, frame of mind; temperament; agreement.

*compute*, *n.* *kōm-pōt*, *computes*, *n.* plu. *kōm-pōt* [*F. compute*—from *OF. comput*—from *L. computa*, a compound], stewed fruit; a preparation of fruit in syrup: *comput'er*, *n.* *kōm-pōt-ēr* [*F.*], a dish specially adapted for stewed fruit at table.

*compound*, *n.* *kōm-pōnd* [*L. componere*, to set or place together—from *con*, *pōno*, I set or put; probably confused with *L. con*, *pondus*, a weight, a mass], a body formed by the union or mixture of two or more substances or parts; in *gram.*, a word composed of two or more words: *adj.* composed of two or more substances; composed of several parts; compound, *v.* *kōm-pōnd'*, to mix or unite two or more substances into one body or mass; to unite or combine; to adjust; to discharge by agreement, as a debt by composition; to come to terms of agreement; in *OE.*, to determine: *compound'ing*, *imp.*: *compound'ed*, *pp.*: *compound'er*, *n.* one who discharges a debt by certain fixed payments, or by several payments; one who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement: one who mixes ingredients: *compound'able*, *a.* *-ābl*.

*compound*, *n.* *kōm-pōnd* [*Mal. kampong* or *kampung*, an enclosure], the enclosure which surrounds a house or building.

*comprador*, *n.* *kōm-prā-dōr* [*Port.* and *Sp.* *mid. l. comparatorem*—from *comparare*, to provide—from *con*, together, and *parare*, to furnish], a Chinese head manager; a steward for household matters; the agent with whom Europeans negotiate on business matters with the Chinese.

*comprehend*, *v.* *kōm-prē-hēnd* [*L. comprehendere*, or *comprehendere*, to lay or catch hold of—from *con*, *prehendo*, I seize or grasp; *prehensus*, laid hold of firmly: *lt. comprehendere*: *F. comprendre*—*lt.*—, to lay or catch hold of, as with the hands], to comprise or include; to contain in the mind; to conceive; to understand: *com'prehend'ing*, *imp.*: *com'prehend'ed*, *pp.*: *com'prehension*, *n.* *-hēn-sh'ūn* [*F.*—*L.*], capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive ideas: *com'prehens'ible*, *a.* *-hēn-sī-bl*, intelligible; that may be comprehended or understood: *com'prehens'ibly*, *ad.* *-sī-bl*: *com'prehens'ibleness*, *n.* *-sī-bl-ēns*, also *com'prehens'ibility*, *n.* *-bū-īt*, capability of being understood: *com'prehens'ive*, *n.* *-hēn-sīv*, having the power to understand many things at once; embracing much; large; full: *com'prehens'ively*, *ad.* *-sīv-ē*: *com'prehensiveness*, *n.* the quality of embracing much in a narrow compass.—*SYN.* of 'comprehend': to comprise; contain; include; embrace; imply; apprehend; conceive; understand; grasp—of 'comprehens'ive': extensive; wide; large; full.

*compress*, *v.* *kōm-prēs* [*L. compressus*, pressed together—from *con*, *pressus*, pressed, kept under], to press together; to bring within narrow limits; to squeeze; to crush or force into a smaller bulk: *compress'ing*, *imp.*: *compressed*, *pp.* *-prēs'*: *adj.* in *bot.*, flattened laterally or lengthwise: *compress'ion*, *n.* *-prēs'hūn*, the act of forcing into a narrower compass; in *anat.*, pressure upon the brain caused by a severe injury: *compress'ible*, *a.* *-prēs-sī-bl*, that may be squeezed into smaller bulk: *compress'ibility*, *n.* *-bū-īt*, the quality of yielding to pressure: *compress'ive*, *a.* *-sīv*, having the power to compress: *compress'or*, *n.* *-sēr*, that which serves to compress: *compress'ure*, *n.* *-prēs'hūr*, the net or force of bodies pressing together.—*SYN.* of 'compress': to press; squeeze; crowd; condense.



bring to a common centre; to cause to come nearer to a common point or centre; to drive or bring into a narrow compass; to consolidate; to condense or make stronger, as by evaporating a solution: **concentrating**, *imp.* **concentrated**, *pp.* **concentration**, *n.* **tráshán**, the act of bringing nearer together; collection into one point or centre; the act of reducing to a smaller bulk: **concentrative**, *n.* **tré**, tending to condense or hold together: **concentrativeness**, *n.* **in phren.**, one of the organs of the brain: **concentre**, *v.* **kón-sén'tér**, to come to a point; to bring to a centre: **concentring**, *imp.* **kón-sén't'ring**. **concentred**, *pp.* **kón-sén't'érd**: **concentric** or **concentrical**, *a.* **tríh** or **tríáid**, having a common centre, as circles or circular layers within each other: **concentricity**, *n.* **trís-tít**.

**concept**, *n.* kōn'zēpt [*L.* *conceptum*, the thing conceived—see **conceive**], object conceived by the mind; mental representation; the grasp of an object as the synthesis of all its constituent attributes or properties: **conceptive**, *n.* sēp'tiv, capable of conceiving; active in conceiving: **conceptualism**, *n.* -tā dī tizm, in *mental phil.*, the doctrine that conceptions are the only universals: **conceptualist**, *n.* -tā-ist, one who maintains that conceptions are the only universals: **conception**, *n.* sēp'shūn [*F.* *conception*—from *L.* *conceptiōem*], the act of conceiving or being conceived; image or idea in the mind; the thing conceived; purpose, view, sentiment, or thought; the act of the understanding bringing any given object or impression into the same class with any number of other objects or impressions by means of some character or characters common to them all.

**conceptacle**, n. kōn-sēp'tā-kl, also **conceptaculum**, n. kōn-sēp'tāk'ū-lūm [L. *conceptaculum*, that which serves for receiving—from *conceptum*, the thing received], that in which anything is contained; in bot., a hollow sac containing a tuft or cluster of spores.

conception, n. *kōn-s'p'shūn*—see under **concept**.

conception, *n.* *kōn-she-shān*—see under concept.  
 concern, *n.* *kōn-she-n* [*F.* *concerner*—from *l. concernere*, to concern—from *l. con,cernere*, to see, to separate], that which relates or belongs to one; business, interest, or affair; anxiety; careful regard; a business or those connected with it: *v.* to relate or belong to; to interest or affect; to be of importance to; to take an interest in; to disturb or be disturbed, as I am much concerned about him: concern'ing, *imp.*; concerned', *pp.* *kind*: concern'ment, *n.* In *O.E.*, a matter in which we are interested; influence; interposition; emotion of mind: concern'edly, *ad.* *ad-d*: concern'ing, *prep.* In regard to; about; relating to: concern'ings, *n. plu.* In *O.E.*, important affairs; business.—*SYN.* of 'concern *n.*: business; affairs; care; anxiety; solicitude: interest; regard; moment; firm opinion.

musical; interest; regard; moment; firm or company.  
*concert*, *v.* *kón-sert'* [*F. concert*, *concert*, agreement  
 —from *It. concerto*: *L. consertus*, joined together, to  
 compose, to connect—*from con, sertus*, joined to-  
 gether, interwoven], to contrive and settle by mutual  
 agreement; to strive in union for a common purpose:  
*concert'ing*, *imp.*: *concert'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* planned by  
 persons acting in union: *concert*, *n.* *kón-sert'*, the  
 union of two or more in effecting a common design  
 or plan; agreement in a scheme; a number of per-  
 formers playing or singing the same piece of music  
 in harmony: a musical entertainment: *concert-  
 pitch*, the pitch to which a piano or other instr. is  
 tuned for performance along with others; standard  
 pitch: *concert'o*, *n.* [*It.*] a musical composition  
 written for one principal instr., with accompani-  
 ments for a full orchestra: *concertina*, *n.* *kón-sér-  
 tē'nā*, a musical instr., so called from the harmonious  
 richness of its tones, or from having a double set of  
 reeds.—*SYN.* of '*concert n.*': harmony; union; con-  
 cord; agreement—of '*concert v.*': to contrive; plan;  
 manage; devise; settle.

**concession**, n. kōn-sesh'ūn [F. *concession*—from L. *concessiōnem*, an allowing, a granting—from *con-* (cessus, yielded), the act of yielding or conceding; the thing yielded; certain foreign rights and privileges granted by a government to a company on certain specific conditions, as to construct a railway, granting a tract of land, &c.; *acknowledgment by way of apology*: **concessi'onary**, a. -ēr-i, giving way to by indulgence; **yielding**: n. one who has received or holds n **concession**: **concessi'onist**, n. one favourable to **concession**: **concess'ively**, a. -sh'iv-ly, implying **concession**: **conces'sively**, nd. -siv-ūl: **conces'sory**, a. -sēr-i, conceding; **yielding**.

**conch**, *n.* *kōngk* [*L. concha*, a shell; *Gr. kōngchē*: cf. *lit. conca*: *F. conque*], *n.* sea-shell: **conch-shell**, a large turbanate univalve that can be used as a trumpet: **concha**, *n.* *kōng'kū*, the external ear by which sounds are collected and transmitted to the internal ear; in *arch.*, an *npse*: **conchifer**, *n.* *kōng'ki-fēr* [*L. ferō*, I bear or carry], an animal covered with a shell: a *hlvalve*: **Conchifera**, *n. plu.* *kōng'kif'ēr-ā*, or **Con'chifers**, *n. plu.* the class of *hlvalve* shell-fish, including the oyster, the mussel, the cockle, and the scallop; another name for *Lamelli-branchiata*: **conch'iferous**, *a. -itis*, producing or having shells: **con'chiform**, *a. -iform* [*L. forma*, shape], having the shape of a shell: **conch'ite**, *n.* *kōng'kū*, a fossil shell: **conch'itic**, *a. -itic*, *ki-ik*, composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: **concho-spiral**, *n.* kind of spiral curve as seen in shells.

conchoidal, n. *kōng-kōy'dāt* [Gr. *kongchē*, a shell; *eidos*, form] shell-like—applied to that peculiar fracture of rocks and minerals which exhibits concave and convex surfaces, and so bearing a resemblance to shells: conchoid, n. *kōng-kōy'd*, a mathematical curve of a shell-like form.

conchology, n. kōng-kōl'ō-jī [Gr. *kongchē*, n. shell; *logos*, a discourse], the natural history of shells and their inhabitants: conchol'ogist, n. -ō-jīst, one who: con'cholog'ical, n. -kō-lō-jī-kal, pert. to.

conchomster, n. kōng-kōm'-t'ir [Gr. *kongchē*, a shell; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the angle of the spires of shells.

conclerge, n. *k'ung-si-er'* [F.], a housekeeper; n. door-porter; keeper of a prison or a palace.

conciliar, a. kōn-sil'ē-ēr [*L. concilium*, an assembly for consultation, a council], pert. to a council: concillary, a. ē-r-ē, promulgated or approved by a council.

**conciliate**, *v.* *kōn-sīl-āt* [*L. conciliatus*, joined together, united, conciliated], to win or gain, as the affections or goodwill; to reconcile or bring to a state of friendship persons or parties formerly at enmity or variance: **conciliating**, *imp.*: **conciliated**, *pp.*: **conciliator**, *n.* *-lē*, one who **conciliates**, *n.* *-shān* [*F. -L.*] the net of gaining back favour, esteem, or affection: **conciliatory**, *a.* *-lē-ē*, tending to conciliate.

concise, *a. kîn-sis'* [*F. concis*, concise—from *L. concisus*, cut to pieces, cut down, brief—from *con*, cardo, I cut—*it*, cut down] brief; short; comprehensive; containing few words: concisely, *nd. -ly*, in few words; shortly: conciseness, *n. -ness*, brevity in speaking or writing: concision, *n. -shun* [*F. -ion*], *n* cutting off or down; the Jews in the N.T. who adhered to the rites of the law only, and had no circumcision of heart.—*SYN.* of 'concise'; succinct; condensed; laconic; terse; compendious; brief; summary; comprehensive.

conclaves, n. lǝn'klāv [F. conclave; L. conclāre, a room, a chamber—from *con*, clavis, n key—lit., a room locked up], the meeting of cardinals for the election of a pope; the place where the meeting is held; any close assembly.

conclude, v. *kūn-khōd* [L. *concludere*, to shut up; *conclūsus*, shut up—from *con*, *claudō*, I shut] to shut up or enclose; to infer; to decide or determine; to close or finish; to end; to form an opinion: *conclud-ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* *final*; *closing*: *conclud'ed*, *pp.*: *conclu'sion*, *n.* *-khōzhān*, *end*; *close*; *inferenco* or *consequence*; *final determination or judgment*: *conclu'sional*, *n.* *-khō-shān-dh*, *by way of a conclusion*: *conclu'sive*, *n.* *-ziv*, *final*; *decisive*: *conclu'sively*, *ad.*: *conclu'siveness*, *n.* *the quality of being decisive*.—*SYN.* of 'conclude': to finish; close; complete; end; terminate; infer; decide; determine; include; comprehend—of 'conclusion': close; inference; deduction; consequence; induction; end; decision; determination; cessation; extrinacy—of 'conclusive': final; decisive; ultimate.

**concoct**, v. kōn-kòk' (*L. concoctionem*, digestion—  
from *con*, coctus, cooked—from *coquo*, I cook);  
to digest, as food in the stomach; to purify; to refine;  
to ripen; to form mid mature in the mind; to plan  
or devise, as a scheme: **concocting**, imp.; **concoct-**  
**ed**, pp.: **concoction**, n. -kòk-shān, the change which  
food undergoes in the stomach; maturation by heat;  
the process of purifying: **concocter**, n. one who  
plans; **concoctive**, a. -tīe, having the power of  
digesting.—SYN. of 'concoct': to digest; mature;  
perfect; ripen; plan; plot; scheme; contrive.

concolour, a. kôn-kûl'ér, also concol'orous, a.



*-dr-ut*, and *concolorate*, n. *-dr-ut* [con, and colour, which see], of the same or similar colour; without variety.

**concomitant**, n. *kōn-kōm-tānt* [F. *concomitant*—from L. *concomitantem*, attending—from con, *comitans*, attending] coming and going with as attendants; conjoined with; accompanying; attending; n. an attendant; that which accompanies; a natural consequence or accompaniment of anything; in OE, n. person or thing collaterally connected: *concomitantly*, ad. *-t*: *concomitances*, n. *-tāns* [F.—L.] also *concomitancy*, n. *-tān-si*, the being conjoined with or accompanying another thing.

**concord**, n. *kōng-khārd* [F. *concorde*—from L. *concordia*, agreement—from con, *cordis*, the heart] agreement between persons or things; harmony; union; peace; agreement or proper relation of words in a sentence; harmony of two or more sounds in music: *concordance*, n. *kōn-kōr-dāns* [F.—L.] an index of the words or topics of a book, esp. the *Scriptures*: *concordant*, n. [F.—L.] agreeing; corresponding: *concordantly*, ad. *-t*: *concordancy*, n. *-dān-si*: *concordat*, n. *kōn-kōr-dāt* [F.—from L. *concordare*, to agree together] a treaty or compact between a sovereign and the pope on religious questions.—*SYN.* of 'concord': harmony; consonance; union; concert; union; agreement.

**concourse**, n. *kōng-kōrs* [F. *concourse*—from L. *concursum*, a meeting together—from con, *currō*, I run] a running together; confluence; an assembly of men or things.

**concrecence**, n. *kōn-kre-tēns* [L. *concrecentem*, growing strong—from con, *creco*, I grow] growth or increase; the act of growing by the union or agglutination of separate particles: *concrecibus*, a. *-tē-bi*, capable of congealing.

**concrete**, a. *kōn-kre-tē* [F. *concret*—from L. *concretus*, grown together, hardened—from con, *creco*, I grow] *It.*, united in growth; formed by massing several things together; having a real existence; material; tangible; not abstract, but applied to a subject, as *white* or *whiteness*, the abstract—*white sugar*, the concrete: n. a compound; a mass formed of lime, sand, pebbles, &c., cemented together: v. *kōn-kre-tē*, to unite or form into one mass; to congeal or grow hard: *concreting*, imp.: *concreted*, pp.: *concretely*, ad. *-t*: *concreteness*, n. state of being concrete: *concretion*, n. *-kre-shin*, the act of growing together; a mass formed by the deposition of several layers of matter around an original nucleus or kernel: *concretive*, a. *-kre-tiv*, causing or tending to concretize: *concretional*, n. *-kre-shin-dē*, also *concretional*, n. *-shūn-dē*, pert. *to*, in *geol.*, made up of concretions: *concretism*, n. *kōn-kre-tizm*, the quality of being concrete: *concrets number*, a number applied to a particular object—as *three men*, *six months*.

**concrew**, v. *kōn-kre-w* [old form of *concrete*], in OE, to grow together; to concretize: *concrew'ing*, imp.: *concrewed*, pp. *kōn-kre-d*.

**concubins**, n. *kōng-kū-bin* [F. *concubine*—from L. *concubina*, a concubine—from con, *cubo*, I lie down], a woman who cohabits with a man without being married; an inferior wife: *concubinage*, n. *-bin-āj*, living together, as man and wife, without marriage: *concubinal*, a. *-bin-āl*, pert. *to*: *concubinary*, n. *kōn-kū-bin-ēr-i*, one who lives with a concubine.

**concupiscence**, n. *kōn-kū-pis-sēns* [F. *concupiscence*—from L. *concupiscere*, longing much for—from con, *cupio*, I desire], desire for unlawful pleasure; lust; lechery: *concupiscent*, a. lustful: *concupiscible*, n. *kōn-kū-pis-i-bi*, in OE, irregularly desirous; libidinous.

**concur**, v. *kōn-kér* [L. *concurrere*, to run together—from con, *currō*, I run], to meet in the same point; to agree or unite in action or opinion; to combine; to coincide: *concurr'ing*, imp.: *concurr'ed*, pp. *-kér-d*: *concurr'ent*, a. *-kér-rēnt*, acting in conjunction; conjoined; united; associated: n. that which concurs; contributory cause: *concurr'ently*, ad. *-t*: *concurr'ence*, n. *-rēns*, agreement or union in action or opinion; consent.—*SYN.* of 'concur': to agree; accord; suit; coincide; unite; combine; conspire; approve—of 'concurr'ence': union; conjunction; combination; agreement; consent—of 'concurr'ent': uniting; meeting; accompanying; united; coincident; agreeing; contributing; co-operating; concomitant.

**concuss**, v. *kōn-kūs* [L. *concussus*, shaken violently

—from con, *quassus*, shaken], to settle or put down by shaking, as a speaker and his expressed opinions; in *Scot.*, to force or compel to receive or accept: *concuss'ing*, imp.: *concussed*, pp. *kōn-kūs'*, shaken or driven; compelled to receive: *concussion*, n. *kōn-kūsh-ūn* [F. *concussion*, concussion—from L. *concussio*, a shaking], a jolting or knocking one against another; the shock caused by two bodies coming into sudden and violent contact; state of being shaken; agitation; in *med.*, a severe injury to some internal organ from a fall or a heavy blow: *concuss'ive*, a. *-kūs-siv*, having the power or quality of shaking.

**condemn**, v. *kōn-kēm* [L. *condemnare*, to condemn, to blame—from con, *dānnare*, to bring damage or loss upon], to pronounce guilty or worthy of punishment; to censure; to blame; to sentence to punishment; to declare to be unfit for use or service: *condem'n'ing*, imp.: *condem'n'd*, pp. *-dēm'*: *condem'nable*, a. *-nā-bi*, that may be condemned; blamable: *condem'nation*, n. *-nā-shin*, the act of condemning; the act of declaring one guilty; the state of being condemned; carrying condemnation; the cause or reason for condemning: *condem'natory*, a. *-nā-tōr-i*, tending to or containing something worthy of censure: *condemner*, n. *kōn-dēm-ēr*, one who condemns.—*SYN.* of 'condemn': to reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprimand; rebuke; chide; annul; convict; rebuke; doom; sentence; adjudge.

**condense**, v. *kōn-dēns* [F. *condensere*—from L. *condensare*, to condense—from con, *densus*, close, thick], to make more close, thick, or compact; to make close by pressure; to compress or reduce into a smaller compass; to grow or become thick: adj. thick; close: *condens'ing*, imp.: *condensed*, pp. *-dēns'*: *condensely*, ad. *-t*: *condens'ity*, n. *-sīt-i*: *condens'er*, n. *-sēr*, ho or that which; a vessel for condensing vapour: *condens'able*, a. *-sā-bi*, capable of being condensed: *condensation*, n. *kōn-dēns-shūn*, the act of making more dense or compact; the state of being condensed.—*SYN.* of 'condense': to contract; compress; crowd; thicken; congregate; compact; consolidate—of 'condensed': concise; succinct.

**condescend**, v. *kōn-dē-sēnd* [F. *condescendre*—from L. con, *descendere*, to descend], to stoop or descend; to do some act of courtesy or kindness to an inferior as if an equal; to submit; to yield: *condescend'ing*, imp.: *condescend'ed*, pp.: *condescension*, n. *-sēn-shin* [L. con, *descensionem*, a going down, a descending], a voluntary relinquishment of rank; the act of putting oneself on a level with inferiors; courtesy: *condescend'ingly*, ad. *-t*: *condescend'ence*, n. *-dēns* [F. *condescendance*], in *Scot. law*, a distinct written statement of the facts in dispute, to be laid before the court; a written pleading.—*SYN.* of 'condescend': to submit; yield; stoop; deign; vouchsafe; descend; relinquish.

**condign**, a. *kōn-din* [F. *condigne*, condign, appropriate—from L. *condignus*, wholly deserving—from L. con, *dignus*, worthy], thoroughly deserved as penalty for a wrong; merited—applied to punishment: *condign'ly*, ad. *-t*, suitably according to deserts; by way of exhortation or warning: *condign'ness*, n.: *condign'ity*, n. *-dign'it-i*, merit; desert.

**condiment**, n. *kōn-dim-ēt* [L. *condimentum*, seasoning—from con, *dimere*, I preserve], seasoning for food; sauce; pickle.

**condition**, n. *kōn-dish-ūn* [F. *condition*—from L. *conditionem*, situation], a particular mode or state of being; temperament or disposition of body or mind; order, rank, or quality; terms of agreement; something laid down as essential: v. to lay down as essential; in OE, to make terms; to stipulate: *condit'ion'ing*, imp.: *condit'ioned*, pp. *-ind*: *adj.* having certain qualities—preceded by such words as *good*, *well*, *bad*; in *meta.*, having conditions or relations; not absolute: the conditioned, in *meta.*, the state of being conditions or relations; the state of not being absolute: *condit'ional*, a. *-in-āl*, containing or depending on certain terms; not absolute; hypothetical: *condit'ionality*, ad. *-t*, with certain limitations; under certain stipulations: *condit'ionality*, n. *-āl-sīt-i*, the quality of being conditional or limited.—*SYN.* of 'condition': state; circumstance; situation; incident; event; occurrence; stipulation; station; case; plight; predicament; article; terms; arrangement; provision.

**condole**, v. *kōn-dōl* [L. con, together; *dolere*, to feel pain, to grieve], to grieve with another in dis-

stress or misfortune; to sympathise: **condoling**, **imp.**: **condoled**, **pp.** *-dōl'd*: **condolatory**, *a. -lā-tēr-i*, expressing condolence: **condoler**, *n. one who*: **condolement**, *n.* In *OE.*, sorrow; grief: **condolence**, *n. -lēs* [*F. condolence*, *condolence*—from *F. dol-*, *ance*, complaint, grief], expression of sympathy with a friend on the occasion of a loss or misfortune.—**SYN.** of 'condolence': sympathy; commiseration; pity; compassion; clemency; mercy.

**condone**, *v. -don* (*con. condonare*, to pardon—from *con. dono*, I give), to overlook the offence of; to forgive for a violation of the marriage vow; said of offences generally, but in law restricted to adultery, and said of either husband or wife: **condoning**, **imp.**: **condoned**, **pp.** *-dōnd'*: **condonation**, *n. -dō-nā-tiōn* [*L. condonatio*, *n. going away*], the act of pardoning; forgiveness, expressed or implied, on the part of the husband or wife, for a violation of the marriage vow—put forward as a legal defence against an action for divorce on the ground of adultery.

**condor**, *n. -dōn'* [*Sp. condor*—from *Pernivian cunior*], a large bird of prey—the vulture of S. America.

**conduce**, *v. -dūs* [*L. conducere*, to bring or lead together—from *con. ducere*, to lead], to lead or tend to; to help forward some object or purpose; to contribute: **conducting**, **imp.**: **conducted**, **pp.** *-dūct'*: **conducible**, *a. -st-ib*, leading or tending to: **conductibly**, *adv. -tē*: **conductiveness**, *n.* the quality of being able to lead to an end: **conducive**, *a. -dū-tivē*, that may contribute; having a tendency to promote: **conductiveness**, *n.* the quality of tending to promote.—**SYN.** of 'conduce': to contribute; advance; promote; forward; tend; further; lead; guide.

**conduct**, *n. -dūkt* [*L. conductus*, led together—from *con. ductus*, *led*: cf. *F. conduire*, behaviour], the act or method of leading; personal behaviour; mode of life; management; guidance; escort or guard; the title of the clergyman who says prayers at Mass; in *OE.*, a conductor or guide: *v. -dūkt'*, to lead together; to bring along or guide; to behave, as one self; to direct; to point out the way; to manage; to lead or command; to transmit: **conducting**, **imp.**: **conducted**, **pp.**: **adj.** In *phys.*, led or transferred from one body to another, or from particle to particle—applied to heat as opposed to radiation: **conductor**, *n. -māse*, **conductress**, *fem.*, one who: **conduction**, *n. -shūn*, the transmission from one body to another, or through the same body, as heat: **conductor**, *n.* one who accompanies another to show him the way; a manager or director; one who attends to the passengers in a car or omnibus; a body which offers little resistance to the passage of electricity or heat, &c.; a lightning-rod: **conductibility**, *n. -tē-ib-ē-ē*, capacity of receiving and transmitting: **conductive**, *a. -tē*, leading; transmitting: **conductivity**, *n. -tē-ē-ē*, the power or quality of conducting or giving passage to: **conductory**, *a. -tē-rē*, used in conducting; **safe-conduct**, a written pledge or guarantee of safety from the supreme or ruling authority, especially to one travelling through a disturbed country or through the lines of an army in the field.—**SYN.** of 'conduct *n.*': deportment; behaviour; carriage; management; demeanour; guidance; convoy; guard—of 'conduct *v.*': to lead; guide; direct; escort; convoy; introduce; attend; control; manage; regulate; carry; behave; act.

**conduct**, *n. -kūn'dit* or *kōn'* [*F. conduit*—from *L. cou*, together; *ductus*, led or conducted], a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; a channel; a surface-drain.

**conduplicate**, *a. -dū-pū-lit-kāt* [*L. con*, together; *duplicatus*, double], doubled; folded upon itself.

**condyle**, *n. -dōn-ēl* [*Gr. kondylos*, a knuckle, *n. knob*], a rounded projection at the end of a bone forming the surface by which the bone articulates with another; one of the articular surfaces by means of which the skull articulates with the vertebral column; a knuckle: **condyloid**, *a. -dē-lōyd* [*Gr. eidos*, form], resembling, or carrying *n. condyle*—generally applied to the projection by which the lower jaw is articulated with the head.

**cone**, *n. -kōn* [*F. cône*—from *L. cōnus*; *Gr. kōnos*, *n. cone*], a figure broad and round at the bottom, gradually lessening in circumference, like a sugar-loaf; the fruit of the fir, pine, &c., consisting of overlapping spirally disposed scales, beneath which are the ob-

scure reproductive organs; a shell very common in warmer seas: **conic**, *a. -kōn-ik*, also **conical**, *a. -kōn-ik-ēl*, having the form of a cone; cone-shaped: **conically**, *adv. -lē*: **conics**, *n. plu. -kōn-ē-ē*, that part of geometry which treats of the properties of conical figures and the curves which arise from their sections: **conic sections**, the curves formed by the intersections of a plane and a cone—viz., the *parabola*, the *hyperbola*, and the *ellipse*: **coniferous**, *a. -kōn-ē-ē* [*Gr. -ūs* (*L. fero*, I carry)], in *bot.*, bearing cones: **conifer**, *n. -kōn-ē-ē*, **coniferæ**, *n. plu. -kōn-ē-ē*, the natural order of trees or shrubs which bear cones, including the pine, fir, and juniper: **coniferin**, *n. -kōn-ē-ē-rin*, a crystalline substance obtained from the inner bark of coniferous trees: **coniform**, *a. -kōn-ē-ē-rin* [*L. forma*, a shape], shaped like a cone: **conoid**, *n. -kōn-ē-ē* [*Gr. eidos*, a form], that which resembles a cone: in *math.*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis: **adj.**, also **conoidal**, *a. -kōn-ē-ē-ēl*, pert. to a conoid; nearly conical: **conoidic**, *a. -dē-ē*, also **conoidal**, *a. -dē-ē-ēl*, pert. to or like a conoid.

**conenchyma**, *n. -kōn-ēn-ē-mā* [*Gr. kōnos*, the cone of the pine; *enchyma*, *n. infusion*, tissue], tissue composed of conical cells, as in the form of hairs.

**coney**, *n. -kōn-ē*—see **cony**.

**confabulate**, *v. -fāb-ū-lāt* [*confabulatus*—from *L. con*, *fabular*, I converse, I chat—from *fabula*, a story], to talk in an easy unrestrained manner; to chat: **confabulating**, **imp.**: **confabulated**, **pp.**: **confabulation**, *n. -tē-fāb-ū-shūn*, familiar and easy chat or conversation: **confabulatory**, *a. -lā-tēr-i*, having the character of an easy and familiar conversation: **confab**, *n. -kōn-fāb*, a familiar contraction of *confabulation*.

**confarreation**, *n. -kōn-fār-ē-ē-shūn* [*L. confarreatio*, *n. mulling by far or bread*], in *anc. Rome*, a form of marriage by the man and woman making an offering of bread to Jupiter in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus and ten witnesses; marriage by eating bread together.

**confect**, *v. -kōn-fēkt* [*L. confectus*, made thoroughly; *confectionem*, a preparing], *n. finishing completely*—from *con. factus*, made], to preserve with sugar; to form into sweetmeats: *n. -kōn-fēkt*, *n. sweetmeat*: **confecting**, **imp.**: **confected**, **pp.**: **confection**, *n. -fēkt-shūn* [*F. -tē*], anything prepared with sugar; *n. sweetmeat*: **confectioner**, *n. -tēr*, one who makes sweetmeats: **confectionery** or **-ary**, *n. -tēr-i*, sweetmeats; the art of preparing them.

**confederate**, *v. -kōn-fēd-ē-rāt* [*L. confederatus*, leagued together thoroughly—from *con. federatus*, leagued together, *confederate*—from *fedus*, a league], to unite together in a league with others; to ally: *n. a person or a nation united in a league with others; an ally; an accomplice*: **adj.** united in a league; allied by treaty: **confederating**, **imp.**: **confederated**, **pp.**: **confederation**, *n. -tē-shūn* [*F. -tē*], an agreement for mutual support; a league; an alliance: **confederacy**, *n. -tē-shūn*, persons, states, or nations united by a league; a combination for any unlawful purpose.—**SYN.** of 'confederacy': alliance; league; covenant; compact; combination; confederation; coalition.

**confer**, *v. -kōn-fēr* [*F. conférer*, to confer—from *L. conferre*, to bring or carry together—from *con. ferre*, to carry, to bring—*lit.*, to bring or carry together as for comparison], to give or bestow; to consult together; to converse; in *OE.*, to bring to or contribute: **confering**, **imp.**: **conferred**, **pp. -kōn-fēr-d'**: **conference**, *n. -kōn-fēr-ēns* [*F. conférence*], the act of conversing on any important subject and comparing opinions; *n. a discussion between two or more for mutual instruction, as committees or delegates*: **conferer**, *n. one who*.—**SYN.** of 'confer': to give; grant; bestow; counsel; advise; discourse; converse; contribute; consult—of 'conference': conversation; colloquy; dialogue; discourse; consultation; interview.

**conferva**, *n. -kōn-fēr-vā*, **confervæ**, *n. plu. -væ* [*L. conferva*, a medicinal water-plant—from *conferrere*, to grow together], in *bot.*, fresh water-plants, consisting of slender jointed green filaments; green-coloured algae: **confervaceous**, *a. -vā-shē-ē-ē*, pert. to the *conferva*: **confervoid**, *a. -vōyd* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, formed of a single row of cells; having articulations like the *conferva*: **confervite**, *n. -tēr-i*, in *geol.*, a fossil plant apparently allied to the aquatic *conferva*.

**confess**, v. *kōn-fē* [F. *confessor*—from L. *confessari*, to confess; L. *confessus*, fully or entirely acknowledged—from *con*, *fateor*, I confess, I own], to admit or own; to acknowledge, as a crime or fault; to disclose or avow; to admit or assent to as true; to hear the confession of another, as a Roman Catholic priest does—also, to make the confession: **confessing**, imp.: **confessed**, pp.: *fēt*: adj. **avowed**; **undenied**; **clear**: **confession**, n. *kōn-fē-shūn* [F.—L.], an open avowal; anything disclosed or acknowledged; profession; the acknowledgment of sins and faults to a priest or spiritual guide; the formula containing the articles of faith: **confessedly**, ad. *-dē-lī*, **avowedly**; **undeniably**: **confessor**, n. one who confesses to a priest: **confessional**, n. *kōn-fē-shūn*, the place where a priest sits to hear confessions: **confessor**, n. [L. *confessor*], a priest who hears confessions; one who has borne persecution for his profession of Christianity—one who suffers death for his religion is a **martyr**: **confessionary**, n. *-rī*, pert. to confession to a priest: **Confession of Faith**, in the *Scot. Ch.*, the formulated statement of the various doctrines held by that Church, which all her clergymen, probationers, and elders must accept and subscribe as the profession of their faith.—**SYN.** of 'confess': to acknowledge; own; avow; admit; grant; concede; assent; recognize; attest; exhibit; prove; disclose; reveal.

**confide**, v. *kōn-fid* [mid. L. and It. *confidēre*—from L. *confidēre*, to trust confidently—from *con*, *fidere*, to trust], to trust in firmly; to rely on; to believe in; to commit to the charge of; to deliver into the possession of another for safe keeping: **confiding**, imp.: adj. **trusting**; disposed to put confidence in: **confided**, pp.: **confidence**, n. *kōn-fid-ēns*, firm trust in another; hope combined with faith; that in which trust is placed; reliance; security; boldness; courage: **confident**, a. *-dēt* [L. *confidentem*, trusting confidently], having full belief; trusting; relying on one's own ability; positive; bold to excess: n. one intrusted with secrets or important matters, as a servant or friend: **confidant**, n. masc. **confidante**, n. fem. *-dant* [F.], a bosom friend, chiefly in love affairs and the lighter matters of life: **confidently**, ad. *-dēt-lī*, with firm trust; undoubtedly: **confidential**, n. *-dēt-shāl*, spoken or written in confidence; trusty; faithful: **confidentially**, ad. *-lī*: **confider**, n. *-dēr*, one who confidingly, **ad. -lī**: private and confidential, words upon a written or printed communication intimating the desire of the sender that the receiver should not divulge its contents.—**SYN.** of 'confide': to commit; intrust; consign—of 'confidence': hope; expectation; trust; assurance.

**configure**, v. *kōn-fīg-ūr* [F. *configurer*, to give form to—from L. *configurare*, to form in accordance with—from L. *con*, *figura*, n form or shape], to dispose or form in a certain figure or shape: **configuring**, imp.: **configured**, pp.: *-ūr*: **configuration**, n. *-i-rā-shūn* [F.—L.], external form; shape or outline of a body; aspects or arrangement.

**confine**, v. *kōn-fīn* [F. *confin*, near—from L. *confinis*, bordering on—from L. *con*, *finis*, n boundary or limit], to restrain within limits; to imprison; to shut up; to be much at home or in retirement; to tie or make fast; to bind: **confining**, imp.: **confined**, pp. *kōn-fīnd*: **confined**, n. one who: **confineable**, n. *-dē-lī*, that may be limited: **confine**, a. *kōn-fīn*, bordering on; adjacent: **confines**, n. plu. joint limits; adjacent parts; boundaries: **confinement**, n. restraint within limits; imprisonment; seclusion; voluntary restraint in any way; restraint by sickness, applied to a woman in childbirth.—**SYN.** of 'confine n.': border; boundary; bound; frontier; precinct; limit; perille—of 'confine v.': to circumscribe; enclose; limit; bound; restrict; include; environ; surround; restrain; encircle; encompass—of 'confinement': restraint; imprisonment; captivity; incarceration; bondage; slavery; immuring; servitude; seclusion.

**confirm**, v. *kōn-fēr* [F. *confirmer*, to confirm—from L. *confirmare*, to establish—from *con*, *firmare*, to strengthen; *firmus*, firm], to add strength to; to fix or settle; to assure or ratify; to admit to full Christian privileges by the laying on of hands: **confirming**, imp.: **confirmedly**, ad. *-lī*, in a manner to strengthen or make firm: **confirmed**, pp. *-fērd*: adj. settled; fixed: **confirmatory**, a. *-i-ēr-lī*, serving to confirm; affording additional proof: **con-**

**firm'er**, n. one who or that which confirms: **confirmable**, a. *-i-lī*, that may be established or made more firm: **confirmation**, n. *kōn-fēr-mā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of fixing, settling, or making more certain; that which confirms; evidence; proof; convincing testimony; in the *R. Cath.*, Anglican, and other Churches, admission to full Christian communion by laying on of the hands of the bishop: **confirmative**, a. *-i-ēr*, having the power of confirming: **confirmatively**, ad. *-lī*: **confirmator**, n. *-i-ēr*, he that confirms or attests.—**SYN.** of 'confirm': to corroborate; strengthen; establish; fix; settle; verify; assure.

**confiscate**, v. *kōn-fī-sāt* [L. *confiscatus*, confiscated—from *confiscare*, to transfer to the state treasury—from *con*, *fiscus*, a basket, n money-bag], to forfeit to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a rebel or traitor: **confiscating**, imp.: **confiscated**, pp.: **confiscator**, n. *-i-ēr*, one who: **confiscable**, n. *-i-lī*, that may be confiscated: **confiscation**, n. *-i-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of forfeiting or adjudging to the public treasury: **confiscatory**, n. *-i-shā-ēr-lī*, having the character of confiscation; consigning to forfeiture.

**confix**, v. *kōn-fīks* [L. *con* and *fix*], in *O.E.*, to fix down; to fasten: **confixing**, imp.: **confixed**, pp. *kōn-fīks*, fixed down.

**conflagration**, n. *kōn-fī-grā-shūn* [F. *conflagration*—from L. *conflagrationem*, n burning, a setting on fire—from *con*, *flagrare*, to blaze], n great fire; n burning of any great mass, as houses or a forest: **conflagrative**, a. *-īr*, causing conflagration.—**SYN.** of 'conflagration': fire; flame; combustion; blaze; ignition.

**conflict**, n. *kōn-fīkt* [L. *conflictus*, a striking of one thing against another—from *con*, *fligere*, n striking or dashing against—from *fligo*, I strike], n dashing or striking together of two bodies; n contest; n battle; strife; contention; distress; agony: v. *kōn-fīkt*, to strike or dash against; to strive or struggle together: to contend; to fight: **conflicting**, imp.: adj. opposing; contradictory: **conflicted**, pp.: **conflictive**, a. *-i-lī*, tending to conflict.—**SYN.** of 'conflict n.': contest; combat; struggle; collision; strife; contention; battle; fight; agony—of 'conflict v.': to struggle; contest; contend; fight; battle; resist; strive; combat.

**confluent**, n. *kōn-floo-ēnt* [F. *confluent*—from L. *confluens* or *confluentem*, a flowing together—from *con*, *fluens*, flowing], flowing together; meeting; joining, as streams running into each other; running into each other and spreading, as smallpox; gradually uniting so as to form one body: n a stream that joins with another, esp. one of nearly the same size as the main stream: **confluence**, n. *-ēns*, the junction or meeting together of two or more streams of water; the place where they meet; the running together or concurrence of people in a place: **conflux**, n. *-i-līks* [L. *fluxus*, flowing, fluid], a flowing together; n crowd; n multitude collected.

**conform**, v. *kōn-fōrm* [F. *conforme*, conformable—from L. *conformare*, to form, to shape—from *con*, *forma*, shape—*-it*], to make of the same form or shape with another; to comply with or yield to; to act according to; to comply with or obey; to make similar or like; to reduce to n like form or shape; to make agreeable to: adj. made to resemble; resembling; like; similar, as *conform* to pattern: **conforming**, imp.: **conformed**, pp. *-fōrm*: **conformer**, n. one who: **conformable**, a. *-dē-lī*, having the same form or shape with another; like; resembling; corresponding; suitable; compliant; in *geol.*, applied to strata or groups of strata lying one above another in parallel order: **conformably**, ad. *-lī*: **conformability**, n. *-i-lī-tī*, capability of becoming conformable: **conformation**, n. *kōn-fōrm-mā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of conforming; the particular make or construction of a body: **conformist**, n. one who conforms; a member of an Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist: **conformity**, n. *-i-tī* [F. *conformité*], correspondence or agreement in form or manner; resemblance; compliance with established forms, &c.

**confound**, v. *kōn-fōnd* [F. *confondre*—from L. *confundere*, to mingle, to blend—from *con*, *fundere*, to pour out], to mingle different things so that they cannot be distinguished; to mix or blend; to confuse or perplex; to astonish or stupefy; to cast down; to terrify; to destroy; to dismay: **confounding**, imp.:

confound'ed, pp.: *ndj*. In *familiar slang*, very great; detestable; odious: *confound'er*, *n.* one who: *confoundedly*, *adv.* In *familiar language*, hatefully; shamefully.—*SYN.* of 'confound': to abash; confuse; balk; defeat; disconcert; frustrate; discompoze; foil; mix; blend; mingle; dismay; astonish; terrify; intermingle.

*confraternity*, *n.* *kōn-frā-tēr-nī-tī* [*F. confraternité*—from *L. con, fraternitas*, brotherhood], *n.* brotherhood; a society or body of men—generally a religious one.

*confrères*, *n. plu.* *kōng-frū-z'* [*F. confrère*, a professional companion—from *frère*, a brother], brothers of the same monastery; associates; colleagues.

*confront*, *v.* *kōn-frūnt* [*F. confronter*—from *L. con, fronte*, the forehead, front], to stand face to face; to set face to face; to bring into the presence of; to oppose: *confront'ing*, *imp.*: *confront'ed*, *pp.*: *confront'er*, *n.* one who.

*Confucian*, *a.* *kōn-fū-shān*, of or pert. to *Confucius*, a Chinese philosopher (551-478 B.C.): *Confucian* or *Confucianist*, *n.* *-shān-ist*, a follower of or believer in: *Confucianism*, *n.* *-shān-izm*, the moral and political science taught by Confucius and his disciples.

*confuse*, *v.* *kōn-fūz* [*F. confus*, confused—*from L. confusus*, disordered—from *confus*, poured out, diffused], to mix or disorder things so that they cannot be distinguished; to render indistinct; to perplex; to throw into disorder; to agitate by surprise or shame: *confus'ing*, *imp.*: *confused*, *pp.* *kōn-fūz'd*; *confus'edly*, *adv.* *-fūz-ed-ly*: *confus'edness*, *n.* *-zēd-nēs*, a state of confusion; want of distinctness: *confusion*, *n.* *-fū-zhūn*, an irregular mixture or medley; disorder; indistinctness; astonishment; distraction of mind; agitation; in *OE.*, destruction; overthrow.—*SYN.* of 'confuse': to abash; disorder; confound; disconnect; distract; obscure; perplex—of 'confusion': disorder; disturbance; commotion.

*confute*, *v.* *kōn-fūt* [*F. confuter*—from *L. confutare*, to cool down, to repress—from *confutū*, a vessel to sprinkle water—*lit.*, to cool down by pouring cold water only to prove to be wrong or false; to convict of error by argument or proof: *confut'ing*, *imp.*: *confut'ed*, *pp.*: *confut'er*, *n.* one who: *confut'able*, *a.* *-tū-bl*, that may be confuted; capable of being shown false: *confut'ation*, *n.* *-fū-tū-shūn*, the act of disproving: *confut'ant*, *n.* one who confutes or undertakes to confute.—*SYN.* of 'confute': to refute; oppugn; impugn; disprove; overthrow; overcome.

*congé*, *n.* *kōng-zhā* [*F. congé*, permission, leave of absence—from *OF. congie*—from *mid. L. congius*, permission, authorisation: *L. connectus*, leave of absence—from *conneco*, I come and go], leave; farewell; parting ceremony; bow: *v.* to take leave by a bow or other mark of civility or respect: *congeed*, *pp.* *-zhād*: to give one his congé, to get rid of one by dismissal.

*congeal*, *v.* *kōn-jel* [*F. congeler*—from *L. congelare*, to congeal—from *con, gelu*, frost], to change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold or loss of heat; to fix or stagnate; to produce a sensation of cold or shivering by some external cause: *congeal'ing*, *imp.*: *congealed*, *pp.* *-jēd*: *congeal'able*, *a.* *-ā-bl*, that may be thickened or made solid: *congeal'ation*, *n.* *-jē-tū-shūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of converting a fluid into a solid, as by cold: *congeal'ment*, *n.* *OE.*, a clot; a concretion.

*congee*, *n.* *kōn-jē* [*Ind.*], in *China*, rice-porridge, or thick rice-gruel; in *India*, a jail or lock-up—from the prisoners being fed on congee.

*congener*, *n.* *kōn-jē-nēr* [*L. congener*, of the same species or kind—from *con, genus*, a kind], one of the same origin or kind: *congener'ic*, *a.* *-jē-nēr-ik*, of the same kind or nature.

*congenial*, *a.* *kōn-jē-nī-āl* [*L. con, genitilis*, jovial, genial; *genius*, natural disposition], partaking of a similar or kindred nature; suitable; kindred; similar; belonging to the nature: *congeni'ally*, *adv.* *-it*: *congeni'al'ity*, *n.* *-i-tī*, state of having a similar or kindred nature; state of being congenial.

*congenital*, *a.* *kōn-jē-nī-āl* [*L. congenitus*, born together—from *con, genitus*, brought forth, produced], of the same birth; born with another; existing from birth, as in disease or some deformity.

*conger*, *n.* *kōng-gēr* [*L.: Gr. gongros*], a large kind of sea-eel.

*congeries*, *n. plu.* *kōn-jē-jē-tz* [*L. congeries*, a heap, *n. pile*—from *con, gero*, I bear or bring], a collection of small particles or bodies forming one mass; a confused heap.

*congest*, *v.* *kōn-jēs't* [*L. congestus*, pressed together, heaped up—from *con, gestus*, carried], to gather into a mass: *congest'ing*, *imp.*: *congest'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* containing an unnatural accumulation of blood or other fluid: *congest'ion*, *n.* *-yūn* [*F.—L.*], an unnatural collection of blood, or other fluid, in my part of an animal body: *congest'ive*, *a.* *-īv*, tending or pert. to congestion.

*conglobate*, *a.* *kōn-glō-bāt* [*L. conglobatus*, gathered into a ball—from *con, globus*, a ball], formed or gathered into a ball; in *anat.*, globular: *v.* to form into a ball or hard round substance: *conglobat'ing*, *imp.*: *conglobat'ed*, *pp.*: *conglobat'ion*, *n.* *-bā-shūn* [*F.—L.*], collection into a round mass.

*conglobe*, *v.* *kōn-glōb* [*L. con, globus*, a ball], to form into a globe; to gather into a round mass: *conglób'ing*, *imp.*: *conglób'ed*, *pp.* *-glōb'd*.

*conglomerate*, *a.* *kōn-glō-mēr-āt* [*L. conglomeratus*, rolled together—from *con, glomerare*, to wind into a ball; *glomus*, a clew of thread, *n. ball*], gathered together, as a ball of thread; gathered or huddled together into a mass: *n.* a coarse rough rock composed of rounded fragments of various kinds bound together by a cementing substance—when the pieces are sharp and angular the rock is termed *breccia*; also called pudding-stone: *v.* to collect into a round mass: *conglom'erat'ing*, *imp.*: *conglom'erat'ed*, *pp.*: *conglom'erat'ion*, *n.* *-ā-shūn*, collection of various particles of bodies into a mass.

*conglutinate*, *v.* *kōn-glō-tī-nāt* [*L. conglutinus*, united firmly together—from *con, glutē*, glue], to glue together; to heal a wound by uniting the parts by a tenacious substance; to unite: *adj.* in *bot.*, soldered or glued together in heaps: *conglutinat'ing*, *imp.*: *conglutinat'ed*, *pp.*: *conglutinat'ion*, *n.* *-mā-shūn* [*F.—L.*]: *conglutinat'ive*, *n.* *-mā-īv*, having the power of uniting by means of a gluey substance: *conglutinat'or*, *n.* *-īv*, that which.

*congo*, also *congou*, *n.* *kōng-gō* [*Chinese kung-foo-chā*, worked tea—from *kung-fu*, labour], a fine variety of black tea from China.

*congratulate*, *v.* *kōn-grāt-āt* [*L. congratulatus*, having wished joy warmly—from *con, gratulor*, I wish joy], to profess one's joy to another on account of some event deemed happy or fortunate; to wish joy to another: *congratulat'ing*, *imp.*: *congratulat'ed*, *pp.*: *congratulat'ion*, *n.* *-lā-shūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of expressing joy or good wishes to another—commonly used in plural: *congratulat'or*, *n.* *-lā-īv*, one who: *congratulat'ory*, *a.* *-lā-īv-ī*, expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

*congree*, *v.* *kōn-grē* [*L. con, F. grē*, will, inclination—from *L. grātus*, pleasing, agreeable] in *OE.*, to agree; to accord; to unite: *congree'ing*, *imp.*: *congreed*, *pp.* *kōn-grēd*.

*con greet*, *v.* *kōn-grēt* [*con and greet*], in *OE.*, to greet or salute mutually: *con greet'ing*, *imp.*: *con-greeted*, *pp.* *kōn-grētd*.

*congregate*, *v.* *kōng-grē-gāt* [*L. congregatus*, collected into a flock—from *con, gregem*, a flock], to collect separate persons or things into one place; to bring into a crowd; to assemble; to meet: *adj.* collected; compact: *congregat'ing*, *imp.*: *congregat'ed*, *pp.*: *congregation*, *n.* *-gā-shūn* [*F.—L.*], a collection of various parts brought together; an assembly of persons; a number of persons met for divine worship; an academical assembly: *congregat'ional*, *a.* *-shūn-āl*, pert. to an assembly of persons; denoting the Independents or their system of church government: *Con'gregat'ionalism*, *n.* *-tēm*, the system of church government in which each church or congregation claims complete control of its own affairs: *Con'gregat'ionalist*, *n.* *-āl-ist*, one who holds to the complete independence of each church; an Independent.

*congress*, *n.* *kōng-grēs* [*L. congressus*, a friendly meeting together—from *con, gressus*, a step, *n. course*], a meeting together; an assembly of persons for the settlement of affairs between different states or countries; the legislature of the United States of America: *congressional*, *a.* *kōn-grēs'h-ōn-āl*, pert. to a congress: *congress'ive*, *a.* *kōn-grēs'tv*, coming together.—*SYN.* of 'congress': assembly; convention; convocation; meeting; synod; diet; council.

*congrue*, *v.* *kōn-grō* [*L. congruo*, I agree with—see *congruent*], in *OE.*, to agree; to be suitable: *congru'ing*, *imp.* *kōn-grō'ing*: *congrued*, *pp.* *kōn-grōd*.

congruent, *n.* *kōn-grō-ēnt* [*L. congruus* or *congruēns*, agreeing together, harmonious] suitable; agreeing; harmonious: *congruence*, *n.* *grō-ēns*, agreement: *congruous*, *a.* *grō-ūs* [*L. congruus*] accordant; suitable; consistent: *congruously*, *ad.* *grō-ūs*, *congruently*, *n.* *kōn-grō-ēnt* [*F. congruēnt*] the relation of agreement between things; fitness; reason: *grace of congruity*, among the old schoolmen, the grace of God conferred on those whose good actions render a reward meet and equitable.

conia, *n.* *kōn-i-dō* or *kōn-i-ō*, also *conine*, *n.* *kō-nē-in* [*Gr. kōnelon*, hemlock], the poisonous alkaloid of the plant hemlock.

con'ic, con'ics, coniferæ, coniferin, coniferous, &c.—see under *cone*.

condidm, *n.* *kōn-tē-tūm* [*Gr. konis*, dust], a unicellular asexual reproductive body found in certain fungi: *condidferous*, *n.* *kōn-tē-tif-ēr-ūs* [*L. fero*, I bear, I carry], producing condidia.

conocyst, *n.* *kōn-i-ō-sist* [*Gr. konis*, dust; *kustis*, a bladder], in bot., a closed spore-case resembling a tubercle.

conomycetes, *n.* *kōn-i-ō-mēt sē-tēs* [*Gr. konis*, dust; *mukēs*, a mushroom], a division of the fungi, in which the spawn or vegetative part is reduced to a minimum, the spores finally forming dust, as in the rust of corn.

coniroster, *n.* *kōn-i-rō-tēr* [*F. conirostille*; *L. cōn-rostris*, having a cone-shaped beak—from *cōnus*, a cone; *rostrum*, a beak], one of a family of passerine birds having strong bills more or less conical, including the crows, shrikes, buntings, larks, &c.: *conirostral*, *a.* *rōs-trāl*, having a thick conical beak.

conject, *v.* *kōn-jēkt* [see *conjecture*], in *OE.*, *lit.*, to throw together; to guess; to conjecture: *conjecting*, *imp.*: *conjected*, *pp.*

conjecture, *n.* *kōn-jēktūr* [*F. conjecture*—from *L. conjectūra*, an inference, a conclusion—from *con*, together; *jacio*, I throw], *n.* guess; a supposition; an opinion formed on very slight evidence: *v.* to form an opinion by guess or on very slight evidence; to surmise: *conjecturing*, *imp.*: *conjectured*, *pp.* [*lard*: *conjecturer*, *n.* *ju-r-ēr*, one who; *conjectural*, *n.* *rāl* [*F.—L.*] depending on a guess or on slight evidence: *conjecturally*, *ad.* *it.*: *conjecturable*, *a.* *lā-rā-bil*—*SYN.* of 'conjecturo *n.*': guess; hypothesis; supposition; surmise; inference; idea; notion.

conjoin, *v.* *kōn-jōyn* [*F. conjoindre*, to conjoin—from *con*, *jungo*, I join or fasten], to fasten together; to unite; to connect or associate: *conjoining*, *imp.*: *conjoined*, *pp.* [*joyned*: *conjoint*, *a.* *jōyn'* [*F.—L.*] united; connected: *conjointly*, *ad.* *it.*, in union with; together; not apart: *conjointness*, *n.* *conjugal*, *a.* *kōn-jō-gal* [*L. conjugalis*, relating to marriage—from *con*, together; *jungo*, I join: cf. *F. conjugal*] pert. to marriage; matrimonial; connubial: *conjugally*, *ad.* *it.*

conjugate, *v.* *kōn-jō-gat* [*L. conjugātus*, united—from *con*, *jungo*, a yoke], to unite; to exidit *n* verb in all its principal parts; to inflect *n* verb: *n.* word agreeing in derivation with another word: *adj.* in bot., said of leaves which grow in pairs; *esp.* applied to a pinnate leaf composed of *n* single pair of leaflets: *conjugating*, *imp.*: *conjugated*, *pp.*: *conjugation*, *n.* *gū-shūn*, in gram., the exhibition of the principal parts of a verb; a form of reproduction among the lowest organisms preceded by the union and fusion of two individuals; in bot., the union of two cells in such a way as to develop a spore: *conjugate diameter*, a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter: *conjugate spirals*, in bot., whorled leaves so arranged as to give two or more generating spirals running parallel to each other.

conjunct, *a.* *kōn-jūkt'* [*L. conjunctus*, joined together, united—from *con*, *junctus*, joined, coupled], conjoined; united: *conjunctly*, *ad.* *it.*: *conjunction*, *n.* *jūng-jū-shūn* [*OF.—L.*] union; connection; league; in astron., the meeting of two planets on the same side of the sun and in the direct line of the eye, as the moon with the sun at new moon; in gram., a joining or connecting word: *conjunctive*, *a.* *it.*, serving to unite: *conjunctively*, *ad.* *it.*: *conjunctiveness*, *n.* *conjunction*, *n.* *ju-r* [*F. conjuncture*] a joining together; a combination or union, as of causes; an occasion; a crisis. *Note.*—*Inferior* and *superior conjunctions* are said of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus—inferior when

the planet passes between the sun and the earth, and *superior* when it passes behind the sun.

conjunctiva, *n.* *kōn-jūkt-ivā* [*L. conjunctivæ*, fastening together—from *con*, together; *jungo*, I join] the fine sensitive membrane which covers the front of the eyeball and lines the eyelids.

conjure, *v.* *kōn-jōr* [*F. conjurer*; *L. conjurare*, to swear together, to conspire—from *con*, together; *juro*, I swear], to call on or summon by a sacred name; to implore solemnly: in *OE.*, to bind by an oath; to conspire: *conjuring*, *imp.*: *conjured*, *pp.* [*jōrd*: *conjurament*, *n.* solemn demand or injunction: *conjurat*ion, *n.* *jū-rā-shūn* [*F.—L.*] the act of using certain words or ceremonies in order to gain the assistance of a superior power; the act of summoning in a sacred name: *conjurer*, *n.* *kōn-jō-rēr*, one who summons in a sacred name: *conjurator*, *n.* *kōn-jō-rōr*, one bound by oath with others: *conjure*, *v.* *kūn-jōr*, to act in some manner by supernatural influence: to practise magic arts; to charm: *conjuring*, *imp.*: *conjured*, *pp.* [*jōrd*: *conjurer*, *n.* *kūn-jō-rēr*, one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural; a juggler; a man of sagacity].

conscience, *n.* *kōn-nā-sēns* [*L. con*, together; *nascens*, being born], a common birth or origin; net of growing together.

connate, *a.* *kōn-nāt* [*L. con*, together; *nātus*, born], born with another; in bot., having two leaves on opposite sides of a branch united by their bases: having parts united in any stage of development which are normally distinct: *connatural*, *n.* *nātū-rāl* [*L. naturā*, nature], connected by nature or birth; inherent: *connaturally*, *ad.* *it.*

connect, *v.* *kōn-nēkt* [*L. connectere*, to bind or fasten together—from *con*, *necō*, I tie, I bind], to tie or link together; to knit or fasten together; to join or unite; to combine or associate; to have a close relation: *connecting*, *imp.*: *ad.* *it.*: *connective*, *a.* *it.*, able to connect: *n.* that which joins; in bot., the fleshy part which connects the lobes of an anther: *connection*, or *connexion*, *n.* *kōn-nēkt-shūn* [*L. connexionem*, binding together, close union], state of being joined or fastened together; the act of joining or fastening together; union by an intervening substance; relation by blood; sexual relation or intercourse. *Note.*—Dr Murray points out that the etymological spelling *connexion* was the original: the use of *connection* was introduced by Webster in 1828, and is obviously taken from the verb *connect* on the model of such words as *affection*, *direction*, &c. Latham suggested the restriction of *connection* to the objective meanings of the word. The two forms are still used indifferently, though *connection* appears, on the whole, to be preferred.—*SYN.* of 'connect': to combine; attach; unite; knit; link; fashion; weave; twine—of 'connection': union; junction; association; intercourse; communication; communion; dealing; coherence; continuity; dependence; commerce; relationship; affinity; alliance; correspondence.

connive, *v.* *kōn-niv* [*F. conniver*—from *L. connivere*, to wink or shut the eyes], *hl.*, to close the eyes upon the faults or wrongdoings of another; to pretend ignorance of the faults of another; to overlook *n* wrong act; to aid or abet: *conniving*, *imp.*: *connived*, *pp.* [*mid'*: *conniver*, *n.* one who; *connivance*, *n.* *nī-vāns* [*F.—L.*] pretended ignorance or blindness to the faults of others: *connivent*, *a.* *kōn-nē-vēt* [*L. connivens*, or *conniventem*, winking or blinking], in bot., having two organs arching over so as to meet above, as petals; converging.

connoisseur, *n.* *kōn-nōis-sēr* [*F.*: *OF. connoisseur*—from *OF. connoître*, to know: *L. cognosco*], a good judge in the fine arts; *n.* knowing or skillful critic, especially applied to painting and sculpture, &c.: *connoisseurship*, *n.* the office of a connoisseur.

connote, *v.* *kōn-nōt* [*L. con*, together; *noto*, I mark], to imply; to include; to betoken: *connoting*, *imp.*: *connoted*, *pp.*: *connotation*, *n.* *kōn-nō-tā-shūn* [*L. con*, *notationem*, making marks upon], the act of designating with something; implication; inference: *connotative*, *n.* *nō-tā-tiv*, attributive.

connubial, *n.* *kōn-nū-bi-āl* [*L. connubialis*, pert. to wedlock—from *con*, *nūbo*, I marry], pert. to marriage; nuptial.

conocarp, *n.* *kōn-ō-kārp* [*Gr. kōnos*, a cone, and *karpōs*, fruit], in bot., *n* fruit the carpels of which

are arranged upon a conical centre, as the straw-berry.

**conoid** and **conoidal**—see under **cone**.

**conquer**, v. *kōng'k'ér* [OE. *conquerre*, to conquer—from *L. conquirere*, to seek after earnestly—from *con*, *quarere*, to seek—*ill.*, to attain by seeking after earnestly], to overcome by physical force, as an enemy in battle; to vanquish; to defeat; to subdue by argument or by moral influence; to gain by perseverance or effort: *conquering*, *imp.*: *adj.* victorious: *conquered*, *pp.* *k'ér*: *con'queror*, *n.* one who has obtained a victory: *con'querable*, *a.* *adj.* that may be overcome: *con'quest*, *n.* *k'ue't* [OF. *conquest*, conquest: *L. conquisitus*, sought out, selected], the act of overcoming by physical or moral force; success in arms; the thing conquered: the *Conquest*, in *Eng. hist.*, the defeat of the Saxon Harold, and conquest of England by William of Normandy, A.D. 1066.—*SYN.* of 'conquer': to subdue; vanquish; overcome; surmount; subjugate; overpower; overthrow; defeat; rout; discomfit; reduce; crush; humble; subject; master—of 'conquest': victory; subjection; subjugation; mastery; triumph; reduction.

**conanguineous**, *n.* *k'ōn'sāng-gwēn'f'ūs* [*L. consanguineus*, related by blood—from *con*, *sanguis*, blood], related by birth or blood; descended from the same parent or ancestor: *con'anguinity*, *n.* *l'f*, relationship by blood—as distinguished from *affinity* or relationship by marriage; descent from the same ancestor.

**conscience**, *n.* *k'ōn'shēns* [*F. conscience*—from *L. conscientia*, a knowing in oneself, conscience—from *con*, *scire*, knowing], self-knowledge or judgment of right and wrong; the power or faculty by which we judge of the rectitude or wickedness of our own actions; that particular action of our consciousness whereby it recognises the moral character of everything which we feel, say, or do; justice; real sentiment; truth; candour; scruple: *con'scienceless*, *a.*; *con'scientious*, *n.* *sh'ēn'shūs*, regulated by conscience; scrupulous or exact, as in word or deed: *con'scientiously*, *adv.* *l'f*: *con'scientiousness*, *n.* a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience: *con'scious*, *a.* *k'ōn'shūs* [*L. conscius*, privy to], possessing the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; having knowledge of anything without extraneous information; aware; sensible: *con'sciously*, *adv.* *l'f*: *con'sciousness*, *n.* the state of being awake or sensible; the knowledge of what passes in one's own mind; the whole exercise of the mind's reflex action whereby it both feels and knows, and knows that it feels and knows: *con'sciousable*, *n.* *sh'ān'ābl*, governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just: *con'sciously*, *adv.* *l'f*: *con'sciousableness*, *n.* *ābl'itēs*: *con'science* *elance*, an article in an Act or law which relieves persons who object to engage or participate in religious acts—as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present during the time set apart for religious instruction at school; self-consciousness, the sense of personal identity.—*SYN.* of 'conscientious': scrupulous; faithful; exact; upright; just—of 'conscious': aware; sensible; apprised—of 'consciousness': feeling; sensation; perception; sensibility; susceptibility; emotion; passion; sense; reflection.

**conscription**, *n.* *k'ōn'skrip'shūn* [*F. conscription*—from *L. scriptio*, writing—from *con*, *scriptus*, engraved or written], a forced enrolment of men for naval or military service, adopted in France and other Continental countries: *con'script*, *n.* *k'ōn'skrip* [*F. conscrit*—from *L. scriptus*], one drawn by lot from the enrolled list: *adj.* enrolled; registered: *con'script-fathers*, senators of ancient Rome.

**consecrate**, v. *k'ōn'sek'krāt* [*L. consecrāre*, dedicated or devoted to a deity—from *consecro*, I consecrate—*con*, *sacer*, sacred], to make or declare sacred; to set apart or dedicate to the service and worship of God; to render venerable or make respected: *con'secrating*, *imp.*: *con'secrated*, *pp.*: *adj.* made sacred; dedicated: *con'secrator*, *n.* *l'ér*, one who: *con'secration*, *n.* *k'ra'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], a separation from a common to a sacred use; the act of dedicating to the service of God; the act of separating a person for the office of a bishop: *con'secratory*, *a.* *l'ér't*, making sacred: *con'secratoriness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'consecrate': to dedicate; devote; hallow.

**consecratory**, *n.* *k'ōn'sek'tér'ā* [*L. consecrārius*, that

follows logically], in *OE.*, a deduction from premises; a consequence; a corollary.

**consecution**, *n.* *k'ōn'sek-kū'shūn* [*L. consecutionem*, a consequence—from *con*, *secutus*, followed], a train of consequences from premises; succession; series of things that follow each other: *con'secutive*, *a.* *sh'k'utiv* [*F. consecutif*, consecutive—from *mid. L. consecutus*], following one another in regular order; succeeding: *con'secutively*, *adv.* *l'f*: *con'secutiveness*, *n.* *nēs*.

**consensual**, *n.* *k'ōn'sēn'shūn'ā* [*con*, together; *L. sensus*, discerned by the senses], in *phys.*, a term applied to movements contrary to, or independent of, the will, which arise from previous contrary movements, as in the contradiction of the iris when the eye is voluntarily directed upwards; excited or caused by sensation or reflex action: *consensus*, *n.* *k'ōn'sēn'sūs* [*L. consensus*, agreement], unanimity; agreement; concord—see **consent**.

**consent**, *n.* *k'ōn'sēnt* [*F. consentir*—from *L. consentire*, to agree—from *con*, together; *sentire*, to think, to feel], a yielding of the mind or will to the proposals or conditions of another; a conceding what may be withheld; concurrence; agreement: *v.* to think or agree together with another; to yield; to agree in mind and will; to permit: *consent'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* giving consent; approving: *consented*, *pp.*: *consenter*, *n.* one who: *consent'ance*, *n.* *l'ā-nēn'ā*, mutual agreement: *consentaneous*, *a.* *k'ōn'sēn'ān'ā*, agreeable; consistent with: *consent'aneously*, *adv.* *l'f*: *consent'aneity*, *n.*: *consentient*, *a.* *k'ōn'sēn'sh'ānt*, agreeing in mind: *consent'ingly*, *adv.* *l'f* *l'f*—*SYN.* of 'consent': agreement; assent; acquiescence; concurrence—of 'consent': to assent; yield; agree; concede; comply; concede; allow; acquiesce; admit; concur; permit; accord.

**consequent**, *a.* *k'ōn'sek'kwēnt* [*F. consequent*—from *L. consequens* or *consequentem*, following thoroughly]: *con'sequentia*, a consequence—from *con*, *sequens*, following], following as a natural effect, or by necessary inference: *n.* that which follows a cause; an effect: *con'sequence*, *n.* *k'wēns*, that which naturally follows an effect; an event or effect resulting from some preceding act or cause; result or issue; importance: *con'sequentially*, *adv.* *l'f*, by or in consequence; necessarily: *con'sequential*, *a.* *k'wēn'shāl*, following as the effect; important; cancelled; pompous: *con'sequentially*, *adv.* *l'f*, with a just deduction of consequences; by consequence; eventually; not immediately; in consequence, by reason of; owing to; as the effect of: of no consequence, not important in itself.—*SYN.* of 'consequence': result; end; effect; importance; weight; moment; influence; deduction; induction; conclusion—of 'consequently': therefore; therefore; wherefore; then; hence; thence; since; because; as; so.

**conserve**, *n.* *k'ōn'serv* [*F. conserver*, to preserve—from *L. conservare*, to keep thoroughly—from *con*, *servare*, to keep, to preserve], fruit crushed and preserved among sugar; jam; any fruit or vegetable preserved by sugar: *v.* to keep in sound or safe state; to defend from injury; to preserve fruits, &c., by means of sugar: *conserv'ing*, *imp.*: *conserved*, *pp.* *serv'ed*: *con'server*, *n.* one who: *con'servable*, *a.* *vābl*, that may be preserved from injury: *con'servancy*, *n.* *vān's*, the keeping or preserving from undue or irregular use, or injury, as the fishing of a river, or the health of a town: *conservation*, *n.* *k'ōn'serv'āshūn*, the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state: *con'servant*, *a.* preserving; having the power of preserving from decay: *con'servative*, *n.* *vā'tr*, able to preserve from loss, decay, or injury: *n.* that which preserves; in *politics*, one opposed to unwarranted or hasty changes in the state—first used of the Tory party about 1830: *con'servatively*, *adv.* *l'f*: *con'servativeness*, *n.*: *Con'servatism*, *n.* *l'izm*, the principles and opinions of Conservatives: *con'servator*, *n.* *vā'tér*, an individual who has the charge of preserving anything, as the public peace, a museum, &c.: *con'servatory*, *adj.* *vā'tér't*, having the quality of preserving from loss or decay: *n.* also *con'servator'ium*, *n.* *vā'tér't'ūm*, a place where anything is kept as nearly as possible in its natural state, as plants in a greenhouse, &c.; a greenhouse: *con'servatoire*, *n.* *k'ōn'serv'ā'twār* [*F.*], a public school of music: *conservation* of energy, the principle that the amount of energy in the universe is constant, and can only be changed in kind, as into heat, light, sound, &c., but not diminished or increased.

*māle, māl, fār, lāw*: *mēle, mēl, hēr*: *pine, pīn*: *note, nōt, mōre*:

**consider**, v. *kōn-sī-tēr* [F. *considérer*—from L. *considerare*, to look at carefully—from *cum*, with, and *sideris*, sideris, a star], to look at carefully; to fix the mind on; to think on with care; to ponder; to meditate on; to reflect; to deliberate: **considering**, imp.: **considered**, pp.: **considerable**, a. *-r-i-bl*, that may be considered; important; valuable; moderately large: **considerably**, ad. *-i-bl*, in an important degree: **considerableness**, n. *kōn-sī-tēr-a-bl-nēs*, state of being considerable; importance: **moment**: **considerate**, a. *kōn-sī-tēr-āt*, thoughtful; careful; prudent; having regard to: **considerately**, ad. *-t-l*, in a considerate manner; calmly; coolly: **considerateness**, n.: **consideration**, n. *-t-shūn*, mature thought; reflection; regard; notice; claim to notice; that which induces to an agreement, as in a contract or bargain: **considering**, n. deliberative; reflective: that considers: prep. taking into account; making allowance for—as in the sentence, "It is not possible to act otherwise, considering the weakness of our nature": **consideringly**, ad. *-t-l*.—SYN. of 'consider': to ponder; meditate; contemplate; muse; reflect; regard; weigh; resolve; study; examine; deliberate; estimate; think; view—of 'considerate': discreet; thoughtful; prudent; serious; deliberate; careful; reflective.

**considerance**, n. *kōn-sī-tēr-āns* [see consider], in OE, consideration; serious reflection: **considered**, a. *kōn-sī-tēr-d*, in OE, reflected upon; thought upon carefully: 'considered' is in common use in modern English with the prefixes *well* and *ill*, as a *well*- or *ill*-considered scheme: **considerings**, n. plu. in OE, considerations; deliberations.

**consign**, v. *kōn-sīn* [F. *consigner*—from L. *consignare*, to put one's seal to—from *con*, together; *signum*, a seal or stamp], literally, to send or transfer to another under one's seal: to send, transfer, or deliver into the hands of another with a right to it; to commit or intrust to; to intrust goods to another for sale; to deliver or transfer with the sense of fixedness, as a body to the grave, or a narrative to writing; in OE, to acquiesce in; to submit to: **consigning**, imp.: **consigned**, pp. *-st-ēd*: adj. transferred to another, with a right of property: intrusted to: **consignation**, n. *kōn-sīn-shān*, the act of consigning or delivering up to another: **consigner**, n. one who: **consignment**, n. the act of sending or committing for safe keeping or management; goods sent for sale: **consignee**, n. *kōn-sīn-ē*, the person to whom goods are intrusted or sent for sale; a factor: **consignor**, n. *kōn-sīn-ēr* or *kōn-sīn-ōr*, he who consigns goods to others for sale, &c.—SYN. of 'consign': to commit; intrust; confide; deliver; resign; give; transfer; assign; appropriate; submit; surrender: **consistence**, n. *kōn-sī-tēns* [as if from L. *consistens*—from *con*, together; *stare*, I hap], the act of leaping together; concurrence; cohesiveness; the act of arriving at a similar conclusion by independent trains of thought: **consistent**, a. *-t-ēnt*, leaping together; concurring.

**consist**, v. *kōn-sī-t* [F. *consister*, to consist of—from L. *consistere*, to make to stand, to consist of—from *con*, *sistere*, to cause to stand], to be composed of; to be made up of; to be contained; to stand or be in: **consisting**, imp.: **consisted**, pp.: **consistent**, a. uniform; not contradictory or opposed; agreeing: **consistently**, ad. *-t-l*: **consistence**, n. *-s-tēns*, also **consistency**, n. *-t-ēnt-s*, degree of density or firmness of a body; agreement or harmony in all parts; conduct in harmony with profession: to consist with, to agree; to be in accordance with: **consist of**, to be composed or made up of.—SYN. of 'consistent': compatible; consonant; accordant; firm; hard; solid; harmonious; congruous; uniform.

**consistory**, n. *kōn-sī-tēr-t* [F. *consistoire*, a consistory—from mid. L. *consistorium*—see consist], a spiritual court; the court held by a bishop in his diocese for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the college of Cardinals at Rome; a council or assembly of ministers and elders; a solemn council or assembly: **consistorial**, a. *-t-ēr-ēl*, pert. to: **consistorian**, a. *-t-ēr-i-an*, relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

**console**, n. *kōn-sōl* [F. *console*, a bracket, n. console: comp. L. *con*, *solidus*, solid], an ornamental bracket carved in wood or stone for supporting a cornice; an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch; a small fancy side-table.

**console**, v. *kōn-sōl* [F. *consoler*—from L. *consolari*, to comfort greatly—from *con*, *solari*, to comfort], to comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to soothe: **consoling**, imp.: **consolatory**, a. adapted to console or comfort: **consoled**, pp. *-sōl-d*: **consoler**, n. *-t-ēr*, one who: **consoleable**, a. *-ā-bl* [F.—L.], that may be comforted: **consolation**, n. *-t-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of comforting, cheering, or soothing the mind; that which comforts; the cause of comfort; refreshment of mind or spirits: **consolatory**, a. *-t-ēr-i*, tending to soothe or impart comfort.—SYN. of 'console': to cheer; animate; encourage; enliven; exhilarate; comfort; solace; soothe; sustain; support—of 'consolation': comfort; solace; alleviation.

**consolidate**, v. *kōn-sōl-t-dāt* [L. *consolidatus*, made very solid—from *con*, *solidus*, solid], to form into a solid and compact mass; to make dense and firm; to unite or combine into one; to bring together separate parts, as of a broken bone; to grow firm and hard: **consolidating**, imp.: **consolidated**, pp.: **solid**, un-*-d* or combined into one: **consolidation**, n. *-t-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of making firm or solid; the act of uniting two or more parts or things into one: **consolidant**, n. *-dānt*, a medicine that unites the parts of wounded flesh and heals: adj. having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh: **consolidative**, a. *-dāt-iv*, having the quality of healing or rendering compact: **consolidated fund**, the public money, consisting of the produce of the customs, excise, stamps, and other taxes, and constituting almost the whole public income of the United Kingdom, which is pledged for the payment of the interest of the national debt.—SYN. of 'consolidate': to combine; unite; condense; compress; harden; compact.

**consols**, n. plu. *kōn-sōl-z* or *kōn-sōl-z* [contr. of *consolidated annuities*], large sums of money borrowed by the nation at various times on different terms *consolidated* or brought together into one scheme, bearing the same rate of interest, 3 per cent, for which an Act was passed in 1751—the whole public debts of the nation are called *stocks*.

**consommé**, n. *kōng-sōm-mē* [F. *gravy*, soup], a strong broth made from different kinds of meat, used as a soup or a sauce.

**consonant**, o. *kōn-sōn-ānt* [F. *consonant*; L. *consonans* or *consonantem*, sounding together or at the same time, also a vowel, a. *-ānt*, from *con*, *sonus*, I sound], agreeing; according; consistent; suitable: n. a letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of a vowel: **consonantly**, n. *-t-l*: **con'sonance**, n. *-āns*, and **con'sonancy**, n. *-nāns-ā*, accord or agreement in sounds; agreement; consistency: **consonants**, n. plu. the letters of the alphabet which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of the letters *a, e, i, o, u*, sometimes *y*, called vowels: **con'sonous**, a. *-nūs*, agreeing in sound: **con'sonantal**, a. *-nān-tāl*, pert. to a consonant; having the nature of consonants: **consonification**, n. *-t-ēf-i-kā-shūn* [L. *facio*, I make], the act of changing a vowel into a consonant, as the *i* into the *f* in Eng. *j*.—SYN. of 'consonancy': agreement; harmony; accord; consistency; unison; congruity; agreeableness; suitableness—of 'consonant': consistent; compatible; concordant.

**consort**, n. *kōn-sōrt* [F. *consort*, an associate, a partner: it. *consorte*—from L. *consortem*, having an equal share with another, a partner—from *con*, *sors*, lot, condition], a companion or partner: a wife or husband—applied to those in exalted station; union; one ship keeping company with another: v. *kōn-sōrt*, to associate; to keep company with: **consorting**, imp.: **consorted**, pp.: **consortship**, n. state of union; fellowship: **consortism**, n. *-t-izm*, in *biol.*, the intimate union of organisms that are interdependent in regard to growth and vitality; symbiosis.

**conspectu**, n. *kōn-spēk-tū-ti* [L. *conspectus*, a sight, a view], in OE, sight; the organ of sight; the eye.

**conspicuous**, a. *kōn-spī-kū-ūs* [L. *conspicuous*, that is or comes in view, visible—from *con*, *specio*, I see], easy to be seen by the eye; obvious to the mind; prominent; eminent; distinguished: **conspicuously**, ad. *-ū-s*: **conspicuousness**, n. openness to view; extensively known and distinguished.—SYN. of 'conspicuous': famous; illustrious; prominent; celebrated; eminent; distinguished; manifest; apparent; clear; visible; plain; obvious; evident.

conspire, v. *kōn-spīr'* [F. *conspirer*; Sp. *conspirar*—from *L. conspirare*, to blow together—from *con*, *spirare*, to breathe], to band together to commit crime; to plot; to hatch treason; to combine for an unlawful purpose; to conspire to one end: *conspirator*, *imp.*: *conspired*, *pp.*: *conspiracy*, *n.*: *conspirator*, *n.*: a combination of two or more persons for an unlawful or evil purpose; an unlawful confederacy to prejudice a third person; a plot: *conspirator*, *n.*: *der.*, one who engages in a conspiracy: *conspiratorily*, *ad.*: *conspirator*, *n.*: *der.*, one who engages in a conspiracy: *conspirator*, *n.*: *der.*, one who engages in a conspiracy or plot.—*SYN.* of 'conspire': plot; cabal; combination; faction—of 'conspire': to conspire; combine; unite; league; confederate; plan; agree.

constable, *n.*: *kōn-stā-bl'* [OF. *conestable*—from *mlt. L. constabularis*, the commander of the forces—from *L. comes-stabuli*, the attendant or count of the stable—hence master of the horse, then principal officer of the household], once the chief officer of the household of a ruler, called the *Lord High Constable*; a peace-officer; a policeman, generally one who carries arms: *constableness*, *n.*: *constabulary*, *n.*: *kōn-stā-bl'ē-ri*, the body or jurisdiction of constables: *constablewick*, *n.*: *ad.*, the district to which a constable is limited: *constabulary*, *n.*: *ad.*, the district to which a constable is limited: *constables*, *n.*: the body of constables in a district: *high constables*, a standing body of citizens invested with special powers for preserving order, an institution abolished in 1862: *special constables*, a body of citizens appointed to act on special emergencies: *on the constable*, to get into debt without the means of payment: *who's to pay the constable*, who is to pay the score—both in allusion to a constable arresting debtors.

constant, *n.*: *kōn-stānt* [F. *constant*—from *L. constans*, standing firm—from *con*, *stans*, standing], fixed; unchanged: steadfast; unchangeable; as in mind, purpose, affection, or principle; determined; invariably the same; in OE. *constant*; steady: *n.*: that which remains unchanged: *constantly*, *ad.*: *constancy*, *n.*: *ad.*, steadiness; unshaken determination; lasting affection.—*SYN.* of 'constant': fixed; permanent; unchangeable; perpetual; firm; determined; unshaken; resolute; continual; immutable; unalterable; unchanging; steadfast; persevering; steady—of 'constancy': stability; fixedness; firmness; steadiness; resolution; fidelity; &c.

constantis, *n.*: *kōn-stān-sī-tā*, a rich wine produced in *Constantia*, Cape Colony.

constat, *n.*: *kōn-stāt* [L. *it is established*], a certificate from the Court of Exchequer; a copy attested under the Great Seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

constellation, *n.*: *kōn-stēl-lā-shūn* [F. *constellation*—from *L. constellationem*, a group of stars—from *con*, *stellā*, a star], a cluster or group of stars called by a particular name; an assemblage of beauties or excellencies.

consternation, *n.*: *kōn-stēr-nā-shūn* [F. *consternation*—from *L. consternationem*, dismay, alarm—from *con*, *sternere*, to throw down, to prostrate], amazement that produces confusion and terror; a state of horror that unfit for action; excessive wonder or surprise.—*SYN.*: alarm; terror; fear; fright; trepidation; panic; apprehension; horror; amazement; astonishment; surprise; wonder; perturbation.

constipate, v. *kōn-sī-pāt* [L. *constipatus*, pressed closely together—from *con*, *stipare*, to stuff or cram], to cram into a narrow compass; to thicken; to crowd the intestinal canal; to make costive: *constipating*, *imp.*: *constipated*, *pp.*: *constipation*, *n.*: *ad.*, the act of crowding or pressing anything into a smaller compass; confinement of the bowels; costiveness.

constituent, *n.*: *kōn-stī-tū-ānt* [F. *constituant*, constituent—from *L. constituents* or *constituentem*, putting or placing together—from *con*, *statuens*, setting up], necessary or essential; elemental: *n.*: an essential or component part; that which constitutes or composes; a voter for a member of Parliament: *constitnency*, *n.*: *der.*, the whole body of electors within certain limits, as within town or county: *constitute*, v. *kōn-stī-tūt* [L. *constitutus*, caused to stand together, established—from *con*, *statuere*, to set up, to place—*tit.*], to put or place together in order to make a thing what it is; to set up or establish; to make; to appoint; to empower: *constituting*, *imp.*: *constituted*, *pp.*: *constituter*, *n.*

one who: *constitution*, *n.*: *kōn-stī-tū-shūn* [F. *constitution*—from *L. constitutionem*, constitution, disposition, nature], the natural frame of body of any human being or any animal; the peculiar temper of the mind, passions, or affections; the peculiar character or structure of anything, as of air; the established form of government in a country; a particular law or regulation; in *chem.*, the way in which the atoms are grouped to form the molecule of a body: *constitutional*, *ad.*: *ad.*, inherent in the natural frame of the body or mind; legal; relating to the constitution of a country: *n.*: in *familiar language*, a walk taken for health's sake: *constitutionally*, *ad.*: *ad.*: *English Constitution*, the sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, together with the fundamental laws and customs by which they are bound and governed—see under *estate*.—*SYN.* of 'constitute': to create; cause; occasion; make; form; produce; establish; set; enact; compose; appoint; depute; empower—of 'constitution': frame; temperament; formation; condition; make; conformation; law; ordinance; regulation; enactment.

constrain, v. *kōn-strān'* [OF. *constraindre*—from *L. stringere*, to draw or bind together—from *con*, *stringere*, to force or compel], to press or urge with a force sufficient to produce a desired effect: *constraining*, *imp.*: *constrained*, *pp.*: *strain*, *n.*: *ad.*, that may be forced or repressed: *constrained*, *n.*: *strain*, [F. *constrainte*], any force or power, physical or moral, that compels to do, or keeps from doing.—*SYN.* of 'constrain': to bind; compel; force; drive; oblige; coerce; impel; press; urge—of 'constrained': compulsion; urgency; violence; necessity; conclusion.

constrict, v. *kōn-strīkt'* [L. *constrictus*, drawn or bound together—see *constrain*], to draw or bind together; to bind; to draw into a narrow compass: *constricting*, *imp.*: *constricted*, *pp.*: *ad.*, tight, ened or contracted: *constrictor*, *n.*: *der.*, that which contracts or draws together; a large species of serpent, as the *boa constrictor*, which squeezes its victims to death: *constriction*, *n.*: *ad.*, a contracting or drawing together.

constringe, v. *kōn-strīng'* [see *constrain*], to contract; to force into a narrow compass: *constringing*, *imp.*: *constringed*, *pp.*: *strident*, *n.*: *ad.*, having the property of contracting or drawing together.

construct, v. *kōn-strūkt'* [L. *constructus*, heaped or piled together, built—from *con*, *struere*, to pile up or build], to compose and put in order; to make; to invent: *constructing*, *imp.*: *constructed*, *pp.*: *constructor*, *n.*: [F. *constructeur*], one who: *construction*, *n.*: *ad.*, the act of building; the thing formed or built; the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; the sense, meaning, or interpretation, as of the words of another, &c.; the manner of drawing figures or diagrams in mathematics: *constructive*, *ad.*: *ad.*, pertaining to: *constructive*, *ad.*: *ad.*, not directly expressed but inferred: *constructively*, *ad.*: *ad.*: *constructiveness*, *n.*: in *phren.*, the faculty of the mind that produces a desire to construct or form.—*SYN.* of 'construct': to build; erect; fabricate; form; make; originate; invent; devise; arrange—of 'construction': edifice; building; fabric; structure; fabrication; composition; conformation; arrangement; understanding; explanation; sense.

construe, v. *kōn-strū* [L. *construere*, to construct to make—from *con*, *struere*, to heap up, to pile—see *construct*], to arrange words in their natural order when translating a dead or foreign language; to interpret; to explain: *construing*, *imp.*: *construed*, *pp.*: *strud*.

construate, v. *kōn-stū-prūt* [L. *constupratus*, violated—from *con*, *stuprare*, to violate the person of; to ravish: *constupration*, *n.*: *ad.*, the per-



**consubstantial**, *n.* *kōn-sūb-stān-shāl* [F. *consubstantiel*—from *L. consubstantialis*—from *con*, *substantial*, substance or matter] having the same substance, essence, or nature: **consubstantiality**, *ad. -ti*: **consubstantiate**, *v.* *-shāt*, to unite in one common substance or nature: **consubstantiating**, *imp.*: **consubstantiated**, *pp.*: **consubstantiation**, *n.* *-shān-shūn*, according to the followers of Luther, the real substantial union of the body and blood of our Lord with the bread and wine in the Eucharist after consecration—distinguished from **transubstantiation**: **consubstantiality**, *n.* *-shān-shūn*, the existence of more than one in the same substance: **consubstantialist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who believes in consubstantiality.

**consuetude**, *n.* *kōn-sūe-tūd* [L. *consuetudo*, habit, use—from *con*, *suetum*, to be accustomed, to be wont] custom; usage: **consuetudinary**, *a.* *-tūdī-nārī*, customary; derived from use and wont; from this immemorial.

**consul**, *n.* *kōn-sūl* [L. *consul*—from *consulo*, I consider, I deliberate]. In *anc. Rome*, a person elected to exercise sovereign power in the state—there being two of them chosen annually; a person chosen to represent a sovereign in a foreign state, and to look after the commercial interests of his country in that state; in *France*, a title of the three chief magistrates of the Republic from 1793 to 1801: **consular**, *a.* *-sūlār*, pert. to the power or dignity of a consul: **consulship**, *n.* *kōn-sūl-shīp*, the office: **consulate**, *n.* *-sūlāt*, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a consul: **consulate**, *n.* *-dūt*, a duty laid on imports and exports by the consul of a port.

**consult**, *v.* *kōn-sūlt* [L. *consultare*, to consider maturely], to consider maturely with another; to seek the opinion of another; to ask advice of; to seek for information in, as he looks; to have regard to, in acting or judging: **consulting**, *imp.*: **consulted**, *pp.*: **consulter**, *n.* one who: **consultation**, *n.* *-shūn* [F.—L.], a meeting of two or more persons for deliberation on some matter: **consultative**, *a.* *-shīv* [F. *consultatif*], having the privilege of consulting.

**consume**, *v.* *kōn-sūm* [F. *consommer*—from *L. consumere*, to consume—from *con*, *sumere*, to take], to take away completely; to destroy by separating the parts; to eat or devour; to squander or waste; to spend idly, as time; to become wasted; to bring to utter ruin: **consumable**, *imp.*: **consumed**, *pp.*: **consumer**, *n.* one who: **consumable**, *n.* *-shūm-ābī*, that may be destroyed, wasted, or dissipated, as by fire: **consumption**, *n.* *kōn-sūn-shūn* [L. *con*, *sumptus*, taken], the act of consuming; a wasting away of the body by disease, generally understood of the lungs; the use of the products of industry: **consumpt**, *n.* *kōn-sūn*, the use of any product of industry, as the consumption of grain, of tea, &c.: **consumptive**, *a.* *-sūn-tīv*, wasting; exhausting; affected with disease of the lungs: **consumptively**, *ad. -ti*: **consumptiveness**, *n.*—*SVN.* of 'consume': to destroy; absorb; waste; squander; lavish; expend; dissipate; swallow up; engulf; decay; decline.

**consummate**, *n.* *kōn-sūm-māt* [L. *consummatus*, brought about, accomplished—from *con*, *summa*, the summit, completion], complete in the highest degree; perfect; finished: *v.* *kōn-sūm-māt* or *kōn-sūm-*, to complete; to finish; to effect in purpose: **consummating**, *imp.*: **consummated**, *pp.*: **consummately**, *ad. -ti*: **consummation**, *n.* *-māt-shūn*, completion; end of the present system of things; end of life.

**consumption**, **consumpt**, **consumptive**—see under **consume**.

**contabescence**, *n.* *kōn-tā-bēs-sēns* [L. *contabescere*, wasting away gradually—from *con*, *tabesco*, I waste or pine], in bot., a defective condition of the stamens.

**contact**, *n.* *kōn-takt* [F. *contact*—from *L. contactus*, touch, contact—from *con*, *tactus*, touched], the touching or close union of bodies; touch.

**contadino**, *n.* *kōn-tā-dē-nō* [It.], an Italian peasant; *fem.* *contadina*.

**contagion**, *n.* *kōn-tājūn* [F. *contagion*; It. *contagione*—from *L. contagionem*, contact, touch—from *con*, *tango*, I touch], the communication of a disease by contact or touch; the subtle or violent matter proceeding from the bodies of diseased persons imparting the same diseases to others—the latter strictly applies to infection, and the former to con-

taction; that which propagates evil or mischief: **contagious**, *a.* *-jās*, producing disease by contact or near approach; contagious that which may be propagated, as mischief or some affection of the mind: **contagiously**, *ad. -ti*: **contagiousness**, *n.* *-tājūn*: **contagionist**, *n.* one who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.

**contagium**, *n.* *kōn-tājūm*, **contagium**, *n.* *plu. -jū* [L. *contagium*, a touching, contact—from *con*, *tangere*, to hold; *tango*, I touch—see **contagion**], the contraction of disease by contact with a diseased person, or by the inhalation or contact of the germs coming from such a body.

**contain**, *v.* *kōn-tān* [OF. *contenir*—from *L. continere*, to hold or keep together—from *con*, *tenere*, to hold], to be able to hold; to have capacity; to comprehend; to hold within limits; in OE., to constrain; to confine: **containing**, *imp.*: **contained**, *pp.*: **containable**, *a.* *-ābī*, that may be contained—*SVN.* of 'contain': to hold; comprise; comprehend; include; embrace; involve; imply; enclose.

**contaminate**, *v.* *kōn-tāmīnāt* [L. *contaminatus*, defiled], to pollute or defile; to render impure; to sully; to taint; *adj.* *corrupt* by base mixture: **contaminating**, *imp.*: **contaminated**, *pp.*: **contamination**, *n.* *-tāmīnāshūn*, pollution; defilement: **contaminative**, *a.* *-nātīv*, tending to make impure—*SVN.* of 'contaminate': to taint; corrupt; sully; stain; tarnish.

**contango**, *n.* *kōn-tāng-gō* [a probable corruption of *continue*] on the Stock Exchange, a sum of money, or a percentage, paid for accommodating a buyer in carrying an engagement to pay money for speculative purchases of stock, over to next account-day: **contango day**, the second day before settling day.

**contankerous**—see **cantankerous**.  
**conteck**, *n.* *kōn-tēk*, in OE., contest or contention; quarrel.

**contemn**, *v.* *kōn-tēm* [L. *contemnere*, to value little—*con*, *temere*, to despise], to look upon as mean and despicable; to despise; to treat with scorn; to reject with disdain: **contemning**, *imp.*: **contemned**, *pp.*: **contemner**, *n.* *-tēmēr*, one who—*SVN.* of 'contemn': to despise; scorn; disdain; spurn; defy; slight; neglect; overlook; underrate.

**contemplate**, *v.* *kōn-tēm-plāt* or *kōn-tēm-plāt* [L. *contemplatus*, viewed attentively—from *con*, *templum*, a place open to observation on every side], to view with continued attention; to study; to meditate on or ponder over; to intend or design; to muse: **contemplating**, *imp.*: **contemplated**, *pp.*: **contemplator**, *n.* *-plātēr*, one who: **contemplatist**, *n.* *-plātīst*, one who: **contemplation**, *n.* *-plātīshūn*, study; meditation; the act of considering anything attentively: **contemplative**, *a.* *-plātīv*, given to study and reflection; thoughtful: **contemplatively**, *ad. -ti*: **contemplativeness**, *n.*—*SVN.* of 'contemplate': to regard; observe; perceive; scan; eye; view; look; see; behold; reflect; consider; regard; ponder; dwell on; intend; purpose; plan; design.

**contemporaneous**, *a.* *kōn-tēm-pō-rān-ūs*, also **contemporaneous**, *a.* *kō-*: *kōn-tēm-pō-rān-ūs*, a contemporary—from *con*, *tempus*, time; *temporis*, of time], living or being at the same time: **contemporaneously**, *ad. -ti*: **contemporaneity**, *n.* *-tēm-pō-rān-ē-tītī*, state of being contemporaneous; in *geol.*, the state of having the same relative position in the succession of systems without being synchronous; thus, the Silurian system of America is like that of Europe in being preceded by a Cambrian and followed by a Devonian system, though the precise period of time in each case may not have been the same: **contemporary**, *a.* *-pō-rārī*, also **contemporary**, *a.* being or existing at the same time: *n.* one who lives at the same time with another.

**contempt**, *n.* *kōn-tēm* [OF. *contempt*, scorn—from *L. contemptus*, despised—from *con*, *temere*, to despise], the act of despising; the state of being despised; the act of viewing or treating as utterly mean, vile, and worthless; disobedience or disrespect to a court, or to a constituted authority; disgrace; shame: **contemptible**, *a.* *-tēm-tībī*, worthy of scorn or disdain; mean; vile; despicable: **contemptibly**, *ad. -tībī*: **contemptibleness**, *n.* *-tēm-tībīnēs*, state of being despised; meanness; villainy: **contemptuous**, *a.* *-tēm-tīb-ūs*, showing or expressing contempt or disdain; haughty; insolent: **contemptuously**, *ad.*

**-li** contemptuousness, *n.*: contempt of court, improper or insulting conduct to a judge in court, or to court officials; a refusal to obey the orders of the court.—*SVN.* of 'contempt': scorn; disdain; neglect; disregard; slight; mockery; derision; contumely—of contemptible: despicable; object; pitiable; pitiful; pliable; contemptuous; vile; mean; base; paltry; sorry; worthless; scurrilous—of 'contemptuous': disdainful; scornful; contumelious; abusive; insulting; cavalier; supercilious; fastidious.

**contend**, *v.* *kōn-tēnd* [*F.* *contender*—from *L.* *contendere*, to strain violently—from *con*, *tēnd're*, to stretch], to strive; to struggle in opposition; to dispute earnestly; to debate; to strive to obtain; to quarrel; **contending**, *imp.*: **contended**, *pp.*: **contender**, *n.* one who: **contention**, *n.* *kōn-shān* [*F.* *contention*—from *L.* *contentiōnem*, exertion, effort—from *L.* *tentus*, stretched], strife; violent struggle or effort to obtain something; quarrel; strife in words; **contentious**, *a.* *-shās*, quarrelsome; given to angry debate; litigious; **contentiously**, *ad.* *-tsh*: **contentiousness**, *n.* prone to quarrelling; turbulence.—*SVN.* of 'contend': to strive; vie; struggle; endeavour; debate; argue; dispute; discuss; deliberate; oppose; emulate; contest; litigate—of 'contention': strife; discord; contest; litigation; controversy; quarrel; emulation; competition; debate; disagreement; variance; dissension; feud; conflict—of 'contentious': pugnaclous; quarrelsome; wrangling; peevish; perverse.

**content**, *a.* *kōn-tēnt* [*F.* *content*—from *L.* *contentus*, contented, satisfied—from *con*, *tentus*, held, kept within limits], *literally*, held or contained within limits; quiet; having a mind easy or satisfied: *n.* rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction and ease of mind; acquiescence: *v.* to make quiet; to satisfy the mind; to please; to gratify: **contenting**, *imp.*: **contented**, *pp.*: *ndj.* satisfied; not repining: **contentedly**, *ad.* *-tsh*, in a quiet and satisfied manner: **contentedness**, *n.* state of being contented: **contentment**, *n.* *-mēt*, quiet; satisfaction of mind; acquiescence: **contentless**, *a.* dissatisfied: **content and non-content**, words used by the Lords in their House of Parliament to express—the former approval, and the latter disapproval—the former being equivalent to *ay* or *yes*, and the latter *no*: **contents**, *n.* *pln.* *kōn-tēnts* or *kōn-tēnts*, that which is held or contained within a limit; the heads of a book; an index; measure or capacity.

**contention**, **contentious**, *ac.*—see under **contend**. **contemn**, *a.* or **cotemn**, *n.* *kōn- or kō-tēr-mēn* [*L.* *contemnere*, bordering upon—from *con*, *ternere*, a limit or border], bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous: **contemnal**, *a.* bordering upon.

**contest**, *v.* *kōn-tēst* [*F.* *contester*—from *L.* *contestari*, to call to witness—from *con*, *testis*, a witness—*lit.*], to call to witness in opposition to; to dispute; to struggle or strive earnestly; to litigate; to oppose; to emulate: *n.* *kōn-tēst*, struggle; conflict; dispute: **contest'ing**, *imp.*: **contested**, *pp.*: *adj.* disputed: **contestable**, *a.* *-tēshā-b*, that may be called in question or disputed: **contest'ation**, *n.* *-tāshān*, the act of contesting; joint testimony: **contest'ingly**, *ad.* *-tsh*.—*SVN.* of 'contest *v.*': to contend; dispute; argue; controvert; debate; litigate; oppose—of 'contest *n.*': conflict; encounter; battle; altercation; strife; disagreement; combat; shock; debate; controversy; difference.

**context**, *n.* *kōn-tēkst* [*F.* *contexte*—from *L.* *contextus*, connection—from *con*, *textus*, woven], the parts in a discourse or book immediately preceding or following the sentence quoted: **context'ure**, *n.* *-tēkst'ūr* [*F.*], the weaving together of parts; the composition of the parts of anything; the character of the component parts of a body; constitution: **context'ural**, *a.* *-tū-rāl*, pert. to the contexture: **contextured**, *a.* *-tūrd*, woven.

**contiguity**, *n.* *kōn-ti-gū-ty* [*L.* *contiguitas*—from *contiguus*, very near—from *con*, *tango*, I touch: cf. *F.* *contiguë*—from *contigu*, contiguous], actual contact of bodies; nearness of situation or place: **contiguous**, *a.* *-tīg-ū-ty*, touching; close together; neighbouring; adjoining; adjacent: **contiguously**, *ad.* *-tsh*: **contiguouness**, *n.* *-tīs-nēs*, state of contact; close union.

**continent**, *a.* *kōn-tī-nēnt* [*F.* *continent*, *continent*—from *L.* *continentem*, that restrains passions—from *con*, *tenens*, holding], restrained in passions; moder-

ate; temperate; abstemious in lawful pleasures; in *OE.*, opposing; restraining: **continently**, *ad.* *-tsh*: **continence**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **continency**, *n.* *-nēnt-s* [*F.* *continence*, restraint imposed upon desires and passions—applied to men, as *chastity* to women].

**continent**, *n.* *kōn-tī-nēnt* [*F.* *continent*, the mainland—from *L.* *continentem*, the mainland—from *con*, *tenens*, holding], a large extent of land containing many countries; the mainland; the countries of the mainland of Europe, esp. as distinguished from the British Islands; in *OE.*, that which contains: **continent'al**, *a.* *-tād*, pert. to a continent; pert. to the countries of the mainland of Europe.

**contingent**, *a.* *kōn-tī-jēnt* [*F.* *contingent*—from *L.* *contingens* or *contingentem*, touching—from *con*, *tangere*, to touch], happening or falling out by chance; depending on something else; uncertain; incidental; casual: *n.* a thing which happens by chance; *n.* quota; a suitable share; proportion; a fortuitous event; esp. a body of troops or a collection of ships furnished by a contracting power: **contingence**, *n.* *-jēnt*, also **contingency**, *n.* *-jēnt-s* [*F.* *contingence*], the quality of being contingent; an unforeseen event; an accidental possibility; casualty: **contingently**, *ad.* *-jēnt-ly*, incidentally; without design.—*SVN.* of 'contingent *a.*': casual; accidental; incidental; occasional; fortuitous; chance.

**continual**, **continuance**, *ac.*—see under **continue**. **continue**, *v.* *kōn-tī-nū* [*F.* *continuer*—from *L.* *continere*, to join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession—from *con*, *tenere*, to hold], to extend from one thing to another; to abide or remain in a state or place; to endure; to protract; to persevere in: **continuing**, *imp.*: *adj.* permanent; abiding: **contin'ed**, *pp.*: *adj.* uninterrupted; **contin'er**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who: **contin'uator**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who continues or keeps up a series or succession: **contin'uable**, *a.* *-tū-ā-b*, capable of being continued: **contin'edly**, *ad.* *-tū-ā-ly*, without ceasing: **contin'uous**, *a.* *-tū-ū* [*F.* *continus*—from *L.* *continuus*, continuous], uninterrupted; joined without intervening space; in *bot.*, without joints or articulations: **contin'uously**, *ad.* *-tsh*: **contin'uity**, *n.* *-tū-ū-ty*, uninterrupted connection; close union of parts; cohesion: **contin'ual**, *a.* *-tū-ā-ly*, without interruption or cessation; unceasing; perpetual; constant: **contin'ually**, *ad.* *-tsh*, without pause or interruption: **continuance**, *n.* *-ān*, duration; perseverance; residence; uninterrupted succession: **contin'uation**, *n.* *-tū-ā-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], uninterrupted succession; carrying on to a further point, as a line or a story; also applied to a school or classes in which the teaching at an elementary school is carried on to a higher stage: **contin'ative**, *a.* *-tū-ā-tīv*, that continues: *n.* that which continues or endures: **contin'ate**, *a.* *-tū-ā-ly*, in *OE.*, uninterrupted; unbroken: **contin'ately**, *ad.* without interruption.—*SVN.* of 'continuo': to persevere; persist; abide; stay; remain; endure; last; prolong; protract—of 'continual': constant; continuous; incessant; uninterrupted; unintermitted; lasting; abiding.

**cont-line**, *n.* *kōn-tī-līn* [for *cant-line*—from *OF.* *cant*, an angle, and *Eng.* *line*], the space between casks stowed side by side.

**contorniate**, *a.* *kōn-tōr-ni-āt* [*It.* *contorno*, *n.* circuli], having a circular furrowed surface: *n.* a Roman coin of this description.

**contort**, *v.* *kōn-tōrt* [*L.* *contortus*, intricate, obscure—from *con*, *tortus*, twisted], to twist together; to pull awry; to writhe: **contort'ing**, *imp.*: **contorted**, *pp.*: *ndj.* twisted together; twisted back upon itself; arranged so as to overlap each other: **contort'ion**, *n.* *-tōrt-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], a twist or twisting; a wresting; a wry motion; *n.* wrestling or twisting of a part of the body out of its natural place, as the muscles of the face or a limb: **contort'ionist**, *n.* *-tsh*, a gymnast whose feats involve greatly contorted postures: **contortive**, *a.* *kōn-tōrt-īv*, applied to the parts of a single whorl placed in a circle, each exhibiting a torsion of its axis.

**contortnplate**, *a.* *kōn-tōrt-tā-pī-kāt* [*L.* *contortus*, twisted; *plicatus*, folded], in *bot.*, turned back on itself; twisted and folded in plaits.

**contour**, *n.* *kōn-tōr* [*F.* *contour*—from *contourner*; *L.* *forius*; *Gr.* *torinos*, a lathe], the outline; the line that bounds or defines a figure or surface: **contour-lines**, lines on a map passing through all points at the same altitude—for example, at 100 ft., 200 ft., &c.

**contra**, *a.* or *ad.* *kōn-trā* [*L.*], on the other hand; on

the contrary; opposite; a common prefix, with its form *contra*, signifying against; in opposition.

**contraband**, a *kōn-trā-bān* [Sp. *contrabando*—from *ll. contra*, against, and *bando*, a proclamation, or law; prohibited; n. prohibition of trading contrary to law; prohibited goods; illegal traffic with a belligerent power, esp. in arms or material; *contrabandist*, n. one who traffics in prohibited goods; a smuggler; also *contrabandista* [Sp.].

**contract**, n. *kōn-trākt* [O.F. *contract*, a contract, a bargain—*from ll. contractus*, an agreement—*from con, tractus*, drawn or dragged], an agreement; a mutual promise; a bargain; the writing which contains the terms and conditions of the agreement between two or more persons; an act of betrothment; v. *kōn-trākt*, to draw closer together; to draw into a less compass or bulk; to abridge; to wrinkle, as the brow; to betroth; to acquire, as a habit; to incur, as a debt; to bring on, as a disease; to bargain; to shrink or become shorter; *contracting*, *imp. trākt-ing*; *contracted*, *pp.*; *contractor*, n. *trākt-ōr*, one who agrees to do a certain service or work at a stipulated price or rate; *contraction*, n. *trākt-shūn* [F.—L.] the act of drawing together or shortening; the thing shortened or reduced; *contractedly*, *adv.*; *contractedness*, n.; *contractible*, a. *trākt-ib-ēl*, capable of contraction; *contractibility*, n. *trākt-ib-ēl-tē*, the quality of being able to be contracted; *contractibleness*, n. *trākt-ib-ēl-nēs*, the quality of being contractible; *contractile*, a. *trākt-ib-ēl*, having the power of shortening; tending to contract; *contractility*, n. *trākt-ib-ēl-tē*, the inherent quality or force by which some bodies shrink or contract; tendency to contract.—*SYN.* of 'contract v.': to abridge; abbreviate; curtail; shorten; epitomize; narrow; condense; lessen; reduce; conline; incur; affiliate; shrink—of 'contract n.': agreement; covenant; bargain; compact; stipulation; obligation; arrangement.

**contra-dance**, n. *kōn-trā-dāns*, a corruption of country-dance.

**contradict**, v. *kōn-trā-dikt* [L. *contradictus*, spoken against, contradicted—*from contra*, *dictus*, spoken—*from dico*, I speak], to oppose by words; to assert the contrary of what has been said; to gainsay; to impugn; *contradicting*, *imp.*; *contradicted*, *pp.*; *contradictor*, n. *trākt-ōr*, one who contradicts; *contradiction*, n. *trākt-shūn* [L. *contradictionem*], a contrary statement; an assertion opposed to what has been said; inconsistency with itself; opposition in any way; *contradictive*, a. *trākt-ib-ēl*, containing contradiction; *adversely*; *contradictively*, *adv.*; *contradictious*, a. *trākt-shūs*, inclined to contradict; filled with contradictions; inconsistent; *contradictiousness*, n.; *contradictory*, a. *trākt-ōr*, affirming the contrary; containing a denial of what has been asserted; inconsistent; n. in *logic*, a proposition opposed to another in all its terms; *contradictorily*, *adv.*; *contradistinctive*, a. *kōn-trā-dis-tink-tiv* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *distinctive*], distinguished or marked by opposite qualities; *contradistinction*, n. *trākt-shūn*, distinction by opposite qualities; *contradistincting*, v. *kōn-trā-dis-tink-ting* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *distinguish*], to explain not only by different but by opposite qualities; *contradistincting*, *imp.*; *contradistincting*, *pp.*; *contradistinct*, *pp.*.

**contra-indicate**, v. *kōn-trā-in-dīkāt* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *indicare*], in *med.*, to point out some peculiar method of cure contrary to the usual treatment; *contra-indicant*, n. *kōn-trā-in-dīkāt*, a symptom in a disorder forbidding the usual treatment; *contra-indication*, n. *kōn-trā-in-dīkāt-shūn*, a symptom which forbids the usual treatment.

**contralto**, n. *kōn-trālto*, *contralto's*, n. *plu. trā-ōr*, or *contralt*, n. *plu. trā-ōr* [L. *contralto*—*from ll. contra*, *altus*, high], in music, the counter-tenor or alto; one of the middle parts; the lowest kind of female voice, practically identical with the male *alto*.

**contraposition**, n. *kōn-trā-pō-zīshūn* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *positio*], a placing over against; in *logic*, conversion in particular propositions.

**contrapuntal**, a. *kōn-trā-pūn-tāl* [L. *contrapunto*, counterpoint in music—see *counterpoint*], pert. to counterpoint; *contrapuntist*, n. one skilled in counterpoint.

**contrariety**, **contrarily**, &c.—see under *contrary*. **contrary**, n. *kōn-trā-ri* [F. *contraire*—*from ll. contrarius*, lying or being over against—*from contra*,

against], adverse; opposite; contradictory; repugnant; in an opposite direction; n. a thing of opposite qualities; *contraries*, n. *plu. trā-ōr*, opposites; propositions that destroy each other; **contrary**, to, opposite to; **on the contrary**, in opposition; on the other side; to the contrary, to an opposite purpose or intent; **contrariety**, n. *trā-ri-tē* [F. *contrariété*], some inherent quality or principle which creates opposition; repugnance; inconsistency; **contrarily**, *adv.*; **contrariness, n.; **contrariwise**, *conj. adv.*, on the other hand; conversely; **contrary**, v. *kōn-trā-ri*, in O.E. to oppose; to contradict; **contrary**, *imp.*; **contraried**, *pp.* *kōn-trā-ri-ēd*—*SYN.* of 'contrariety': inconsistency; discrepancy; repugnance; difference; variety; diversity; contrast—of 'contrary a.': adverse; hostile; inconsistent; discordant; mutual.**

**contrast**, n. *kōn-trāst* [O.F. *contrastre*—*from ll. contra*, against, *stare*, to stand], opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by direct comparison; opposition of outline or colour to increase effect; v. *kōn-trāst*, to oppose different things, qualities, or conditions to each other, that, by comparison, the superior excellence of one of them may be seen; to set things of a like kind in opposition, or side by side, in order that the superiority of one of them may be exhibited in a more striking point of view; *contrast'ing*, *imp.*; *contrasted*, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'contrast n.': difference; variety; variation; distinction; diversity; contrariety; disagreement.

**contrate-wheel**, a. *kōn-trā-tē-wēl* [L. *contra*, against, opposite, and *wheel*], in a watch, a wheel, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to the other wheels, or parallel to the axis; also *crown-wheel*.

**contravallation**, n. *kōn-trā-vā-lē-shūn* [L. *contra*, opposite; *vallum*, a wall, a rampart], in *fort.*, a trench guarded by a parapet, formed to secure the besiegers from the sallies of the besieged.

**contravene**, v. *kōn-trā-vēn* [F. *contrevenir*, to offend or transgress—*from ll. contra*, opposite; *venire*, to come], to obstruct in operation; to oppose; to defeat; to do anything in opposition to the provisions of a law; *contraven'ing*, *imp.*; *contravened*, *pp.*; *contravener*, n. one who contravenes; *contravention*, n. *trā-vēn-shūn* [F.—L.], obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect, as of a law or treaty.—*SYN.* of 'contravene v.': to contradict; nullify; defeat; cross; obstruct; oppose; transgress.

**contraversion**, n. *kōn-trā-vēr-shūn* [L. *contra*, opposite; *versus*, turned], a turning to the opposite side.

**contrayerva**, n. *kōn-trā-pēr-tē* [F.: Sp. *contrayerva*: L. *contra*, against, and *herba*, a herb], a S. Amer. root, used as a medicinal antitoxin.

**contre-dance** or **-dansa**, n. *kōn-trā-dāns* [F. *contre-danse*: L. and Sp. *contra danza*—*F. contre*; Sp. *contra*, opposite—corruptions of Eng. country-dance], a country-dance.

**contretemps**, n. *kōn-trā-tāmp* [F.—*from ll. contra*, against; *tempus*, time], an unexpected circumstance or event which throws everything into confusion.

**contribute**, v. *kōn-trīb-ūt* [L. *contributus*, contributed—*from con, tribuere*, to grant or give], to give or grant in common with others, as to a common stock; to pay a share; to give a part or share; to impart aid or influence to a common purpose; *contributing*, *imp.*; *contributed*, *pp.*; *contributable*, a. *trīb-ūt-ib-ēl*; *contributory*, a. *trīb-ūt-ōr*, paying tribute to the same sovereign; *contributor*, n. one who contributes; *contribution*, n. *trīb-ūt-shūn* [F. *contribution*—*from ll. contributio*], anything given to a common stock; the payment of each man's share of some common expence; the act of imparting or lending aid or influence for a common purpose; *contributive*, a. *trīb-ūt-ib-ēl*, tending to contribute; having the power or quality of partly promoting any purpose; *contributory*, a. *trīb-ūt-ōr*, promoting the same end; bringing aid to the same stock or purpose.

**contrite**, a. *kōn-trīt* [F. *contrit*: L. *contritus*, bruised, much used—*from con, tritus*, rubbed], deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; penitent; humble; *contritely*, *adv.*; *contrition*, n. *trīsh-ūn* [F. *contrition*—*from ll. contributio*], act of rubbing or grinding to powder; deep sorrow; penitence; grief of heart for sin. *Note.*—In theology, 'contrite' is sorrowful for sin from the desire of pleasing God from love of Him; while 'attrite' is sorrowful for sin from dread of punishment.—*SYN.* of 'contrite': penitent; repentant;

humble; sorrowful—of 'contrition': penitence; repentance; compunction; remorse; regret; humiliation.

**contrive**, *v. kōn-triv* [F. *contriver*, to devise—from *L. con*, and *OF. triver*, to find—from *L. turbare*, to move, to seek for—from *turbā*, a crowd], to plan out; to frame or devise; to scheme: **contriving**, *imp.*: **contrived**, *pp. -triv'd*: **contriver**, *n.* one who: **contrivable**, *n. -triv-ib.* capable of being planned or devised: **contrivance**, *n. -triv-āns*, the act of planning or devising; the thing planned or devised: *n. scheme*.—*SYN.* of 'contrive': to devise; invent; concert; manage; discover; plan; plot; project; scheme—of 'contrivance': device; plan; project; design; invention; shift; machination; artifice; resource.

**contrive**, *v. kōn-triv* [L. *contritus*, I have worn by rubbing, I have wasted—from *con, tero*, I rub or grind], in *OE.*, to wear away; to waste; to spend; to pass the time.

**control**, *v. kōn-trōl* [F. *contrôle*, *n.* register, a counter-roll—from *OF. contre-rôle*, the copy of a roll of accounts used to verify the official or first roll: mid *L. contrarotulus*—from *contra*, against, mid *rotulus*, a roll], to check by *n. contra*-account; to restrain; to govern; to subject to authority: *n.* check; restraint; power; command; that which restrains, as *Board of Control*; **controlling**, *imp.*: **controlled**, *pp. -trōld*: **controller**, *n.* [F. *contrôleur*, a comptroller—from mid *L. contrarotulator*, one who examined mid checked the public accounts], spelled also **comptroller**, one who; in the *army*, one of the highest officers in the Control Department: **controllable**, *n. -trōl-ib.* that may be checked or restrained: **controllership**, *n.* the office of a controller: **Control Department**, in the *army*, the department which performs all the administrative duties, such as supply, transport, and all other non-combatant duties, except educational and scientific.—*SYN.* of 'control *n.*': charge; care; management; administration; government; direction; command; check; restraint—of 'control *v.*': to restrain; check; curb; rule; govern; direct; counteract; overpower.

**controvert**, *v. kōn-trōv-ērt* [L. *contraversus*—from *L. contra*, *vertere*, to turn: cf. *Sp. contravertir*], to dispute; to contend against in words or writing; to deny and attempt to confute or disprove: **controverting**, *imp.*: **controverted**, *pp.*: **controvertible**, *n. -trōv-ērt-ib.* disputable: **controvertibly**, *ad. -trōv-ērt-ib.*: **controvertist**, *n.* one who: **controversy**, *n. -trōv-ērt-si* [F. *controverse*, controversy—from *L. controrsaria*, a quarrel: *L. contra*, *versus*, turned], debate or dispute, generally carried on in writing; an agitation of contrary opinions; strife: **controversial**, *ad. -trōv-ērt-si-*, relating to disputes: **controversially**, *ad. -trōv-ērt-si-*: **controversialist**, *n. -trōv-ērt-si-*, a disputant; one who: **controversor**, *n. -trōv-ērt-sor*, in *OE.*, controversy.—*SYN.* of 'controversy': contest; dispute; debate; disputation; argument; wrangle; hostility; quarrel; galsaying; contention; discussion.

**contumacious**, *n. kōn-tū-mā-shūs* [L. *contumācem*, haughty, obstinate; *contumāciūm*, haughtiness, obstinacy—from *L. con*, *tumēre*, to swell, to be puffed up], stubborn; perverse; unyielding; disobedient to lawful authority: **contumaciously**, *ad. -tū-mā-shūs-*: **contumaciousness**, *n. -shūs-nēs*: **contumacy**, *n. -mā-si*, stubbornness; contempt of lawful authority; disobedience.—*SYN.* of 'contumacious': obdurate; hardened; callous; obstinate; pertinacious; stubborn; perverse; unyielding; proud; headstrong; inflexible; haughty.

**contumelious**, *n. kōn-tū-mē-lī-ūs* [OF. *contumēlious*: *L. contumēliōsus*, full of abuse; *contumēlia*, a bitter taunt, an affront—from *con*, *tumēre*, to swell], insolent; contemptuous; laughingly disrespectful; rude and sarcastic in speech: **contumeliously**, *ad. -tū-mē-lī-ūs-*: **contumeliousness**, *n.* the quality of being contumelious: **contumely**, *n. -mē-lī-i* [F. *contumēlie*, reproach—from *L. contumēlia*, insult], insolence; excessive rudeness in order to affront; contemptuous language.

**contuse**, *v. kōn-tūz* [L. *contusum*, a bruise—from *con, tuisus*, beaten: F. *contus*, bruised], to injure the flesh of the body by beating; to bruise; to beat; to bruise or injure any fleshy part of the body without breaking the skin: **contusing**, *imp.*: **contused**, *pp. -tūz'd*: **contusion**, *n. -tūz-shūn* [F. *contusion*, from *L. contūsio*], an injury on any part of the body from a blow without breaking the skin; a bruise.

**conularia**, *n. kōn-ū-lā-rī-ā* [L. *conulus*, a little cone], a genus of fossil Palaeozoic pteropod shells having a tapering conical outline.

**conundrum**, *n. kō-nūn-drum* [origin unknown; perhaps a corruption of *L. conandum*, to attempt], a sort of riddle in which some fanciful or odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things totally unlike.

**convalesce**, *v. kōn-vā-lēz* [L. *convalescere*, to grow quite strong—from *con, valere*, I grow or get strong], to gradually grow better after sickness; to recover health by degrees: **convalescing**, *imp.*: **convalesced**, *pp. -lēz'*: **convalescent**, *n. -lēz-ēnt* [F.—L.], recovering health and strength after sickness: *n.* one who has recovered from sickness though not able to engage in active duty: **convalescence**, *n. -lēz-ēns* [F.—L.], renewal of health after sickness or debility.

**convection**, *n. kōn-vēk-shūn* [L. *convectus*, conveyed—from *con*, together; *rectus*, carried], the process of conveying or transmitting; the mode in which heat is propagated through the body of a liquid by the movements or currents of the heated portions—in contradistinction to *conduction*, the propagation of heat through *n. solid*: **convective**, *n. -tīz*, caused or accomplished by convection: **convectively**, *ad. -tī-*.

**convene**, *v. kōn-rén* [F. *convenir*, to agree—from *L. convenire*, to come or meet together—from *con, venire*, to come], to come together; to call; to meet; to come together for a public purpose; to cause to assemble; to call together; to emvoke: **convening**, *imp.*: **convened**, *pp. -rēnd*: **convenor**, *n.* the chairman of a committee; one empowered to call others together: **convenable**, *n. kōn-rēn-ā-b* [F.], in *OE.*, that may be convened; consistent with; accordant to.—*SYN.* of 'convene': to assemble; meet; join; unite.

**convenient**, *n. kōn-rēn-ēnt* [OF. *convenient*: *L. conveniens*, or *convenientem*, agreeing, suitable—see *convene*], suitable; fit; adapted to use or wants; commodious: **conveniently**, *ad. -tī-*: **convenience**, *n. -tīs*, also **convenience**, *n. -tī-ēn-si* [L. *convenientia*], suitability; commodiousness; that which is suited to wants or necessity.—*SYN.* of 'convenient': handy; suited; fit; fitted; adapted.

**convent**, *n. kōn-rēnt* [OF. *convent*: *It. convento*—from *L. conventus*, a meeting, an assembly—from *con, venire*, come], a house for persons devoting their lives to religious purposes; *n. body of monks or nuns*—the house for the former is called a *monastery*, and for the latter a *nunnery*: **conventual**, *n. -rēnt-ū-āl* [F. *conventuel*], belonging to a convent: *n.* a monk; *n. nun*.—*SYN.* of 'convent': cloister; abbey; nunnery; monastery; priory.

**conventicle**, *n. kōn-rēn-tī-kl* [L. *conventiculum*, an assembly, a place of assembly—see *convene*], a cabal or secret assembly; formerly an assembly for worship of dissenters from the Established Church, now used in contempt of a religious meeting of questionable propriety or decency; a meeting for plots: **conventicler**, *n. -tī-kl-ēr*, one who supports or frequents conventicles.

**convention**, *n. kōn-rēn-shūn* [F. *convention*—from *L. conventiōem*, an assembly—see *convene*], the act of coming together; an assembly, particularly of delegates or representatives; an agreement made at a public assembly; an agreement made before a treaty or between the commanders of two hostile armies: **conventional**, *n. -āl* [L. *conventiōnalis*: cf. F. *conventionnel*], customary; stipulated; tacitly understood; formal and unnatural: **conventionally**, *ad. -tī-*: **conventionality**, *n. -āl-tī-tī*, anything pert to the customary usages of social life in living and acting: **conventionalism**, *n. -tīm*, that which is received or established by custom or tacit consent: **conventionary**, *n. -shūn-ēr-i*, acting under contract: **conventioner**, *n.* a member of a convention: **conventionist**, *u. -tī-*, one who enters into a contract.

**converge**, *v. kōn-rēj* [F. *converger*—from mid *L. convergere*, to converge—from *L. con, vergere*, to incline, to bend], to incline or tend to one point, as rays or lines—*diverge*, its opposite, means to branch or radiate off from a point: **converging**, *imp.*: *adj.* having *n. movement* or *direction* towards the same point: **converged**, *pp. -rēj'd*: **convergent**, *n. -rēj-ēnt* [F.], tending to one point; in *bot.*, applied to ribs of leaves running from base to apex in a curved manner: **convergence**, *n. -jēns*, also *con-*

vergency, *n.* *jèn-si* [F. *convergence*], tendency to one point.

conversible, *conversant*, *con-* see under *convers*.

conversazione, *n.* *kón-ter-sat-tó-ó-ni*—*plu.* *con-versa-zióni*, *-sat-tó-ó-ni* [It.]. In Italy, an evening assembly for various recreations; a select company met for conversation, generally on literary topics; a *soirée* given by a learned body or society; a *soirée* or reunion.

converse, *v.* *kón-ter-si* [F. *converser*, to talk with—from *L. conversari*, to live or keep company with—from *con*, *versare*, to turn much or often] *formerly*, to live or keep company with; to talk familiarly with; to speak with, as a friend with a friend; to convey thoughts and opinions in friendly intercourse; to have commerce or intercourse with in different sex: *n.* *kón-ter-si*, familiar discourse or talk; *con-ver-sing*, *imp.* *conversed*, *pp.* *-ter-si*: *con-ver-sable*, *n.* *-si-bi*, ready or free to converse; sociable; *con-ver-sably*, *ad.* *-bi*: *con-ver-sableness*, *n.* *-bi-nés*, disposition or readiness to converse; sociability: *conversant*, *a.* *kón-ter-sant*, having frequent or customary intercourse; negotiated by familiar use, study, or intercourse: *con-versantly*, *ad.* *-ti*: *con-versation*, *n.* *-shán* [F.—L.], familiar intercourse in speech; easy unrestrained talk; in *OE.*, manner of acting in life; behaviour; commerce or intercourse with a different sex: *con-versational*, *n.* *-al*, pert. to conversation: *con-versationalist*, *n.* also *con-versa-tionist*, *n.* one who excels in: *con-ver-sative*, *n.* *-at-iv*, chatty; sociable.—*SVN.* of *conversation*: colloquy; conference; dialogue; discourse; intercourse; communion; talk; chat; familiarity—of *converse* *v.*: to commune; talk; speak; chat; associate.

converse, *n.* *kón-ter-si* [F. *converse*, *converso* in logic—from *L. conversari*, a turning or twisting round—from *con*, *verso*, I turn about; *versus*, turned about], in logic, a sentence or proposition in which the terms are interchanged, as putting the predicate for the subject, or *vice versa*: in *math.*, a proposition in which, after a conclusion has been drawn from something supposed, the order is inverted by making the conclusion the supposition: *ad.* opposite; reciprocal: *con-versely*, *ad.* *-li*, in a contrary order; reciprocally.

conversion, *n.* *kón-ter-shán* [F. *conversion*, *conversion*—from *L. conversio*, an alteration, a change—from *con*, *versus*, turned about—see *convert*], change from one state to another: in *theol.*, a change from sinfulness to holiness; change from one side, party, or religion to another; in *logic*, the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition to form a new proposition; in *law*, the process of effecting a change on the nature of property.

convert, *v.* *kón-ter-ti* [F. *convertir*: *il.* *convertire*—from *L. convertire*, to turn round—from *con*, *vertere*, to turn about—see *conversion*], to change from one state to another; to turn from one religion, party, or sect to another; to turn to the service and love of God; to change from one use or destination to another: *con-vert-ing*, *imp.* *converted*, *pp.* *con-vert-er*, *n.* one who; specifically, in the *dessemer* process, an oval iron retort, lined with an infusible substance, and set on tripods, in which iron is converted into a variety of steels; *convert*, *n.* *kón-ter-ti*, one changed from one opinion, sect, or practice to another; one turned from sin to holiness: *convertible*, *a.* *-bi*, that may be changed or used for one another; susceptible of change: *convertibly*, *ad.* *-bi*: *convertibility*, *n.* *-bi-ti*, the quality of being changeable from one condition or state to another.—*SVN.* of *convert v.*: to change; turn; appropriate; transmute; alter; transform; reduce—of *convert n.*: proselyte; neophyte; convert; in an opposite sense.

convex, *a.* *kón-tek-si* [F. *convexe*, *convex*—from *L. convexus*, vaulted or arched—from *con*, *veh*, I carry], vaulted or arched over; rising or swelling on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; opposite of *concave*, meaning hollow: *convexly*, *ad.* *-li*: *convexed*, *a.* *-ré-ti*, made convex: *convexedly*, *ad.* *-ti*: *convexity*, *n.* *-ti-ti* [F. *convexité*], a roundness of surface: *convex-o-con-cave*, round on one side and hollow on the other: *convex-o-con-vex*, round on both sides: *plano-con-vex*, flat on one side and convex on the other.

convoy, *v.* *kón-vó* [OF. *convoyer*: *mid.* *L. convivare*, to conduct—from *L. con*, *via*, a way—*viv*, to attend

or conduct on the way], to carry; to bear or transport; to pass or transmit, as a right; to transfer; to impart; to communicate; in *OE.*, to manage secretly; to play the thief: *convoy-ing*, *imp.* *convoyed*, *pp.* *-vó*: *convoyer*, *n.* one who, in *OE.*, a juggler; an impostor: *conveyable*, *a.* *-bi*, that may be carried away; that may be transferred: *conveyance*, *n.* *-ans*, the act of conveying or removing; the act of transmitting or transferring, as property; the deed which transfers anything to another, as property; the means of carrying a thing from place to place, as a wagon, a railway, a canal; in *OE.*, secret management: *conveyancer*, *n.* *-anser*, a lawyer employed to draw up writings (*conveyances*) by which property is transferred from one person to another: *conveyancing*, *n.* *-ancing*, the business of a conveyancer; the practice of drawing deeds or other writings for transferring the title of real property from one person to another.—*SVN.* of *convey*: to bring; bear; carry; fetch; transport; transmit; transfer.

convict, *v.* *kón-rik-ti* [L. *convictus*, proved guilty or wrong—from *con*, *vincus*, vanquished or subdued—from *vincere*, I conquer], to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to convince of sin; to show or prove to be false: *n.* *kón-rik-ti*, a person proved guilty of a crime by a court of justice; a felon: *convict-ing*, *imp.* *convicted*, *pp.* *ad.* *proved guilty*; in *OE.*, condemned to destruction: *conviction*, *n.* *-rik-shán* [F.—L.], the act of finding or proving guilty; strong belief grounded on evidence; the act of finding, or being made, sensible of sin or error: *convictive*, *a.* *-rik-ti-ve*, having the power to convict or make sensible of error: *convictively*, *ad.* *-li*.—*SVN.* of *convict v.*: to detect; persuade; convince; confute; confound; prove—of *convict n.*: criminal; malefactor; culprit.

convince, *v.* *kón-rín-si* [L. *convincere*, to overcome completely—from *con*, *vincere*, to vanquish or subdue], to persuade; to satisfy the mind by evidence; to compel the mind by arguments to yield its assent; to convict; in *OE.*, to overpower or surmount: *convinc-ing*, *imp.* *ad.* *ad.* that persuades or satisfies the mind: *convincéd*, *pp.* *convince*, *n.* *-ser*, one who: *convincible*, *a.* *-si-ble*, convincingly, *ad.* *-ly*, in a manner to leave no room for doubt.

convive, *v.* *kón-rit-vi* [L. *convivere*, I eat, I feast; *convivium*, a table-companion], in *OE.*, to feast together; to entertain: *conviv-ing*, *imp.* *convived*, *pp.* *conviv-al*, *a.* in *OE.*, relating to a feast; *convivial*, *n.* *kón-rit-vi-ál* [L. *convivialis*—from *convivium*, a feast—from *con*, *vivere*, to live], relating to a feast; festive; social; jovial: *convivialist*, *n.* a person good-humoured and social at an entertainment: *convivially*, *ad.* *-li*: *conviviality*, *n.* *-ti-ti*, the good-humour or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.—*SVN.* of *convivial*: sociable; festive; festal; gay; jovial.

convocation—see under *convoke*.

convoke, *v.* *kón-vók* [F. *convocquer*—from *L. convocare*, to call together—from *con*, *vocare*, to call], to call together; to convene: *convoking*, *imp.* *convoked*, *pp.* *-vók*: *convocation*, *n.* *-kó-shán* [F.—L.], a meeting convened of clergy or heads of a university; a convention, synod, or council.—*SVN.* of *convoke*: to convene; summon; call; assemble—of *convocation*: assembly; meeting; council; congregation; congress; diet.

convolute, *a.* *kón-vó-lút*, also *con-vó-lút*, *a.* *-lút* [L. *convolutus*, rolled together—from *con*, *volutus*, rolled—from *con*, together, and *volvo*, I roll], rolled together; rolled upon itself or on another thing; twisted: *convolution*, *n.* *-lút-shán*, the act of rolling or winding, as a thing on itself or one thing on another; a winding or twisting.

convolve, *v.* *kón-vól-vi* [L. *convolvere*, to roll together—from *con*, *volvere*, to roll], to roll or wind together; to roll or twist one part on another: *convolving*, *imp.* *convolved*, *pp.* *-vól-vi*.

convolvulus, *n.* *kón-vól-vú-lús* [L. that which rolls or twines round—see *convolve*], the flower bindweed, an extensive and widely distributed genus of twining or trailing plants, *Ord.* *Convolvulaceae*; *C. arvensis* and *C. soldanella* are indigenous, and *C. tricolor* is the minor convolvulus of seedmen.

convoy, *v.* *kón-vó-yi* [F. *convoyer*, to attend, to escort—from *mid.* *L. convivare*, to convey—from *L. con*, *via*, a way—see *convoy*], to attend on the way for protection either by sea or on land, as war-ships accompanying a fleet of merchant-vessels in time of war; to accompany; to escort: *n.* *kón-vó-yi*, the pro-

tection of an attending force either on sea or land; the attendant protecting force; act of attending as a defence; that which is protected, as a fleet of vessels; an escort; in *OE.* conveyance; conveying, *imp.*: *conveyed*, *pp.* *conveyed*.

*convulse*, *v.* *kón vólts* [*L.* *convulsus*, torn into several parts, convulsed—from *con.* *vulsus*, plucked or torn away—from *vóllo*, I tear], to shake by violent irregular action, as in excessive laughter; to affect by irregular spasms, as in agony from grief or pain; *convulsing*, *imp.*: *convulsed*, *pp.* *convulsed*: *convulsion*, *n.* *vól-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], any violent and involuntary contraction of the parts of the body, as in fits; any violent and irregular motion—used more frequently in the *plu.*—*adj.* suffering from convulsions, as a convulsion-fit: *convulsive*, *a.* *-sít*, that produces or is attended with convulsions; that is attended with a strong unrelaxed grasping; causing twitches or spasms: *convulsively*, *adv.* *-sít*: *convulsiveness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'convulse': to disturb: tear; rend; shake; niglate—of 'convulsion': commotion; tumult; agitation; disturbance.

*cony* or *cooney*, *n.* *kónít* [*OE.* *conil*: *L.* *cuniculus*], in *O.T.*, a small parhyderm living among the rocks; a simpleton: *cooney-catch*, *v.* in *old slang*, to cheat; to practise cheating: *cooney-catching*, *imp.*: *n.* a cheating.

*coo*, *v.* *kó* [imitation of the noise of doves: cf. *Dut.* *korren*; *Iscl.* *karrá*], to cry as a pigeon or dove: *cooing*, *imp.*: *n.* an invitation, as by the notes of the dove: *cooed*, *pp.* *kód*.

*cooees* or *cooeys*, *v.* *kó-é*, *kó-é* [an imitative word—from the cry of the aborigines], to utter a peculiar shrill cry: *n.* a peculiar shrill cry uttered by aborigines in the Australian bush as a signal: *cooe'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*: *n.* the peculiar shrill cry, &c.: *coo'eyed*, *pp.* *-it*.

*cook*, *v.* *kóok* [*AS.* *coe*—from mid. *L.* *coquus*: *L.* *coquus*: cf. *Dut.* *kók*: *OH.Ger.* *chok*: *Iscl.* *kókkri*], to boil; to dress victuals for the table; to prepare for any purpose: *n.* one whose occupation is to dress food for the table: *cooking*, *imp.*: *cooked*, *pp.* *kóók*: *cook'ery*, *n.* *-rí*, the art of preparing victuals for the table: *adj.* *pert.* to: *cooky* or *cookie*, *kóók-i* [*Scotch*: cf. *Dut.* *koekje*—from *kóok*, a cake], a small cake or bun: *books* have been cooked, business-books that have been altered and falsified with the view of deceiving.

*cool*, *n.* *kól* [*AS.* *cól*—from *culan*, to be cold: cf. *Iscl.* *kúla*; *Ger.* *kühl*: *Dan.* *kól*, cool, fresh], moderately cold; not excited by passion of any kind; not hasty; not retaining heat; indifferent: self-possessed; quietly impudent: *n.* a moderate state of cold; freedom from heat or warmth: *v.* to make moderately cold; to lessen heat; to nlay passion of any kind; to moderate; to become indifferent; to make indifferent; to become less hot, angry, zealous, or affectionate: *cooling*, *imp.*: *cooled*, *pp.* *kóól*: *cooler*, *a.* less hot: *n.* that which cools; a vessel in which liquors are cooled: *coolly*, *adv.* *-it*: *coolness*, *n.* moderate degree of cold; indifference: *coolish*, *a.* somewhat cool: *cool-headed*, not easily excited; free from passion: to be kept cooling one's heels, to be kept waiting long.—*SYN.* of 'cool *n.*': cold; frigid; gelid; calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; impudent; repulsive; alienated; deliberate; chilling.

*coolle*, *n.* *kóll* [*Hind.* *gūll*], an East Indian porter or carrier; a day-labourer.

*coom*, *n.* *kóm* [*ME.* *colm*: cf. *Iscl.* *kam*, grimo: *Ger.* *kalm*, mould], refuse matter such as collects in the boxes of carriage-wheels, or at the mouths of ovens; soot; coal-dust; *culm*—see *culm* 2.

*coomb*, *n.* *kóm* [*F.* *comble*, heaped measure: *Dut.* *kom*, a trough], a dry measure of four bushels, used in England.

*coomb* or *combe*, *n.* *kóm* [*AS.* *cumb*: *W.* *cwm*: *Ir.* *cumar*], in *phys. geog.*, a valley or depression, generally without a stream; a hollow on a hillside.

*coop*, *n.* *kóp* [*ME.* *cupe*: *OH.Ger.* *chofa*: *Iscl.* *kúpa*: *L.* *cupa*], a box barred on one side for confining fowls; a pen; an enclosed place for animals; a barrel or cask: *v.* to confine in a coop or in a narrow compass: *coop'ing*, *imp.*: *cooped*, *pp.* *kópt*: *cooper*, *n.* *kóop-ér*, one who makes casks or barrels: *coop'age*, *n.* *-ij*, the workshop of a cooper; the price paid for cooper's work: to *coop up*, to confine in a small or limited space, as if in a barrel.

*coopce*, *n.* *kó-pé* [*F.* *coupe*—from *couper*, to cut], a motion in dancing.

*co-operate*, *v.* *kó-op-ér-át* [*L.* *con.* and *operare*], to act or work together for the same end; to concur in producing the same effect: *co-op'er'at'ing*, *imp.*: *co-op'er'at'ed*, *pp.*: *co-op'er'ant*, *a.* working to the same end: *co-op'er'ative*, *a.* *-át'iv*, working jointly to the same end: *co-op'er'ator*, *n.* one who: *co-op'er'ation*, *n.* *-át'shún*, joint assistance to the same end: *co-operative store*, an establishment where goods are sold to subscribers or partners, but only for ready money, bonuses being declared periodically.

*co-opt*, *v.* *kó-ópt* [*L.* *con.* together; *opto*, I choose], to call into co-operation with, without being formally elected: to choose into a body by the body itself, as in choosing successors, or adding others to their body: *co'optation*, *n.* *-óp-tát'shún*, a system of election by which a body fills up its own vacancies.

*co-ordinate*, *a.* *kó-ór-dí-nát* [*L.* *con.* and *ordinatus*, put in order, arranged], of equal order; of the same rank or degree: *co-ordinat'ely*, *adv.* *-it*: *co-ordinat'eness*, *n.* equality of rank or authority: *co-ór'dínat'shún*, *n.* *-át'shún*, the state of holding equal rank or authority: *co-ór'dínates*, *n.* *plu.* *-nát's*, in *geom.*, lines or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines or planes.

*coot*, *n.* *kót* [*ME.* *coete*: *Dut.* *koet*], a small black duck; a small black water-fowl frequenting lakes and still rivers.

*cop*, *n.* *kóp* [*AS.* *cop*: cf. *Ger.* *kopf*], in *OE.*, the top of anything; the crown of the head: *copped*, *n.* *kópt*, in *OE.*, rising to a top or head.

*copalba*, *n.* *kó-pál-bá*, or *copal'va*, *n.* *-vá* [*Sp.* and *Port.*: *Braz.* *cupimba*], *n.* balsam obtained from the various species of *Copaifera* trees, *Ord.* *Leguminosae*: *copal'vic*, *a.* *-rík*, denoting an acid obtained from copaliba balsam.

*copal*, *n.* *kó-pál* or *kó-p'ít* [*Sp.* *copal*: *Mexican* *copalli*, a general name for resins], a resinous substance from certain trees of the genus *Hyemenaea*, *Orl.* *Leguminosae*, used as a cement and in hard varnishes: *copalline*, *n.* *kó-pál-lín*, or *copallite*, *n.* *-it*, in *geol.*, a fossil resin found in some tertiary clays.

*coparcenary*, *n.* *kó-pár'shén-ér-i* [*L.* *con.* together; *particeps*, a partaker, *n.* share], joint share in an inheritance: *copar'cener*, *n.* *-ér*, a joint sharer in an inheritance.

*copartner*, *n.* *kó-pár'tn-ér* [*L.* *con.* together; *partem*, *n.* part], one who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in carrying on a business; *n.* sharer; a partaker: *copart'nership*, *n.*, or *copart'ners*, *n.* *-er-i*, joint concern in a business; the persons who have a joint interest in a business.

*cope*, *n.* *kóp* [*ML.* *cope*—from mid. *L.* *capa*: cf. *Iscl.* *kapa*], a cover for the head; anything spread over the head; the top or covering course of a wall; a sacerdotal vestment or garment worn in sacred ministrations: *v.* to cover with a cope: *co'ping*, *imp.*: *n.* the top or sloping part of a wall: *coped*, *pp.* *kópt*: *cope'stone*, *n.* head or top stone.

*cope*, *v.* *kóp* [*F.* *colper*: *OH.* *colper*, to strike—from *OF.* *colp*, a blow: mid. *L.* *colpus*: *L.* *colpulus*, a blow with the fist—a variant of *comp*, a blow], to contend with on equal terms; to match; to oppose with success; to strive or struggle with: *co'ping*, *imp.*: *coped*, *pp.* *kópt*.

*cope*, *v.* *kóp*: *coop*, *v.* *kóop*. In *Scot.* [*Dut.* *koopjen*: cf. *cheap*], to buy and sell; to engage in petty trade or traffic, especially in cattle and horses; in *OE.*, to reward; to give in return: *horse-cooper* or *-cooper*, *n.* *-kóop-ér*, in *Scot.*, one who carries on an inferior trade in horses: *cope'man*, *n.* a merchant; a trader: *cooper*, *n.* *kóop-ér*, in certain lead-mining districts, one who has bargained to obtain ore at a certain rate; a boat fitted up for traffic in alcoholic liquors among North Sea fishermen—the practice was abolished in 1888. *Note*.—The Scotch word *chapman*, meaning a petty travelling trader, has the same origin as *cope-mán*.

*copeck* or *copek*, *n.* *kó-pék* [*Rus.* *kopeik*], a Russian copper coin, worth about one-third of a penny.

*copepoda*, *n.* *kóop-ép-dá* [*Gr.* *kópé*, an oar; *pous*, podos, the foot], oar-footed animals, an order of crustacea.

*cooper*—see under *cope* 3.

*Copernican*, *n.* *kó-pér-ní-kán*, *pert.* to the system of *Copernicus* (1473-1543), a celebrated Prussian as-



from *l. corvus*, a raven]. In *Scot.*, a raven: corble-steps, steps in a gable wall from the eaves to the apex.

corele, *n. kôr-ll*, or coreule, *n. kôr-kul* [*l. corculum*, a dim. from *cor*, the heart], in *bot.*, the heart of a seed, or the embryo.

cord, *n. kôr-ud* [*F. corde*, a cord—from *mild. l. corda*, a cord—from *l. chorda*: *Gr. chordê*, a string, gut], a string or small rope having the strands of piles well twisted; a quantity of wood formerly measured by a cord; that by which persons are caught, held, or drawn; a musical string: *v.* to bind; to fasten with cords or rope: *cording*, *imp. kôr-ding*, *cord'ed*, *pp. adj.* made of cords: *cordage*, *n. -daj* [*F. l.*], cord and rope taken together.

cordate, *n. kôr-dat* [*l. cordatus*, having a heart—from *cor*, the heart], in *bot.*, having the form of a heart; heart-shaped: *cordately*, *ad. -it*.

cordeller, *n. kôr-dê-lêr* [*F. cordeller*—from *l. chordin*, a gut, n. rope—see *cord*], a Franciscan friar, so called from wearing a girdle of rope.

cordial, *a. kôr-di-âl* [*F. cordant*—from *mild. l. cordidus*—from *l. cor*, the heart], proceeding from the heart; sincere; invigorating: *n.* anything that revives the spirits; any medicine that increases the strength or raises the spirits; n. liquor containing an extract of some vegetable substance and some spirit, and sweetened: *cordially*, *ad. -it*, heartily; sincerely: *cordiality*, *n. -tê*, sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; warmth of manner.—*Syn.* of 'cordial': hearty; sincere; frank; candid; open; ingenuous; warm; heartfelt; affectionate; cheering.

cordiform, *a. kôr-ill fôr-m* [*Sp. cor*, cordis, the heart; *form*, n. shape], heart-shaped.

cordillera, *n. kôr-dil-ê-râ* [*Sp. l.* 'mountain-chain'], a mountain chain or ridge, esp. n. parallel chains: originally applied to the parallel chains of the Andes.

cordite, *n. kôr-dit* [*Eng. cord*, from its appearance], a smokeless gunpowder, having a propulsive power unequalled by that of any other gunpowder, adopted for military and naval purposes by the British and other European Governments. Also ballistite, *kôr-dit* [*Gr. ballô*, I throw].

cordon, *n. kôr-dông* [*Sp. and F. cordon*—from *l. chorda*, n. string or rope—see *cord*], n. cord or string with tassels as a mark or badge of honour; a band; a wreath; a row of jutting stones before a rampart; a series of military posts.

cordovan, *n. kôr-dô-vân*, also *cordwain*, *kôr-dî-vân* [*Sp. cordovan* or *cordovan* leather—from *Cordova*, where first made], Spanish leather.

corduroy, *n. kôr-dô-roi* [perhaps *F. corde du roi*, cord of the king], a thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed.

cordwalner, *n. kôr-wâl-nêr* [*F. corleuener*: *OF. corleuener*, n. maker of, or dealer in, cordovan leather: *M.H.G.* *kurdeuener*, n. shoemaker], formerly, the name for a worker in cordovan leather or for a shoemaker—now, generally applied to one of the guild of shoemakers or workers in leather.

core, *n. kôr* [etym. obscure: some suppose it to be from *OF. cor*, the heart: *F. cœur*; *l. cor*, the heart], the inner part or heart of anything, as of fruit; among *founders*, the centre part of a mould, meant to keep hollow any casting in metal: *cored*, *a. kôr-d*, in the *herring fishery*, applied to fish gutted, salted, and ready for drying.

corf, *n. kôr* [*Dut. korf*: *l. corbis*, a basket], in mining districts, a basket for carrying coals; a coal-measure: *plu. corves*, *kôr-z*.

corlaceous, *n. kôr-lâ-sê-ûs* [*l. corium*; *Gr. chorion*, skin, hide], consisting of or resembling leather; tough: *corlum*, *n. kôr-tâm*, the true skin or dermis lying beneath the cuticle.

coriander, *n. kôr-i-an-dêr* [*F. coriandre*—from *l. coriandrum*], a plant whose seeds are used in cookery and in making sweetmeats; the seeds of *Coriandrum sativum*, *Ord. Umbellifera*.

Corinthian, *a. kôr-in-thi-ân*, pert. to Corinth, a city of Greece: *n.* an inhabitant of Corinth; a gay licentious person: Corinthian order, in *arch.*, the fourth of the five orders, characterised by fluted shafts and richly carved capitals.

corival, *v. kôr-rî-vâl*, in *O.E.*, to vie with—see *corival*.

cork, *n. kôr* [*Sp. corcha*, cork—from *l. cortex*, bark, or *Sp. alcorgue*, a cork shoe], a species of oak whose bark, called cork, is extensively used in making stoppers for bottles, casks, &c.; a plug or stopper

made of this bark; the bark of the *Quercus suber*, *Ord. Cypripitaceæ* or *Corpiaceæ*: *v.* to stop bottles or casks with cork; to make fast with a cork: *cork'ing*, *imp.*: *corked*, *pp. kôrkt*: *adj.* provided or fitted with a cork: *corky*, *a. kôr-kî*, also *corked*, *a.* resembling or tasting of cork: *corkiness*, *n.* elasticity; buoyancy: *corkcutter*, *n.* one who makes corks, &c.: *cork-jacket*, a float: *cork-screw*, on instr. for drawing corks.

corn, *n. kôr-n* [*Gr. kormos*, a stem or log], in *bot.*, n. short, roundish, bulb-like underground stem, not formed of concentric layers, but solid, as in the crocus, gladiolus, &c.; also called *solid bulb*: *cornogenous*, *a. kôr-mô-jê-nûs* [*Gr. gennao*, I produce], having n. corn or stem: *cornophyta*, *n. plu. -môj*: *t-tâ*, also *cornophytes*, *n. plu. -fîtz* [*Gr. phuton*, a plant], plants which have n. stem and leaves.

cornorant, *n. kôr-mô-rânt* [*F. cornoran*, a cornorant—from *mild. l. cornus-marinus*, a sea-raven], a large native sea-bird allied to the pelican, gannet, &c., distinguished for its voracity—often called the sea-raven; a glutton.

corn, *n. kôr-n* [*AS. corn*: cf. *Fris. korn*; *Goth. laurn*; *Ice. korn*], a single seed or grain of one of the edible plants; grain of all kinds—applied to wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, &c.—all of the *Ord. Graminæ*: *v.* to cure meat with salt in gralus: *corn'ing*, *imp.*: *corned*, *pp. kôr-nêd*: *adj.* granulated; applied to salted beef: *corn'less*, *n.*: *corny*, *a. kôr-nî*, corn-like: *cornbrash*, *n.* in *geol.*, the uppermost division of the colite, forming a coarse shelly limestone, so called from the facility with which it breaks up for the purposes of corn-land: *corn-chandler*, a dealer in corn: *corn-crake*, the corn-crow; the land-rail: *corned-beef*, beef cured with salt for keeping: *corn exchange*, a place where corn-merchants meet: *corn-cockle*, n. wild plant of our corn-fields having large beautiful red flowers—the *Aprosthema pithagor.* *Ord. Caryophyllacæ*: *corn'ing-house*, the place where gunpowder is granulated or corned: *corn-lag*, n. kind of plant bearing red or white flowers; the common name of *Gladiolus*, *Ord. Iridacæ*: *corn-flower*, a plant growing among corn, as the wild poppy or corn-rose, the blue-bottle, &c.: *corn-laws*, in *Eng.*, laws regulating the duties on the import of grain—repealed in 1846: *corn-stone*, in *geol.*, a term usually applied to the reddish and bluish-red limestones occurring in the middle formation of the old red sandstone—so called from the fertile corn-soil overlying them.

corn, *n. kôr-n* [*OF. corn*, a horn—from *mild. l. corna*—from *l. cornu*], a horny excrescence on a toe or some other part of the foot—the result of undue pressure from tight or hard boots: *cornean*, *a. kôr-ni-ân*, in *geol.*, n. igneous rock—so called from its tough, compact, and horn-like texture: *cor'neous*, *a. -nê-ûs*, horny; of a substance resembling horn: *corn'less*, *n.* without corns: *cor'ny*, *a. -nî*, hard; corn-like.

cornea, *n. kôr-nê-â* [*l. cornea* (*tela*), horny (tissue)—from *cornu*, a horn], n. horny transparent membrane forming the front part of the eyeball through which the light passes: *corneale*, *n. kôr-nê-l*, n. little cornea, such as covers each segment of the compound eyes of insects.

cornel, *n.* or *a. kôr-nê-l* [*F. cornille* and *cornouille*—from *l. cornus*, the cornel-cherry—from *cornu*, a horn], n. tree yielding small edible berries—so named from the hard, horny nature of the wood; the dog-wood-tree, of the *Ord. Rosacæ*.

cornelian, *n. kôr-nê-lî-ân* [*F. cornaline*—from *l. cornalinus*—from *l. cornu*, a horn], a variety of chalcedony—also spelt *cornellan*.

corner, *n. kôr-nêr* [*ME. corner*: *OF. cornier*—from *mild. l. cornetum*—from *cornu*, a horn], a horn-like projection; the small space at the point where two lines meet; an angle; a small confined part of a larger space; n. secret or retired place; every part; the end or limit: *cornered*, *a. -nêr*, having corners: *corner-stone*, the principal stone uniting two walls at a corner: *cornerwise*, *n.* with the corner in front: *cornerless*, *a.* without corners.

cornet, *n. kôr-nê-t* [*OF. cornet*, a wind-instr. made of n. horn—from *l. cornu*, a horn], a wind musical instr.: *cornet-a-piston*, *kôr-nê-t-â-pis-tôn*, a metal musical instr. furnished with valves and pistons.

cornet, *n. kôr-nê-l* [*F. cornette*—dim. of *corne*, a horn—from *l. cornu*], formerly n. lady's head-dress; the white head-dress of Sisters of Charity; a pennon





*shün* [F.—L.], the act of correcting; amendment; punishment: *correctional*, *a. -al*, having a tendency to correct: *corrective*, *a. -tive*, having power to correct; *n.* that which corrects: *correctly*, *ad. -ly*, accurately; exactly; not disfigured by faults: *correctness*, *n. -ness*, accuracy; exactness; conformity to established rules or usages: *corrector*, *n. -or*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'correct *a.*': exact; accurate; precise; nice; particular; punctual; regular; faultless.—*ad.* 'correct *v.*': to reform; amend; rectify; chasten; chastise; purify; reprove; discipline; improve.

*corregidor*, *n. -dor* [Sp.], in Spain, the chief magistrate of a town.

*correlate*, *n. -or* [L. *cor*, together; *relatus*, carried or brought back], one that stands in a reciprocal relation, as father and son; *v.* to stand in a reciprocal relation, as father and son; to relate or refer to mutually: *correlating*, *imp.*: *correlated*, *pp.*: *correlation*, *n. -ation* [F.—L.], mutual relation: *correlative*, *a. -tive* [F. (*correlatus*)], having a reciprocal relation; *n.* that which has a reciprocal relation; relationship or dependence, as father to son, light to darkness; in *gram.*, the word or words to which a pronoun refers: *correlatively*, *ad. -ly*: *correlativeness*, *n. -ness*: *correlation of forces*, in *phys.*, the mutual relationship of the various forces in constant operation around us, all mutually convertible into each other.

*correspond*, *v. -s* [Fr. *correspondre*—from *mid. l. correspondere*—from *l. con*, respondere, to answer or promise; to suit; to agree; to be proportionate; to hold intercourse by letter: *corresponding*, *imp.*: *corresponded*, *pp.*: *correspondence*, *n. -ence* [F. (*correspondance*)], suitableness; fitness; intercourse by letters or otherwise; the letters so sent: *correspondent*, *a. -dent*, adapted; suitable; *n.* one who holds intercourse by letters: *correspondently*, *ad. -ly*: *correspondingly*, *ad. -ly*: *corresponsive*, *a. -sive*, answerable; adapted to anything.—*SYN.* of 'correspond': to match; tally; fit; answer; suit; write; address.

*corri* or *corrie*, *n. -ri* [Gael. *colre*, from *l. cor*, a caldron, a pot], in *Scot.*, a hollow mountain recess, open only on the lowest side, which usually forms the outlet of a stream.

*corridor*, *n. -or* [F. *corridor*—from *l. cor*, *corridor*—cf. *Sp. corredor*], a gallery in a mansion from which many doors open into various apartments; a gallery round a building; a covered way; a long passage or aisle.

*corrigenda*, *n. plu. -da* [L.—from *corrigo*, I set right], things to be corrected.

*corrigible*, *a. -ible* [F. (*corrigible*)—from *l. corrigere*, to set right, to correct], that may be corrected or reformed; capable or deserving of punishment.

*corrival*, *n. -al* [con and rival], in *O.E.*, *n.* rival; a competitor; *v.* to vie with; to emulate.

*corroborate*, *v. -or* [L. *corroboratus*, strengthened very much—*from con*, *rob*, strength], to strengthen; to confirm: *corroborating*, *imp.*: *corroborated*, *pp.*: *corroborant*, *a. -ant*, having the power of giving strength; *n. in med.*, that which gives strength to the body when weak: *corroboration*, *n. -ation* [F.—L.], the act of strengthening or confirming: *corroborative*, *a. -tive*, strengthening; having the power to confirm.

*corroboree* or *corrobory*, *n. -ry* [F. *corrobore*, *corrobory* (native name)], the war-dance of the Australian natives.

*corrode*, *v. -s* [F. *corroder*—from *l. corrodere*, to gnaw to pieces—*from con*, *rodere*, to gnaw], to eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume: *corroding*, *imp.*: *ad.* eating or wearing away; gnawing: *corroded*, *pp.*: *corroderent*, *a. -dent*, having the power of corroding; *n.* that which eats away: *corrodible*, *n. -ible*, that may be eaten away: *corrosibility*, *n. -ity*: *corrosive*, *a. -sive* [F. (*corrosif*)—from *l. corrosivus*—*from con*, *rosus*, gnawed], consuming; wearing away; fretting; vexing; *n.* that which corrodes: *corrosively*, *ad. -ly*: *corrosiveness*, *n. -ness*, the quality of corroding or eating away: *corrosion*, *n. -ion* [F.—L.], the act of eating away by degrees: *corrosibility*, *n. -ity*: *corrosive sublimat*, *sulfuric acid*, mercuric chloride, *n.* virulent poison.—*SYN.* of 'corrode': to gnaw; waste; wear away; rust; canker; consume; impair.

*corrugate*, *v. -s* [F. *corrugatus*, made full of wrinkles—*from con*, *rug*, a wrinkle], to wrinkle

or purse up; to furrow or form into ridges, as sheets of metal: *ad.* in *bot.*, shaped into wrinkles or folds; wrinkled: *corrugating*, *imp.*: *corrugated*, *pp.*: *ad.* covered with folds; having a crumpled and uneven surface: *corrugant*, *a. -ant*, having the power of contracting into wrinkles: *corrugation*, *n. -ation*, *n. -tion*, contraction into wrinkles: *corrugator*, *n. -or*, he who or that which; in *anat.*, a small contractile muscle on the brow.

*corrupt*, *v. -s* [F. *corruptus*, corrupted—*from con*, *ruptus*, broken], to turn from a sound to a putrid state; to taint; to deprave; to pervert; to bribe: *ad.* unsound; tainted; vitiated; not genuine: *corrupting*, *imp.*: *corrupted*, *pp.*: *ad.* made or become corrupt: *corrupter*, *n.* that which or one who: *corruptible*, *a. -ible* [F.—L.], that may be corrupted; *n. in Scrip.*, the human body: *corruptibly*, *ad. -ly*: *corruptibility*, *n. -ity*, possibility of being corrupted: *corruptibleness*, *n. -ness*: *corruption*, *n. -ion*, intemperance; wickedness; perversion; depravity; bribery; debasement: *corruptive*, *n. -ive*, tending to corrupt or vitiate: *corruptly*, *ad. -ly*: *corruptless*, *a. -less*, that cannot corrupt or decay: *corruptness*, *n.* state of being corrupt.—*SYN.* of 'corrupt *v.*': to contaminate; defile; pollute; putrefy; vitiate; deprave; delase; entice; rot; spoil; adulterate; destroy; delauch; infect.

*corsair*, *n. -s* [F. *corsaire*—*from Prov. corsari*—*from lt. corsaro*—*from Sp. corsa*, a cruise or course at sea; *mid. l. corsus*, a voyage], one who scours the sea in an armed ship for the purpose of plundering merchant vessels; a robber on the sea; a pirate, *corse*—*see* under *corpse*.

*corselet*, *n. -et*, *corset*, *n. -et*—*see* under *corps*. *corseid*, *n. -id* [AS. *cors*, a curse; *snait*, a bit, *n. morsel*], in *O.E. law*, the morsel of the curse or excommunication; a piece of bread marked with a cross, used as an ordeal.—If guilty, the person, it was supposed, would be choked in eating it.—If innocent, it would prove wholesome nourishment.

*cortège*, *n. -e* [F. *cortège*—*from lt. cortegium*, *n.* train of attendants; a procession].

*Cortes*, *n. plu. -es* [Sp.], the Spanish or Portuguese parliament, or assembly of the states, consisting of the nobility, the clergy, and representatives from cities.

*cortex*, *n. -es* [L. *cortex* or *corticium*, the bark of trees], the bark of a tree; a cover; applied to the outer portion of an organ; also applied to that portion of the kidney which lies between the cones and the surface of the organ: *cortical*, *a. -al*, belonging to the bark; consisting of bark: *corticated*, *a. -ated*, resembling bark; having the bark: *corticiferous*, *a. -ferous* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing bark or that which resembles it: *corticiform*, *a. -form*, like bark: *corticose*, *a. -se*, full of bark; barked: *corticin*, *n. -in*, a yellow substance found in the bark of the aspen: *corticine*, *n. -ine*, a floorcloth, consisting of a mixture of ground cork, sawdust, and oil, spread over a canvas backing and passed between rollers: *cortical layer*, in *zool.*, the layer of sarcode enclosing the chyme mass, and surrounded by the cuticle, in the Infusoria: *corticolous*, *a. -ous*, growing on bark.

*cortina*, *n. -a* [L. *cortina*, a round vessel; the tripod of Apollo], in *bot.*, the remains of the veil which continue attached to the edges of the pili in Agarics: *cortinate*, *n. -ate*, like a cobweb in texture.

*corundum*, *n. -um* [Tamil *kurundam*; Sans. *kurundam*], the hardest known mineral except the diamond, consisting of nearly pure alumina, generally of a greyish or greenish-brown tint, used for polishing steel and cutting gems.

*coruscate*, *v. -s* [L. *coruscatus*, vibrated, glittered], to throw off vivid flashes of light; to flash or sparkle: *coruscating*, *imp.*: *coruscated*, *pp.*: *coruscation*, *n. -ation*, *n. -tion* [F.—L.], *n.* sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere; a flash; glitter.—*SYN.* of 'coruscate': to gleam; sparkle; glister; glitter; lighten; radiate; flash; blaze.

*corve*, *n. -e*—*see* *corf*.

*corvette*, *n. -e* [F. *corvette*—*from Sp. corbeta*, a leap, *n. curvel*], originally a little ship; a sloop of war; a war-ship carrying not more than 20 guns.

*corvine*, *a. -ine* [L. *corvus*, *n.* crow], pert, to the crow or crow kind.

*mâte, mât, fât, taiv; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môte;*

**corybant**, *n.* *kör-bant* [F. *Corubante*—from *L. Corybant*, *Corybantis*; *Gr.* *Korüba*, *Korubantos*—from *korus*, a helmet] in *anc. myth.*, a priest of Cybele, whose rites partly consisted in wild armed dances and noisy music; **corybant'ic**, *a.* *kör-bant'ik*, wildly excited like the corybants engaged in their rites.

**corymb**, *n.* *kör-üm* [F. *corymbe*; *L. corymbus*; *Gr.* *Lorumbos*, the top, a cluster] in *bot.*, an indefinite inflorescence in which the lower stalks are longest, and all the flowers come nearly to the same level, as in the elder; **corymbated**, *n.* *kör-üm-bä-ted*, garnished with berries or blossoms in clusters; **corymbiferous**, *a.* *bis-fér-us* [*L. fero*, I carry], bearing a cluster of flowers in the form of a corymb; **corymbose**, *a.* *bör*, approaching the form of a corymb either in the branches or the inflorescence; **corypheus**, *n.* *kör-fé-us* [*L. coryphaeus*—from *Gr. Koryphaos*, standing at the head: cf. *F. coryphée*], a leader of the nautical chorus; a head man.

**coryza**, *n.* *kör-zä* [F. *Koriza*, *coryza* of the nose], an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane lining the nose, resulting in an increased defluxion of mucus; *catarrh*.

**cosecant**, *n.* *kös-känt* [*L. co* for *complement*, and *secant*, cutting], in *trig.*, the secant of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°.

**cosine**, *n.* *kös-tin* [*co*, and *sine*; *F. cosine*; *L. cosinus*], in *trig.*, the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°.

**cosmetic**, *n.* *kös-métik* [F. *cosmétique*—from *Gr. kosmetikos*, skilled in adorning—from *kosmos*, order, ornament], any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white; a preparation which helps to beautify the complexion; *adj.* that promotes beauty; **cosmet'ically**, *ad.* *käl-ik*.

**cosmic**—see under *cosmos*.

**cosmogony**, *n.* *kös-mög'ö-ni* [*Gr. kosmogonia*, origin of the world, creation—from *kosmos*, the world; *gön*, generation or origin], the origin or creation of the world or universe; same sense as *cosmology*; **cosmogonist**, *n.* one who treats of the origin or formation of the universe. *Note*.—*Cosmogony* speculates as to the origin of the universe; *geology* unfolds the history of our globe from facts and observation.

**cosmography**, *n.* *kös-mög'grä-fi* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *graphö*, I describe, I write off], a description of the world or universe; the science which treats of the several parts of the universe, their laws and relations, and therefore comprehends geography, geology, and astronomy; **cosmographer**, *n.* *rä-fer*, one who describes the world or universe; **cosmograph'ical**, *a.* *mö-grä-f'kal*; **cosmograph'ically**, *ad.* *ik*.

**cosmology**, *n.* *kös-möl'ö-ji* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *logos*, a discourse], the science that treats of the system of the universe and the nature of the world and material things; same sense as *cosmogony*; **cosmologist**, *n.* one who writes of *cosmology*; **cosmolog'ical**, *a.* *mö-lög'ikäl*; **cosmolog'ically**, *ad.* *ik*.

**cosmoplastic**, *a.* *kös-mö-plästik* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *plastikos*, plastic], world-forming; *pert.* to the formation of the world.

**cosmopolitan**, *n.* *kös-mö-pöl'tän*, also **cosmopolite**, *n.* *mö-pöl'tit* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *polités*, a citizen; cf. *F. cosmopolite*], one who is at home everywhere; a citizen of the world; **cosmopolitanism**, *n.* *mö-pöl'tän-izm*, citizenship of the world.

**cosmorama**, *n.* *kös-mö-rä-mä* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *(h)öräma*, a view], an optical exhibition in which objects are represented vividly, and greatly enlarged in size; a diorama; **cosmoram'ic**, *a.* *rä-m'ik*, *pert.* to.

**cosmos**, *n.* *kös-mös* [*Gr. kosmos*, order, harmony, the world or universe], the world or universe, comprehending our globe and all things therein, and the whole celestial bodies; the universe—so named from the perfection of its arrangement, and its system of laws; **cosmic**, *a.* *kös-mik*, also **cosm'ical**, *a.* *mikäl*, relating to the universe and all visible nature; in *astron.*, rising or setting with the sun; **cosm'ically**, *ad.* *ik*; **cosmism**, *n.* *kös-mizm*, the philosophy of evolution; **cosmist**, *n.* *ik*, a believer in; a secularist.

**cosmothetic**, *a.* *kös-mö-thét'ik* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *tithémé*, I place], in *meta.*, believing in the real existence of the external world.

**cosa**, *n.* *kös* [Ind. *kos*], in *India*, a road-measure of about 1½ mile.

**cosa**, *n.* *kös* [OF. *cosse*; *It. cosa*, thing; *Ar. shai*,

the unknown quantity (x) of an equation], an early name for the science of algebra.

**Cossack**, *n.* *kös-ék* [Turk. *quzak*], in *Russia*, one of a military tribe guarding the S. and E. frontiers of the Russian empire—very skilful as horsemen.

**cosset**, *n.* *kös-ét* [AS. *cohsara*, dweller in a cot; cf. *It. coscio*, a lamb bred by hand—from *casa*, a cottage], a lamb brought up by hand; a pet lamb; *v.* to fondle; **cosset'ing**, *imp.* *cosseted*, *pp.* *sét-ed*.

**cost**, *n.* *kös* [OF. *cost*; cf. *Sp. and It. costo*; *Old Ger. costu*; *Ircl. koste*; *It. and W. cost*; *Gael. cost* or *cois*], the price or value of a thing; expense; charge; expense of any kind; pain; suffering; *v.* to be had at a price; to be bought for; to require to be given, laid out, bestowed, or employed; to cause to bear or suffer; **cost'ing**, *imp.* *cost*, *pt.* and *pp.* *costs*, *n.* *plu.* law charges; **cost'ly**, *a.* *-li*, of a high price; expensive; sumptuous; **cost'liness**, *n.* *expensiveness*; **costless**, *n.* without cost.—*SVN.* of *cost* *n.*: value; worth; loss; detriment.

**costa**, *n.* *kös-tä* [*L. costa*, a rib, a side; cf. *OF. costé*, a side], a rib; the mid-rib; **costæ**, *n.* *plu. kösté*, in *bot.*, the prominent bundles of vessels in the leaves; in *zool.*, the rows of plates which succeed the inferior or basal portion of the cup among Crinoidæ; vertical ridges on the outer surface of these among corals; **costal**, *a.* *kös-täl* [F. *costal*; *mild. L. costalis*], *pert.* to the sides or ribs of the body; **costate**, *a.* *kös-täl*, also **cost'ated**, *a.* ribbed; in *bot.*, applied to leaves which have a single rib.

**costard**, *n.* *kös-tär* [perhaps from *OF. costé*, a rib], a variety of apple of large size; *fig.* the head.

**costardmonger**, *a.* *kös-tär-möng'gr*—now spelt **costermonger**, *n.* *kös-tär*, one who sells fruit, fish, or vegetables in the streets of a town in a barrow or small cart.

**costeaning**, *n.* *kös-tän'ing* [Cornish *cois*, wood; *steun*, thin], in *mining*, the act or operation of sinking shallow pits at intervals, and driving headings at right angles to the general course of the veins, for the purpose of discovering ore.

**costive**, *a.* *kös-tiv* [*L. constipare*, to crowd closely together—from *con*, stipare, to cram; contracted from *OF. constipare*], bound or clogged in the bowels; **cost'ively**, *ad.* *ik*; **cost'iveness**, *n.* *obstruction* in the bowels, with hardness and dryness of the fecal matter.

**costly**, **costliness**—see under *cost*.

**costmary**, *n.* *kös-mär-ri* [OF. *cost*; *Ar. gust*; *L. costus*; *Gr. kustos*, an aromatic plant, and *Mary*, the Virgin], an aromatic plant; the herb also-cot; the *Purshrum tannatum*, *Ortl. Compositæ*.

**costrel**, *n.* *kös-trél* [*mild. L. costrelus*, a wine-bottle], in *OE.*, a wine-bottle which could be suspended by its ears from the waist-belt; a labourer's drinking-bottle in harvest-time, made of wood.

**costume**, *n.* *kös-tüm* or *kös-tüdn* [*It. and F. costume*], style of dress; the mode of dress peculiar to any people or age; **costumer**, *n.* *kös-tüm'tär*, one who makes and deals in fancy dresses.—*SVN.* of *costume*: dress; attire; apparel; array; clothes; clothing; habit; garment; vesture; vestment; raiment.

**cosy**, **cosey**, or **cosie**, *a.* *kös-i* [etym. unknown], in a nice comfortable corner; warm; snug; comfortable; **cos'ily** or **cos'e'ily**, *ad.* *ik*.

**cot**, *n.* *köt* [AS. *cot*; *Ircl. kot*], a small house or cottage; a hut; a small erection for shelter or protection, as for sheep, a bell, &c. Cf. *cote* 2.

**cot**, *n.* *köt* [Ind. *khot*], a bedstead, a couch, a small bed; a swinging bed on board ship, made of canvas; a small bed for a child.

**cotangent**, *n.* *kös-tän'tän* [*L. con*, together; *tango*, I touch], the tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°.

**cote**, *v.* *köt* [F. *côtayer*], in *OE.*, to coast or keep alongside; to pass or go by; to leave behind; to overpass; **cot'ing**, *imp.* *coted*, *pp.* *köt'ed*.

**cote**, *n.* *köt* [AS. *cot*, *coti*], a pen or shelter for animals, as sheep-cote, dove-cote, a cottage.

**cotemporaneous**, **cotemporary**, &c.—see under *contemporaneous*.

**co-tenant**, *n.* *kös-tän'tän* [*con*, and *tenant*], a tenant in common.

**coterie**, *n.* *kös-tré* [F. *coterie*, a club, a society—from *cotier*, from *mild. L. cotarius*, a neighbour—from *mild. L. cota*, a coat], a friendly party; a circle of familiar friends, particularly of ladies; a select party.

coterminous—see conterminous.

cotburn, n. *kō-thēr-n*, also *cotburnus*, n. *kō-thēr-nis* [L. *coturnus*; Gr. *kothurnos*, n. high hunting-boot], among the anc., the buskin or boot worn by actors in tragedy: fig., tragedy: *cotburnal*, a tragic; solemn.

cotillon or cotillon, n. *kō-tīl-lōn* [F. *cotillon*, a little petticoat—from *cotte*, n. petticoat], a lively dance engaged in by eight persons—so named because petticoats were seen as the women danced.

cotquean, n. *kōt-keēn* [cot, n. small house, and *quean*, a woman, a labourer's wife], a vulgar woman; a man interfering in woman's concerns; a feeble womanly man.

cotswold, n. *kōts-wōld* [A.S. *cote*, n. hovel; *wold*, a wood], a breed of sheep, so called from the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire.

cottage, n. *kōt-ij* [mid. L. *colāgium*, n. serf's dwelling; A.S. *cote*, a hovel—see *cote* 2], any small detached house; a small country house: *cotager*, n. *-er*, one who lives in: *cotter*, *cot'tar*, n. *kōt'ter*, and *cot'tier*, n. *kōt'tēr*, contractions for *cottage*: *cottage allotment*, a piece of land let to a cottager for cultivation: *cottage bonnet*, a fashion of woman's bonnet worn in the early years of the nineteenth century: *cottage hospital*, a small hospital, without n. resident medical staff, or a hospital consisting of a number of cottages or buildings.

cotter, n. *kōt'tēr* [Ing. dial.], a wedge-shaped piece of wood or other material employed to fasten the parts of n. structure; a key.

cotton, n. *kōt-in* [F. *coton*; Sp. *cotón*; Ar. *qutun*], n. soft downy substance resembling fine wool, consisting of hairs attached to the seeds of a plant grown in warm countries; the thread made from it; the cloth made from it; *calleo*; adj. made of or pert. to cotton: *cottony*, n. *kōt-in-i*, soft like cotton: *cotton-gin*, *-in*, a machine to separate the seeds from the cotton-wool: *cotton-plant*, the various species of *Gossypium*, Ord. *Malvaceae*, producing the cotton of commerce: *cotton-grass*, various species of *Eriophorum*, Ord. *Cyperaceae*, so named from the woolly substance attached to the base of the ovary, common in boggy places.

cotton, v. *kōt-in* [from *cotton*; cf. F. *cotonner*], in OE., to agree; to succeed: *cot'touling*, imp., *cot-toned*, pp. *kōt-in*.

cotyle, n. *kōt-i-lē* [Gr. *kotulē*, a cup or socket], in anat., the socket or hollow that receives the end of another bone: in zool., one of the cup-shaped suckers on the arms of cephalopods or on the heads of leeches: *cot'yloid*, a. *kōt'id* [Gr. *eidōs*, shape], resembling the socket of a joint.

cotyledon, n. *kōt-i-lē-dōn* [Gr. *kotulēdon*, a cup-like hollow—from *kotulē*, n. hollow, n. small cup], in bot., a seed-leaf; the first leaf or leaves put forward by a plant; in anat., applied to the portions of which the placentae of some animals are formed, as in the ruminants: *cot'yledonous*, a. *-lē-dō-nōus*, pert. to; having a seed-lobe.

couch, n. *kōuch* [F. *coucher*, to lay down—from OF. *cotcher*, or It. *colcare*, to lay down—from L. *collocare*, to lay or place or sleep; a bed; a sofa; in making malt, n. layer or stratum of barley spread on the malt-floor; a layer or stratum of colour, size, &c.: v. to lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to lay down in a bed or stratum; to conceal or express in words obscurely; to include or comprise; to recline on the knees, as n. beast; to crouch; to fix a spear in the posture for attack; to depress or remove the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye, called n. cataract; in OE., to plait or lay over, as scales: *couching*, imp., *couched*, pp. *kōuch*; *couch'er*, n. one who cures cataracts: *couch'less*, a. *-chēant*, n. *kōuch'ant* [F.] lying down with the head raised up; squatting: *couch-grass* [a corruption of *quick-grass*], a grass with a long jointed root which spreads with great rapidity; the *Trifolium repens*, Ord. *Gramineae*.

cougar, n. *kōgār* [F. *couguar*; S. Amer. *guarā*], the American panther.

cough, v. *kōf* [an imitative word; cf. Dut. *kuchen*], to expel the air from the lungs with considerable force and noise; to expectorate: n. an effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter, as phlegm from the air-passages, accompanied with considerable noise: *coughing*, imp., *coughed*, pp. *kōft*.

could, v. *kōud* [A.S. *cūthe*, was able], past tense of

can; had sufficient power, moral or physical; had sufficient capacity—see *can* 2.

coulee, n. *kōlē* [F. *coulee*—from *couler*, to flow as melted metals—from L. *collare*, to filter, to run], in geol., a stream of lava, whether flowing or become solid; in L.S., a ravine caused by heavy rain or melting snow.

coulomb—see under ohm.

coult, n. *kōltēr* [A.S. *cultēr*; OF. *coultre*—from L. *cultēr*, a ploughshare, a knife], the sharp iron of the plough in front of the share which cuts off the furrow-slice from the fast land; also *col'ter*: *coult'er-neb*, n. *kōlt'er-nēb*, a sea-bill, so named from the blade-like shape of its neb or bill; the pulvis.

coumarin, n. *kōmār-in* [F. *coumarine*; S. Amer. *cumarin*, the Tonka bean], an odoriferous substance obtained from Tonquin beans.

council, n. *kōn-sēl* [F. *councille*, an assembly; It. *concilio*—from L. *concilium*, an assembly], an assembly met for consultation, or convened to give advice; an ecclesiastical meeting; a municipal body: *coun-cillor*, n. *-er*, n. member of a council: *coun'cillor-ship*, n. the office: Common Council, in the city of London, the body which represents the citizens: Ecumenical Council, *kōn-mēn'ā-kūl*, in eccles. hist., a general council or assembly of a select number of ecclesiastics of various ranks representing the whole church: Privy Council, a select number of persons for advising a sovereign in the administration of public affairs: *council-board*, the table round which councillors sit in consultation: County Council—see under county: Parish Council—see under parish.—SYN. of 'council': meeting; congress; diet; convocation; convention.

counsel, n. *kōn-sēl* [F. *counsel*—from L. *consilium*, deliberation], advice; opinion or advice given for the instruction or guidance of another; consultation; secret opinions; design; purpose; will; one who advises in matters of law; an advocate; a barrister: v. to advise; to give advice or a deliberate opinion to another for his guidance; to warn; to admonish: *coun'selling*, imp., *coun'selled*, pp. *-sēl*: *coun'sel-lor*, n. *-lēr*, one who advises another; an advocate; n. barrister: *coun'sellorship*, n. the office of a counsellor; to keep counsel, to keep any design or purpose secret.—SYN. of 'counsel' v.: to admonish; instruct; recommend.

count, v. *kōnt*, formerly spelt *compt*, as in account [F. *compter* or *comter*, to count, to reckon—from L. *computāre*, to sum up—from *com*, *putāre*, to clear up, to arrange], to number; to sum up; to reckon; to esteem or consider; to scribble to; to rely on: n. number; act of numbering; total amount; in law, a particular charge in an indictment: *count'ing*, imp., *count'ed*, pp.: *count'er*, n. one who; that which is used in reckoning numbers; n. table on which money is counted or goods laid; an indication of n. piece of money: *count'able*, a. *-ā-bū*, that may be numbered: *count'less*, a. that cannot be numbered; innumerable: *count-out*, an adjournment of the House of Commons when fewer than forty members are present—only made, however, when the attention of the Speaker is called to that fact by a member: *count for account*, in Scot., n. question in arithmetic.—SYN. of 'count' v.: to calculate; reckon; compute; estimate; enumerate; rate; judge; think.

count, n. *kōnt* [OF. *conte*; F. *comte*—from L. *comitens*, an associate], the name given to the great officers of state under the Frankish kings; a foreign title of nobility answering to English *earl*: *countess*, n. *kōnt'ēs* [F. *comtesse*], the wife of a count or an earl.

countenance, n. *kōnt'ē-nāns* [F. *comtenance*, capacity, looks—from mid. L. *continentia*, gesture, demeanour—from L. *continere*, to hold together, to preserve—from *con*, *tenere*, to hold], the whole external features of the body; the appearance of the features of the human face; look; favour; goodwill; support; superficial appearance; show: v. to show favour; to support; to encourage; to aid; in OE., to make a show off; to act suitably to: *count'enancing*, imp., *count'enanced*, pp. *-uānt*: *count'enancer*, n. *-sēr*, one who; in countenance, in favour; pleased; to keep in countenance, to support; to aid by favour; to please by giving assurance to; to keep from dejection or dismay; to put in countenance, to encourage; to make cheerful by support; to bring into favour: out of countenance, annoyed and vexed; abashed; dismayed; to put out of

countenance, to annoy and vex; to disconcert; to *dash*.

**counter**, n. *kōen-t'ér* [see *count* 1], n. false or spurious piece of money, as that used in reckoning in games; money in contempt; n. table for receiving goods, or laying down money on.

**counter**, ad. *kōen-t'ér* [F. *contre*—from L. *contra*, against], contrary; in opposition; the wrong way; another form of prefix *contra*, opposition or contrariety—see list of prefixes.

**counter**, n. *kōen-t'ér*, or *conu'ter-teu'or*, *t'en-t'ér* [L. *contra*, in opposition to], in music, the part immediately below the treble—formerly an under part serving as a contrast to a principal part.

**counteract**, v. *kōen-t'ér-ák't* [F. *contre*—from L. *contra*, against, and *actus*, done], to act in opposition to; to hinder; to defeat; to frustrate: *conu'terac'ting*, imp.; *conu'terac'ted*, pp.; *conu'terac'tive*, a. *-ák'tiv*, tending to counteract; *conu'terac'tion*, n. *-ák'sh'n*, hindrance; action in opposition; *conu'ter-agent*, he who or that which acts in opposition to.

**counter-approach**, n. *kōen-t'ér-áp-prōch* [F. *contre*—from L. *contra*, against], in mil., a trench by which the besieged endeavours to meet the approaches of the besiegers, generally running zigzag; *conu'ter-arch*, a vertical arch connecting the tops of battresses or pillars.

**counter-attractive**, a. *kōen-t'ér-át-trák'tiv* [counter, and *attractive*], attracting in a different or in an opposite direction; *conu'ter-attract'ion*, n. opposite attraction.

**counterbalance**, v. *kōen-t'ér-bál'áns* [counter, and *balance*], to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with an equal power or effect; to neutralise: u. equal weight or power.

**counter-buff**, v. *kōen-t'ér-búf* [counter, and *buff*], to repel; to strike back; n. a blow in a contrary direction.

**counter-charge**, n. *kōen-t'ér-chárj* [counter, and *charge*], an opposite charge; *conu'ter-charm*, n. *-chár'm* [counter and *charm*], that by which a charm is dissolved or destroyed; v. to destroy the effect of enchantment; *conu'ter-check*, n. *-chēk* [counter, and *check*], check in opposition to another; hindrance; v. to oppose or stop by some obstacle; *conu'ter-current*, n. *-kūr'rēnt* [counter, and *current*], a current in an opposite direction; adj. running in an opposite direction.

**counter-drain**, n. *kōen-t'ér-dráin* [counter, and *drain*], a drain running parallel to a canal or artificial watercourse to collect the leakage-water; *conu'ter-draw*, v. *-dráw* [counter, and *draw*], to copy a design or painting by means of fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or any similar transparent substance spread over it, through which the strokes appearing are traced with a pencil.

**counter-evidence**, n. *kōen-t'ér-é-ví-dēns* [counter, and *evidence*], evidence or testimony opposing some other evidence.

**counterfeit**, v. *kōen-t'ér-fáit* [F. *contrefaire*, deformed—*from contre*, against; *faire*, to make—*from* L. *contra*, against; *facere*, to make], to copy or imitate without authority or right; to forge; to imitate with a view to deceive; to feign; to dissemble: adj. false; forged; made in imitation of something else; not genuine; n. a cheat or impostor; one who pretends to be what he is not; that which is made in imitation of something else; in OE., a likeness; a copy; *conu'terfeit'ing*, imp.; n. the act of one who counterfeits; the process; *conu'terfeit'ed*, pp.; *conu'terfeit'er*, one who.—Syn. of 'counterfeit n': spurious; fictitious; suppositions; adulterated; sophisticated; fabricated; hypocritical.

**counterfeisance**, n. *kōen-t'ér-fé-áns* [OF. *contrefaísance*—*from contrefaire*, to counterfeit], in OE., a counterfeiting; a forgery.

**counterfoil**, n. *kōen-t'ér-fóil* [counter, and L. *folium*, a leaf], the corresponding leaf; the corresponding part of a tally or check; *conu'ter-gauge*, n. *-gáif* [counter, and *gauge*], in carpentry, a method of measuring joints.

**counter-guards**, n. pl. *kōen-t'ér-gárdz* [counter, and *guard*], in mil., works constructed to cover a bastion or demi-lune, consisting of two faces forming salient angles—sometimes called 'convex-faces.'

**counter-irritant**, n. *kōen-t'ér-í-rit'ant* [counter, and *irritant*], in med., any substance employed to produce an artificial disease, or secondary irritation, for the relief of the original one.

**countermand**, v. *kōen-t'ér-mánd* [F. *contremander*—*from* L. *contra*, against; *mandare*, to command], to give an order contrary to one given before; to annul or forbid the execution of a former command; n. a contrary order; *conu'termand'ing*, imp.; *conu'termand'ed*, pp.

**countermarch**, v. *kōen-t'ér-márch* [counter, and *march*], to march back; n. a marching back; a change of measures; in mil., to move a body of troops to the rear without any change of their original order—that is, to move them backwards; *conu'termarch'ing*, imp.; *conu'termarch'ed*, pp. *-márch't*.

**counter-mark**, n. *kōen-t'ér-márk* [counter, and *mark*], a mark or token added in order to afford security or give proof of quality; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age; v. to add a mark as a test of quality, &c.; to make an artificial cavity in the teeth of a horse.

**countermine**, n. *kōen-t'ér-mín* [counter, and *mine*], a pit and gallery sunk in the earth in the attack or defence of a fortified place in order to blow up the works of an enemy is called a *mine*—one dug to destroy a mine is called a *countermine*; n. secret project to frustrate any contrivance; v. to mine in opposition, or to search for an enemy's mine, to frustrate by secret measures; *conu'termin'ing*, imp.; *conu'termin'ed*, pp. *-mín'd*.

**counter-motion**, n. *kōen-t'ér-mú-shún* [counter, and *motion*], an opposite motion; *conu'ter-move'ment*, n. *-múv'mēnt* [counter, and *movement*], a movement in opposition to another.

**counterpane**, n. *kōen-t'ér-pán* [F. *courte*, quilt; L. *pinnus*, cloth covered—*an alteration from* F. *courte-painte*, a counterpane, corrupted into *contre-poute*—*from* OF. *coute-poute*—*from* L. *cuteitis puncta*, a stitched quilt], the upper covering of a bed, having the stitches arranged in patterns for ornament; a quilt or coverlet.

**counterpane**, n. *kōen-t'ér-pán* [OF. *contrepan*, a pledge, a pawn—*from* *counter*, against; *pan*, a pawn or gage], in OE., the counterpart of a deed or writing.

**counterpart**, n. *kōen-t'ér-párt* [counter, and *part*], the part that answers to another; the key of a cipher; in music, the part to be applied to another, as the *bass* is the counterpart to the *treble*.

**counter-plea**, n. *kōen-t'ér-plē* [counter, and *plea*], in law, in an incidental pleading, the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea; *conu'ter-plead*, v. *-plēd*, to plead the contrary of; to deny; *conu'ter-plot*, n. [counter, and *plot*], artifice opposed to an artifice; v. to oppose one machination by another; *conu'ter-plot'ing*, n. act of plotting against a plot.

**counterpoint**, n. *kōen-t'ér-póint* [F. *contrepoint*, counterpoint—*lit.*, point against point—*from* L. *contrapunctus*; cf. *lit. contrapunctus*], an opposite point; the placing of notes in music so as to indicate the harmony of parts; the art of combining and modulating sounds in several distinct parts.

**counterpoise**, n. *kōen-t'ér-póiz* [OF. *contrepois*—*from* *contre*, against, and *pois*, a weight; L. *pensum*], a weight against a given weight; an equal weight; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; n. force or power sufficient to balance another force or power; v. to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power and effect; *conu'terpois'ing*, imp.; *conu'terpois'ed*, pp. *-póiz'd*.

**counter-poise**, n. *kōen-t'ér-póiz* [counter, and *poison*], a medicine which destroys the effects of a poison; an antidote.

**counter-project**, n. *kōen-t'ér-prōfjekt* [counter, and *project*], a scheme or proposal given in opposition to another; *conu'ter-proof*, n. *-prōf*, in engraving, a print taken off from another just printed, with the view of ascertaining the state of the plate.

**counterscarp**, n. *kōen-t'ér-skárp* [F. *contrescarpe*—*from* *contra*, against, and *scarpa*, the slope of a wall], in a fortified place, the slope of the ditch next the enemy, often the whole covered way which surmounts it,—the interior slope is called the *scarp*.

**counter-secure**, v. *kōen-t'ér-sē-kūr* [counter, and *secure*], to render more secure by corresponding means, or by means to match; *conu'ter-secu'rity*, n. *-rí-ti*, security given to one who has become surety for another.

**countersign**, n. *kōen-t'ér-sín* [F. *contresigner*, to countersign—*from* L. *contra*, against; *signum*, a

mark), a private signal, word, or phrase given to soldiers on guard to enable them to distinguish friends; a watchword: v. to sign a document in addition to another to attest its authenticity: *counter-signing*, *imp.*: *counter-signed*, *pp.*—*sign*. *counter-signal*, *n.*—*signal*, a signal to answer or correspond to another: *counter-signature*, *n.* the signature of a secretary, or of a subordinate, added to the signature of a superior.

*countersink*, *v.* *kōn'tēr-sink* [*counter*, and *sink*], to drill a conical depression in wood or metal to receive the head of a screw; to sink a screw or nail in an object so that it lies flush with the surface.

*counter-sloping*, *kōn'tēr-sloping* [*counter*, and *slope*], *in mil.*, a surface which slopes inwards instead of outwards, as is usual in fortifications—usually applied to glacés and revetments.

*counter-tenor*, *kōn'tēr-tēn'ōr* [*F. contre-teneur*: *it. contratenore*—from *tenore*, a tenor]—see *count* 3.

*countervail*, *v.* *kōn'tēr-vāil* [*OF. contrecaloir*, to avail against—from *L. contra*, *valere*, to be strong against], to act against with equal force or power; to equal; to balance: *countervailing*, *imp.*: *countervailed*, *pp.*—*vail*.

*counter-view*, *n.* *kōn'tēr-vū* [*counter*, and *view*], an opposite view; a posture in which two persons front each other; *contrast*; *counter-vote*, *v.*—*vot*, to vote in opposition; to outvote.

*counter-weight*, *v.* *kōn'tēr-wēi* [*counter*, and *weigh*], to weigh against; to counterbalance: *counter-wheel*, *v.*—*wheel*, to move backwards and forwards in opposition to other movements: *counter-work*, *v.*—*work*, to hinder by contrary operations; to counteract.

*countess*, *n.* *kōn'tēs* [*F. comtesse*, *seign.* of *count*—see *count* 1], the wife of an earl or count.

*counting*, *n.* *kōn'tīng* [see *count* 1], reckoning; computing; counting-house, or -room, the room or house appropriated by a trader, manufacturer, or merchant, for keeping their business-books, accounts, &c.

*countess*, *n.*—see under *count* 1.

*country*, *n.* *kūn'trī* [*OF. contrée*, country; *mid. L. contrāta*, the country lying before or opposite—from *L. contra*, over against—*lit.*, land seen before you], the land or territory occupied by a people or nation; rural districts; a kingdom or state; any tract of land; one's residence or native soil; *adj.* pert. to the districts beyond a town; rural; rustic; untaught; rude: *country-dance*, an English dance of rural origin, in which the couples at first face each other in two long lines—hence the corruption of the name into *contre-dance*; *country seat*, a residence at a distance from a town or city; *countryman*, a rustic; one not a native of a town; one born in the same country: *countryed*, *a.* *kūn'trī-fīd*, having the air and mien of a rustic.—*Syn.* of 'country' *n.*: land; globe; world; territory; region; earth—of 'countryman': peasant; clown; blind; swain; husbandman.

*county*, *n.* *kōn'tī* [*OF. comté*: *it. comitato*: *L. comitatus*—from *comes*, a state officer], originally an earldom or district under a count; a particular division or district of a state or kingdom; a shire: *county-town*, the chief town of a county where the district courts and markets are held: *County Council*, in Great Britain, a council elected for each county, or administrative division of a county, for the purpose of carrying out all duties relating to local government, as rating and assessment, electoral registration, the erection and care of public buildings, and other matters.

*county*, *n.* *kōn'tī*, in *OE.*, for count, frequently found in Shakespeare.

*coup*, *n.* *kō* [*F. coup*—from *OF. colp*—from *mid. L. colpus*, a stroke], a blow; a stroke: *coup-de-grâce*, *n.* *kō-dē-grās* [*F.* stroke of mercy], finishing-stroke; death-stroke: *coup-de-main*, *n.* *kō-dē-mān* [*F.* stroke of hand], in *mil.*, a sudden and vigorous attack to capture a position: *coup-de-soleil*, *n.* *kō-dē-sōl'ēl* [*F.* a stroke of the sun], a disease produced by exposure of the head to the rays of the sun; sunstroke: *coup-d'état*, *kō-dā-tā* [*F.* a stroke of state], a sudden and decisive blow; in *politics*, a stroke of policy: *coup-d'œil*, *n.* *kō-dā'* [*F.* a stroke or glance of the eye], a general view of anything.

*coup*, *v.* *kōp* [*heel. kaup*, a bargain, a sale; *kaupa*, to bargain, to sell], in *Scol.*, to bargain; to barter; to overturn: *n.* a bargain—see *cope* 3.

*coup*, *v.* *kōp* [*OF. coup*, a blow], in *Scol.*, to overturn.

*coupé*, *n.* *kō-pā'* [*F. coupé*, cut, broken; connected with *coup*], the front division of a stage-coach or diligence.

*couple*, *n.* *kūp'l* [*F. couple*—from *L. copula*, a band or tie], the chain or tie that holds dogs together; two or a pair; the male and female; a man and his wife; two of the same species or kind taken together; a brace. *In math.*, a pair of forces acting on a body on each side of a fixed point, so as to turn the body round this fixed point: *v.* to link, chain, or unite one thing to another; to fasten together; to unite as man and wife; to marry: *coupling*, *imp.* *kūp'līng*: *n.* that which couples or connects, as the coupling of two railway carriages: *coupled*, *pp.* *kūp'līd*: *complet*, *n.* *kūp'lē* [*F.*], two lines which rhyme; *n.* distich: *couples*, *n.* *plu.* *kūp'lē*, a pair of opposite rafters in a roof nailed at the top where they meet, and united by a beam of wood at the bottom: *couplings*, *n.* *plu.* sliding boxes or nuts that connect the ends of a tube, or one tube or shaft to another: *complement*, *n.* *kūp'l-mēt*, in *OE.*, a pair; two or more together: *coupling-pin*, a bolt used for connecting railway carriages, and for certain parts of machinery.

*coupon*, *n.* *kō-pūn* [*F. coupon*—from *couper*, to cut or cut off], one of a series of warrants or notes attached to transferable bonds which are successively cut off in order to be presented for payment of dividends as they fall due; a separable ticket used in money transactions; *esp.*, a part or leaf of a railway pass which is arranged in book-form, each leaf having the value of a ticket; a ticket.

*conspire*, *n.* *kō-spīr* [*F.*—from *conspire*, to ent], an intrenchment of any kind formed behind a breach, whose object is to enable the besieged to prolong the defence; a ditch and parapet made through the rampart as far as the revetment.

*courage*, *n.* *kū-rāj* [*OF. corage*—from *mid. L. coraticum*—from *L. cor*, the heart], strength of mind; bravery; fearlessness; valour; resolution; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter dangers and difficulties with firmness and without fear: *conrageous*, *a.* *kū-rāj's*, brave; fearless; daring; endowed with firmness; without fear: *courageously*, *adv.* *in a courageous manner*; stoutly; boldly: *courageousness*, *n.* *kū-rāj-nēs*, the quality of being courageous; bravery.—*Syn.* of 'courage': intrepidity; daring; gallantry; heroism; hardihood; firmness; boldness; resolution; audacity—of 'courageous': bold; intrepid; undaunted; vallant; gallant; heroic; valorous; hardy; enterprising; adventurous.

*courant*, *n.* *kō-rānt* [*F. courant*, running—from *F. courir*, to run—from *L. curro*, I run], that which spreads news very quickly; a newspaper: *corante*, *n.* *kō-rāntē*, or coranto, *n.* *kō-rāntō*, a kind of dance; a piece of music in triple time.

*courbaril*, *n.* *kōr-bā-rīl* [*S. Amer.*], a resin used in varnishing—same as *anilid*.

*couerbe* or *courb*, *v.* *kōrb* [*F. couerbe*, to bend, to bow—from *coube*, a curve—from *L. curvus*, crooked, curved], in *OE.*, to bend or bow; to stoop as a suppliant: *adj.* bent; crooked: *coubering*, *imp.*: *coubered*, *pp.* *kōrbd*.

*courier*, *n.* *kōrī-ēr* [*OF. correor*: *mid. L. currī-tōrem*—from *L. curro*, I run], a runner; a special messenger with letters or despatches from a distance; a travelling servant attached to a family.

*course*, *n.* *kōrs* [*F. cours*—from *L. cursum*, a course, a journey—from *curro*, I run], a swift journey; a career; a race; the ground on which the race is run; generally a passing, moving, or motion forward within limits; the progress of anything; usual manner; order of procedure; way of life or conduct; natural bent; the dishes set on table at one time; elements of an art or science exhibited and explained in a series of lessons or lectures, as a course of elementary; a continued range of stones or bricks in the wall of a building; the track of a ship: *v.* to run through or over; to hunt; to chase; to move with speed: *con'slug*, *imp.*: *n.* the sport of chasing and hunting hares with greyhounds: *con'sed*, *pp.* *kōrst*: *cou'ser*, *n.* *sér*, a swift horse; a war-horse; a very swift running bird inhabiting S. Europe and N. Africa: *cou'ses*, *n.* *plu.* *sīs*, in a ship, the principal sails; in *geol.*, thin regular strata, from their being superimposed upon one another like the hewn courses of a building; the menses: of *con'se*, by consequence; that naturally follows, as, a matter of course: in the course of, at some time during.—*Syn.*

*mīle*, *mīl*, *fār*, *lāō*; *mīle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pū*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;

of 'course n.: road; way; passage; route; race; manner; method; succession; mode; series; progress; advance; track; direction; procedure; sequence; conduct; behaviour; regularity.

**court**, n. *kört* [OF. *cort*; F. *court*; mid. L. *cortis*; L. *cortem*, n. cattle-yard, an enclosed place], an open space of ground attached to a house enclosed by a wall or fence; a small paved square or space surrounded by houses; the palace of a king, also the persons attached to his person as attendants, council, &c.; a place of justice, likewise the judges and officers engaged there; civility; flattery; the art of pleasing; v. to endeavour to please; to woo or pay addresses to a woman; to solicit; to seek: **court** ing, imp.: **courted**, pp. *kört'id* **courtship**, n. the act of soliciting favour; paying addresses or making love to a woman: **courter**, n. -y-r, n. man who attends at the courts of princes seeking for favours or advancement; one who flatters to please: **courteous**, a. *kört'jus* [OF. *cortois*], affable; polite; civil; obliging; of elegant manners: **court** eously, ad. *li* **court** eousness, n.: **courtly**, a. *kört'li*, elegant; refined; worthy of n. court; ad. in the manner of a court: **court** liness, n. -ness: **cortes**an, n. *kört's'an* [F. *cortésan*—from *li cortigiano*—from *corte*, court], a woman of loose virtue: **court** -martial, n. **court** -martial, n. plu. a court of justice composed of military or naval officers for the trial of offences committed in the army or navy: **court** -plaster, n. black sticking-plaster—formerly used in patches on the face by ladies as ornaments or beauty-spots: **court** -yard, an enclosed space before a house: **court** -cards [a corruption of *coat* or *coated cards*], pictured cards; in *card* -playing, king, queen, and knave of a suit: **court** -day, a day on which a court sits to administer justice: **court** -dress, a dress suitable for appearing at court, or a levee: **court** -leet, -let [AS. *lath*, a district], the court of the copyhold tenants, as opposed to the **court** -baron for the freeholders of the baron; a court of record held within a lordship or manor for the disposal of minor offences.—**SVN.** of 'courteous': condescending; accessible; obliging; well-bred; complaisant.

**cortes**an, n.—see under **court**.  
**courtesy**, n. *kört'si* [OF. *courttoisie*—from *courttois*, courteous—*from court*—see **court**], the polish and polite manners of the court; politeness of manners combined with kindness; civility; an act of civility or respect; favour not by right: **courtesy**, n. *kört'si*, an act of respect or reverence paid by a woman: v. to perform an act of respect, &c., as a woman: **courtesying**, imp. or n. *kört'sing*: **courtesied**, pp. *kört'sid*—**SVN.** of 'courtesy': *kört'sid*: politeness; urbanity; complaisance; civility; elegance, &c.  
**coas** -cous, n. *kört's'z* [Africa], n. native dish of W. Africa, containing millet flour, flesh, and baobab leaves.

**cousin**, n. *kört's'in* [F. *cousin*—from OF. *cosin*—from *li. L. cosinus*, a corruption of *li. consobrinus*, a cousin-german], any relation more distant than a brother or sister; the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; title of address used by a king to his nobles: **cous** 'inly, n. -li, having the relation of cousins: ad. becoming a cousin: **cousins** -german, the children of brothers or sisters.

**couvade**, n. *kört'vad* [F. *couver*, to brood: L. *cubare*, to lie down], n. custom prevalent among certain primitive tribes, that when a child is born, the father takes to his bed, as if ill.

**couvre** -pled, n. *kört'péd* or *p'éd* [F. a coverlet—*from couvrir*, to cover; *pied*, a foot], n. cover for the feet when lying down on a couch or sofa: **cov** -rette, n. *kört'rét*, little covers placed on the backs of chairs or sofas.

**cove**, n. *köv* [AS. *cöfa*, a chamber: *ML. Ger. köve*; *Icel. köfi*, a hut], n. small hut or recess in the seashore where boats may find shelter; a creek or small bay; a nook: v. to arch over; **cov** 'ing, imp.: **cov** -ed, pp. *köv'd*—*adj.* arched over—see *alcove*.

**cove**, n. *köv* [OE. *cofe*], in *slang*, a person; a fellow.  
**covenant**, n. *kört'e-vänt* [F. *covenant*, n. contract: L. *conventum*, an agreement—*from L. con, venio*, I come], a written agreement between parties to do or not to do some act or thing; n. stipulation; mutual consent or agreement; n. solemn league; the promise made by God to man on certain conditions: v. to enter into a formal agreement; to contract: **cov** -e-nanting, imp.: **cov** -e-nanted, pp.: *adj.* in the old Indian Civil Service, denoting the covenant or en-

gagement entered into between an individual and the Company on entering their service, as opposed to the *uncovenanted service*—that is, the service not subject to such a formal engagement: **Covenanter**, n. *kört'e-nänt'er*, one who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland in the reigns of Charles I. and II.—**SVN.** of 'covenant n.: agreement; contract; compact; bargain; stipulation; arrangement.

**Coventry**, *kört'vri*, as in the phrase sent to Coventry, cut off from all social intercourse; not allowed familiar inter-course with former friends; given the cold shoulder to.—In reference to the people of Coventry in former times, who, it is said, so greatly disliked soldiers that they refused to have social intercourse with them.

**cover**, n. *kört'er* [F. *couvrir*, to conceal—from *mid. L. cooperire*—*from L. con, operire*, to cover], anything laid or spread over something else; anything that veils or conceals; disguise; shelter; protection: v. to overspread the surface or top of anything by another thing; to veil or conceal from view by some intervening object; to enpulate; to clothe; to shelter; to wrap; to protect; to equal or be equivalent to: **cover** 'ing, imp.: n. anything spread or laid over another; a garment; bedclothes: **cover** 'ed, pp. *er'd*: **cover** 'cle, n. *er'li* [OF. *covercle*—*from L. cooper-culum*], a small cover; a lid: **cover** 'let, n. *er'let* [OF. *covrir*, to cover, and *li*, a bell], the upper light covering of a bed, a cot, or a crib: **cover** 't, a. *er't* [OF. *covret*; F. *couvert*, a cover, covered], concealed; private; secret; disguised; insidious; under protection: n. a place which covers or shelters; a defence; a shady place; a thicket; a hiding-place: **cover** 'tly, ad. *li*, secretly; insidiously: **cover** 'tiness, n.: **cover** -way or **cover** -ed-way, in a fortified place, the level road or space on the outer edge of the main ditch: **cover** 'tore, n. *er'tör* [OF. *coverture*, a cover], shelter; defence; in law, the state or condition of a married woman, as being under the power and protection of her husband: to **break** **cover**, in hunting, to escape from a covert or lair.—**SVN.** of 'cover v.: to conceal; hide; shelter; screen; shield; overspread; secrete.

**covet**, v. *kört'et* [OF. *covetter*, to covet—from *L. cupiditatem*], to desire or wish for eagerly; to desire earnestly to obtain; to desire any object which cannot be obtained or possessed lawfully; to have an earnest desire for: **cov** 'etting, imp.: n. earnest inordinate desire: **cov** 'etingly, ad. *li*: **cov** 'eted, pp. *et'ed*: **cov** 'eter, n. one who: **cov** 'etable, a. *et'ib*, that may be coveted: **cov** 'etous, a. *et'is* [OF. *covetius*], eager to obtain; greedily desirous after; avaricious: **cov** 'etously, ad. *li*, in a covetous manner; avariciously: **cov** 'etousness, n. the quality of being covetous; an insatiable eagerness of gain; eagerness.—**SVN.** of 'covetous': avaricious; greedy; miserly; niggardly; parsimonious; peevish—of 'covetousness': avarice; cupidity; &c.

**covey**, n. *kört'et* [OF. *covee*, a brood—from *covee*, to hatch—from *L. cubare*, to lie down], n. brood or hatch of birds; a small flock of birds; a flock of partridges.

**covin**, n. *kört'in* [OF. *covain*, and *covin*, intrigue—*from convenir*, to agree—from *L. convenire*, to meet together, to agree], deceitful agreement between two or more to the hurt of another: **cov** 'inous, a. *in'us*, deceitful; fraudulent: **covin** -or **covine** -tree, in *Scot.*, a tree planted before an old castle, where the lord received his guests, and on which criminals were executed; a trysting-tree.

**coving**, n. *kört'ing* [AS. *cöfa*, n. cave, a room—see **cove** li], the projection of the upper parts of a building beyond the ground-plan; the vertical sides of a fireplace which incline backwards and inwards for reflecting the heat.

**cow**, n. *köic*, *cows*, n. plu. *kört'ez*, *kine*, old plu. *kin* [AS. *ciu*: OH. *Ger. chuo*: *Icel. kpr*: L. *bos*: Gr. *bous*: Sans. *gāus*], the female of the bull, a well-known animal yielding milk for domestic uses: **cow** -catcher, a strong frame in front of a locomotive-engine, used in Amer. to throw off large obstructions on the rails: **cow** -pox, small blisters that appear on the teats of a cow, the vaccine matter for inoculation being obtained from these: **cow** -hide, leather made from the skin of a cow; n. rough riding-whip: v. to whip roughly: **cow** -feeder, one whose business it is to feed cows and deal in their milk: **cow** -herd, one who tends cows in the field: **cow** -boy, a cattle herdsman in the N. Amer. States: **cow** -leech, n. *kört'leech* [AS. *læce*, a physician, a leech], a cattle-doctor: **cow** -

parsnip, a common roadside umbelliferous plant, the *Hieracium sphondylium*; cow-plaid, the *Gymnomis lactiferum* of Ceylon, Ord. *Asclpiadaceae*; cow-tree, a tree of S. Amer. producing a nourishing milky juice; the *Tabernaemontana utilis* of Demerara, British Guiana, Ord. *Apocynaceae*; also the *Brosimum utile*, Ord. *Moraceae*, which produces a milky bland fluid.

cow, v. *kōw* [perhaps from Icel. *kuga*, to subdue], to depress with fear; to keep under; to dispirit; cowering, *imp.*: cowed, pp. *kōwd*.

coward, n. *kōw-ard* [OF. *coart*, n. hare, an animal proverbially timid, a coward—so called from its short tail: It. *colardo*—from *coda*, the tail: L. *canda*, the tail—also applied to one who holds back], one who wants courage to meet danger of any kind; a timid person; a poltroon: cow-ard, a., also cow-ardly, a.-ly, destitute of courage; timid; base; fearful; dastardly: cow-ardly, ad. -ly, in the manner of a coward; timorously: cow-ardliness, n., also cow-ardice, n. -er-dice, want of courage to face danger; undue fear or timidity: cow-ardship, n. the quality or character of a coward.—SYN. of 'cowardly a.': timorous; dastardly; pusillanimous; craven; mean; faint- or chicken-hearted.

cower, v. *kōw-er* [Icel. *kura*, to roost, to doze: cf. Ger. *kauern*, to cower], to sink by bending the knees; to shrink or crouch through fear; in OE., to cherish by care; to shelter: cow-er-ing, *imp.*: cowered, pp. *kōw-erd*.

cowl, n. *kōwl* [AS. *cugle* or *cuhle*; L. *cucullus*—see cowl 2], a monk's hood or habit; a cover for a chimney that turns with the wind: cowed, a. *kōwl*, hooded; covered with a cowl.

cowl, n. *kōwl* [OF. *cucule*, a little tub—dim. of l. cure, an open tub], in OE., any kind of cup or vessel; n. vessel carried on a pole, n. *cow-staff*.

co-worker, n. *kō-wēr-kēr* [con. and worker], one who works with another.

cowp—another spelling of comp 3.

cowry, n. *kōw-ri* [Hind. *kauri*], a small shell used as money in parts of Africa and the E. I.; the *Cypræa moneta*, Ord. *Gastropoda* of the *Mollusca*.

cowslip, n. *kōw-slip* [etym. obscure: one derivation makes it = 'cow's lip'—from the cow's licking this flower up with her tongue: another is AS. *ei-slyppe*, cow-dung, as the manure for the flower], a spring flower; a species of primrose having several flowers on each flower-stalk; the *Primula veris*, Ord. *Primulaceae*.

coxa, n. *kōks-ä* [L. *coxa*, the hip], one of the highest parts of the hinder legs of an insect, corresponding to the hip of an animal.

coxcomb, n. *kōks-kōm* [*cock's-comb*, something resembling it formerly worn by licensed fools in their caps], a vain, conceited, silly man, fond of dress and personal display; a top; a vain showy fellow; in OE., a fool's cap; the head: cox-combry, n. -kōm-ry, foppishness: coxcombical or coxcombical, a. *kōks-kōm-ik-äl*, foppish; conceited.—SYN. of 'coxcombical': fustian; dandyish; spruce; fanciful.

coxswain or cockswain, n. *kōk-sūn*, but often coxen or coxun, n. *kōks-n* [froia *coak*, n. ship's boat, and *swain*, a young man], the steersman of a boat who has the command in the absence of an officer: see under *cock 4*.

coy, a. *kōy* [F. *coi*, still, quiet; L. *quiētus*, quiet], bashful; modest; reserved; not accessible: v. to treat with reserve; to condescend unwillingly: coy-ing, *imp.*: coyed, pp. *kōyd*: coy-ly, ad. -ly: coy-ness, n. reserve; unwillingness to become familiar: coy-ish, n. -ish, somewhat coy: coy-ishly, ad. -ly: coy-shness, n. a quiet reserved bashfulness; unwillingness to become friendly.—SYN. of 'coy a.': shy; distant; backward; shrinking; strange.

coyote, n. *kō-yōt* [Mex. *coyotl*], the burrowing prairie-wolf of the western U.S.

coystrel, n. *kōy-strēl*—see *custrel*.

coz, n. *kūz*, n. contracted form of *cousin*.

cozen, v. *kūz-n* [etym. obscure: may be from OF. *cousiner*, to claim kindred for particular ends, in F., to call any one cousin, to sponge: or It. *cozzonare*, to play the cheat], to cheat; to defraud; to deceive: cozening, *imp.* *kūz-n-ing*: cozened, pp. *kūz-ēnd*: cozen-er, n. -ēn-ēr, a cheat: cozen-ags, n. -ēn-ēf, fraud; deceit; the practice of cheating.

cozler, n. *kōz-ēr* [OF. *cousere*, a tailor], in OE., a cobbler.

cozy or cosey, n. *kōzi* [see *cosey*], a decorated

padded cover put over a tea- or coffee-pot while on table to keep the pot warm and promote the perfect infusion of the tea or coffee.

crab, n. *krab* [AS. *crabba*: cf. Icel. *krabbi*; ML. Ger. *krabbe*], a well-known crustacean or shell-fish; one of the signs of the zodiac: crabs, n. plu. in *gaming*, the lowest east at hazard; an apparatus something like a capstan, and used for similar purposes; an engine with three claws for launching ships: craber, n. *kräb-er*, in OE., the water-rat.

crab, n. *krab* [perhaps from Scot. *scrab*: Sw. dial. *skrappa*, the fruit of the wild apple-tree], a sour, harsh apple, growing on native, wild, or uncultivated trees: the *Pyrus malus*, Ord. *Rosaceae*.

crabbed, a. *kräb-ēd* [from crab 1—from the crooked and perverse gait of the animal], contentious; sour and ill-tempered; rough; austere; peevish; morose: crab-bedly, ad. -ly: crab-bedness, n.

crack, n. *krak* [an imitative word: cf. OH. Ger. *chrac*; F. *crac*; Dut. *krak*], n. partial break by which the parts are not wholly separated from one another; a creak or fissure; a creak; a rent; any violent, sudden, or sharp sound; a smart, quick blow, such as may cause a rent; in OE., a lad or youth; a familiar friendly conversation; adj. in *familiar language*, having qualities to be boasted of; first-rate, as n. *crack horse*, n. *crack stud*: v. to rend; to burst or break partially; to split; to break completely, as a nut; to send forth a loud piercing noise; to echo loudly; to disorder or destroy; to throw out smartly with noise, as to crack a whip, to crack a joke; in Scot., to talk or converse in a familiar friendly way; in OE., to brag; to boast; extol; praise: crack-ing, *imp.*: cracked, pp. *kräkt*: *äf*, split; broken; crazed: crack-er, n. n. noisy firework; a hard biscuit; anything that breaks sharply: crack-brained, crazed: crackman, in *slang*, a housebreaker; a burglar: to crack a bottle, to open and drink the contents: in a crack, instantly; without delay.—SYN. of 'crack v.': to shiver; tear; fissure; distress; disorder; demage; snap; puff.

crackle, v. *kräkt* [from crack], to send out slight cracks or snaps; to repeat small cracks rapidly; to crackle: crackling, *imp.* *kräkt-ing*: crackled, pp. *kräkt-ēd*: crack-ling, n. plu. cakes made from the refuse of tallow-melting, used for dogs' food: crack-nel, n. *kräkt-nēl* [F. *crackelin*, a cracknell], a small brittle cake or biscuit.

cradle, n. *krädl* [AS. *cradell*], n. movable bed in which children are rocked to sleep, so named as made of wicker-work; infancy; a framework used for various purposes, as in shipbuilding; a rocking-machine used in gold-mining: v. to lay or rock to a cradle; to nurse tenderly: cradling, *imp.* *krädl-ing*: in the open timbers or ribs of any vaulted ceiling: cradled, pp. *krädl-ēd*, lodged as in a cradle.

craft, n. *kräft* [AS. *craft*, strength: cf. OH. Ger. *chraft*; Icel. *craftir*], n. trade requiring skill; manual art or skill; fraud; cunning; small sailing-ships: craftsman, n. *kräft-s-män*, n. mechanic; an artificer: crafts-master, n. n. skilled artificer: crafty, a. *kräft-ig*, artful; cunning: craft-ily, ad. -ly: craft-iness, n. *kräft-nēs*, dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning: craft-less, a. destitute of craft: handi-craft, n. *h-kräft*, a trade requiring skilled labour; adj. of or pert. to skilled labour.—SYN. of 'crafty': wily; sly; deceitful; subtle; shrewd; fraudulent.

crag, n. *kräg* [Ir. and Gael. *creag* and *carraig*, a rock: W. Craig: Manx *creg*, a stone], a steep rugged rock; n. cliff; n. rocky point or ridge on a hill; in *geol.*, shelly tertiary deposits of the Pliocene epoch, chiefly developed in Norfolk and Suffolk: craggy, a. *kräg-gy*, also cragged, n. *kräg-gēd*, covered with crags or broken rocks; rugged: cragg-ness, n. *kräg-nēs*, fulness of crags or prominent rocks: crag-giness, n. *kräg-nēs*, state of being craggy; crag and fall, in *geol.*, a hill precipitous in one direction and sloping gently downwards in the opposite one.

crag, n. *kräg* [cf. Dut. *kraag*, the throat: Icel. *krugi*; Ger. *kragen*], in Scot. and Eng. dial., the neck; the throat.

crake, n. *krak* [Icel. *kraka*, a crow; *krakr*, n. raven], a bird so named from its cry, n. *corn-crake*; in OE. and Eng. dial., a crow.

craks, v. *kräk* [imitative—see *crake 1* and *crack*], in OE., to utter a harsh grating cry; to brag; to boast; to utter boastingly and offensively: n. a boast; exultation: crack-ing, *imp.*: craked, pp. *kräkt*,



**cramp**, *v.* *krām* [AS. *crampian*, to stuff; cf. OHG. *crimman*, to press; Icel. *krampa*, to squeeze; to press or drive in; to fill to excess; to stuff; to eat greedily: *cramp'ing*, *imp.*: *cramped*, *pp.* *krāmt*.—The following may be called *polite slang*:—*cramp*, *v.* to prepare, in a limited time, for passing an examination mainly by storing the memory: *n.* the information so imparted or acquired: *cramping*, *n.* *krām'ing*, the act of preparing, in a limited time, for passing an examination: *cramp'er*, *n.* one who cramps.

**crambo**, *n.* *krām-bō* [L. *crambe repetita*, 'cabbage over again'—hence repetition], a play in which one person gives a word and another finds a rhyme, a word rhyming with another: *adj.* In *Scot.*, crooked, as a 'crambo-jingle'.

**crampoise**, *n.* *krām-pō'zē* [OF. *crampoisme*, *crims* -*n.*], in ME., crimson; in modern cloth.

**cramp**, *n.* *krāmp* [OF. *cramp'e*], a painful contraction of a muscle, particularly of the leg or foot; a spasm; restraint; a short piece of iron bent at the ends: *v.* to contract or draw in; to pain with the cramp or spasm; to restrain or confine; to fasten with a cramp-iron: *cramp'ing*, *imp.*: *cramped*, *pp.* *krāmt*: *adj.* packed or squeezed up into insufficient room: *crampoons*, *n.* *plu.* *krām-pōons*, also *cramp'ons*, hooked pieces of iron for raising stones, &c.; in *mil.*, irons fastened to the feet of a storming party to assist in scaling walls: *crampoona*, *n.* *plu.* *krām-pōons*, in *bot.*, the roots which serve as supports to certain climbers, as in the ivy: *cramp-fish*, the torpedo-fish, which causes numbness in those who touch it.

**cramp'tip**, *n.* *krām-p'tip* [Gael. *crampaid*], a metal tip on the scabbard of a sword or on a staff; in *Scot.*, a cramp-iron; a spiked iron protection on the sole of a shoe; an iron spike in a wall used for a support.

**cran**, *n.* *krān* [Gael. *crann*, 'a lot' or share of fresh herrings], the quantity of fresh herrings which will fill a barrel of the capacity of about 37½ gallons=750 fish.

**cran**, *n.* *krān* [Scot.—see crane], in *Scot.*, a crooked and clawed iron instr. laid over a fire to support a pot or kettle, &c., while cooking—so named from its supposed likeness to a crane.

**cranberry**, *n.* *krān-bēr-ri* [Gr. *kranberry*], a small red berry growing on an shrub on heaths, and on swampy ground—so named from the supposed resemblance of its slender stalk to the long legs and neck of a crane; the moss or moor berry; the berry of *Vaccinium oxycoccus* or *V. macrocarpum*, Ord. *Vaccinaceæ*.

**cranch**, *v.* *krānsh*—see *craunch*.

**crane**, *n.* *krān* [AS. *cran*; cf. OHG. *cranan*], a wading-bird having long legs and a long neck; a machine for raising and removing heavy goods; a bent metal tube with a stop for drawing off liquors; a siphon: *crā'nage*, *n.* *nāf*, the dues paid for the use of a crane; liberty of using a crane: *crane's-bill*, *n.* the wild geranium of many species—so named from the seed-vessels resembling the beak or bill of a crane; a popular name for the genera and species of the Ord. *Geraniaceæ*; long-beaked pliers used by surgeons.

**cranium**, *n.* *krān'it-sim*, *crania*, *n.* *plu.* *krān'it-d* [mid. L. *cranium*; Gr. *krānion*, the skull], the bony or cartilaginous case containing the brain; the skull: *cranial*, *a.* *krān'it-al*, of or pert. to the skull: *crā'nia*, *n.* *plu.* -*ā* [Gr. *kranos*, a helmet or headpiece], a genus of small brachiopods having the lower valve flat and the upper limpet-like or helmet-shaped: *crā'nology*, *n.* -*ō'j-ē* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the science that treats of the skull in connection with the faculties and propensities of animals; phrenology: *crā'nologist*, *n.* -*jist*, one skilled in the study of the skull: *crā'nolog'icat*, *a.* -*ō'f-ē-kāt*, pert. to the study of the skull: *crā'nolog'omy*, *n.* -*ō'g-nō-mī* [Gr. *gnōmē*, knowledge], practical phrenology: *crā'nomet'er*, *n.* -*ōm'ē-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring skulls: *crā'nomet'ry*, *n.* -*ōm'ē-trī*, the art of measuring skulls: *crā'nomet'rical*, *a.* -*ōm'ē-trī-kāl*: *crā'nos'copy*, *n.* -*ōsk'ō-pī* [Gr. *skopō*, I see or look], the scientific examination of the skull: *craniotomy*, *n.* *krān't-ōt-ō-mī* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], the operation of opening the skull.

**crank**, *n.* *krānk* [AS. *cranc*, a handle—from *crin-can*, to be bent], anything bent or turned; in a *machine*, an iron axis bent and jointed like an arm, used for changing a rotatory motion into a horizon-

tal or perpendicular one, or the contrary; a metal brace: *crankle*, *v.* *krānk'hl*, to run into folds or wrinkles; to break into unequal surfaces: *cran-king*, *imp.* *krānk'ing*: *crankled*, *pp.* *krānk'ld*.

**crank**, *a.* *krānk* [AS. *cranc*, a 'crook' or bend], in OE., sick; ill; sprightly; healthily: *n.* a sick person; an invalid; a person with a mental twist: *v.* to run in and out; to move to and fro; to turn: *crank'ing*, *imp.*: *cranked*, *pp.* *krānk't*: *cranks*, *n.* *plu.* pains; aches.

**crank**, *n.* *krāngk*, also *cranky*, *a.* *krāng'kt* [see *crank* 1 and *crank* 2], inclined to heel over, as a ship that wants steadiness; halde to be upset: *crank'ness*, *n.* -*nēs*, also *cran'kiness*, *n.* -*kī-nēs*, liability to be upset, as a ship that wants steadiness: *crank'y*, *a.* applied to a man or woman aged and feeble; having a complaining tone; peevish; querulous: *cranks*, *n.* *plu.* *krāngks*, conceits by changing or twisting a word, as in *quips* and *cranks*.

**crannog**, *n.* *krān'nōg* [Gael. *crannag*; Ir. *crannog*], in *Irland*, a lake-dwelling constructed on a pile or artificial island for greater security in troublous times.

**cranny**, *n.* *krān'it* [F. *cran*, a notch, a mark], an open crack; a cleft; a crevice; a retired or secret place: *cran'ned*, *a.* -*nīd*, full of chinks.

**crants, *n.* *plu.* *krānts* [Ger. *Krantz*, a crown, a garland], in *Shakes.*, the chaplet or wreath carried at the funeral of a maiden, and placed on or over her grave.**

**crape**, *n.* *krāp* [F. *crêpe*, a tisse of fine silk twisted to form a series of minute wrinkles; *crêpe*, curled—from L. *crispus*, crisped, curled], a thin cloth loosely woven and wrinkled.

**craple**, *n.* *krāp'l* [Ger. *Krappeln*, to seize—see *grapple* and *grab*], in OE., a claw.

**crappel**, *n.* *krāp-nīl*—see *grapple*.

**crapulous, *a.* *krāp'ū-lūs* [L. *crapulōsus*, drunken—from *crapula*, excessive drinking, a surfeit], excessively drunk; sick from indulgence in liquor: *crap'ula*, *n.* *krāp'ū-lū*, the feeling of surfeit and sickness in the morning after a night of hard drinking.**

**crash**, *n.* *krāsh* [an imitative word; cf. Icel. *krasen*], a noise as of things falling and breaking at once; an unbleached and unglazed linen fabric without twill or pattern; a violent mixed noise; *fig.*, the action of falling to ruin suddenly and violently; a sudden failure, as of a business undertaking; *v.* to give out a confused rough noise: *crash'ing*, *imp.*: *crashed*, *pp.* *krāsh't*.

**crasis**, *n.* *krā'sis* [Gr. *krāsis*, a mixture], healthy constitution of the blood and humours, in *gram.*, the union of two vowels into one syllable.

**craspedon**, *n.* *krās'pē-dōn* [Gr. *kraspedon*, border or tassel], the long cord containing thread-cells which is attached to the free margin of the mesentery of a sea-anemone.

**crass**, *a.* *krās* [F. *crasse*—from L. *crassus*, thick, dense], thick; dense; coarse or gross; *n.* a large species of sea-anemone: *cras'situde*, *n.* -*st-tūd*, grossness; thickness; stupidity; also *cras'sness*, *n.* -*ness*: *cras'samentum*, *n.* *krās'si-mēn'tūm*, also *cras'sa-ment*, *n.*, and *cras'siment*, *n.* [L. *cras'simentum*, dregs, grounds—from *crassus*, thick], the clot of blood; dregs or sediment of a fluid.

**cratch**, *n.* *krāch* [ME. *creche*, a rack, a crib; OF. *creche*; L. *crātis*, a hurdle], the open frame in which hay is put for cattle; a hurdle; a fold.

**crate**, *n.* *krāt* [L. *crātis*, wicker or hurdle work], any open receptacle rudely formed of sticks or twigs; an open case formed of small bars or rods of wood in which glass, china, &c., may be packed for carriage; a glazier's carrying-case; a hamper.

**crater**, *n.* *krā'tēr* [L. *crater*; Gr. *Krater*, a cup], the mouth of a volcano, so called from its cup or bowl-shaped vent or aperture; a constellation of the S. hemisphere, called the *cup*: *crateriform*, *a.* *krā'tēr'fōrm* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the form of a crater—applied to hills whose summits present bowl-shaped depressions.

**craunch**, also *cranch*, *v.* *krānsh* [Dut. *schransen*, to eat greedily—a word imitative of the noise], to crush with the teeth; to chew with noise: *craunch'ing*, *imp.*: *crunched*, *pp.* *krānsh't*.

**cravat**, *n.* *krā-vāt* [F. *cravate*, a neckcloth; formerly written *cravat*—from the national name *Cravat* or *Cravat*, Croatian], a neckcloth; a large necktie.

**crave**, *v.* *krāv* [AS. *crāhan*, to ask; Icel. *krefa*] to ask earnestly; to ask humbly; to long for; to beg, entreat, or implore: **craving**, *hup*: *n.* n. vehement or urgent desire to obtain: **craved**, *pp.* *krāid* — *SYN.* of 'crave': to ask, seek; beseech; solicit; request; supplicate; adjure; require; demand

**craven**, *n.* *krā'ten* [ML. *cravens*, defeated], a recreant; one cowardly base; a poltroon: *ndj.* weak-hearted; spiritless: cowardly base: *v.* to make cowardly: *cravenly*, *ad.* -ly.

**craw**, *n.* *krāie* [ML. *cruce*, the neck: cf. Dut. *kraag*], the crop or first stomach of a bird.

**crawfish**, *n.* *krāie'fish* [from *crawish*—from the animal's mode of locomotion] in U.S., one who retreats from a position: *v.* to retreat or 'back out' of a position.

**crawl**, *v.* *krāwlf* [Sw. *kralla*, to creep; Icel. *krafla*, to paw; cf. F. *graviller*, to stir; to swarm: Dut. *krielen*, to stir about; to swarm: Dau. *gryle*, to swarm, to crawl], to have an indistinct confused appearance of moving things; to move feebly and irregularly; to creep; to move slowly, as a worm; to move on the hands and knees, as a child: *n.* an enclosure on the coast for fish [Dut. *kraal*: Sp. *corral*]; the place set apart for fish in a fishing-boat: **crawling**, *hup*: **crawled**, *pp.* *krāwld*; **crawler**, *n.* one who crawls; *ndj.* -ly.

**crayfish**, *n.* *krāi'fish*, or **crawfish**, *n.* *krāi'v* [ME. *crevice*: OF. *crevice*: com. with *crab* l], a crustacean or shell-fish of the same family as the lobster, but smaller, and found in fresh-water streams.

**crayon**, *n.* *krā'ōn* [F. *crayon*—from *crate*, chalk: L. *crēta*, chalk], a pencil of coloured chalk: **crayons**, *n.* plu. pieces of chalk of different colours used for drawing with; the drawing itself done with crayons: *v.* to sketch with a crayon: **cray'oning**, *imp.*: **cray'oned**, *pp.* *ōnd*; **porte-crayon**, *pōrt-krā'ōn* [F. *porter*, to carry], a holder for a crayon, consisting of a tube of metal split at both ends, in each of which a crayon is inserted.

**craze**, *v.* *krāz* [OF. *acraser* or F. *écraiser*, to crush, to bruise] to disorder or weaken; to impair the natural force or energy, as of the intellect; to bruise or crush: *n.* a weakness of mind in any particular thing: **crazing**, *imp.*: **crazed**, *pp.* *krāz'd*: *ad.* applied to the glaze on pottery that has a cracked appearance, arising from improper firing: **crazy**, *n.* *krā'zi*, broken; feeble; weak; shattered in mind: **crazily**, *nd.* -ly: **craziness**, *n.* the state of being broken or weakened in intellect, or in a thing: **crazing-mill**, a mill for crushing or grinding tin.

**creak**, *v.* *krēk* [an imitative word: F. *criquer*, to creak: It. *criciare*, to rattle: Dut. *kriek*, n. creak] to make a sharp, harsh, grating noise: **creak'ing**, *imp.*: *ndj.* making a harsh grating noise: *n.* a harsh grating noise: **creaked**, *pp.* *krēkt*.

**cream**, *n.* *krēm* [OF. *creme* or *crème*: L. *chrīsmā*: cf. It. *crema*], the thick oily scum which rises on the surface of milk when it has stood for a time; the best part of a thing: *v.* to skim; to take off the best part of anything: **cream'ing**, *imp.*: **creamed**, *pp.* *krēm'd*: **creamy**, *a.* -ly, full of cream: **cream-faced**, *pale*; having a coward look: **creaminess**, *n.* -iness: **cream** of tartar, a compound of tartaric acid and potassa, much used in medicine, collected on the bottom of wine-casks—so called because in its separation from the other compounds among which it is found its crystals show themselves first on the surface, but it may also be so called to indicate its purity; acid tartrate of potash.

**crease**, *n.* *krēs* [perhaps from F. *crisser*, to crackle], a line, mark, or wrinkle made in cloth in folding it: *v.* to mark by a fold like a furrow: **creasing**, *imp.*: **creased**, *pp.* *krēst*.

**creasote**, *n.* *krēd-sōt*—see **creosote**.

**create**, *v.* *krē'at* [L. *creatus*, created—allied to Sans. *kri*, to make], to give birth to; to form out of nothing; to bring into existence by inherent power; to produce from existing materials a body invested with new powers and qualities; to generate; to form anew: to invest with a new character or dignity; to produce or cause: **creat'ing**, *imp.*: **created**, *pp.*: **Creator**, *n.* -ter, the Deity: one who creates: **creation**, *n.* -tōn, the act of creating the world; the world itself; the universe: **creative**, *a.* -ive, that has a power or tendency to create: **creatively**, *nd.* -ly: **creativity**, *n.*: **creature**, *n.* *krē'ā'r*, often -*chō'r*, every living thing except God, the Creator—applied also to inanimate substances; an animal; a

human being in contempt or pity; anything produced or imagined; a dependant or tool: **crea'turely**, *nd.* -ly: **crea'tureship**, *n.* state of a creature: **creationism**, *n.* *krē'at-shūn-izm*, the doctrine that a human soul is created for each human being immediately after conception: **creature-comforts**, those things which minister to the comforts of the body.—*SYN.* of 'create': to make; form; cause; occasion; produce; constitute; appoint.

**creatine**, *n.* *krē'at-in* [Gr. *kreats*, flesh, *kreatos*, of flesh], a substance from the juice of flesh, presenting itself in the form of colourless transparent crystals: **creat'inine**, *n.* *krē'at-in*, a substance in the form of prismatic crystals containing no atom less of water than creatine, procured chiefly from the urine.

**crèche**, *n.* *krish* [F. *crèche*, n. crib], a house for the temporary accommodation of young children during the time their mothers are at work; a public nursery for infants.

**credence**, *n.* *krē'dēns* [F. *credence*: mid. L. *credentia*—from *credo*, I believe; cf. Sans. *crat*, faith], belief; credit; confidence: **credenda**, *n.* plu. *krē'dēn'dā* [L.], things to be believed; articles of faith: **credent**, *a.* *krē'dent*, in OE., believing; not to be questioned: **cred'ential**, *a.* -shāl, giving a title to credit: **cred'entials**, *n.* plu. -shāl, that which gives a title to credit; the letters or written documents on which a claim to hospitality or official status is founded in a foreign court: **credence-table**, in the Rom. Cath. and Epis. Ch., the small table at the side of the altar or communion-table on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.

**credible**, *a.* *krē'di-bl* [L. *credibilis*, creditable—from *credere*, to trust, to confide in], worthy of credit or belief: **cred'ibly**, *nd.* -ly: **cred'ibility**, *n.* -bil-ty [F. *crédibilité*—from L. *credibilis*], the state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed; strong claim to credit: **cred'ibleness**, *n.* -bl-ness.

**credit**, *n.* *krē'dit* [F. *crédit*—from L. *credium*, a loan: L. *credid*, he confides or trusts in], trust or confidence in; reliance on the truth of words spoken; confidence in the sincerity of intentions or actions; good opinion derived from character or social position; power; influence; sale of goods on trust; time allowed for payment of goods not sold for ready money: in book-keeping, one side of an account is called the credit (Cr.) side, the other the debtor (Dr.) side—by is the sign of entry of the former, and to of the latter: *v.* to confide in; to believe; to trust; to sell goods on trust; to do honour to; to put in payment to an account to lessen its amount: **cred'iting**, *imp.*: **credited**, *pp.*: **cred'itable**, *a.* -tābl, worthy of praise or commendation; honourable: **cred'itably**, *nd.* -tābly: **cred'itableness**, *n.* -tāb-ness, the quality of being creditable; reputation: **cred'itor**, *n.* -tēr, one who has a just claim on another for money; in OE., one who credits; a believer: letter of credit, a banker's written authority to another banker, or person, to honour the drafts of the person named thereon to a specified amount on producing the letter: **Crédit Foncier**, *n.* *krā'di fōn'si-er* [F. *crédit*, credit, trust; *foncier*, belonging to a farmer, landed], in France, a company authorised to borrow money for improvements on property or estates, or on a city or town, on the security of the property or rates, to be repaid, principal and interest, by instalments: **Credit Mobilier**, *n.* *mōb-ilt-ā* [F. *moblier*, movable property, stock], a daily authorised joint-stock company dealing in all kinds of trailing enterprises.—*SYN.* of 'credit': belief; trust; faith; character; reputation; esteem; honour; estimation; authority; confidence; interest.

**credulous**, *n.* *krē'dū-lūs* [F. *crédule*—from L. *credulus*, easy of belief—from *credo*, I believe], too easy of belief; unsuspecting; easily deceived: **cred'ulously**, *ad.* -ly: **cred'ulousness**, *n.*: **credulity**, *n.* *krē'dū-ilt-ty*, excessive easiness of belief; unsuspecting trust.

**creed**, *n.* *krēd* [L. *credo*, I believe, being the first word of the L. version], a brief summary of the essential articles of religious belief; any system of principles professed or believed.

**creek**, *n.* *krēk* [AS. *creca*, a bend or turn: cf. Icel. *kryki*: Dut. *kreek*], a narrow inlet of water from the sea into the land; a sudden bend of a river; a pool in a deserted river-course; a brook; in *Australia*, a dry river-bed: **creeky**, *a.* -y, full of creeks; winding.

**creel**, *n.* *krēl* [Scot.: cf. OF. *greille*: L. *craticula*,

fine hurdle-work) a small wicker-basket used by anglers; a larger basket used by women to carry fish in on the back.

**creep**, *v.* *krep* [AS. *creopan*, to creep; cf. *leel*, *kriupa*; Dut. *kruipen*] to move forwards on the belly, as an animal without feet; to crawl, as on the hands and knees; to move slowly, feebly, secretly, or insensibly, as time; to grow along, as a plant; to trail; *n.* In mining, an upheaval of the floor of a working, caused by excessive pressure: **creeping**, *imp.* *adj.* having a tendency to creep or the habit of creeping: **crept**, *pt.* and *pp.* *krep't*: **creep'er**, *n.* *sc.* a climbing or trailing plant; an instr. with iron hooks or claws for dragging at the bottom of water; a little climbing bird like a woodpecker: **creep'hole**, *n.* *hol.* an excuse; a subterfuge: **creep'ingly**, *adv.* *adv.*

**creese**, *n.* *kris* [Mal. *kris* or *kris*] a Malay dagger—also written *kris*.

**cremalière**, *n.* *kremal-yér* [F. a pot-hanger] In fort., a parapet having an indented or zigzag outline, somewhat resembling the teeth of a saw.

**cremation**, *n.* *krem-shiun* [L. *crematio*, a consuming by fire—from *cremo*, I burn], a burning; the burning of the dead: **cremate**, *v.* *krem-at*, to burn a dead body instead of interring it: **cremat'ing**, *imp.*: **cremat'ed**, *pp.*: **crematorium**, *n.* *krem-at-ó-ríum*, an establishment for cremation; *esp.* a furnace in which the dead may be consumed to ashes.

**cremocarp**, *n.* *krem-ó-kárp* [Gr. *kremos*, I suspend; *karpós*, fruit], the fruit of the umbelliferæ, consisting of two one-seeded carpels suspended, when ripe, from a forked carpophore.

**Cremona**, *n.* *krem-oná*, a fine kind of violin produced at Cremona, in Italy; the chief makers, who flourished from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, were the Amati family, Antonio Stradivari, and Josef Guarnerius, whose names are also coupled with their special instruments.

**crenate**, *a.* *kren-át*, also *cre'nated*, *a.* [L. *crenatus*, notched; *mid.* L. *cremá*, a notch], notched; *in bot.*, having a series of rounded marginal prominences: **crenateure**, *n.* *kren-át-úr*, *in bot.*, a notch in a leaf or style: **crenulate**, *v.* *kren-át-út* [mid. L. *crenulatus*, furnished with loopholes], to provide with loopholes, as in a castellated building, through which missiles might be shot; to furnish with a parapet: **cren'-elated**, *a.* furnished with loopholes; *in arch.*, applied to a kind of indented moulding: **cren'ulate**, *a.* *ú-lút*, *in bot.*, having the edge slightly scalloped or notched.

**crenic acid**, *n.* *kren-ík* [Gr. *krené*, a spring], a constituent of vegetable mould, particularly near springs or wells.

**creole**, *n.* *krel-ól* [F. *créole*—from Sp. *criollo*, a creole, properly, nursed, grown up—from *criar*, I breed; L. *creo*, I create]. In Spanish Amer. or W. I. Islands, a descendant from European ancestors; a native of Brazil of African parents.

**creosote**, *n.* *kres-ót-sót*, or **creasote**, *kres-át-sót* [Gr. *kreas*, flesh; *sózó*, I preserve], an oily colourless liquid with the smell of smoke, procured from coal-tar, &c., and which has the property of preserving animal substances.

**crepance**, *n.* *krep-páns* [L. *crepare*, to crack]. In farriery, a chop or scratch in a horse's leg caused by the shoe on one hind-leg striking the other.

**crepitate**, *v.* *krep-it-át* [L. *crepitatus*, crackled or creaked], to make a small crackling noise, as salt suddenly thrown on a fire: **crepitat'ing**, *imp.*: **crepit'ated**, *pp.*: **crepitat'ion**, *n.* *krep-shán* [F.—L.], a small sharp crackling noise, as salt thrown on a fire; *in med.*, a similar sound heard in inspiration at the commencement of pneumonia.

**crept**, *v.*—see under *creep*.

**crepuscule**, *n.* *krep-pús-útl* [F. *crepuscule*; L. *crepusculum*, twilight, dusk—from *creper*, dusky, dark], twilight: **crepus'cular**, *a.* *kú-kér*, pert. to twilight; glimmering; also, **crepus'cular**, *a.* *ús*, and sometimes **crepus'culin**, *a.* *ín*: **crepus'cular**, *a.* applied to animals that are active in the dusk or twilight.

**crecendo**, *n.* *kres-sén-dó* [It.—from L. *creresco*, I grow, I increase], *in music*, a mark over a passage or note to indicate that it is to be sung or played with an increasing volume of sound.

**crecent**, *n.* *kres-sént* [L. *crescens*, growing or increasing—from *creresco*, I grow], the moon in the form of a curve, broad in the centre and tapering towards the two ends, called the horns; anything so

shaped, as a block of buildings or houses, the emblem on the national standard of Turkey, in the form of a hollow half-moon; the Turkish power, as the 'Crescent and the Cross'; *adj.* growing: **crecented**, *n.* *informed with a crescent*; crescent like; crescent-shaped: **crescen'tic**, *a.* *sén-tík*, in the shape of a crescent: **crescive**, *a.* *kres-sh*, *in OE.*, no rising, growing.

**crezol**, *n.* *kres-ól* [from *cre*, in *creosote*, and *term*, *in chem.*, any one of three crystalline compounds, variously obtained by the distillation of coal, beech-wood, and pine wood].

**cress**, *n.* *kris* [AS. *crese* or *erse*, *n.* *cras* of Sw. *kresse*, Dut. *kerse*, Ger. *kresse*], a well-known salad plant of a moderately pungent taste; a culinary vegetable of various species, (Dut. *cruciferæ*; *crasy*, *a.* *st.*, abounding in cresses.

**cressel**, *n.* *kres-sól* [F. *cracelle*, a rattle], *in Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a rattle formerly used in the three last days of Holy-week instead of bells.

**crestet**, *n.* *kres-sét* [OF. *crucet* or *cruciset*; cf. Dut. *kruget*, a lamp—from *kruys*, a cross or cross], a large open lantern or pot fixed on a pole, and filled with combustible materials; a great light set on a beacon or watch-tower, the grating within which the light or fire is kindled.

**crest**, *n.* *kres't* [OF. *crest*—from L. *crista*, the tuft or plume on the head of birds; akin to Gr. *kresos*, a horn], the plume of feathers or a like ornament on the top of an ancient helmet; the helmet itself; the comb or tuft of feathers on the head of a bird; pride; courage; the figure or device that surmounts a coat of arms; the foamy top of a wave; the highest part of a hill or ridge; *in nat.*, the line which marks the top of a parapet: *v.* to mark as with a crest; to adorn with as a crest: **crest'ing**, *imp.*: **crest'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* adorned with a tuft or crest: **crest'less**, *a.* crest-fallen, a spiritless; defeated—in allusion to the flabby appearance of the crest or comb of a defeated cock.

**cresoylic acid**, *n.* *kres-ú-ík* [from *creosol*, and Gr. *hulé*, matter of which a thing is made], an acid obtained from creosote, a good antiseptic and disinfectant.

**cretaceous**, *a.* *kret-ú-shi-ús* [L. *cretaceus*, chalky—from *creta*, chalk], composed of chalk; chalky; *in geol.*, the last or uppermost of the secondary formations, in which chalk-beds form the most notable features.

**Cretean**, *n.* *kret-án* [Gr. *Krētē*, Crete; *Krētios*, pert. to Crete], an inhabitant of the island of Crete or Candia: **cretic**, *n.* *kret-ík*, a poetic foot of a short syllable between two long, thus —: **cretism**, *n.* *kret-izm* [Gr. *Kretismos*, lying], the practice of the Cretans; a falsehood.

**cretinism**, *n.* *kret-ín-izm* [F. *crétin*, a word of Swiss origin, and the same as F. *chrétien*, a Christian—so called because, being baptised and idiots, they were not only washed from original sin, but could commit no actual sin], a peculiar kind of idiocy, attended with deformity, that prevails in districts about the Alps and other mountains; the disease called goulte: **cret'in**, *n.* *ín*, one of the deformed idiots of the Alpine territories.

**Cretonne**, *n.* *kret-ón* [F.—from *Creton*, a town of Normandy, noted for the manufacture of linen cloth], a fabric woven with flax and hemp; *a.* *woven*, flowered material of fine wool or cotton, used for curtains, bed-furniture, &c.

**creux**, *n.* *krol-F*, *creux*, hollow—from mid. L. *crostin*—from L. *corrosus*, gnawed or eaten into—same as *intaglio*.

**crevasse**, *n.* *kres-vás* [F. *crevasse*—from *crever*, to burst], a deep crevice—usually applied to rents in glaciers.

**crevice**, *n.* *kres-ís* [F. *crevasse*, a burst, a gap—from L. *crepare*, to crack], a crack; a rent; an opening.

**crew**, *n.* *kro* [OF. *creue*, increase—from *croistre*, to grow], a circle or company associated for any purpose; the body of seamen that man a ship; applied in a bad sense to a company or band of persons.—*SYN.*: band; company; gang; association; society; throng; assemblage.

**crew**, *v.* *kro*—see under *crow*.

**crewel**, *n.* *krel-ól* [prob. Eng. dial.], two-threaded worsted yarn loosely twisted: **crewel-work**, fancy needlework, consisting of fine coloured wool and silk threads stitched in designs on a backing of any material.

crewels or cruols, *n. plu.* *krō-ēlz*, the king's evil; scrofula

*crib*, *n. krib* [AS *crib*, a manger; cf. Dut. *kribbe*, *leel*, *kribba*], the rack or manger out of which cattle feed; any small building; a bed or sleeping-place, chiefly applied to one occupied by a child; a translation of a book in a foreign language, used by students; in *theists' slang*, a dwelling-house; a shop; *v.* to shut or combine in a small place; to appropriate small articles secretly; to pilfer: *crib-bing*, *imp.*: *cribbed*, *pp. kribd*, shut up; confined: *cribbage*, *n. krib ā*, a game at cards between two.

*cribble*, *n. kribl* [F. *crible*, a sieve—from L. *cribrum*, a sieve], a coarse sieve used for corn, sand, or gravel; a coarse flour or meal; *v.* to cause to pass through a coarse sieve: *cribbling*, *imp.* *ding*, sifting: *cribbled*, *pp. kribld*, sifted; *cribbrose*, *a. krib-rōz*, also *crib'riform*, *a. -ri fārm* [L. *forma*, shape], in bot., pierced with little openings like a sieve.

*criek*, *n. krik* [from *creak*], a familiar term for a painful stiffness in neck or back.

*cricket*, *n. krik* [an imitative word: OF *criquet*, a cicada—from *criquer*, to creak, to rattle], a creaking or chirping insect like a grasshopper, found about ovens and fireplaces on ground-floors.

*cricket*, *n. krik-ēt* [perhaps from F. *criquet*, the stick or peg serving for a mark in the game of bowls], a favourite outdoor game played with bats, wickets, and ball: *cricketing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of playing at cricket: *cricket'er*, *n. -er*, a player at cricket.

*crinoid*, *n. krik-ōid* [Gr. *krinos*, a ring; *eidōs*, shape], like a ring; in anat., applied to the lowest cartilage of the larynx where it joins the windpipe.

*cried*, *crier*, &c.—see under *cry*.

*crime*, *n. krim* [F. *crime*—from L. *crimen*, a crime, a fault], a violation or breaking of some human or divine law; a serious fault; iniquity: *criminal*, *n. krim-i-nāl*, that violates a human or divine law; guilty of or tainted with crime; abandoned; wicked; in law, opposed to *civil*: *n.* a person who has violated human or divine laws; one guilty: *criminally*, *ad. -li*: *criminality*, *n. -li*, the quality of being guilty of a crime; guiltiness: *crimeless*, *a. krim-lēs*, innocent: *criminate*, *v. krim-i-nāt*, to accuse; to charge with a crime: *criminating*, *imp.*: *criminated*, *pp. charged with a crime*: *crimination*, *n. -nā-shān*, the act of accusing; a charging with being guilty of some crime or offence: *criminator*, *n. -nā-tōr*, one who: *criminator'y*, *n. -tōr-i*, that involves accusation; accusing: *capital crime*, a crime punishable with death: *crim. con.*, *n. krim-kōn* [contr. for *criminal conversation*], adultery: *criminous*, *a. krim-i-nūs* [L. *criminosus*, in OE., blameworthy; wicked.—SYN. of 'crime': vice; sin; guilt; offence; misde-meanour; trespass; misdeed; transgression; wrong; wickedness; injustice; injury—of 'criminal': mal-factor; culprit; felon; convict.

*crimson*, *n. krim-d-zin*, OE. for *crimson*.

*crimp*, *v. krimp* [Dan. *krympe*, to shrink; Dut. *krimpen*, to contract; cf. *ruffle*], to pinch up in small ridges, as a frill or ruffle; to induce rigid muscular contraction in a fish by making cuts through the flesh; *adj.* brittle; easily crumbled: *crimping*, *imp.*: *n.* the operation of inducing rigid muscular contraction in fish by transverse cuts and immersion in cold water; the act of forming into ridges or plaits: *crimped*, *pp. krimpt*: *adj.* applied to cod and other fish prepared for table by the operation of crimping: *crimping-iron*, an iron for curling hair and crimping frills: *crimp*, *v. krimp*, to contract or draw together; to cause to curl: *crimping*, *imp.*: *crimped*, *pp. krimpt*, contracted; shrunk.

*crimp*, *n. krimp* [Dut. *krimpe*, a confined place in which fish are kept alive till wanted], one who unfairly decoys men into naval or military service—especially one who entraps sailors; one who ostensibly keeps a lodging-house for sailors, but whose real occupation is to fleece the unwary of their wages; a game at cards so called: *v.* to decoy into naval or military service: *crimping*, *imp.*: *crimped*, *pp. krimpt*.

*crimson*, *n. krim-zin* [OF. *cramoisin*; Sp. *cremesin*; It. *cremesino*; Ar. *germaz*—from *girmiz*, the scarlet grain insect], a deep red colour; a red colour in general; a red inclining to purple; *adj.* having the colour of crimson: *v.* to dye with crimson; to be tinged with red; to blush: *crimsoning*, *imp.*: *crimsoned*, *pp. -nd*, tinged with a red colour: *crimson-hued*, *-hūd*, of a crimson colour.

*cringe*, *v. kring* [AS. *cringan*, to yield], to fawn upon with servility; to flatter ineally; in OE., to contract, twist, or draw together, as the body and muscles of the face in pain; *n.* servile civility: *cringing*, *imp.*: *adj.* having the habit of one who cringes: *cringed*, *pp. kringd*: *cringer*, *n. kring-er*, one who: *cringeling*, *n. kring-ling*, one who slops meanly to obtain favour.

*cringle*, *n. kring-gl* [Icel. *kringla*, a round cake], a withe for fastening a gate; a short piece of rope with each end spliced into the bolt-rope of a sail containing an iron ring or thimble.

*crinile*, *a. kring-l* [L. *crinilis*, having long hair—from *crinis*, hair], in bot., having the appearance of a tuft of hair; bearded.

*crinkle*, *v. kring-kli* [AS. *crincan*, to be bent—see *crank* II], to form with short turns or wrinkles; to leave small folds or wrinkles, as the skin by the shrinking of the flesh in old age; to run in and out in little short bends: *crinkling*, *imp.* *-kling*: *crinkled*, *pp. kring-kld*.

*crinoids*, *n. plu. kring-ōids*, also *crinol'aea*, *-nōi*: *dōd* [Gr. *krinon*, a lily; *eidōs*, shape], an order of stalked *echinoderms*, mostly fossil, so termed from the resemblance they have to a lily—their fossil remains being called *crinoides*; stone-lilies: *crinol'id-al*, *a. -id*, pert. to.

*crinoline*, *n. kring-ō-lēn* [F. *crinoline*, hair-cloth—from L. *crinis*—F. *crin*, horse-hair; *linum*, flax], a lady's petticoat stiffened with cane, steel, or horse-hair bands; the bands that stiffen petticoats.

*criocerat*, *n. kri-ō-sēr-āt*, also *crioceratite*, *n. kri-ō-sēr-ā-tit* [Gr. *kríos*, a ram; *keras*, a horn], in geol., a genus of the ammonite family—from its shape.

*cripple*, *n. krippl* [AS. *cruppi*: cf. Icel. *kryppill*; Dut. *krepel*—see *creep*], one who has lost the use of a limb or limbs, or is partly disabled; a lame person; *v.* to deprive of the use of a limb or limbs; to lame; to disable: *crippling*, *imp.*: *crippled*, *pp. krippld*, disabled.

*crisis*, *n. kris-is*, *crises*, *n. plu. -ēz* [L. *crisis*; Gr. *krisis*, a decision—from *krinō*, I decide], the change in the symptoms of a disease that indicates recovery or death; the decisive point in any important affair.—SYN.: conjuncture; emergency; exigency; turning-point.

*crisome*, *n. kris-ōm* [OF. *crisמען*—see under *charism*], in OE., the little cloth or chrisening cap put upon the head of the child as soon as it was anointed; the white robe put on a child at baptism; a child dying soon after baptism.

*crisp*, *a. krip* [AS. *crisp*—from L. *crispus*, curled; cf. OF. *crepe*, curled], formed into ringlets or curls; in OE., curled or winding; brittle; easily broken short; in bot., having an undulated or curling margin: *v.* to wrinkle; to curl: *crisping*, *imp.*: *crisped*, *pp. kripst*: *crisply*, *ad. -li*: *crispness*, *n.* brittleness: *crispy*, *a. krip-si*, curled; brittle: *crispat*, *a. kris-pāt*, having a crisp appearance; rough, with waving lines: *crispation*, *n. kris-pā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of curling or state of being curled.

*crispin*, *n. kris-pin* [from St *Crispin*, the patron saint of shoemakers—from *crispus*, curly-haired], a shoemaker.

*cristate*, *a. kris-tāt* [L. *crista*, a crest], in bot., crested; tufted: *crist'a*, *n. -tā*, in anat., a term applied to several processes or ridges of bones.

*criterion*, *n. krite-ri-ōn*, *cris'ria*, *n. plu. -ri-ā* [Gr. *kritērion*, means for judging—from *krinō*, I judge], a standard or rule by which a judgment can be formed.

*crith*, *n. kritch* [Gr. *kritthē*, a barley-corn], in chem., the mass of one litre of hydrogen, accepted as the ordinary unit of mass for gases.

*critic*, *n. krik-it* [F. *critique*, critical; L. *criticus*, a critic; Gr. *kritikos*, able to discern—from Gr. *krinō*, I judge], a person skilled in judging of the merits of works in the fine arts, or of the beauties and defects in literature; a fault-finder: *crit'leal*, *a. -lāl*, highly important; momentous (sense from *crisis*); nicely exact; prone to judge severely the productions of others; fault-finding: *crit'leally*, *ad. -li*: *crit'lealness*, *n.* *crit'icise*, *v. -siz*, to examine and judge, with attention to beauties and faults; to find fault with; to censure or blame: *crit'icising*, *imp.*: *crit'icised*, *pp. -sized*: *crit'icis'able*, *a. -ā-bil*, capable of being criticised: *crit'icism*, *n. -isim*, the art of judging of the beauties or faults in literature

or the fine arts; critical remarks, verbal or written: *critique*, n. *kri-ték* [Fr. *critique*], a critical examination in writing of any work; a criticism.

*crizzle*, n. *kri-zel* [cf. F. *crisser*], to crackled; a roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency.

*croak*, n. *krók* [prob. imitative: AS. *craetan*, to croak], the cry of a frog or raven; any low harsh sound: v. to make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog; to utter a low muttering sound; to grumble: *croaking*, imp.: *croaked*, pp. *krókt*.

*croaker*, n. one who murmurs or grumbles; one who looks upon the worst side of things; a pessimist.

*Croats*, n. plur. *króáts*, inhabitants of Croatia, its native troops.

*croceous*, a.—see under *crocus*.

*crochet*, a. *króshé* [F. *crochet*], a little hook—from *croc*, a hook], applied to fancy-work performed with a hooked needle: v. to do fancy-work with a hooked needle; n. in *fort*, a cut into the glacis opposite a traverse, continuing the covered way around the traverse: *crocheting*, imp. *króshé-ing*: *crocheted*, pp. *króshét*; in *mil*, usually pronounced *króshét*; *króshé-ing*; *króshé-ted*.

*crock*, n. *krók* [AS. *croc*, an earthen pot; Icel. *krúka*; Dan. *krúke*; W. *crochan*; Ir. *crocan* Gael. *crogan*], a vessel of earthenware of the coarsest kind, of a dull-red colour; an earthen pot or pithcr: in *OE*, *soot*: v. in *OE*, to black with soot: *crocker*, n. *krí*, the coarsest kind of earthenware; earthenware in general.

*crook* or *crok*, n. *krók* [Norw. *krúke*, a sickly or weakly beast], a ewe that has given over bearing; an old horse.

*crocket*, n. *krók-ét* [F. *crochet*], in *arch*, an ornament of leaves, flowers, bunches of foliage, or animals, employed to decorate angles of spires, pinnacles, &c.

*crocodile*, n. *krók-ó-díl* [L. *crocodilus*; Gr. *kroko-déilos*], a large voracious reptile of amphibious habits, in shape resembling a lizard, and covered with scales; adj. like a crocodile; false: *crocodilian*, a. *krók-ó-lán*, pert. to; n. an animal akin to the crocodiles: *crocodilian*, n. *krók-ó-lán*, an order of reptiles, including the crocodile, the gaviel, and the alligator: *crocodile's* tears, false or hypocritical tears.

*crocoite*, n. *krók-ó-it* [Gr. *krokoitis*], of a saffron or yellow colour; the chromate of lead; red-lead ore used as a pigment.

*crocus*, n. *krók-ús* [L. *crocus*; Gr. *krokos*], prob. ultimately from *Ar. karkum*, saffron, an early spring-flower, a well-known genus of the Ord. *Iridaceæ*; saffron; a yellow powder: *croceous*, a. *krók-ús-ús*, like saffron; yellow.

*croft*, n. *króft* [AS. *croft*, an enclosed field; cf. Dut. *croft*, a hillock, high land; in *Scot*, and *OE*, a small field attached to a house, or near it: *crofter*, n. *krí*, one who lives on and cultivates a small piece of land.

*croplech*, n. *króm-é-ék* [W. *croplech*, a crooked stone—from *cro*, bending; *lech*, a flat stone], an ancient monument consisting of a huge flat stone, supported like a table by others set on end.

*Crumhorn*, n. *króm-ór-ná* [F. *crumorne*; corrupt. of Ger. *Krummhorn*, crooked horn], a feed-stap in the organ.

*Crone*, n. *krón* [Dut. *krone*; OF. *carogne*, an ill-natured woman; cf. Gael. *críon*, withered], a name applied to a supposed witch who sings or chants her incantations; an old woman; in *OE*, an old ewe: *crony*, n. *kró-ní*, an intimate companion or acquaintance.

*Crook*, n. *krók* [Icel. *krúkr*, a hook; cf. OH. Ger. *chracho*], anything bent; a curve; a shepherd's staff curved at the end; in *OE*, a gabbit: v. to bend; to curve; to turn from a straight line: *crooklog*, imp.: *crooked*, pp. *krók-ét*: adj. *krók-ét*, bent; curved; awry; winding; perverse; deceitful; without rectitude: *crook eddy*, ad. *krók-éd-ús*, crookedness, n. state of being crooked; a windlog or bending: *crook-back*, a hunchback.

*Croon*, n. *krón* [an imitative word—see *crone*; cf. Dut. *kreunen*, to groan], a low continued moan; a plain simple melody; the soft moan of doves: v. to make a continuous low noise; to sing in a low tone, or softly; to keep time in a dirge: *crooning*, imp.: *crooned*, pp. *krónd*.

*Crop*, n. *króp* [AS. *crop*, top, ear of a bird; cf. Icel. *kröppr*, a bump on the body; Dut. *króp*, the

knob of the throat; Ger. *kröpf*, the crop of a bird—*tit*, the head, top, or prominent part of a thing], ear of a bird; first stomach into which a bird's food descends; anything gathered into a heap, the gathered harvest; corn or other vegetable products while growing, or after being gathered; hair cut close: v. to pluck or cut the ends or tops off, to mow or reap; to sow or plant: *cropping*, imp.: n. the act of cutting off; the raising of crops: *cropped*, pp. a *króp*, plucked; cut short, eaten off; ock and crop, altogether; at once, bag and baggage: to *crop out*, in *gel*, to come to the surface, as the edge of any inclined stratum, which is called the *crop* or *outcrop*: *crop ful*, n. *króp*, a full crop or belly: *cropper*, n. *krí*, a pigeon with a large crop: *crop-sick*, sick from excess in eating or drinking: *crop-ear*, an animal having its ears cropped.

*croquet*, n. *krók-ká* [F. *croquet*, dial. form of *crochet*—dim. of *croc*, a crook], an open air game played with wooden balls and mallets.

*crore*, n. *krór* [Hind. *karór*], in the *East Indies*, 100 lacs of rupees, equal to about one million sterling, ten millions, not necessarily of rupees only.

*crossier*, n. *krós-zer* [OI. *crozier* or *crossier*, the bearer of a crozier or episcopal cross; mod. L. *cruciatarius*—see *cross* and *crutch*], a cross-shaped crutch; a staff crooked at the head and highly ornamented with gold or silver; a symbol of pastoral care and authority; a bishop's staff or crook.

*cross*, n. *krós* [OI. *cross*, a cross; F. *croix*—from L. *crux*, a cross], two lengths of any body placed across each other—thus (+), (x), or (t); a line drawn through another; the symbol of the Christian religion; the religion itself; the instr. on which the Saviour died; the sufferings and atonement of Christ; a hindrance; affliction; a piece of money so named as marked on one side with a cross; a thwarting of one's wishes; peevishness; v. to draw a line, or place a body, across another; to make the sign of the cross; to pass or move over; to pass from side to side; to cancel; to erase; to obstruct or hinder; to contravene; to thwart; adj. oblique; interchanged; transverse; obstructing; adverse; out of humor; peevish; ill-tempered; perverse; troublesome; prep. in *OE*, for across: *crossing*, imp.: n. a part part for passing across; a street: *crossed*, pp. *krós-ét*.

*crossette*, n. *krós-ét*, in *arch*, the small projecting pieces in arch-stones which hang upon the adjacent stones: *cross-ly*, ad. *krí*, adversely; in opposition: *cross-ness*, n. state of being cross: *cross-let*, n. a little cross: *cross-action*, in *law*, a case in which A having an action against B, B also brings an action against A on the same case: *cross-armed*, having arms crossed: *cross-bar*, n. a kind of lever: *cross-barred*, *barred*, secured by bars crossing each other: *cross-beam*, a large beam running from wall to wall: *crossbill*, a bird so called from the form of the bill: *crossbow*, n. a weapon formed by fastening a bow at the end of a stock: *cross-buo*, a bun with the form of a cross on one side: *cross-course*, in *mining*, a vein or lode which intersects at right angles the general direction of the veins: *cross-cut*, in *mining*, a level driven at right angles with the view of intersecting a lode or vein: *cross-cut saw*, a saw that cuts across the grain of the wood, thus differing from a ripping saw: *cross-examination*, a strict examination of a witness by the opposing counsel: *cross-grained*, having the fibres cross or irregular: *cross-head*, a beam or rod across the top part of anything: *cross-jack*, the lower yard of the mizen-mast: *cross-purposes*, contradictory conduct or conversation arising from a misunderstanding; the proposing of a difficulty to be solved; a riddle: *cross-road*, an obscure road or path leading from one main road to another, or intersecting it: *cross-sea*, waves running high across others: a swell: *cross-staff*, a surveyor's instr. for measuring offsets: *cross-steeple*, a harmotome or pyramidal steeple: *cross-tie*, a railway sleeper: in *arch*, a connecting band in a building: *cross-trees*, in *ships*, certain pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower masts and top-masts: *cross-wind*, an unfavourable or side wind: *crosswise*, ad. *krí*, across; in the form of a cross: a *crossed* check—see *check*: to *cross* the breed, to breed animals from different varieties of the same species: to *cross-question*, to examine again in another direction: to *play cross* and *pile*, to play at tossing up money which had a cross on one side and a pile or pillar on the other: to *take up the cross*,

to submit to afflictions and self-denial for love to Christ: **cross-country**, a pert. to a direct route across fields, irrespective of roads: **cross-fertilisation**, fecundation of a flower by the pollen of another; **allegany**: **cross-question**, v. in law, to question so as to secure involuntary information from a witness: **cross-reference**, a reference upon the same subject from one part of a book to another.—**SYN.** of 'cross n.': vexation; affliction; trial; opposition; disappointment; fretfulness; petulance; misfortune.

**crossopterygian**, a *cross-opt'ry-gi-an* [Gr. *krassos*, a fringe; *pteryon*, a fin]. Fringe-funnel, applied to a family of ganoid fishes.

**croch**, n. *krōh* [F. *crochet*, dim. of *croix*, a hook], a hook or fork: **crocheted**, a *krōcht*, hooked: **croch'et**, n. -et, a fixedness of the mind on some particular object or pursuit: a whim or fancy; a musical note; n bracket: **crocheted**, a *krōch'et*, marked with crochets: **croch'ety**, a. -al, having a tendency to fix the mind too exclusively on one object or pursuit for a time, to be in its turn laid aside for another; whimsical.

**croton**, n. *krōtōn* [Gr. *krōtōn*, a tick, referring to the resemblance of the seeds], a genus of handsome plants of numerous species: **croton-oil**, n. *krōtōn-ōil*, m. oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*, violently purgative. In a dose of one drop: **croton'ic**, a. -al, pert. to; denoting an acid obtained from croton-oil: **croton'yleno**, n. -al-ēn, a hydrocarbon of the acetylene series, related to crotonic acid.

**crook**, v. *krōtch* [a variant of *crook*: cf. *leel*, *krōkum*, crooked, bowed down], to crook the body together; to stoop low; to bend; to net meantly; to swan or cringe: **croch'ing**, imp: **croched**, pp. *krōcht*: **croched-frisers**, same as *crutched-frisers*—see under *crutch*.

**croup**, n. *krōp* [prob. imitative of the cough caused by the disease: AS. *hrōpan*, to call aloud; Goth. *hrōpan*], a disease very fatal to children, arising from inflammation of the upper part of the wind-pipe, caused by cold, in which the throat is contracted, and a harsh screaming cough results.

**croup**, n. *krōp* [F. *croupe*, n. hump, hind-quarters: *leel*, *krōpp*—see *crapper*], the hinder part or buttocks of a horse; the place behind the saddle.

**crouper**, n. *krōp'er* [F. an assistant at a gaming-table—from *croupe*, hind-quarters, n. *crupper*, the principal taker, as it were, the crouper behind him], in *Scot.*, one who sits at the foot of the table at a public dinner and assists the chairman.

**crout**, n. *krōit*, a contract. of *sauer kraut*—which see.

**crow**, n. *krō* [AS. *crūwe*—from *crūdan*, to crow: cf. *leel*, *krakr*, n. crow; *krakr*, a raven; an imitation of the cry of different birds], n. large passerine bird of a very deep blue-black colour; the cry of a cock; an iron lever: v. to sing or cry as a cock, being a mark of joy or defiance; to boast in triumph: **crow'ing**, imp.: **crow**, pt. *krōd*, did crow: **crowed**, pp. *krōd*: **crowbar**, n. strong bar of iron used as a lever: **crowberry**, a heath-like plant, one species producing a black berry; the *Empetrum nigrum*, Ord. *Empetretaceae*: **crow's-bill**, in *surg.*, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets, &c., from wounds: **crow-coal**, among miners, earthy coal containing very little bitumen: **crow-foot** or **crow's-foot**, n. *krōfōd*, a wild flowering-plant, the seed-vessels of which resemble the foot of a crow; the *Ranunculus* of various species, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*: in a ship, n. number of small cords rove through a long block, used to suspend an awning by, &c.: in *mil.*, a machine of iron having four points or spikes: **crow's-feet**, wrinkles under the eyes, being the effects of age; in *mil.*, four iron spikes about four in. long, welded together by their heads in such a way that, laid on the ground, one pike is always uppermost; a calthrop: **crow's-nest**, a look-out or watch-tower placed on the main-topmast cross-tree, generally of a n whaling-vessel: **crow-quill**, a pen made from the quill of a crow, used for delicate writing and sketching: to pluck or pull a crow, to be contentious about a trifle.

**crowd** or **crond**, n. *krōed*, also *crowth*, n. *krōeth* [W. *crwth*, anything swelling out, a violin; Gael. *cruid*, a barge], in *OE.*, a fiddle; a kind of violin.

**crowd**, n. *krōed* [AS. *crōda*—from *crūdan*, to push together], a number too great for the space; a confused multitude of persons; a throng; a mob; n

number of things together; the populace: v. to press together; to fill to excess; to encumber with numbers; to extend to the utmost, as a ship crowds on sails: **crowd'ing**, imp.: **crowd'ed**, pp.: **adj.** very full: **crowd sail**, to spread all the sails widely upon the yards.—**SYN.** of 'crowd n.': multitude; swarms; the vulgar; the rabble.

**crowdie**, also **crowdy**, n. *krō'di* [perhaps conn. with *grout*], in *Scot.*, a mixture of meal and water, or meal and milk; gruel; curds with the whey pressed out and mixed with butter.

**crown**, n. *krōen* [OF. *corone*; L. *corōna*, a crown: cf. Gr. *korōnē*, the curved end of a bow; W. *crwn*, round, circular: Gael. *crùn*, the boss of a shield, a garland; *crunn*, a circle, a sphere], n. golden or ornamental circlet worn around the head; the state cap or diadem of a king or sovereign; the executive government; a wreath or garland; the top part of a thing, particularly the head; a silver coin, value 5s., so named as anciently stamped with a crown: v. to invest any one with regal power by the ceremony of placing the state cap or diadem on his head; to complete or finish; to reward; to dignify or adorn: **crowning**, imp.: **adj.** completing; finishing; in *mil.*, topping with works, as a crest or summit: **crownd**, pp. *krōund*: **crow'nless**, a. without a crown: **crow'n-glass**, the best common window-glass, consisting of silicates of sodium and calcium: **crow'n-office**, an office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench: **crow'n-post**, in a building, n. post which stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters: **crow'n-prince**, a prince who succeeds to the crown or throne: **crow'n-wheel**, a wheel having cogs at right angles with its plane; in a watch, the wheel which drives the balance: **crow'n-work**, in *fort.*, an outwork consisting of a bastion connected by a curtain on each side with two semi-bastions, situated on some elevated point, which, besides defending the position, covers the other works.

**crowner**, n. *krōen'er*, the old and proper spelling of coroner, which see.

**crownet**, n. *krōen'et*, in *OE.*, a little crown; a coronet.

**crucial**, n. *krōsh'ul* [F. *crucial*, *crucim*—from L. *crucem*, a cross], in *surg.*, passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; severe; trying: **cruciate**, n. *krōsh'at*, in *bot.*, in the form of a cross: **cruc'iated**, n. -al-ēd, tormented: **cruc'ination**, n. -al-shūn, torture; exquisite pain: **cruciferous**, a. -sh'ēr-us [L. *fero*, I bear], in *bot.*, pert. to an order of plants, the *crucif'erae*, -ēre, having the four petals of the flower in the form of a cross—it includes the stocks, wall-flowers, cabbages, and cresses: **cruciform**, a. -al-sh'ēr-m [L. *forma*, a shape], in *bot.*, consisting of four equal petals disposed in the form of a cross.

**crucible**, n. *krōs'i-bl* [mid. L. *crucibulum*—from F. *cruche*, an earthen pot—from Dut. *kroes*, a pot], n. pot for melting metals, &c., usually of Sloughbridge clay, plumbago, platinum, or other fire-resisting materials.

**crucifix**, **crucified**, &c.—see under *crucify*.

**crucify**, v. *krōs'i-fi* [F. *crucifier*—from mid. L. *crucificare* for *crucifigere*—from L. *crucem*, a cross; *jigo*, I fix; *fixus*, fixed], to put to death by nailing to a cross, the body being in this way suspended; to repress and subdue evil passions and desires from love to Christ: **crucifying**, imp.: **crucified**, pp. -id: **cruc'ifier**, n. one who: **crucifix**, n. *krōs'fiks* [F.—L.], a figure in wood, metal, or other substance, representing Christ fastened to the cross: **cruc'ifix'ion**, n. -shūn [F.—L.], the acting of nailing to the cross; the punishment of death by the cross: the **crucifixion**, n. the death of Christ by the cross.

**crud**, **krit**, and **cruddle**, *krūdē*, Eng. dial. forms of card and curdle, which see.

**crude**, a. *krūd* [OF. *crud*; L. *crūdus*, bloody, raw], in a raw, unprepared state; rough; imperfect; clumsy; hasty; not matured: **crud'ely**, ad. -it: **crud'eness**, n.: **crudity**, n. *krūd'it-i*, rawness.

**crudy**, a. *krūd'i* [from *crud*], in *OE.*, coagulated: **crudy**, a. *krūd'i* [from *crude*], in *OE.*, raw.

**cruel**, n. *krō'il* [F. *cruel*, *cruel*, fierce—from L. *crudelis*—see *crude*], having pleasure in inflicting pain or sufferings on others; barbarous; inhuman; extremely unkind; hard-hearted; merciless: **cruel'ly**, ad. -it: **cruel'ty**, n. -it, inhumanity; disposition to inflict sufferings; also *crue'lness*, n. in *OE.*—**SYN.** of 'cruel': savage; pitiless; brutal.

**cruels**—see *cruewels*.

**cruet**, n. *krō'il* [dim. from OF. *cruet*, a pitcher:



[Gr. *logos*, a word], the science of concealed or secret things; a secret language: *cryptologist*, *n.* -*gist*, one skilled in secret languages or cipher-writing.

*crystal*, *n.* *kristál* [F. *cristal*—from L. *crystallum*; Gr. *kristallos*, rock crystal—from *kryos*, frost], a regular solid bounded by symmetrical faces, meeting each other at definite angles; anything congealed like ice with smooth surfaces; any natural body transparent or semi-transparent; a transparent substance made by fusing certain bodies together, as an alkali with flint or sand and lead; a fine kind of glass: *adj.* consisting of crystal; clear; transparent: *crystalline*, *a.* -*lin*, like crystal; clear; transparent: *crystallise*, *v.* -*ize*, to cause to form into crystals; to be converted into crystals: *crystallising*, *imp.*: *crystallised*, *pp.* -*ised* *crystallisable*, *a.* -*isable*, that may be formed into crystals: *crystallisation*, *n.* -*isation*, the act or process of being formed into crystals: *crystalliser*, *n.* -*iser*, he who or that which: *sub-crystalline*, indistinctly or faintly crystalline: *rock-crystal*, transparent or colorless quartz: *crystalline lens* or *humour*, a white, transparent, firm substance having the form of a convex lens, situated in the anterior part of the vitreous humour of the eye.

*crystallography*, *n.* *kristál-lóg'grá-fí* [Gr. *kristallos*, ice, rock-crystal; *graphé*, a writing], that department of mineralogy which investigates the relation of crystalline forms, and the origin and structure of crystals: *crystallographer*, *a.* one who: *crystallographic* or *crystallographical*, *a.* pert. to crystallographically, *ad.* -*ically*: *crystalloid*, *n.* -*oid* [Gr. *eidos*, form], having the form or likeness of a crystal; that is able to crystallise—opposed to *colloid*: *n.* that which has the form or likeness of a crystal: *crystallomania*, *n.* *kristál-ló-mán'ia* [Gr. *mania*, divination], an early sort of divination by means of translucent stones: *crystallo-engraving*, a mode of impressing arms or legends upon a glass vessel in intaglio, produced by pressure of the heated glass against a hot die in the process of blowing.

*ctenoid*, *a.* *tén'oid* [Gr. *ktena*, a comb; *eidos*, form], comb-shaped; having the appearance of a comb; applied to the third order of fishes in the arrangement of Agassiz having scales whose lateral edges are toothed or comb-like, as the perch: *ctenocyte*, *n.* *tén'ó-sít* [Gr. *kytis*, a bag], a supposed sense-organ found in the ctenophora: *ctenophora*, *n.* *plu.* *tén'ó-fó-rá* [Gr. *phoros*, I bear], a class of animals related to the jelly-fish, having comb-like bands of cilia.

*cub*, *a.* *káb* [perhaps fr. *cuth*, a young dog—from *cu*, a dog], the young of certain animals, generally of the bear and fox; a boy or girl in contempt: *v.* to bring forth young: *cubbing*, *imp.*: *cubbed*, *pp.* *kábit*.

*cubation*, *n.* *kú-bá-shún* [L. *cubationem*—from *cubare*, to lie down], a reclining; the act of lying down; *cubatory*, *a.* *kú-bá-tér'í*, lying down; recumbent.

*cube*, *n.* *kúb* [F. *cube*—from L. *cubus*, a square on all sides; Gr. *kubos*; Ar. *k'ub*, anything in the form of a block], a solid body with six equal sides, all squares; a number multiplied twice by itself, as  $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$ , 64 being the cube of 4: *v.* to raise to the third power: *cubbing*, *imp.*: *cubbed*, *pp.* *kúbd*: *cubic*, *a.* *kúbdik*, also *cubical*, *a.* *kúbd-kál*, solid; not superficial; pert. to the length, breadth, and thickness of a body: *cubically*, *ad.* -*ly*: *cubicity*, *n.* state or quality of being cubical: *cubiform*, *a.* -*iform* [L. *forma*, shape], having the form of a cube: *cuboid*, *a.* -*oid*, also *cuboidal*, *a.* -*dal* [Gr. *eidos*, form], having nearly the form of a cube: *cube root*, the first power of a cube, as 4 is the cube root of 64: *cubature*, *n.* *kúbd-túr*, the finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body: *cube-ore*, an arseniate of iron occurring in perfect cubes in copper ores: *cuboid bone*, one of the small bones of the foot.

*cubeb*, *a.* *kúdb* [ind. L. *cubeba*: Hind. *kabába*], a small spicy berry, a native of various parts of the East Indies, stimulant and purgative; the *Piper cubeba*, *Ord.* *Piperacée*.

*cubicle*, *n.* *kúbd-ik* [L. *cubile*, a couch—from *cubabo*, I lie down], a small compartment or division of a dormitory for a single sleeper.

*cubit*, *n.* *kúbit* [L. *cubitum*; Gr. *kubiton*, the elbow or bending of the arm—from *kupto*, I bend—from *cubare*, to lie or bow down], the length of a man's arm

from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; an ancient measure of length from about 20 in.; in anal., the forearm: *cubital*, *a.* -*ital*, of the length or measure of an cubit; pert. to the elbow: *cubited*, *a.* -*ited*, having the measure of a cubit.

*cuboid*, *a.* *kúbd'oid*—see under *cube*.

*cuckling-stool*, *n.* *kúk'ing-stól* [ME. *cucking-stol*, a close-stool—from Icel. *cukla*, to go to stool], a chair on which females for certain offences, as for brawling and scolding, were formerly fastened and pelted, and sometimes ducked.

*cuckold*—see under *cuckoo*.

*cuckoo*, *n.* *kú'kú-kó* [F. *coucou*, the cuckoo—from L. *cuclulus*, the cuckoo; Gr. *kokkai*, the cry of a cuckoo], a well-known bird, so called from its note in spring: *cuckoo-spit*, or *spit-tie*, *n.* a frothy matter found on plants, containing the larva of the frog-hopper: *cuckold*, *n.* *kúk'old* [OF. *coucul*, a cuckold], a husband whose wife is false to his bed, in reference to the cuckoo, which lays its eggs in the nests of other birds: *cuckoldry*, *a.* -*ry*, having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly: *cuckold-maker*, one who corrupts men's wives: *cuck'oldom*, *n.* act of adultery; state of a cuckold: *cuck'oldry*, *n.* -*ry*, system of making cuckolds: *cuckoo-bud*, the *Ranunculus bulbosus*, a native wild plant, *Ord.* *Ranunculacée*: *cuckoo-flower*, the *Cardamine pratensis*, a native wild-flower, *Ord.* *Crucifera*: *cuckoo-plum*, a native poisonous plant called 'lords and ladies,' or the 'wake-robin'; the *Arun maculatum*, *Ord.* *Ariceæ*.

*cucullate*, *a.* *kú'kúlat*, also *cuculla'ted*, *a.* [L. *cucullus*, a cowl or hood], in bot., formed like a hood; covered as with a hood or cowl.

*cucumber*, *n.* *kú'kúmb-ér* [OF. *concombre*—from L. *cucumis* or *cucumerem*, a cucumber], the fruit of a trailing plant of a long round shape, used as a pickle and salad: the *Cucumis sativus*, *Ord.* *Cucurbitacée*.

*cucurbit*, *n.* *kú'kér-bit* [F. *cucurbitte*; L. *cucurbita*, a gourd], a chequered vessel in the shape of a gourd having a wide mouth: *cucurbitaceous*, *a.* -*bit'as*; *bit'as*, resembling a cucumber or gourd: *Cucurbitacée*, *n.* -*it'as*, the natural order of plants of which the gourd is the type.

*cud*, *n.* *kúd* [AS. *cucidu*, what is chewed, a cud], the food which a ruminating animal, as the cow or sheep, throws up from its first stomach to chew at leisure: *cud-chewing*, applied to ruminating animals: to chew the *cud*, *fig.*, to reflect, as to chew the cud of bitter reflection.

*cudbear*, *n.* *kúdb-ér* [after Dr Cuthbert Gordon], a purple or violet colouring matter obtained from certain lichens.

*cuddle*, *v.* *kúdl* [ME. *couthen*, to make known, familiar—from *cuth*, well known—from *cunnan*, to know], to embrace so as to keep warm; to fondle; to lie close and snug: *cuddling*, *imp.*: *cuddled*, *pp.* *kúbdit*.

*cuddy*, *n.* *kúd'it* [Dut. *kajuit*, a cabin], a room or cabin in a ship; a small apartment.

*cuddy* or *cuddle*, *n.* *kúd'it* [probably a familiar corruption of *Cuthbert*], a farm labourer; a boor; a donkey-driver; a donkey; a three-legged stool employed as a fulcrum on laying or repairing railway lines.

*cuddy*, *n.* *kúd'it* [perhaps from Icel. *cuth*=*cud*, the name of the young of the coal-fish in its first year, the Icel. *ǿ*=*dth* having been treated as if an Eng. *d*], the coal-fish—one of the coal-fish family.

*cudgel*, *n.* *kú'gel* [AS. *cuggel*; cf. Gael. *craigal*, a distaff; Ir. *cugail*, and *coigail*, a distaff—from *cuaill*, a pole: W. *cogyl*, a cudgel; *cogail*, a distaff], a short thick stick of wood which may be held in the hand and used as a weapon: *v.* to beat with a thick stick: *cudg'elling*, *imp.*: *cudg'elled*, *pp.* -*elled*: *cudg'eller*, *n.* one who.

*cudweed*, *n.* *kúd'wéd* [probably a contraction of *collon-weed*], a native plant covered with fine down, whose flowers long retain their beauty after being dried; a wild plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*, *Ord.* *Compositæ*.

*cue*, *n.* *kú* [F. *queue*; OF. *coue*; L. *cauda*, a tail], a braided tress of long hair, growing from the crown of the head and dangling down the back; the end of a thing; the last words in the speech of an actor, considered as the signal for another to proceed with his part; a hint; an intimation; a short direction; the straight rod used at billiards; humour, as to be in the cue.



cue, n. *kū* [ME. *cue*, *cu*, or *q*], an obsolete term for a farthing—from the letter *q*, the initial of *l. quadrans*, a fourth part, a farthing.

cuff, n. *kūf* [Sw. *kuffa*, to thrust, to knock] a blow with the clenched hand or fist, a box or stroke; v. to strike with the fist or clenched hand, or with wings, as a bird; cuff *bag*, imp.; cuffed, pp. *kūft*.

cuff, n. *kūf* [AS. *cuff*; mid. *l. cuffa*, a cap—see *coif*] the part of a sleeve which flaps or claps back; a wrist-band.

Cufic, a. *kūfīk* [from *Cufa*, near Bagdad, the city where it was most early in use], an Arabic alphabet so called.

culage, n. *kūnāj* [a corruption of *coinage*], in *Eng. dial.*, the official stamping of pieces of tin.

cuirass, n. *kūrās* [F. *cuirasse*—from *cuir*, leather—from *l. corium*, hide, leather], a breastplate of metal; metal armour covering the trunk of the body; cuirassier, n. *kūrāsēr*, a heavy cavalry soldier covered with metal armour, or with a metal breastplate.

cuisine, n. *kūr-sēn* [F. *cuisine*—from mid. *l. coquina* or *coctina*, a kitchen—from *l. coquo*, I boil, I cook], the kitchen; the cooking department.

cuiss, n. *kūis*, or cuish, n. *kūish* [F. *cuisse*, the thigh, the leg—from *l. coxa*, the hip], in *OE.*, armour for the thigh—generally in plur. *cuisses* and *cuishes*.

culasse, n. *kū-dās* [F.], the lower portion of a brilliant cut gem.

Culdee, n. *kūddē* [mid. *l. Culdei*, Ir. *ceilde*—from *cille*, a servant, and *de*, of God—from *Dun*, God], an anc. monkish priest whose order ministered in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; Culdean, a. *kūddēn*, pert. to the anc. Culdees or their doctrines.

cul-de-sac, n. *kū-de-sāk* [F. the bottom of the bag; F. *cul*, bottom—from *l. culus*, the fundament], a street or narrow passage closed at one end.

culet, culet, or cullet, n. *kūlet* [F. *cuellette*, a gathering, a mixed cargo; or from *cul*, to gather], broken glass brought together for being remelted with fresh material—see *cul*.

culinary, a. *kūlīnēr* [F. *culinaire*, culinary—from *l. culina*, a kitchen], pert. to the kitchen, or the art of cookery; used in the kitchen.

cul, v. *kūl* [F. *cuelir*, to pluck or gather—from *OF. coullir* and *cullir*, to cull—from *l. colligere*, to bind together, to collect—from *lego*, I gather] to pluck out; to gather; to select from many; culling, imp.; cullings, n. plur. selections from a mass; refuse; culled, pp. *kūld*; cullier, n. one who culls; n. plur. *dērs*, the worst of a flock culled out for disposal.

cullender, n. *kūlēr-dēr*—same as colander.

cullet—see *culette*.

cullion, n. *kūlyōn* [F. *couillon*, the scrotum; *OF. couillon*, a testicle—from *l. coles*, the scrotum; see *cully*], a mean wretch; a cully; a scoundrel; a lout-like roust; an orchid; a despicable fellow; cullionly, a. *-ly*, having the qualities of a cullion; base.

culls, n. *kūls*, or couls, n. *kōls* [F. *coulis*], broth of boiled meat strained.

cully, n. *kūli* [Sp. *Gipsy chulsi*], a man or boy; a person easily deceived; a dupe; v. to make a fool of; to impose upon; to dupe; to trick; cully'ing, imp.; cully'ed, pp. *kūld*; culyism, n. *-izm*: cullibility, n. *kūlīlī*, easiness of being gulled.

culm, n. *kūlm* [*l. culmus*, a stalk of corn], the stalk or stem of corn or grasses, usually hollow and jointed; culmiferous, a. *kūlmīfērūs* [*l. fero*, I bear], having smooth jointed stalks, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as in wheat, oats, &c.

culm, n. *kūlm* [ME. *culme*, soot], in *Eng. dial.*, an impure shaly kind of coal or anthracite shale; cnum, which see; culmiferous, a. *mīfērūs* [*l. fero*, I bear], abounding in culm; culm measures, in *geol.*, the anthracite shales of North Devon.

culminate, v. *kūlmīnāt* [mid. *l. culminatus*, culminated—from *l. culmen*, a top, a summit] to reach the highest point; to be vertical; to come to the meridian; to top or crown; culminating, imp.; adj. attaining the highest point; culminated, pp.; culmination, n. *kūlmīnāshn* [F. *-l.*], the transit of a planet over the meridian, or its highest point of altitude for the day; crown; top; the most brilliant or highest point in the progress of any person or time.

culpable, a. *kūlpābl* [F. *culpable*—from *l. culpa*,

*bills*—from *l. culpa*, a fault], deserving of blame or censure; sinful; criminal; culpably, ad. *-bl*, in a faulty manner; culpability, n. *kūlpāblī*, also culpableness, n. *-blēns*, the quality or condition of being blameworthy; blame.

culprit, n. *kūlpīrt* [*l. culpatus*, blamed, accused—from *culpa*, a blame—from *culpa*, a fault], a person accused of a crime; one convicted of a crime; a criminal.—*SYN.*: malefactor; felon; convict.

cult, n. *kūlt*, also cultus, n. *kūltūs* [F. *culte*—from *l. cultus*, worship], a particular form of worship or religious belief.

cutch, n. *kūch*, also cutch, n. *kūch* [Eng. dial.], the spawn of oysters; the objects on which the spawn or spat is adhering.

cultirostral, u. *kūltīrōs-trāl* [*l. culler*, a ploughshare; *rostrum*, a beak], pert. to the cultirostres, *-trēs*, an order of birds having bills shaped like the couler of a plough, or like a knife, as the heron and the crane.

cultivate, v. *kūltīvāt* [mid. *l. cultivatus*, cultivated—from *l. cultus*, tilled, to till; to prepare the ground for the reception of seed; to foster, to improve, as the mind; to labour to increase; to raise, as corn; cultivating, imp.; cultivated, pp.: cultivator, n. *-tēr*, one who; a sort of harrow: cultivatable, a. *-tādābl*, also cultivable, a. *-vābl*, capable of being cultivated or tilled; cultivation, n. *-vīshn*, tillage of land; culture; civilisation; refinement; husbandry.

cultrate, a. *kūltrāl*, also cultrated, a. [*l. cultratus*, knife-formed, provided with a couler—from *culler*, a knife], also cultriform, a. *-trīfōrm* [*l. forma*, a shape], shaped like a pruning-knife.

culture, n. *kūltūr*, also *chōr* [F. *culture*—from *l. cultura*, culture, cultivation], the art of preparing the earth for seed; cultivation; any labour or means employed for improvement, mental training; refinement by education; v. to culture, pp. *kūrd* adj. improved; refined by mental training; cultureless, a. having no culture.

culturkampf, n. *kūltūr kāmpf* [Ger. *kultur*, culture; *kampf*, a contest], a conflict between Church and State as to education; esp. that in Germany in recent years.

culver, n. *kūlēr* [AS. *culfre*, a pigeon], a pigeon; a wood-pigeon; culver-tailed, dove-tailed; culver-bouse, a dove-cote; a pigeon-house.

culverin, n. *kūlērīn* [F. *couleuvrine*—from *couleuvre*, a snake—from *l. colubra*, an adder, a serpent], a long slender gun able to carry a ball to a great distance.

culvert, n. *kūlvērt* [OF. *couloire*, a channel, a gutter—from F. *couler*: *OF. coler*, to run, to flow—from *l. colare*, to filter, to run—from *colum*, a sieve], a passage or arched way under a road or canal for water.

Cumeau, a. *kūmēdū*, pert. to Cumae, *kū-mē*, an anc. Italian town, renowned for its Silyb.

cumarin, n. *kū-mārīn* [from *cumin*, which see], an aromatic body found in woodruff and other plants.

cumber, v. *kūmber* [OF. *combrer*, to hinder—from mid. *l. cumbus*; *l. cunulus*, a heap], to heap up or place so as to cause a hindrance; to load; to crowd; to retard or stop; to trouble or perplex; n. *hūdrance*, obstruction; perplexity; difficulty: cum'berlug, imp.; cum'bered, pp. *kū-bērd*; cum'bersome, a. *-sūm*, also cum'brous, a. *-brūs*, troublesome; burdensome; unwieldy; not easily borne: cum'bersomely, ad. *-brūs*, a burden; hindrance: cum'bersomely, ad. *-brūs*; cum'bersomeness, n. the quality of being cumbersome: cum'brously, ad. *-brūs*; cum'brousness, n. the quality of being cumbersome.

Cumbrian, n. *kūmbrīn* [the anc. *Cumbria*], in *geol.*, the term for the lowest slaty and partially fossiliferous beds of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

cumia, n. *kūmīn* [*l. cuminum*; Gr. *kuminon*], an Eastern plant, cultivated for its agreeable aromatic seed; the *Gumma cuminum*, *Ord. Umbelliferae*: cuminate acid, *kūmīnīk*, a crystalline substance obtained from *cumin*: cumol, n. *kūmōl*, and cuminol, n. *kūmīn-ōl* [*l. oleum*, oil], two oils into which oil of cumin may be separated.

cummerbund, n. *kūm-mēr-būnd* [Hind.], a girdle worn by the Hindus.

cumulative, a. *kūmā-dī-tīv* [*l. cumulatus*, heaped up—from *cumulus*, a heap], composed of parts in a heap that is added to something else; in *logic*, ap-

plied to a series of arguments which, taken in the whole, carries strong conviction, as *cumulative evidence*; in *med.*, a drug which remains long in the system without acting; *cumulative voting*, the practice of a voter possessed of several votes giving them all to one candidate instead of distributing them among two or more.

**cumulus**, n. *kū mū-bis* [L. *cumulus*, a heap], a convex or conical heap of clouds, increasing upwards from a horizontal base, usually of a very dense structure; the cloud of day; **cumulo-stratus**, a cloud formed by the cumulo stratus blending with the cumulus; **cumulo-cirro-stratus**, the nimbus or rain-cloud, consisting of a cloud or system of clouds from which rain falls—see *cirrus*.

**cuneal**, n. *kū ni-āl* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge], having the form of a wedge; **cuneate**, a. *ni-āt*, also *cū-nē-āt*, a wedge-shaped; tapering like a wedge; **cuneiform**, a. *nē-t-shā-m* [L. *forma*, shape], having the shape or form of a wedge; **cuneiform letters**, those letters in which the old Persian and Babylonian inscriptions are written, so called from their wedge-like appearance.

**cunette**, n. *kū nēt* [F.], in *fort.*, a narrow ditch running at the bottom of a dry ditch for the purpose of draining it; a deep ditch along the middle of a dry moat.

**cundulate**, o. *kū-nū-ā-lāt* [L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit-burrow], in *bot.*, having a long pierced passage or aperture.

**cunning**, a. *kā-nī-nīng* [AS *cunnan*; cf. Goth. *kunnan*, to know; Sw. *kunna*, to be able; Ger. *kannandi*, knowledge], artful; sly; crafty; deceitful; tricky; in *Scrap.*, skillful; experienced; n. *artifice*; craft; shrewdness; deceit; *cunningly*, ad. *li*, artfully; slyly; craftily; skillfully; *cunningness*, n.—*Syn.*, of *cunning* a.; wily; designing; subtle; knowing.

**cup**, n. *kūp* [F. *coupe*—from L. *cupa*, a cask, a cup], anything hollow; a small drinking-vessel; the contents of a cup; *fig.*, any good received or evil encountered; *v.* to draw blood by puncturing the skin and applying a cupping-glass; in *OE.*, to supply with liquor in cups; *cup-plug*, *cup*, n. in *surg.*, the operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass; *adj.* pert. to: *cupped*, *pp.* *kūpt*; *cups*, n. *plu.* the excessive drinking of intoxicants; *cupping-glass*, a small glass vessel shaped like a cup from which the air can be exhausted, used for drawing blood or morbid matter; *cup-per*, n. *p-r*, a surgeon who draws blood by cupping; *cup-bearer*, n. one who attends on a prince; *cupboard*, n. *kūb-bōrd*, originally a board or shelf for cups; a case of shelves for china-ware, &c.; in his cups, drunk with strong drinks; *cup and can*, familiar companions; many a slip between the cup and the lip, always a danger of our surest hopes and expectations not being realised.

**cupel**, n. *kū-pēl* [F. *cupelle*; L. *cupella*, a little cup—from *cupa*, a cup], a small cup-like vessel, very porous, used in refining metals; *cupellation*, n. *kū-pēl-lā-shūn*, the process of refining gold or silver by the cupel; a method of removing a more oxidisable metal from one less so, the oxidising of the inferior metal being carried on by means of a blast of air—the fused oxide sinking into the porous cupel.

**Cupid**, n. *kū-ptd* [L. *Cupidio*, *Cupid*—from *cupido*, desire—from *cupio*, I desire], the boy-god of love in anc. Roman mythology.

**cupidity**, n. *kū-pū-dī-tī* [F. *cupidité*, greedy; L. *cupiditas*, a longing desire—from L. *cupidus*—from *cupio*, I desire], an eager desire after the possession of wealth or power; avarice; greediness.

**cupola**, n. *kū-pō-lā* [It. *cupola*, a round vaulted chapel behind the chancel; *mla.* L. *cupula*, a little cup—from *cupa*, a cup], an arched or spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a round top or dome, shaped like a half-globe; *v.* to make in the form of a dome; to cover a war-vessel with plates of iron in the form of a half-globe or dome; *cupola-ing*, *imp.* *kū-pō-lā-ing*, *pp.* and *a.* *kū-pō-lā-ing*, having a hemispherical roof or covering.

**cupolet**, n. *kū-pō-lēt* [a dim. of *cupola*, which see; L. *cupula*, a little cup—from *cupa*, a cup], a game for outdoor amusement, in which the players have seven wooden pins fixed in the ground, each having a cup and a movable ball on its top.

**cupreous**, a. *kū-pr-ūs* [L. *cupreus*, of copper—from *cuprum*, copper], of or like copper; *cuppery*; *cu-*

*priferous*, a. *kū-prifer-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], yielding copper—applied to veins, rocks, &c., containing ores of copper; *cup-rite*, n. *p-rit*, the red oxide of copper; *cupric*, a. *kū-prīk*, applied to an oxide of copper, and *cuprous*, a. *kū-prūs*, to its corresponding salt.

**cupressites**, n. *plu.* *kū-prē-sī-tēs* [L. *cupressus*, the cypress-tree], in *geol.*, a general term for all coniferous remains which are allied to those of the existing cypress, or identical with them.

**cupula**, n. *kū-pū-lā*, also *cupule*, n. *kū-pū-l* [L. *cupula*, a little cup—from *cupa*, a cup], in *bot.*, an external covering to a fruit formed of modified bracts, as the cup of the acorn; the husk of the filbert, chestnut, &c.; *cupuliferous*, a. [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing cupules.

**cur**, n. *kōr* [Dut. *korre*, a house-dog; Sw. dial. *Lurre*, a dog], a dog worthless to a shepherd; a degenerate dog; a worthless snarling fellow; *cur'ish*, a. *-rīsh*; *cur-like*, a. like a cur; having the qualities of a cur.

**curable**, **curability**, &c.—see under *cure*.

**curacao**, n. *kū-rā-sō* or *kū-rā-sō-lā* [from the island of Curacao, N. of Venezuela, where first made], a liqueur made by distilling brandy flavoured with orange-peel, cloves, &c., and sweetened.

**curare**, n. *kū-rā-rā* [from a native name], the S. Amer. arrow-poison which completely paralyses the motor nerves; also spelt *ura'ri* or *woora'ra*, and *woora'll* or *woora'll*; *cura'rine*, n. *-rīn*, the active principle of curare.

**curassow** or **curassow**, n. *kū-rā-sō-sō* [from the island of Curacao], a large S. Amer. turkey-like bird, the commonest species of which is crested, and of a deep shining black colour.

**curate**, n. *kū-rāt* [*mla.* L. *curatus*, a priest, a curate; L. *curator*, he who cares for—from *curare*, to take care of—from *cūra*, care], one who has the cure or care of souls; a clergyman; one who assists a beneficed clergyman in spiritual duties; a perpetual curate, one not removable at pleasure, as the others are; the incumbent of a district taken from a rectory or vicarage; *cura'cy*, n. *-rī-sī*, the office or employment of a curate; *cura'torship*, n. the office of a curate; a curacy; *cura'tor*, n. *-rāt-ēr*, one who has charge or superintendence, as of a museum or library; a guardian or trustee; *curators*, n. *kū-rāt-ēr-l*, the persons employed as curators; *curator bonis*, *kū-rāt-ēr bō-nīs* [L. *curator*, he who cares; *bonis*, for the goods], a guardian or trustee over property; in *Scot.*, an officer appointed by the court to manage the property of a person who is unable temporarily or permanently to undertake its management.

**curb**, n. *kērb* [F. *courbe*, to bend, to crook—from F. *courbe*, a curve—from L. *curvus*, crooked], the flat iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bit; a check; restraint; hindrance; *v.* to guide or restrain by a curb, as a horse; to check or restrain; to hold back; to keep in subjection; *curb'-ing*, *imp.* *kērb-d*, *pp.* *kērb-d*; *curbless*, a. *-lēss*; *curb-stones*, a row of stones along the edge of a pavement, or skirting it—in *Scot.*, also written *kerb* or *kīrb*.—*Syn.* of *curb v.*: to restrain; repress; control; check; bow; subdue; subdue; confine.

**curd**, n. *kērd* [W. *cred*, a round lump; Gael. *gruth*; Ir. *cruth*, curds], the cheesy matter or coagulum that separates from milk on the addition of rennet or on acid; any coagulated matter; *v.* to turn to curd; *curd'ing*, *imp.* *kērd-d*, *pp.* *kērd-d*; *curdy*, a. *-dī*, like curd; full of curd; *curdle*, *v.* *kērd-l*, to thicken or change into curd; to coagulate; to stagnate or congeal; *curdling*, *imp.* *kērd-līng*; *curdled*, *pp.* *kērd-d-d*; *adj.* coagulated; congealed.

**cure**, n. *kūr* [F. *cure*, cure, doctoring—from L. *cūra*, care, pain], the act of healing; restoration to health; a remedy for a disease; a care of souls; the spiritual charge of a parish; the parish itself; *v.* to heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to remove an evil; to salt, pickle, or dry for preservation; *cura'ing*, *imp.* *kūr-d*, *pp.* *kūr-d*; *cura'less*, a. that cannot be cured; *cura'r*, n. *-rī*, one who cures; one who prepares salted or cured fish or flesh, as *fish-curer*; *cura'ble*, a. *-rā-bl*, that may be healed; *cura'bleness*, n.; *cura'bility*, n. *-bī-lī-tī*, possibility of being cured; *cura'tive*, n. *-rā-tī-v*, tending, or having the power, to heal.

**currette**, n. *kū-rēt* [F.], a surgical instr. used in operating for cataract.

**curfew**, n. *kēr-fū* [F. *couvre-feu*; OE. *cover-feu*,

cover-fire—from *OF. corrir*, to cover; *feu*, fire: *L. focus*, the hearth, in former times, the ringing of an evening (8 o'clock) bell, as a signal to the people to cover up fires, put out lights, and retire to rest.

**curia**, *n. kūr-ia* [*L. curia*, the senate or senate-house]. In *anc. Rome*, the senate or senate-house; the assembly of the counts and prelates of the empire; the Pope with his Council, or *ex cathedra*, as head of the Church; any ecclesiastical court or authority: **curial**, *n. kūr-i-āl* [*It. curiale*, a lawyer]. In *Italy*, a lawyer: **adj.** of or belonging to the curia.

**curious**, *n. kūr-i-ūs* [*OF. curius*, careful—from *L. curiosus*, full of care, inquisitive—from *cura*, care, attention] strongly desirous to know or see; inquisitive; prying; wrought with elaborate care and art; difficult to please; singular; rare: **curiously**, *ad. -ly*: **curiousness**, *n. -ness*: **curiosity**, *n. -ty*: **curious**, *n. kūr-i-ūs* [*It. curio*], a strong desire to see or to know; that which excites a desire of seeing; **rarity**: **curioso**, *n. kūr-i-ō-sō* [*It. curio*], one fond of collecting rare and curious articles; a virtuoso.

**curl**, *n. kērl* [formerly written *crull*: *M. Dut. kruil*], a ringlet of hair or anything like it; a disease of potatoes in which the leaves of the stalks are curled; **v.** to turn, form, or bend into ringlets, as the hair; to twist; to coil; to rise in twisting or sinuous waves; to play at the game of curling: **curling**, *imp.* **adj.** rising in wreaths or undulations: **curled**, *pp. kērlt*; **curly**, *n. kērlt*, having curls; full of ripples: **curliness**, *n.* **curlingly**, *ad. -ly*: **curling-tongs or -irons**, an instr. for curling the hair: **curly-headed**, having hair curled naturally.

**curlew**, *n. kērlō* [from the cry: *OF. corlieus*], *n.* wild bird of the snipe tribe.

**curling**, *n. kērling* [from *curl*—from the twisting of the stone in play]. In *Scot.*, a winter outdoor game played with smooth stones on the ice by driving them along the smooth surface, called a *rink*, by one muscular effort or swing of the hand, towards a mark called a *tee*: **curlers**, *n. pl.* players at the game of curling: **curling-stone**, a polished circular piece of hard rock, such as granite, flattened above and below, with a handle on its upper side, used in the game of curling.

**curmudgeon**, *n. kēr-mū-jōn* [probably from *cornmudgion*, a dealer in corn—from *corn* and *mudgion*—from *OF. muchier*, to hide, to conceal—*lit.*, one who withheld or hoarded up corn], an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a gringing, disagreeable man: **curmudgeonly**, *ad. -ly*, in an avaricious, churlish manner.

**currach**, *n. kūr-rach* [*Gael. curach*], in *Scot.*, a coracle or small skiff; a small boat of wicker-work, and covered with the skins of animals; now a boat of wicker-work, &c., covered with tarred canvas.

**currant**, *n. kūr-rant* [from *Corinth* in Greece, whence first brought], a well-known small fruit of our own country—the *Ribes rubrum*, producing the red and white currants; and the *R. nigrum*, black currants. *Ord. Grossulariaceae* or *Ribesaceae*: *n.* a small variety of dried grape, chiefly from Greece and the Ionian Islands; a variety of *Vitis rotifera*, *Ord. Ampelidaceae* or *Vitaceae*.

**currency**, *n. kūr-rēn-si* [mid. *L. currentia*—from *L. currentis* or *currentem*, flowing or running—from *currere*, to run], a continued course or passing of anything, like the running of a stream; a passing from person to person, or from age to age, as a report; a passing from hand to hand, as money or bills of credit; the whole circulation of money, or the whole quantity of money of every sort, is called the **currency**; anything in circulation as a medium of trade; general estimation or reception; the rate at which anything is valued: **current**, *n. -rent*, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; common; general; generally received; passable; now passing; *n.* a flowing or passing; *n.* stream; course; continuation; general course or tendency; movement: **currently**, *ad. -ly*: **currentness**, *n.* circulation; general reception.

**curricule**, *n. kūr-ri-kūl* [*L. curriculum*, a career, *n.* course—from *currere*, to run], an open carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast: **curriculum**, *n. kūr-ri-kū-lūm*, the whole course of study at a school or university.

**curried**, **currier**—see under *curry* 1.

**curial**—see under *curry*.

**curry**, *v. kūr-ri* [*OF. courroier*, *curroyer*, to dress leather—from *corroi*, apparatus—from *con*, together,

and *roi*, array, order], to dress leather after being tanned; to rub and clean a horse with a comb; to thrash; to chastise: **currying**, *imp.* *n.* the act of dressing skins after they are tanned; the act of rubbing down a horse: **currier**, *pp. -ied*, *n.* *currier*, a workman who dresses leather: **curry-comb**, a comb of iron for rubbing down and cleaning horses: to **curry favour** [prob. a corruption of *OF. curry faire*—from *f.* *courroier faire*, to rub the fawn or horse] to seek or gain favour by flattery or obsequious civilities.

**curry**, *n. kūr-ri* [Tamil *kuri*], a highly spiced condiment much used throughout India; a dish flavoured with curry: **v.** to prepare with curry: **curry-powder**, *n.* powder consisting of many ingredients for making curries.

**curse**, *v. kūr-s* [*AS. corsian* or *curian*, to execrate by the sign of the cross: *Sw. korsa*, Dan. *korse*, to make the sign of the cross—from Dan. and *Sw. kors*, a cross: *Ice. kross*—from *OF. crois*—see *cross*], to utter a wish of evil against one; to devote to evil; to imprecate evil upon; to execrate; to utter imprecations; to vex or torment: *n.* a malediction; a wishing of evil; great vexation or torment: **cur sing**, *imp.* *n.* the uttering of a curse; execration: **cursed**, *pp. kūr-s* or *kūr-sed*: **adj.** blasted by, or under the influence of, a curse; abominable; detestable; execrated: **curser**, *n.* one who: **cur'sedly**, *ad. -ly*: **cur'sedness**, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'curse *n.*': imprecation; execration; anathema.

**cur'sive**, *a. kūr-siv* [*F. cursive*—from mid. *L. cursiva*, a writing, a letter—from *L. cursus*, quick motion, *n.* running—from *curro*, I run], running; fluent: **cur'sively**, *ad. -ly*: **cur'sory**, *a. kūr-siv*, hasty; slight; superficial; not with close attention: **cur'sorily**, *ad. -ly*, in a hasty superficial manner: **cur'soriness**, *n.* **cur'sive-hand**, in writing, a running hand: **cur'sitor**, *n. -st* *ker*, the clerk of course; an officer in the Court of Chancery whose business is to make out original writs: **cur'sive letters**, the small letters or characters of *n.* running hand employed in writing MSS. after the tenth century, as distinguished from *uncial* or large letters used in MSS. before that date: **cur'sorary**, *n. kūr-sō-riv*, in *OE.*, cursory; hasty; careless—a word hardly legitimate.

**cur'sores**, *n. plu. kūr-sō-riv* [*L. cursor*, a runner—from *curro*, I run], an order of birds comprising those destitute of the powers of flight, as the ostrich and emu, &c., so named from the adaptation of their legs and feet for running vigorously.

**curst**, *n. kūr-st* [another form of *cur'sed*—see *cur'sed*], ill-tempered; cross-grained; hence crusty, *a. kūr'st*, ill-tempered.

**curt**, *a. kūr-t* [*F. court*, short, little: *L. curtus*, docked, clipped], short; abrupt; brief and ill-mannered; snappish: **curtly**, *ad. -ly*: **curt'ness**, *n.* shortness.

**curt**, in *letter-writing* and *commercial correspondence*, common contr. of *current*, used to designate this month, that is, the month in which the letter is written, *n.* 13th *curt*. **Instant**, *n.* *instānt*, and its contr. *inst.* [*L. instans*, present], denoting a day of the present or current month, as 10th *inst.*; *proximo*, *prōk'st-mō*, or its contr. *prox.* [*L. proximo*, on the next], denoting a day of the next month, as, on the 4th *prox.* *ultimo*, *ul'tīmō*, or its contr. *ult.* [*L. ultimo*, in the last], denoting a day in the last month, or the month preceding the present, as, on the 4th *ult.*

**curtail**, *imp. kūr-tāl* [*forig. curtail*, having a docked tail—from *OF. courtail*, a curtail or docked tail], to shorten; to cut off the end, or a part; to abridge or diminish: **curtail'ing**, *imp.* **curtail'ed**, *pp. -tail'd*: **adj.** cut shorter; abridged: **curtail'ment**, *n.* a shortening of anything: **curtail'er**, *n.* one who: **curtail'ing**, a dog mutilated according to the forest laws to prevent him running down the royal game: **curtail'ing**, the lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll: **curtail'ing**, a trenched friar, in reference to the cut or circular shaven patch on the crown of the head.—*SVX.* of 'curtail': to abbreviate; contract; diminish.

**curtain**, *n. kūr-tin* [*F. cortine*, a curtain, a curtain—from mid. *L. cortina*, a small enclosed yard—from *cortis*, a court], a movable cloth hung round a bed, at a window, or in front of the stage at a theatre; any piece of movable drapery used for concealment or ornament; the part of a wall or rampart which joins the flanks of two bastions together: **v.** to enclose by means of curtains: **cur'taining**, *imp.* **cur'tained**,

pp. *hind*: cur'tainless, a.: to draw the cur'tain, to close a cur'tain so as to shut out the light or conceal an object: to raise the cur'tain, to commence: to drop the cur'tain, to close the scene; to throw off the mask; to end: behind the cur'tain, in concealment; in secret: cur'tain lecture, n. lecture or scolding, such as might be addressed by a wife to her husband while in bed.

cur'tail, n. *kér'tál* [OE. *courtault*: It. *cortello*, a horse with docked tail; in OE., a docked tail: adj. having a docked tail; brief; abridged: cur'tail-axe, a. cur'tail-dog, in OE. *forstry*, a dog whose tail was cut short in order to show that his master had not the privilege of coursing: cur'tial friar, a friar wearing a short gown; a friar who served as attendant at the gate of a monastery.

cur'tate, a. *kér'tát* [L. *curtilus*, shortened, diminished], in astron., applied to denote a planet's distance from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic.

cur'tiluge, n. *kér'til-laj* [OF. *courtillage*—from *court*, a courtyard—from mid. L. *cortis*, a courtyard—see *court*], a house with its stables and farm-buildings surrounded by a piece of ground, the whole being included within the same fence; n. house and homestead.

cur'til-axe, n. *kér'til dks*—see *cur'tail-axe*.

cur'tsey, n. *kér'tsē*, cur'tseys, n. plu. *kér'tsēz*—also cur'tsy, n. *kér'tsī*, cur'taisies, n. plu. *kér'tsēz* [F. *courtoiser*, to court, to entertain with compliments of respect—see *courtesy*], a woman's or girl's salutation of respect by slightly bending the knees and inclining the body forwards; cur'tsying or cur'tysing, imp. *-sīng*: cur'tseyed or cur'tsied, pp. *-sīd*.

cur'le, a. *kér'rol* [L. *curullis*, pert. to n. chariot, a curule chair—from L. *curvus*, n. chariot—from *curvo*, I run], pert. to the chair or seat used in Rome by public officers; senatorial; magisterial.

curve, n. *kérv* [L. *curvus*, bent], anything bent without angles or corners; part of an circle; an arched line; a line whose direction is constantly changing: adj. crooked; bent; v. to bend; to crook; to make circular: cur'ving, imp.: curved, pp. *kérvd*: adj. crooked: cur'vation, n. *kérvshān*, the act of bending: cur'vative, a. *-vátīv*, in bot., scarcely folded; having the margins merely curved n. little: cur'vature, n. *-vátūr*, crookedness, or the manner of being bent; a curve; n. bending from a straight line; the amount of change of direction in a curve: cur'vated, a. *-vátēd*, curved; bent in a regular form.—SYN. of 'curved': bent; wry; inflected.

curvette, n. *kér'vet* [It. *corvetta*, n. curvet, a leap: F. *courbette*, n. curvet—from F. *courbe*, a curve—from L. *curvus*, bent], the prancings of a managed horse, in which he bends his body together and springs out: v. to leap in curvets; to frisk; to leap and bound: cur'veting, imp.: cur'veted, pp.

curvicaudate, n. *kér'v-káudāt* [L. *curvus*, bent; cauda, a tail], having a bent tail: cur'vifoliate, n. *-fóliāt* [L. *folium*, a leaf], having bent leaves: cur'viform, a. *-vifórm* [L. *forma*, a shape], being of a curved form.

curvilinear, a. *kér'vīlīn-lēr* [L. *curvus*, bent; linea, n. line], having a curve line; consisting of curve lines: cur'vilinear'ity, n. *-ar'itē*, the state of being described or bounded by curved lines: cur'virostral, a. *-rós'trál* [L. *rostrum*, a beak], having a crooked beak.

curviserial, a. *kér'vī-sér'ī-ál* [L. *curvus*, crooked; series, a row], in the arrangement of leaves on an axis or stem, applied to those leaves which are helved to be disposed on an infinite curve, ns distinguished from *rectiserial* ones.

cushat, n. *kúsh'át* [AS. *ciscote*—perhaps from *cwic*, quick, and *scotan*, to shoot, in reference to its flight], the ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

cushion, n. *kúsh'ūn* [F. *cuisin*—from mid. L. *cucitium*, n. little mattress—from L. *cucita*, a cushion], a soft pad or pillow to sit on; any bag filled with soft materials; any stuffed or padded surface; the padded side or edge of a billiard-table: v. to furnish with a cushion or cushions: cush'ou-ug, imp.: cush'oned, pp. *-ūnd*: cush'oned, n. *-ūndē*, a little cushion.

cusp, n. *kúsp* [L. *cuspid* or *cuspidem*, n. point, a lance], the point or horn of the moon; in arch., a projecting point or ornament formed by the meeting of the small arches or foils, in foil-arches or tracery: cuspidate, n. *kúsp'ī-dāt*, in bot., having a sharp end

like a spear; ending in a bristly point; in anat., applied to the canine or eye teeth.

custard, n. *kús'térđ* [OF. *croustade*, a patty, a tart, a crust—from L. *crustatus*, crusted—from *crusto*, I crust—from *crusta*, crust], a mixture of milk and eggs sweetened and flavoured, and afterwards baked and boiled: custard-apple, a tropical fruit, containing a sweet yellowish pulp; the fruit of the *Annona reticulata*, and other species, Ord. *Anonaceae*.

custock—see *castock*.

custody, n. *kús'tđđ* [L. *custodia*, a keeping or preserving—from *custos*, a guard], a guarding; a keeping; care or watch over for security or preservation; imprisonment: custo'dian, n. *-đđđ-ān*, one who has the care or custody of some public building; also custo'dier, n. *-ēr*, one who: custo'dial, a. *-āl* relating to guardianship.

custom, n. *kús'tđm* [OF. *custome* and *costume*—from mid. L. *costūma*, custom: It. *costume*—from L. *consuetudo*, custom, usage], frequent repetition of the same act; established manner; the practice of frequenting a shop for the purchase of goods; usage; toll or tax: v. in OE., to supply with customers; for 'accustom': customed, n. *kús'tđmd*, in OE., common; usual; for 'accustomed': customs, n. plu. duties or taxes on goods imported or exported: custom-house, the house where the customs are paid, &c.: customable, a. *-đđbł*, habitual; frequent: customably, ad. *-đđbł*: customary, a. *-ēr-ī*, usual; habitual; in common practice: customer, n. *-ēr*, one who frequents a shop for the purchase of goods; a buyer: customarily, ad. *-ēr-ī-ī*: customariness, n. frequency; habitual use.—SYN. of 'custom n.': fashion; manner; method; practice; habit; prescription.

custos rotulorum, *kús'tōs rōl'ā-lō-rūm* [L. *custos*, a keeper: mid. L. *rotulus*, a roll, a register—from L. *rotula*, n. little wheel], the keeper of the rolls or registers of the sessions; the principal justice of the peace and chief civil officer within the county.

cutrel, n. *kús'trēl* [OF. *coustiller*, a soldier armed with a two-edged dagger], an attendant on a knight; a uan-at-arms; n. base fellow.

cut, v. *kál* [foreign uncertain: cf. W. *cutan*; Gael. *cutach*, to shorten], to separate by a cutting instr. into short pieces; to divide; to sever; to hew, as timber; to penetrate or pierce; to infect deeply; to intersect or cross; to intercept: n. a piece separated by cutting; a stroke or blow with a sharp instrument; n. cleft; n. notch; a gash; a channel or ditch made by digging or cutting; a carving or engraving, likewise the print from it; form; shape; fashion: cut, pp. and pt. divided; pierced; deeply infected: adj. divided; carved; intersected: cut'ting, imp.: adj. sarcastic; severe: n. an incision; a piece cut off; n. portion of a plant bearing a bud, for propagation; n. long deep excavation, as in making a road, a railway, or a canal: cut'ter, n. one who or that which cuts; one of the boats of a large ship; a light swift vessel with one mast; an incisor tooth: cut'ters, n. plu. in a machine, knives that cut; bricks used chiefly for the arches of windows, doors, &c.: cut'tingly, ad. *-lī*: to cut a figure, to show off conspicuously: to cut a joke, to be witty and sociable: to cut down, to reduce; to retrench; to fell, as timber: to cut off, to separate; to destroy; to intercept: to cut up, to divide into pieces: to be cut up, applied to an army in the field that has lost many men in killed and wounded; *familiarly*, to be annoyed or disturbed: to cut out, to remove a part; to shape: cut out, suited for the occupation by his natural abilities: to cut out a ship, to enter n. harbour and seize and carry off a ship by sudden attack: to cut short, to abridge: to cut a knot, to effect anything by short and strong measures: to cut the cards, to divide a pack into two portions: cut and dry or dried, prepared for use; already prepared: cut of his jib, the contour or expression of his face as indicating his character; n. sailor's term, the jib indicating the character of the ship: to cut in, to divide; to join in anything suddenly: to draw cuts [W. *cuties*, lot], to draw lots by means of straws or pieces of paper, &c., cut in pieces of different lengths and held between the forefinger and thumb: cut-purse, a thief; a robber: cut-throat, a murderer; an assassin: adj. murderous; barbarous: cut-water, the fore part of a ship's prow that cuts the water; the angular edge of a bridge-pler; a name for the razorbill.

**cut**, *v.* *kūt* [see preceding entry]. In familiar slang, to run away; to avoid meeting or coming into contact with: *cut*, *v.* *imper.* run away; be off; to *cut* one, to refuse or avoid recognising him when meeting or passing; to renounce acquaintance-ship; to *cut capers*, to conduct oneself in a ridiculous or improper manner; *cut your stick*, take up your staff or belongings and be off; also *cut and run*, in same sense; *cut a dash*, to make a great show; *cut away*, be off at once; go away fast.

**cutaneous**, *a.* *kū-tā-nē* [L. *cutaneus*—from *cutis*, skin] pert. to the skin; affecting the skin.

**cutch**, *n.*—same as *catechu*, which see.

**cutcha**, *a.* *kūchā* [Hind. *kuchcha*, raw] makeshift; temporary; doubtful; unsatisfactory; being thus opposed to *pucka* [Hind. *pukka*, ripe]. *Note*.—A solidly-built house of stone or brick is a *pucka* house; but one made of mud and brick, or lath and plaster, is a *cutcha* affair. The permanent holder of an appointment is said to possess a *pucka* post; while his *locum tenens* will be holding a *cutcha* one; a metalled road is *pucka*; an unmetalled cross-country track is a *cutcha* road.

**cutcherry**, *n.* also spelt *kachchari*, properly *kach-ahri*, *n.* *kūch-eh-ri* [Hind. *ch*]. In the *E. I.*, the court of a magistrate of any kind.

**cute**, *a.* *kūt* [a familiar contr. for *acute*], sharp; clever.

**cutb**, *n.* *kūt* [Teel.]. In *N. of Scot.*, the young of the coal-fish—see *cuddy*.

**cuticle**, *n.* *kūt-ī-ki* [L. *cuticula*—from L. *cuticula*, thin skin—from *cutis*, the skin], the thin exterior coat of the skin; the scarf skin or epidermis; the pellicle which forms the outer layer of the body amongst the Infusoria; the thin external covering of a plant: *cuticular*, *a.* *kūt-ī-ki*, pert. to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

**cutis**, *n.* *kūt-īs* [L. *cutis*], the inferior vascular layer of the skin, often called the *cutis vera*, the *corium*, the *derma* or *dermis*, or the true skin, in contradistinction to the cuticle or outer skin.

**cutlass**, *n.* *kūt-lās* [a form of *cutral-axo*; F. *cutelas*, a short sword; OF. *cutel*; L. *cutellus*—from *cuter*, a knife], a sword used by seamen in boarding an enemy's ship—see *cutral-axo*.

**cutler**, *n.* *kūt-lēr* [OF. *cofeher*, a maker of knives—*from* *coitel*, a small knife—*from* L. *cutter*, a knife], one who makes knives and other cutting instruments: *cutlery*, *n.* *-i*, knives and other cutting instruments.

**cutlet**, *n.* *kūt-lēt* [F. *coletelle*—from *côte*, a rib, *n.* *slope*], a small chop or slice of meat for cooking—generally applied to veal.

**cuttle-fish**, *n.* *kūt-ī-fīsh* [AS. *cudele*, a cuttle-fish; cf. Ger. *Kuttel-fisch*; old Dut. *kuttel-risch*], a marine animal with long arms or feelers bearing suckers, remarkable for its power of throwing out a brownish-black liquor which darkens the water and conceals it from its pursuers—the most highly organised of invertebrate animals: *cuttle*, *n.* *in OL.*, and who blackens the character of others; a foul-mouthed person.

**cutty**, *n.* *kūt-ī* [W. *cutti*, a little piece—see *cut* 1], a word used as the first part of a compound, meaning short or small: *cutty-pipe*, a tobacco-pipe with a short stem: *cutty-stool*, in *Scot.*, a small, low, three-legged stool.

**cutt**, *n.* pronounced *hundredweight*, *n.* contr. for hundredweight—*c* first letter of L. *centum*, a hundred—*u* *1.* first and last letters of *weight*.

**cyanamide**, *n.* *si-ā-nā-mīd* [compound of *cyanic* and *amide*], a substance obtained by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chloride.

**cyanate**, *n.* *si-ā-nāt* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue], a salt composed of *cyanic acid* and a base: *cyan'ic*, *a.* *-ān-īk*, relating to blue—applied to a series of colours having blue as the type: *cy'anide*, *n.* *-ā-nīd*, a compound of cyanogen with a radicle: *cy'anide of potas'sium* is a crystalline solid, giving off no odour of prussic or hydrocyanic acid; it has a bitter taste and is extremely poisonous.

**cyanite**, *n.* *si-ā-nīt* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue], one of the garnet family, so called from its prevailing azure-blue colour: *cy'anose*, *n.* *-nōs*, also *cy'an'osite*, *n.* *-ā-nōs-īt*, sulphate of copper or blue-vitriol, used as a pigment and dye-stuff.

**cyanogen**, *n.* *si-ā-nō-jēn* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue; *gennao*, I produce], a poisonous gas, composed of carbon and nitrogen, having no odour like that of

crushed peach-leaves, and which burns with a rich purple flame,—an essential ingredient in Prussian-blue, and uniting with hydrogen to form prussic acid.

**cyanometer**, *n.* *si-ā-nō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the intensity of the blueness of the sky or ocean.

**cyanophyll**, *n.* *si-ā-nō-fīl* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue; *phyllon*, a leaf], a supposed blue colouring matter formed in the decomposition of "chlorophyll."

**cyanosis**, *n.* *si-ā-nō-sīs* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue], in med. a diseased condition arising from a defect in the heart which causes a deficiency of pure arterial blood, and characterised by blueness of the skin.

**cyantype**, *n.* *si-ā-nō-tīp* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue; *typo*, an impression], a process of taking photographs in Prussian-blue.

**cyauric acid**, *n.* *si-ā-nū-īk* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue; *ouron*, urine], an acid obtained from urine, &c., belongs solid crystalline modification of cyanic acid.

**cyathiform**, *a.* *si-ā-th-ī-fōrm* [L. *cyathus*, a cup or small ladle; *forma*, shape], in bot., cup-shaped: *cyathophyllum*, *n.* *si-ā-th-ī-fīl-lūm* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., a genus of cup-coms—the simple turbinate forms being familiarly known by the name of "petrified ram's horns," a rugose coral of the palæozoic period.

**cycadaceous**, *a.* *si-k-ā-dā-sī-ās* [L. *cyas*, *cyadites*; Gr. *kukas*, a kind of palm], pert. to the natural order of cycads, *si-k-ā-d-ī*, or small palm-like trees, the cycadaceæ, *si-k-ā-d-ī-sī-ā*, from the pith of some of which a kind of sago is obtained: *cy'adites*, *n.* *plu.* *-ā-ī*, fossil plants from the oolite and chalk, apparently allied to the existing cycads.

**cyclamen**, *n.* *si-k-ā-nēn* [L. *cyclaminos*; Gr. *kukta-minos*, the plant sow-bread—*from* Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, referring to the round leaves], in bot., a genus of bulbous plants having beautiful flowers, called sow-bread, because the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily. *Oril. Trimmula*.

**cycle**, *n.* *si-k-ī* [F. *cycle*—*from* L. *cyclus*; Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, *n.* *nrb*], a round or circle of years, after which the same course begins again; a period; the revaluation of a certain period of time which finishes and begins again in a perpetual circle: *v.* to recur in cycles: *cycling*, *imp.* *si-k-ī-līng*: *cycled*, *pp.* *si-k-ī-d*: *cycle*, *n.* *si-k-ī-k*, pert. to a cycle or circle; also *cy'clical*, *n.* *si-k-ī-k-ī*: *cy'elas*, *n.* *-ā-lās*, in zool., a genus of fresh-water bivalves having oval, transverse, equivalent shells: *cycle* of the moon, or *golden number*, *n.* period of 19 years, at the end of which the new and full moons occur again on the same days of the month: *cycle* of the sun, a period of 28 years: *cycle* of indiction, a period of 15 years.

**cyclobranchia**, *a.* *si-k-ī-lō-brāng-k-ī* [Gr. *kuklos*, *n.* circle; *branchia*, gills], having the gills disposed in a circular manner, as among certain shell-fish, like the limpet: *cy'clograph*, *n.* *-grāf* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], an instr. for describing the arcs of very large circles.

**cycloid**, *n.* *si-k-ī-lōyd* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *eidōs*, form], a geometrical curve traced out by a point in the circumference of a circle rolling upon a straight line, as the path described by a nail in the rim of a railway carriage wheel running along a straight line: *adj.* applied to the scales of certain fishes, which have a circular or elliptical outline with an even margin: *cy'clod'nal*, *n.* *-nāl*, pert. to: *Acyclod'nean*, *n.* *plu.* *-k-ī-lō-d'ne-ān*, in the system of Agassiz, the fourth order of fishes, having smooth scales, as the salmon and herring.

**cyclometry**, *n.* *si-ā-lō-mē-t-ē-ī* [Gr. *kuklos*, *n.* circle; *metron*, a measure], the art of measuring circles or cycles.

**cyclones**, *n.* *plu.* *si-k-ī-lōn* [Gr. *kuklos*, *n.* circle], rotatory hurricanes which occur most frequently between the equator and the tropics, and near the equatorial limits of the trade-winds: Latham recommends the spelling *cy'clons*, *si-k-ī-lōn*.

**cyclopædia** or **cyclopædia**, *n.* *si-k-ī-lō-pē-d-ī-ā* [Gr. *kuklos*, *n.* circle; *pæidia*, learning, instruction], a book of universal knowledge; a book containing treatises on every branch of knowledge, arranged in alphabetical order: *cyclopædic*, *a.* *si-k-ī-lō-pē-d-ī-ī*, of or pert. to a cyclopædia.

**Cyclops**, *n.* *si-k-ī-lō-pēs* [L. *cylops*, or *cyclopæon*; Gr. *kuklops*, or *kuklops*—*from* Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *ops*, the eye], in the Greek myth., giants, described as huge mis-

shapen monsters, inhabiting Sicily, having but one eye, and that situated in the middle of the forehead: *cy'clope'nn*, a. *klō-pē'n*, pert. to the Cyclops; vast; terrific; applied to those vast remains of anc. architecture which consist of large unheven masses of stones fitted together without mortar: *cy'clope'ic*, a. *klōpē'ik*, pert. to the Cyclops; savage; gigantic.

*cy'clopteris*, n. a *klōpē'tē-ris* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *ptēris*, a fern]. in *geol.*, a genus of paleozoic ferns having their leaflets of a round shape.

*cy'clorama*, n. a *klō-rā'm* [Gr. *kuklos*, n circle; *horama*, a sight or view], a representation of a battle, landscape, or other scene, arranged round n room in natural perspective.

*cy'clopedia*, n. a *klō-lō-dī-ā* [Gr. *kuklos*, a surrounding, n circulation—from *kuklos*, a circle], the partial circulation formerly supposed to exist in the milky juice of certain plants.

*cy'clostomus*, a. a *klō-stō-mūs* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *stoma*, a mouth], having a circular mouth or aperture for sucking, among certain fishes, as the lamprey: *cy'clostome*, n. *stō-lō-mē*, n fish with a mouth formed for sucking: *cy'clostomi*, n. plu. *stō-lō-tō-mi*, the hag-fishes and lampreys.

*cy'der*, n. *stē-dēr*, for *elder*, which see.

*cy'gnet*, n. *stē-nēt* [F. *cygne*, a swan—from L. *cygnus*; Gr. *kuknos*, a swan], a young swan.

*cy'linder*, n. *stīn-dēr* [L. *cylindrus*—from L. *cylindrus*; Gr. *kukndros*, a roller], a roller; a long rounded body of uniform diameter: *cy'lindric*, a. *stīn-dēr-ik*, also *cy'lindric*, a. *stīn-dēr-ik*, pert. to; having the form of a cylinder: *cy'lindric*, a. *stīn-dēr-ik*, a small cylinder: *cy'lindrically*, ad. *stīn-dēr-ik-ly*, *cy'lindricity*, n. *stīn-dēr-ik-ty*: *cy'lindriciform*, a. *stīn-dēr-ik-form* [L. *forma*, shape], in the form of a cylinder: *cy'lindroid*, n. *stīn-dēr-ōid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], n cylinder having its ends elliptical: *cy'lindrenchyma*, n. *stīn-dēr-ōng-kh-mā* [Gr. *enchyma*, juice, the substance of organs—from *enchuo*, I infuse], in *bot.*, plant tissue made up of cylindrical cells.

*cyma*, n. *stī-mā*, also *cyme*, n. *stī-m* [Gr. *kuma*, a wave], in *arch.*, a moulding whose contour resembles that of a wave, being hollow in its upper part and swelling below; n. u. *oecē*: *cy'moid*, n. *mōid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], formed like n *cyma*.

*cymar*, n. *stī-mār*—same as *slmar*.

*cymbal*, n. *stīn-bāl* [OF. *cinbale*; L. *cyndalum*; Gr. *kumbalon*, a cymbal—from Gr. *kumbos*, a cavity], n musical instr. of brass of a circular form like a dish, struck together in pairs when used.

*cymbiform*, a. *stīn-bī-fōrm* [L. *cymba*, a boat; *forma*, shape], boat-shaped.

*cy'mocephalus*—see *kumbekephale*.

*cyme*, n. *stī-m* [L. *cyma*; Gr. *kuma*, the young sprout of a cabbage], in *bot.*, a mode of inflorescence developed in a centripetal manner; a general term for various forms of definite inflorescence: *cymoid*, n. *stī-mōid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], having the form of a cyme: *cy'mose*, a. *mōz*, flowering in cymes: *cymule*, n. *stī-mūl*, in *bot.*, a diminutive cyme; a branch or cluster of compound cymes.

*cymene*, n. *stī-mēnē* [from *cumin*, as if *cyminos*], an organic compound of the aromatic series, found in *camphor*: n. *hydrocarbon* obtained from *camphor*—also *cymol*, n. *stī-mōl* [*cumin*, and L. *oleum*, oil], another name for *cymene*.

*cymophane*, n. *stī-mōfān* [Gr. *kuma*, a wave; *phainō*, I appear], a semi-transparent variety of *chrysoberyl*: *cymophanous*, a. *stī-mōfā-nūs*, having a wavy floating light.

*Cymry*, n. *stīn-rī* or *stīn-rī*, the Welsh, &c.: *Cym'rīc*, a. and n. *stīn-rīk*, one division of the Celtic family of languages comprising Welsh, Manx, and old Cornish, as distinguished from Gaelic, which comprises the Scotch Gaelic and *mac*. Irish or Erse.

*cynanche*, n. *stī-nān-kē* [Gr. *kuōn*, a dog; *angchō*, I strangle], a disease of the windpipe attended with inflammation—so named from the dog-like bark by which it is sometimes accompanied.

*cy'narrhodon*, n. *stīn-ār-rō-dōn* [Gr. *kuōn*, a dog; *rhodon*, a rose], applied to the hips or fruit of dog-roses, and roses in general.

*cy'nic*, n. *stīn-ik* [L. *cynticus*, a cynic—from Gr. *kynikos*, dog-like—from *kuōn*, a dog], a surly or snarling man; a misanthrope; one of the Cynics: *Cyn'ics*, n. plu. an anc. sect of philosophers who condemned riches, the arts, the sciences, and usages of society: *ride men*: *cy'nic*, a., or *cy'nic*, a. *stīn-ik*, snarling;

having the qualities of a surly dog: *cy'nically*, ad. *stīn-ik-ly*: *cy'niclessness*, n.: *cy'nicism*, n. *stīn-ik-izm*, austerity; harshness.

*cy'nocephalus*, n. *stīnō-sēf-ā-lūs* [L.—from Gr. *kunocephalos*, a dog's head—from *kuōn*, n dog; *kephalē*, a head], an ape with a dog's head.

*cy'nosure*, n. *stīnō-shūr* [L. *cygnosura*—from Gr. *kygnosura*, a dog's tail—from *kuōn*, a dog; *kygnos*, of a dog; *oura*, a tail], the pole-star, being the bright star of the constellation Little Bear, by which seamen used formerly to steer, and to which, therefore, they often directed their looks; anything to which attention is strongly directed.

*Cynthia*, n. *stīn-thī-tā* [*Cynthia*, the mountain in Delos where Apollo and Diana were born], in *Latin myth.*, Diana; the moon represented by Diana.

*cy'peraceous*, a. *stīpēr-ā-shē-lūs* [Gr. *kyperos*, n kind of rush], belonging to the natural order of plants, the sedges, consisting of grass-like herbs growing in tufts—called the *cy'per*ææ, *stīpēr-ā*: *cy'perites*, n. plu. *stīpēr-ī-tis*, in *geol.*, long narrow ensiform leaves occurring in the coal-measures.

*cy'pher*, n. *stīfēr*, another spelling of *cipher*, which see.

*cy'phonism*, n. *stīfō-nizm* [Gr. *kuphōn*, a pillory], a species of punishment among the ancients, in which the criminal had a heavy wooden collar hung round his neck, while sometimes also smeared with honey to attract insects.

*cy'pridæ*, n. plu. *stīpēr-ī-dē* [L. *Cypria*, n name of Venus—from the Island Cyprus], the cowry family; the shells of carnivorous gastropods chiefly inhabiting the shores of warm seas, a small species of which is used extensively as money in Asia and Africa.

*cy'pres*, n. *stīpēr-ā* [OF. *cypris*, n near], in law, the carrying out of n testator's will as near to the original intention as practicable.

*cy'press*, n. *stīpēs* [OF. *cypres*—from L. *cyparissus*, and *cy'pressus*, the cypress], an evergreen plant or tree valued for the durability of its wood; the various species of *Cyprinus*, especially *Cyprinus sempervivens*, *Orl. Conifera*, sub-*Orl. Cyprinus*; the emblem of mourning for the dead, anciently used in funerals: *cy'prine*, n. *stīpēr-in*, pert. to the *cy'press*-tree.

*cy'press*, n. *stīpēs* [OF. *creppe*, a cyprus or thin material for a woman's neck], in *OE.*, n thin, light, deep-black fabric: *cy'press-lawn*, *cræpe*—see *Skeat*.

*Cyprian*, a. *stīpēr-ān* [L. *Cyprus*, where Venus was worshipped], pert. to *Cyprus*: n. a lewd woman: *cy'priot*, n. *stīpēr-ōt*, an inhabitant of *Cyprus*.

*cy'prine*, n. *stīpēr-in* [L. *cuprum*, copper], a blue mineral found in Norway.

*cy'prinoid*, a. *stīpēr-nōid* [L. *cyprinus*, a carp; Gr. *eidos*, likeness], carp-like: *cy'prinodonts*, n. plu. *stīpēr-ō-dōnts* [Gr. *odontos* or *odonta*, a tooth], recent fossil species of carp-like small fishes.

*Cypripedium*, n. *stīpēr-pēd-ī-ūm* [Gr. *Kypriis*, *Venus*; *pedion*, a slipper], a genus of orchids, commonly called lady's slipper.

*cy'pris*, n. *stīpēs*, *cy'pridæ*, n. plu. *stīpēr-ī-dē* [Gr. *Kypriis*, a name of *Venus*], a genus and family of minute bivalve crustaceans.

*cy'prus*, n. *stīpēs* [*Cyprus*, an island in the Levant], a thin, transparent, black stuff.

*cy'sela*, n. *stīpēl-ā* [Gr. *kypselē*, n hollow, n chest], the inferior, monospermal, indehiscent fruit of *Compositæ*; an achenium.

*Cyrenæic*, a. *stīr-nī-ik*, pert. to *Cyrenæ*, a Grecian colony on the N. coast of Africa: *Cy're'nians*, n. plu. *stīr-nī-dān*, the philosophers of a school founded at *Cyrene*.

*cy'rillīc*, a. *stī-rīl-ik*, pert. to the old Slavonic alphabet, brought into common use by Clement, pupil of St Cyril, in the ninth century.

*cy'rilogic*, a. *stī-rī-lō-ik* [Gr. *kurtos*, chief; *logos*, discourse], pert. to capital letters.

*cyst*, n. *stīst*, also *cy'asis*, n. *stīstis* [mhd. L. *cystis*; Gr. *kustis*, a bladder], in animal bodies, a bag or vesicle: *cy'stic*, a. *stīst-ik*, pert. to or contained in a cyst: *cy'stica*, n. *stīst-ī-kā*, the embryonic forms of certain intestinal worms, as tapeworms: *cy'sticle*, n. *stīst-ī-kē*, a small cyst: *cy'stine*, n. *stīst-in*, a body related to urea, forming a rare kind of calculus in the human bladder: *cy'stidæans*, n. plu. *stīst-ī-dān*; also *cystoides*, n. plu. *stīst-ōid-ē* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], in *geol.*, a family of paleozoic echinoderms, having a spherical or bladder-like form: *cy'stophyllum*, n. *stīst-ī-fīl-ūm* [Gr. *phyllon*, n leaf], in *geol.*, a

*māle*, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōl*, *mōve*;



*East*, n. hemispherical dome of earth or stone with a small cross erection on its top called a *tee*, of Buddhist origin.

*Dagon*, n. *dā-gōn* [Heb. *dag*, a fish], the national god of the anc. Philistines, &c., represented with the face and hands of a man and the tail of a fish.

*daguerreotype*, n. *dā-g'p'ē d'ip* [from *M. Daguerre* of Paris, the inventor, and *type*], a painting or portrait on metal formed by the decomposition of silver iodide by means of sunlight—now superseded by the processes of photography.

*dahabieh*, n. *dā-hā-bē* [Egypt], a passenger-boat on the Nile.

*dahlia*, n. *dā-lī-d* [after *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist], n. plant from Mexico bearing a large and beautiful compound flower; a genus of plants of several species and varieties, Ord. *Compositæ*; *dahlia*, n. *dā-līn*, n. substance resembling starch obtained from the root of the dahlia; *inulina*.

*dally*, a *dā-lī*—see under *day*.

*daimio*, n. *dī-ai-tō* [Jap.], one of n former feudal class of Japanese nobles, who, as official governors, drew salaries from the State; the daimios are now included in the class of *Kurazoku*, or general nobility.

*dainty*, n. *dā-nī-tī* [OF. *deintif*, pleasure; L. *dignitatem*, worthiness], something nice or pleasing to the taste or other sense; n. delicacy; a term of endearment; a. pleasing to the taste; delicious; delicate; effeminately beautiful; affectedly particular as to food; over-nice; *daintiness*, n. *-nī*, nicety in taste; the being very fastidious to please; delicacy; *daintily*, ad. *-lī*, in an over-nice fastidious manner.

*dairy*, n. *dā-ri* [ME. *daierie*—from *dev*, n. *dairy-maid*, and *-ery*], everything connected with milk and its products; the house or room where milk is kept and converted into butter or cheese; *dairy-maid*, n. n. female servant engaged in the management of milk and its products; *dairyman*, n. n. innu who keeps cows and sells milk; *dairy-farm*, n. farm which depends almost wholly upon its cattle and their milk; *dairy-school*, n. technical school where instruction in dairy work is given.

*dais*, n. *dā-is* [OF. *deis*, n. table—from L. *discus*, a round plate], the raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall; the high table; a raised seat, often canopied.

*daisy*, n. *dā-is* [a corruption of *day's eye*; AS. *dages eage*, n. *daisy*], a well-known flower of a red, white, or striped colour; the daisy, particularly the wild species, is called in Scotland the *gowan*; the *Hells perennials*, or common daisy, Ord. *Compositæ*; *dā-ied*, a. *-id*, full of or adorned with daisies.

*dak*, n. *dāk*, also *dawk*, n. *dā-ick* [Hind. *dāk*], a mode of travelling by post in the East; see *dawk*.

*dakhma* or *dokhma*, n. *dāk-mā*, *dōk-mā* [E. Ind.], in India, a tower on which corpses are publicly laid to be devoured by carrion birds.

*Dalai-Lama*, n. *dā-lī-lā-mā*, same as *Delai-Lama*—see under *Lama*.

*dale*, n. *dāl*, also *dell*, n. *dē* [AS. *dæl*, n. valley; cf. OH. Ger. *tal*; Icel. *dali*; Goth. *dal*; Ger. *thal*], n. hollow where water collects and runs; the low ground between hills; n. vale or valley; *dalesman*, n. one who resides in a district of hills and dales.

*dalliance*—see under *dally*.

*dally*, v. *dā-lī* [Icel. *dvala*, to delay; Dut. *dwalen*, to err; OF. *dalter*, to chat, to pass one's time in agreeable converse], to lose time by trifling; to fondle; to play with caressingly; to put off; to amuse for the purpose of delay; *dāl'ying*, imp. *dāl'ied*, pp. *-id*; *dāl'ier*, n. *-i-er*, one who dallies; n. *dāl'it-ans*, acts of toying fondness between males and females; act of trifling; n. lingering; *dāl'y-dally*, v. to waste time in trifling.

*dalmatic*, n. *dāl-mā-tīk* [E. *dalmatique*; L. *dalmatica*—from *Dalmatia*], n. vestment formerly worn by the deacon in the celebration of the Eucharist.

*daltonism*, n. *dāl-tōn-iz-m* [after the chemist *Dalton*, who was so affected], colour-blindness—see *colour*.

*dām*, n. *dām* [a variant of *dame*—which see], a female parent, now used only for animals.

*dām*, v. *dām* [Icel. *dammr*, n. harrier pond], to stop wholly or partially the flow of n stream of water by a mound of earth and stones, or by any other obstruction; n. a bank or mound of earth and stones; anything to confine wholly or partially a stream of water; *dām'ming*, imp. *-damed*, pp. *dāmd*.

*dam*, also *damn*, n. *dā-m*, an Indian copper coin, the fortieth part of a rupee, rather more than a half-penny.

*damage*, n. *dā-m'ij* [OF. *damage*—from L. *damnum*, hurt, loss], any hurt, loss, or harm to property or person; the value of the mischief done; v. to injure; to hurt or harm; to receive harm; to be injured; *dam'aging*, imp. *-dā-ig*; *dam'ages*, n. plu. *dā-m'ā-jēz*, money awarded by a court of law on account of loss or injury to property, or injury to person, through the fault of another; *dam'ageable*, a. *-ij-ā-bil*, that may be injured; *what's the damage?* how much is to pay? what is the bill of loss?—SYN. of 'damage n.': detriment; injury; harm; mischief; prejudice; injustice; wrong; loss.

*damascene*, n. *dām-ā-sēn* [from *Damascus* in Syria], a particular kind of plain, now written *damson*; *damask*, n. *dām-ā-sk*, figured silk or linen; a red colour; v. to form flowers on cloth; to variegate; *dam'asking*, imp. *-dā-ig*; *dam'asked*, pp. *-āskt*; *dam'asken*, v. *-ā-skēn*, or *dam'ascene*, v. *-ā-sēn*, to produce Damascus blades having n many-coloured watered appearance; to etch slight ornaments on polished steel wares; to inlay steel or iron with gold and silver; *dam'askee'ning*, imp. *-dā-ē-ning*; n. the act of beautifying iron or steel by engraving, or by inlaying with gold or silver; *dam'askened*, pp. *-dā-ēd*; *dam'askins*, n. plu. *-ā-s-ēnz*, Damascus blades; *dam'asin*, n. *-ā-sēn*, *damask* cloth interwoven with flowers in gold and silver.

*dame*, n. *dā-mī* [OF. *dame*—from L. *domina*, a lady], formerly a title of honour for a woman—still applied to the wife of a baronet or knight; a woman in general; *dame-school*, an elementary school taught by a female who is not n professional or certificated teacher.

*dammar*, n. *dām-mār* [Mal. *damar*], an oleo-resinous substance obtained from *Vateria indica*, Ord. *Dipterocarpaceæ*; also called 'piney-resin', 'Indian copal', or 'gum animi'.

*damn*, v. *dām* [E. *damner*, to condemn—from L. *damnare*, to condemn—from *damnum*, loss, harm], to sentence to misery in the future world; to condemn; to condemn as bad or displeasing; as a play by hissing; *dam'n'ing*, imp. *-ig*; *dam'ned*, pp. *dāmd*; adj. sentenced to future punishment; condemned; hateful; *dam'n'able*, a. *-nā-bl* [E.—L.], deserving damnation, or leading to it; odious; *dam'n'ably*, ad. *-blī*; *dam'n'ableness*, n. *-nā-bl-nēs*, the state or quality of deserving damnation; *dam'n'ation*, n. *-nā-shūn* [E.—L.], condemnation; sentence to everlasting punishment; *dam'n'atory*, a. *-nā-tērī*, tending to condemn; containing n sentence of condemnation; *dam'n'ific*, n. *-nī-fik* [L. *io*, I become], causing loss; injurious; *dam'n'ify*, v. *-nī-fi*, to inflict damage on any one; to injure; to impair.

*Damocles' sword*, n. *dām-ō-klēz sōrd*, n. much-dreaded and ever-present danger—from the story of the sword which *Damocles*, invited by *Dionysius* to a regal banquet, saw suspended by a hair over his head.

*damp*, n. *dāmp* [Ger. *dampf*, short wind, vapour, steam—from *dampfen*, to suffocate], n. n. state between dry and wet; moist; humid; n. moist air; moisture; fog; vapour; depression of spirits; dejection; v. to moisten; to make slightly wet; to depress or discourage; to weaken; to check or restrain; *damp'ing*, imp. *-dāmp*; *damp'per*, n. that which damps or checks; a movable iron plate in a flue or chimney to reduce its size at pleasure; in *Australia*, &c., a kind of scone or unleavened bread; in a locomotive engine, a kind of iron valve fixed to the smoke-box end of the boiler, which is shut down when the engine is standing, and opened when it is running; an apparatus (1) for checking the vibrations of n magnetic needle, (2) for moderating the vibrations of the wires of a piano-forte; *damps*, n. plu. noxious vapours issuing from the earth, as from old wells or pits; *damp'ness*, n. moisture; humidity; choke-damp, *chōk-*, the carbonic acid gas, fatal to animal life, which is generated in close and confined places, as coal-pits, cellars, wells, &c.; fire-damp, the inflammable gas generated in coal-pits; marsh-gas or light carburetted hydrogen; *damp'en*, v. *-ēn*, to make damp or moist; *damp'ening*, imp. *-dāmp'ning*; *damp'ened*, pp. *-ēnd*; *damp'ish*, a. *-ish*, moderately damp or moist; *damp'ishly*, ad. *-lī*; *damp'ishness*, n. a moderate degree of damp; slight moisture.

*māle*, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pāne*, *pān*; *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōre*;



damsel, n. *dám-sél*, sometimes *damozel*, n. *dám-i*: *dám-zél* [OF. *damoiselle*, fem. of OF. *damois*, a young man—from L. *domina*, n. lady] a young unmarried woman; a maiden; n. girl.

damson, n. *dám-zén* [from *damascene*, the Damascus plum] a small dark plum.

dan, n. *dán* [Sp. and Port. *dan*: It. *donno*; F. *dom*, sir, lord—from L. *dominus*, lord], in OE., applied as a title of honour to men; sir; master; latterly applied in a jocular way.

dance, v. *dáns* [OF. *dance*, *dance*—from *danser*, to dance; cf. Gr. *lausan*], to move or skip with the feet, keeping time to music; to move nimbly; to leap and frisk about; to move with measured steps: *danc'ing*, imp.: *danced*, pp. *dáns't*: *danc'er*, n. *s'r*, one who: dance or *danc'ing*, n. a leaping and frisking about; n. measured stepping and jumping, nearly always to music; a graceful movement of the figure: to dance attendance, to strive to gain favour and patronage by assiduous civilities and obsequious endeavours to please; to lead one a dance, to put one to a great deal of useless trouble.

dancette, n. *dán-sét* [F.—from L. *dans*, n. tooth; OF. *dent*, *dans*], in *her*, the outline of an ordinary deeply indented; in *arch*, the zigzag moulding common in Romanesque medieval buildings.

dandelion, n. *dánd-i-lí-on* [F. *dent de lion*: mld. L. *dens leonis*, lion's tooth—from the form of the leaf] a well-known plant having a yellow flower on a naked stem, and deeply-notched leaves; the *Taraxacum officinale*, Ord. *Compositae*.

dander, v. *dán-dér* [Eng. and Scot. dial.], to walk without thinking whither; to saunter: *dand'ering*, imp.: *dandered*, pp. *dánd-ér'd*: *danders*, n. plu. *dánd-ér's*, the refuse or cinders from a blacksmith's fire.

dandle, v. *dánd-él* [cf. It. *dondolare*, to dandle a child: Ger. *tandeln*, to toy, to trifle], to move up and down, as an infant on the knee; to amuse; to fondle: *dánd'ling*, imp.: *dandled*, pp. *dánd-él'd*: *dánd'ler*, n. one who.

dandruff, n. *dán-d'rúf*, or *dán-d'rúf*, n. *-drúf* [etym. unknown; cf. W. *tan*, skin; dry, bad, evil], a scurf on the head that comes off in small particles or scales.

dandy, n. *dánd-i* [perhaps from It. *dondola*, a toy], a man dainty in his attire and manners; one who dresses to excess, like a doll; a fop; a coxcomb: *dánd'yish*, n. *-ish*, like a dandy: *dánd'yism*, n. *-izm*, the manners and dress of a dandy.

Dane, n. *dán*, a native of Denmark: *dán'e-gelt*, -*gell*, a tax formerly paid by the English for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to procure peace from them by giving tribute: *Danish*, a *dán'ish*, of or belonging to the Danes; n. the language.

dag, v. *dág* [past tense of *ding*—which see].

danger, n. *dán-jér* [OF. *danger*, danger: mld. L. *dominium*, authority—from L. *dominus*, a master], exposure to any injury or evil; peril; hazard; risk; jeopardsy: *dán'gerous*, a. *-ús*, mischievous; perilous; full of danger: *dán'gerously*, ad. *-ly*: *dán'gerousness*, n. the state of being in peril: in danger of, subjected to any one; in the power of one's enemy; liable in n. penalty to, as 'in danger of the judgment.' *Note*.—Originally *danger* meant the authority, power, or rights of feudal lords in their various tolls, exactions, and confiscations; then the seigns passed over from the authority of the lord to the sufferings of the merchants or travellers, and came finally to signify 'peril; hazard'—see *Eracht*.

dangle, v. *dáng-gl* [ceci. and Sw. *dangla*, to dangle, to swing to and fro; to hang loose and swinging; to hang on any one; to be a humble, obsequious follower: *dáng'ling*, imp.: *dangled*, pp. *dáng-gl'd*: *dáng'ler*, n. *-glér*, one who dangles, particularly one who hangs about women: *dingle-dangle* expresses the motion of a thing swaying to and fro.

Daniell's cell, n. *dán-i-él's cél* [after the inventor], a galvanic battery consisting of copper and zinc elements, the former placed in a solution of sulphate of copper, the latter in a solution of sulphate of zinc, which solutions are separated by a porous partition, and thus no action of remarkable constancy is maintained.

dank, a. *dánk* [synonymous with *damp*: Sw. dial. *dauk*, a moist place in a field: Icei. *dokk*, a pool], close and damp; very humid: n. humidity; moisture: *dánk'ish*, a. *-ish*, somewhat damp: *dánk'ishness*, n.

Dantesque, a. *dán-té-sk'*, in the style of *Dante*, particularly in his 'Inferno'; sombre and sublime.

Danubian, a. *dán-ú-bi-an*, pert. to the river *Danube*.

dap, v. *dáp* [from *dip*], in *angling*, to drop the bait gently into the water, or to raise it: *dapping*, imp.: *dapped*, pp. *dáp't*.

Daphne, n. *dáf-né* [Gr. and L., the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree], the genus of trees called *spurge-laurel* tree, whose berries are poisonous to all animals except birds; the typical species is *D. Laureola*, Ord. *Thymelæaceæ*: *daphnia*, n. *dáf-ni-a*, a crystalline substance obtained from the lark of *D. Meserium*.

Daphnis, n. *dáf-nis* [L. and Gr.], a son of Mercury; a young shepherd, the inventor of pastoral songs.

dapper, a. *dáp-pér* [Dut., active, smart. Low Ger. *dobber*, sound, good], little and active; nimble; neat; clean-made.

dapple, a. *dáp-l*, also *dappled*, a. *dáp-pl'd* [ceci. *depill*, a spot on ground of a different colour—from *dapa*, a splash], spotted of various colours; marked with spots; mottled: v. to mark or variegate with spots: *dapping*, imp. *-ing*. *dappled*, pp. *-ld*: adj. mottled.

darapti, n. *dá-ráp-ti*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the first mood in the third figure of a syllogism.

dare, v. *dár* [AS. *durran*, to dare; Oll. Ger. *gi-turran*: cf. Sans. *darsh*, to be bold; Gr. *tharsen*], to have courage, strength of mind, or hardihood to undertake anything; not to be afraid; to venture; to provoke; to challenge; to defy: n. in OE., defiance; challenge: *dár'ing*, imp.: adj. bold; fearless; undaunted; n. boldness, or a bold act: *dared*, pp. *dárd*: *dared*, pt. defied: *durst*, pt. *drst*, ventured: *dár'ingly*, ad. *-ly*: *dár'ingness*, n. boldness; courage: *darc-devil*, an audacious, reckless fellow: adj. fearlessly reckless: *dareful*, n. *dár'fúhl*, in OE., defiant.—SYN. of 'daring': brave; venturesome; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; vallant; gallant; heroic.

dare, v. *dár* [ME. *darien*: Fem. *verdaren*, to astonish], to daunt; to terrify; to daze: *dár'ing*, imp.: *dnred*, pp. *dárd*.

darg or dargue, n. *dárg* [Scot. *darg* or *daurk*=a daywork or day-work], n. day's work; n. certain quantity of work: *darger*, n. *dár-gr*, n. day-l. over.

daril, n. *dá-rí-l*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the third mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

darlele, n. *dá-rí-lé* [F.], a sweet custard.

dark, a. *dárk* [AS. *deor*], without light; obscure; gloomy; disheartening; opposite to *white*; secret; concealed; applied to a black or swarthy complexion, as opposed to *fair*; vile, as a dark deed: dark or darkness, n. absence of light; obscurity; ignorance, or state of ignorance; secrecy: *dárk'ly*, ad. *-ly*, in a dark manner; obscurely: *dárk'ish*, a. somewhat dark: dark-browed, stern of aspect; frowning: dark-coloured, having a dark hue: *dárk-some*, a. *-sám*, rather dark; obscure: *darken*, v. *dárk-n*, to deprive of light; to obscure; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stupid; to render less white; to tan; to grow dark: *dárk'ening*, imp. *dárk'ning*: *darkened*, pp. *dárk'nd*: *dárk'ing*, a. *-ing*, in the dark; without light: *Dark Ages*, an indefinite period, loosely applied to the period extending from the death of Charlemagne, A.D. 814, to the revival of letters about A.D. 1460; also applied to the period from about A.D. 600 to 1000.—SYN. of 'dark a.': dim; ignorant; opaque; mysterious; hidden; vile; wicked —of 'darken': to obscure; cloud; perplex; foul; sully.

darling, n. *dá-rí-ling* [AS. *deorling*, dim. of *deor*, dear], a much-loved one; a favourite: adj. dear; dearly beloved; favourite.

darn, v. *dárn* [etym. unknown; perhaps connect. with AS. *deru*, secret, hidden], to mend n. rent or hole by interlacing it with stitches; to sew together in imitation of the texture of the stuff: *dár'ning*, imp.: *darned*, pp. *dárd*: *dár'ner*, n. one who: *darning-needle*, a long strong needle for mending holes or rents.

darnel, n. *dár-nél* [Wall. *darnelle*], a kind of rank grass, supposed to induce intoxication; the *Lolium temulentum*, Ord. *Gramineæ*, the supposed tares of Scripture.

darralgn or darreln—same as derralgn.

**dart**, *n.* *dārt* [OF. *dort* or *dard*; cf. Sp. and It. *dardo*], a short lance; a sharp-pointed weapon to be thrown by the hand; v. to throw a pointed weapon with a sudden thrust; to shoot; to send rapidly; to emit, as the sun; to spring or run with celerity; to start suddenly and run: *dart'ing*, *imp.* *adj.*, throwing out or sending forth darts, rays, and the like; *dart'ed*, *pp.*: *dar'ter*, *n.* one who; a bird of the pelican family inhabiting Africa and America: *dart'logly*, *ad.* *fr.*

**dartars**, *n.* *dār'tārs* [L.], a skin ulceration in lambs.

**Darwinian theory**, *dār-wīn-i-ān*, the theory of the origin of species of Charles Darwin, published 1859—see 'theory of development' under development: **Darwinism** or **Darwinianism**, *n.* *dār-wīn-i-zm*, *dār-wīn-i-ān-i-zm*, same as Darwinian theory: **Darwinian**, *n.* *pert.* to Darwin or to Darwinism: *n.* a follower of the evolution theory.

**dash**, *v.* *dāsh* [an imitative word: Dan *dask*, to slap; Sw. *daska*, to drub], to strike with suddenness or violence; to throw water suddenly; to mix or adulterate; to blot out; to scatter; to rush or strike with suddenness; to break or rush through with violence; to overwhelm; to destroy, as hopes; to confound: *n.* *n.* striking together of two bodies; collision; *n.* slight addition; a rushing or onset; a sudden stroke, flourish, or parable: *n.* *in writing or printing*, *n.* mark thus (—); *n.* *in music*, thus (—), over a note: *dash'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* bold; showy; spirited; adorned with fiery: *dashed*, *pp.* *dāsh't*: *dash-board*, a board on the forepart of a vehicle to prevent water, mud, or snow being thrown upon the persons in it by the heels of the horses; a splash-board: to cut a dash—see cut 2.

**dashard**, *n.* *dās'tērd* [*dash*, the radical part, may be the figurative application of *dash* or *daze*, to stun, to confound; with suffix *ard*], one who meanly shinks from danger; a coward; a poltroon: *adj.* cowardly: *dash'ardly*, *ad.* *fr.* cowardly; mean; timorous: *dash'ardise*, *v.* *fr.* to make cowardly: *dash'ard'ing*, *imp.*: *dash'ard'ed*, *pp.* *dash'ard'ed*: *dash'ard'ness*, *n.*: *dash'ard'ness*, *n.* mean fear; cowardliness: *dash'ard'y*, *n.* *fr.* *dash'ard*, base timidity; cowardliness.

**dasypus**, *n.* *dās'i-pūs* [Gr. *dasy*, rough, hairy; *pūs*, a foot], the zoological term for a genus of armadillos, in allusion to the soles of their feet being covered with strong hairs.

**dasypus**, *n.* *dās'i-pūs* [mid. L. *dasypus*—from Gr. *dasy*, hairy; *pūs*, a tail], a fierce carnivorous quadruped of Australia, allied to the opossum, sometimes called the native Devil.

**date**, *n.* *plu.* *dā'tā* [mid. L. *data*, a date—from L. *data*, things given—from *datum*, a thing given, the time and place of writing], things given, admitted, or known, by which to find things unknown; known or admitted facts or truths: *data'tum*, *n.* *slug.* *fr.* *fr.* something given as a standard: *data'm-line*, the base-line from which surface levels and heights are reckoned as a fixed standard—that in this country being the mean tide-level at Liverpool: *dataria*, *n.* *plu.* *dā'tā-ri-ā*, the Papal chancery at Rome from which all bulls are dated and issued: *datary*, *n.* *dā'tē-ri*, the officer of this chancery: *date*, *n.* *dāt*, the day, month, and year in which anything was given or executed; the time of any event or transaction; period; age; era; epoch: *v.* to write, fix, or note the time of any event, &c.; to reckon; to begin: *dat'ing*, *imp.*: *dat'ed*, *pp.*: *date'less*, *n.* without a date.

**date**, *n.* *plu.* *dā'tā*—see under *date*.

**date**, *n.* *dāt* [OF. *date*, the date—from L. *datylus*; Gr. *datylos*, a finger—from the form of the fruit], the fruit of the date-palm tree; the fruit of the Phoenix *datylifera*, Ord. Palmæ.

**dative**, *a.* *dāt'iv* [L. *dātivus*, that is given, dative; *datus*, given], the case of nouns that usually follows verbs expressing giving, or an act directed to an object; this relation in Eng. is expressed by *to* or *for*.

**dativ**, *n.* *dāt'iv*—see *executor dativ*.

**datolite**, *n.* *dāt'ō-lit* [Gr. *datomai*, I divide; *lithos*, a stone—because of its division into granular portions], a glassy crystal, colourless, or inclining to grey, or to a yellowish grey.

**daturine**, *n.* *dāt'ū-rīn* [mid. L. *dalūra*; Hind. *dhatura*], a white, crystalline, poisonous compound or alkaloid, obtained from all the species of thorn-apple—e.g., the *Nitella stramonium*.

**daub**, *n.* *dāub* [from *daub*, an imitation of the sound

made by throwing down a lump of some blag moist: *Of. dauber*, to plaster—from L. *decalbare*, to white-wash—from *de*, down; *albus*, white], *n.* coarse painting: *v.* to smear or cover with any soft matter; to plaster; to paint coarsely; to lay or put on without taste: *daub'ing*, *imp.*: *daub'ed*, *pp.* *dāub't*: *dauber*, *n.* one who; *daub'y*, *ad.* *fr.* slimy; adhesive: *daubery*, *n.* *dāub'ē-ri*, also *daubry*, *n.* *dāub'ē-ri*, in OE., a crudely artful device.

**daugbter**, *n.* *dāub'tēr* [AS. *dohtor*; cf. Dul. *dochter*; Ger. *tochter*; Gr. *thugater*, a daughter; Sans. *duhitri*, a daughter—from *duh*, to milk], *n.* female child; female offspring; *n.* term of affection for a female: *daugbter-in-law*, *n.* a son's wife: *daugb'terly*, *ad.* *fr.* dutiful: *daugb'terliness*, *n.*

**dank**, *n.*—see *dawk*.

**dauk**, *n.* *dāuk*, in Eng. dial. and Scot., a name for a stratum of tough sandy clay.

**daunt**, *v.* *dāunt* [OF. *danter* and *donter*; L. *dantare*, to tame], to dishearten; to discourage; to check by fear; to dismay: *daunt'ing*, *imp.*: *daunt'ed*, *pp.*: *daunt'less*, *a.* bold; fearless; not timid: *daunt'lessly*, *ad.* *fr.* *daunt'lessness*, *n.* fearlessness; intrepidity.

**Dauphin**, *n.* *dāuf'in* [OF. *dauphin*—from L. mid. Gr. *dolphin*, a dolphin, a star], originally the name or title of the lord of Dauphiné—said to have been so named from wearing a dolphin as his cognisance; a title of the eldest son of the king of France from 1319 to the revolution in 1830, assumed on the acquisition of Dauphiné by France; his wife was called Dauphiness.

**davenport**, *n.* *dār-ēn-pōrt* [said to be after the Countess of Devonport], a lady's drawing-room writing-table with drawers underneath.

**daute**, *n.* *dā-ri* [after Sir Humphry Davy], a native sulphate of alumina of a yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

**davis**, *n.* *plu.* *dā-ri's* [prob. from David as the original name; cf. F. *davier*, forceps], the projecting iron beams on the side or stern of a vessel from which a boat is suspended for immediate use in case of need: *da'it*, *n.* a spar on board a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor and keeping it clear of the ship.

**Davy Jones's Locker**, the bottom of the sea; in the language of seamen, applied to the abode of the dead.

**Davy-lamp**, *n.* *dā-ri-lāmp* [from Sir Humphry Davy, the inventor], a form of lamp whose light is surrounded by fine wire gauze, by which explosive gases are excluded, used in workings subject to explosions of fire damp.

**daw**, *n.* *dāw* [Olf. Ger. *tah*], a bird of the crow kind; the Jackdaw: *daw'ish*, *a.* like a daw.

**daw**, *v.* *dāw* [see *dawn*], in Scot. and OE., to dawn: *daw'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* daybreak; *daw'ed*, *pp.* *dāw't*.

**dawdle**, *v.* *dāw'dl* [a variant of daddle], to do a thing in a purposeless manner like a child, and slowly; to trifle and waste time: *daw'dling*, *imp.*: *daw'dled*, *pp.* *dāw'dl'd*: *daw'dler*, *n.* *fr.* *dāw'dl*, *n.* triller; one who tingers.

**dawk**, *n.* *dāuk* [Hind. *dāk*], in India, a method of transit: *n.* letter or packet post; a parcel delivery: *tanga dawk* [Hind. *tangi*, a small two-wheeled cart], or *dawk gāre* [Sans. *gari*, a carriage or cart], *n.* mail-cart.

**dawn**, *n.* *dāwn* [Icel. *dagon*, dawn; *daga*, to dawn], the break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; first opening or expansion; rise; beginning; first appearance: *v.* to begin to grow light; to begin to open or expand; to glimmer obscurely: *daw'ning*, *imp.*: *n.* first appearance of anything, as the day, reason, intellectual powers: *dawned*, *pp.* *dāwn'd*.

**day**, *n.* *dā* [AS. *dæg*; cf. Goth. *dags*; Ger. *tag*, a day; Icel. *dagr*; Sans. *daha*, light or redness in the sky], one complete revolution of the earth on its axis; the time from midnight to midnight; a period of twenty-four hours; in common language, the time from sunrise to sunset, as opposed to the darkness or night; publicity; light; any specified time; age, as in these days; time; in OE., time allowed wherein to be ready, as for payment: *da'ly*, *a.* *fr.* *da*, happening or issued every day: *ad.* every day; day by day: *n.* a journal or newspaper published every day except Sunday: *da'les*, *n.* *plu.* *dā-lēz*: *daysman*, *n.* *dāz-mān* [OE. *day*, time, judgment], the judge appointed to decide between parties at a judicial hearing: *day-book*, a book containing entries of transactions just as they occur every day: *daybreak*, *n.* dawn: *day-dream*, *n.* reverie; waking visions: *day-labour*, *la-*



the bed on which a person dies; the closing hours of life on a bed: death-blow, a blow that causes death; a disappointment or misfortune that causes death: death-watch, a small insect that makes a ticking noise: death's door, a near approach to death: death-rattle, a rattle in the throat of a dying person: death's-head moth, the largest moth in Europe, so named from a figure resembling a human skull on its thorax: deathman, in *OE.*, the hangman; the public executioner: death-stroke, the stroke of death: death-takeo, that which is supposed to indicate approaching death: death-warrant, an order signed by the sovereign for the execution of a criminal.—*SYN.* of 'death': departure; demise; extinction; murder.

deave, *v. dē* [AS. *dēafian*—see deaf], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, to stupefy with noise: deavlog, *imp.*: deaved, *pp. dēdē*.

debaile, *n. dē-bā'li* [F. breaking of a frozen river—from *débâler*, to unbar—from *dē*, away, and *bâler*, to bar], in *geol.*, any sudden flood or rush of water which breaks down opposing barriers, and hurls forward and disperses blocks of stone and other debris.

debar, *v. dē-bār* [*dē*, from, and *bar*], to cut off; to exclude; to hinder from approach, enjoyment, &c.: debar'riog, *imp.*: debarred, *pp. bār'd*.—*SYN.* of 'debar': to deprive; hinder; prohibit; disqualify; exclude; preclude; forbid; refuse.

debark, *v. dē-bārk* [F. *débâquer*, to land—from *dē*, from, and *barque*, a boat or vessel]—to disembark; to land from a ship or boat: debarking, *imp.*: debarked, *pp. bār'kt*: debarkation, *n. dē-bār-kt'shūn*, the act of landing from a ship.

debase, *v. dē-bās* [*dē*, down, and *bāse*, low, which see], to reduce from a higher to a lower state; to reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value: to adulterate; to degrade: debasing, *imp.*: debased, *pp. bāsd*: debaser, *n. dē*, one who: debasement, *n.*, the act of debasing; the state of being debased: debasingly, *ad. n.*—*SYN.* of 'debase': to abase; humble; disgrace; humiliate; dishonour; lower.

debate, *n. dē-bāt* [OF. *débâire*, to fight a thing out—from *dē*, battle, to beat: *L. dē* and *battere*]—contention in words; discussion between two or more persons avowedly for the discovery of truth: *v.* to contend for in words or arguments; to dispute; to deliberate: debating, *imp.*: debated, *pp.*: debater, *n.* one who: debatable, *n. dē-bāt-ā-b'l*, subject to dispute; that can be controverted: debatingly, *ad. n.*: debating society, an association, generally of young men, for discussing general and special subjects, to improve themselves in extemporaneous speaking: debatement, *n.* in *OE.*, controversy; formal consideration.—*SYN.* of 'debate': to argue; dispute; discuss; contend; contest; struggle.

debauch, *n. dē-bāuch* [F. *débâuche*, a cessation of work, idleness, debauch; *débâucher*, OF. *dēsbacher*, to mar, to corrupt—from *dē*, from, *bâuche*, a row or course of bricks in a building], excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; lewdness: *v.* to corrupt; to vitiate: debauching, *imp.*: debauched, *pp. bāuch't*: adj. dissipated and sensual in appearance; corrupted; vitiated: debauchedly, *ad. n.*: debauchedness, *n.*: debaucher, *n. dē*, one who debauches or corrupts others: debauchery, *n. dē-bāuch'ry*; excess; sensuality: debauchee, *n. dē-bāuch'ē*, a man given to intemperance or lewdness: debauchement, *n.* the act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing.

debel, *v. dē-bēl* [OF. *dēbeller*, to conquer—from *L. debellare*—from *dē*, down; *bellum*, war], in *OE.*, to conquer; to expel by war: debelling, *imp.*: debelled, *pp. bēld*.

deventure, *n. dē-bēn'tūr* [*L. debentur*, there are owing—from *debeo*, I owe], a written or printed acknowledgment of a debt or borrowed money, on which a certain amount of interest is agreed to be paid yearly or half-yearly, as a railway debenture: a certificate of drawback on goods exported: debentured, *a. tūrd*, pert. to goods on which a certificate of drawback has been granted.

debile, *n. dē-bīl* [*L. debilis*, weak], in *OE.*, weak; feeble.

debilitate, *v. dē-bīl'itāt* [*L. debilitatus*, lamed, weakened—from *L. debilis*, weak], to enfeeble; to weaken; to impair the strength of: debilitation, *imp.*: debilitated, *pp.*: adj. weakened: debilitation, *n. tū'shūn* [F.—*L.*], a weakening relaxation:

debility, *n. -it* [F. *debilité*, weakness; languor; feebleness.—*SYN.* of 'debility': faintness; infirmity; imbecility; enervation].

debt, *n. dēbt* [*L. debitum*, that which is owing, *n. debt*—from *debeo*, I owe: F. *débit*, a debt], an entry on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account: *v.* to charge with debt; to enter on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account: debting, *imp.*: debited, *pp.*

débial, *n. dē-bīā* [F. act of taking away or clearing], in *fort.*, the mass of earth taken from a ditch, a trench, or a mound.

debonair or debonnaire, *a. dē-bō-nār* [OF. *debonaire* and *debonaire*, affable—from *dē* bon air, of good air or mien], good-humoured; gentle; complaisant; elegant; well-bred: debonnaireness, *n.* good-humour; gentleness: debonairely, *ad. n.*, elegantly.

debouch, *v. dē-bōsh* [F. *déboucher*, to open, to escape—from *dē* for *L. dis*, out, away, and *bouche*, mouth—from *L. bucca*, the cheek], to march out of a narrow place, a wood, or a defile, as troops: debouching, *imp.*: debouched, *pp. bōsh't*: debouchment, *n. dē-bōsh-mēt*, the marching out of troops from a narrow defile, &c.: debouchure, *n. dē-bōsh'ūr*, the opening or mouth of a river or strait.

debris, *n. dē-brē* [F. *débris*, rubbish—from *dē*, and *bris*, wreck], rubbish; ruins; fragments of rocks, &c.

debt, *n. dē* [OF. *dette* and *debit*—from mid. *L. debita*, *n. sum* duo; *debitus*, owed—see debt], anything due from one person to another; what one is bound or obliged to pay; obligation; liability; in *Scip.*, sin; trespass: debt of nature, death or dissolution, as what is due to universal and inextinguishable law: debtor, *n. dē-tēr* [OF. *déteur*—from *L. debitorum*, a debtor], the person who owes another money, goods, or services; the side of an account in which debts are marked: debted, *pp.* and *v. dē-tēd*, *OE.* for *indebted*.

début, *n. dē-bū* [F.], entrance; first appearance; first step or attempt: débütant, *n. dē-bū-tāng*, a man who makes his first appearance as a performer; a novice: débütante, *n. -tāng*, an actress or performer who makes her first appearance before the public.

decachord, *n. dē-kā-kōrd* [*L. decachordus*; Gr. *decachordos*—from *dēka*, ten; *chorda*, a string], *mus.* nnc. misused instr. of ten strings.

decade, *n. dē-kād* [F. *décade*—from Gr. *deka*, the number ten; *dekados*, of the number ten], the sum or number of ten; a group of ten, as of years: decadal, *a. -dād*, pert. to or consisting of ten.

decadence, *n. dē-kād'ns*, or decadency, *n. dē-kā-dēn-si* [F. *cadence*—from *L. dē*, cadens, falling], state of decay: dec'dent, *a. -dēnt*, decaying.

decagon, *n. dē-kā-gōn* [mid. *L. decagonum*; Gr. *dekagonon*—from *dēka*, ten; *gōnia*, a corner], in *geom.*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles, regular when the sides and angles are equal.

decagynian, *n. dē-kā-jīn'ian* [Gr. *decgynus*—from *dēka*, ten; *gynē*, *n. female*], in the *Linnaean system*, pert. to the order of plants *Decagymia*, having ten pistils, or whose pistils have ten free styles.

decahedron, *n. dē-kā-hē-drōn* [Gr. *dēka*, ten; *hedra*, a base, a seat], a solid figure with ten sides: dec'hē'dral, *a.* having ten sides.

decaltre, *n. dē-kā-tēr* [Gr. *dēka*, ten; *F. litre*, a quart], a French measure of capacity of ten litres.

Decalogue, *n. dē-kā-lōg* [F. *decalogue*—from Gr. *dēka*, ten; *logos*, speech], the Ten Commandments.

Decameron, *n. dē-kā-mēr'ōn* [It. *Decamerone*—from Gr. *dēka*, ten, and *hēmera*, a day], the title of a work by Boccaccio (1313-1375) containing a hundred tales, supposed to be narrated in ten days.

decametre, *n. dē-kā-mā'tēr* [Gr. *dēka*, ten; *F. mètre*—see metre 2], a French measure of length, nearly eleven English yards.

decamp, *v. dē-kāmp* [F. *decamper*, to march off—from *dē*, away, and *camp*, a camp; *L. campus*, a plain], to remove from a camp; to walk or move off; to depart hastily: decamping, *imp.*: decamped, *pp. -kāmp't*: decampment, *n.* departure from a camp.

decanal, *a. dē-kā-nāl* [see dean], pert. to a deanery. decandrian, *a. dē-kān'dri-ān*, also decandrous, *a. dē-kān'drūs* [Gr. *dēka*, ten; *aner* or *andra*, a male], in the *Linnaean system*, pert. to the order of plants *Decandria*, having ten stamens.

decangular, *a. dē-kāng'ulār* [Gr. *dēka*, ten; *L. angulus*, a corner], having ten angles.

**decant**, *v.* *dē-kānt'* [F. *décanter*, to decant—from *mid. L. decanthare*; *L. cantus*, the bark of a wine-jar] to pour off a liquid from a vessel by tilting it on edge, so as not to disturb the grounds; to pour from one vessel into another: **decanting**, *imp.*; **decant'ed**, *pp.*; **decant'er**, *n.* *-ter*, a glass bottle used for holding liquors, from which they may be poured into drinking-glasses; **decantation**, *n.* *dē-kān-tā-shūn*, the art of pouring from one vessel into another.

**decapbyllous**, *a.* *dē-kāf-yū-lūs* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *phyllon*, a leaf] in *bot.*, having ten leaves in the perianth.

**decapitate**, *v.* *dē-kāp-i-tāt* [*mid. L. decapitatus*, beheaded—from *mid. L. decapitare*—from *L. de, caput*, the head], to behead; to cut off the head: **decapitating**, *imp.*; **decapitated**, *pp.*; **decapita-tion**, *n.* *-tā-shūn*, the act of beheading.

**decapoda**, *n.* *plu.* *dē-kāp-ō-dā* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *pous*, *podas*, a foot], the highest order of crustacea having ten legs or claws, as the common crab, the crayfish, the lobster, and the prawn; also an order of cuttle-fishes: **decapod**, *n.* *dē-kāp-ō-d*, a crustacean having ten feet: **adj.** having ten feet: **decapodal**, *a.* *dē-kāp-ō-dāl*, ten-footed.

**decarbonise**, *v.* *dē-kār-bō-nīz* [*L. de, down; car-bōnem*, coal] to deprive of carbon: **decarbonising**, *imp.*; **decarbonised**, *pp.*; *-nīz*.

**decastere**, *n.* *dē-kā-sdār* [F.], in the metric system, a solid measure, equal to ten cubic metres, or 253-165 cubic feet.

**decastich**, *n.* *dē-kā-sdīk* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *stichos*, an order, a row, a line], a poem consisting of ten lines.

**decastyle**, *n.* *dē-kā-sdīl* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *stulos*, a column], a portico having ten pillars or columns in front.

**decasyllable**, *a.* *dē-kā-sīl-lābīk* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *syllabē*, a syllable], having ten syllables.

**decay**, *v.* *dē-kā* [OF. *decaire*, to fall away, to go to ruin—from *L. de, cadō*, I fall], to fall away; to become less perfect; to fall; to decline; to waste away; *n.* a falling away; a gradual failure; decline of fortune; corruption; rottenness; **decay'ing**, *imp.*; **decayed**, *pp.*; *-kād'*; *adj.* reduced in means; impoverished; wasted away; rotten: **decay'edness**, *n.* *-kād'ed-nēs*; **decayer**, *n.* *dē-kā-ēr*, in *OE.*, that which decays; a cause of waste.—*SYN.* of 'decay' *v.*: to die; to perish; *impair*—of 'decay' *n.*: consumption; failure.

**decease**, *n.* *dē-sē* [OF. *deceas*; *F. décès*, decease—from *L. decessus*, departed—from *de, cessus*, gone], departure from this life; death: *v.* to die: **deceas-ing**, *imp.*; **deceased**, *pp.*; *-sēd'*—*SYN.* of 'decease' *n.*: departure; demise; release.

**deceit**, *n.* *dē-sē* [OF. *deceite*—from *L. deceptus*, taken away, deceived—from *de, capio*, I take], that which ensnares; the misleading any person; the leading of a person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true; deception; fraud; trick; *deceit'ful*, *a.* *-fūl*, tending to deceive or mislead; *deceit'fully*, *ad.* *-fūl*; *deceit'fulness*, *n.* *-fūl-nēs*, the quality of being false, or not to believe what is true; to impose on; to cheat; to believe what is true; to impose on; to cheat; to disappoint: **deceiv'ing**, *imp.*; **deceived**, *pp.*; *-sēd'*; **deceiver**, *n.* one who deceivable, *n.* *-sēd'*, capable of being misled: **deceiv'ably**, *ad.* *-bīl*; **deceiv'able-ness**, *n.* *-bīl-nēs*, liability to be deceived; likely to deceive.—*SYN.* of 'deceit' *n.*: illusion; delusion; stratagem; artifice; imposition—of 'deceive' *v.*: to delude; mislead; beguile; ensnare—from *deceim*.

**December**, *n.* *dē-sē-mbēr* [*L. december*, ten; *pes, pedis*, the foot], a ten-foot long employed by architects and surveyors for taking measurements: **decem'pedal**, *a.* *-dāl*, ten feet long.

**decemvir**, *n.* *dē-sē-mvēr* [*L. decemviri*—from *decem*, ten; *vir*, a man; *viri*, men], one of the ten magistrates of *anc. Rome* who for a short time possessed absolute power: **decem'viri**, *n.* *plu.* *-rī-rī*; **decem'viral**, *a.* *-rī-rīāl*, *pert.* in: **decem'virate**, *n.* *-rī-rīāl*, the office of a decemvir; the period or duration of government by decemvirs.

**decency**, *n.*—see under *decent*.

**decennary**, *n.* *dē-sēn-nērī* [*L. decem*, ten; *annus*, a year], a period of ten years: **decen'nial**, *a.* *-nī-āl*,

lasting for ten years; happening every ten years: **decen'nially**, *ad.* *-nī-āl*.

**decennovary**, *a.* *dē-sēn-nōvārī*, also **decennovary**, *a.* *dē-sēn-nōvārī* [*L. decem*, ten; *novem*, nine], pert. to the number nineteen; designating a period or cycle of nineteen years.

**decent**, *n.* *dē-sēt* [F. *décent*—from *L. de, out of* or *de-centum*, becoming], becoming in speech, behaviour, dress, &c.; fit; comely; not gaudy; moderate; not large; respectable: **decently**, *ad.* *-tī*; **decenty**, *n.* *-sēt*, state or quality of being suitable or becoming in words or behaviour; propriety; modesty: **de-centness**, *n.* the state of being decent.—*SYN.* of 'decent' *n.*: proper; becoming; seemly; suitable; just; right; modest; decorous; sufficient.

**decentralise**, *v.* *dē-sēn-trā-līz* [*L. de, not*, and *Eng. centralise*], to remove from a centre; to distribute what has been centralised: **decentralising**, *imp.*; **decentralised**, *pp.*; *-tīz*; **decentralisation**, *n.* *-tīz-shūn*, dispersion from a centre; distribution among a number of power previously centralised; *in polit.*, the act or system of carrying on the administration of the internal affairs of a country in different localities, as opposed to their administration from one centre.

**deceptible**, *a.* *dē-sēp-tībīl* [*L. deceptus*, ensnared, beguiled—from *de, capus*, taken, seized], that may be deceived: **deceptibility**, *n.* *-bīl-tī*, capability of being deceived: **deception**, *n.* *-sēp-shūn* [OF. *deception*—from *L. deceptio*], the act of misleading; state of being deceived; a cheat: **deceptive**, *n.* *-tīv*, tending to mislead or impress with false opinions: **deceptively**, *ad.* *-tīv*; **deceptiveness**, *n.* tendency to deceive; the power or ability to deceive: **deception'ous**, *a.* *dē-sēp-shūs*, in *OE.*, deceptive.

**decern**, *v.* *dē-sēr-n* [F. *decerner*, to award—from *L. decernere*, to decide—from *de, cernere*, to judge], in *Scots law*, to determine, to pass a decree; to judge: **decern'ing**, *imp.*; **decerned**, *pp.*; *-sēr-n'*; **decern'iture**, *n.* *-sēr-n'itūr*, in *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court.

**dechristianise**, *v.* *dē-krist'i-gū-nīz* [*L. de*, and *Chris-tian*], to turn from Christian belief and practice; to put away Christian belief and principle from: **de-christianising**, *imp.*; **dechristianised**, *pp.*; *-īz*.

**deciare**, *n.* *dē-sī-ār* [F.], *L. decimus*, tenth, and *F. are*, *L. area*, area], the tenth part of an are=10 square metres.

**decide**, *v.* *dē-sīd'* [F. *décider*—from *L. decidere*, to cut off, to determine—from *de, cadō*, I cut or strike—*tīt*, to strike or cut out, so line to be followed], to terminate or settle; to determine; to end; to fix the event of; to come to a conclusion; to form a definite opinion: **decid'ing**, *imp.*; **decid'ed**, *pp.*; *adj.* clear; that puts an end to doubt; unequivocal; resolute; determined: **decid'edly**, *ad.* *-tī*, in a determined manner; clearly; indisputably: **decid'able**, *a.* *-dā-bīl*, that may be decided: **decid'er**, *n.* one who decides, *n.* *dē-sīd'ens* [*L. decedens*, falling off—from *de, cadō*, I fall], the act of falling off; down-fall.

**deciduons**, *a.* *dē-sīd'ī-ūs* [*L. deciduus*, that falls down or off—from *de, cadō*, I fall], liable to fall; not perennial or permanent; that falls in autumn; in *zool.*, applied to parts that fall off or are shed during life: **decid'uousness**, *n.* the quality of falling once a year.

**decigramme** or **decigram**, *n.* *dēs-i-grām* [F.], *L. decimus*, tenth, and *Gr. gramma*, writing], a weight equal to one-tenth of a gramme.

**decile**, *n.* *dēs-īl* [F.], *L. decimus*, tenth], the aspect of two planets when they are a tenth part (36 degrees) of the zodiac from each other.

**decilitre**, *n.* *dēs-ī-lītr* [F.], *L. decimus*, tenth, and *F. litre*, a litre], the tenth part of a litre=6.12333 cubic inches.

**decillion**, *n.* *dē-sīl'yūn* [*L. decem*, ten, and *million*], a million raised to the 10th power; in British computation, a number consisting of 1 followed by 60 eiphers; in French and Italian, 1 followed by 33 eiphers.

**decimal**, *a.* *dēs-ī-māl* [OF. *decimal*—from *mid. L. decimalis*—from *L. decimus*, tenth], numbered by tens; increasing or diminishing by ten times; *n.* a tenth: **decimal fraction**, a fraction having 10, or some power of ten, for a denominator, as 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, &c.—*ro*, *řm*, *řm*, &c., being expressed as a decimal .1, .01, .001, &c.: **decimally**, *ad.*

*cūr*, *boŷ*, *fōt*; *pūre*, *būd*: *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

-ti, by means of decimals; by tens: decimal point, the separating point or dot placed between the decimal on the right and the whole number on the left, thus 221.75=321.

**decimato**, *v.* *dē-si-māt* [L. *decimatus*, selected by lot every tenth man for punishment—from *decem*, ten: cf. *F. decimer*], to destroy a tenth part, as by disease; to punish with death every tenth man; to take a tenth part; to destroy my large portion: **decimating**, *imp.*; **decimated**, *pp.*: **decima'tion**, *n.* *dē-si-mā-shūn* [F.—L.] a selection of every tenth by lot; destruction of any large portion: **decimator**, *n.* *dē-si-mā-tōr*, one who

**decimo-sexto**, *n.* *dē-si-mā-sēk-sō* [L. *decimus*, tenth; *sexus*, sixth], *n* book made up of sixteen leaves to each sheet.

**decipher**, *v.* *dē-si-fēr* [F. *deciffrer*, to decipher—from *de*, not: *F. chiffer*, a figure], to read ciphers; to explain; to unfold; to unravel: to ascertain the meaning of anything obscure or difficult to be understood: **deciphering**, *imp.*: **deciphered**, *pp.*: **decipherer**, *n.* *dē-si-fēr-er*, one who: **decipherable, *a.* *dē-si-fēr-ā-bl*, that may have its meaning ascertained: **decipherment**, *n.* *dē-si-fēr-mēt*, the act of deciphering.**

**decision**, *n.* *dē-si-zhūn* [F. *décision*—from *de*, *deci-dum*—from *decisus*, cut off, determined—see *decide*], determination; final judgment or opinion; the end of a struggle; firmness and strength in character: **decisive**, *a.* *dē-si-zhī*, final; conclusive; having the power to settle a contest or an event; decided; positive: **decisively**, *ad.* *dē-si-zhī*: **decisiveness**, *n.* the quality of ending doubt or controversy.—*SYN.* of 'decision': resolution; conclusion; settlement.

**declatère**, *v.* *dē-si-tēr* [F.] a solid measure, the tenth part of a stère=33996 cubic feet.

**deck**, *n.* *dēk* [M. Dut. *decken*, to cover; *dēk*, a cover, a ship's deck: cf. *OH. Ger. dēk-jin*; *Teut. dēk-jē*; *Ger. dach*, roof; *L. tectus*, covered], the planked flooring of a ship—large ships having several decks; a pack of cards piled regularly on each other; in *U. S.*, a roof on a passenger car: *v.* to adorn; to clothe or dress with great care; to furnish with a deck: **deck'ing**, *imp.*: **decked**, *pp.* *dēkt*: **quarter-deck**, that which is above the upper deck, and which reaches from the stern to the gangway: **deck'ar**, *n.* a ship having decks; one who adorns; to clear the decks, among *seamen*, to make everything ready for a naval battle by putting away all things that would prove hindrances; to sweep the deck, in *card-playing*, to carry off all the stakes on the card-table.

**declam**, *v.* *dē-kām* [F. *declamer*—from *de*, *declam-āre*, to declaim, to cry aloud—from *de*, *clamare*, to cry aloud—*lit.*, to cry out loudly], to harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, with a view to convince, or to move the passions; to speak with force and zeal; to inveigh; to speak pompously or noisily: **declam'ing**, *imp.*: **declaimed**, *pp.* *dēklām*: **declam'er**, *n.* and **declam'ant**, *n.* one who: **declama'tion**, *n.* *dē-kām-mā-shūn* [F.—L.] a set or prepared speech; a harangue; in *schools and colleges*, a speech prepared and uttered by a student; in noisy address without solid sense or argument: **declamatory**, *a.* *dē-kām-mā-tēr-ā*, pert, to declamation; appealing to the passions; applied to noisy address; bombastic.

**declare**, *v.* *dē-kār* [F. *déclarer*—from *de*, *declār-āre*, to make evident—from *de*, in the sense of 'fully'; *clārus*, clear—*lit.*, to make quite clear], to make known; to tell explicitly and plainly; to assert or affirm; to decide in favour of or against; to make one's opinions, line of conduct, or party known: **decla'ring**, *imp.*: **decla'rabl, *a.* *dē-kār-ā-bl*, capable of being declared: **declared**, *pp.* *dēklār*: **decla'rer**, *n.* *dē-rēr*, one who: **decla'redly**, *ad.* *dē-dē-lī*: **declara'tion**, *n.* *dē-kār-mā-shūn* [F.—L.], an open expression of facts, opinions, &c.; a statement given verbally, or reduced to writing; proclamation: **declarative**, *n.* *dē-kār-mā-tiv*, explanatory: **declarator**, *n.* *dē-kār-mā-tēr* [L. *declārator*, one who declares or makes known], in *Soc's law*, in form of motion to assert some right or interest: **declaratory**, *n.* *dē-kār-mā-tēr-ī*, making clear or manifest: **decla'ratorily**, *ad.* *dē-kār-mā-tēr-ī*—*SYN.* of 'de-clare': to announce; proclaim; publish; assert; affirm; avow.**

**declension**, *n.* *dē-klēn-shūn* [L. *declinātionem*, a turning aside, a departure: *F. déclinaison*—see *decline*], a falling or declining toward a worse state; decay; in *gram.*, the variation or change in the termination of a noun, *an adjective*, or a pronoun, to form its cases.

**decline**, *v.* *dē-klin* [F. *décliner*—from *de*, *clināre*, to turn aside, to incline—from *de*, *clinā*, I lean], to lean from a right line; to refuse; to shun; to avoid; not to comply; to decay; to droop; to tend to a less perfect state; to sink; to diminish; to fall in value; in *gram.*, to vary or change the termination of a noun, *an adjective*, or a pronoun; to incline; *n.* tendency to a worse state; decay; a falling off; deterioration; consumption: **declining**, *imp.*: **declined**, *pp.* *dēklīnd*: **declin'abbl, *a.* *dē-klēn-ā-bl*, in *gram.*, capable of being declined: **declin'atory**, *n.* *dē-klēn-mā-tēr-ī*, in *law*, claiming exemption from punishment: **declin'ature**, *n.* *dē-tūr*, the act of declining or refusing: **declina'tion**, *n.* *dē-klēn-mā-shūn*, deviation; falling to a worse state or condition; in *astron.*, a variation from a fixed line or point: **declin'ator**, *n.* *dē-klēn-mā-tēr*, used in *astronomy* and *dialling*: **declinometer**, *n.* *dē-klē-nō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], *n* instr. for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle: **declinate**, *a.* *dē-nāt*, in *bot.*, directed downwards from its base: **declination** of the needle of a compass, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place: **declination** of a heavenly body, the angular distance of a celestial body from the equinoctial.**

**declivity**, *n.* *dē-kli-vi-ti* [F. *déclivité*—from *mid. L. declivitas*, a sloping place—from *de*, *clinus*, a slope], inclination, or sloping downward; a slope; gradual descent—opposite of *acclivity*: **declivous**, *a.* *dē-kli-vi-ūs*, descending gradually; sloping.

**decort**, *v.* *dē-kōrt* [L. *decortus*, a boiling down—from *de*, *cortus*, boiled or laked—from *coquo*, I boil], to boil down; to prepare by boiling; to extract by boiling: **decort'ing**, *imp.*: **decort'ed**, *pp.*: **decort'ible**, *a.* *dē-kōrt-ī-bl*: **decort'ion**, *n.* *dē-shūn* [F.—L.], the extraction of the virtues of any substance by boiling it in water; an extract: **decort'ive**, *a.* *dē-rī*, that may be decorticated: **decort'ure**, *n.* *dē-tūr*, an extract obtained from a body by boiling it in water.

**decollate**, *v.* *dē-kō-lāt* [L. *decollatus*, beheaded—from *de*, *collum*, the neck], to sever the neck; to behead: **decollating**, *imp.* *dē-kō-lāt-ing*: **decollated**, *pp.* *dē-kō-lāt*: **adj.** taken off by the neck; in *zool.*, applied to univalve shells whose apex falls off in the course of growth: **decollation**, *n.* *dē-kō-lā-shūn* [F.—from *mid. L.*], the act of beheading; state of one beheaded: **decollate**, *fem.* *dē-ē*, *n.* applied to a dress cut low round the neck; wearing a low-necked dress.

**decolour**, *v.* *dē-kō-lūr* [L. *de*, down or from, and *colour*], to deprive of colour; to bleach: **decolour'ing**, *imp.*: **decolour'ed**, *pp.* *dē-kō-lūr-ēd*: **decolour'ant**, *a.* *dē-kō-lūr-ānt*, a substance which removes colour: **decolour'a'tion**, *n.* *dē-shūn*, the loss or absence of colour: **decolour'ous**, *a.* *dē-kō-lūr-ūs*, to deprive of colour: **decolour'ousing**, *imp.*: **decolour'ised**, *pp.* *dē-kō-lūr-īz*.

**decompose**, *v.* *dē-kō-m-pōz* [F. *décomposer*—from *de*, from, and *F. composer*], to separate the constituent parts of a body; to rot or decay; to resolve into original elements: **decompo'sing**, *imp.*: **decomposed**, *pp.* *dē-kō-m-pōz*: **decompo'sable**, *a.* *dē-kō-m-pōz-ā-bl*, capable of being resolved into original elements: **decompositi'on**, *n.* *dē-kō-m-pōz-ī-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of reducing a body into its original elements; putrescence; decay; analysis: **decompo'site**, *a.* *dē-kō-m-pōz-ī-t*, compounded a second time; having a compound base or radical: *n.* anything decomposed.

**decompound**, *v.* *dē-kō-m-pōiend* [L. *de*, and *compōment*], to compound a second time; to compose of things already compounded: *ad.* in *bot.*, applied to a leaf cut into numerous compound divisions: **decompound'able**, *a.* *dē-kō-m-pōiend-ā-bl*, capable of being decomposed.

**decorate**, *v.* *dē-kō-rāt* [L. *decoratus*, adorned—from *decoro*, I adorn—from *decus*, an ornament], to beautify; to adorn; to ornament; to embellish: **decorating**, *imp.*: **decorated**, *pp.* *dē-kō-rāt-ēd*: **decora'tor**, *n.* *dē-rēr*, one who: **decorat'ion**, *n.* *dē-kō-rā-shūn* [F. *décoration*; *mid. L. decoratōnem*], ornament; embellishment; the emblem or mark of an order of knighthood or of merit, as a medal, ribbon, or star; anything added which pleases: **decora'tive**, *a.* *dē-rī*, adorning.

**decorous**, *a.* *dē-kō-rūs* or *dē-kō-r-ūs* [in form from *mid. L. decoratus*, elegant—from *decus*, ornament—from *decor*, becomingness; in sense=L. *dēcorus*, fitting, seemly], decent; becoming; suitable, as in speech or behaviour: **decor'ously**, *ad.* *dē-kō-r-ūs*.

n. *rēm* [L.] propriety of speech or behaviour; decency: *deco rousness*, n. propriety of behaviour.  
—*SYN.* of 'decorum': *seemliness*; *propriety*; *dignity*.

*decorticate*, v. *dē-kōr'ti-kāt* [L. *decorticalus*, deprived of the bark—from *de*, *cortex* or *corticem*, bark] to strip off bark from; to peel; to husk: *decorticate*, imp.; *decorticated*, pp.: *decortication*, n. *Ad-shūn*, the act of stripping off the bark or bark.

*decoy*, v. *dē-koy* [Eng. dial. *cog*, a cage, with prefix *dē*: M. Dut. *koge*; Dut. *kooi*, a cabin, n. cage] to entrap by any means which may deceive; to lure into a net or snare; to entice: n. anything intended to lead into a snare; anything that may lead into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a place for catching wild fowls: *decoying*, imp.; *decoyed*, pp. *Ad-shūn*: *decoy-druck*, a duck employed to lure wild ducks into a decoy; any person employed to lure into danger or the power of an enemy.

*decrease*, v. *dē-kre's* [OF. *decreit*, an abatement, a decrease—from L. *decretere*, to grow less—from *de*, *cretere*, to grow] to grow less; to diminish gradually; to become less; to make less; to lower; to abate: n. a becoming less; decay; gradual diminution: *decreasing*, imp.; *decreased*, pp. *Ad-shūn*: *decreasingly*, *adv.* *Ad-shūn*: *decreasing*, n. *dē-kre's-sin*, the state of becoming gradually less.

*decreation*, n. *dē-kre-i-shūn* [L. *de*, down, and *creatio*], the undoing of an act of creation.  
*decree*, n. *dē-kre* [OF. *decret*—from L. *decretum*, a decree—from *de*, *cratus*, judgment], an order or law of an absolute sovereign; an edict or law made by a superior authority; the decision or order of a court; in the *Catholic system of theology*, the predetermined purpose of God; v. to determine judicially; to fix or appoint; to constitute by edict: *decreeing*, imp.; *decree'd*, pp. *Ad-shūn*: *decree'r*, n. *Ad-shūn*, one who decrees; *dē-kre'*, also *decree*, n. *Ad-shūn*, in *Scot.*, a decision or final judgment in a court of law: *decree'tal*, n. *Ad-shūn*, containing a decree; a petition to a decree: n. a decree or edict of the Pope; a book or code containing decrees of the Popes or councils; pert. to one subject: *decree'tist*, n. *Ad-shūn*, one skilled in the knowledge of the decrees: *decree'tive*, n. *Ad-shūn*, having the force of a decree: *decree nisi* [L. *nisi*, unless], the first judgment of a superior court, the second being final or absolute unless an appeal be made within a limited time—see *nisi appeal*.—*SYN.* of 'decree n.': *proclamation*; *law*; *statute*; *regulation*; *rule*.

*decrement*, n. *dē-kre-mēt* [L. *decrementum*, decrease—from *de*, *creto*, I grow], decrease; waste.  
*decrepit*, n. *dē-kre-pit* [F. *décroît*—from L. *decrepitus*, very old—from *de*, *crepus*, railed, creaked—*lit.*, unable to make a noise by voice or footsteps], broken down by the infirmities of age; crippled and enfeebled by age: *decrepitude*, n. *Ad-shūn* [F. *décroîtitude*—from a probable *id.* L. *dē-kre-pitudo*], also *decrepitness*, n. the feeble state of the body produced by the infirmities of age.

*decrepitate*, v. *dē-kre-pi-tāt* [L. *decrepitatus*, railed much, cracked], to roast or calcine in the fire so as to cause a bursting or crackling noise, as salt; to crackle: *decrepitating*, imp.; *decrepitated*, pp.: *decrepitation*, n. *Ad-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of roasting with a continuous crackling noise; the splitting up of crystals on heating, caused by the expansion of the contained moisture.

*decrese*—see under *decrease*.  
*decretal*, *decretive*, *decretory*, &c.—see under *decree*.

*decrial*, *decrier*—see under *decry*.  
*decrown*, v. *dē-kro'en* [L. *de*, down, and *corona*], to deprive of a crown; to dis-crown.

*decry*, v. *dē-kri* [F. *décrier*: OF. *descrier*, to cry down—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *crier*, to cry—see *cry*], to cry down; to censure; to clamour against: *decrying*, imp.; *decried*, pp. *Ad-shūn*: *decry'al*, n. *Ad-shūn*, a clamorous censure: *decry'r*, n. one who.—*SYN.* of 'decry': *in deprecate*; *denet*; *disparage*; *discredit*.

*decuman*, n. *dē-kū-mān* [L. *decumans*, pert. to the tenth—from *decimus*, tenth], in *Rom. antiq.*, pert. to the principal gate of the Roman camp, near which the tenth cohort was stationed; hence, principal; very large,—often said of waves: n. a great

wave, as every tenth was once mistakenly supposed to be.

*decumbent*, n. *dē-kūm'bēt* [L. *decumbens*, or *decumbentem*, lying down—from *de*, *cubo*, or *cumbo*, I lie], declined or bending down in *bot.*, lying flat along the ground, but rising from it near the extremity: *decumbence*, n. *Ad-shūn*, also *decumbency*, n. *Ad-shūn*, the act or posture of lying down: *decumbently*, *adv.* *Ad-shūn*: *decumbiture*, n. *Ad-shūn*, confinement to a sick-bed; a term used by astrologers to indicate the state of the heavens, by which they pretend to foretell the death or recovery of a sick person.

*decuple*, n. *dē-kū-pl* [F. *décuple*, L. *decuplus*, ten times as much—from *decem*, ten; *plus*, I fold], a number ten times repeated: *adv.* *Ad-shūn*, v. to make tenfold: *decupling*, imp. *Ad-shūn*: *decupled*, pp. *Ad-shūn*.

*decurion*, n. *dē-kū-ri-on* [L. *decurio*], in the *anc. Roman army*, an officer who commanded ten soldiers.

*decurrent*, n. *dē-kū-rēnt* [L. *decurrentem*, running down—from *de*, *current*, running], running or extending downwards; in *bot.*, attached along the side of a stem below the point of insertion, as the leaves of the thistle: *decurrently*, *adv.* *Ad-shūn*.

*decussate*, n. *dē-kū-sāt* [L. *decussatus*, divided crosswise, as in the form of an X—from *decuss*, the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross], in *bot.*, crossing each other in pairs at right angles, as opposite leaves: v. to intersect; to cause to cross, as lines, rays, &c.: *decussating*, imp.; *decussated*, pp.: *decussation*, n. *Ad-shūn*, the act of crossing in the form of an X: *decussative*, n. *Ad-shūn*, formed as a cross: *decussatively*, *adv.* *Ad-shūn*.  
*dedalons*, also *dedallan*—see *dedallan*.

*dedentition*, n. *dē-dēn'ti-shūn* [L. *de*, and *dentition*], the shedding of teeth.

*dedicate*, v. *dē-dī-kāt* [L. *dedicatus*, dedicated, disposed—from *de*, *dicatus*, dedicated], devoted—from *de*, I say, proclaim], to set apart solemnly for any particular purpose, as for the service of God, to devote to a sacred use; to inscribe or address to, as a book: *dedicating*, imp.; *dedicated*, pp.: *dedicator*, n. *Ad-shūn*, one who dedicates: n. *Ad-shūn*, the act of setting aside for any particular purpose; an address to a patron prefixed to a book: *dedicatory*, n. *Ad-shūn*, composing or constituting a dedication; complimentary.—*SYN.* of 'dedicate': to devote; consecrate; addit; hallow; set apart; inscribe; address.

*dedimns*, n. *dē-dīm-nis* [L. *de*, we have given], a writ giving the power to a private person to act in certain respects in place of a judge.

*dedonblement*, n. *dē-dōn'bēmēt* [L. *de*, down; Eng. *double*, also *deduplication*, n. *Ad-shūn*], the act of doubling down; in *bot.*, the separation of a layer from the inner side of a petal, either presenting a peculiar form, or resembling the part from which it is derived; chorists—*whence* see.

*deduce*, v. *dē-dūs* [L. *deducere*, to lead or bring], to away—from *de*, *ducere*, to lead or bring], to draw from in reasoning; to gather a truth or opinion from statements called premises; to infer something from what precedes: *deducing*, imp.; *deduced*, pp. *Ad-shūn*: *deducible*, n. *Ad-shūn*, that may be deduced: *deducibleness*, n.: *deductment*, n. *Ad-shūn*, the thing deduced; inference: *deduct*, v. *dē-dūkt* [L. *deductus*, led or brought away—from *de*, *ducere*, led], to subtract or take from: *deducting*, imp.; *deducted*, pp.: *deduction*, n. *Ad-shūn*, the act of deducting; that which is drawn from subtraction; abatement; that which is drawn from principles or from a supposed cause or conclusion: reasoning; inference; consequence or conclusion: *deductive*, n. *Ad-shūn*, that is or may be deduced from premises: *deductively*, *adv.* *Ad-shūn*.—*SYN.* of 'deduce': to derive; infer; trace; conclude: *deduct*; *draw*.

*deed*, n. *dēd* [AS. *dæd*: cf. Oll. Ger. *tat*; Goth. *deis*; Ger. *that*, *daß*; Icel. *dálh*], anything done; an action; an exploit; power of doing; a writing containing some contract or agreement, especially regarding the sale of real property: *deedless*, a. without action or exploits: in *deed*, in fact: in *very deed*, in very fact; in reality.

*deem*, v. *dēm* [AS. *dēman*; Icel. *dæma*, to judge—from Goth. *doms*, judgment], to be of opinion; to think; to judge; to conclude: n. in *OE.*, judgment;

opinion: deem'ing, imp.: deemed, pp. *dēmd*: deem'-ster, n. -ster, n. judge in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands.

deen or din, n. *dēn* [Ar. *dīn*]. In India, faith; religion: used as a Mohammedan war-cry to rally the faithful.

deep, a. *dēp* [AS. *diop*: cf. Goth. *diups*; Icel. *diupr*; Dut. *diep*], being far below the surface: extending far downwards: low in situation, as a valley: not shallow; hidden; secret; penetrating; artful; insidious; grave in sound: low; solemn; profound; sagacious; abstruse; thick; dark-coloured; profoundly quiet; depressed; sunk low; heartfelt; affecting: ad. for *deeply*, n. the sea; the ocean; that which is not easily fathomable; deeper, nd. more deeply, as drink deeper: deep ly, ad. -ly, to n great depth; not superficially; profoundly; with great sadness; sorrowfully; in a great or high degree: deepness, n. remoteness from the surface downwards: deepen, v. *dēpn*, to make deep; to sink lower; to make darker; to make more distressing or sad; to increase; to become deeper: deepening, imp. *dēp-ning*: deepened, pp. *dēp-nd*: deep-monthed, having a loud hollow voice: deep-read, not superficial; profoundly versed: deep-toned, having a very low tone: deep of night, in OE., in the stillness of night far advanced; midnight; dead of night.

deer, n. sing. or plu. *dēr* [AS. *dēor*, a beast, an animal: cf. Goth. *diurs*; Icel. *dúr*; Olf. Ger. *tior*; Ger. *thier*], a ruminant quadruped with large branching horns, of several species, as the red deer, the fallow-deer, the roebuck, the rein-deer, the moose-deer, the elk, &c.—their flesh is called venison: in OE., an animal of any kind; deer-stalking, the hunting of deer on foot by hiding and stealing upon them unawares; deer-hound, a hound for hunting deer.

deface, v. *dē-fas* [OF. *defacier*, to efface, to raise—from *F. des*, and *face*—from *L. dis*, apart, away; *facies*, the face], to destroy or injure the face or surface of anything; to disfigure; to obliterate or erase: defacing, imp.: defaced, pp. *-fasc*: defacer, n. -ser, one who: defacement, n. -ment, injury to the surface of anything: defacingly, nd. -ly.

defaceate—see defecate.

defalcate, v. *dē-falk-kāt* [mid. L. *defalcatus*, cut away with the falx, deduced—from *L. de* for *dis*, apart, away; *fals*, n. pruning-hook], to take away; to deduct; to abstract a part, used chiefly of money and accounts: defalcating, imp.: defalcated, pp.: defalcation, n. *dē-falk-kā-shūn* [F.—L.], diminution; fraudulent deficiency in money matters; breach of trust, applied to money.

defame, v. *dē-fām* [OF. *difamer*, to take away one's reputation—from *L. diffamare*, to spread an evil report—from *dis*, asunder; *fama*, fame, reputel, to spread an evil report of; to speak evil of; to slander; to calumniate; to asperse; to vilify: defaming, imp.: defamed, pp. *-fām*: defamer, n. one who: defamation, n. *dē-fā-mā-shūn*, the uttering of slanderous words in order to injure another's reputation: defamatory, a. *dē-fām-ā-tēr-i*, false and injurious to reputation; slanderous: defamingly, ad. *dē-fā-ming-ly*.—SYN. of 'defamation': calumny; aspersion; detraction; slander; libel; vilification; reviling.

default, n. *dē-fault* [OF. *defaute*—from *defaillir*, to fall—from *L. dis*, away, and *fallō*, I fail], neglect to do what duty or law requires; a failure; defect; an omission; non-appearance in court at trial of case; a military offence: v. in OE., to withhold or neglect by default; to offend: default'er, n. -er, one guilty of an offence; one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care, particularly public money; a peculator: defaulted, a. having defect: called out of court as a defendant: judgment by default, judgment in favour of plaintiff when defendant does not appear in court.

defeasible, n. *dē-fē-zī-bl* [OF. *des* for *L. dis*, apart; *F. faisable*, practicable—from *F. défaire*, to undo—from *L. facere*, to make or do], that may be annulled: defeasibleness, n. -bl-nēs: defeasance, n. *dē-fē-zāns* [F. *défaisance*], the act of rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument; in OE., defeat; conquest: defeasanced, a. -zānst.

defeat, v. *dē-fē* [OF. *défait*, defeat, check—from *défaire*, to undo—from *F. des* for *L. dis*, apart; *L. facere*, to do], to vanquish or overcome; to frustrate; to disappoint; to resist with success; to baffle; in

OE., to disfigure; to slier: n. an overthrow; loss of battle; prevention of success; frustration; in the army, a complete want of success in battle—a repulse denotes less than a defeat, and a rout more: defeating, imp.: defeated, pp.: defeature, n. *dē-fē-tūr*, in OE., change in features or countenance.—SYN. of 'defeat v.': to disconcert; confound; discompose; foil; vanquish; overcome; disperse; overthrow.

defecate, v. *dē-fē-kāt* [L. *defecatus*, cleansed from the drugs—from *de*, *fec*, drugs or refuse matter], to cleanse from refuse matter; to purify; to refine; to clear from drugs; to clarify: defecating, imp.: defecated, pp.: defecation, n. *-kā-shūn*, purification from drugs; act of voiding the bowels: defecator, n. -tēr, in sugar-refining, an apparatus for removing feculent matter from a saccharine liquid.

defect, n. *dē-fēkt* [L. *defectus*, a failure, a lack—from *de*, *factus*, made or done], a failure or deficiency; want of something necessary; fault; an imperfection; blemish; deformity: defect ion, n. *-fēk-shūn* [F.—L.], a failure of duty; the act of abandoning a person or cause from choice or necessity: revolt; apostasy: defective, a. -tēr, imperfect; faulty; wanting in something; deficient: defectively, ad. -ly: defectiveness, n. the state of being imperfect or faulty: defectible, a. -tīb-ll, deficient; wanting: defectibility, n. -tīb-ll, state of falling; deficiency.

defence, n. *dē-fēns* [OF. *défense*—from mid. L. *defensa*, a defending—from *L. defensus*, ward off or repelled], anything that protects from danger, injury, or attack; protection; justification; resistance; opposition; reply to demands or charges, as in a court of law; in OE., skill in the art of self-defence, and fencing and boxing: defenceless, a. without means of warding off danger, injury, or assault: defencelessly, ad. -ly: defencelessness, n.: defence's, n. plu. *-fēns-ēz*, in Scots law, all the pleas or replies offered for the defender in an action; fortified positions for defence.

defend, v. *dē-fēnd* [OF. *défendre*—from *L. defendere*, to ward off or repel], to ward off or repel; to maintain or vindicate by force or argument; to secure against attack; to shelter; to cover; to guard; to resist: defending, imp.: defended, pp.: defender, n. one who: defendable, a. -dē-bl, that may be defended: defendant, n. one who defends himself against assailants; the person summoned into a court to reply to certain charges: defender of the faith, a title of the sovereigns of England, first conferred upon King Henry VIII. by Pope Leo X., for writing against Martin Luther.—SYN. of 'defend': to protect; repel; drive back; maintain; uphold; deny; oppose; contest.

defensible, a. *dē-fēns-ī-bl* [mid. L. *defensibilis*, defensible—from *L. defensus*, ward off or repelled—see defence], that may be defended; that furnishes the means of defence: defensibly, nd. -bl: defensibility, n. -tīb-ll, also defensibleness, n. -tīb-nēs, capability of being defended: defensive, n. -tēr, that which defends; posture of defence: adj. serving to defend; in a posture of defence: defensibly, ad. -ly: on the defensive, said of a force when it takes up a position to receive an attack—when making attacks, the force is acting on the offensive.

defer, v. *dē-fēr* [F. *differer*, to put off—from *L. differre*, to carry different ways—from *dis*, asunder; *ferre*, to bear or carry], to put off; to delay: deferring, imp.: deferred, pp. *-fērd*.—SYN. of 'defer': to postpone; procrastinate; prolong; protract.

defer, v. *dē-fēr* [F. *déférer*, to confer, to bestow—from *L. de*, *ferre*, to bear or bring], to yield or lean to another's opinion; to submit in opinion: deferring, imp.: deferred, pp. *-fērd*: deference, n. *dē-fēr-ēns* [F. *déférence*], a yielding in opinion to another; regard; respect; complaisance: deferential, a. -ēn-shāl, expressing deference: deferentially, ad. -ly: deferrer, n. one who.

deservescence, n. *dē-fēr-vēs-sēns* [L. *deservescens*, cooling down—from *de*, *ferveo*, I am hot], cessation of ebullition; the act or state of growing cool; loss of heat.

defiance, n. *dē-fī-āns* [F. *défiance*—see defy], a challenge, as to fight; a calling upon one to make good any assertion or charge; a setting at naught: defiant, a. *dē-fī-ānt*, full of the spirit of bravado; bold; insolent: bid defiance to, or set at defiance, to defy.





degree, *n.* *dē-grē* [F. *degré*, a step—from *L. de, gradus*, a step], a step up or down; a portion of space taken as a unit of measure, as a degree of latitude; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; the 1-90th part of a right angle; a division on a mathematical or other instr.; a stage in progress; rank or station in society; step or remove in line of descent; measure or extent; an interval of sound; rank or title conferred by a university; by degrees, step by step; gradually.—*SYN.* of 'degree': class; order; rank; step; staircase; grade; gradation; position; station; quality; measure; extent; relationship; proximity.

dehiscence, *v.* *dē-his* [L. *dehiscere*, to split open, to part asunder—from *de*, down, fully; *hiscere*, to gape], to open or part asunder, as the seed-pods of plants; dehiscence, *imp.*: dehiscence, *pp.* *-hisc*: dehiscence, *n.* *-scent* [F.—*L.*], opening like the pod of a plant; dehiscence, *n.* *-scent* [F.—*L.*], a gaping or opening, as of a fruit containing seed.

dehydrate, *v.* *dē-hī-drat* [L. *de*, down, from; *Gr. hūdōr*, water], in *chem.*, to remove water from; dehydration, *n.* *-shān*, the act of removing water from; deicide, *n.* *dē-īd* [F. *deicide*; *It. deicidio*—from *L. deus*, a god; *caedo*, I kill], the slaughter or murder of a god—applied to the crucifixion of Christ; deform, *n.* *-fōrmā* [L. *forma*, shape], like a god.

deific, *n.* *dē-īfīk* [Gr. *deiktikos*, serving to show—from *deiknāmi*, I show], in *logic*, proving directly; opposed to *elenchic*.

deified, deification, &c.—see under *deify*.

deify, *v.* *dē-īfī* [F. *déifier*, to place among the gods—from *mid. L. deificare*—from *deus*, a god; *facio*, I make], to exalt to the rank of a god; to reverence or praise excessively; to treat as an object of the highest regard; deifying, *imp.*: deified, *pp.* *-īd*: *adj.* raised to the rank of a deity or god; deification, *n.* *dē-īfī-kā-shān* [F.—*L.*], the act of exalting to the rank of a god; deific, *n.* *-īfīk*, also deific, *n.* *-īfīk*, divine.

deign, *v.* *dān* [O.F. *deignor*, to condescend—from *L. dignari*, to deem worthy or deserving of—from *dignus*, worthy, to deem or think worthy; to condescend; in *O.E.*, to permit; to allow; deigning, *imp.*: deigned, *pp.* *dānd*.

delinquerat or dinocerat, *n.* *plū. dī-nō-sēr-ā-tā* [Gr. *delinos*, terrible; *keratā*, horns], in *geol.*, an extinct order of Tertiary mammals; delorials, also dinorials, *n.* *dī-nō-rī-ā* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird], a gigantic wingless bird found in a sub-fossil state in New Zealand—called the Moa by the natives; delnosauria, *n.* *-sēr-ā-tā*, or delnosauria, *n.* *plū. -nō-sēr-ē-tā* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard], an order of fossil reptiles having singular affinities to birds, found in the Upper Secondary formations, of great size, and fitted for terrestrial life; delnothorium, *n.* *-thēr-ī-ām* [Gr. *therion*, a wild beast], a gigantic fossil mammal, somewhat like a walrus, furnished with a short proboscis, and armed with two enormous tusks, turned downwards.

delparous, *n.* *dē-lp-ā-rūs* [L. *deus*, a god; *pario*, I bring forth], bringing forth a god, applied to the Virgin Mary.

delism, *n.* *dē-lizm* [F. *déisme*, delism—from *L. deus*, a god], the belief of those who admit the existence of one God, but who generally deny revelation; the belief in natural religion only; deist, *n.* *-tst*, one who believes in one God, but not in revelation; theist: deistic, *n.* *-īk*, also deistical, *n.* *-īk-āl*, pert. to delism; deistically, *ad. -ī*: Delty, *n.* *dē-tī* [O.F. *deite*—from *L. deitātem*, a deity], the Supreme Being; God; a heathen god; an idol.—*SYN.* of 'deist': infidel; unbeliever; freethinker; sceptic.

deject, *v.* *dē-jēkt* [L. *dejectus*, thrown or cast down—from *de*, jactus, thrown—from *facio*, I throw], to cast down; to depress the spirits; to dishearten; to cause to look sad; dejecting, *imp.*: dejected, *pp.*: *adj.* cast down; low-spirited; dejectedly, *ad. -ī*: dejection, *n.* the state of being cast down; lowness of spirits; dejection, *n.* *-jēk-shān* [F.—*L.*], a casting down; melancholy; depression of mind; lowness of spirits caused by misfortune, &c.; dejectory, *n.* *-tēr-ī*, having power or tendency to cast down; tending to promote evacuation by stool.—*SYN.* of 'dejected': sad; gloomy; mournful; melancholy; moody.

déjeuner, *n.* *dā-zhōn*, also déjeuner, *n.* *plū. -zhō-nā* [F. *déjeuner*, to breakfast], a breakfast or lunch, generally of a public or ostentatious character.

delaine, *n.* *dē-lān* [F.—], a light untwilled fabric of mixed materials.

delation, *n.* *dē-lā-shān* [L. *delationem*, an accusation], act of charging with a crime; accusation by an informer.

delay, *v.* *dē-lā* [F. *délai*, delay—from *deleat*, to put off], to put off; to defer; to hinder for a time; to postpone; to protract; to linger; to hinder motion; *n.* a putting off; the time lost; hindrance of motion; lingering procrastination; delaying, *imp.*: delayed, *pp.* *-lād*—*SYN.* of 'delay v.': to procrastinate; prolong; protract; retard; stop; detain; hinder; tarry.

deleble, *n.* *dē-lē-bl*—a variant of *delible*, which see.

delectable, *n.* *dē-lē-kā-bl* [F. *delectable*—from *L. delectabilis*, delightful, agreeable; see *delight*], highly pleasing; delightful: delectably, *ad. -lā-bl*: delectableness, *n.* *-bl-nēs*; delectability, *n.* *-lā-bl-tāt*: delectation, *n.* *dē-lē-kā-shān* [F.], great pleasure or delight.

delegate, *n.* *dē-lē-gāl* [L. *delegatus*, sent away, intrusted—from *de*, lego, I send as ambassador], one sent as a representative; a deputy; a commissioner; *v.* to send with power to transact business; to intrust; to commit to another's care; delegating, *imp.*: delegated, *pp.*: delegation, *n.* *-gā-shān* [F.—*L.*], one or more delegates appointed to discharge some particular duty; the act of investing with authority to act for another.—*SYN.* of 'delegate v.': to empower; commission; accredit; depute; assign; commit.

delete, *v.* *dē-lē* [L. *deletus*, blotted out], to blot out; to efface; to expunge; deleting, *imp.*: deleted, *pp.*: deletion, *n.* *-lē-shān*, the act of blotting out or erasing.

deleterious, *n.* *dē-lē-tēr-ī-ās* [Gr. *deletērios*, hurtful, destructive—from *deletēr*, a destroyer], having the quality of injuring or destroying; destructive; injurious; pernicious; deleteriously, *ad. -ī*: deleteriousness, *n.* the state of being injurious or pernicious.—*SYN.* of 'deleterious': noxious; hurtful; prejudicial; detrimental; injurious; destructive; poisonous.

del, *n.* *dēf*, a kind of earthenware, originally made at *Delhi*, in Holland—now restricted to the coarser wares.

del, *n.* *dē* [AS. *de*, to delve, to dig], in *O.E.*, a quarry; a mine; a deep ditch.

deliberate, *v.* *dē-līb-ē-rāt* [L. *deliberatus*, weighed well in one's mind—from *de*, libero, I weigh or cause to swing], to consider or examine; to balance in the mind; to weigh reasons for and against; *adj.* slow in determining; slow in action; well advised or considered; cool; wary; deliberating, *imp.*: deliberated, *pp.*: deliberately, *ad. -ī*, with careful consideration; deliberation, *n.* *-lē-shān* [F. *délibération*: L. *deliberationem*], the act of weighing and examining with care; discussion and particular examination of reasons for and against a measure; deliberateness, *n.* the quality of being deliberate; wariness; calm consideration; deliberately, *ad. -ī*, having a right or power to deliberate or discuss; deliberately, *ad. -ī*—*SYN.* of 'deliberate v.': to consult; debate; ponder; weigh; consider; reflect; dispute; argue; discuss; contend.

delible, *n.* *dē-lē-bl* [L. *delebilis*, perishable—from *deleō*, I blot out], that may be blotted out.

delicacy—see under *delicate*.

delicate, *n.* *dē-lī-kāt* [L. *delicatus*, luxurious; cf. *It. delicato*; F. *délicat*], soft; smooth; of a fine texture; nice or pleasing to the taste; nice and discriminating in the perception of beauty or deformity; fine; slender; that must be tended or handled with care; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; not robust; feeble; scrupulously polite and considerate in attending to the wishes and feelings of others; *n.* in *O.E.*, a niece; a choice dainty; delicately, *ad. -ī*: delicateness, *n.*: delicacy, *n.* *-kā-st*, fineness of texture; a thing dainty and pleasant to the taste; elegance of feminine beauty in form or dress; a nice propriety in civility or politeness, proceeding from a desire to please; tenderness or consideration; tenderness of constitution; weakness; delicious, *n.* *-lē-sh-ī-ās* [O.F. *delicieux*; F. *delicieux*, delicious—from *mid. L. delectiosus*, pleasant], highly pleasing to the taste or other sense; very grateful; exquisitely delightful; deliciously, *ad. -ī*: deliciousness, *n.* the quality of being delicious.

delices, n. plu. *dē-lis-sēz* [F. *dilices*, delights—from *L. delicias*], in OE, *delices*.

delight, v. *dē-lit* [OF. *delit* and *dē-lit*, delight—from *deliter*. F. *dilecter*, to delight—from *L. delectare*, to delight, to please; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction; to have great pleasure in; n. a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; that which gives great pleasure: delight'ing, imp.: delight'ed, pp.: adj. greatly pleas'd: delight'ingly, ad. *lit*: delight'less, a. without delight: delight'ful, a. *lit*, giving delight; highly pleasing: delight'fully, ad. *lit*, in a delightful manner; pleasantly: delight'fulness, n. the state or quality of being delightful: delight'some, a. *sūm*, very pleasing: delight'somely, ad. *lit*: delight'someness, n. the quality of being delightful—SYN. of 'delighted': pleased; glad; joyful; gratified—of 'delightful': delicious; charming.

delimitation, n. *dē-lim'i-tā-shūn* [F. *délimitation*—from *delimit*, to fix boundaries—from *lim*, *L. delimitare*—from *de*, down, and *lim*, a boundary], the boundary-line of a country; the fixing the boundaries of a country, or countries, especially when a rearrangement of territory is to be effected. *L. delineate*, v. *dē-lin'e-āt* [L. *delineatus*, sketched or marked out—from *de*, down, a line], to mark out with lines; to sketch or design; to represent in a picture; to draw a likeness of in words; to describe in words, as character: deline'ating, imp.: deline'ated, pp.: deline'a'tor, n. one who: deline'a'tion, n. *ā-shūn* [F.—L.] drawing an outline; a sketch; a description in words.

delinquent, n. *dē-lin-kwēnt* [F. *délinquant*, an offender—from *L. delinquens* or *delinquens*, committing a fault—from *de*, down, I quit or forsake], one who fails in performing his duty, particularly public duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime: adj. falling in duty: delin'quently, ad. *lit*: delin'quency, n. *ā-shūn*, failure in duty; a fault; a misdeed; a crime.

deliquate, v. *dē-lī-kwāt* [L. *deliquatus*, melted] to melt; to be dissolved: deliquat'ing, imp.: deli'quated, pp.: adj. melted, dissolved: deliqua'tion, n. *ā-shūn*, the act or state of melting.

deliquesce, v. *dē-lī-kwēs* [L. *deliquesce*, to dissolve—from *de*, down, to be fluid, to melt] to dissolve or become liquid by attracting moisture from the air: deliques'cent, imp.: deliquesced, pp. *kwēs*: del'iques'cence, n. *ā-shūn*, liquefying by contact with the air: deliques'cence, n. *sēns*, melting by absorbing moisture from the air.

deliquium, n. *dē-lī-kwē-ti-um* [L. *deliquium*, want or defect], in chem., a nothing in the air or in a moist place; a failure of power; a fainting.

deliquium, n. *dē-lī-kwē-ti-um* [L. *deliquium*, an eclipse—from *delinquere*, to fail], an interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether due to an eclipse or other cause.

delirious, a. *dē-lī-rē-ōs* [L. *delirium*, madness—from *de*, down, the ridge between two furrows], disordered in mind; ravings: delir'iously, ad. *lit*: delir'iousness, n. state of being delirious: delir'ium, *ūm* [L.] a wandering of the mind; a disorder of the intellect; temporary insanity caused by a diseased state of the body, as in fever: delir'ium tremens, *trē-mēnz* [L.] the shaking madness: *L. tremens*, shaking; a temporary insanity or madness accompanied with a tremulous condition of the body or limbs, generally caused by habitual drunkenness—SYN. of 'delirium': insanity; frenzy; madness; derangement; lunacy; aberration; mania; monomania; dementia.

delitescant, a. *dē-lī-tēs-sēnt* [L. *delitescere* or *delitescere*, lying hid—from *de*, down, hiding oneself], lying hid; concealed: delit'es'cence, n. *ēos*, in med., the period during which morbid poisons, as small-pox, lie hid in the system; concealment; sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms.

deliver, v. *dē-liv'er* [F. *delivrer*, to release—from *L. deliverare*—from *L. de*, libero, I free—from *liber*, free] to set at liberty; to free; to save; to rescue; to give or transfer, as from one person to another; to utter; to pronounce; to surrender; to disburden or relieve of a child in childbirth: delliv'ering, imp.: delliv'ered, pp. *ērd*: delliv'er'er, n. *ē-rēr*, one who: delliv'er'able, n. *ā-bl*, that may be delivered: to deliver up, to surrender: to deliver over, to transfer; to pass into the hands of another: delliv'er'ance, n. *āns* [F.—L.] release from any kind of restraint;

rescue from danger; in OE, the act of bringing forth children; utterance: delliv'ery, n. *ē-rē*, the act of delivering; release from restraint or danger; a passing from one to another, as goods; manner of speaking in public; childbirth—SYN. of 'deliver': to deliberate; release; surrender; transfer; commit; resign; communicate; utter; pronounce; impart; discharge; free forth.

dell, n. *dēl* [ME. *delle*: cf. *dale*], a small but deep narrow valley.

Dellacrucian, a. *dē-lī-d'krus-i-ān*, pert. to, or resembling, the Academy *della Crusca* at Florence; belonging to an artificial school of English poetry in the eighteenth century; dilettante; affected: n. a member of the Academy della Crusca, or one of the English versifiers thus named.

delomorphous, a. *dē-lō-mōr-fūs* [Gr. *dēlos*, plain; *mōrphē*, form], applied to certain cells in the glands of the stomach, larger and more distinct than those among which they lie.

Delphian, a. *dē-lif-i-ān*, also Delphic, a. *dē-lī-fik* [*Delphi*, a town in Greece] pert. to Delphi, or to the celebrated oracle of that place.

delphine or delphin, a. *dē-lif-in* [L. *dē-phīnus*, a dolphin, a constellation of stars], pert. to a dolphin; applied to an edition of the best Latin authors prepared for the use of the Dauphin of France, son of Louis XIV.—see Dauphin.

delta, n. *dē-lī-dā* [the name of the Gr. letter Δ or δ, Eng. D], a name applied by the Greeks to the alluvial deposit at the mouth of the Nile, from its shape resembling Δ; any alluvial tract of land between the diverging mouths of a river: del'tic, a. *lit*, of or pert. to a delta: del'toid, a. *lōyd* [Gr. *eidōs*, shape], in the form of Δ; resembling a delta; triangular: n. the great muscle of the shoulder.

delude, v. *dē-lūd* [L. *dehūdere*, to deceive—from *de*, down, I play or mock] to deceive; to impose on; to mislead the mind or judgment; to lead astray in belief: delu'ding, imp.: delu'ded, pp.: delu'der, n. one who: delu'dable, a. *ā-bl*, liable to be deluded or deceived: delusion, n. *lō-shūn* [L. *delusio*, mock], the act of misleading the mind; the state of being deluded; error in belief; the thing which misleads or deceives; deception: delu'sive, a. *ē-rē*, tending to deceive; apt to mislead: delu'sively, ad. *lit*: delu'siveness, n. *ē-sēs*, the quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive: delu'sory, a. *ē-rē*, apt to deceive; deceptive—SYN. of 'delude': to deceive; mislead; beguile; impose on; frustrate; disappoint.

deluge, n. *dē-lūj* [F. *délug*—from *L. deluvium*, a great flood], a great flood; an inundation; the great flood of Noah; an overwhelming calamity: v. to overflow with water; to inundate; to submerge; to drown; to overwhelm: delug'ing, imp.: delug'ed, pp. *ērd*.

delusion, delusive, &c.—see under delude.

delve, v. *dēlv* [AS. *deľfan*, to dig; cf. Dut. *deľven*], to open the ground with a spade; to dig: delv'ing, imp.: delved, pp. *dēld*: delv'er, n. one who.

demagnetise, v. *dē-māgnē-tīz* [L. *de*, down, away; and *magnetis*], to deprive of magnetic power or influence: demag'netising, imp.: demagnetised, pp. *ērd*.

demagogue, n. *dē-mā-gōg* [F. *démagogue*—from Gr. *démagogos*—from *dēmos*, the people or populace; *agōgos*, a leader—from *ago*, I lead], an orator who addresses himself to the people in order to attach them to himself for factious purposes; a democratic or revolutionary politician: demagog'ism, n. *ē-zm*, the principles, acts, or conduct of a demagogue: demagog'y, n. *gōf*, the qualities of a demagogue.

demain, n. *dē-mān*, also demesne, n. *dē-mēn* [OF. *demaine*, estate, possessions—from *L. dominium*, lordship, estate, possessions], estate in lands; a house, and land adjoining, kept for the proprietor's own use: often used in the plu. *dēmēsnez*, *dē-mēnz*.

demand, v. *dē-mānd* [F. *demand*, to demand—from *L. demandare*—from *de*, *mandare*, to commit to one's care], to claim or seek from, as by authority or right; to require or ask, as a price; to question as by virtue of a right; in law, to prosecute in a real action: n. an asking with authority; a challenging as due; the requiring of a price for goods; the desire to possess: demand'ing, imp.: demand'ed, pp.: demand'able, a. *ā-bl*, that may be claimed: demand'ant, n. one who: demand'er, n. one who:

demand and supply, in commerce, terms used to express the relations between consumption and production: in demand, much sought after: on demand, payment at once, on request or presentation.—SYN. of 'demand v. to ask; request; beg; beseech; supplicate; entreat; implore; solicit; adjure; crave; require; question.

demarkation or demarkation, n. *dēmār-kā'shūn* [Sp. demarcación—*from demarcar*, to mark out limits: cf. *F. demarcation*], a line, real or imaginary, that bounds or limits; separation of territory; but the common expression is line of demarcation.

deme, n. *dēm* [Gr. *dēmos*, a district], a subdivision or district of Greece; a township; in *biol.*, an undifferentiated aggregate of cells.

demean, v. *dē-mēn'* [OF. *demen*, to conduct, to guide—from *L. de*, down: *F. mener*, to lead, to conduct—from *mid. L. mīndre*, to 'drive or conduct' cattle; to behave; to conduct; to lessen; to debase; to degrade; to lower: n. in *OE.*, presence; behaviour; *demean'ing*, imp.: *demeaned'*, pp. *-mēn'd'*; *demean'our*, n. *-er*, behaviour; carriage; deportment. *Note.*—*demean* has acquired the sense, 'to debase or degrade', from the etymology which supposes it to be derived from *de*, down, and *mean*, base; or otherwise in place of *OE. demean*.—SYN. of 'demeanour': *nir*; bearing; mien; behaviour; unmanagement; conduct; deportment.

demented, n. *dē-mēnt'ed* [*L. dementire*, to be out of one's sense; *dementia*, madness—from *de*, *mēns*, or *mentem*, the mind], out of his mind; crazy; infuriated; mad; *dement'edness*, n.: *dement'ate*, v. *-āt*, to make mad; *dementia*, n. *-shē-dā*, a form of insanity, characterised by a rapid succession of imperfect and disconnected ideas, with loss of reflection and attention.

demerit, n. *dē-mēr'it* [*F. dē-mérite*, demerit—from *mid. L. demeritum*, a fault—from *L. de*, *meritus*, deserved], that which deserves punishment; opposite of merit; misdeed; ill-deserving; misconduct; in *OE.*, merit; desert—in which the *de* does not change the sense of merit.

demesne, n. *dē-mēn'* [see *demaia*]; *demesnial*, a. *dēmēn'ī-āl*, pert. to *demesnes*.

demi, *dēm'ī* [*F. demi*, half—from *L. dimidium*, the half—from *dis*, apart; *medius*, middle], a very common prefix, signifying a half, or part of that of which it forms the prefix—generally separated by a hyphen.

demi-bastion, n. *dēm'ī-bāst'yon* [*demi*, and *bastion*], that part of a bastion cut off by the capital, consisting of one face and one front: *demi-cadence*, n. *-kā-dēns*, in music, an imperfect cadence, or one falling on any other than the key-note: *demi-équitant*, n. in *bol.*, applied to folded leaves successively embracing each other, when only one half of a leaf embraces one half of another; obsolete—see *equitant*: *demi-god*, n. *dēm'ī-gōd*, an inferior deity; a fabulous hero: *demi-volte*, n. *dēm'ī-vōlt*, in manège, a half-turn made by a horse with the fore-legs raised.

demi-gorge, n. *dēm'ī-gōrj* [*F. demi*, half, and *gorge*], in fort., half the imaginary line which forms the interior extremities of the faces or flanks of a work; in a bastion, the imaginary line formed by the prolongation of the curtain to the capital.

demi-john, n. *dēm'ī-jōn* [*F. dame-jeanne*, lady Jane; a corrupt. of *Ar. damajāna*—from *Damaghan*, in Persia, once famous for the making of glass], a large bottle with a small neck enclosed in wicker-work; a carboy.

demi-lune, n. *dēm'ī-lōn* [*F. demi*, half; *L. luna*, the moon, from the semicircular shape it originally had], in fort., a work consisting of two faces, meeting at a salient angle towards the country, and elevated between the covered-way and the curtain.

demi-monde, n. *dēm'ī-mōngd* [*F. demi*, half; *monde*, world], a genteel name for the higher class of courtesans or prostitutes—see *monde*.

demi-rep, n. *dēm'ī-rēp* [*F. demi*, and Eng. reputation], a woman of doubtful character.

demi-semiquaver, n. *dēm'ī-sēm'ī-kwā'vēr* [*demi*, and *semiquaver*], half of a semiquaver; usually, the shortest musical note.

demi-se, n. *dēm'ī-sē* [OF. *demise*, laid down, put away—from *OF. desmettre*, to displace, to dismiss—from *L. dimissus*, sent out or forth, dismissed—from *dis*, apart; *mittere*, I send], death; decease, formerly applied to a sovereign only, whose death passed the crown on to a new possessor; the conveyance of an estate by lease or will: v. to bequeath; to grant by

will; to convey or lease; to devise: *demi'sing*, imp.: *demi'sed*, pp. *-mīz'ed*: *demi'sable*, a. *-mīz'ā-bē*.—SYN. of 'demise n.': *decease*; *departure*; *release*; *transmission*; *transference*.

demi'sion—see under *demit*.

demit, v. *dē-mīt'* [*L. demittere*, to let down, to lower—from *de*, down; *mittere*, I send: cf. *F. démettre*], in *Scot.*, to resign or give up an office; to lay down: *demit'ting*, imp.: *demit'ted*, pp.: *demi'ssion*, n. *-mīsh'ūn* [*F. démission*, resignation of an office—from *L.*], a lowering; degradation; in *Scot.*, the laying down or resignation of an office.

demiurge, n. *dēm'ī-erj* [*L. demiurgus*; Gr. *dēmiourgos*, one working for the people—from *Gr. demios*, of or belonging to the people; *ergon*, a work], according to the doctrine of the anc. Eastern philosophers, an agent or agent employed by God in the creation of the world: *demiurgic*, a. *-erj'ik*, pert. to creative power.

demi'illise, v. *dē-mō'ī-līz* [*L. de*, down, and *mobilitate*], to dismiss and send to their homes troops that have been on active service—see *mobilitate*.

democracy, n. *dē-mōkrā-sī* [Gr. *dēmokratia*, democracy—from *dēmos*, the people; *kratos*, I am strong, I reign as a sovereign], government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by the people collectively: *democrat*, n. *dēm'ō-kra't*, a friend to popular government; in *U.S. polit.*, a member of the political party which supports constitutional government with strict regard to local powers and individual liberty; opposed to Republican; *democratic*, a. *-krā't'ik*, also *democrat'ical*, a. *-krā't'ī-āl*, popular; pert. to government by the people: *democrat'ically*, ad. *-lī*: *democratise*, v. *dē-mōkrā-tīz*, to render democratic: *democrat'ising*, imp.: *democrat'ised*, pp. *-tīz*.

Demogorgon, n. *dēm'ō-gōrgōn* [*mid. L. demogorgōn*; perhaps from *Gr. daimōn*, a deity; *gorpos*, terrible], a deity of mysterious powers, regarded with abject terror by the anc. Greeks and Romans, and other anc. inhabitants of Europe. *Note.*—Some suppose the word to be a corruption of the *Gr. Demourgos* of the oriental systems of magic—see *demiurge*.

demography, n. *dēm'ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *dēmos*, the people; *graphō*, I write], that branch of anthropology which deals with vital and social statistics, and the bearing of these on the comparative study of races: *demographer*, n. *-fī*, one proficient in: *demiographic*, a. *-ōgrā-f'ik*, pert. to.

demi'selle, n. fem. *dēm'ī-sēl'* [*F.*], a young lady; a damselle.

demi'sh, v. *dē-mō'īsh* [*F. démolissant*, demolishing—from *démolir*, to demolish: *L. demoliri*—from *de*, *molior*, I build or heap up], to throw or pull down; to destroy; to raze; to ruin; to dismantle: *demi'shing*, imp.: *demi'shed*, pp. *-tīsh*: *demi'sher*, n. *-er*, one who: *démolition*, n. *dēm'ō-līsh'ūn* [*F.*], the act of overthrowing; destruction.

demon, n. *dēmōn* [*L. daemon*; Gr. *daimōn*, the tutelary genius of a city or a man, the divinity], one of a race of beings intermediate between deity and humanity—some good, some bad; an evil spirit; a bad genius: *demon'ship*, n. office of: *demonism*, n. *-izm*, belief in demons: *demonolatry*, n. *-ō-lā-trī* [Gr. *latreia*, service, worship], worship of demons: *demoniac*, a. *dēm'ō-nī-āk*, also *demoniacal*, a. *dēm'ō-nī-āk*, pert. to demons or evil spirits; produced by evil spirits: *demoniac*, n. *dēm'ō-nī-āk*, one possessed by a demon: *demoniac'ally*, ad. *-lī*: *demonology*, n. *dēm'ō-nō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], a treatise on evil spirits: *demonolan*, a. *dēm'ō-n'ān*, in *OE.*, having the nature of a demon.

demonetise, v. *dēm'ō-nē-tīz* [*F. démonétiser*, to alter the value of a coin, to call it in—from *L. de*, down; *monēta*, the mint, money], to deprive of value as a medium of currency, as a coin; to change the standard of currency from one denomination to another, as from silver to gold, or from gold to silver: *demon'etisation*, n. *-tī-zā'shūn*, the act of depriving of value.

demonstrate, v. *dēm'ō-nī-strāt* or *dēm'ōn-strāt* [*L. demonstrāre*, pointed out, shown fully—from *de*, *monstrō*, I point out], to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to show the dissected parts of a body for the purposes of instruction: *demon'strating*, imp.: *demon'strated*, pp.: *demonstrator*, also *-ter*, n. *dēm'ōn-strā'tēr*, one who; in *anal.*, one who exhibits and explains the

parts of a body when dissected: *demonstration*, *n.* *-strā'shūn* [F.—L.], the highest degree of evidence; certain proof to establish a fact or proposition beyond the possibility of doubt; an exhibition of the dissected parts of a body; a real or feigned movement of troops against the enemy: *demonstrable*, *a.* *-dēmō'strā-bəl* [F.—L.], that may be proved beyond doubt or question: *demonstrably*, *ad.* *-bly*: *demonstrableness*, *n.* *-bly-ness*: *demonstrative*, *a.* *-strā'tiv*, proving by certain evidence; energetically expressing feelings or sentiments; forcibly frank: *demonstratively*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a manner beyond doubt; in a manner energetically frank: *demonstrativeness*, *n.* *-siv-ness*: *demonstrate*, *v.* *-strā't*, to show; exhibit; display; indicate; evince; argue; manifest.

*demoralise*, *v.* *-dēmō'rāl-iz* [F. *démoraliser*, to corrupt the morals—from F. *dē* for *L. de*, apart; *morale*, morals: *L. de*, mores, wages, customs], to corrupt morals; to destroy or lessen moral qualities; to cease for a time to be under the regulating control of the usual social and moral influences: *demoralising*, *imp.*: *demoralised*, *pp.* *-al-izd*: *demoralisation*, *n.* *-tā'shūn*, corruption of morals; the state or condition of an army after a defeat when confidence and discipline are in abeyance; the state of any body of individuals when the usual social restraints and moral influences have ceased for the time to exercise the usual control.

*demotic*, *a.* *-dēmō'tik* [Gr. *dēmōtikos*, pert. to the people—from *dēmos*, the people], pert. to the people; applied to a variety of writing in common use among the Egyptians; a simplified form of the anc. Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.

*demster*, *n.* *-dēm'stēr*, also *demster* or *deemster* [ME. *deemster*—from AS. *dēman*, to deem, to judge], in the Channel Isles and in the Isle of Man, a name given to a judge; in *Scot.*, formerly an officer who was required to repeat the sentence pronounced by the court.

*dennelcent*, *a.* *-dēm'nē'snt* [F. *dennelcent*, stroking down—from *de*, *nulce*, I soothe gently], softening; mollifying; *n.* any medicine to lessen irritation; that which softens.

*dennur*, *v.* *-dēm'nēr* [F. *dennurer*, to stay—from *L. demorari*, to delay—from *L. de*, *mora*, delay], to delay by raising doubts and objections; to hesitate; to pause; to scruple; in law, to dispute formally the sufficiency of the pleading of the other side; *n.* a pause; a scruple; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding: *dennuring*, *imp.*: *dennured*, *pp.* *-nēr*: *dennurer*, *n.* one who, in law, on an issue, raised on a question of law, between plaintiff and defendant, by which the progress of the suit is delayed: *dennurable*, *a.* *-rā-bly*, that may be demurred to: *dennurable*, *n.* *-dēm'nūr-āb*, an allowance made to the owners of a ship by the freighters for delay or detention in port beyond the time agreed upon; in the railway clearing-house, fixed charges for the detention of carriages, trucks, &c., belonging to another company.

*dennure*, *a.* *-dēm'nūr* [an extended form of OE. *mure*—from OF. *meur*, ripe, mellow], grave; affectedly modest; bashful; *v.* in OE., to look demurely or with affected modesty: *dennurely*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a manner affectedly modest: *dennureness*, *n.* soberness; affected modesty.

*demy*, *n.* *-dēm'y*, plu. *demies*, *dēm-iz* [F. *demi*, half—from *L. dimidium*, half], a particular size of paper between royal and crown: *demies*, plu. the title of certain persons on the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford—really a contr. of *L. demi-socius*=half a fellow, answering to scholars in other colleges.

*demy-lance*, *n.* *-dēm'i-lāns* [L. *dimidium*, half; OE. *lance*, a lance], in OE., a lance with short shaft; a horseman bearing a demy-lance.

*den*, *n.* *-dēn* [AS. *dein* and *deni*, a cave, a den], a cave or hollow place in the earth; a cave; the lair of a wild beast; a place of concealment; *n.* wretches dwelling place.

*denarius*, *n.* *-dēm'nēr-i-ūs* [L. *denarius*—from *dēn*, ten, because originally equal to 10 asses], an anc. Roman silver coin=7½d. English; the penny of the New Testament: *denary*, *a.* *-dēm'nēr-i*, containing ten; *n.* the number ten.

*denationalise*, *v.* *-dē-nā'shū-nāl-iz* [L. *de*, and *nationalis*], to deprive of national character or rights: *denationalising*, *imp.*: *denationalised*, *pp.* *-izd*.

*denay*, *v.* *-dē-nā* [L. *de*, and *nay*], in OE., to say no to anything; to deny; *n.* denial: *denaying*, *imp.*: *denayed*, *pp.* *-nād*.

*dendriform*, *a.* *-dēm'nēr-i-fōrm* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree; *L. forma*, shape], in structure resembling a tree or shrub: *dendritic*, *a.* *-drīt'ik*, also *dendritical*, *a.* *-drīt'ikāl*, resembling a tree or shrub: *dendrachate*, *n.* *-drā-kāt* [Gr. *achates*, an agate], an agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths: *dendrerpeton*, *n.* *-drēr'pē-tōn* [Gr. *erpeton*, a reptile], a small lizard-like fossil animal of the coal-measures, found in the interior of a fossil trunk of a tree: *den drodons*, *n.* plu. *-drō-dōnts* [Gr. *odous* or *odontia*, a tooth], a fossil family of fishes whose teeth, when cut, present numerous fissures spreading like the branches of a tree: *den'droid*, *a.* *-drō'id* [Gr. *eidos*, form], resembling a tree or shrub: *den'drolite*, *n.* *-drō-līt* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree: *dendrology*, *n.* *-drō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the natural history of trees: *dendrologist*, *n.* one who: *dendrometer*, *n.* *-drēm'ē-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring trees without climbing them.

*denehole*, *n.* *-dēm'hōl* [AS. *denn*, a cave, and Eng. *hole*], an anc. artificial pit, ending in a cavern, in chalk formations in the S. of England.

*dengue*, *n.* *-dēng'gū* [W. Ind.—from L. *Afric. dinga*, a cramp-like seizure; Sp. *dengue*, meaning 'pridery, fastidiousness, a popular association'], a violent and singular form of fever and rheumatism which is an occasional epidemic in tropical regions.

*denial*, *n.* *-dēm'nāl* [see *deny*], a refusal; *n.* saying no. *deniable*, *a.* *-ā-bly*, that may be refused: *deniably*, *ad.* *-ā-bly*: *denier*, *n.* one who.

*denier*, *n.* *-dēm'nēr* or *dēm'nī* [F.—from L. *denarius*, a copper coin], a French farthing, equivalent to half an English farthing; a small coin 1-12th of OF. sou.

*denim*, *n.* *-dēm'īm* [etym. unknown], a coloured cotton material of coarse texture.

*denizen*, *n.* *-dēm'nē-zēn* [OF. *deuizen*—from *dēinz*, within: *L. de*, *intus*, within, and term. *-cū*—from *L. -aneus*], a citizen; one not a native, but made a citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant: *v.* to admit to residence and certain rights: *den'izing*, *imp.*: *den'ized*, *pp.* *-ēnd*. *den'ization*, *n.* *-tā'shūn*, the act of making one a denizen: *den'izenship*, *n.* state of being a denizen.

*denominate*, *v.* *-dēm'nō-mī-nāl* [L. *denominatus*, designated—from *de*, *nominā*, name see *nominate*], to give a name to; to designate: *denom'inating*, *imp.*: *denom'inated*, *pp.*: *denom'inator*, *n.* *-mī-tēr*, in a vulgar fraction, the number placed below the line, denoting the number of parts into which a unit or whole is supposed to be divided: *denom'ination*, *n.* *-nā'shūn* [F.—L.], a name or appellation; a title; a society or class of individuals called by the same name; a sect: *denom'inational*, *a.* *-tā'shū-nāl*, pert. to a number of individuals called by the same name; sectarian: *denom'inationally*, *ad.* *-ly*: *denom'inate*, *a.* *-mī-tēr*, that which gives or confers a name.—*SYN.* of 'denomination': name; designation; epithet; category; class; collection; sect.

*denote*, *v.* *-dēm'nōt* [F. *dénoter*—from L. *denotare*, to point out—from *de*, *nota*, a mark], to point out by a mark; to indicate; to signify by some visible token: *denot'ing*, *imp.*: *denoted*, *pp.*: *denotative*, *a.* *-nōt'ā-tiv*, having power to denote: *denotable*, *a.* *-ā-bly*, capable of being denoted: *denotation*, *n.* *-dēm'nō-tā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of denoting, the marking off or separation of anything: *denotement*, *n.* *-dēm'nō'mēt*, in OE., indications; signs.—*SYN.* of 'denote': to signify; mean; mark; indicate; point out; intend; express; imply.

*dénouement*, *n.* *-dēm'nō-māng* [F. *naravelling*—from L. *de*, down; *nōdāre*, to tie in a knot—from L. *nōdus*, a knot—*lit.*, the untying or unravelling of the knot], the winding-up of an affair; the final scene in a play, or in the plot of a novel; the development.

*denounce*, *v.* *-dēm'nōns* [F. *dénoncer*—from L. *denunciare*, to intimate, to declare—from *de*, *nuncio*, I declare], to accuse in a threatening manner; to threaten solemnly; to inform against; to stigmatise; to accuse publicly: *denounc'ing*, *imp.*: *denounced*, *pp.* *-nōns'*: *denouncement*, *n.* a public accusation; a threatening declaration: *denonn'cer*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who.

*dense*, *n.* *-dēns* [L. *densus*, thick], compact; thick, as a fog; approaching to a solid: *dens'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *dense'ness*, *n.* also *density*, *n.* *-dēm'nē-sī*, closeness of parts; thickness.

**dent**, *n.* *dēnt* [really only another spelling of *dint*, *n.* blow: *F. dent*, *n.* tooth—from *L. dentem*, *a.* tooth], *a.* gap or notch; *a.* small hollow formed in *a.* body or mass: *v.* to mark *a.* with *n.* tooth; to indent; to make *a.* small hollow: **dent'ing**, *imp.* *dent'ed*, *pp.* *Note*.—It is only through *a.* popular and false etymology that *dent* has the present sense of 'a gap or notch' as with *a.* tooth; the word is simply another spelling of *dint*, which see.

**dental**, *n.* *dē'n-tāl* [mild. *L. dentalis*—from *L. dens* or *dentem*, *a.* tooth; cf. *F. dent*, *n.* tooth], *pert.* to the teeth; pronounced by the teeth: *n.* *a.* letter pronounced chiefly by the teeth, *n.* *d. t.*: **dent'ist**, *n.* *tist* [*F. dentiste*], one whose profession is to extract, repair, and supply teeth decayed or lost by disease: **dent'istry**, *n.* *tist'ri*, the profession of *a.* dentist: **dentit'ion**, *n.* *tish'ion* [*L.*], the cutting or breeding of teeth; *a.* dental formula: **dent'tate**, *a.* *-tāt*, also *dent'tated*, *n.* [*L. dentatus*, toothed] in *bot.*, toothed; having short triangular divisions of the margin: **dent'tately**, *ad.* *-tāt*: **dent'tation**, *n.* *a.* toothed character: **dent'ticle**, *n.* *-tīkl* [*L. denticulus*, *a.* small tooth], *a.* small tooth or projecting point: **dent'tilate**, *a.* *-tītāt*, in *bot.*, finely toothed; having small tooth-like projections along the margin: **dent'tulately**, *ad.* *-tītāt*: **dent'tula'tion**, *n.* *-tīt'shūn*, the state of being set with small teeth: **dent'tifice**, *n.* *-tīt'fīs* [*F.*—from *L. denticulum*, tooth-powder—from *dens*, *a.* tooth; *ficio*, *i.* rub], *a.* powder used in cleaning the teeth: **dent'tigerous**, *a.* *-tīt'jēr-ūs* [*L. gero*, *i.* carry], bearing, supporting, or supplied with teeth: **dent'tine**, *n.* *-tīn*, the tissue which forms the body of *a.* tooth: **dent'tils**, *n.* *plu.* *-tītz*, in *arch.*, square projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices, bearing some resemblance to teeth: **dental formula**, *n.* notation generally used by zoologists to denote the number and kind of teeth of *a.* mammiferous animal.

**dentalium**, *n.* *dēn'tāl-ūm* [mild. *L. dentalis*, toothed; *L. dens*, *a.* tooth], the tooth-shell, *a.* genus of molluscs living buried in the mud.

**dentirostris**, *n.* *plu.* *dēn'tī-rō'strīs* [*L. dens* or *dentem*, *a.* tooth; *rostrum*, *a.* beak], the group of perching birds which have the upper mandible of the beak toothed in its lower margin, as the shrikes and flycatchers.

**denude**, *v.* *dē-nūd'* [*F. dénuder*—from *L. denudare*, to make naked—from *de*, *nudus*, naked], to make naked; to strip; to divest of all covering; to uncover: **denud'ing**, *imp.* *denud'ed*, *pp.* *denudate*, *a.* *dēn'ūdāt*, in *bot.*, having *a.* hairy surface deprived of hairs: **denudation**, *n.* *dēn'ūd-ā'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the laying bare by removal; in *geol.*, the laying bare of underlying strata by the removal or washing away of superficial matter.

**denunciation**, *n.* *dē-nūn'si-ā'shūn* or *-shī-ā'shūn* [*L. denuntiatio* *nem*; see *denounce*], *a.* declaration of intended evil; *a.* public menace; **denun'ciator**, *n.* *-shī-ā'tōr*, one who; **denun'ciator'y**, *n.* *-ā'tōr'ī*, containing *a.* denunciation.

**deny**, *v.* *dē-nī'* [*F. dénier*, to deny; *dēnī*, *denial*—from *L. denegare*, to deny thoroughly—from *de*, *negō*, *i.* deny], to declare untrue; to contradict; to disown; to refuse; to reject; not to afford, as to deny oneself: **deny'ing**, *imp.* *denied*, *pp.* *dē-nīd'*: **deni'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who; **deni'able**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, capable of being denied or disowned: **denial**, *n.* *-āl*, *a.* refusal.—*Syn.* of 'deny': to refuse; contradict; disavow; disown; repudiate; disclaim; withhold; refuse.

**deobstruent**, *n.* *dē-ō'strō-ēt* [*L. de*, *obstruens*, building up to stop the way], *a.* medicine which opens the natural passages for the fluids of the body: *adj.* having the power to remove obstructions.

**deodand**, *n.* *dē-ō-dānd* [*L. deo*, to God; *dandus*, to be given], in *law*, *a.* thing which has caused the death of *a.* person, and for that reason is forfeited to the king, and applied by him to pious uses—a law now abolished.

**deodar**, *n.* *dē-ō-dār* [Hind. *deodar*; Sans. *devadāra*, divine tree, from *deva*, divine, and *daru*, wood], *a.* valuable timber-tree of India, Ord. *Conifera*, often held sacred by the Hindus.

**deodorise**, *v.* *dē-ō-dēr-īz* [*L. de*, odor, *a.* smell, good or bad], to deprive of *a.* fetid or bad smell, as cess-pools; to disinfest: **deod'or'izing**, *imp.* *deod'orised*, *pp.* *-īz*: **deod'or'iser**, *n.* *-ēr*, or **deod'orant**, *n.* *-ēr-ānt*, *a.* substance that destroys smells; *a.* disinfectant that not only destroys smells, but the poisons accompanying them, by acting chemically: **deod-**

**orisa'tion**, *n.* *-ī-zā'shūn*, the act or act of depriving of odour or smell.

**deontology**, *n.* *dē-ōn-ō-lō-jī* [*Gr. deonta*, things fitting, moral duties; *logos*, discourse], the science which relates to duty or moral obligations: **de-ontolog'ical**, *a.* *-lō-jī-kāl*, *pert.* to: **de'ontologist**, *n.* *-jīst*, one who.

**deoxidate**, *v.* *dē-ōksī-dāt* [*L. de*, and *oxidate*], to deprive of oxygen: **deox'idating**, *imp.* **deox'idated**, *pp.* **deox'idā'tion**, *n.* *-ā'shūn*, the process by which *a.* body is deprived of its oxygen: **deox'idise**, *v.* *-īz*, to deprive of oxygen; also **deox'igenate**, *v.* *jēn-āl*. *Note*.—**deoxidise** is used in the same sense as **deoxidate**, and is more commonly in use: strictly, however, **deoxidise** is to take oxygen out of *a.* chemical compound and thus form *a.* new one; **deoxigenate** is to take away oxygen that has been merely dissolved or mixed, and has not been in chemical combination.

**depart**, *v.* *dē-pārt'* [*OF. départir*, to depart, to distribute—from *L. dispartire*, to distribute—from *dis* for *dis*; *partiri*, to part, to share], to quit; to go from; to leave; to forsake; to desert; to die or de-cess: *n.* in *OE.*, departure; death: **depart'ing**, *imp.* *n.* *departuro*; **depart'ed**, *pp.* **depar'ture**, *n.* *-tūr*, the act of departing; *a.* moving from; death or decess; *a.* forsaking; in *nav.*, distance made east or west by *a.* ship at sea.—*Syn.* of 'departure': demise; release; exit; separation; removal; deviation; abandonment.

**department**, *n.* *dē-pārt'mēt* [*F. département*—from *départir*, to depart—see *depart*], *a.* separate room or office for business; *a.* branch of business; *a.* division of territory in France equivalent to an English county: **départ'mēntal**, *a.* *-mēn'tāl*, *pert.* to *a.* department or division.

**depasture**, *v.* *dē-pās'tūr* [*L. de*, *pastus*, *a.* feeding or eating—see *pasture*], to feed; to graze; to eat up: **depas'turing**, *imp.* **depas'tured**, *pp.* *-tūrd*.

**depanperate**, *v.* *dē-pā'tēr-āt* [*L. de*, *pauperatus*, made poor—from *pauper*, poor], to make thoroughly poor; to impoverish: *adj.* in *bot.*, impoverished: **depan'perating**, *imp.* **depan'perated**, *pp.*

**depend**, *v.* *dē-pēnd'* [*F. dépendre*, to be dependent on; *L. dependere*, to hang down—from *de*, *pēndeo*, *i.* hang], to hang down from; to be connected with *a.* thing as *a.* cause of existence, &c.; to be subservient; to rely on; to trust; to confide: **depend'ing**, *imp.* **depend'ed**, *pp.* **depend'able**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, that may be depended on; trustworthy: **depend'ent** [*L. dependens*, hanging down], or **depend'ant**, *a.* [*F.*], hanging from; relying on; subject to the power of: **depend'ant**, *n.* one who is at the disposal of another; one relying on another for support or favour; *a.* servant or retainer: **dependence**, *n.* *-dēns*, reliance; trust; connection; state of being at the disposal of another; that which is attached to something else as subordinate: **depend'ently**, *ad.* *-dēnt-ī*: **depend'ency**, *n.* *-dēn-sī*, same as *dependence*, but generally restricted to *a.* territory or colony distant from the state to which it is subject: **depend upon**, to rely on; to trust to with confidence.

**dephlogisticate**, *v.* *dē-flō-jis-tī-kāt* [*L. de*, and *phlogiston*], to deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability: **de'phlog'isticating**, *imp.* **de'phlog'isticated**, *pp.* **de'phlog'istication**, *n.* *-ā'shūn*, the operation by which bodies are deprived of phlogiston.

**dephosphorise**, *v.* *dē-fōs-fōr-īz* [*L. de*, not, and *Eng. phosphorise*], to deprive of phosphorus; to eliminate phosphorus from *a.* substance: **dephos'phorisa-tion**, *n.* *-ā'shūn*, the removal of phosphorus, as from iron and steel.

**depict**, *v.* *dē-pīkt'* [*L. depiculus*, depicted—from *de*, *pictus*, painted], to paint; to portray; to describe or represent in words: **depic'ting**, *imp.* **depic'ted**, *pp.*

**deplait**, *v.* *dē-plā't* [*L. depilatus*, having the hair pulled out—from *de*, *pilus*, *a.* hair], to strip off hair: **deplait'ing**, *imp.* **deplait'ed**, *pp.* **deplait'ation**, *n.* *-ā'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of taking the hair off; loss of hair: **deplait'ory**, *a.* *dē-plā't-ēr'ī* [*F. depilatoire*], having the quality or power of removing hair; *n.* any ointment or lotion employed to take off hair without injuring the skin.

**deplanate**, *a.* *dē-plan'āt* [*L. deplanatus*—from *planus*, level or flat], in *bot.*, flattened.

**deplete**, *v.* *dē-plēt'* [*L. depletus*, emptied out—from *de*, *pleo*, *i.* fill], to empty out; to reduce in quantity



represent the whole; to appoint as an agent or substitute in act for another: *deputing*, *imp.*: *deputed*, *pp.*: *deputation*, *n.* *dē-pū-tā-shūn* [F.—L.], *lit.*, the parts cut off or allotted to represent the whole; the act of appointing or deputing persons authorized to act for others; a special commission or delegation appointed by a public body: *deputy*, *n.* *-tī*, a person appointed to act for another; a lieutenant; a viceroy.—*SYN.* of 'deputy': ambassador, envoy; plenipotentiary; minister; substitute; representative; legate; delegate; envoy; agent; factor.

*deracinate*, *v.* *dē-rā-sē-nāt* [OF. *deraciner*, to uproot—from *de*, 'I. *racinus*, a root—from *rad*, *L.* *radicina*—from *L.* *radicem*, *n.* root]. In *OE.*, to tear or pluck up by the roots: *deracinating*, *imp.*: *deracinated*, *pp.* *-āt*.

*derail* or *derain*, *v.* *dē-rān* [ME. *derainen*: OF. *derainer*—from *rad*, *L.* *derationāre*, to vindicate—from *de*, concerning, and *rationāre*, to discourse—from *ratio*, reason]. In *OE.*, to try to win a battle; to arrange an army in the order of battle.

*derange*, *v.* *dē-rānj* [F. *deranger*—from OF. *des* for *L.* *dis*, apart; *ranger*, to set in order; *rang*, a row—see *range*], to put out of its row or order; to disorder; to confuse; to disturb; to embarrass: *deranging*, *imp.*: *deranged*, *pp.* *-rānj*: *adj.* disordered in mind; crazy: *derangement*, *n.* [F.], a putting out of order; disorder of the intellect; insanity.—*SYN.* of 'derange': to embarrass; displace; unsettle; disconcert; ruffle; discompose; confuse; disarrange—of 'derangement': madness; insanity; confusion; disorder; embarrassment; irregularity; delirium; mania; lunacy; disturbance.

*Derby*, *derbi* or *dē-rī* [Instituted by Earl Derby 1780], the principal race at Epsom, generally on the last Wednesday in May: Derbyshire neck, *dē-rī-bī-shīr*, gaiter, which see: Derbyshire-spar, fluor-spar, which see.

*dercets*, *n.* *dē-rē-sē-tis* [L. *Dercetis*, a Syrian sea-goddess], in *genl.*, a gunoid eel-like fish of the chalk formation.

*derelict*, *n.* *dē-rē-lykt* [L. *derelictus*, forsaken—from *de*, *relictus*, left behind], forsaken entirely; left; abandoned: *n.* in law, goods thrown away or abandoned by the owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use; a ship abandoned at sea: *dereliction*, *n.* *-līk-shūn*, complete abandonment; the act of leaving or forsaking; state of being abandoned; desertion.

*deride*, *v.* *dē-rīd* [F. *dérider*—from *L.* *deridēre*, to laugh to scorn—from *de*, *ridere*, to laugh], to laugh at in contempt; to mock: *deriding*, *imp.*: *derided*, *pp.*: *derider*, *n.* one who: *deridingly*, *ad.* *-lī*: *derision*, *n.* *-rī-shūn* [F. *derision*—from *L.* *derisioem*—from *derisus*, mockery, scorn], the act of laughing at in contempt; mockery; ridicule; scorn: *derisive*, *ad.* *-rī-sīv*, mocking; ridiculing: *derisively*, *ad.* *-lī*: *derisiveness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'deride': to ridicule; taunt; banter; insult; laugh at; rally; scoff at—of 'derision': ridicule; scorn; mockery; insult.

*derive*, *v.* *dē-rīv* [F. *dérivier*, to turn off, as a stream—from *L.* *derivare*, to draw off, to divert—from *de*, *rius*, a stream], to draw from, as from a regular course or channel; to receive, as from a source or origin; to deduce, as from a root or primitive word; to trace: *deriving*, *imp.*: *derived*, *pp.* *-rīv*: *derivables*, *ad.* *-rīv-ā-bl*, that may be derived: *derivably*, *ad.* *-v-ā-bl*: *derivation*, *n.* *dē-rī-vā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of drawing or receiving from a source; that which is derived or deduced; the tracing of a word from its root: *derivative*, *n.* *dē-rī-vā-tīv*, taken or formed from another; secondary: *n.* a word formed from another word, or which takes its origin from *n.* root; not fundamental: *derivatively*, *ad.* *-lī*: *derivativeness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'derive': to trace; infer; draw; flow; proceed.

*derm*, *n.* *dē-rm*, also *derma*, *n.* *dē-rmā*, and *dermis*, *n.* *dē-rmī* [Gr. *derma*, skin, *dermatos*, of skin; cf. F. *derme*], the true skin; the integument which covers animal bodies: *dermal*, *ad.* *-māl*, pert. to the skin: *dermatology*, *n.* *-mā-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the skin: *dermatologist*, *n.* one who: *dermoid*, *ad.* *dē-rmōyd*, also *dermatoid*, *ad.* *-mā-tōyd* [Gr. *eidos*, likeness], resembling the skin: *dermo-skeleton*, the hard integument which covers many animals, and affords protection to them, making its appearance as a leathery membrane, or as shell, crust, scales, or scutes. *Note*—*derma* or *dermis* is the true skin, sentient and having a vascular tex-

ture; *epidermis* or *cuticle* is the non-vascular tissue covering the dermis.

*dermosclerites*, *n.* *plu.* *dē-rmō-sklēr-ī-tēs* [Gr. *derma*, skin; *skleros*, hard], masses of spicules found in the tissues of some of the Alcyonaria. *derm* or *dearn*, *n.* *dē-rn* [AS. *derne*, secret, hidden], in *OE.*, secret; sad; melancholy: *dermly*, *ad.* *dē-rn-lī*, secretly; sadly.

*dernier*, *ad.* *dē-rn-ēr* [F.], last; final: *dernier resort*, *n.* *-rē-sōrt*, the last resource or expedient.

*derogate*, *v.* *dē-rō-gāt* [L. *derogatus*, taken away, detracted from—from *de*, *rogatus*, asked—from *de*, from, and *rogo*, I ask], to lessen by taking away a part; to detract; to disparage; in *OE.*, to act beneath one's station; to degenerate: *adj.* in *OE.*, degraded: *derogating*, *imp.*: *derogated*, *pp.*: *derogation*, *n.* *-gā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of destroying or taking away the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent; disparagement: *derogately*, *ad.* *-lī*, in *OE.*, in a manner to lessen reputation; *derogatory*, *n.* *dē-rō-gā-tō-rī*, that lessens the extent, effect, or value; detracting; humiliating: *derogatorily*, *ad.* *-lī*: *derogatoriness*, *n.* the quality of being derogatory.

*Derrick*, *n.* *dē-rīk* [from *Derrick*, a huggman nt Tyburn, in the seventeenth century], a mast or spar supported at the top by slays, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights; an improved iron crane; in *Amer.*, an elevator.

*derring-do*, *n.* *dē-rīng-dō* [lit., *daring to do*: ME. *dorryng*, pres. part. of *dorren*, in dare, and *don*, to do], a daring deed; bravery: *derring-doer*, *n.* *-dō-ēr*, one who acts daringly.

*Derringer*, *n.* *dē-rīng-ēr* [from *Mr Derringer*, an American gunsmit], a short-barrelled pistol of large calibre.

*dervish*, *dervis*, or *dervise*, *n.* *dē-rvīs* [Pers. *dervish* or *darrvish*, poor], a Mohammedan priest or monk of great austerity, and professing poverty.

*descant*, *n.* *dē-shānt* [OF. *descant* or *deschant*—from *L.* *dis*, apart; *canto*, I sing], a song or tune composed in parts; a discussion; a discourse; a series of comments: *v.* *dē-shānt*, to sing in parts; to discourse; in remark or comment on freely: *descanting*, *imp.*: *descanted*, *pp.*: *descanter*, *n.* one who.

*descend*, *v.* *dē-sēnd* [F. *descendre*—from *L.* *descendere*, to descend—from *de*, *scando*, I climb], to move from a higher to a lower place; to go downwards, as a hill; to fall or come down; to invade; to come suddenly; to proceed or pass from, as from father to son; to stoop, as to wrong: *descending*, *imp.*: *adj.* coming down: *descended*, *pp.*: *descendant*, *n.* any one proceeding from an ancestor; offspring: *descendent*, *n.* [L. *descendens* or *descendentem*, descending], sinking; proceeding from an ancestor; descending or falling: *descendible*, *ad.* *-dē-bl*, that may be descended; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir: *descendibility*, *n.* *-bī-lī-tī*, the capability of being transmitted: *descension*, *n.* *-sēn-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of going downwards; a falling; declension; degradation: *descensional*, *n.* pert. to: *descensive*, *ad.* *-sīv*, tending to descend: *descent*, *n.* *dē-sēnt* [OF. *descante*, a sudden fall], act of descending; progress downwards; slope; declivity: a hostile invasion from sea; birth; lineage; offspring; passing from an ancestor to an heir.—*SYN.* of 'descent': assault; invasion; attack; lineage; extraction; birth; degradation; incursion; derivation; descendants; issue; bottom.

*describe*, *v.* *dē-skrib* [L. *describere*, to represent by drawing—from *de*, fully; *scribo*, I write], to represent by drawing; to draw; to delineate; to represent in words or by signs; to show by marks or figures: *describing*, *imp.*: *described*, *pp.* *-skrib*: *describable*, *ad.* *-bā-bl*, that may be described: *describer*, *n.* one who: *description*, *n.* *-skrip-shūn* [F. *description*—from *L.* *de*, *scriptus*, written], a representation in words; a delineation by marks or signs; a sort or class to which certain particulars or qualities are applicable: *descriptive*, *ad.* *-tīv*, tending to describe or represent: *descriptively*, *ad.* *-lī*: *descriptiveness*, *n.* the state of being descriptive.—*SYN.* of 'describe': to deplete; characterise; represent; relate; recount; name; narrate; express; explain; portray; trace out; sketch—of 'description': narrative; narration; detail; explanation; representation; account; definition; recital; report; relation; delineation; cast; sort; turn; sketch.



**descrier**, *v.* *dě-skrí'* [OF. *descriere* for *descriere*, to describe: *F. décrire*—from *L. describere*, to delineate, to describe—from *de*, scribo, I write; to make out; to detect at a distance; to spy; to discover anything concealed: *n.* in *OL.* *descrier*; *descrier*, *n.* one who. *Note.*—*descrier* is really a doublet of *describer*, though usually given as another form of *descrier*, and derived from *OF. descrier*, now *décrier*, to cry down—from *de*, *crier*, to cry, thus making the literal sense, 'to make an outcry on discovering what one has been on the watch for.'—*SYN.* of 'descrier': to discover; detect; discern; see; behold; reveal; recognize.

**desecrate**, *v.* *dě-sě-kát'* [*L. desecrāre*, declared as sacred, consecrated, and later desecrated—from *de*, away, not; *sacrare*, to make sacred—from *sacer*, sacred], to profane anything sacred; to divert from a sacred purpose; to divest of a sacred office: *desecrating*, *imp.* *desecrated*, *pp.* *desecrator*, *n.* one who; *desecration*, *n.* *-krá-shún*, the profaning of anything sacred.

**desert**, *n.* *dě-sěrt'* [*F. désert*, solitary—from *L. desertus*, solitary, waste—from *de*, *servus*, joined, connected], a wilderness; *n.* solitude; a vast sandy plain; an uninhabited place: *adj.* wild; waste; solitary: *v.* *dě-sěrt'*, to leave entirely; to forsake; to abandon; to quit with the view of not returning; to run away: *deserting*, *imp.* *deserted*, *pp.* *deserter*, *n.* a soldier or sailor who runs away from the service: *desertion*, *n.* *-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of abandoning; the act of leaving with the intention of not returning, as a soldier or sailor; state of being forsaken.—*SYN.* of 'desert *v.*': to relinquish; leave; quit; abdicate; depart from.

**desert**, *v.* *dě-sěrt'* [OF. *deserire*, merit—from *deservire*, to deserve—*lit.*, a thing deserved], that which entitles to reward or renders liable to punishment. *merit* or *desert*; reward or punishment justly due; worth; excellence: *desertless*, *a.* without claim to favour, reward, or honours.—*SYN.* of 'desert': merit; demerit; excellence; worth; due.

**deserve**, *v.* *dě-zěrv'* [OF. *deservier*, *L. deservire*, to serve zealously—from *de*, *servio*, I serve; to earn by service], to be worthy of from zealous service; to merit; to be worthy of in a bad sense; to merit reward: *deserving*, *adj.* meritorious; worthy of promotion; in *OL.* *desert*; *deserved*, *pp.* *-zěrv'*: *deservedly*, *adv.* *-víd-lí*, according to conduct good or bad: *deservingly*, *adv.* *lí*: *deserver*, *n.* one who.

**deshabille**, *a.* *dě-shá-bí-lí* [*F. deshabilité*, undress—from *de*, *habis* for *L. dis*, apart; *habiller*, to dress—from *L. habilis*, fit, suitable], dressed loosely: *n.* an undress; a loose morning dress; a careless untidy state as to dress.

**desiatine**, *n.* *dě-siá-tín*, a Russian measure of area, 104 desiatines=a square verst, and 3 versts=2 English miles.

**desiccate**, *v.* *dě-sik-kát'* [*L. desiccātus*, dried up—from *de*, *siccus*, dry], to dry up; to deprive or exhaust of moisture; to become dry: *desiccating*, *imp.* *desiccated*, *pp.* *adj.* dried up: *desiccant*, *n.* *-lín*, drying; *n.* a medicine that dries a sore: *desiccation*, *n.* *-ká-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of making dry; the state of being dried: *desiccator*, *n.* *dě-sik-kát-ér*, an apparatus for drying substances, as fruit, meat, &c.: *desiccative*, *a.* *-tív*, tending to dry: *desiccation cracks*, in *geol.*, rents in sedimentary strata, caused by shrinkage through drying.

**desiderato**, *v.* *dě-siá-tó-al* [*L. desiderātus*, earnestly wished for], to earnestly wish for; to want; to miss: *desiderating*, *imp.* *desiderated*, *pp.* *desiderative*, *a.* *-tív*, expressing or denoting desire: *desideratum*, *n.* *-tím*, *desidera'ta*, *n.* *plu.* *-tá-lá* [*L.*], anything desired or wanted; any desirable improvement.

**design**, *v.* *dě-zín'* or *-sín'* [*F. désigner*, to describe—from *L. designare*, to mark out—from *de*, *signo*, I mark or seal], to trace out by marks; to project; to form in the mind; to intend; to purpose; to form or plan by drawing the outline; to plan; to invent: *n.* a project; a scheme; intention; purpose; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; an idea or plan in the mind meant to be expressed in a visible form; figures or drawings for cloth, &c.; the plan of a building in all its parts: *designing*, *imp.* *adj.* forming a design; insidiously contriving schemes of mischief; deceitful; *n.* the act of delineating the appearance of objects: *designed*, *pp.* *-zín'*: *de-*

*sign'er*, *n.* one who: *designable*, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be designed or marked out: *designably*, *adv.* *-á-bl* *intentionally*: *designless*, *a.* without design or intention: *designlessly*, *adv.* *-lěs-lí*: a school of design, an institution in which are taught the principles of drawing as they are connected with the industrial arts: *designate*, *v.* *dě-sig-nát'* [*L. designāre*, marked out], to mark out or show; to distinguish by marks or description; to name; to point out: *adj.* pointed out or named, as a bishop designate: *designating*, *imp.* *designated*, *pp.* *designation*, *n.* *-nā-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of pointing out; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing name or mark; appointment: *designative*, *a.* *-nā-tív*, serving to indicate: *designation*, *n.* *dě-sig-nā'mént*, sketch; delineation; purpose.—*SYN.* of 'design *v.*': to mean; sketch; propose; project; delineate; trace out; draw; indicate; show; select: *designate*; *contrive*—of 'designate': to style; denigrate; describe; characterize; entitle—of 'designation': name; title; appellation; denomination; indication; allotment; application; signification.

**desinence**, *n.* *dě-si-něns* [*L. desinens*, leaving off, desisting—from *de*, *sinis*, letting, giving leave: *II. desinens*], termination; end, close: *desinent*, *a.* *-nēnt*, ending; lowermost.

**desire**, *v.* *dě-zí-r'* [*F. désirer*, a desire; *desirer*, to desire—from *L. desiderare*, to long for; to desire—perhaps from *desidera*, the stars, and thus *lit.*, to turn the eyes from the stars, hence to regret], to wish or long for; to ask; to entreat; to request: *n.* a wish to obtain; some degree of eagerness to gain and possess; a coveting of some object of pleasure or delight; request; prayer; that which is desired: *desiring*, *imp.* *desired*, *pp.* *-zír'*: *desirable*, *a.* *-zír-á-bl* [*L.*], that is to be desired; that which may be longed for; pleasing; agreeable: *desirably*, *adv.* *-á-bl*: *desirableness*, *n.* *-bl-něs*, the quality of being desirable: *desirer*, *n.* one who: *desireless*, *a.* free from desire: *desirous*, *a.* *-rús*, wishing to obtain; anxious to possess; coveting: *desirously*, *adv.* *-rús*—*SYN.* of 'desire *v.*': wish; inclination; craving; appetency; eagerness; aspiration; longing; lust; request; petition.

**desist**, *v.* *dě-sí-sť* [*F. désister*—from *L. desistere*, to leave off—from *de*, *sisto*, I stand], to leave off; to forgo; to stop; to cease to act; to discontinue: *desisting*, *imp.* *desisted*, *pp.* *desistance*, *n.* *-sist-áns*, a ceasing to act; a stopping.

**desk**, *n.* *děsk* [*ME. deske*, a desk: *OF. disque*; *It. desco*, a table: *nld. I. discus*; *L. discus*, a round plate of stone or metal], a sloping table for writing on; a portable writing-table in the form of a box when shut; the part of a pulpit on which the Bible lies: *v.* to shut up in a desk: *desk'ing*, *imp.* *desked*, *pp.* *děskt*.

**desman**, *n.* *dě-smán* [*Russ.*], a small aquatic insectivorous mammal, one species of which is found in Russia, the only other in the Pyrenees.

**desmids**, *n.* *plu.* *děs-mid'z*, or *desmids*, *n.* *plu.* *děs-mid'z* [*Gr. desmos*, a chain; *cidus*, appearance], minute fresh-water plants of a green colour, somewhat like diatoms, but without a silicious epidermis: *desmid'ian*, *n.* *-i-án*, one of the desmids: see *Diatomaceæ*.

**desmography**, *n.* *děs-mōg'grá-fí* [*Gr. desmos*, a ligament; *grapho*, I write], a description of the ligaments of the body: *desmology*, *n.* *-mōlō-gí* [*Gr. logos*, discourse], the anatomy of the tendons and ligaments, or a description of them.

**desolate**, *a.* *dě-só-lát'* [*L. desolātus*, laid waste, abandoned—from *de*, *solus*, alone], laid waste and abandoned; uninhabited; desert; solitary; in a ruinous condition; without a companion; comfortless: *v.* to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to ruin: *desolating*, *imp.* *desolated*, *pp.* *desolation*, *n.* *-lō-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of desolating or laying waste; a solitary waste; ruin; destruction; a place deprived of inhabitants; gloom; great sorrow or distress: *desolately*, *adv.* *-lě*: *desolateness*, *n.* state of being desolate: *desolator*, *n.* *-lō-tér*, one who: *desolatory*, *a.* *-tér-í*, causing desolation.—*SYN.* of 'desolate *a.*': lonely; waste; neglected; destroyed; afflicted—of 'desolation': ravage; devastation; havoc; waste; destitution; sadness; melancholy; gloominess; gloom.

**despair**, *n.* *dě-spáir'* [OF. *desperer*, to despair—from *L. desperare*, to have no hope; *desperatus*, given up, irremediable—from *de*, *spéro*, I hope—see *desperate*],

utter hopelessness; complete despondency; desperation; hopelessness; loss of hope in God's mercy: **v.** to be without hope; to give up all expectation: **despair**, **imp.**: **despaired**, **pp.** *sp'aird*: **despairer**, **n.** one who: **despairingly**, **ad.** *li*.

**despatch**, **v.** *dě-spach* [OF. *despescher*—from OF. *des* for *L. dis*, apart; *pescher*, to hinder—from *L. pectin*, a fetter: cf. Sp. *despachar*, to expedite—*lit.*, to remove a hindrance]: to send away quickly; to dispose of speedily; to send on special business implying haste; to put to death; to execute speedily; to finish: **n.** speedy performance; haste; an express message: **despatches**, **n.** plu. *z*, written documents or messages regarding some affair of state sent to or from a country: naval or military reports sent to headquarters: **despatching**, **imp.**: **despatched**, **pp.** *sp'ach*: **despatcher**, **n.** *er*, one who or that which despatches.

**desperado**—see under **desperate**.

**desperate**, **a.** *děs-p'at* [L. *desperatus*, given up, irremediable—from *de*, away; *sp'ero*, I hope] without hope; fearless of danger; reckless; beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; without care of safety; furious: **desperately**, **ad.** *li* hopelessly; furiously; madly; despairingly: **desperado**, **n.** *adō* [Sp.] a reckless, furious man; one regardless of consequences; a madman—applied to the reckless criminal classes: **desperation**, **n.** *ch'ain*, n. giving up of hope; despair; disregard of danger: **desperateness**, **n.** the state of being desperate.—**SYN.** of 'desperate': despairing; hopeless; desponding; rash; precipitate; despairing; hopeless; desponding; rash; precipitate; headlong; furious; mad; frantic; forlorn; irremediable; irretrievable.

**despicable**—see under **despise**.

**despise**, **v.** *dě-spiz* [OF. *despire*, to despise; *despicant*, and *despit*, despising—from *L. despicere*, to look down upon, to despise—from *de*, *specio*, I look], to look down upon with scorn; to have a very low opinion of; to disdain: **despising**, **imp.**: **despised**, **pp.** *sp'izd*: **despiser**, **n.** *z*, one who: **despicable**, **a.** *z*-*bl*, contemptible; **despisingly**, **ad.** *z*-*ing-li*: **despisableness**, **n.** *ch'ain*, the state of being despised: **despicable**, **a.** *děs-pi-č'bl*, that should be despised; vile; contemptible; **despiciously**, **ad.** *z*-*bl*: **despicableness**, **n.** *z*-*bl-nē*, the quality of being despisable; meanness; vileness.—**SYN.** of 'despicable': mean; worthless; paltry; pitiful; degrading; base; sordid; low—of 'despise': to scorn; contempt; slight; undervalue.

**despite**, **n.** *dě-spit* [OF. *despit*, contempt, despoil—from *L. despectum*, a looking down upon—from *de*, down, and *specio*, I look], violent hatred with contempt; extreme malice; defiance of opposition or difficulties, or contempt of them: **v.** to tease; to offend; to vex: **despiting**, **imp.**: **despited**, **pp.**: **despiteful**, **a.** *z*-*ful*, full of spite; malicious: **despitefully**, **ad.** *li*, maliciously; malignantly: **despitefulness**, **n.** malice; hate: **despiteous**, **a.** *dě-spit-č'is*, in OE., full of hatred; furious: **despiteously**, **ad.** *li*, in OE., in a manner full of hatred.

**despoil**, **v.** *dě-spōil* [OF. *despoiller*, to despoil—from *L. despoliare*, to despoil—from *de*, *spolio*, I deprive of, I plunder]: to take from by force; to rob; to plunder; to divest: **despoiling**, **imp.**: **despoiled**, **pp.** *spōild*: **despoiler**, **n.** one who: **despoilation**, **n.** *dě-spōil-č'ain*, the act of plundering; a stripping or robbing.

**despond**, **v.** *dě-spōnd* [L. *despondere*, to promise, to lose courage—from *de*, *spondeo*, I promise], nearly to give up hopes; to be cast down; to lose courage; to be depressed; to begin to lose hope:—**despair** implies a total loss of hope, **despond** does not: **desponding**, **imp.**: **adj.** sinking in spirit; becoming hopeless: **desponded**, **pp.**: **despondingly**, **ad.** *li*: **desponder**, **n.** one who: **despondent**, **a.** low-spirited; losing courage with the loss of hope: **despondency**, **n.** *děn-si*, also **despondence**, **n.** *děns*, cessation of effort with the loss of hope and courage; dejection of the mind; melancholy: **despondently**, **ad.** *li*, almost without hope.

**despot**, **n.** *děs-pōt* [F. *despote*—from mld. *L. despotus*—from Gr. *despotēs*, a master], one ruling or governing without control; an absolute prince; a tyrant: **despotical**, **a.** *z*-*č'ik*, also **despotical**, **a.** *z*-*č'ik*, exercising absolute or uncontrolled power; unlimited; unrestrained: **despotically**, **ad.** *li*: **despotism**, **n.** *děs-pō-tizm*, a government with authority unlimited or uncontrolled; the government of an absolute prince; tyranny.

**despumate**, **v.** *děs-pū-māt* [L. *despumatus*, having removed the froth or scum—from *de*, *spūmo*, I foam], to throw off in foam; to froth: **despumating**, **imp.**: **despumated**, **pp.**: **despumation**, **n.** *nū-shūn*, the act of throwing up froth or scum on the surface of a liquid; the separation of the scum or impurities from a liquid.

**desquamate**, **v.** *děs-kwā-māt* [L. *desquamatus*, scaled or peeled off—from *de*, *squama*, a scale], to peel off as scales: **desquamating**, **imp.**: **desquamated**, **pp.**: **desquamation**, **n.** *nū-shūn*, the act of throwing off scales, as from the skin.

**dessert**, **n.** *dě-z'ert* [OF. *dessert*—from *desservir*, to clear the table—from OF. *des* for *L. dis*, apart; *L. servire*, to serve], a service of fruit, &c., at the close of a feast or entertainment.

**destine**, **v.** *dě-s'tin* [F. *destiner*, to destine; *destin*, destiny—from *L. destinare*, to make firm, to destine; mld. *L. destinare*, a support—from *L. de*, intens. and *sto*, I stand], to ordain or appoint to a certain use, state, or place; to doom; to appoint or fix unalterably: **destining**, **imp.**: **destined**, **pp.** *And*: **adj.** doomed; devoted; ordained; appointed unalterably to any state or condition: **destination**, **n.** *nū-shūn* [F.—L.], purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; the end; the ultimate design; a place to which a person is journeying or bound: **destiny**, **n.** *ni*, unavoidable fate; lot; future condition appointed by the Divine will; or that appointed by human will: **Destinies**, **n.** plu. *ni-z*, in anc. myth., the three Fates, supposed to preside over human life; the predetermined future state or condition, as of nations.—**SYN.** of 'destination': design; purpose; intention; lot; fate; doom; destiny; appointment—of 'destine': to allot; devote; design; intend; consecrate.

**destitute**, **a.** *dě-s'tit-ūt* [L. *destitutus*, forsaken—from *de*, *statuo*, I set or place] forsaken; not possessing; in want of; needy; friendless: **destitution**, **n.** *z*-*shūn* [F.—L.], utter want; poverty.

**destroy**, **v.** *dě-strōy* [OF. *destruire*, to destroy—from *L. destruere*, to destroy—from *de*, *struo*, I build up, I build], to pull down; to demolish; to ruin; to lay waste; to kill; to put an end to: **destroyable**, **a.** *z*-*bl*, capable of being destroyed: **destroying**, **imp.**: **destroyed**, **pp.** *strōyd*: **destroyer**, **n.** one who.—**SYN.** of 'destroy': to consume; raze; throw down; overthrow; subvert; desolate; devastate; deface; extinguish; extirpate; slay; kill; dismount.

**destructible**, **a.** *dě-strūč'bl* [F. *destructible*—from mld. *L. destructibilis*—from *de*, *struo*, I build], that may be destroyed: **destructibleness**, **n.** *z*-*nē*, the state or quality of being able to be destroyed: **destructibility**: **destructibility**, **n.** *z*-*bl-č'li*, the being capable of destruction: **destruction**, **n.** *ch'ain* [F.—L.], the act of destroying; ruin; demolition; slaughter; death; eternal death: **destructive**, **a.** *z*-*iv*, deadly; fatal; causing destruction; mischievous; wasteful: **destructively**, **ad.** *z*-*iv*: **destructiveness**, **n.** the quality of destroying; propensity to destroy: **destructor**, **n.** one who or that which: **spec.** a furnace for the burning of refuse.—**SYN.** of 'destruction': devastation; extermination; desolation; subversion; overthrow; extirpation; extinction; downfall; havoc; slaying—of 'destructive': ruinous; baleful; pernicious; malignant; mortal; poisonous.

**desudation**, **n.** *děs-a-dū-shūn* [F. *desudation*—from *L. desudo*, I sweat greatly—from *de*, *sudo*, I sweat], a profuse sweating.

**desuetude**, **n.** *děs-ue-tūd* [F. *desuetude*—from *L. desuetudo*, disuse], disuse; the cessation of use; discontinuance of a custom or practice.

**desulphurise**, **v.** *dě-sul-fū-riz* [L. *de*, not, and Eng. *sulphurise*], to free from sulphur, as in an ore, &c.: **desulphurisation**, **n.** *z*-*č'is-shūn*, the act or process of desulphurising: **desulphuretted**, **a.** *z*-*č'ur-č'led*, deprived of sulphur.

**desultory**, **a.** *děs-ūt-č'ēr-i* [L. *desultorius*, leaping, inconstant; *desulor*, a leaper, one who leaps from one horse to another—from *de*, *salto*, I leap], leaping from one thing to another; unconnected; rambling; hasty; loose; without method: **desultorily**, **ad.** *z*-*iv*: **desultoriness**, **n.** a passing from one thing to another without order or method; unconnectedness.—**SYN.** of 'desultory': cursory; loose; summary; roving; discursive; unsettled; inconstant; slight; disconnected; unmethodical.

**desynonymise**, *v.* *dě'si-nōn-i-mīz* [*L. de, and synonymous*], to deprive a word of its synonymous character by attaching to it a specific meaning: **desynonymising**, *imp.*: **desynonymised**, *pp.* *-mīz-d*.

**detach**, *v.* *dě-tách* [*F. détacher, to unfasten—from F. dé, OF. des for L. dis, apart; F. tacher, to fasten: cf. It. distaccare, to detach, to unloose*], to separate a small part from the main body; to disunite; to part from: **detaching**, *imp.*: **detached**, *pp.* *-tách*: **detachment**, *n.* *-mēt* [*F. -l.*], the act of detaching; troops or ships sent from the main body: **detached works**, in *fort.*, works so far separated from the fortress as to receive no support from its fire.—*SYN.* of 'detach': to disengage; dis sever; disentangle; extricate; sever; disjoin; withdraw; part.

**detail**, *v.* *dě-tál* [*F. détailler, a detail—from détailler, to divide, to piecemeal—from F. dé, L. de, fully; F. tailler, to cut*], to give particulars; to relate minutely or distinctly; in *milit.*, to appoint men for certain temporary duties: *n.* *dě-tál*, a minute or particular account; a narration of particulars: **detailing**, *imp.*: **detailled**, *pp.* *-tál*: *adj.* given in every particular: **details**, *n. plu.* *-táiz*, the parts of a thing treated separately and minutely; in *milit.*, the men appointed for certain temporary duties: **detailer**, *n.* one who details: in *detail*, in every particular; circumstantially.—*SYN.* of 'detail *v.*': to particularise; enumerate; appoint—of 'detail *n.*': account; narrative; relation; recital; explanation; narration.

**detain**, *v.* *dě-tán* [*F. détenir—from L. de-tinēre, to keep back—from de, teneo, I hold or keep*], to keep back from; to withhold; to stop, stay, or delay; to hold in custody: **detaining**, *imp.*: **detained**, *pp.* *-tán*: **detention**, *n.* *-tā-shūn* [*F. -l.*], act of detaining; a keeping back; confinement or restraint; delay from necessity: **detainer**, *n.* one who; in *law*, the keeping possession of what belongs to another; a writ authorising the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.—*SYN.* of 'detain': to hold; arrest; retain; detain; check; withhold; hinder.

**detect**, *v.* *dě-těkt* [*L. detectus, laid bare—from de, tego, I cover*], to uncover or lay bare; to find out; to discover: **detecting**, *imp.*: **detected**, *pp.*: **detecter** or **detective**, *n.* one who or that which: **detective**, *n.* *-těktiv*, a police officer not dressed in uniform, whose duty it is to act secretly: *adj.* that detects or discovers: **detection**, *n.* *-shūn*, the act of discovering; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed: **detectable**, *n.* *-tă-bl*, that may be found out.—*SYN.* of 'detect': to expose; unfold; uncover.

**detent**, *n.* *dě-těnt* [*L. detentus, kept back, detained—from de, tentus, held*], a stop in a clock.

**detention**—see under **detail**.

**détenu**, *n.* *dě-tě-nū* [*F. détenu, detained*], a prisoner: **détenus**, *n. plu.* *-tě-nūz*, prisoners.

**deter**, *v.* *dě-těr* [*L. deterere, to frighten from anything—from de, terreo, I frighten*], to hinder by fear; to discourage by considerations of danger, difficulty, or great inconvenience: **detering**, *imp.*: **deterred**, *pp.* *-těr*: **determent**, *n.* *-mēt*, the act or cause of deterring; that which deters: **deterrent**, *n.* having the power or tendency to deter: *n.* that which deters.

**deterge**, *v.* *dě-těrf* [*F. déterger, to clean a wound—from L. detergere, to wipe off—from de, tergeo, I wipe clean*], to cleanse a sore: **deterging**, *imp.*: **deterged**, *pp.* *-těrf*: **detergent**, *a.* *-těr-jěnt* [*L. detergens or detergens*], cleansing: *n.* that which cleanses: **detergative**, *a.* *-těr* [*L. detergus, wiped off*], having power to cleanse: *n.* a medicine which has the power of cleansing sores: **deterision**, *n.* *-shūn*, the act of cleansing, *ns* a sore.

**deteriorate**, *v.* *dě-tě-rī-ō-răt* [*mid. L. deterioratus, made worse—from L. deterior, worse*], to grow worse; to make worse; to reduce in quality; to degenerate: **deteriorating**, *imp.*: **deteriorated**, *pp.*: **deterioration**, *n.* *-răt-shūn* [*F. -l.*], the state of growing worse; a becoming or making worse.

**determine**, *v.* *dě-tě-rmīn* [*F. déterminer—from L. determinare, to border off—from de, terminus, a boundary or limit*], to bound or border off; to end; to fix; to decide; to influence the choice; to resolve; to come to a decision: **determining**, *imp.*: **determined**, *pp.* *-mīnd*: *adj.* having a settled or fixed purpose; firm; resolute; definite: **determin-**

**able**, *a.* *-mīn-ă-bl*, that may be decided with certainty: **determinator**, *n.* one who; also **determiner**, *n.* one who: **determinant**, *n.* *dě-těr-mīn-ăt*, that which determines; a mathematical series of numerical products, formed according to certain specified laws: **determinist**, *n.* *-mīn-ist*, one who believes in determinism: **deterministic**, *a.* *-ist-ik*, pert. to: **determinedly**, *ad.* *-l.*: **determinately**, *a.* *-ăt*, limited; fixed; settled; resolute: *v.* in *OE.*, to limit; to fix: **determinately**, *ad.* *-l.*: **determinateness**, *n.*: **determination**, *n.* *-mī-shūn* [*F. -l.*], the act of determining; firm resolution; fixed purpose; judicial decision; a putting to an end; a too rapid or copious flow of blood to a particular part of the body: **determinative**, *a.* *-năt-iv*, that limits or bounds, having the power of directing, limiting, or fixing: **determinism**, *n.* *-mīn-izm*, the theory which affirms that 'the act of the soul is itself only a movement of the universal transformation of the dynamical forces of nature'.—*SYN.* of 'determine': to resolve; limit; bound; finish; shape; regulate; settle; impel; direct; conclude—of 'determination': decision; judgment; conclusion; purpose; firmness; resolve; termination; direction; tendency; resoluteness.

**deterred**, **detering**—see under **deter**.

**detersive**, **deterison**—see under **deterge**.

**detest**, *v.* *dě-těst* [*F. détester—from L. detestari, to call earnestly to witness, to abominate—from de, testor, I bear witness—tă, to invoke a deity as a witness against*], to abhor; to hate extremely; to abominate: **detesting**, *imp.*: **detested**, *pp.*: *adj.* hated extremely: **detester**, *n.* one who: **detestable**, *a.* *-tă-bl* [*F. -l.*], abominable; extremely hateful: **detestably**, *ad.* *-bl.*: **detestableness**, *n.* *-tă-nēs*, the quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness: **detestation**, *n.* *dě-těs-tăt-shūn* [*F. -l.*], abhorrence; extreme hatred.—*SYN.* of 'detest': to loathe; hate; execrate; condemn—of 'detestable': odious; execrable; abhorred.

**dethrone**, *v.* *dě-thrōn* [*OF. desthrone, to unthrono—from OF. des for L. dis, apart—from L. de, thrōnus; Gr. thrōnos, a royal seat*], to drive from a throne; to divest of supreme power: **dethroning**, *imp.*: **dethroned**, *pp.* *-thrōn*: **dethroner**, *n.* one who: **dethronement**, *n.* *-mēt*, the removal from a throne; deposition from regal power.

**detinue**, *n.* *dě-tī-nū* [*F. détinu, held back—from de-tinēre, to hold back, to withhold—from L. detineo, I keep back*], in *law*, a writ lying against a person who wrongfully detains goods in his possession.

**detonate**, *v.* *dě-tō-năt* [*L. detonatus, thundered down—from de, tonō, I thunder*], to cause to explode with a sudden report; to burn with a loud noise: **detonating**, *imp.*: **detonated**, *pp.*: **detonation**, *n.* *-năt-shūn* [*F. -l.*], a sudden report caused by the burning of certain bodies: **detonator**, *n.* *dě-tō-năt-ěr*, that which explodes with a sudden report; a gun fired with a percussion-cap.

**detorsion**, *n.* *dě-tō-rō-shūn* [*L. detorsus, turned or bent aside—from de, torquus, twisted*], a turning or twisting; perversion from the true meaning.

**detour**, *n.* *dě-tōr* [*F. -l.*], a roundabout; a circuitous way.

**detract**, *v.* *dě-trăkt* [*F. détracter—from L. detractus, taken away—from de, tractus, drawn*], to lessen reputation by calumny; to damage character by speaking evil of; to disparage; to traduce: **detracting**, *imp.*: *adj.* having a tendency to detract: **detracted**, *pp.*: **detractor**, *n.* also **detractur**, *n.* *-těr*, one who: **detracting**, *n.* *-trăkt-shūn* [*F. -l.*], the depreciating of the reputation of another from envy, malice, or other motive; a lessening of worth; censure; slander: also **detractation**, *n.* *-tăr-shūn*: **detractive**, *a.* *-tăr*, having the tendency to lessen worth or estimation: **detractively**, *ad.* *-l.*: **detractory**, *a.* *dě-trăkt-ěr*, tending to lessen the worth or estimation in which a person or thing is held.—*SYN.* of 'detract': to derogate; defame; slander; abuse; asperse; depreciate; decry; calumniate; vilify—of 'detracting': calumny; disparagement; depreciation; derogation; aspersion; censure.

**detriment**, *n.* *dě-trī-mēt* [*F. détirement—from L. detrimentum, loss—from de, tritus, worn or rubbed*], damage; loss; injury; disadvantage; diminution: **detrimental**, *a.* *-tăl*, injurious; hurtful; pernicious.—*SYN.* of 'detriment': disadvantage; prejudices; mischief; harm; hurt; injustice; wrong: **detrītus**, *n.* *dě-trīt-ūs* [*L. detritus, worn*], any accumulation of earth, sand, gravel, and fragments

of rock, formed by the wearing away of rocks; *debris* consists of masses of rock, gravel, sand, trees, mineral remains, &c., having the same meaning with the word *rubbish*; *detrital*, *n.* *detrital*, composed of detritus; *detrition*, *n.* *detrition*, the act of wearing away.

*detruide*, *v.* *detruide* [*L. detruere*, to thrust or push down—from *de*, *trudo*, I thrust] to thrust down; to push down with force; *detru'ding*, *imp.*; *detru'ded*, *pp.* *detru'sion*, *n.* *detru'sion*, thrust or pushed; a thrusting or forcing down.

*detrun'cate*, *v.* *detrun'cate* [*L. detrun'care*, lopped or cut off—from *de*, *truncare*, I cut or lop off] to lop or cut off; to shorten by cutting; *detrun'cating*, *imp.*; *detrun'cated*, *pp.*; *detrun'cation*, *n.* *detrun'cation*, the act of cutting or lopping off abruptly.

*Deucalion*, *n.* *Deucalion*, in *Gr. myth.*, a king in Thessaly who, along with his wife Pyrrha, was saved in a ship in the nine days' flood which Zeus sent upon the earth to destroy the degenerate race of men.

*deuce*, *n.* *deuce* [*OF. deus* or *deux*; *F. deux*, two—from *ind. L. duo* for *duo*, two; cf. *Ger. duas*, deuce] in *gambling*, a two; a card or die with two spots.

*deuce* or *deuce*, *n.* *deuce* [*OF. deus*, God; *L. deus*; cf. *L. Ger. di*, *di* or *dius*, the devil] a euphemism for the devil; a demon; an evil spirit; *deuced*, *ad.* *deuced*, excessively; extremely; *ad.* *deucedly*; *extremely*; *deucedly*, *ad.*

*dentero*, *ad.* *dentero*, *ad.* *dentero* [*Gr. denteros*, second], a prefix which indicates the second degree of the word with which it is joined.

*denterogamy*, *n.* *denterogamy* [*Gr. denteros*, second; *gamos*, marriage] a second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife; *denterogamist*, *n.* *denterogamist*, one who.

*denterogenic*, *ad.* *denterogenic* [*Gr. denteros*, second; *genos*, birth, race] in *geol.*, applied to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

*Denteronomy*, *n.* *denteronomy* [*Gr. denteros*, second; *nomos*, a law] the second giving of the law by Moses; the fifth book of the Bible.

*denteropathy*, *n.* *denteropathy* [*Gr. denteros*, second; *pathos*, suffering] in *path.*, an affection resulting from another disease; a secondary disease; *denteropathic*, *ad.* *denteropathic*, pert. to.

*denterozoids*, *n.* *denterozoids* [*Gr. denteros*, second; *zoon*, an animal; *eidos*, resemblance] those zoids which are produced by gemination from zoids.

*dentoplasm*, *n.* *dentoplasm* [*Gr. denteros*, second; *plasma*, what has been formed] in *biol.*, the nutritive or food yolk as distinguished from the germinal or protoplasm.

*dentoxide*, *n.* *dentoxide* [*Gr. denteros*, second, *ind. oxide*] in *chem.*, a substance oxidized in the second degree—now more generally *dioxide*.

*deva*, *n.* *deva* [*Sans.*], among the people of India, god, deity; especially, a bright power or god in nature, manifestations of the divine being generally associated with brightness or light; *devanagari*, *n.* *devanagari* [*Sans. nagari*, an alphabet], the 'divine' or Sanskrit alphabet.

*devastate*, *v.* *devastate* [*L. devastatus*, laid waste—from *de*, *vasto*, I lay waste] to lay waste; to ravage; to destroy; *devastating*, *imp.*; *devastated*, *pp.*; *devastation*, *n.* *devastation* [*F.—L.*], the act of laying waste; state of being laid waste; havoc; destruction; as by armies, floods, &c.—*SYN.* of 'devastate': to desolate; waste; pillage; plunder; demolish; ruin; overthrow.

*develop*, *v.* *develop* [*F. developper*, to unfold] to unfold; to lay open; to disclose; to unravel; *develop'ing*, *imp.*; *develop'ed*, *pp.*; *develop'ment*, *n.* *develop'ment*, an unfolding; an unravelling; disclosure; *develop'mental*, *ad.* connected with or formed by development; *development*, *n.* in 'theory of development', the progressive advancement of life from its lowest original types up to those highest forms of life now existing on the earth, as contradistinguished from acts of direct creation; evolution.—*SYN.* of 'develop': to uncover; lay open; disclose; exhibit; disentangle; detect.

*devest*, *v.* *devest* [*see divest*], in *OE.*, to strip or take off clothes; to divest; to annul; *devest'ing*, *imp.*; *devest'ed*, *pp.* *devest'ed*.

*deviate*, *v.* *deviate* [*ind. L. deviatu*, gone aside—from *de*, *via*, a way or path] to turn aside from the common way or method; to wander from the right path or course; to err; to go astray; *deviating*,

*imp.*; *deviated*, *pp.*; *deviation*, *n.* *deviation* [*F.—L.*], a turning aside; variation from an established rule; a departure, as from a right course, way, or line; a wandering, as from the path of duty; sin; error; *devions*, *ad.* *devions* [*L. devius*], a deviant, that lies out of the highway; out of the common track; wandering; roving; going astray; circuitous; *deviously*, *ad.*; *devi'ousness*, *n.* state of being astray.—*SYN.* of 'deviate': to wander; swerve; stray; depart; digress; deflect—of 'devious': rambling; vagrant; excursive; wandering; erring.

*device*, *n.* *device* [*OF. devise*, a device, an emblem—from *ind. L. diviso*, a division of goods, *n.* *device*—see *devise*] a contrivance; anything formed by design; a scheme or stratagem; a project; an emblematical representation; *deviceful*, *ad.* *deviceful*, in *OE.*, full of devices.—*SYN.* of 'device': emblem; design; scheme; shift; stratagem; invention.

*devil*, *n.* *devil* [*AS. dæfoll*; *F. diable*—from *L. diabolus*, *Gr. diabolos*, devil], the Evil Spirit; Satan; *dev'ilish*, *ad.* or *ilko* the devil; wicked; *dev'ilishly*, *ad.*; *dev'ilishness*, *n.* the quality of a devil; *dev'ilism*, *n.* *dev'ilism*, state of the devil; *dev'ilment*, *n.* wicked mischief; *dev'ilry*, *n.* *dev'ilry*, mischief and tricks as might be expected from the devil; extreme wickedness; *dev'il*, *v.* to grill with cayenne pepper, as kidneys; *devilling*, *imp.*; *devilled*, *pp.* *devilled*, going or gone to the devil, irretrievable ruin; to play the devil with, to produce irretrievable ruin; printer's devil, an errand-boy or junior apprentice in a printing-office.—*SYN.* of 'devilish': satanic; diabolic or diabolical; hellish; infernal; detestable; destructive; malicious.

*devions*—see under *deviate*.

*devise*, *v.* *devise* [*F. deviser*, to commune, to dispose of, to imagine—from *OF. devise*, a division, a project; *It. divisare*—from *ind. L. diviso*, a division of goods, mark, device—see *divide*] to form in the mind; to plan; to scheme; to give or bequeath by will; to contrive; to project; *n.* a will; a bequeathing by will; that which is bequeathed by will; *dev'ising*, *imp.*; *devised*, *pp.* *devised*; *deviser*, *n.* *deviser*, one who; *devise'able*, *ad.* *devise'able*, that may be given by will; *devisee*, *n.* *devisee*, the person to whom real estate is bequeathed; *devise'or*, *n.* *devise'or*, one who gives by will.—*SYN.* of 'devise v.': to bequeath; plan; imagine; excogitate; invent; discover; find out.

*devitalise*, *v.* *devitalise* [*L. de*, down; *Fag. vitalis*], to deprive of vitality or life, as a part of an animal body.

*devitrification*, *n.* *devitrification* [*L. de*, from; *vitrum*, glass; *facio*, I make] the decomposition of glass; a process by which glass is converted into a kind of white and opaque porcelain, effected by a very high temperature, and then cooling slowly.

*devold*, *ad.* *devold* [*ME. devolden*; *OF. desvoldier* and *desvolier*, to empty out—from *OF. des* for *L. dis*, apart; *volider*, to void—from *L. dis*, *viduus*, left alone], empty; vacant; free from; destitute.

*devolv*, *n.* *devolv* [*F. devolv*], to owe; *devolv*, *ad.* *devolv*, from *L. debere*, to owe], an act of civility or respect; service.

*devolve*, *v.* *devolve* [*L. devolvere*, to roll or tumble down—from *de*, down; *volvo*, I roll] to pass over from one person to another, as by succession; to be delivered over to a successor; to fall upon or come to as by right; *devolv'ing*, *imp.*; *devolved*, *pp.* *devolved*; *devolution*, *n.* *devolution* [*F.—L.*], removal from one person to another; *devolve'ment*, *n.* the act of devolving.

*Devonian*, *n.* *Devonian* [*in geol.*], a name applied to the marine division of the Old Red Sandstone, as extensively developed in *Devonshire*; *devonite*, *n.* *devonite*, a phosphate of alumina found in *Devonshire*.

*devote*, *v.* *devote* [*L. devotus*, attached, faithful—from *de*, *votus*, vowed, wished for; cf. *It. devoto*; *F. dévot*, pious], to set apart by vow; to dedicate or consecrate; to doom; to excommunicate; to give up wholly; to apply closely to; to addict oneself to wholly or chiefly; *devot'ing*, *imp.*; *devoted*, *pp.* *devoted*, adj. ardently attached; faithful; doomed; *devotion*, *n.* *devotion* [*F.—L.*], state of being consecrated or dedicated; acts of religious worship; careful performance of religious duties; ardent love and affection; ardour; eagerness; in *OE.*, act or visit of respect or ceremony, said of a superior; *devot'ional*, *ad.* suited to devotion; pert. to devotion; *devot'*

tionally, *nd. -li. devo'tedness*, *n.* state of being devoted; *devo'tedly*, *ad. -li. devotee*, *n. d'vō-tē*, one wholly or superstitiously given to religion and religious exercises; a bigot: *devo'tionalist*, *n.* also *devo'tionist*, *n.* one who—same as devotee.—*SYN.* of 'devote': to apply; to dedicate; to consecrate; to resign; set apart—of 'derotation': consecration; addition; attachment; affection; devoutness; religiousness; piety; devotedness; earnestness.

*devout*, *v. d'vō-ter* [F. *dévoter*, *It. devorare*—from *L. devorare*, to gulp down, to devour—from *dē, voro*, I eat greedily, to eat up; to eat with greediness; to consume; to destroy; to waste: *devouring*, *imp. -adj.* destroying; ravenous; *devoured*, *pp. vōrēt*: *devourer*, *n.* one who: *devouringly*, *ad. -li.*—*SYN.* of 'devour': to annihilate; feast; use up.

*devout*, *a. d'vō-ter* [OF. *dérot*, devoted—from *L. devotus*, devoted—see devoted], earnestly attentive to religious duties; pious; sincere: *devoutly*, *ad. -li.* with ardent devotion; piously: *devoutness*, *n.* state of being devout.—*SYN.* of 'devout': religious; holy; pure; earnest; solemn; prayerful; reverent.

*dew*, *n. dū* [AS. *deow*; cf. Old Ger. *ton*, *Isrl. dōg*, *Dan. dug*, *Dut. dauw*; *Ger. tau*; *Sw. dagg*, *Dew*], the moisture deposited on the surface of the ground from the air at night, due to the rapid cooling of the earth's surface: *v.* to wet as with dew; to moisten: *dewy*, *imp. -adj. did*: *dewy*, *a. dū*, like dew; moist with dew: *dewiness*, *n.* dewless, *a.* having no dew; *dew-berry*, fruit of the grey bramble; the *Rubus cerasus*, *Ord. Rosaceae*: *dew-drop*, a drop or spangle of dew: *dew-fall*, the time at evening when the dew begins to fall: *dew-lap* [*Dan. dog-kep*], the loose skin which hangs down from the neck of an ox: *dew-point*, the temperature at which dew begins to form—that is, a temperature just too low to allow the air to retain all the moisture with which it is saturated: *dew-stone*, a kind of limestone which gathers a large quantity of dew.

*dewan*, *n. dē-wān* [Hind. *dewan*; Pers. *dīwan*], in India, a tribunal; a royal court; a council of state; a minister of state; a steward.

*dexter*, *a. dēk-ster* [L. *dexter*, right hand; Gr. *deξις*, on the right; Sans. *dakṣiṇa*, on the right on the south, to one looking east; cf. *Gal.* and *Ir. deas*, right, southern], in *her.*, the right side of a shield or coat of arms—see *Note* under *escuage*: *dextral*, *n. dēk-ster*, also *dextrorse*, *n. -ster*, right as opposed to *left*; right-handed—applied to the direction of the spiral in most of the univalve shells.

*dexterity*, *n. dēk-ster-ē* [F. *dextérité*—from *L. dexteritatem*, dexterity—from *dexter*, right hand], expertness; skill; readiness in the use of the manual or mental powers; adroitness: *dexterous*, *a. -ster-ūs*, expert; ready; skillful in manual acts; ready in the use of mental faculties: *dexterously*, *ad. -li.* skillfully; expertly—sometimes spelt *dextrous* and *dextrously*: *dexterousness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'dexterity': address; tact; cleverness; aptness; aptitude; facility; activity; art; ability; facility; readiness; quickness; handiness.

*dextrine*, *n. dēk-ster-īn* [L. *dexter*, right hand], a gummy matter into which starch is convertible by diastase, and by certain acids—so called from turning the plane of polarised light to the right hand; British gum.

*dextrogyrous*, *a. dēk-ster-ō-jūs* [L. *dexter*, right hand; *gyrus*, a circle], turning the plane of polarised light towards the right—see *laevogyrous*.

*dextrorsal*, *n. dēk-ster-ō-sāl*, and *dextrorse*, *a. dēk-ster-ōs* [L. *dexter*, right hand; *versus*, turned], rising spirally from right to left: *dextrose*, *n. dēk-ster-ōs*, a kind of glucose prepared by digesting starch or woody fibre in diluted sulphuric acid; the crystalline glucose or sugar of honey—so named because it deflects a ray of polarised light to the right when passed through its solution; starch-sugar; grape-sugar.

*Dey*, *n. dū* [Turk. *dai*, a friendly title, formerly given to middle-aged or old persons], the name of the governor of Algiers before its occupation by the French.

*dhole*, *n. dōl* [Hind.], the wild dog of India.

*dhoney*, *dhoni*, or *doni*, *n. dōnt* [Hind.], a small two-masted coasting vessel of Hindustan.

*dhotee* or *dhoty*, *n. dōtē*, *dōtī* [Hind.], the loin-clothing of cotton or gauze worn by male Hindus.

*dhow*, *n. dōw* [Ar.], an Arab trading vessel, with one mast and a triangular sail.

*dhurra*, also *dhoorra*, *n. dō-rā* [Ar. *durrah*], a kind of millet cultivated throughout Asia and in Northern Africa; an Eastern measure of capacity.

*dhurry*, *n. dūr-ri* [Hind.], an Indian carpeting, without positive patterns or bright colours, of very durable texture.

*di*, *di* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice], a Greek prefix signifying 'twice'.

*dia*, *dīa*, a Greek prefix signifying 'through or asunder; apart; between'.

*diabetes*, *n. dīa-bē-tēs* [Gr. *diabētēs*, a siphon—from *dia*, through; *bainō*, I go], a disease causing an immediate flow of saccharine urine: *diabetic*, *a. -bē-tic*, *pert. to*.

*diabliery*, *n. dī-ā-blē-ri* [F. *diablique*—from *diabole*, the devil], devilry; sorcery or incantation.

*diabolie*, *a. dī-ā-blē-ik*, also *dī-ā-blē-al*, *a. -i-lāl* [L. *diabolus*; Gr. *diabolos*, the devil], devilish; extremely malicious; atrocious: *diabolically*, *ad. -li*: *diabolicalness*, *n.* diabolism, *n. -ism*, the actions of the devil; possession by the devil.

*diacaustic*, *n. n. dī-ā-kā-ster-ik* [Gr. *dia*, through; *kaustikos*, laying the power to burn], in *geom.*, *pert.* in curves formed by refraction.

*diachylon*, *n. dī-ā-kī-lōn* [Gr. *dia*, through or by means of; *chulos*, juice], an adhesive plaster formerly made from expressed juices, now made of a hard soap or mixture of oxide of lead and oil.

*diachyma*, *n. dī-ā-kī-mā* [Gr. *dia*, through; *chumos*, a fluid, juice], the cellular tissue of leaves occupying the space between their two surfaces; the parenchyma of leaves.

*diacanal*, *n. dī-ā-kā-nāl* [F. *diacanal*—from *L. diacanus*—see deacon], *pert.* to a deacon: *diacunate*, *n. dī-ā-kā-nāl*, the office of a deacon.

*diacoutates*, *n. plu. dī-ā-kō-ster-ē-tēs* [Gr. *dia*, through; *akouō*, I hear], the science that treats of the properties of sound passing through different mediums.

*diacritic*, *a. dī-ā-kī-rit-ik*, also *dī-ā-kī-rit-ē-al*, *a. -lāl* [Gr. *diakritikos*, having the power of discerning or distinguishing—*from dia*, *krinō*, I judge], that separates or distinguishes—applied to points or marks used to distinguish letters of nearly similar form, especially in Hebrew and the Semitic languages.

*diadelphian*, *n. dī-ā-dē-lī-ān*, also *diadelphous*, *a. -dē-lī-ās* [Gr. *dis*, two; *adelphos*, a brother], in *bot.*, having the stamens united by their filaments into two distinct bundles, as in the *dī-ā-dē-lī-ān*, *ft. a.*

*diadem*, *n. dī-ā-dēm* [F. *diadème*—from *Gr. diadema*, a band or fillet for encircling the heads of kings—*from dia*, *deō*, I tie or bind], a band or fillet for encircling the head, subsequently forming a badge or mark of royalty; a crown; *fig.*, empire; sovereignty: *v.* to adorn with a diadem: *dī-ademed*, *a. -dē-mē*, crowned; ornamented.

*diadrom*, *n. dī-ā-drōm* [Gr. *diadromē*, a running across—*from dia*, *dromos*, a course, a running], a course or passing; time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

*diarexis*, *n. dī-ā-rē-ks* [Gr. *diarexis*—*from diaireō*, I divide—*from dia*, *aireō*, I take], separation, as of one syllable into two; the mark (·) placed over the latter of two vowels to show they are to be pronounced separately, as *mosaic*, *aerial*.

*diagnosis*, *n. dī-ā-gnō-sīs* [Gr. *diagnōsis*, judging, faculty, a distinguishing—*from dia*, through; *gignōskō*, I know; cf. *F. diagnose*], in *med.*, the art of distinguishing one disease from another: *dī-agnō-sis*, *a. -nō-s-ik*, distinguishing the nature of a disease: *n.* the sign or symptom by which one disease is distinguished from others: *dī-agnō-sis*, *a. plu. -tēs*, the study of symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from others: *diagnose*, *v. dī-ā-gnōz*, to distinguish or determine a disease by its symptoms: *dī-agnōsing*, *imp. -pp. -nōz*: also *dī-agnōsticate* for *diagnose*: *dī-agnōsticating*, *imp. -pp. -nōz*.

*diagometer*, *n. dī-ā-gō-mē-ter* [Gr. *dia*, through; *agō*, I lead; and *metron*, a measure], an electrical instr. for measuring the conducting power of bodies, constructed somewhat on the principle of the electro-scope: the primary object was to test the genuineness of olive-oil.

*diagonal*, *n. dī-ā-gō-nāl* [F. *diagonal*—*from ind. L. diagonālis*—*from Gr. dia*, *gōnia*, a corner], a straight line drawn from one angle of a parallelo-

gram to another opposite angle, and dividing the figure into two parts: *adj.* drawn from one corner or angle to another: *diagonally*, *ad.* *It diagonal scale*, a scale consisting of a set of parallel lines with other lines crossing them obliquely.

**diagram**, *n.* *dī-ā-grām* [*L. diagramma*, a scale, a garnet: *Gr.* *diagramma*, a plant, a list—from *dia*, *gramma*, a mark, a sketch—from *graphō*, I write], a figure represented by lines, as a triangle, a square, &c.; a figure: a plan

**diagraph**, *n.* *dī-ā-grāf* [*Gr.* *dia*, through, across; *graphō*, I write], an instr. used to perspective drawing: **diagraphical**, *n.* *phū.-tik*, the art of designing or drawing: **diagraphic**, *n.* *-tik*, also **diagraphical**, *n.* *-tik*, descriptive.

**dial**, *n.* *dī-āl* [*mid.* *L. dialtes*, dally—from *L. dies*, a day], an instr. for measuring time by a shadow thrown by the sun: **dialling**, *n.* the art of constructing dials: **dial-plate**, the face of a watch or clock: **dialist**, *n.* a constructor of dials.

**dialect**, *n.* *dī-āl-ekt* [*F. dialecte*—from *Gr.* *dialekto*; *L. dialektos*, speech, manner of speaking—from *Gr.* *dia*, *legō*, I choose, I speak], the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country: style or manner of speech: **dialectic**, *n.* *-tik*, also **dialectical**, *n.* *-tik*, *ad.* *-tik*, pert. to a dialect; logical: **dialectics**, *n.* *phū.-tik*, the art of reasoning; the branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning: **dialectically**, *ad.* *-tik*: **dialectician**, *n.* *-tik-ian*, a reasoner; a logician.

*Note.*—**dialect**, in a country, is one of the numerous varieties of local speech on which its classical or literary language has been founded: *provincialism*, a word, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to a district or province—thus really forming part of a *dialect*.—*Syn.* of 'dialect': language; idiom; tongue; speech; phraseology; provincialism.

**diallage**, *n.* *dī-āl-lā-jē* [*Gr.* *diallagō*, interchange—from *dia*, *allasseō*, I exchange one thing for another], a figure of speech in which arguments are placed in various points of view and then turned to one point.

**diallage**, *n.* *dī-āl-lā-jē* or *dī-āl-lā-jē* [*Gr.* *diallagō*, interchange—from *dia*, *allasseō*, I exchange one thing for another], a variety of argyle or pyroxene, consisting of the silicates of lime, magnesia, and iron—so called from its changeable colour.

**dialling**, *n.*—see under *dial*.

**diallogie**, *n.* *dī-āl-lō-jē* [*Gr.* *diallogē*, doubt], a mineral having a rose-red or flesh-red colour, consisting chiefly of carbonate of manganese.

**dialogue**, *n.* *dī-āl-lō-jē* [*F. dialogue*—from *Gr.* *dia*, *logos*, a word; *legō*, I speak], a conversation between two or more persons: formal conversation, as in a play; written compositions in which persons are represented speaking: *v.* in *OE.*, to confer or discourse with another: **dialogism**, *n.* *dī-āl-lō-jizm*, a feligned conversation or discussion between two or more persons: **dialogist**, *n.* *-jist*, one who writes or speaks in a dialogue: **dialogistic**, *n.* *-jist-ik*, also **dialogistical**, *n.* *-jist-ik*, having the form of a dialogue: **dialogise**, *v.* *-jiz*, to discourse in dialogue.—*Syn.* of 'dialogue': conversation; colloquy; conference; discourse.

**dialycarpous**, *n.* *dī-āl-t-kār-pūs* [*Gr.* *dialutō*, I part asunder; *karpōs*, fruit], in *bot.*, having a pistil or fruit composed of distinct carpels: **dialypetalous**, *n.* *dī-āl-t-pē-tālūs* [*Gr.* *petalon*, a leaf], having corollas composed of several petals: **dialysopalous**, *n.* *dī-āl-t-sēp-tālūs* [*Eng.* *sepal*], having a calyx composed of separate sepals; also **diaphyllous**, *n.* *dī-ā-fil-lūs* [*Gr.* *phylon*, a leaf], in same sense.

**dialysis**, *n.* *dī-āl-t-sis* [*Gr.* *dialutis*, a dissolving or dissolution—from *dia*, *luō*, I loose], in *chem.*, a process of analysis of a liquid by diffusion through organic membranes, or such artificial septa of organic matter as parchment-paper; the separation of crystallisable from uncrystallisable substances, a septum allowing the passage of the former and not of the latter; in *bot.*, the separation of parts usually joined; in *gram.*, the same as dieresis: **dialyse**, *v.* *dī-āl-tz*, to analyse by diffusion through organic membranes, or through parchment-paper: **dialysing**, *imp.* *dī-āl-tz*, *pp.* *-tized*: **dialysate**, *n.* *dī-āl-t-sāt*, the result obtained by dialysis: **dialyser**, *n.* *-tizer*, the instr. employed: **dialytic**, *n.* *-tik*, pert. to.

**diamagnetic**, *n.* *dī-ām-āg-net-ik* [*Gr.* *dia*, through, and *magnētik*], a term applied to many bodies, such as bismuth, which under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles

to the lines of magnetic force: **diamagnetism**, *n.* *-māg-net-izm*, the peculiar property of these bodies.

**diameter**, *n.* *dī-ām-ē-tēr* [*OF.* *diametre*, a diameter—from *Gr.* *diamētros*, a diagonal, a diameter—from *dia*, through; *metron*, a measure], the measure of a body through from side to side; a straight line passing through the centre of a circle, having both ends terminated by the circumference: **diametrical**, *n.* *dī-ām-ē-tēr-ikl*, straight; direct: **diametrically**, *ad.* *-tik*.

**diamond**, *n.* *dī-ām-ānd* [*F.* *diamant*—from *L. adamas*, a diamond; *Gr.* *adamas*, the hardest steel, a diamond], a crystallised variety of carbon, the hardest and most precious of all stones, clear and transparent; a cutter for glass, with a small diamond as the cutting point; a four-cornered figure, having two acute and two obtuse angles, as the pane in a church or cottage window: *n.* rhombus: *ad.* resembling a diamond; in *printing*, a small type: **rose-diamond**—see brilliant and rose: **diamond cut diamond**, cunning being outwitted by cunning—in reference to the fact that the diamond is so hard it can only be cut by another, or by the aid of diamond-dust: **diamond of the first water**, a diamond of perfect purity, colourless, and without flaw; a just and upright man.

**Diana**, *n.* *dī-ā-nā* or *dī-ā-nā*, in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of hunting; great is Diana of the Ephesians, —when Christianity was first preached at Ephesus, the silversmiths who made shrines for Diana's temple there raised a great outcry and riot against the preachers—see Acts xix. 21—said when self-interest is at stake.

**dianthran**, *n.* *dī-ān-thrān*, also **dianthran**, *n.* *dī-ān-thrās* [*Gr.* *dis*, double; *aner* or *andra*, a man], in *bot.*, pert. to the class of plants *dianthra*, *n.* *-thra*, having two stamens.

**diapason**, *n.* *dī-ā-pē-sōn* [*Gr.* *diapason*, through all—from *dia*, through; *pāsa*, all; *pāson*, of all], in *music*, an octave; an organ-stop which gives the fundamental tones nearly free from harmonics; a scale or rule by which the tones of organs, &c., are adjusted—in *OE.* spelt *diapase*, *n.* *dī-ā-pās*.

**diapedals**, *n.* *dī-ā-pē-dē-sis* [*Gr.* *diapēdō*, I ooze through—from *dia*, *pēdō*, I spring, I leap], the phenomenon of the passing of blood-corpuscles through the walls of the vessels without their rupture.

**diaper**, *n.* *dī-ā-pēr* [*F.* *diapré*, diapered: *OF.* *diapre*, a stuff of jasper-colour: cf. *lit.* *diaprio*, a jasper-stone, much used in ornamenting jewellery], figured linen cloth, primarily of square or lozenge-shaped patterns; a napkin; architectural decorations, the designs being within contiguous small squares sculptured into the flat surface of the stone, or simply painted on it: *v.* to variegate or figure cloth: **diapering**, *imp.* *dī-ā-pered*, *pp.* *-perd*, howered; variegated.

**diaphanous**, *n.* *dī-ā-fā-nūs* [*F.* *diaphane*—from *Gr.* *diaphanēs*, transparent—from *dia*, through; *phainō*, I show], allowing light to pass through; translucent; not quite transparent: **diaphane**, *n.* *dī-ā-fā-nē*, a process for decorating glass by placing upon it coloured designs on transparent paper.

**diaphonics**, *n.* *phū.-dī-ā-fō-niks* [*Gr.* *dia*, *phōnē*, a sound], the doctrine of refracted sound: **diaphonic**, *n.* *-tik*, pert. to.

**diaphoresis**, *n.* *dī-ā-pō-rē-sis* [*Gr.* *diaphorēsis*, a carrying through, perspiration—from *dia*, through; *phorēō*, I carry], an increase of perspiration: **diaphoretic**, *n.* *-rē-tik*, that promotes perspiration; *n.* a medicine which increases perspiration.

**diaphragm**, *n.* *dī-ā-frām* [*OF.* *diaphragme*, the midriff—from *Gr.* *diaphragma*, a partition wall—from *dia*, *phrassō*, I bedge or fence in], the midriff; a muscle or membrane separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or belly; any substance that intercepts or divides: **diaphragmatic**, *n.* *-frāg-mā-tik*, pert. to the diaphragm: **diaphragmatitis**, *n.* *-mā-tītis*, inflammation of the diaphragm.

**diaphysis**, *n.* *dī-ā-fis-sis* [*Gr.* *diaphysis*, the state of growing between or through—from *dia*, through; *phūō*, I produce], the central point of ossification for the shaft in the long bones; in *bot.*, the abnormal prolongation of the inflorescence.

**diapnoic**, *n.* *dī-ā-pnō-ik* [*Gr.* *dia*, through; *pnōō*, I blow], in *med.*, producing a very slight perspiration: *n.* a medicine which produces a mild perspiration.

**diapophysis**, *n.* *dī-ā-pōf-t-sis* [*Gr.* *dia*, through, and



**dicotyledonous**, *a. di-kōtē-lē-dō-nus* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *cotyledonous*], having two cotyledons or seed-leaves: **dicotyledon**, *n. di-kōn*, a plant whose seeds consist of two lobes.

**dicrotic**, *a. di-kro-tik* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *krotō*, I make to rattle—from *krotos*, a rattling noise], double-beating; conveying the sensation of two pulsations; having, or marking, a secondary pulse-beat: **dicrotism**, *n. -izm*, the state of having a double pulse-beat.

**dictate**, *v. dik-tāt* [*L. dictatus*, said often, dictated—from *dictare*, to say often, to assert repeatedly—from *dicere*, to say], to tell or order with authority; to utter words that are to be committed to writing by another; to suggest. **dictate**: *n.* an order delivered; a rule or maxim; a suggestion to the mind, as a rule or direction: **dictating**, *imp.*: **dictated**, *pp.*: **dictator**, *n. di-ktōr*, one invested for a time with absolute power: **dictatrix**, *n. fem.* *-trix*, a woman who: **dictation**, *n. -shun*, the act of uttering words to be written by another, the speaking to, or the giving orders to, in an ordering manner: **dictatorial**, *n. the office of a dictator*: **dictatorial**, *a. di-ktōr-i-āl* [*F. -l*], absolute; unlimited; imperious; overbearing; dogmatical: **dictatorially**, *ad. -ly*—*SYN.* of 'dictate': *v.* to prescribe; urge; communicate; admonish; point out—of 'dictate': *n.* suggestion; injunction; command; impulse; admonition; prescription; direction.

**diction**, *n. di-kshun* [*F. dictio*, diction, speech—from *L. dictio*, a saying, speech, style—from *dictus*, said; see *dictate*], style or manner of expressing ideas in words: **dictionary**, *n. -ri*, a book containing the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, with their meanings; a lexicon: *adj.* as found or given in a dictionary: **dictum**, *n. -tum* [*L. a saying*], a positive or authoritative statement; a dogmatic saying: **dicta**, *n. plu. -ta*, dogmatic sayings—*SYN.* of 'diction': phraseology; style—of 'dictionary': glossary; lexicon; vocabulary; encyclopedia; word-book.

**dictyogens**, *n. plu. di-ktō-jēns* [Gr. *di-kton*, *n. net*; *gennao*, I produce] plants formerly considered intermediate between endogens and exogens; the few macrocotyledons which have netted-veined leaves.

**dictyopteris**, *n. di-ktō-pē-ter-is* [Gr. *di-kton*, *n. net*; *pteris*, a fern], *in bot.*, a genus of carboniferous ferns: **dictyophyllum**, *n. -dī-fī-lum* [Gr. *phylon*, a leaf], a general name applied to all unknown fossil dicty-leonous leaves having a net-like structure.

**dicynodon**, *n. di-sinō-dōn*, **dicynodontia**, *n. plu. di-sinō-dōn-i-ā* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *kyon*, a dog; *odonta*, a tooth—*lit.*, two-dog-teeth], *in zool.*, a genus of very peculiar reptiles occurring in the sandstone of S. Africa and Bengal, the remains indicating a gigantic type between lizards and turtles—see *anomedon*.

**did**, *v. did*, past tense of *do*, which see.

**didactic**, *a. di-dak-tik*, *also didac-tical*, *a. -ti-kal* [Gr. *didaktikos*, taught, apt to teach—from *didaskō*, I teach], adapted or intended to teach; preceptive; containing precepts or rules: **didactically**, *ad. -tāl-ly*; **didactics**, *n. plu. di-dak-tiks*, the science of teaching; the precepts and rules of teaching; the best methods of systematic instruction.

**didactylous**, *a. di-dak-tī-lūs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *dak-tulos*, a finger], having two fingers or toes: **didactyl**, *a. -tīl*, having two toes; *n.* an animal having two toes.

**didapper**, *n. di-dāp-pēr* [corrupted from *diver-dipper* = *diver-diver*], *n.* species of water-blud—so named as constantly diving under water; the little grebe or dabchick.

**diddle**, *v. didl* [Scot. *diddle*, to shake, to jog; frequentative of *do*], to move as a child in walking; to totter; *in slang*, to cheat: **did-dling**, *imp.*: **did-dled**, *pp.* *-dl*.

**delphids**, *n. plu. di-dēl-fī* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *delphs*, a womb], the opossum: **delphidæ**, *n. plu. -ī-dē*, the opossum family: **delphoid**, *a. di-dēl-fōid* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], having two wombs; having the two horns of the uterus separate.

**diduculus**, *n. di-dūng-kū-lūs* [old. *L.*—*dim.* from *didus*, the dodo], the tooth-billed pigeon, from the Samoan Islands.

**didymium**, *n. di-dīm-i-um* [Gr. *didymos*, double], an elementary body; a rare metal discovered in intimate association with *lanthanum*: **didymous**, *u. di-dī-mūs*, *in bot.*, growing in pairs or twins.

**didynamous**, *a. di-dīnā-mūs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *dynamis*, power], *in bot.*, having two long and two short stamens, as in the dead-nettles.

**die**, *v. di* [*ME. degen*; cf. *Ice.* *dega*], to cease to live; to expire; to perish; to lose life; to languish, as from weakness, discouragement, or love; to cease or become less distinct, as sound; to vanish; to become vapid: **dy-ing**, *imp.*: **died**, *pp. di-d*—*SYN.* of 'die': to decrease; depart; vanish; recede; decay; decline; cease; sink; faint.

**die**, *n. di* [*OF. det*; *F. di*, a die—from *mid. L. dadies*, a die—from *L. dadona*, given, what is thrown on the table], a small cube with marks from 1 to 6 on the faces, used in gaming, by being shaken in a box and then thrown from it; chance; hazard; a stamp of metal used in striking coins, medals, &c.: **dies**, *n. plu. di-cē*, *n. plu. di-s*: **the die is cast**, everything is hazarded; the last chance is taken or offered.

**dieb**, *n. dēb* [Afric.], a wild dog of northern Africa. **Dieffenbachia**, *n. plu. di-fēn-bāk-i-ā* [after M. Dieffenbach], a genus of tropical plants of Amer. Ord. *Antea*, consisting of herbs having tall fleshy stems; one greenhouse species has a leaf-blade of about 12 x 4 in. whose centre is beautifully variegated.

**diegesis**, *n. di-jē-sīs* [Gr. *diegēsis*—from *diepeinai*, I relate], *in rhet.*, a narrative or recital; the part of a speech in which a statement of facts is made.

**dielectrics**, *n. plu. di-ēl-ēk-triks* [Gr. *din*, through, and *Eng. electric*], those bodies which admit of electrical induction acting through them, as glass, dry air, &c.

**Dies Irae**, *di-ēs Irē* [*L.* day of wrath], a famous medieval Latin hymn—so named as beginning with these words: **dies non**, *di-ēs nōn* [*L.* day not], *in late*, a non-business day, that is, such days as Sunday, and legally appointed holidays.

**diæsis**, *n. di-ēs-is* [Gr. *diæsis*, a division], the double dagger (‡) reference mark in printing; the division of a tone less than a semitone in music.

**diet**, *n. diēt* [*OF. diete*, *diet*, daily fare; *It. dieta*—from *mid. L. diete*; Gr. *dieta*, mode or place of life, a dwelling], food or victuals; allowance of provision; food regulated by medical order: *v.* to furnish food; to eat according to prescribed rules: **dieting**, *imp.* *di-ting*, *n.* the act of eating according to prescribed rules: **dieted**, *pp.*: **dieting**, *n.* one who prescribes rules for eating: **dietary**, *n. -ē-tē-rī*, course or order of diet; allowance of food in a workhouse, a prison, &c.; *adj.* relating to diet: **dietetic**, *a. -tē-tik*, also **dietical**, *a. -i-kal*, *pert.* to rules for the proper use of food: **dietetics**, *n. plu. -iks*, rules for diet, treating on the quantity and quality of particular kinds of food suited to the digestive organs; the science or philosophy of diets: **dietetically**, *ad. -tī*.

**diet**, *n. diēt* [*OF. diete*—from *mid. L. dieta*, an assembly (orig. one on a set day)—considered (erroneously) as a deriv. of *L. dies*, a day], a deliberative assembly formerly held in Germany and Poland, and now in the Austrian empire and Switzerland; *n. parliament*; *in Scot.*, a meeting in a church for divine worship: **dietine**, *n. -tīn*, *n. subordinato* or local diet.

**diff**, *diff*, another form of the prefix *dis*, which see. **differ**, *v. di-fēr* [*F. differer*; *It. differire*—from *L. differre*, to carry different ways—from *dis*, asunder; *fero*, I bear or carry], to disagree; to be at variance; to be unlike; to quarrel: **differing**, *imp.*: **differed**, *pp. -ferd*: **difference**, *n. -ās* [*F. difference*—from *L. differential*], want of similarity; distinction; that which distinguishes one from another; variation total or partial; contention; quarrel; the point in dispute; the remainder after subtraction: **different**, *a. -ent* [*F. -l*], unlike; dissimilar: **differently**, *ad. -tī*: **differential**, *n. -ēn-shāl*, relating to or indicating difference; *pert.* to an infinitely small variable quantity or difference, which is called a **differential quantity**; *in commerce*, creating a difference; special, as **differential duties**; *in mech.*, differing in amount, or in the producing force; intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect: *n.* the infinitely small variation of a quantity: **differentially**, *ad. -lī*: **differential calculus**, that part of mathematics which treats of infinitely small variable quantities or differences: **differentially**, *v. -tī-lī*, to perform the operation of the differential calculus; to effect a difference as a point of classification; to exhibit clearly different shades or degrees, as of signification; to change from one degree or quality





rior to a parochial clergyman.—SYN. of 'dignify': to exalt; honour; elevate; advance; prefer; ennoble; adorn; illustrate.—of 'dignity': loftiness; haughtiness; elevation; preëminence; honour; elegance; impressiveness; decorum.

digraph, n. *di-gráf* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *graphô*, I write], a combination of two letters to express one sound, as *ph=f*, *ea* or *æ=e*, or *th* in breath.

digress, v. *di-grés* [L. *digressus*, a going away; a departure—from *dis*, *grecco*, a step—from *gradior*, I walk] *tr.*, to step or go out of the way, in speaking or writing; to depart from the main subject or design; to introduce unnecessary matter: *digres'sing*, *imp.*; *digressed*, *pp.*; *gres'* *digressi'on*, n. *-grés'hün* [F.—L.], a departure from the main subject or design: *digressi'onal*, a. *pert.* to: *digres'sive*, a. *-grés'siv*, departing from the main subject: *digres'sively*, *ad.* *-ly*.—SYN. of 'digress': to apostrophize; deviate; wander; expatiate; transgress.

dignian, a. *di-gi-ni-an*, also *digynous*, a. *di-gi-nús* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *güné*, a woman] *in bot.*, having two styles or pistils, as in the *digynia*, *di-gi-ni-a*.

dihedral, n. *di-hé-dral* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *hédra*, n side or face], having two sides or surfaces: *dihé-dron*, n. a figure with two sides or surfaces.

dike, also *dyke*, n. *dik* [another form of *ditch*: AS. *dīc*, a ditch; cf. *Mid. Ger. tīch*; *Ice. dīk*, a bank; Gr. *teichos*, a wall, n rampart], a mound of earth or stones to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a ditch; a wall of rock or stony matter running into n seam of coal, or breaking the course of a lode or vein of metal, so as to interrupt its further working in that direction; igneous rock found penetrating stratified rocks; n wall: v. to surround with a barrier: *dī'king*, *imp.*; *diked*, *pp.* *dīkt*.

dilacerate, v. *di-lás-ér-át* [L. *dis*, apart; *laceratus*, torn], to tear or rend; to force in two: *dilac'era'tion*, n. *-d'ashün*, n. tearing or rending.

dilapidate, v. *di-láp-i-dát* [L. *dilapidatus*, squandered, wasted—from *dis*, *lapidem*, a stone], to fall into decay; to go to ruin; to waste or destroy, applied to buildings: *dilap'idating*, *imp.*; *dilap'idated*, *pp.*; *adj.* wasted; suffered to go to ruin: *dilap'idator*, n. *-tér*, one who: *dilap'idation*, n. *-d'ashün* [F.—L.], destruction; demolition; decay; ruin—especially applied to ecclesiastical buildings.

dilate, v. *di-lát* [F. *dilater*—from L. *dilatatus*, spread abroad—from *dis*, apart; *latus*, carried, borne], to spread out; to expand in all directions; to enlarge; to dwell on in narration: *dila'ting*, *imp.*; *dila'ted*, *pp.*; *dila'ter*, n. one who: *dila'table*, a. *-tá-bl* [F.—L.], elastic; capable of expansion: *dilatation*, n. *-d'á-dá-shün* [F.—L.], also *dil'tability*, n. *-bíl'ti-ti* [F. *dilatábilis*], the act of expanding; a spreading or extending in all directions; expansion: *dilatatory*, a. *-d'á-prá-ti*, slow; tardy; sluggish; not proceeding with diligence; tending to delay: *dila'torily*, *ad.* *-ti*: *dila'toriness*, n.: *dila'tor*, n. *-tá-tér*, that which widens or expands—applied to a muscle.—SYN. of 'dilate': to expand; extend; distend; swell; spread out; multiply; expatiate; grow wide; descend—of 'dilatatory': procrastinating; slow; backward; delaying; sluggish; inactive; loitering; behindhand; lingering; tardy.

dilemma, n. *di-lém-má* [Gr. *dilemma*, a double proposition—from *dis*, twice; *lemma*, anything received, an assumption—from *lambanô*, I take], any difficult or doubtful choice; an argument in which one is caught between two difficulties; a state of perplexity how to decide; in *logic*, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions: the horns of a dilemma—*lit.*, the horns which will toss you whichever of the two you seize; two alternatives, each of which is equally difficult of encountering.

dilettante, n. *di-lét-tán-tá*, *dil'ettan'ti*, n. *plu.* *-ti* [It.—from *dilettare*, to delight in a subject—from L. *delectare*, to delight], an admirer or lover of the fine arts; an amateur; a dabbler: *dil'ettan'teism*, n. *-téz-m*, the quality of being a dilettante; affectation of a knowledge of art.

diligence, n. *di-lí-zhángs* [F.: see next entry], a French stage-coach.

diligence, n. *di-lí-jéns* [F. *diligence*; It. *diligenza*—from L. *diligentia*, carefulness—from *dis*, apart; *legere*, to choose], steady application; industry; assiduity; in *Scot.*, a process of law by which a person or his property may be seized for debt: *diligent*, a. *-jént* [F.—L.], steady effort to accomplish what

is undertaken; attentive; not idle; industrious; diligently, *ad.* *-ly*.—SYN. of 'diligence': constancy; attention; heed; heedfulness; caution; care; assiduousness; activity; assiduousness; labour; perseverance.

dill, n. *dil* [AS. *dille*, anise; cf. *Old Ger. tilli*; Sw. *dill*], the seeds of an aromatic plant, used as a medicine: the *Anethum graveolens*. Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

dill, v. *dil* [ME. *dillen*, another form of *dullen*], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, to allay; to soothe; to become quiet; to become inactive: to dill down, to subside; to become still.

dilling, n. *dil'ling* [for *derling*, an older form of *dartling*], a darling or favourite; the youngest child; the youngest of a brood.

dilly-dally, v. *dil-i-dál-i* [from *dally*], to delay; to trifle; to loiter.

dilute, v. *di-lút* [L. *dilutus*, washed away, weakened—from *dis*, *latus*, washed], to weaken or make thinner; to reduce the strength of, as with water: *dilut'ing*, *imp.*; *dilut'ed*, *pp.*; *adj.* made thinner or weaker: *dilut'er*, n. that which, or he who: *diluent*, n. *-d'ú-ént*, that which thins or weakens the strength of: *adj.* weakening the strength of by mixing with water; attenuating: *dil'uents*, n. *plu.* weak drinks, usually of water, whey, and suchlike: *dilution*, n. *-d'ú-shün*, the act of making thin or more liquid.

diluvial, a. *di-lú-vi-ál*, also *diluv'ian*, a. *-án* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge—from *dis*, *undere*; *luo*, I wash] *pert.* to the flood or deluge in the days of Noah; effected or produced by a deluge: *diluv'ium*, n. *-vím*, a great accumulation or deposit of earth, sand, &c., brought together by the action of great bodies of water; accumulation of matter by the ordinary operation of water is termed *alluvium*, which see: *diluv'ialist*, n. *-á-líst*, one who ascribes to a universal deluge the boulder-clay, the abraded and polished rock-surfaces, ossiferous gravels, and similar phenomena on the earth's surface.

dim, a. *dim* [AS. *dim*; *Ice. dimmr*, dark], obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; somewhat dark; tarnished; faint; vague; v. to cloud or obscure; to make less bright; to lessen the powers of vision; to sully or tarnish: *dim'ming*, *imp.*; *dimmed*, *pp.* *dim'd*, obscured: *dim'y*, *ad.* *-ti*: *dim'mish*, a. *-ish*, somewhat dim: *dim'ness*, want of brightness; obscurity of vision: *dim-lighted*, having weak vision.—SYN. of 'dim a.': dark; gloomy; opaque; dusky; mysterious; imperfect; dull; sullied; ill-lit.

dimarism, n. *dim'ár-iz*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the second mood in the fourth figure of n syllogism.

dim, n. *dim* [F. *dim*, *lithe*—from OF. *disme*—from It. *decima*; L. *decimus*, the tenth], in U.S., a silver coin equal to one-tenth of a dollar, or ten cents.

dimension, n. *di-mén'shün* [F. *dimension*; It. *dimensione*—from L. *dimensionem*, a measuring—from *dis*, *metior*, I measure], the measured extent or size of a body; capacity or bulk; extent: *dimen'sioned*, a. *-shünd*, having dimensions.

dimorous, a. *dim'ér-ús* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *meros*, a part] *in bot.*, composed of two pieces; having parts arranged in twos.

dimeter, a. *dim'é-tér* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *metron*, a measure], having two poetical measures.

dimetric, a. *di-mé'trík* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *metron*, a measure], said of crystals when they have axes of two kinds, the vertical being unequal to the lateral.

dimidiate, a. *di-mi-dí-at* [L. *dimidium*, the half], half; *in bot.*, split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses; seemingly imperfect, as a stamen whose ntlar has only one lobe, or a leaf whose limb is fully developed on one side of the midrib, and scarcely at all on the other.

diminish, v. *di-mín-ish* [F. *diminuer*—from L. *diminvere*, to break into small pieces; *diminutus*, broken into small pieces—from *dis*, *minuo*, I lessen], to make smaller by breaking off a piece; to lessen; to make or become less or smaller; to impair; to appear less; to abate; to subside: *dimin'ishing*, *imp.*; *dimin'ished*, *pp.*; *-ish't*: *dimin'ishable*, a. *-á-bl*, capable of being reduced in size: *dimin'isher*, n. one who: *dimin'ishingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *dimin'uen'to*, n. *-n'én'to* [It.], in music, the gradual lessening of the sound from loud to soft: *dim'in'ution*, n. *-t'ú-shün* [F.—L.], the act of lessening or making smaller; the state of becoming or appearing less; decrease: *dimin'utive*, a. *-mín'ú-tiv*, small; little; contracted;

narrow: *n.* a word expressing a little thing of the kind: *diminutively*, *ad.* *diminutiveness*, *n.* the quality of being diminutive; want of bulk; smallness.—*Syn.* of 'diminish': to abate; decrease; liquidate; reduce; degrade; abase; subtract—of 'diminution': decay; deduction; abatement; reduction; abatement; inaccuracy; defect.

**dimissory**, *n.* *dimissōrī* [*L.* *dimissorius*, giving leave to go before another judge—from *dimissus*, sent away, dismissed—from *dis*, away; *missus*, sent: cf. *it. dimissorio*], granting leave to depart; that by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction: **letters dimissory**, the authority given by his own bishop to a candidate for holy orders to be ordained by the bishop of another see.

**dimittis**, *p.* *dimittis*, a dismissal; leave to depart; an abbreviation from *L.* *Dimittis*, "Now lettest Thou depart," the name of a canticle in the Church of England service.

**dimity**, *n.* *dimī-tī* [*Gr.* *dimitos*, made with a double thread—from *dis*, twice; *mitos*, a thread—originally a stuff woven with double threads], a sort of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured. *Note*—dimity is with as much probability derived from *Damietta*, Egypt, where presumed to have been first made.

**dimorphism**, *n.* *dimōrphism* [*Gr.* *dis*, twice; *morphē*, a form], the property of certain salts to assume two different forms of crystallisation; in *bot.*, the occurrence of the same species of plant in two states: **dimorphous**, *a.* *dis*, also *dimorphous*, *a.* *dis*, having the quality of dimorphism; in *bot.*, assuming two forms—in flowers, having long stamens and a short pistil in one, while in another there is a long pistil and short stamens, &c., but differing in no other appreciable way.

**dimple**, *n.* *dimpl* [*Norw.*], a small natural hollow or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part of the face: *v.* to mark with small cavities: **dimpling**, *imp.*: **dimpled**, *pp.* *dimpl'd* *dimply*, *a.* *pl*, full of dimples or small depressions.

**dimyary**, *n.* *dimī-darī* [*Gr.* *dis*, twice; *māōn*, a muscle], a bivalve mollusc, in which the shell is closed by two adductor muscles: *adj.* of or pert. to.

**din**, *n.* *din* [an imitative word: cf. *heel. dynia*, to resound; *dinr*, a din; *L.* *dinare*, to sound as a bell], a confused continued noise; a continuous loud rattling or rumbling sound: *v.* to stun or confuse with noise; to amuse or harass with noisy or discordant sounds: **dinning**, *imp.*: **dinned**, *pp.* *dind*.

**dine**, *v.* *din* [*F.* *diner*, to dine, contr. of *dejeuner*—from *L.* *dinā*, *way*, and *mid. L.* *jejunā*, I fast—from *jejunus*, fasting], to take the principal meal of the day; to give a dinner to: **dining**, *imp.*: **dined**, *pp.* *dind*, having eaten a dinner: **dinner**, *n.* *din-nar*, the principal meal; an entertainment; a feast: **dinnerless**, *a.* having no dinner: **dinner-table**, table at which the dinner is taken: **dinner-time**, the hour at which dinner is taken: to **dine** with Duke Humphrey, to go without a dinner—said to have arisen from the practice of persons without means to dine walking about St Paul's where Duke Humphrey was supposed to be buried.

**din**, *v.* *din* [an imitative word: cf. *heel. dengia*, to hammer], to strike; to knock; to dash with some degree of violence: **din-ging**, *imp.*: **dinged**, *pp.* *dind*: **din-g-doung**, an imitation of the sound of repeated blows on a metallic body, as a bell.

**dingey** or **dingy**, *n.* *ding-gī* [*Beng.* *dingi*], in *E.I.*, a common name for a boat.

**dingle**, *v.* *ding-gī* [a variant of *dimple*: see *deu*], a narrow valley; a glen; a hollow on the side of a hill.

**dingle-dangle**, *ad.* *ding-gī-ding-gī* [imitative—see *daugle*], hanging loosely; in a careless pendent manner.

**dingo**, *n.* *ding-gō* [Maori], the wild dog of Australia. **dingy**, *a.* *din-gī* [from *dung*, thus *dung-y*, soiled with dung], dusky; brown; soiled; of a dark colour: **din'gless**, *n.* *gi-nēs*, a dusky or dark hue.

**dingy**—see *dingey*.

**dinner**—see under *dine*.

**dinorals**—see *deinornis*.

**dinotherium**—see *deinotherium*.

**dint**, *n.* *dint* [an imitative word: *A.* *dynt*, *heel. dynir*; *Sw.* *dunt*, a dint], a blow; power exerted; effort; force; mark or cavity made by a blow: *v.* to strike so as to make a small hollow: **dinting**, *imp.*: **dinted**, *pp.*: by dint of, by the force or power of.

**diocesan**, *n.* *di-ōsē-san* [*F.* *diocèse*—from *mid. L.*

*diocēsis*—from *Gr.* *diocēsis*, management of a household, a jurisdiction—from *dia*, through or over; *oikos*, a house—*lit.*, one who has the management of a household], a bishop; one who holds a diocese: *adj.* of or belonging to a diocese: **diocese**, *n.* *di-ō-sēs*, the extent of country over which a bishop or an bishop rules in spiritual things; the extent or circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction.

**diocleas**, *a.* *di-ō-shē-lās* [*Gr.* *dis*, twice; *oikos*, a house], having male flowers on one plant and female on another: **Dioclea**, *n.* *plu.* *di-ō-shē-lā*, the class of plants in the system of Linnaus defined by this character: **diocleously hermaphrodite**, *di-ō-shē-lā*, in *bot.*, having flowers which are hermaphrodite, but none having both stamens and pistils perfect—thus one flower may have the stamens perfect while the pistils are imperfect, and so vice versa.

**Diomea**, *n.* *plu.* *di-ō-mē-ā* [*Diōmea*, Venus, being a patronymic from *Diōnē*, the mother of Venus; *Diōnē*, a name of Venus herself], a genus of curious plants, *Ord.* *Proserpineae*. Venus's fly-trap: **Diomea muscipula**, *mus-sip-ū-lā* [*li.* *muscipula*, a mouse-trap—from *mus*, a mouse; *capio*, I take; *mus* for *misco*, a fly], a N. Amer. plant, being the only species—the Limnace of the leaves are in two lobes, the irritabile hairs on which being touched cause the folding of the lobes and thus entrap flies.

**dioside**, *n.* *di-ō-sīd* [*Gr.* *dis*, through; *opsis*, appearance—affording to its occasional transparency], a mineral, a foliated variety of augite, occurring in various shades of greyish green.

**dioptase**, *n.* *di-ō-pthās* [*Gr.* *dioptrēs*, a looker through—from *dia*, *optomai*, I see], a rare hydrous silicate of copper occurring in fine emerald-green crystals.

**dioptric**, *n.* *di-ō-ptrik*, also **dioptrical**, *a.* *di-ō-ptrikāl* [*Gr.* *dioptron*, something that can be seen through, an instr. for taking heights—from *dia*, *optamai*, I see], assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; pert. to the science of refracted light: **dioptrics**, *n.* *plu.* *di-ō-ptriks*, that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light in passing through glass lenses, or other transparent bodies such as air, water.

**diorama**, *n.* *di-ō-rāmā* [*Gr.* *din*, through; *horama*, what is seen], an exhibition of pictures on movable screens raised on a platform or stage, seen by the spectators sitting in a darkened room through a large opening: **dioramic**, *a.* *di-ō-rāmik*, pert. to.

**diorite**, *n.* *di-ō-rīt* [*Gr.* *dioros*, a boundary between], hornblende greenstone, so named from its being unmistakable in contradistinction to *dolorite* or *nugilite greenstone*: **dioritic**, *a.* *di-ō-rītik*, pert. to *diorite*.

**diorthisis**, *n.* *di-ōr-thō'sis* [*Gr.* *diorthōō*, I make straight—from *dia*, through, and *orthos*, straight], in *surg.*, an operation by which distorted limbs are restored to their proper shape: **diorthisic**, *a.* *di-ōr-thīk*.

**diosmose** or **diosmosis**, *n.* *di-ōs-mōs*, *di-ōs-mō'sis* [*Gr.* *dia*, through; *osmos*, a thrusting], in *phys.*, the mingling of fluids through a membrane: **diosmotic**, *a.* *di-ōs-mīk*.

**diota**, *n.* *di-ō-tā* [*L.*—from *Gr.* *dis*, twice, and *ōta*, the ears], a two-handled vessel in ancient use, for holding water or wine.

**dioxide**, *n.* *di-ō-sīd* [*Gr.* *dis*, twice; and *oxide*], in *chem.*, an oxide containing two equivalents of oxygen to one of another element—see *monoxide*.

**dip**, *v.* *dip* [*AS.* *dippau*; cf. *Dan.* *dyppe*, to dip, to plunge; *Dut.* *duppen*, to duck the head], to put into water for a brief time and then to withdraw; to plunge into a liquid for a moment; to baptise by immersion; to take out, as with a ladle; to sink; to look slightly into, or here and there, as into a book; to incline downwards: *n.* inclination downwards; depression; in *geom.*, the inclination or angle at which strata slope downwards into the earth—the word rise is used as the opposite of *dip*: in *magnetism*, downward inclination of the magnetic needle; a candle made by dipping the wick in tallow: **dipping**, *imp.*: **dipped**, or **dipt**, *pp.* *dippt*: **dipper**, *n.* *di-p-pēr*, the water-ouzel: **dip** of horizon, the angular depression of the horizon below the true or natural horizon as seen from an elevation above the surface of the earth; at sea, the angle through which the true or natural horizon is depressed by the elevation of the eye of the spectator above the surface of the sea: to **dip into**, to enter slightly upon a thing; to read partially: **dipping-needle**, a magnet swinging on a horizontal axis to show the magnetic dip, that is,

the vertical angle which the magnet makes with the horizon when freely suspended.

**dipetalous**, *n.* *dipetālōs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *petalon*, a petal]. In bot., having two petals.

**diphtheria**, *n.* *diphthērīa* or *dip-* [Gr. *diphthera*, skin, leather], *n.* disease characterized by the forming of a leathery membrane in the throat and fauces: **diphtheritic**, *a.* *diphthērītīk*, relating to, or connected with, diphtheria; tough; like leather.

**diphthong**, *n.* *diphthōng* [OF *diphthongue*, *L.* *diphthongus*—from Gr. *diphthongos*, with two sounds—*from* Gr. *dis*, twice; *phthongos*, a sound], two vowels sounded together, or made to sound as one vowel, in the same syllable; the union of two vowels in one sound: **diphthongal**, *a.* *diphthōngāl*, pert. to *n.* diphthong; **diphthongally**, *ad. -ly*.

**diphycecal**, *n.* *diphēkēkal* [Gr. *diphys*, having a double nature; *kēkos*, the tail], in reference to fishes, having the tail symmetrical, or consisting of equal upper and lower halves.

**diphyllos**, *n.* *diphēllōs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *phyllon*, *n.* leaf], having two leaves.

**diphyodont**, *n.* *diphēdōnt* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *phuo*, *I* generate; *odontis*, tooth], one of those mammals which have two sets of teeth: *adj.* pert. to.

**diploidscope**, *n.* *diphēlōskōp* [Gr. *diploos*, double; *eidos*, appearance; and *skopē*, *I* view], an instr. for determining the time of passage of the sun or a star over the meridian.

**diploe**, *n.* *diphēlōē* [Gr. *diploos*, double, twofold], in anat., the network of bone-tissue which fills up the interval between the two compact plates in the bones of the skull; in bot., the cellular substance of a leaf.

**diplograptolites**, *n.* plu. *diphēlōgraptōlītēs* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and Eng. *graptole*], in geol., that section of graptolites in which the cells are arranged in two rows like the feathers of a quill.

**diploma**, *n.* *diphēlōmā* [Gr. and *L.* *diplōma*, a letter folded double, *n.* state letter of recommendation—*from* Gr. *diploos*, double; *cf.* *V.* *diplōma*, a parchment or formal writing, under seal, and signed by officials, conferring some privilege, honour, or power: **diplomatic**, *a.* *diphēlōmatik*, the art and practice of negotiating state matters with foreign nations, and the forms usually employed; political skill; dexterity or astuteness in the management of any piece of business: **diplōmate**, *v.* *and*, to invest with a privilege, &c., by a diploma: **diplōmating**, *imp.*: **diplōmated**, *pp.*: **diplōmatist**, *n.* *and* *ist*, one skilled in diplomacy; a statesman: **diplomatic**, *a.* *diphēlōmatik*, also **diplomatical**, *a.* *and* *ist*, pert. to diplomacy; authorized by credentials or letters to transact business for a sovereign in foreign court; pert. to the foreign ministers at a court, who are called the diplomatic body: **diplōmat'ic**, *n.* an envoy or official agent: **diplōmat'ically**, *ad. -ly*: **diplōmat'ics**, *n.* plu. *mat'iks*, the science of ancient writings, esp. the art of deciphering them, and determining their age and authenticity.

**diploperistomi**, *n.* plu. *diphēlōpērīstōmī* [Gr. *diploos*, double; *pērī*, about; *stoma*, a mouth], mosses which have a double peristome: **diploperistomous**, *a.* *diphēlōpērīstōmōs*, having a double peristome.

**diplophia** or **diplopy**, *n.* *diphēlōphīa*, *diphēlōpī* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *ops*, the eye], a disease of the eyes in which a single object appears double: **diplopic**, *a.* *diphēlōpik*, seeing double; affected with diplophia.

**diplosteemony**, *a.* *diphēlōstēmōnt* [Gr. *diploos*, double; *stēmōn*, the thread called the warp, *stēmōnos*, of the warp—from *histēmi*, *I* cause to stand, the ancient looms being upright], in bot., the condition of a flower having a double row of stamens, often double the number of the petals or sepals: **diplosteimonous**, *a.* *and*, pert. to.

**Dipnoi**, *n.* plu. *diphēnōi* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *pnōē*, *I* breathe], a class of fishes which breathe both by gills and true lungs, and are a transition order between fishes proper and the amphibia: **dipnoid**, *a.* *diphēnōid*, pert. to.

**dipolar**, *a.* *diphōlēr* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and Eng. *polar*—*from* Gr. *polos*, *n.* pole], having two poles, esp. poles of such a kind that the relations of the body possessing them undergo no change when the ends are reversed.

**dipper**, **dipping**, &c.—see under *dip*.

**diprotodon**, *n.* *diphērōtōdōn* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *prōtos*, first; and *odon* or *odont*, a tooth], a gigantic fossil animal, nearly related to the kangaroo, found in the Upper Tertiary beds of Australia.

**dipsas**, *n.* *diphēsa* [Gr. *dipeat*—*from* *dipea*, thirst], in *OF*, a serpent whose bite is said to produce the sensation of extreme thirst.

**dipsomania**, *n.* *diphēsmāniā* [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst; *mania*, madness], *n.* diseased state inducing a propensity to drunkenness: **diphōsmā'ulac**, *n.* *and* *ist*, one who has an irresistible propensity to drunkenness.

**dipteral**, *a.* *diphētrāl*, also **dip'terous**, *a.* *and* *ist* [Gr. *dis*, twice, double; *pteron*, a wing], having two wings only; pert. to the order of insects having two wings, called **dip'tera**, or **dip'terans**, comprising the house-flies and their allies.

**diptych**, *n.* *diphētk* [Gr. *diplycha*, a pair of tablets—*from* *diplychos*, folded, doubled], in the anc. Church, a book, tablet, or painting consisting of two boards or leaves; a register of bishops, saints, and martyrs.

**dipyre**, *n.* *diphēr* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *pur*, fire], a mineral, so called from the double effect of fire upon it, by fusing it and rendering it slightly phosphorescent. **dirdam** or **dirdum**—see *durdum*.

**dire**, *a.* *dir* [*L.* *dirus*, terrible, dreadful], dreadful; dismal; evil in great degree; terrible; very calamitous: **dir'ful**, *a.* *and* *ist*, dreadful; terrible: **dir'fully**, *ad. -ly*: **dir'fulness**, *n.*: **dir'ness**, *n.*

**direct**, *a.* *dir'ekt* [*L.* *directus*, made straight—*from* *dis*, intensive; *rectus*, straight], straight forward; not crooked or winding; straight; right; not circuitous; plain; open: *u.* a mark in music to guide the performer from the last note of one staff to the first of another: *v.* to show the right road or course; to aim or point in a straight line; to regulate; to guide or lead; to order or instruct; to address, as a letter: **dir'ect'ing**, *imp.*: **dir'ect'ed**, *pp.*: **dir'ect'ly**, *ad. -ly*, in a straight course; without delay; immediately; openly; expressly: **dir'ect'ness**, *n.* straightness: **dir'ect'ion**, *n.* *and* *ist* [*F.*—*L.*], aim at a certain point; the line in which a body moves by force; a particular line or course; superintendence or management; guidance; order; instruction; the name, address, &c., on the cover of a letter; the board of directors or managers of a public company: **dir'ect'ive**, *a.* *and* *ist*, that can direct: **dir'ec'tor**, *n.* a manager of a public company or institution: **dir'ec'tress**, *-trēs*, or **dir'ec'trix**, *n.* fem. *trīks*, a woman who: **dir'ec'tor'ship**, *n.* the office: **dir'ec'torate**, *n.* *and* *ist*, the office or body of directors: **dir'ec'tor'ial**, *a.* *and* *ist*, pert. to direction or command: **dir'ec'tory**, *a.* *and* *ist*, guiding; instructing; *n.* a rule to direct; a guide; *n.* book containing directions for public worship—generally applied to that drawn up by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1644; a book containing the names, addresses, &c., of the inhabitants of a place (as a city), arranged in alphabetical order; in *French hist.*, the name given in 1793-1799 to the executive body of the French Republic.—*Syn.* of 'direct' *v.*: to conduct; superintend; administer; oversee; control; manage; dispose; instruct; command; order; regulate; aim; point; govern; address; superscribe—of 'directly' *adv.*: promptly; instantly; soon; instantaneously; expressly; straightway.

**dir'ful**, **dir'fully**, **dir'fulness**—see under *dire*.

**dir'ection**, *n.* *and* *ist* [*L.* *dirēptus*, separation or division], in bot., the occasional separation or displacement of leaves.

**dirge**, *n.* *dirj* [contr. of *L.* *dirige*, direct or guide—in the clause *dirige nos Domine*, &c., guide us, O Lord], a song expressive of grief, sorrow, or mourning; a funeral hymn.

**dir'iment impediment**, *dir'it-mēt* *imp'ed'it-mēt* [*L.* *impedimentum dirimens*, a destroying impediment, *impedimenta dirimentia*, plu. forms: *impedimentum*, an impediment; *dirimens*, destroying, dissolving], in *R. Cath. Ch.*, an impediment that nullifies marriage.

**dirk**, *n.* *dērēk* [*Ir.* *duire*, a dirk], a short sword; a dagger.

**dir't**, *n.* *dērt* [*AS.* *dryt*; *Ice.* *drit*, excrement], any foul or filthy thing; mud or earth; the matter which renders a thing unclean: *v.* to make foul or unclean: **dir't'ing**, *imp.*: **dir't'ed**, *pp.*: **dir'ty**, *a.* *and* *ist*, foul; nasty; not clean; base; mean: *v.* to make foul or filthy; to soil: **dir't'ing**, *imp.*: **dir't'ing**, *imp.*: **dir't'ed**, *pp.*: **dir't'ly**, *ad. -ly*: **dir't'iness**, *n.* *and* *ist*, foulness; nastiness: **dir't-bed**, a stratum of vegetable matter containing remains of weeds interbedded with Lower Purbeck strata in the Isle of Portland: **dir't-pie**, mud moulded by children in imitation of pastry.

*dis, die* [L. *dis*; Gr. *dis*, twice, in two parts; akin to Sans. *dis*, twice], a common prefix which, with its forms *di* and *dis*, denotes, not; the opposite of; contrary state; asunder or apart; difference or dispersion; a parting from,—sometimes *dis* sharply acts as an intensive particle: *dis* signifies two, as in *disyllable*: *dis* in French becomes *dé* and *dés*.

*disable*, v. *dis-á-bil* [L. *dis*, not, and *able*], to deprive of power; to render unable; to impair or destroy the strength of; to disqualify; in *OE*, to hinder or diminish: *disabling*, *hnp.*: *disabled*, *pp.* *-bld*: *disability*, *n.* *-á-bil-ty*, want of strength or ability; weakness; incapacity: *disabilities*, *n. pl.* *-á-tiz*, want of legal qualifications: *disablement*, *n.* *-á-mnt*, deprivation of power or ability.—*SYN.* of 'disable': inability; disqualification; incompetence or ineptness; impotence—of 'disable': to weaken; mnt; incapacitate; undervalue.

*disabuse*, v. *dis-á-bú-z* [L. *dis*, not, and *abuse*: F. *disabuser*, to undeceive], to set right; to free from mistake; to undeceive: *disabusing*, *imp.*: *disabused*, *pp.* *-bú-zt*.

*disaccord*, v. *dis-á-k-á-ter-d* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *accord*], in *OE*, to refuse consent: *disaccord*, *ing.*, *imp.*: *disaccord-ed*, *pp.*

*disacknowledge*, v. *dis-á-k-nú-é* [L. *dis*, not, and *acknowledge*], to deny; to disown.

*disadvantage*, v. *dis-á-d-ván-t* [L. *dis*, not, and *advantage*], in *OE*, to stop; to check; to keep back: *disadvantage*, *hnp.*: *disadvantaged*, *pp.* *-á-vnt*.

*disadvantage*, *n.* *dis-á-d-ván-tij* [L. *dis*, not, and *advantage*], state not prepared for defence; unfavourable condition or circumstances; that which hinders or retards success; loss; injury; hurt: v. to injure in interest; to prejudice: *disadvantaged*, *a.* *-á-ijl*, injured in interest: *disadvantageous*, *a.* *-á-ij-s*, unfavourable to success or prosperity; not adapted to promote interest or good: *disadvantageously*, *ad.* *-á-ij-s*: *disadvantageousness*, *n.* *-á-ij-s-n-é*, the state of being unfavourable to success; loss.—*SYN.* of 'disadvantage': detriment; damage; hurt; prejudice.

*disadventurous*, *a.* *dis-á-d-vén-tú-r-ús* [L. *dis*, not, and *adventurous*], in *OE*, unprosperous; unhappy.

*disaffect*, v. *dis-á-f-é-kt* [L. *dis*, not, and *affect*], to make not well affected to; to make less faithful or friendly to; to alienate affection; to fill with discontent; in *OE*, to dislike; to disorder: *disaffecting*, *imp.*: *disaffected*, *pp.*: *ad.* not disposed to favour or support; unfriendly: *disaffectedly*, *ad.* *-á-ij-s*: *disaffectedness*, *n.* *-á-f-é-kt-ness*, want of attachment or goodwill; unfriendliness; enmity.—*SYN.* of 'disaffect': disloyalty; hostility; alienation; illwill; dislike; disgust.

*disaffirm*, v. *dis-á-f-é-rm* [L. *dis*, not, and *affirm*], to contradict; to deny; to annul, as a judicial decision: *disaffirmance*, *n.* *-á-f-é-r-m-áns*, denial; negation; confutation.

*disafforest*, v. *dis-á-f-ó-r-ést* [L. *dis*, not, away; *for*, L. *afforestare*, to make into a forest—from L. *for* *ad.* to; *forest*, a forest], to reduce from the state and privileges of a forest, and make common ground.

*disaggregate*, v. *dis-á-g-r-é-g-á-t* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *aggregate*], to separate a whole into its particulars or component parts—see *aggregate*.

*disagree*, v. *dis-á-g-r-é* [L. *dis*, not, and *agree*], not to agree; to differ; to be not the same; to be unsuitable: *disagreeing*, *imp.*: *disagreed*, *pp.* *-gr-é-d*: *disagreement*, *n.* difference of opinion or sentiment; unsuitableness: *disagreeable*, *a.* *-á-bil*, not pleasant; offensive: *disagreeably*, *ad.* *-á-bil*: *disagreeableness*, *n.* *-á-bil-é-ty*, the state of unpleasantness.—*SYN.* of 'disagree': to dissent; vary—of 'disagreement': dissent; difference; variance; diversity; dissimilitude; discrepancy; unlikeliness; discension; misunderstanding; dispute; division; discord; wrangle; jar; unadaptableness; controversy.

*disallow*, v. *dis-á-l-ó-w* [L. *dis*, not, and *allow*], not to permit or grant; to reject as untrue or unjust: *disallowing*, *hnp.*: *disallowed*, *pp.* *-l-ó-wt*: *disallowable*, *a.* *-á-l-ó-w-á-bil*, not allowable; not to be suffered: *disallowance*, *n.* *-áns*, refusal to admit or permit; rejection.—*SYN.* of 'disallow': to condemn; reject; disapprove; prohibit; censure; disown.

*disally*, v. *dis-á-l-ly* [L. *dis*, not, and *ally*], in *OE*, to disjoin; to sever: *disallying*, *imp.*: *disallied*, *pp.* *-á-l-ly-d*.

*disamis*, *n.* *dis-á-mis*, in logic, a mnemonic word

to denote the second mood in the third figure of a syllogism.

*disanimate*, v. *dis-á-ní-m-á-t* [L. *dis*, not, and *animate*], in *OE*, to discourage; to deprive of spirit, to depress.

*disannex*, v. *dis-á-n-é-x* [L. *dis*, not, and *annex*], to separate or disunite.

*disannul*, v. *dis-á-n-n-ú-l* [L. *dis*, intensive, and *annul*], to render null or void; to deprive of authority or force: *disannulling*, *hnp.*: *disannulled*, *pp.* *-n-n-ú-lt*: *disannulment*, *n.* act of making void.

*disappear*, v. *dis-á-p-é-r* [L. *dis*, and *appear*], to vanish from view; to hide, as from pursuers; to abscond; to cease; to withdraw from sight: *disappearing*, *hnp.*: *disappeared*, *pp.* *-p-é-rt*: *disappearance*, *n.* *-áns*, a removal from sight.

*disappoint*, v. *dis-á-p-é-í-p* [L. *dis*, and *appoint*], in *OE*, *disappointer*, to defeat expectation; to frustrate, to foil; to balk; to hinder from possession or enjoyment of that which was reckoned on: *disappointing*, *n.* defeat or failure of expectation.—*SYN.* of 'disappoint': to baffle; tantalise; fail; defeat; delude; hinder.

*disapprobation*—see under *disapprove*.

*disapprove*, v. *dis-á-p-pr-é-r* [L. *dis*, and *approve*], to condemn; to censure; to reject; in *OE*, to dislike: *disapproving*, *imp.*: *disapproved*, *pp.* *-p-pr-é-vt*: *disapproval*, *n.* *-é-vl*, dislike: *disapprobation*, *n.* *-á-p-pr-é-b-á-sh-á*, the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong; dislike.

*disarm*, v. *dis-á-r-m* [L. *dis*, and *arm*: *OF* *desarmer*, to deprive of weapons], to strip or deprive of arms; to render harmless; to divest of anything threatening: *disarming*, *hnp.*: *disarmed*, *pp.* *-á-r-mt*: *disarmament*, *n.* *-á-r-m-á-mnt*, act of depriving of arms, as a conquered army or body of troops—also applied to states; the reduction of the armed force of a state.

*disarrange*, v. *dis-á-r-r-á-ng* [L. *dis*, and *arrange*: *OF* *desarranger*, to disorder], to put out of order; to misplace; to missettle: *disarrangement*, *n.* the act of putting out of order; disorder; confusion.

*disarray*, v. *dis-á-r-r-á* [L. *dis*, and *array*: *OF* *desarray*, disorder, confusion], to undress; to overthrow; to throw into disorder; to undress; confusion; disorder.

*disassociate*, v. *dis-á-s-á-sh-á-t* [L. *dis*, and *associate*], to disunite.

*disaster*, *n.* *dis-á-s-t-ér* [F. *desastre*—from It. *disastro*, an evil chance, something brought about by an evil influence of the stars—from L. *dis*, not; *mid.* L. *astro*, fortunate—from L. *astrum*; Gr. *astron*, a star, in the astrological sense, destiny, fortune], misfortune; any unfortunate event; calamity; a sudden mishap: v. in *OE*, to strike with calamity: *disastering*, *imp.*: *disastered*, *pp.* *-á-s-t-ér-d*, in *OE*, overwhelmed with calamity: *disastrous*, *a.* *-á-tr-ús*, occasioning loss or injury; unfortunate; unlucky; calamitous: *disastrously*, *ad.* *-á-tr-ús-ly*: *disastrousness*, *n.* *-á-tr-ús-n-é-ty*, visitation, mishap, mischance; misadventure; grief; unhappiness.

*disavow*, v. *dis-á-v-ó-w* [L. *dis*, not, and *avow*: *OF* *desavouer*, to disavow], to deny; to disown; to reject; the opposite of *own* or *acknowledge*: *disavowing*, *imp.*: *disavowed*, *pp.* *-v-ó-wt*: *disavowal*, *n.* *-á-v-ó-w-á-l*, a denial: *disavower*, *n.* *-á-v-ó-w-ér*, one who: *disavowment*, *n.* *-á-v-ó-w-m-é-nt*.—*SYN.* of 'disavow': to repudiate; disclaim; disallow; disprove.

*disband*, v. *dis-á-b-á-nd* [L. *dis*, apart, and *band*: *OF* *desbander*, to loosen, to unbind], to dismiss, as from military service; to scatter or disperse: *disbanding*, *imp.*: *disbanded*, *pp.* *-b-á-nd-m-é-d*, *n.* the act of breaking up or dismissing, as from military service.

*disbar*, v. *dis-á-b-ár* [L. *dis*, separation or parting from, and Eng. *bar*], to deprive a barrister of his right to plead: *disbarring*, *imp.*: *disbarred*, *pp.* *-b-á-r-d*: *disbarring*, *n.* the expelling of a barrister from the bar, n. power vested in the benchers of the four Inns of Court, subject to an appeal to the fifteen judges.

*disbelieve*, v. *dis-á-b-é-l-é-v* [L. *dis*, and *believe*], not to believe; to refuse to credit: *disbeliever*, *n.* *-á-b-é-l-é-v-ér*, denial of belief; distrust; scepticism; incredulity; infidelity.

*disbench*, v. *dis-á-b-é-n-sh* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *bench*], in *OE*, to drive from a bench or seat: *disbenching*, *imp.*: *disbenched*, *pp.* *-b-é-n-sh-t*.

**disbud**, *v.* *dis-būd* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *bud*], to deprive of buds or shoots.

**disburden**, *v.* *dis-bēr'den*, sometimes *disbur'n* then [*L. dis*, asunder, and *burden*], to throw off a burden; to unload; to clear of anything weighty or troublesome; to ease the mind: *disbur'dening*, *imp.* *disbur'dening*; *disbur'dened*, *pp.* *disbur'den'd*, relieved; eased of a burden.—*SYN.* of 'disburden': to unload; discharge; disencumber; relieve; free; unburden; confess.

**disburse**, *v.* *dis-bēr's* [*F. débourser*; *OF. desboursier*, to disburse—from *L. dis*, asunder: *F. bourse*, *L. bursa*, a purse], to pay out money, as from a public fund or treasury; to spend or lay out money: *disbur'sing*, *imp.* *disbur'sed*; *disbursement*, *n.* *dis-bēr'sment* [*F. déboursement*], the act of paying out money; the money paid out—used generally in *plu.* *disbursements*: *disburser*, *n.* one who.

**disburthen**, *v.* *dis-bēr'then*, the more correct spelling of *disburden*, which see.

**disc**, also *disk*, *n.* *disk* [*L. discus*, a circular plate of stone or metal, a quoit; *Gr. diskos*, a quoit, a tray; *F. F. disque*, a circular piece of anything flat; the face of the sun, moon, &c., as they appear to the eye; the whole surface of a leaf: *disc's*, *a.* *disc's*, broad; flat; wide: *disciform*, *a.* *disc'iform* [*L. forma*, a shape], in the form of a disc or flattened sphere; also *discoid*, *a.* *disc'oid* [*Gr. eidos*, form]; *discoid pith*, *in bot.*, pith which forms discs with cavities between, as in the walnut.

**discendy**, *v.* *dis-lāndi*, an *OE.* word not well understood, occurring twice in Shakespeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra,' and usually said to signify 'to melt, to dissolve,' as from *dis*, asunder, and *candy*, the sweetest; these meanings do not make the sense plain in Shakespeare: *discand'ying*, *imp.* *discand'ied*, *pp.* *discand'ied*.

**discard**, *v.* *dis-kārd* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *Eng. card*; *Sp. descartar*, to throw cards out of one's hands], to dismiss from service, employment, or society; to cast off; to reject: *discar'ding*, *imp.* *discar'ded*, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'discard': to dismiss; discharge; displace; cashier; pay off; cast off; turn away; put away.

**discern**, *v.* *dis-sēr'n* [*F. discerner*—from *L. discernere*, to set apart—from *dis*, asunder; *cerno*, I see, judge, or separate], to see exactly; to separate by the eye or the understanding; to judge; to distinguish; to discriminate: *discern'ing*, *imp.* *discern'ed*; *discern'ing*, *imp.* *discern'ed*; *discerner*, *n.* *discer'nér*, one who: *discernment*, *n.* [*F. discernement*], the power of distinguishing one thing from another, as truth from falsehood; power of perceiving differences in things or ideas: *discern'ible*, *a.* *disc'ible*, visible; perceptible; manifest; that may be seen: *discern'ibly*, *ad.* *disc'ibly*: *discern'ableness*, *n.* *disc'ibleness*: *discern'ingly*, *ad.* *disc'ingly*—*SYN.* of 'discern': to discover; detect; descry; espy; perceive; penetrate; behold; note; recognise; apprehend—of 'discernible': distinguishable; apparent; evident; discoverable—of 'discernment': penetration; discrimination; judgment; discretion; acuteness; sagacity; insight.

**discharge**, *v.* *dis-chārg* [*L. dis*, and *Eng. charge*; *F. décharger*; *OF. descharger*, to unload], to unload, as a ship; to free from any obligation or penalty by written evidence, &c.; to pay, as a debt; to throw off or out; to let fly; to explode, as powder; to fire or let off, as a gun; to absolve or acquit; to free from claim or demand of money by a written acknowledgment of payment; to perform trust or duty; to deprive of office; to dismiss; to emit or send out; to set at liberty: *n.* a flowing or issuing out; shooting or firing, as of a gun; that which is thrown out; dismissal from office or employment; the written evidence of release from debt or obligation; liberation, as from imprisonment; performance of a duty: *discharg'ing*, *imp.* *discharg'ed*, *pp.* *discharg'ed*; *discharg'er*, *n.* one who; an instr. consisting of two brass arms held by a glass handle, for discharging the electricity in the Leyden jar.—*SYN.* of 'discharge': to unload; disburden; clear; exonerate; shoot; perform; execute; fulfill; emit; send out; release; set free; throw off; discard.

**discide**, *v.* *dis-sid* [*L. dis*, twice; *caedo*, I cut, I kill], in *OE.*, to cut in two; to divide: *discid'ing*, *imp.* *discid'ed*, *pp.*

**disciform**, &c.—see under *disc*.

**disciple**, *n.* *dis-si-p'l* [*F. disciple*—from *L. discipulus*, a learner—from *disco*, I learn], one who receives instruction from another; a scholar; a follower; an adherent in doctrine, &c.: *v.* to train; to rear; to bring up: *disci'pling*, *imp.* *disci'pling*; *disci'pled*, *pp.* *disci'pled*; *disci'pleship*, *n.* the state of a disciple: *disciplinarian*, *n.* *disci'plinarian* [*L. disciplinarius*, instruction, teaching], one who conducts a school with strictness and precision; one who instructs in naval and military tactics; one who allows no deviation from stated rules: *disci'plinary*, *n.* *disci'plinary*, pert. to discipline: *disci'pline*, *n.* *disci'pline* [*F.—L.*], training, physical or mental; cultivation and improvement; subordination or subjection to laws, &c.; bodily punishment; chastisement: *v.* to train and educate the body; to form the mind in habits of thought and action; to chastise; to punish: *disci'plining*, *imp.* *disci'plined*, *pp.* *disci'plined*; *disci'pliner*, *n.* one who: *disci'plenable*, *a.* *disci'plenable*, that may be subjected to discipline; capable of instruction: *disci'plinableness*, *n.* *disci'plinableness*; *disci'plinant*, *n.* *disci'plinant*, one of a religious order, so called from exercising a strict discipline, or from scourging themselves.—*SYN.* of 'disciple': learner; adherent; pupil; supporter; partisan—of 'discipline': *n.* training; education; instruction; culture; punishment; correction; drill; subjection; submissiveness—of 'discipline': *v.* to train; regulate; correct; form; bring up; chasten.

**disclaim**, *v.* *dis-klām* [*L. dis*, not, and *claim*], not to claim; to disown; to reject as not belonging to oneself; to deny the possession or knowledge of; to renounce a claim to: *disclaim'ing*, *imp.* *disclaim'ed*, *pp.* *disclaim'ed*; *disclaim'ant*, *n.* *disclaim'ant*, one who disclaims: *disclaim'er*, *n.* a denial; a disavowal.—*SYN.* of 'disclaim': to disavow; deny; renounce; reject; relinquish; decline.

**disclose**, *v.* *dis-k'lōz* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *close*], to open; to uncover; to reveal; to bring to light; to tell; to utter; to make known: *disclos'ing*, *imp.* *disclos'ed*, *pp.* *disclos'ed*; *disclos'er*, *n.* *disclos'er*, one who: *disclosure*, *n.* *disclos'ure*, an uncovering; an opening to view; the act of making known that which was hidden; that which is made known.—*SYN.* of 'disclose': to divulge; discover; tell; unveil; uncover; set free; lay open; expose.

**discorp**, *n.* *dis-kōr-p* [*Gr. diskos*, a disk; *karpōs*, fruit], a collection of fruit in a hollow receptacle, as in the rose.

**discoid**, *n.* *dis-kōid*, also *discoid'al*, *a.* *discoid'al* [*Gr. diskos*, a round plate; *eidos*, resemblance—see *disc*], having the form of a disc or round plate.

**discolour**, *v.* *dis-kōl'ēr* [*L. dis*, the opposite of, and *colour*; *OF. descolorer* and *descolorer*, to discolour], to stain; to tinge; to alter the natural hue or colour of; to alter the complexion: *discolor'ation*, *n.* *discol'ation*, the act of altering the colour; a staining; alteration of colour.

**discomfit**, *v.* *dis-kām'fīt* [*OF. desconfit*, also *déconfit*, overthrown, defeated—from *mid. L. disconfectus*, overthrown, destroyed—from *L. dis*, completely; *conficere*, I defeat], to defeat; to scatter in battle; to vanquish; to disappoint; to frustrate: *n.* overthrow; defeat: *discomfit'ed*, *pp.* *discomfit'ed*; *discomfit'ure*, *n.* *discomfit'ure* [*F. déconfiture*], defeat in battle; overthrow; disappointment.

**discomfort**, *v.* *dis-kām'fōrt* [*L. dis*, the opposite of, and *comfort*; *OF. desconforter*, to be discomfited], to molest; to annoy; to disquiet; to trouble; to distress; to make uneasy; to pain or grieve.

**discommode**, *v.* *dis-kōm-mōd* [*L. dis*, and *Eng. accommodate*; *F. commode*, commodious, convenient], to put to inconvenience; to trouble; to molest.

**discompose**, *v.* *dis-kōm-pōz* [*L. dis*, the opposite of, and *compose*], to disorder; to unsettle; to confuse; to agitate or ruffle, as the mind: *discompo'sing*, *imp.* *discompo'sed*, *pp.* *discompo'sed*; *discompo'sure*, *n.* *discompo'sure*, disorder; agitation.—*SYN.* of 'discompose': to disconcert; confound; frustrate; foil; derange; ruffle; baffle; disturb; defeat; abash.

**disconcert**, *v.* *dis-kōn-sért* [*L. dis*, apart, and *concert*; *L. concertare*, to strive together; *OF. disconcerter*, to disorder—*lit.*, to strive together contrary ways], to defeat or interrupt any order, plan, or scheme; to discompose or unsettle the mind; to defeat; to frustrate; to confuse: *disconcert'ing*, *imp.* *disconcert'ed*, *pp.*

**disconformable**, *a.* *dis-kōn-fōrm'ā-bl* [*L. dis*, and *conformable*], wanting agreement: *disconform'ity*, *n.* *disconform'ity*, want of agreement; inconsistency.

*māte, mūt, fār, lāw; mēle, mēt, hēr; pine, pin; nōle, nūt, mōre;*

**disconnect**, v. *dis-kōn-nēk* [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *connect*], to break the ties of anything; to separate; **disconnecting**, imp., **disconnected**, pp., **ad.** without coherence or continuity; **disconnection**, n. *-n'kshūn*, separation; want of union.

**consolate**, a. *dis-kōn-sō-lūt* [L. *dis*, not, *consolatus*, comforted greatly, animated—see *console*], without comfort; destitute of consolation; sorrowful; dejected; hopeless; cheerless; **disconsolately**, **ad.** *-lūt-lī*; **disconsolateness**, n.: **disconsolation**, n. *-lūtshūn*, want of comfort.

**discontent**, a. *dis-kōn-tēnt*, also **discontented** [L. *dis*, not, and *content*], not content; uneasy in mind; inquiet; dissatisfied; n. *-tēntshūn*, dissatisfaction; uneasiness; want of content; **discontentedly**, **ad.** *-tēnt-lī*; **discontentedness**, n.: **discontenting**, a. giving no satisfaction; giving uneasiness; **discontentment**, n. the state of being uneasy in mind.

**discontinue**, v. *dis-kōn-tīnū* [L. *dis*, not, and *continue*], to discontinue, to discontinue—*lit.*, to lose the cohesion of parts], to break the continuance of; to leave off; to cease to cease; to abandon; to break off; to cease; **discontinuing**, imp., **discontinued**, pp., **ad.** *-tīnū*; **discontinuance**, n. *-tīnū*, also **discontinuation**, n. *-tīnūshūn*, cessation; interruption; **discontinuity**, n. *-tīnū-līt*, disunion of parts; want of cohesion; **discontinuons**, a. *-tīnū-shūn*, wanting in cohesion or continuity; gaping wide.—**SYN.** of 'discontinuance': intermission; disunion; separation; disruption; disjunction; termination.

**disphora**, n. plu. *dis-kōn-phōrā* [Gr. *dis-phōrā*, a quilt; *phōrā*, I carry], an order of the medusae or jelly-fish, so called from their form; an order of leeches which possess sucking discs.

**discord**, n. *dis-kōrd* [F. *discord*], OF. *descord*—from L. *discordia*, disunion—from *dis*, asunder; *cor*, cordis, the heart], disagreement among persons; variance; strife; contention; want of harmony in music; disagreement of sounds; **discordant**, a. *-kōrdānt* [F.—L.], at variance with itself; disagreeing; not harmonious; harsh; jarring; **discordantly**, **ad.** *-līt*; **discordance**, n. *-dāns* [F.—L.], also **discordancy**, n. *-dāns*, disagreement; opposition; **discording**, a. disagreeing; inharmonious; **discordful**, a. in OE., quarrelsome.—**SYN.** of 'discord': difference; opposition; dissension; clashing; dissonance; disagreement; disharmony; jarring; of 'discordant': dissonant; inharmonious; incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; opposite; contrary.

**disounsel**, v. *dis-kōn-sēl* [L. *dis*, opposite of, and *counsel*], in OE., to give opposite counsel or advice; to dissuade.

**discount**, n. *dis-kōnt* [OF. *discompter*, to make a back reckoning; *descompte*, F. *compte*, abatement—from F. *des* for L. *dis* apart, away; F. *compter*, to count—from L. *computare*, to count], something taken off or deducted; an allowance or deduction on the payment of money; the deduction of the interest on a sum lent at the time of lending; the sum so deducted; **discounted**, v., sometimes **dis-**, to lend the amount named on a bill or note of exchange, less the interest for the time it has to run, at a certain rate per £100; *fig.*, to draw beforehand on something expected, it may be at a loss; **discounting**, imp., **discounted**, pp., **discounted**, n. one who discounts, or advances money on bills or notes of exchange; **discountable**, a. *-bl*, that may be discounted.

**discountenance**, v. *dis-kōn-tēnās* [L. *dis*, not, and *countenance*], OF. *descountenancer*, to abash], to discourage; to restrain by cold treatment, frowns, or arguments; n. cold treatment; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; **discountenancing**, imp., **discountenanced**, pp., **ad.** *-tēnt*; **discountenancer**, n. *-tēntshūn*, one who.

**discourage**, v. *dis-kōr-āj* [L. *dis*, not, and *courage*], OF. *decourager*, to dishearten], to depress the spirits; to dishearten; to dissuade; to deter from; **discouraging**, imp., **discouraged**, pp., **ad.** *-āj*; **discouragement**, n. *-ājshūn*, the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys or depresses courage; anything which deters from; **discouragingly**, **ad.** *-āj-līt*; **discourager**, n. *-ājshūn*, one who discourages or depresses the courage of another.—**SYN.** of 'discourage': to deter; depress; dispirit; defeat; disavow; discountenance.

**discourse**, n. *dis-kōrs* [F. *discours*; It. *discorso*—from *discursus*, conversation, disension—from L. *dis*, asunder; *cursum*, a running], conversation; communication of thoughts by words; a treat-

ise; a dissertation; a sermon; v. to talk or converse; to reason; to treat of; to converse formally; **discoursing**, imp., **discoursed**, pp., **ad.** *-sē*; **discourser**, n. *-sēr*, one who; **discoursal**, a. *-sērshūn*, reasoning; containing dialogue; communicative.—**SYN.** of 'discourse n.': colloquy; conference; dialogue; speech; language; talk; homily; lecture.

**discounteous**, a. *dis-kōr-tīshūn* [L. *dis*, not, and *counteous*], OF. *discountois*, discounteous], rude; uncivil; wanting in good manners; **discounteousness**, n. *-tīshūnshūn*, the state of being discounteous; uncivilly; **discounteously**, **ad.** *-līt*, in a discounteous manner; uncivilly; **discounteously**, n. *-tīshūnshūn*, rudeness of behaviour or language; incivility; ill manners.

**discons**—see under *dis*.

**discover**, v. *dis-kōvēr* [L. *dis*, and *cover*], OF. *descouvrir*, to discover—from *mid*, L. *discooperio*—from L. *dis*, asunder; *con*, with, together; and *operio*, I cover], to lay open to view; to reveal or make known; to bring to light; to find out, as by labour or research; to have the first sight of; to detect; **discovering**, imp., **discovered**, pp., **ad.** *-vēr*; **discoverer**, n. one who; **discoverable**, a. *-vēr-ābl*, that may be found out or made known; **discovery**, n. *-vērī*, a bringing to light or making known; that which is made known; the act of finding out; the thing found out or revealed.—**SYN.** of 'discover': to disclose; divulge; reveal; uncover; tell; exhibit; show; manifest; communicate; impart; esp.; ascertain.

**discease**, **disceasite**, or **dyserasite**, n. *dis-kōrās*, *dis-kōrāl* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *krasis*, a mixture], a mineral composed of silver and antimony.

**discredit**, n. *dis-kōrdīt* [F. *discredit*], **disrepute**—from L. *dis*, not; *creditus*, trusted, believed], want or loss of credit; disgrace; reproach; dishonour; want of good reputation or credit; v. not to believe or credit; to esteem of no importance; to disgrace; to deprive of creditability; to make less reputable or honourable; **discrediting**, imp., **discredited**, pp., **ad.** *-līt*; **discreditable**, a. *-līt-ābl*, disgraceful; disreputable; injurious to good name; **discreditably**, **ad.** *-līt-līt*—**SYN.** of 'discredit n.': disesteem; disrepute; scandal; disheller; distrust.

**discreet**, n. *dis-kōrēt* [F. *discret*, prudent—from L. *discretus*, separated, distinguished—from *dis*, *crētus*, distinguished], prudent; not rash; wise in avoiding errors or evil; modest; circumspect; **discreetly**, **ad.** *-līt*, in a discreet manner; prudently; **discreetness**, n. the quality of being discreet; **discretion**, n. *dis-kōrēshūn* [F.—L.], prudence; wise conduct and management; good discernment; liberty or power of acting without control; unconditional power over, as at his own discretion; **discretionary**, a. *-rēt*, untrammelled; left in certain circumstances to act according to one's own judgment, as an ambassador with **discretionary powers**; to surrender at discretion, to submit without terms.

**discrepancy**, n. *dis-kōrēpāns* or *dis*, also **discrepancy**, n. *-pāns* [OF. *discrepancy*; It. *discrepanza*; L. *discrepancia*—from *dis*, intensive; *crepan*, creaking, jarring], disagreement; difference; contrariety; **discrepant**, a. *-pānt*, disagreeing; contrary.

**discrete**, a. *dis-kōrēt* [L. *discretus*, separated—from *dis*, asunder; *crētus*, separated—see *discreet*], distinct; disjointed; not continuous; **discretive**, a. *-krēt*, *līt*, disjunctive; denoting separation or opposition; **discretively**, **ad.** *-līt-līt*.

**discretively**, **ad.** *-līt-līt*.

**discriminate**, v. *dis-kōrīmīnāt* [L. *discriminatus*, divided, separated—from *discrimen*, that which separates, or divides two things—from *dis*, asunder; *cerno*, I separate], to observe and mark the difference between; to distinguish, as by some note or mark; to make a difference or distinction; **discriminating**, imp., **discriminated**, pp., **ad.** *-līt*; **discriminative**, n. *-līt-līt*, that makes or observes the mark of distinction or difference; **discriminatively**, **ad.** *-līt-līt*; **discrimination**, n. *-shūn*, the act of distinguishing; the state of being distinguished; the faculty of distinguishing; acuteness; discernment; **discriminatory**, a. *-rēt*, that makes the mark of distinction.—**SYN.** of 'discrimination': penetration; judgment; discretion; clearness; distinction.

**disrown**, v. *dis-kōrōn* [L. *dis*, and *coron*], to depose a sovereign; to deprive a sovereign of his crown.

**discurs**, v. *dis-kōr* [F. *decouvrir*, to uncover]. In

OE., to discover; to reveal: *discu'ring*, imp.: *discured*', pp. *kürd*'.

**discursive**, a. *dis-lä'riste* [F. *discursif*—from mld. *l. discursus*, discussion—from *l. dis*, asunder; *cur*, *cur*us, running], passing rapidly from one subject to another; irregular; rambling; desultory; argumentative: *discursively*, ad. *it*: *discursiveness*, n.

**disens**, n. *dis-äns* [L. *disens*: Gr. *disikos*, a round plate of metal or stone—see *disc*], in class. *antig.*, a flat piece of metal or stone to be thrown in play; a quoit.

**discuss**, v. *dis-küs*' [ME. *discussen*: It. *discussare*, to examine, to sift—from *l. discussus*, struck asunder, dispersed—from *dis*, asunder; *quassus*, shaken], to debate; to argue a question with the view of clearing it of doubts and difficulties; to divide and consume an article of food or drink, as to *discuss* a *foet*, a *bottle of wine*, &c.: *discussing*, imp.: *discussed*', pp. *küst*: *discussion*, n. *küs-shün* [F.—*l.*], a debate; the arguing of a point with the view to elicit truth: *disensative*, a. *dis-ä'siv*, having the power to resolve; having the power to dissolve or disperse, as a tumour: n. a medicine that disperses a tumour: *discusser*, n. *-sör*, one who, or that which.—SYN. of 'discuss': to argue; dispute; deliberate; contend; examine; ventilate; sift; search.

**discutient**, n. *dis-küsht-änt* or *dis-küsht-änt* [L. *discutientem*, striking asunder—see *discuss*], dispersing morbid matter: n. a medicine or application which disperses a tumour.

**disdain**, v. *dis-dän*' [OF. *desdäigner*: F. *désäigner*—from *l. dis*, asunder, to despise, to treat with disdain—from *l. dis*, not; *dignus*, worthy], to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, &c.; to scorn; to contemn; to despise: n. contempt; scorn; detestation of what is mean and dishonourable: *disdaining*, imp.: *disdained*', pp. *-dänd*: *disdainful*, n. *-fööl*, expressing disdain: *disdainfully*, ad. *it*: *disdainfulness*, n. haughty scorn; contempt.—SYN. of 'disdain n.': haughtiness; pride; arrogance.

**disease**, n. *dis-ä's*' [OF. *desäise*, sickness—from *des* for *l. dis*, apart; F. *äise*, ease—see *ease*—*tit*, the want of ease], any deviation from health; sickness; illness; disorder in any part of the body or mind: v. to afflict with disease; to impair any part of the body; to make morbid: *diseasing*, imp.: *diseased*', pp. *-zä'd*: *diseasiness*, n. *-s'ä'el-näs*, the state of being diseased; a morbid state.—SYN. of 'disease v.': ailment; disorder; discomposure; malady; complaint; indisposition.

**disedge**, v. *dis-ä'j* [L. *dis*, not, and *edge*], to deprive of an edge; to blunt; to dull.

**disembark**, v. *dis-äm-bärk*' [OF. *desembarker*, to unload a ship—from *des* for *l. dis*, the opposite of, and *embarker*, to embark—see *embark*], to put on shore from a ship; to go on shore; to land: *disembarking*, imp.: *disembarked*', pp. *-bärkt*: *disembarkation*, n. *-kä'shün*, the act of disembarking; also *disembarkment*, n.

**disembarrass**, v. *dis-äm-bär-räs*' [OF. *desembarrasser*—from *des* for *l. dis*, asunder; *embarrasser*, to embarrass—see *embarrass*], to free from difficulty or perplexity: *disembarrassment*, n. the act of extricating from difficulty or perplexity.

**disembellish**, v. *dis-äm-bel-lish*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *embellish*], to deprive of decorations.

**disembow**, v. *dis-äm-bö'd*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *embow*], to free from the bowels; to discharge from military service, as soldiers or militia.

**disembogue**, v. *dis-äm-bög*' [Sp. *desembocar*—from *des* for *l. dis*, asunder, apart; Sp. *embocar*, to enter the mouth: L. *bucca*, the cheek when inflated], to pour out at the mouth, as a river into a sea or lake; to vent; to flow out: *disemboguing*, imp. *-bög-ing*: *disembogued*', pp. *-bög't*: *disembogue*, n. *-bög-mänt*, discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake: *disembouchure*, n. *dis-äng'bö-shör* or *dis-äm'bö-shör* [F. *embouchure*, the mouth of a river], the mouth of a river; the discharge of the waters of a river.

**disembowel**, v. *dis-äm-bö-wel*' [L. *dis*, intensive, and *embowel*], to take out the bowels; to deprive of the bowels: *disembowelling*, imp.: *disembowelled*', pp. *-bö-wel'd*: *adj.* having the bowels taken or drawn out; taken the bowels from out: *disembowement*, n. the state of the person who has had his bowels drawn out.

**disembroll**, v. *dis-äm-bröyl*' [L. *dis*, not, and *embroll*], to free from confusion; to disentangle.

**disenchant**, v. *dis-än-chänt*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *enchant*: F. *desenchanter*], to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or delusion: *dis'enchantment*, n. one who, or that which: *dis'enchantment*, n. act of disenchanting; state of being disencharnted.

**disencumber**, v. *dis-än-küm-bér*' [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *encumber*], to free from any obstruction or encumbrance: *dis'encumbrance*, n. *-bräns*.

**disengage**, v. *dis-än-gä'* [OF. *desengager*—from *des* for *l. dis*, asunder; *engager*, to engage; see *engage*], to free; to loose; to separate; to disunite; to clear from impediments; to liberate from a promise or obligation; to withdraw the affections: *dis'engaging*, imp.: *dis'engaged*', pp. *-gä'd*: *adj.* being at leisure; not particularly occupied: *dis'engagedness*, n. *-gä-jä'd-näs*: *dis'engagement*, n. n settling free; state of being disengaged or set free.—SYN. of 'disengage': to extricate; detach; disentangle; liberate; clear; wean; withdraw; release.

**disennoble**, v. *dis-än-nö'bél*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *ennoble*], to deprive of that which ennobles.

**disenrol**, v. *dis-än-röl*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *enrol*], to mark off or erase from a list or roll.

**disentail**, v. *dis-än-täl*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *entail*], to free land, &c., from the law of entail by a legal process.

**disentangle**, v. *dis-än-täng-g'l*' [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *entangle*], to unfold; to unravel; to set free from difficulties or impediments; to extricate: *dis'entangling*, imp.: *dis'entangled*', pp. *-täng-g'ld*: *dis'entanglement*, n. *-g'l-mänt*—SYN. of 'disentangle': to disengage; detach; untwist; loose; disembarass; evolve; clear; disembroll; separate; free.

**disenthral**, also *disinthal*, v. *dis-än-thräl*' [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *enthrall*], to free from slavery or servitude; to rescue from oppression: *dis'enthraling*, imp.: *dis'enthralled*', pp. *-thräl'd*: *dis'enthralment*, n. liberation from bondage.

**disenthron**, v. *dis-än-thrön*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *enthron*], to depose from sovereign power.

**disentitle**, v. *dis-än-tit'l*' [L. *dis*, and *entitle*], to deprive of title or claim.

**disentomb**, v. *dis-än-töm'*' [L. *dis*, and *entomb*], to take out of a tomb; to disinter.

**disespouse**, v. *dis-äs-pö'se'*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *espouse*], to release or separate after espousal, or after plighted faith.

**disestablish**, v. *dis-äs-täb-lish*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *establish*], to remove from being established; to unsettle; to overthrow: *dis'establishment*, n. the act of removing from being established or connected with the State, as a National Church.

**disesteem**, n. *dis-äs-täm'*' [L. *dis*, and *esteem*], want of esteem; slight dislike: v. to consider with disregard or slight contempt.

**disfavour**, n. *dis-fä-vör*' [L. *dis*, and *favour*; F. *dé-faveur*], the state of not being acceptable; dislike; displeasure in a slight degree; a disobliging or ill net; want of beauty: v. to withhold countenance or support; to show disapprobation.

**disfigure**, v. *dis-fig-ür*' [OF. *desfigurer*—from *des* for *dis*, asunder; *figurer*, to figure; see *figure*], to mar or injure the external appearance of a person or thing; to impair shape, beauty, or excellence: *disfiguring*, imp.: *disfigured*', pp. *-ür'd*, changed to a worse form or appearance; impaired: *disfigurement*, n.: *disfiguration*, n. *-ür-rä'shün*, the act of marring or injuring external form; state of being disfigured.—SYN. of 'disfigure': to deface; deform; mar; injure.

**disforest**, v. *dis-för-est*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *forest*], to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to throw open to common purposes; also *dis'forrest*, which see.

**disfranchise**, v. *dis-frän-chiz*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *franchise*], to deprive of a charter; to deprive of the right of voting in the election of a member of Parliament, &c.; to deprive of the rights of a free citizen; to deprive a town of its privilege of sending a representative to Parliament: *disfranchising*, imp. *-chiz-ing*: *disfranchised*', pp. *-chiz'd*, deprived of certain rights and privileges: *disfranchisement*, n. *-chiz-mänt*, the act of depriving of certain rights and privileges.

**disfurnish**, v. *dis-für-nish*' [L. *dis*, asunder, and *furnish*], to strip of furniture, apparatus, &c.; to deprive of.

**disgorge**, v. *dis-görj*' [OF. *desgorger*—from *des* for *l. dis*, asunder, and *gorge*—see *gorge*], to eject from





coherent: disjoint'edness, *n.*: disjoint'ly, *ad.* *-It.*: disjoint', *n.* *jūŋkt' [L. junctus, joined], separated: disjunction, n.* *jūŋkshūn [F. disjunction—from L. disjunctionem], separation; n.* parting; disunion: disjunctive, *n.* *-It.*, separating; in *gram.*, that unites sentences, but disjoins the sense, as the words, *but, though*; in *logic*, having its parts set in opposition: *n.* in *gram.*, a word which disjoins: disjunctively, *ad.* *-It.*—*Syn.* of 'disjoin': to disconnect; to divide; part; sever; sunder; disunite; disrever.

disjunction—see under disjoin.

disk, *n.* *disk [L. discus, n. quolt—see dish, disc],* any flattened or rounded body; the face of a heavenly body as it appears to us—as the sun, moon, &c.; a piece of stone or metal shelving to a round or oval figure; in *bot.*, a fleshy expansion on which the floral organs are inserted in some flowers; an organ intervening between the stamens and ovary assuming various forms, as a ring or scales; the receptacle of certain fungi, also the hymenium of others.

dislike, *n.* *dislik' [L. dis, not, and like],* displeasure; aversion; a slight degree of hatred; antipathy; disrelish or distaste; *v.* to regard with displeasure or aversion; to regard with slight disgust; to disrelish; disliking, *imp.*: disliked, *pp.* *dislik'.*—*Syn.* of 'dislike *n.*': antipathy; repugnance; displeasure; disrelish; disapprobation; disinclination; disgust; disagreement; hate.

dislimb, *v.* *dis-lim' [L. dis, asunder, and limb],* to tear limb from limb.

dislocate, *v.* *dis-lō-kal' [L. dislocatus, removed from its place—from dis, asunder; locatus, put or laid—from locus, n. place],* to put out of joint; to move a bone from its socket or cavity; dislocating, *imp.*: dislocated, *pp.* put out of joint; dislocation, *n.* *dis-lō-shūn [F.—L.]* state of being put out of joint; the act of forcing a bone out of its socket, particularly as the result of accident; in *geol.*, displacement of stratified rocks from their original or horizontal position.

dislodge, *v.* *dis-lōj' [OF. desloger—from des for L. dis, apart; loger, to lodge],* to remove or drive from a lodgment or place of rest; to drive from any place of rest or retirement, or from a station; dislodging, *imp.*: dislodged, *pp.* *-lōjd'*: dislodgment, *n.* act of dislodging or removing to another place.

disloyal, *n.* *dis-lō-yal' [OF. desloyal—from des for L. dis, apart, nud loyal],* false to a sovereign; faithless; false; treacherous; disloyally, *ad.* *-It.*: disloyalty, *n.* *-It.* want of fidelity to a sovereign.—*Syn.* of 'disloyal': disaffected; perfidious; inconsequent; dishonest; treacherous; disobedient; unfaithful.

dismal, *n.* *dis-māl' [perhaps OF. disme; mald, L. decima, n. tithe—from L. decem, ten; referring to the extortions practised by the feudal lords in exacting the tithes from their vassals],* dreary; dark; gloomy; sorrowful; frightful; dismally, *ad.* *-It.*: dismalness, *n.* the state of being dismal; gloominess: dismal days, in *OE.*, unlucky days.—*Syn.* of 'dismal': dull; sorrowful; melancholy; sad; lonesome; doleful; dire; horrid; direful; lamentable; horrible; dolorous; calamitous; unhappy; unfortunate; foreboding; cheerless; uncomfortable.

dismantle, *v.* *dis-mān-tl' [OF. desmanteller, to take a man's cloak from his back—from des for L. dis, asunder; mantler, to cover with a cloak—It., to throw off n. mantle or dress],* to strip or divest, as a house of furniture, or a castle of its defences: dismantling, *imp.* *-mān-tling*: *n.* the act of stripping or divesting, as in town or fort of its means of defence: dismantled, *pp.* *-mān-tld.*—*Syn.* of 'dismantle': to demolish; raze; divest; strip; disable.

dismask, *v.* *dis-māsk' [OF. desmasquer—from des for L. dis, asunder; masquer, to mask],* to strip or divest of n. mask or covering.

dismast, *v.* *dis-māst' [L. dis, asunder, and mast],* to break down or carry away the masts from a ship: dismasting, *imp.*: dismasted, *pp.*

dismay, *n.* *dis-mā' [OF. desmay, to dismay—from L. dis, away; Oll. Ger. magan, to be able],* a loss of courage or firmness; a sinking of the spirits; depression; fear, with discouragement and confusion; terror: *v.* to terrify and confuse; to dishearten; to discourage or depress: dsmaying, *imp.*: dismayed, *pp.* *-mād.*—*Syn.* of 'dismay *v.*': to frighten; appal; daunt; discourage; dispirit; defect; fright; frighten; disquiet.

disme, also dime, *n.* *dēm [OF. dime—from L. decima, a tenth part],* tenth; a tenth part; tithe.

dismember, *v.* *dis-mēm-bēr' [OF. desmembrer—from des for L. dis, asunder; membre, n. limb—see member],* to separate limb from limb; to tear or cut in pieces; to maim; to divide; to sever: dismembering, *imp.*: dismembered, *pp.* *-bērd*: dismemberment, *n.* the act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; division.—*Syn.* of 'dismember': to disjoint; to dislocate; to mutilate; to separate; to tear.

dismiss, *v.* *dis-mis' [L. dis, asunder; missus, sent—from mitter, I send],* to send away; to permit to depart, used of a person in high authority to an inferior—*ns.*, the king dismisses the ambassadors; to discharge from employment or office: dismissing, *imp.*: dismissed, *pp.* *-mis'*: dismissal, *n.* *-mis-sal*, also dismissal, *n.* *-mis-shūn*, the act of discharging or sending away; removal from office, &c.

dismortgage, *v.* *dis-mōr-gāj' [L. dis, asunder, and mortgage],* to redeem from mortgage.

dismount, *v.* *dis-mōnt' [OF. desmonter—from des for L. dis, away; monter, to mount, to ascend—see mount],* to alight or get off from a horse; to descend or throw down from an elevation; to throw from a horse; to unhorse; to remove cannon, &c., from their carriages: dismounting, *imp.*: dismounted, *pp.*

disnatured, *n.* *dis-nā-tūrd [L. dis, not, and natured],* in *OE.*, devoid of natural affection; unnatural.

disobedient, *n.* *dis-ō-bēd-i-ēnt [L. dis, not, and obedient—see obey],* refusing to obey; not doing what is commanded; doing what is prohibited; refractory: disobediently, *ad.* *-It.*: disobedience, *n.* *-It-ēns*, neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a prohibition or command.

disobey, *v.* *dis-ō-bā' [F. désobéir—from des for L. dis, asunder; obēir, to obey; see obey],* not to obey; to neglect to do what is commanded; to do what is prohibited; to violate the order or injunction of a superior: disobeying, *imp.*: disobeyed, *pp.* *-bād'*.

disoblige, *v.* *dis-ō-blij' [L. dis, the opposite of, and oblige: F. désobliger],* to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; to contravene the will of another: disobliging, *imp.*: adj. not disposed to gratify the wishes of another, or to please; unkind: disobliged, *pp.* *-blijd'*: disobligement, *n.* *-mēnt*: disobligingly, *ad.* *-It.*

disorb, *v.* *dis-ōrb' [L. dis, asunder, and orb],* to throw or fly out of its proper orbit: disorbing, *imp.*: disorbed, *pp.* *dis-ōrb'*.

disorder, *n.* *dis-ōr-dēr' [OF. desordre—from des for L. dis, asunder; ordre, order—see order],* want of order; confusion; irregularity; a breach of the peace or laws; a slight disease either of body or mind: *v.* to throw into confusion; to disarrange; to produce sickness; to disturb the mind; to ruffle; to disturb the regular and natural functions of either body or mind: disordering, *imp.*: disordered, *pp.* *-dērd*, put out of order; sick: disorderly, *n.* *-It.*, without proper order; confused; irregular; unruly; lawless: *ad.* confusedly; irregularly: disorderliness, *n.* *-It-ēns*.—*Syn.* of 'disorder *n.*': disarrangement; bustle; disturbance; tumult; disease; illness; sickness; malady; discomper; indisposition; disarray—of 'disorder *v.*': to derange; confuse; to discompose—of 'disorderly': unmethodical; confused; inordinate; unruly; intemperate; vicious; loose.

disorganize, *v.* *dis-ōr-gān-iz' [L. dis, asunder, and organise: F. désorganiser],* to throw a regular system or union of parts into confusion, as a government, a church, or a society; to destroy order or system: disorganisation, *n.* *-i-zā-shūn*, the act of destroying a structure or connected system; state of being disorganised.

disown, *v.* *dis-ōn' [L. dis, not, and own],* to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to oneself; to deny; to renounce; not to allow: disowning, *imp.*: disowned, *pp.* *-ōnd'*.—*Syn.* of 'disown': to disclaim; disavow; disallow; repudiate.

disparage, *v.* *dis-par-āj' [OF. desparager, to offer to a man unworthy conditions—from des for L. dis, not, and parage, lineage, rank; mld. L. parativum, rank—from L. par, equal],* to undervalue; to injure by comparison with something inferior; to speak slightly of one; to dishonour or debase by words or actions: disparaging, *imp.*: disparaged, *pp.* *-ajd'*: disparagement, *n.* injury by comparison with something inferior; a lessening of value or ex-

cellence; reproach; detraction; dishonour; dispar-  
ager, *n.* *dis-par-er*, one who; disparagingly, *ad. -ly*.  
—*SYN.* of 'disparage': to depreciate; devalue; vilify;  
reproach; degrade; detract from; dishonour; lower;  
debase—of 'disparagement': indignity; derogation;  
detraction; disgrace.

disparate, *a.* *dis-par-ät* [*F. disparate*, incongruous—  
from *ml. L. disparatus*, separated, incongruous—  
from *L. dis*, not; *par*, equal], unlike; dissimilar;  
disparates, *n. plu.* *dis-par-äts*, things so unequal or  
unlike that they cannot be compared.

disparity, *n.* *dis-par-ä-ti* [*F. disparité*, incongruity—  
from *L. dis*, not; *par*, equal], marked difference  
in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence; un-  
likeness; inequality. — *SYN.*: disproportion; dis-  
similitude.

dispark, *v.* *dis-pärk* [*L. dis*, not, and *park*], in *OE.*,  
to render unenclosed.

dispart, *v.* *dis-pärt* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *part* - *F.*  
*dispartir*, to share, to divide], to separate; to part  
asunder; to divide—used in poetry: *n.* *dis-part*, the  
difference between the thickness of the metal of a  
gun at the mouth and at the breech; half the difference  
between the greatest circumference of a gun at  
the breech and that of the mouth; *dis-part'ing*, *imp.*;  
*dis-part'ed*, *pp.*

dispassionate, *a.* *dis-päs-shün-ät* [*L. dis*, asunder,  
the opposite of, and *passionale*], free from passion or  
personal feeling; cool or collected; not proceeding  
from temper or bias; impartial: *dis-pass'ionately*, *ad.*  
*-ly*. — *SYN.* of 'dispassionate': unimpassioned; calm;  
serene; composed; unruffled; temperate; moderate;  
unbiased.

dispatch, *v.* *dis-pätch* [the proper spelling is *de-*  
*spatch*, which see]; *dis-pätch'ful*, *a.* *dis-pät*, bent on  
haste. The spelling *dispatch* is very common, but  
*despatch* is more correct — *SYN.* of 'dispatch *v.*':  
to hasten; accelerate; expedite; speed; perform;  
finish; conclude; kill; slay; dispose of; execute—  
of 'dispatch *n.*': hurry; haste; celerity; promptness;  
*speed*; expedition; diligence; a message.

dispel, *v.* *dis-pel* [*L. dispellere*, to drive asunder or  
scatter—from *dis*, asunder; *pello*, I drive], to scatter  
by driving or force; to dissipate; to disperse: *dis-*  
*pel'ing*, *imp.*; *dis-pel'led*, *pp.* *-pelled*.

dispense, *v.* *dis-pens* [*F. dispenser*, to distribute—  
from *L. dispensare*, to weigh out, to distribute, in-  
tensive from *dispensare* for *dispensare*—from *L. dis*,  
asunder; *pandere*, to spread—*lit.*, to give permission  
not to do something], to deal out in parts or portions;  
to distribute; to administer, as laws; to make up for  
immediate use, as medicines: *n.* In *OE.*, exemption;  
to dispense with, to give leave not to do; to do  
without; to permit the suspension or omission of  
something usually in force: *dis-pens'ing*, *imp.*; *adj.*  
that gives exemption from; that grants dispensation;  
*dis-pens'ed*, *pp.* *-pensed*: *dis-pens'er*, *n.* that which,  
or one who: *dis-pens'able*, *a.* *-säl-äb*, that may be dis-  
pensed with: *dis-pens'ableness*, *n.*: *dis-pens'ary*, *n.*  
*-är-ä*, a place where medicines are given to the poor,  
generally gratis, with medical advice; the place  
where medicines are prepared: *dis-pens'a-tion*, *n.*  
*-sä-shün* [*F. -l.*], the act of dealing out; distribu-  
tion; exemption from any rule, law, or canon; the  
liberty granted to a particular person to do what is  
forbidden; in *theol.*, a particular system of principles  
and rules, as the *Mosaic dispensation*: the period in-  
cluding a particular phase of Divine revelation, as  
the *Christian dispensation*; in *OE.*, a distribution:  
*dis-pens'a-tive*, *a.* *-sä-liv*, granting dispensation: *dis-*  
*pen'sa-tively*, *ad. -ly*: *dis-pens'a-tory*, *n.* *-tör-ä*, a book  
containing the history and composition of medicinal  
substances, with information for their preparation  
as medicines: *adj.* having the power of granting  
dispensation.

dispeople, *v.* *dis-pep'l* [*OE. despeople*, to dispeople  
—from *des* for *L. dis*, asunder; *people*, people—see  
*people*], to depopulate; to empty of inhabitants.

dispermous, *a.* *dis-per-müs* [*Gr. dis*, twice; *sperma*,  
seed], in *bot.*, having two seeds.

disperse, *v.* *dis-pers* [*F. disperser*—from *L. disper-*  
*sus*, scattered on all sides—from *dis*, asunder; *spar-*  
*sus*, scattered—from *spargo*, I scatter], to scatter on  
all sides; to cause to separate into different parts; to  
dispel, diffuse, or distribute; to be scattered; to  
separate: *dis-per'sing*, *imp.*; *dis-per'sed*, *pp.* *-pers'*:  
*dis-per'ser*, *n.* one who: *dis-per'sion*, *n.* *-shün* [*F. -L.*], the act of scattering; the state of being  
scattered; in *optics*, the separation of light into its

different coloured rays in passing through a prism;  
*dis-per'sedly*, *ad. -ly*: *dis-per'sive*, *a.* *-siv*, tending to  
separate or scatter: *dis-per'sedness*, *n.* state of  
being dispersed or scattered—*SYN.* of 'disperse':  
to scatter; spread; sprinkle; dissipate; disseminate;  
vanish.

dispirit, *v.* *dis-pir-it* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *spirit*],  
to discourage; to depress or dishearten: *dis-pir-it-*  
*ing*, *imp.*; *dis-pir'ited*, *pp.*; *dis-pir'it-edly*, *ad. -ly*:  
dispiritedness, *n.* want of courage; depression of  
spirits. — *SYN.* of 'dispirit': to depress; damp; de-  
fect; cower; daunt; intimidate; terrify.

dispiteous, *a.* *dis-pit-ü-ös* [*L. dis*, asunder, and  
*pitonus*], in *OE.*, wanting in pity; spiteful.

displace, *v.* *dis-pläs* [*OF. desplacer*; *F. déplacer*—  
from *des* for *L. dis*, asunder; *placere*, to place—see  
*place*], to put out of the usual order or place; to  
remove from any state, condition, or office: *dis-*  
*plac'ing*, *imp.*; *dis-plac'ed*, *pp.* *-plac'*: *dis-plac'*  
*ment*, *n.* *-pläc'm-nt*, the act of removing from the  
usual state or condition: *dis-plac'e-able*, *a.* *-äb*, that  
may be displaced—*SYN.* of 'displace': to derange;  
disarrange; remove; dis-ant; dismiss; discharge;  
depose; disorder; disturb.

displant, *v.* *dis-plänt* [*OF. desplanter*—from *des*  
for *L. dis*, planter, to plant—see *plant*], to pluck up  
or remove a plant; to root out; to remove; to drive  
out or remove, as the inhabitants of a place.

display, *v.* *dis-plä* [*OF. deployer*, to exhibit, to  
show—from *des* for *L. dis*, asunder; *ployer*, to fold—  
from *L. placere*, to fold—*lit.*, to spread out for show],  
to spread wide; to open; to expand; to show; to  
spread before the eyes or mind; to make manifest;  
to show ostentatiously: *n.* show; exhibition of any-  
thing to the view: *dis-play'ing*, *imp.*; *dis-play'ed*, *pp.*  
*-plä'*: *dis-play'er*, *n.* one who. — *SYN.* of 'display *v.*':  
to parade; exhibit; spread out; unfold; discover.

disple, *v.* *dis-pli* [contraction of discipline, which  
see], in *OE.*, to impose penance; to discipline: *dis-*  
*pl'ing*, *imp.* *dis-pl'ing*; *dis-pl'ed*, *pp.* *dis-pl'd*.

displease, *v.* *dis-pliz* [*OF. desplaire*—from *des* for  
*L. dis*, asunder; *placere*, to please—see *please*], to  
offend; to make angry in a slight degree; to be dis-  
agreeable to; to raise aversion: *dis-pleas'ing*, *imp.*;  
*adj.* causing displeasure: *dis-pleas'ed*, *pp.* *-pliz'*:  
*dis-pleas'ure*, *n.* *-plizhür*, some degree of irritation  
or uneasiness of the mind caused by something op-  
posed to our desires or commands, or contrary to our  
sense of right; a slight degree of anger; offence;  
dislike; state of disfavour. — *SYN.* of 'displease':  
to vex; mortify; disgust; anger; chafe; affront; pro-  
voke; dissatisfy—of 'displeasure': disapprobation;  
distaste; dislike; anger; offence; indignation;  
annoyance.

displode, *v.* *dis-plöd* [*L. displodere*, to spread out,  
to explode—from *dis*, asunder; *plaudere*, to clap, to  
strike], in *OE.*, to expand with a loud noise; to dis-  
charge, as artillery: *dis-plös-ion*, *n.* *dis-plöz-shün* [*L.*  
*plöcus*, beaten], a sudden expansion with loud noise.

dispose, *v.* *dis-pön* [*L. disponere*, to arrange, to  
dispose—from *dis*, *pōno*, I place], in *Scots law*, to  
convey or make over to another in a legal form: *dis-*  
*po'ning*, *imp.*; *dis-pō'ned*, *pp.* *-pōnd'*: *dis-pō'nee*, *n.*  
*dis-pō-nē*, one to whom anything is made over in a  
legal form: *dis-pō'ner*, *n.* *-nēr*, a person who legally  
transfers property from himself to another.

disport, *v.* *dis-pört* [*OF. desporter*, to amuse one-  
self—from *des* for *L. dis*, intensive; *F. porter*, *L.*  
*portare*, to carry—see *sport*], to sport; to play; to  
divert or amuse oneself; to move lightly and with-  
out restraint: *n.* play; diversion; amusement: *dis-*  
*port'ing*, *imp.*; *dis-port'ed*, *pp.*

dispose, *v.* *dis-pöz* [*F. disposer*, to set in order—  
from *L. dis*, asunder; *positus*, placed], to set; to  
arrange; to place in order; to regulate; to give or  
apply to a particular purpose; to incline, as the  
mind; in *OE.*, to conduct; to make terms: *n.* In  
*OE.*, disposat; disposition; behaviour; inclination:  
*dis-pō'ing*, *imp.*; *dis-pō'ed*, *pp.* *-pōz'*: *dis-pō'sed-*  
*ness*, *n.* *-pöz-ä-d-nēs*, inclination: *dis-pō'ser*, *n.* *-zär*,  
one who: *dis-pō'sat*, *n.* *dis-pöz-ätl*, a settling or arrang-  
ing; order; arrangement of things; power or right  
of ordering or bestowing: *dis-pō's-able*, *a.* *-zä-äb*, free  
to be used or employed as occasion may require:  
*dis-pō'sition*, *n.* *dis-pöz-ä-shün* [*F. -L.*], act of dispos-  
ing; state of being disposed; order or manner of  
arrangement; manner in which things or parts are  
placed or arranged; order; method; arrangement;  
temper; natural constitution of the mind; inclina-

tion: dis'posi'tional, a. *dis-āil*, pert. to disposition: to dispose of, to part with; to sell; to use or employ; to transfer or place by right.—SYN. of 'dispose': to adjust; order; distribute; fit; adapt; give; bestow.—of 'disposal': management; dispensation; disposition; government; conduct; control; regulation; adjustment.—of 'disposition': character; adjustment; disposal; regulation; distribution; adaptation; propensity; tendency; aptitude.

dis'possess, v. *dis-pōs-ēz'* [*L. dis, asunder, and possess*], to deprive of; to put out of possession by any means: dis'possessing, imp.; dis'possessed, pp. *-ēst*: dis'possession, n. *-ēsh-ūn*, act of putting out of possession.

dis'praise, v. *dis-prāz'* [*L. dis, asunder, and praise*]: *dispreiser*—see *praise*, to mention with some degree of reproach or disapproval; to censure: n. blame; censure; dishonour: dis'prais'ing, imp.; dis'praised, pp. *-prāz'*: dis'praiser, n. one who dis'prais'ingly, ad. *-li*.

dis'pread, v. *dis-prēd'* [*L. dis, asunder, and spread*], to spread in different ways: dis'pread'en, v. *-prēd'en*, in Spenser for *dispreid*.

dis'proof, n. *dis-prōf'* [*L. dis, the opposite of, and proof*], a proving to be false or erroneous; confutation.

dis'proportion, n. *dis-prō-pōr-shūn* [*F. disproportion*—from *L. dis, the opposite of, and proportio*], a want of due relation of parts of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity; unsuitableness of things or parts to each other: inequality; disparity: v. to make things unsuitable; to mismatch: dis'proportionable, a. *-ābl*, not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity to something else: dis'proportionableness, n. *-bl-nēs*, the want of symmetry; the state of being unsuitable: dis'proportionably, ad. *-ābl*: dis'proportionally, a. *-āl*, not having a due relation or proportion to something else: dis'proportionally, ad. *-āl*: dis'proportionate, a. *-āt*, not proportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value: dis'proportionately, ad. *-āt*: dis'proportionateness, n. *-nēs*, the state of being dis'proportionate; inadequacy.

dis'prove, v. *dis-prōv'* [*L. dis, the opposite of, and prove*], to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute: dis'proving, imp.; disproved, pp. *-prōvd'*: dis'provable, a. *-vābl*, capable of being disproved: dis'proval, n. *-vāl*, act of disproving: dis'prover, n. one who.

dis'burse, v. *dis-bērs'* [*L. dis, asunder, and purse*], in OE, to pay out money; to disburse.

dispute, v. *dis-pūt'* [OE. *disputen*, to dispute—*from L. disputare*, to cast up a sum, to examine and discuss a subject—*from dis, asunder; puto, I think—lit.*, to examine and discuss a subject, and so make it clear], to debate; to contend for by words or actions; to reason or argue in opposition to; to utterance; to doubt or question; n. a debate; a contest by words; a controversy; an altercation; disput'ing, imp.; disputed, pp.: disputable, a. *dis-pū-tā-bl* [*F.—L.*], liable to be called in question or controverted: dis'putably, ad. *-bl*: dis'putableness, n. *-bl-nēs*: disputer, n. one who disputes: disputant, n. *dis-pū-tānt* [*F.—L.*], one who argues or disputes: dis'putantion, n. *-tā-shūn*, a controversy; a contest in words: dis'putantious, a. *-tā-shūs*, inclined to dispute; prone to controversy: dis'putative, a. *-tāt-iv*, disposed to argue or dispute: beyond dispute, that cannot be gainsaid or controverted.—SYN. of 'dispute v.': to argue; impugn; question; doubt; contest; controvert; quarrel; disagree; differ.

disqualify, v. *dis-kwōl'if-i* [*L. dis, asunder, and qualify*], to render unfit; to deprive of natural power, properties, or qualities necessary for my work or position; to reject, as in an examination: disqualify'ing, imp.; disqualified, pp. *-fīd*, rendered unfit: disqualification, n. *-fīd-shūn*, act of disqualifying; that which renders unfit or incapable of further enjoyment or possession.

disquantify, v. *dis-kwōn'tī-tī* [*L. dis, asunder, and quantify*], in OE, to diminish; to lessen.

disquiet, v. *dis-kwēd'* [*L. dis, not, and quiet*], to disturb; to make uneasy or restless in mind or body: n. uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety: disquietness, n., also disquietude, n. *-ē-tūd*, uneasiness; want of peace or tranquillity: disquiet'ing, imp.; disquiet'ed, pp.: disquiet'er, n. one who: disquiet'ely, ad. *-ēl-lī*.

disquisition, n. *dis-ktish-ūn* [*F. disquisition*—*from L. disquisitionem*, a judicial inquiry—*from dis, asunder; quaesitio, sought*], a formal inquiry into any subject by argument or discussion; a treatise written in order to elucidate the truth regarding any subject: dis'quisi'tional, a. pert. to.

disregard, v. *dis-rē-gārd'* [*L. dis, not, and regard*], to neglect to take notice of; to omit to observe; to slight: n. neglect implying indifference or some degree of contempt: dis'regard'ing, imp.; dis'regard'ed, pp.: dis'regard'er, n. one who dis'regard'ful, a. *-fūl*, neglectful; heedless.

disrelish, n. *dis-rē-līsh* [*L. dis, not, and relish*], distaste or dislike; a slight degree of disgust: v. to dislike the taste of; to feel disgust at, as conduct or speech.

disrepair, n. *dis-rē-pair'* [*L. dis, not, and repair*], state of being not in repair or good condition.

disrepute, n. *dis-rē-pūt'* [*L. dis, asunder, and repute*], loss or want of repute; ill character; discredit; dishonour: disreputable, a. *dis-rē-pūt-ā-bl*, low; mean; dishonourable; disgraceful: disreput'ably, ad. *-ābl*, discreditably.

disrespect, n. *dis-rē-spēkt'* [*L. dis, not, and respect*], want of respect; incivility; disrespect: v. to show or feel disrespect to; dis'respect'ful, a. *-fūl*, uncivil; wanting in respect: dis'respect'fully, ad. *-lī*.

disrobe, v. *dis-rōb'* [*L. dis, the opposite of, and robe*], to undress; to strip; to divest of covering: disrobing, imp.; disrobed, pp. *-rōbd'*: disrober, n. *-bēr*, one who.

disrupt, v. *dis-rūpt'* [*L. disruptus*, burst asunder—*from dis, asunder; ruptus*, broken], to burst or rend in pieces; to separate: disrupting, imp.; disrupted, pp.: adj. in *geom.*, applied to the igneous matter which has forced its way through stratified rocks, and filled up the rents and fissures so made: disruption, n. *-rūp-shūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of rending asunder; breach; rent: the Disruption, a name applied to the great split or division in the Church of Scotland which took place in 1843, brought about chiefly because of the enforcement of lay patronage in the settlement of ministers—the body seceding calling itself the Free Church of Scotland.

dissatisfy, v. *dis-sāt'is-fī* [*L. dis, the opposite of, and satisfy*], to fail to please; to give discontent to; to cause uneasiness to: dissat'isfying, imp.; dissat'isfied, pp. *-fīd*: adj. discontented; not pleased: dissat'isfaction, n. *-fāk-shūn*, discontent; want of satisfaction: dissat'isfactory, a. *-fāk'tēr-i*, causing discontent; displeasing; unable to give content: dissat'isfact'oriness, n. inability to give content.—SYN. of 'dissatisfaction': displeasure; disapprobation; annoyance; discontentment; distaste; dislike.

dissat, v. *dis-sēt'* [*L. dis, asunder, and seat*], in OE, to deprive of a seat; to unseat.

dissect, v. *dis-sēkt'* [*L. dissecare*, cut asunder—*from dis, asunder; secus, cut—from seco, I cut*], to cut or divide a body in order to examine minutely its structure; to cut in pieces; to anatomize: dissect'ing, imp.; dissected, pp.: dissector, n. one who dissects; an anatomist: dissectible, a. *-sēkt-ī-bl*, that can bear dissection: dissection, n. *-shūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of cutting or separating the parts of a body for examination of its structure; a prepared specimen of dissected parts.

disselze, v. *dis-sēz'* [*L. dis, asunder, and seize*, which see: Norm. *F. disseisir*—*from mld. L. dissecire*, to thrust out from possession of property], in law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of seizin or possession: disseling, imp.; disselaed, pp. *-sēzd'*: dissela'n, n. *-sēz'n*, an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands or tenements: dissels'or, n. one who puts another out of possession wrongfully: dissela'ee, n. *dis-sēz-ē'*, a person put out of possession unlawfully: the preceding are also spelt with *z* for *s*—thus, disselze.

dissemble, v. *dis-sēm-bl'* [OE. *dissembler*, not to be alike—*from dis, apart; sembler*, to seem; *L. dissimulare*, to disguise, to hide—*from dis, not; similis*, like], to act the hypocrite; to hide under a false appearance; to disguise under the appearance of truth; to simulate: dissem'bling, imp.; adj. disguising; dishonest: n. dissimulation: dissembled, pp. *-bl-d*: dissembler, n. one who: dissemblingly, ad. *-lī*—SYN. of 'dissemble': to disguise; conceal; cloak; cover; mask; feign; assume.

disseminate, v. *dis-sēm'ī-nāt'* [*L. disseminatus*,

scattered, as seeds—from *dis*, asunder; *semen*, seed], to spread or scatter like seed; to propagate; to circulate; to diffuse; *dissem'inating*, imp.; *disseminated*, pp.; *dissem'inator*, n. one who: *dissemination*, n. *-nā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of spreading or propagating; *dissem'inative*, a. *-nā'shūn*, tending to disseminate.—SVN. of 'disseminate': to spread; diffuse; disperse; scatter.

*dissension*, &c.—see under *dissent*.

*dissent*, n. *dis'sent* [L. *dissentiens* or *dissentientem*, disagreeing—from *dissentire*, to disagree—from *dis*, asunder; *sentio*, I think], difference of opinion; disagreement; difference in opinion from the Established Church in matters of government or doctrine; separation from Established Church; nonconformity; v. to disagree in opinion; to think differently; to differ in opinion and separate from the Established Church in matters of doctrine or government; *dissenting*, imp.; adj. having the character of dissent or belonging to it; *dissented*, pp.; *Dissenter*, n. one who differs from the Established Church in doctrine or government; a nonconformist; one who separates from the communion of an Established Church; *dissentient*, a. *-sē'shēt-ent*, disagreeing; n. one who disagrees and declares his dissent; *dissension*, n. *-shūn* [F.—L.], disagreement in opinion; strife; contention in words; discord; *dissentious*, a. *-shūs*, also *dissensional*, a. *-shūs*, disposed to discord; quarrelsome. *Note*.—Two terms *dissent* is commonly restricted to Protestants and their differences, and is not usually applied to Roman Catholics, the Greek Church, and the like. In quite early times, *dissent* in doctrine from a national Church was called *heresy*, and *dissent* in discipline and practical order, *schism*; these terms and their distinctive applications are still in good use.—SVN. of 'dissent n.': variance; difference; nonconformity; separation; diversity.

*dissipement*, n. *dis'sip-ment* [L. *dissipare*, to separate—from *dis*, asunder; *sepes*, a hedge, a fence], n. partition, a partition in an ovary or a coral, dividing it wholly or partially into two or more cells.

*dissertation*, n. *dis'sēr-tā'shūn* [F. *dissertation*—from L. *dissertationem*, a dissertation or discourse—from *disserto*, I argue or debate a thing], a formal discourse written on any subject; a treatise; a disquisition; *dis'sertator*, n. *-tēr*, one who writes a dissertation; *dis'sertational*, a. *-shūn-āl*, pert. to.

*disserve*, v. *dis'sēr-v* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *servē*, to injure; to hurt or harm; *disserve*, n. *dis'sēr-vis*, injury; harm; *disserveable*, a. *-ā-bl*, injurious; hurtful; *disserveableness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, injury; mischief.

*dissever*, v. *dis'sē-ber* [OF. *desseverer*—from *des* for L. *dis*, intensive; *sever*, to sever—see *sever*], to part in two; to divide or tear asunder; to separate; *dissevering*, imp.; *dissevered*, pp. *-tēr*; *disseverance*, a. *-er-āns*, separation; the act of dissevering; also *disseveration*, n. *-tēr-shūn*.

*dissident*, a. *dis'sī-dēt* [F. *dissident*—from L. *dissidens* or *dissidentem*, being at variance—from *dis*, asunder; *seco*, I sit], not agreeing; discordant; n. a dissenter; one who votes or gives his opinions about any point in opposition to others; *dissidently*, ad. *-lī*; *dissidence*, n. *-dēs* [F.—L.], discord; disagreement; *Dissidents*, n. plu. a name applied to adherents of the Lutheran, the Calvinistic, and the Greek Churches on the Continent.

*dissilent*, a. *dis'sī-lēt* [L. *dissilens* or *dissilentem*, leaping asunder, flying apart—from *dis*, asunder; *salient*, leaping], starting asunder; in bot., applied to seed-vessels which burst and open with an elastic force; *dissilence*, n. *-dēs*, act of leaping or starting asunder.

*dissimilar*, a. *dis'sīm-ā-lēr* [F. *dissimilaire*—from L. *dissimilis*, unlike—from *dis*, not; *similis*, like], unlike; not similar; *dissimilarity*, n. *-lēr-ī-tē*, unlikeness; want of resemblance; *dissimilarly*, ad. *-lēr-ī*; *dissimilitude*, n. *-sīm-ī-lūd* [L. *dis*, and *similitudo*], want of resemblance; a comparison by contrast.

*dissimulation*, n. *dis'sīm-ū-lā'shūn* [F. *dissimulation*—from L. *dissimulatio*, a dissimulation, a concealing—from *dis*, intensive; *simulo*, I feign], false pretension; a concealing of something; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; hypocrisy.

*dissipate*, v. *dis'sī-pāt* [L. *dissipatus*, scattered, dispersed—from *dissipo*, I scatter—from *dis*, asun-

der, and *sipo*, I throw], to scatter completely; to dissolve and disappear; to vanish; to expend; to squander; to consume; *dissipating*, imp.; *dissipated*, pp.; adj. debauched; dissolute; *dissipation*, n. *-pā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of scattering completely; the lascivious dissipation of a body; an irregular, extravagant course of life; dissoluteness.—SVN. of 'dissipate': to disperse; scatter; waste; dispel; spend; lavish.

*dissociate*, v. *dis'sō-siēt āl* [L. *dissociatus*, separated from fellowship—from L. *dis*, asunder, *seco*, I unite], to separate from fellowship; to disunite; part; *dissociating*, imp.; *dissociated*, pp. *-ciāt-ion*, n. *-shūn*, the act of disuniting or separating; in chem., the breaking up of a body into its constituent parts by heat alone—thus, steam is dissociated into oxygen and hydrogen by being passed through a red-hot tube; *dissociable*, a. *-ā-bl*, not well united or assorted; that cannot be brought to fellowship; *dissociability*, n. *-bl-ī-tē*.

*dissoluble*, *dissolubility*—see under *dissolute*.

*dissolute*, a. *dis'sō-lūt* [L. *dissolutus*, loose, reckless—from *dis*, asunder; *solutus*, loosed, unbound], given to vice and dissipation; loose in behaviour; profligate; *dissolutely*, ad. *-līt*; *dissoluteness*, n. *-nēs*; laxity of manners; debauchery; *dissolution*, n. *-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of dissolving or liquefying; the separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, &c.; separation of the soul from the body; death; the breaking up of an assembly or partnership; *dissoluble*, a. *-sol-ubl* [F.—L.] that may have its parts separated by heat or moisture; that may be disunited; *dissolubility*, n. *-ā-bl-ī-tē*, capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture.—SVN. of 'dissolute': disorderly; licentious; wanton; wild; vicious; uncurbed; debauched; luxurious; lax; low; rakish; unrestrained; abandoned.

*dissolve*, v. *dis'sōlv* [L. *dissolvere*, to separate, to dissolve—from *dis*, asunder; *solvere*, I loose], to become disseminated through a liquid, said of a solid, as sugar in water; to break up; to separate; to destroy; to consume or waste away; to be broken; to come to an end; *dissolving*, imp.; *dissolved*, pp. *-tēr*; *dissolvant*, a. *-rēt*, having power to dissolve; n. any substance which has the power of dissolving a solid body; *dissolver*, n. that which dissolves; a vessel for dissolving in; *dissolvable*, a. *-ā-bl*, capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a fluid; *dissolvableness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, the quality of being dissolvable; *dissolving* views, pictorial representations produced by two magic lanterns, the one picture gradually disappearing as another takes its place. *Note*.—*Melt* is to bring a solid substance into a liquid condition by means of heat; *dissolve* is to bring from the solid state by distributing the particles of a solid substance among the particles of another substance—as sugar among water.

*dissonant*, n. *dis'sō-nānt* [F. *dissonant*—from L. *dissonans* or *dissonantem*, disagreeing in sound—from *dis*, asunder; *sonans*, sounding], discordant; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; harsh; disagreeing; *dissonance*, n. *-nāns* [F.—L.], a discord; any sound harsh or unpleasant to the ear.

*dissuade*, v. *dis'sū-ād* [F. *dissuader*—from L. *dissuadere*, to oppose by argument—from *dis*, asunder; *suadeo*, I advise or incite], to advise or exhort against; to reason or motives; *dissuading*, imp.; *dissuaded*, pp. *-tēr*; *dissuader*, n. one who: *dissuasion*, n. *-shūn*; *dissuasive*, a. *-fēr*, tending to dissuade; n. argument or counsel employed to deter from a measure or purpose; *dissuasively*, ad. *-līt*.

*dissyllable*, n. *dis'sī-lā-bl* [OF. *dissyllabe*, of two syllables—from L. *disyllabus*—from Gr. *dis*, twice; *syllabē*, a syllable], a word of two syllables; *dissyllabic*, a. *-lā-bl*, consisting of two syllables; *dissyllabication*, n. *-lā-bl-kā'shūn*, also *dissyllabification*, n. *-fī-kā'shūn* [L. *facio*, I make], act of forming into two syllables. *Note*.—To spell *dissyllable* with *ss* and *trisyllable* with *s* only, is really incorrect; *dis* and *tris* are the respective prefixes; and as the root in each is *syllable*, the spelling should be *ss* in both. The spellings of the English words have been taken directly from the French, but have become confused with the Latin and Greek.

*distaff*, n. *dis'tāf* [AS. *distaf*: cf. L. Ger. *diese*, the

bunch of flax on the distaff, the staff on which a bunch of flax or tow is tied in spinning, and from which the thread is drawn.

**distain**, *v. dis-tān* [OF. *desteindre*, to discolour—from *L. dis*, asunder; *tingere*, to dye], to stain; to discolour; to blot; to defile: **distaining**, *imp.*: **distained**, *pp.*: **distant**.

**distal**, *a. distal* [a probable corruption of *distant*], in anat., remote from the place of attachment, as the *distal* extremity of a bone—the opposite or *proximal* end being that nearer the attachment of the limb with the trunk.

**distance**, *n. distāns* [F. *distance*—from *L. distans*, *distans*, remoteness—from *dis*, asunder, *stans*, standing—from *sto*, I stand], the interval or space between two objects, events, or periods; remoteness; any particular or undefined length of time; reserve; coldness; an interval in music: *v.* to place remotely; to leave behind in a race: **distancing**, *imp.*: **distanced**, *pp.*: **distant**, *a. distant* [F.—L.], separate; standing apart; remote in time, place, connection, &c.; remote in view; reserved; cold; somewhat haughty: **distantly**, *ad. -ly*: to keep one's distance, to have no intercourse with; to stand aloof.—*SYN.* of 'distant': far; faint; slight; indistinct; indirect; shy; reserved; obscure; repugnant.

**distaste**, *n. dis-tāst* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *taste*], dislike of food or drink; dislike of anything; a slight degree of disgust; disrelish: *v.* to dislike: **distasteful**, *a. -ful*, offensive; nauseous; unpleasant to the taste: **distastefully**, *ad. -ly*: **distastefulness**, *n.* the quality of being distasteful; dislike.—*SYN.* of 'distaste': disgust; dislike; aversion; disinclination; displeasure; dissatisfaction; discomfort; loathing; offence; nausea.

**distemper**, *n. dis-tem-pēr* [OF. *destemperer*, to derange, to disorder—from *des* for *L. dis*, asunder; *temperer*, to qualify, to temper—from *L. temperare*, to mingle in due proportion—*lit.*, that which is not mingled in due proportions, as the humours of the body], the diseased state of an animal; disease; malady; a morbid state of mind; *n. disease* in dogs beginning with *n* running from the nose and eyes: *v.* to disorder; to derange body or mind: **distempering**, *imp.*: *adj.* disordering: **distempered**, *pp.*: **distempered**, *ad.*: diseased; disordered; out of temper.—*SYN.* of 'distemper': sickness; complaint; malignant; disorder; illness; indisposition.

**distemper**, *n. dis-tem-pēr* [OF. *destemperer*, to soak in water—from *des* for *L. dis*, intensive, and *temperer*, to steep, to dip—from *L. temperare*, to temper steel, to mix—see **distemper** 1], in painting, the preparation of colours with size and water, or gum-water; a kind of painting in which the colours are so mixed: *v.* to mix up colours with size and water, &c.: to paint in distemper, to paint with colours mixed with size or gum-water instead of oil, and on a dry surface—see **tempera**.

**distemperature**, *n. dis-tem-pēr-a-tūr* [L. *dis*, number, and *temperatura*, excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; perturbation of mind; confusion; indisposition; in OE., perturbation of the mind; disorder; sickness; confusion].

**distend**, *v. dis-tēnd* [F. *distendre*—from *L. distendere*, to stretch asunder—from *dis*, asunder; *tendo*, I stretch], to stretch or spread in all directions; to enlarge or expand; to swell: **distending**, *imp.*: **distended**, *pp.*: *adj.* stretched out in different directions: **distention** or **distension**, *n. -tēn-shūn* [F. *distension*: L. *distensionem*], the state of things stretched or swelled; the act of swelling or enlarging; the space occupied by the thing distended: **distensible**, *a. -sibl*, capable of being distended or dilated: **distent**, *a. dis-tēnt* [L. *dis*, tensus or tensus, stretched out], in OE., distended.—*SYN.* of 'distend': to dilate; extend; stretch; inflate.

**distich**, *n. dis-tīk* [L. *distichus*, consisting of two rows: Gr. *distichon*, a couplet—from Gr. *dis*, twice; *stichos*, a row, a verse], two poetic lines making complete sense; a couplet: **distichons**, *n. -dis*, disposed in two rows on the opposite sides of a stem or axis, as the grains in an ear of barley.

**distil**, *v. dis-tīl* [F. *distiller*, to distil—from *L. distillare* for *destillare*, to drip or trickle down—from *de*, down; *stillo*, I drop—*lit.*, to drip or trickle down in drops], to vapourise by heat and then reconvert into the liquid state; to separate a more volatile part, as

spirit or essential oil, from a substance by vaporising and then cooling the vapour; to let fall in drops; to flow gently: **distilling**, *imp.*: *n.* the act or process of extracting spirit by heat: **distilled**, *pp.*: **distill**, *adj.* extracted by heat or by dropping: **distiller**, *n.* one who distills: **distillable**, *a. -ibl*, capable of being distilled: **distillate**, *n. -lat* [L. *distillatus*, distilled], the product resulting from distillation: **distillation**, *n. -lā-shūn* [F.—L.], the manufacture of ardent spirits or alcoholic liquors from grain, &c.; the operation of extracting a spirit from any substance by evaporation by heat, and subsequent condensation: **distillatory**, *a. -tōr-ī*, pert. to distillation: **distillery**, *n. -tōr-ī*, the buildings and works where distilling is carried on: **distilment**, *n.* in OE., the thing let fall softly and insidiously by drops: fractional distillation, a process of distilling in which the distillate is removed after every small rise of temperature.

**distinct**, *a. dis-tīngkt* [F. *distinct*—from *L. distinctus*, separated, marked off—from *dis*, asunder, I mark off], not the same in number or kind; separate; clear; different; plain; obvious; not confused; in OE., variegated; spotted: **distinctly**, *ad. -ly*, not confusedly; plainly: **distinctness**, *n.* clearness; precision: **distinction**, *n. -tīngk-shūn* [F.—L.], a difference by which one thing is known from another; separation into parts; division; mark of difference or superiority; revelation of rank or character; eminence: **distinctive**, *n. -tīv*, that marks distinction or difference; well-marked; specific: **distinctively**, *ad. -ly*: **distinctiveness**, *n.* state of being distinctive.—*SYN.* of 'distinct': precise; different; marked; variegated; individual; well-defined—of 'distinction': difference; variety; variation; contrast; diversity; contrariety; discrimination; preference; superiority; mark; note; separation.

**distinguish**, *v. dis-tīng-gwīsh* [OF. *distinguer*—from *L. distinguere*, to mark a difference—from *dis*, asunder; *tinguere*, I scratch out], to indicate difference by some external mark; to separate or divide by some mark or quality; to perceive a difference by the senses; to make eminent or known; to signalise; to characterise; to find the difference: **distinguishing**, *imp.*: *adj.* constituting distinction or difference from other things: **distinguished**, *pp.*: **distinction**, *n.* separated from others by some marked difference; conspicuous; celebrated; illustrious; eminent: **distinguishable**, *a. -gwīsh-ā-bl*, that may be known by some mark of difference; worthy of special regard: **distinguishableness**, *n. -bl-ness*: **distinguishably**, *ad. -ā-bl*: **distinguisher**, *n.* one who or that which distinguishes; *ad. -ly*: **distinguishment**, *n.* distinction; observation of difference.—*SYN.* of 'distinguish': to discriminate; mark; honour; discern; perceive; recognise; separate—of 'distinguished': prominent; marked; noted; famous; conspicuous; transcendent.

**distoma** or **distome**, *n. dis-tō-mā*, **dis-tōm** [Gr. *dis*, twice; *stoma*, a mouth], a parasitic worm with one suckorial mouth at the anterior extremity and an imperfect suckorial aperture on the ventral disc, found chiefly in sheep; a fluke.

**distort**, *v. dis-tōrt* [L. *distortus*, distorted, deformed—from *dis*, asunder; *fortus*, twisted—from *torqueo*, I twist], to twist out of a natural or regular shape; to put out of its natural posture; to wrest from the true meaning; to pervert: **distorting**, *imp.*: **distorted**, *pp.*: **distortion**, *n. -tōr-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of twisting or wresting out of a natural shape; some visible deformity, as a curved spine, squinting, &c.; a perversion of the true meaning of words.—*SYN.* of 'distort': to twist; twirl; wrest; deform; bend.

**distract**, *v. dis-trākt* [L. *distractus*, divided, perplexed—from *dis*, asunder; *tractus*, drawn or dragged—from *traho*, I draw], to pull the attention or mind in different directions; to confuse; to perplex; to confound or harass; to derange or unsettle; to make mad; to turn or draw from any point or object: **distraction**, *imp.*: **distractions**, *pp.*: *adj.* disordered in mind; furious; mad: **distractions**, *n.* one who or that which distracts: **distraction** [F.—L.], confusion from a crowding of objects on the mind; perplexity; perturbation; madness: **distractions**, *ad. -ly*: **distractionedness**, *n.* state of being distracted: **distraction**, *a. -tīv*, causing perplexity: **distraction**, *a. -tīv*, in bot., applied to a connective which divides into two portions so that the anther-cells are far

asunder, one being often absent: *adj.* separating two parts to a distance from each other.—*SYN.* of 'distraction': derangement; raving; fury; fierceness; frantiness; disorder; disension; tumult; disturbance; embarrassment; agitation.

**distrain**, *v.* *dis-train'* [OF. *distraindre*—from *midl.* *L. distrahere*, to exercise severity upon, to compel or constrain a person by the exaction of a pledge or by a fine—from *L. dis*, asunder; *stringo*, I strain, I draw tight], to seize the person or goods for debt or rent; to make seizure: *distraint*, *imp.*: *distrainted*, *pp.*: *distraintable*, *a.* *dis-train'*, liable to be distrained: *distraint*, *n.* *dis-train'*, a seizing of goods for rent, &c.: *distraintor*, *n.* *dis-train'*, he who seizes goods for debt or for service.

**distrait**, *a.* *dis-trait'* [OF. *distrait*, distracted], absent-minded; lost in thought—see *distraught*.

**distraught**, *pp.* of *v. distraught* [another form of *distraict*—distracted], reduced to a state of perplexity and distraction; perplexed; confounded; made mad—see *distraict*.

**distress**, *n.* *dis-tress'* [OF. *distress*, oppression: *midl.* *L. districtio*, the judicial exaction of a fine or pledge, the pledge or fine exacted, subsequently termed a distress; connected with *distraint*] extreme pain of body; anguish of mind; calamity; adversity; misfortune; poverty; destitution; netate of danger; the act of taking goods for rent, &c.: *v.* to afflict with pain; to pain; to grieve; to make miserable: *distressing*, *imp.*: *adj.* afflicting; oppressing with pain of mind or body: *distressed*, *pp.*: *distressful*, *a.* *dis-tress'*, bringing or inflicting distress; calamitous; proceeding from pain or anguish: *distressfully*, *ad.* *dis-tress'*.—*SYN.* of 'distress': affliction; suffering; pain; trouble; grief; sorrow; agony; misery; want; anguish; harassment; perplexity.

**distribute**, *v.* *dis-tri-bute'* [L. *distributus*, distributed—from *dis*, asunder; *tribuo*, I give or divide], to divide among two or more; to deal out; to disperse or administer; to separate into classes or orders: *distributing*, *imp.*: *distributed*, *pp.* divided among a number; bestowed; in *logic*, applied to a term used in its full extent: *distributor*, *n.* one who distributes: *distributable*, *a.* *dis-tri-bu'*, that may be distributed: *distribution*, *n.* *dis-tri-bu-tion'* [F.—L.], the act of dividing among a number; a giving in parts or portions; a separation or division into parts or classes: *distributive*, *a.* *dis-tri-bu-tiv'*, that divides or assigns in portions: *n.* in *gram.*, a word containing the idea of distribution, as *each*, one by one, &c.: *distributively*, *ad.* *dis-tri-bu-tiv'*.—*SYN.* of 'distribute': to disperse; apportion; allot; assign; divide; share; administer; dispose.

**district**, *n.* *dis-tri-ct'* [OF. *district*—from *midl.* *L. districtum*, the right of exercising judicial authority, or the territory over which it was exercised—from *dis*, asunder; *stringo*, I draw], a limited extent of country; a part of a country or city defined by law or agreement; a part of a country not defined, as the iron districts.—*SYN.*: tract; region; quarter; division; province; country.

**distraint**, *n.* *dis-train'-as'* [L., you may restrain], a writ authorising a sheriff to fine a defendant for debt or for non-appearance.

**distrust**, *n.* *dis-trust'* [L. *dis*, not, and *trust*], doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance: *v.* to doubt or suspect; not to confide in or rely on: *distrusting*, *imp.*: *distruited*, *pp.*: *distruiter*, *n.* one who distrusts: *distrustful*, *a.* *dis-trust'*, suspicious; apt to distrust: *distrustfully*, *ad.* *dis-trust'*: *distrustfulness*, *n.*: *distrustingly*, *ad.* *dis-trust'*: *distrustless*, *a.* free from distrust or suspicion.

**disturb**, *v.* *dis-turb'* [OF. *destourber*—from *L. disturbare*, to throw into disorder—from *dis*, asunder; *turbo*, I trouble, I disorder], to throw into disorder; to stir; to discompose; to ruffle; to agitate; to move from a state of rest, or from a regular order; to interrupt: *disturbing*, *imp.*: *disturbed*, *pp.*: *disturber*, *n.* one who disturbs: *disturbance*, *n.* *dis-turb'-ans*, confusion; disorder; a stirring up or excitement; tumult; a disquieting or hindering from the peaceful enjoyment of, as of a right.—*SYN.* of 'disturb': to perplex; trouble; incommode; move; hinder; disorder; disquiet; molest—of 'disturbance': brawl; tumult; agitation; derangement; perturbation; commotion; disquiet; excitement; uneasiness.

**disunion**, *n.* *dis-union'* or *dis-union'* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *unio* (F. *dissunion*) want of concord

or agreement; state of not being united; separation; contention: *disunionist*, *n.* *dis*, a promoter of disunion.

**disunite**, *v.* *dis-unite'* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *unite*], to separate; to disjoin; to part; to fall asunder: to become separate: *disuniting*, *imp.*: *disunited*, *pp.*: *disunity*, *n.* *dis-unite'*, a state of separation.

**disuse**, *n.* *dis-use'* [L. *dis*, not, and *use*], want or neglect of use; cessation of a custom; cessation of practice or exercise: *v.* *dis-use'*, to cease to use; to neglect to practise: *disusing*, *imp.*: *disused*, *pp.*: *disusage*, *n.* *dis-use'*, gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use or practice.

**disvalue**, *v.* *dis-val'-ue'* [L. *dis*, and *valere*], to undervalue; to set a low price upon.

**disvouch**, *v.* *dis-vouch'* [L. *dis*, not, and *vouch*], in *OE.*, to contradict; to destroy the credit of.

**dit**, *n.* *dit'* [F. *dit*, a saying—see *ditty*], in *OE.*, a poem; a tune; *n.* *ditty*; a theme.

**ditch**, *n.* *ditch'* [a corruption of *dike*, which see], a trench dug in the ground; a moat; any long narrow channel for water: *v.* to trench; to dig a drain; to form ditches: *ditching*, *imp.*: *ditched*, *pp.* *ditch*, surrounded with a ditch or moat: *ditcher*, *n.* one who makes or repairs ditches.

**ditheism**, *n.* *di-the-ism'* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *theos*, a god], the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods, one good, the other evil. *di-theist*, *n.* *dis*, one who: *di-theistic*, *a.* *dis-the-*, also *di-theis-tical*, *n.* *dis-the-*, *part.* to.

**dithyrambic**, *n.* *dithyram-bic'*, also *dithyramb*, *n.* *dis-thyram-bus'* [Gr. *dithyrambos* (F. *dithyrambe*), a song in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, imitating the wildness of intoxication; a poem written in a wild irregular strain: *adj.* wild; enthusiastic].

**ditone**, *n.* *di-ton'* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *tonos*, a tone], in music, an interval of two tones.

**ditrichotomous**, *a.* *di-tri-cho-tom'-ous'* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *trich*, three, *dicha*, asunder; and *tomé*, a cutting], in bot., applied to a leaf continually branching off in double or threefold ramifications.

**ditriglyph**, *n.* *di-trig-lyf'* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and Eng. *triglyph*], in arch., a space between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature.

**dittauy**, *n.* *di-tai'-ui'* [OF. *dictamn*—from *L. dictamnus* (F. *dictamn*)—from Mt. Dikte in Crete], an aromatic plant whose leaves in small resemble lemon-thyme; the *Cordia Maritima*, Ord. *Labiata*; the *Origanum dictamnus* is the dittauy of Crete, a febrifuge.

**ditteled**—see under *ditto*.

**ditto**, *ad.* *ditto'* [It. *detto* or *ditto*, word, anything said—from *L. dictus*, said—usually contracted *do.*], the same as above; what has been said before; the same.

**ditto-graphy**, *n.* *di-tto-graph'-i'* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *grapho*, I write], repetition of words or letters in copying.

**ditology**, *n.* *di-to-log'-i'* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *logos*, a word, discourse], a twofold reading of a passage in Scripture.

**ditty**, *n.* *di-ti'* [OF. *dicté* or *ditti*—from *L. dictatum*, something dictated or written], a song; a little poem intended to be sung: *ditteled*, *a.* *di-ti'*, in the form of a ditty; sung; adapted to music.

**diuresis**, *n.* *di-ur'-e-sis'* [Gr. *diuresis*—from *dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine], an increased or excessive flow of urine: *diuretic*, *a.* *di-ur'-ic'* [Gr. *diouretikos*], having the power to promote the flow of urine: *n.* a medicine that increases the discharge of urine.

**diurnal**, *a.* *di-urn'-al'* [L. *diurnalis*, daily—from *diem*, a day], pert. to a day; daily; applied to animals that are active during the day: *n.* in *OE.*, a journal; a day-book: *diurnally*, *ad.* *di-*.

**divalent**, *a.* *di-val'-ent'* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *L. valens* or *valens*, strong], in chem., applied to atoms which have two combining units, and therefore require two monad atoms for saturation; bi-equivalent: *divalency*, *n.* *di-val'-en-si'*, the state of having two units of any standard.

**divan**, *n.* *di-van'* [Pers. and Ar. *divan*, a tribunal, a collection of writings], in Turkey, the council of state or privy council of the Sultan; a provincial council; a court of justice; a hall or court, with cushioned seats around it; a coffee and smoking saloon; a kind of sofa.

**divaricate**, *v.* *di-var'-i-cat'* [L. *divaricatus*, spread asunder—from *dis*, asunder; *varicatus*, spread apart, as the legs], to fork; to part into two branches.

**divar'icating**, *imp.*; *adj.* in *bot.*, coming off from the stem at a very wide or obtuse angle; straggling: **divar'icated**, *pp.*: **divar'ication**, *n.* *-k'á-shán*, a forking; a separation into two branches.

**dive**, *v.* *dié* [AS. *dūfan*, to plunge in water; cf. Dut. *duipen*, to duck the head; Ice. *dufa*, to dive; Dan. *dyre*, to pitch, as a ship; to sink; to plunge into water head foremost; to thrust the body into water; to go deep into any subject: **di'ving**, *imp.*: **dived**, *pp.*: **diver**, *n.* one who dives into water; a kind of sea bird; diving-bell, a machine in which men can remain under water for a length of time, originally made in the form of a bell.

**diverge**, *v.* *di-vérj* [F. *diverger*—from L. *divertere*—from L. *dis*, asunder; *vergo*, I incline], to spread out from one point; to radiate from one point and recede from each other, as straight lines from the centre of a circle, or rays of light from a luminous body; opposite to *converge*: **diverging**, *imp.*: **diverged**, *pp.*: **diver'gent**, *adj.* *-vérg'ent* [F.—L.], departing or receding from each other; in *bot.*, radiating or spreading outwards from a common centre; **divergence**, *n.* *-jens* [F.—L.], a receding from each other: **diver'gingly**, *adv.* *-li*.

**divers**, *adj.* *di-vérz* [F. *divers*, *divers*, unlike—from L. *diversus*, apart from, different, various—from *dis*, asunder; *versus*, turned], various; sundry; different; several; **diverse**, *adj.* *di-vér's*, or *di* [L. *diversus*], different; various; unlike; more than one: **divers'ly**, *adv.* *-li*, or *di*, in different ways: **divers'ity**, *n.* *di-vér'si-ti* [F. *diversité*—from L. *diversitatem*], difference; unlikeness; variety; distinct being; not identity: **divers'ify**, *v.* *di-vér'si-fai* [L. *facio*, I make], to make different or various; to give variety to: **divers'ifying**, *imp.*: **divers'ified**, *pp.*: **divers'ifier**, *n.* *-fai-er*, one who, or that which; **divers'ification**, *n.* *-k'á-shán*, variation; the act of making various, or of changing forms; change; alteration: **divers'ifiable**, *adj.* *-fai-á-bl*, that may be diversified or varied.

**diversion**—see under *divert*.

**divert**, *v.* *di-vér't* [F. *divertir*—from L. *divertere*, to turn oneself away from—from *dis*, asunder; *verto*, I turn], to turn aside from business to pleasure; to turn off from my particular direction to another; to turn aside, as a stream; to amuse; to entertain; in OE., to destroy; to subvert: **divert'ing**, *imp.*: **divert'ed**, *pp.*: **divert'er**, *n.* one who: **divert'ingly**, *adv.* *-li*: **diversion**, *n.* *-vérs'hán* [F.—L.], the act of turning aside; amusement; that which diverts; recreation; sport; the act of drawing the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.—*SVN.* of 'diversion': entertainment; pastime; solace; games; relaxation; nu attack, alarm, or feint—of 'divert': to please; gratify; exhilarate; delight.

**diverticulum**, *n.* *di-vér'ti-k'ú-lám*, **divertic'ula**, *n.* *plu.* *-k'ú-lá* [L. *diverticulum*, a by-way—from *diverto*, I turn aside; in *anat.*, a cul-de-sac, or blind lateral tube given off from a main tube.

**divertimento**, *n.* *di-vér'té-mén'tó* [It.], a diversion; recreation; a light and cheerful musical composition.

**divertissement**, *n.* *di-vér'tiz-máng* [F. *divertissement*—from *divertir*, to divert], diversion; a short entertainment introduced between the acts of a play.

**Dives**, *n.* *di-véz* [L. *divēs*, rich, after the rich man in the parable], a rich, miserly sinner: **Divs** or **Devs**, *n.* *plu.* *dévz*, demons of the Persian mythology.

**divest**, *v.* *di-vést* [OF. *divestir*; mid. L. *divestire*, to undress—from L. *dis*, asunder; *vestis*, a garment], to strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.; to deprive of; to dispossess: **divest'ing**, *imp.*: **divest'ed**, *pp.*: **divest'ure**, *n.* *-túr*, the act of stripping or depriving; also in OE., *devest*, which see.

**divide**, *v.* *di-víd* [L. *divido*, I divide], to separate or part; to part a thing into two or more pieces; to keep apart; to distribute; to give in shares; to part or open; to cleave; to separate for the purpose of voting, as in Parliament: **divi'ding**, *imp.*: **divi'ded**, *pp.*: **divi'der**, *n.* one who or that which divides: **dividers**, *n.* *plu.* compasses: **divi'dingly**, *adv.* *-li*: **divi'dable**, *adj.* *-vi'dá-bl*, that may be divided: **divi'dant**, *adj.* *-vídánt*, in OE., separate; different: **divi'dual**, *adj.* *di-víd-ú-ál* [L. *dividuus*, that can be divided], in OE., that can be shared or partaken of in common with others; **divi'ded**.—*SVN.* of 'divide':

to separate; detach; di-join; disconnect; part; sever; sunder; share; apportion; disunite; graduate; open.

**dividend**, *n.* *di-vi'dénd* [L. *dividendus*, requiring to be severed or cut off—from *divido*, I divide], a part or share of the profits or gains of a public company engaged in business of any kind, as a bank or railway, which may be available for distribution among the proprietors; the interest payable on any portion of the national debt or other stock; the part or share due to each creditor from funds realised from a bankrupt's effects, or from the payment of a composition; in *arith.*, the number to be divided.

**divination**—see *divine*, *v.*

**divine**, *adj.* *di-vín* [OF. *divin*, *divine*; *diviner*, to predict—from L. *divinus*, of or belonging to a deity—from *divus*, a god], pert. to the true God; heavenly; sacred; excellent in the highest degree; above human; in OE., prophetic; prescient; a minister of God; a clergyman; a priest; *v.* [L. *divino*, I foretell] to foretell or predict; to guess or conjecture; in OE., to use or practise divination: **divi'ning**, *imp.*: **divi'ned**, *pp.*: **divi'nd**: **divination**, *n.* *di-vi'ná-shán* [F.—L.], foretelling future events; the pretended discovery of things secret or future by certain rites, or by attention to certain omens or appearances, as the flight of birds, entrails of animals, &c.; **divi'ngury**, *divi'ngatory*, *n.* *di-vi'ná-tér-i*, having the nature of, or connected with, divination: **divi'ness**, *n.* *divi'nity*; supreme excellence: **divi'ny**, *adv.* *-li*, in a divine or godlike manner; **divi'ner**, *n.* one who pretends to predict future events by supernatural means: **divi'neress**, *n.* a woman who; **divi'ning-rod**, a rod, usually made of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals by its means; **divi'nise**, *v.* *di-vi'niz*, to invest with a divine character; to deify: **divi'nis'ing**, *imp.*: **divi'nis'ed**, *pp.*: **divi'nity**, *n.* *di-vi'ní-ti* [F. *divinité*—from L. *divinitatem*], the divine nature or essence; the Deity; the God-head; God; a false god; a celestial being, inferior to a god; the science of divine things; theology.—*SVN.* of 'divine a.': holy; godlike; superhuman; supernatural—of 'divine v.': to foretell; presage; prognosticate; predict; guess; foresee; foreknow; detect; augur.

**divisible**, *adj.* *di-vi'si-bl* [L. *divisibilis*, that can be divided—from *divido*, I divide], capable of division; that may be separated into parts: **divis'ibly**, *adv.* *-á-bl*: **divis'ibility**, *n.* *-á-bl-i-ti*, the property possessed by bodies of being separated into parts: **divis'ibleness**, *n.* *-á-bl-nes*: **division**, *n.* *di-vi'zh-n* [F.—L.], the act of dividing or separating into parts; that which divides or separates; the part separated; a compartment; a part or distinct portion, as of an army, a fleet, a discourse; variance; difference; a process in arithmetic by which is ascertained how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; in either House of Parliament, the separation of the members into two parties for the purpose of voting on opposite sides of a question; a body of troops consisting of two or more brigades of infantry or cavalry, with some artillery; **divis'ional**, *adj.* *-ín-ál*, pert. to a division; denoting a division: **divi'sive**, *adj.* *-vív*, creating division or discord: **divi'sor**, *n.* *-vór*, in *arith.*, the number by which the dividend is divided; **divis'ional planes**, in *geol.*, a term applied to those lines of separation which traverse rock-masses and divide them into blocks or fragments more or less regular.—*SVN.* of 'division': section; partition; share; difference; disunion; discord; portion; segment; alienation; contrast.

**divorce**, *n.* *di-vór's* [F. *divorce*—from L. *divortium*, a separation from another—from *dis*, asunder; *verto*, I turn], a separation from another; the dissolution of the marriage-bond; a legal separation between man and wife, by which each becomes free to marry another; a separation of things closely united; *v.* to dissolve the marriage-bond; to separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder; to put away: **divor'cing**, *imp.*: **divor'ced**, *pp.*: **divor'st**: **divorce'ment**, *n.* *divorce*: **divor'cer**, *n.* *-sér*, one who: **divorce'able**, *adj.* *-á-bl*, that may be divorced: **divor'cee**, *n.* *-vór-sé*, a person divorced: **divorce'less**, *adj.* that cannot be divorced.

**divulge**, *v.* *di-vúlf* [F. *divulguer*, to publish—from L. *divulgare*, to spread among the people—from *dis*, asunder; *vulgo*, I make public], to make public; to tell something formerly secret or unknown; to dis-



close; to reveal; divul'ging, imp.: divulged', pp.  
-tūl'd; divul'ger, n. -vul'ger, one who—SYN. of  
'divulge': to discover; uncover; tell; publish;  
communicate; impart; proclaim.

**divulsion**, *n.* *di-vul'shun* [*fr.* *divulsionem*, a plucking asunder—from *dis*, asunder; *vul-ere*, pulled or torn away], the act of rending asunder or plucking away: *divul'sive*, *a.* *-ive*, that rends or pulls asunder.

**dizzy**, *n.* **diz·it** [AS. *dizig*, foolish; cf. LGer. *dusig*, giddy, dizzy; Dan. *dizig*, hazy], having a sensation of swimming or whirling in the head, with a tendency to fall; causing giddiness; giddy; thoughtless; **v.** to make giddy; to confuse: **diz·zying**, *imp.* **-ting**: **diz·zied**, *pp.* **-zid**: **diz·zily**, *ad.* **-ly**: **diz·ziness**, *n.* the sensation of swimming in the head; giddiness.

do, done—*as* as *Jerred, Jerid, n.*  
*do, did* [A.S. *doen*; cf. O.H.G. *lon*; Int. *doen*;  
 Gr. *tithēmi*, to place; Sans. *dadhami*, I put or place;  
 to act; to practise; to perform; to achieve; to  
 succeed; to fulfil a purpose; to finish or end, *as*—  
 "I have *done* with the book;" to cease to be con-  
 cerned, *as* "I have *done* with him;" in *Script.*, to  
 make, *as*, "we *do* you to wit, that is, 'we make you  
 to know'; to put into the form of, *as*, '*done* into  
 verse'; to fire; to be in a state in regard to health  
*do*ing, *sup.*: *did*, *pt. did*: *done*, *pp. din*, finished  
*doest, doest*, or *doest, dāst*, 2nd sing. pres. tense  
*does, diaz*, or *doth, dūth*, 3rd sing. pres. tense: *thine*  
 will *do*, this will answer the purpose; how *do* you  
*do*? how are you in health? how *do* you get on?—  
 usually a mere salutation of respect: *done* up  
 ruined: *done* with, finished; completed: to *do*  
 with, to make use of; to employ; to do away, to  
 remove; to destroy: to *do* up, to envelop; to put  
 up: to *do* with, to dispose of; to employ; to do for  
 to answer for; to suit; *colloquially*, to battle com-  
 pletely; to ruin: to *do* without, to be able to dis-  
 pense with; to get along without: *do* is used alone  
 with a verb) to render it emphatic, *as*, "I *do* love

**Note 1.**—do has much the same extensive application as a verb, which *thing* has, as a noun; *thing* may be put for almost any object, and *do* may be used instead of almost any verb in order to save the repetition of the verb, as, 'I shall come, but if I do not, then you need not remain,' that is, 'if I come not.'

**Note 2.**—do in the Imperative expresses vehement command, an earnest request, as, 'do help me'; 'make haste, do.'

Note 3.—do [AS. *dupan*, to be worth, with which Eng. dial. *dow*, to avail, to suit], to succeed, to fulfill a purpose, to fare, is really different from the word *do*, to act, to perform.

do, n. *dō*, in music, the Italian name for the first or C note in the scale; the key-note: do was formerly named *ut*.

do., pronounced as if written *dil:to*, an abbreviation of *ditto*, which see.

doab, n. *dō'áb* (Hind.: Sans. *dva*, two; *áp*, water)  
in the *E. I.*, a tongue or tract of land which lies

between the confluence of two or more rivers, as the  
doab of the Ganges.

doab, n. *dō-ab* or *dōb* {*lr. dob*, plaster, mirl.  
dark-coloured clay in the neighbourhood of Irī  
a mass of clay and straw.

dobhash, n. dō'bāsh [Hind.], in the East, an inter-

**docile**, *n.* *dōs'it* or *dō'sit* [*F. docile*—from *l. docilis*], easily taught—*from docere*, *l.* teach], easily instructed: teachable; easily managed; tractable: docility, *n.* *dō-si'ti-ti* [*F. docilité*], readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.

**do·ci·ma·cy**, *n.* *dōs't-mā-sī* [*Gr.* *dokimasia*, proving, trial—from *dokimázō*, I try, I put to the proof], the art or practice of assaying ores or metals: *do·ci'ma·c'y*, *n.* *dōs'mā-sīk*, relating to the assaying of ores or metals: proving by experiments: *do·ci'mol'ogy*, *n.* *dōs'mōl'ō-jī* [*Gr.* *logos*, a discourse], a treatise on the art of assaying metals, &c. *Usage.* *W. too short* &

dock, v. *dōk* (perhaps Celtic: cf. W. *toc*, short & abrupt; Icel. *dockr*, a short stumpy tail), to cut lop off the end of n thing; to curl; to shorten: the tail of a beast cut short; the solid part of the tail; a term applied to several plants having leaved broad in proportion to their length, as *sour-dock*, *sorrel*, *burdock*—several plants of the genus *Lium*

Ord. *Polypondicea*: dock'ing, imp.: docked, pp. *dolt*,  
clipped; cut off, as the end of a thing.

**dock**, n. *dɒk* [see dock 3], the raised enclosure or box in which a criminal is placed at his trial.

box in which criminals are placed at night.  
dock, n. *dock* [O.hut. *dokke*, a harbour; mod. L. *dockus*, a ditch, a canal: Gr. *dachē*, a receptacle, an enclosed basin into which a ship may be lifted or placed for repairs: a large pond at the side of a river, or at its mouth, where the water is kept out by flood-gates till the ship is built or repaired; the water way extending between two wharves: v. to place in a dock: dockage, n. *raf*, money paid for the use of a dock: dry dock, that from which the water can be run off for the inspection of the bottoms of ships: wet dock, one always kept with sufficient depth of water for the mooring of ships: dockyard, n. spaces and warehouses enclosed in a dock for

docket, *n.* *doct.* [perhaps diminutive from *dock*, to curtail; cf. *W. toern*, a ticket], a ticket or label, with written direction thereon, filed to goods; a piece of paper or parchment containing the heads, or a summary, of any large writing; a register of cases in court; *v.* to mark their contents on the back of papers; to indorse; to form an abstract; to mark existing *ann.* *doct'ed*, pp.

[illegible]

**doctrinaire**, n. *dok'tri-när'* [*F.* a theorist—from *doctrine*, instruction—see *doctrine*], a proponent of a set of opinions; a dogmatic or political theorist; **adj.** of or pert. to dogmatic theories; **doctrinaire**, n. plu. *dok'tri-närz'*, in French history, a party favorable to limited monarchy.

doctrinal, *a. dok'trin' (F. doctrine—*from *L. doctrina*, instruction, learning—from *doceo*, I teach), whatever is taught; any principle or dogma; one of the truths of the Gospel; doctrinal, *a. dok'tri nāl (F.—L.)*, pertinent or containing doctrine; doctrinally, *ad. -lī -SY* of 'doctrinal'; dogmatic; tenet; principle; precept; doctrinal instruction; erudition.

document, *n.* dok-ū-mēnt [*F.* *document*—from *documentum*, an example, a lesson—*from docere*, teach], any paper containing written instructions or proofs for information, &c.; written evidence or record: *documentary*, *a.* mēn'tē-ē-ri, of or relating to written instructions or evidence; also *document*.

tal, n.  
 dodder, n. *dōd-dēr* [AS. *clodder*], a parasitical plant attaching itself to plants such as the flax or clover of the genus *Cuscuta*, Ord. *Convolvaceae*: *doddered*, n. *-dērd*, overgrown with dodder.

dodecagon, n. *dō-dek-ā-gōn* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve; *gōnia*, a corner or angle], a figure having twelve sides and angles.

dodecagynian, n. dō'dēk-ā-jīn'ī-tān [Gr. dōdeca, twelve; gūnē, a female], pert. to an order of plants the dō'decagyn'ia, n. -ī-ā, having twelve pistills  
styles.

dodecandrian, *n.* dō'dek-an-dri-ăn, also do deca-  
drous, *a.* -drūs [Gr. dōdeka, twelve; an'r or andrô,  
*a* male], pert. to a class of plants, the do'decan'dri-  
*n.* -dri-d, having twelve stamens.  
dodecatheon, *n.* dō'dek-tē-on [Gr. dōdeka, twelve].

**dodecane**, *n.* dō-dē-kān [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve; *chem.*, a hydrocarbon of the paraffin group, containing twelve atoms of carbon.

air, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

**dodecarchy**, *n.* *dō-dēk-ār-kī* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve; *archē*, rule, government], a government by twelve.

**dodecastyle**, *n.* *dō-dēk-ā-stīl* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve; *stulos*, a column], in *arch.*, a portico having twelve columns in front.

**dodecatemery**, *n.* *dō-dēk-ā-tēm-ēr-ī* [Gr. *dōdekate*, twelfth; *monon*, a part], in *astrology*, a term applied to the twelve houses or parts of the zodiac of the primum mobile, *primum mobile*, to distinguish them from the twelve signs.

**dog**, *n.* *dō* [etym. unknown; cf. Scot. *dod*, to jog; Eng. *dial*, *dad*, to shake: one suggestion connects it with *duck*, to bend down the head], a low trick; *n.* shifty contrivance; a quibble; a ruse; an evasion; *v.* to follow in the track of any one in his lins and outs; to shift place by a sudden start; to deceive one by change of motion; to be evasive; to quibble: **dogging**, *imp.*: **dogged**, *pp.* *dajd*: **dogger**, *n.* one who dogges or evades; a young thief.

**dodo**, *n.* *dō-dō* [Port. *douto*, ally, foolish], a large and clumsy extinct bird allied to the pigeons. *Note*.—At the discovery of the island of Mauritius, in 1598, the *dodo* was very abundant there.

**doe**, *n.* *dō* [AS. *dol*, Dan. *daa*; L. *dāna*, fallow deer], a female of the fallow deer, also of the rabbit—the male is called a *buck*: **doeskin**, leather prepared from the skin of a doe; a stout tweeled woollen cloth.

**doer**, *n.* *dō-ēr*, one who performs, obeys, or practices: **doers**, *v.* *dōz*—see under *do*.

**doft**, *v.* *dōft* [contr. of *do off*—opposite of *don*, *do on*], to dived; to strip; to put off; to take off, as the hat: **dofting**, *imp.*: **dofted**, *pp.* *dōft*: **dofter**, *n.* a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which dofts, or strips off, the cotton from the cards.

**dog**, *n.* *dōg* [AS. *doega*; cf. Dut. *dog*; Sw. *dogg*], a well-known domestic animal; the male of certain animals, as the fox, pointed in man, in reproach; an iron bar with a sharp tang, used to fasten a log of timber; an anviliron—whence *dog*; a name applied in various tools, pieces of machinery, &c., having a curve like the neck of a dog; *v.* to follow insidiously; to follow on the track vindictively; to hunt or follow closely for a particular purpose: **dogging**, *imp.*: **dogged**, *pp.* *dōgd*: **dogglah**, *n.* *-lah*, churlish; like a dog: **brutal**: **dogglishness**, *n.*: **dogged**, *a.* *dōgd*, sour; surly; sullen; sullenly obstinate: **doggedly**, *ad.* *dōgd*: **doggedness**, *n.* *-nēs*, sullen determination: to throw to the dogs, to throw away as useless; to go to the dogs, to go to ruin: **dogbane**, *n.* *plu.* *-bānz*, various species of poisonous plants, Ord. *Apocynaceæ*—so named as supposed fatal to dogs: **dogberry**, the berry of the dogwood; the cornel; the *Cornus sanguinea*, &c., Ord. *Cornaceæ*: **dog-cart**, a light open carriage having a box on the back for dogs, but extensively used for other purposes: **dog-brier**, the dog-rose; the *Rosa canina*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*: **dog-days**, the part of the summer from about the beginning of July to the middle of August—originally applied to the time during which Sirius or the Dog-star was above the horizon with the sun: **dog-fish**, a small species of shark: **dog-grass**, a wild plant, about two feet high, with straight stem, creeping root, and leaves soft and green; also called couch-grass, quitch-grass, knob-grass, or dog-wheat; *Triticum repens*, Ord. *Gramineæ*: **dog's-tail grass**, various species of *Cynosurus*, a very common grass in fields, Ord. *Gramineæ*—so named from its resemblance to a dog's tail: **dog-Latlo**, a corrupt or barbarous Latin: **dog-rose**, a species of wild rose, the fruit having the name of dog-hip, *Rosa canina*—same as dog-brier: **dog-shores**, the short pieces of timber by which a ship on the building-slip is supported—see *shore* 2: **dog's-ear**, the corner of the leaf in a book turned down: **dog's-eared**, folded down, as the corners of the leaves of a book: **Dog-star**, the bright star called *Sirius*, whose rising and setting at the same time as the sun gave name to the dog-days: **dog-watch**, among sailors, a watch of two hours; the two watches between 4 and 8 P.M.: **dog-hole**, a place fit only for dogs: **dog's-meat**, refuse food; offal: **dog-teeth**, the canines or sharp-pointed human teeth growing between the fore teeth or incisors and the grinders: **dogwood**, a name applied in various plants—In *Eng.* and *N. Amer.*, to the shrubby species of it—see *dogberry*: a barking dog will not bite, wild dogs do not bark, and the barking of domestic dogs indicates more noise than danger: **dog in the manger**, an ill-natured, churlish person,

who will not allow the use of a thing to another which is useless to himself.

**dogaresa**, *n.* *dō-gā-rēs-sā* [It.], the title of the wife of a doge.

**dog-cheap** [Sw. *dial*, *dog*, very], very cheap.

**dog**, *n.* *dōg* [It. *doge*, a doge, a certain general—from *mlt.* *dux*—from L. *dux*, a leader], a name given to the chief magistrates of the anc. republics of Venice and Genoa.

**dogged**, **doggedness**—see under *dog*.

**dogger**, *n.* *dōg-ēr* [Dut. *dogger*, a vessel]—the Dut. *dogger* originally signifying a coal-fish; *n.* Dutch fishing-vessel, usually one engaged in the herring-fishery.

**doggerel**, *n.* *dōg-ēr-ēl*, also *doggrel*, *n.* *dōg-rēl* [etym. unknown; perhaps connected with *dog*], a sort of loose or irregular kind of poetry, unpleasant to the ear: *adj.* a name applied to rude hartsque poetry, as *doggrel* verse or rhyme.

**dogma**, *n.* *dōg-mā*, **dogmas**, *n.* *plu.* *-māz*, or *dōg-mata*, *n.* *plu.* *-mā-tā* [Gr. *dogma*, a received opinion—from Gr. *dokō*, I judge, I think], a settled opinion; a doctrine; the ecclesiastical formula in which a truth or doctrine of revealed religion is expressed; a tenet or point of faith in religion or philosophy: **dogmat'ic**, *a.* *-māt-ik*, also *dogmat'ical*, *a.* *-ik-āl*, positive; disposed to insist imperiously or with high authority; overbearing; arrogant: **dogmat'ically**, *ad.* *-ik-āl*: **dogmat'icalness**, *n.*: **dogmat'ic**, *n.* one of an anc. sect of philosophers: **dogmat'ic**, *n.* *plu.*, or **dogmat'ic theology**, doctrinal theology, or the systematic arrangement and treatment of the doctrines of the Christian religion: **dogmat'ise**, *v.* *-māt-iz* [F. *dogmatiser*], to assert positively without proving; to teach with bold confidence; to advance opinions or teaching with arrogance: **dogmat'ising**, *imp.*: **dogmat'ised**, *pp.* *-tīz*: **dogmat'iser**, *n.* *-tīz-ēr*, one who: **dogmat'ist**, *n.* a positive or confident asserter; one who boldly and arrogantly advances statements and principles without proof: **dogmat'ism**, *n.* *-tīz-m*, arrogance in stating opinions or principles; positive assertion.—*SVN.* of 'dogma': tenet; opinion; proposition; principle.

**dolly**, *n.* *dōl-lī* [probably a modification of Dut. *dualle* and *draak*, *n.* towel; another derivation is from Mr. Doyle, a warehouseman in the reign of Queen Anne], a small napkin, plain or coloured.

**doings**, *n.* *plu.* *dō-ingz* [see *do*], actions good or bad; behaviour; conduct; feats.

**doit**, *n.* *dōit* [Dut. *duit*], a Dutch or French coin, value half a farthing; an anc. Scotch coin, value 1-12th of a penny sterling—hence the phrase, 'I care not a doit', changed into, 'I care not a farthing'; a trifle.

**doited**, *a.* *dōit-ēd*, or **doitit**, *n.* *dōit-īt* [Scot.: see *doted* under *do*], in *Scot.*, stupid; confused; in *OE.*, superannuated.

**dolabriform**, *a.* *dō-lābr-ī-fōrm* [L. *dolabra*, an axe; *forma*, shape], in *bot.*, shaped like an axe.

**dolce**, *ad.* *dōlchē* [It.], in *music*, softly and sweetly.

**doldrums**, *n.* *plu.* *dōl-drumz* [perhaps from *dole* 2: cf. AS. *dol*, foolish; Gae. *doltrum*, grief], a sailor's term for the tropical zones of calm and variable winds: to be in the doldrums, to be in low spirits, dejected, or melancholy.

**dole**, *n.* *dōl* [from *deal*, which see], that which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion of anything; money or provisions given in charity: *v.* to distribute grudgingly and in small portions: **dōling**, *imp.*: **dōled**, *pp.* *dōld*.

**dole**, *n.* *dōl* [L. *dolor*, grief; *doleo*, I grieve—see *doleful*], in *OE.*, grief; lamentation: **doles**, *n.* *plu.* *dōlz*, in *OE.*, fatal blows.

**dole**, *n.* *dōl* [Eng. *dial.*: L. Ger. *dole*], a slip of pasture left between ploughed lands; a boundary mark.

**doleful**, *a.* *dōl-fūl* [L. *dolere*, to grieve], sorrowful; expressing grief; sad; dismal; melancholy; querulous: **dole'fully**, *ad.* *-lī*: **dole'fulness**, *n.* the state or condition of being doleful: **dole'some**, *a.* *-sūm*, melancholy; gloomy; dismal: **dole'someness**, *n.* condition of being dolesome; gloom.—*SVN.* of 'doleful': rueful; piteous; woeful; gloomy.

**dolerite**, *n.* *dōl-ēr-īt* [Gr. *doleros*, deceptive], a variety of greenstone, composed of felspar and augite, so called from the difficulty of distinguishing it from certain other trap rocks.

**dolichocephalic**, *a.* *dōl-i-kō-sē-fāt-ik*, also *dol'ichoceph'alous*, *a.* *-sē-fāt-ūs* [Gr. *dolichos*, long; *kephalē*,

the head, long-headed; applied to the long-skulled tribes of the human family: *dolichocephalum*, *n. spha-lum*, the state or condition of: *dolichocephalus*, *n. plur. dolichospha-lus* *l.*, long-headed or long-skulled tribes of the human race; a long-headed race of cave-dwellers who inhabited Britain in prehistoric times: *dolichosaurus*, *n. s.-tus* (*Gr. sauros*, a lizard; *in-* *pred.*, a snake-like fossil lizard, of about three feet in length, found in the chalk formation.

*dolichurus*, n. *dol-ik-ur-us* [Gr. *dolicho-*ros—from *dolichos*, long, and *oura*, a tail; in anc. pros., a hexameter verse having a redundant syllable.

doll, n. *dol* [O. Dut. *dol*, a whipping-top], a child's  
baby or puppet; a small figure in the human form for  
the amusement of children.

dollar, *n.* *dó-lár* [*Dut.* *daalder*; *Ger.* *thaler*—from *Joachimsthal*, in Bohemia], a silver coin in U.S. and Canada, of the nominal value of from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; a silver coin current in Holland, Germany, Spain, &c., varying in value up to five shillings English].

It came up to five snuffing. English, dolly-shop, n. dolly-levamp Gael. dolly-thin, illegal, an illegal pawnshop, where the poor leave a humbler kind of pledges for small sums—they are supposed to be sales made, but the goods can be redeemed by a tact understanding within a limited time; a store where rags, bones, &c., are purchased—said to have had a black dolly as its sign or emblem.

**dolman**, n. *döl'män* [*F. doliman*: Turk. *dolama*], a long caftan or robe worn by the Turks, and generally by the Slav races.

dolmen, n. *dól'mén*, or *tolmen*, n. *tól'mén* [Breton *dol*, a table; *men*, a stone], in archaeol., a large excavated stone containing human remains; a variety of cromlech—see *tolmen*.

**Dolomite**, *n.* *dol'-ō-mīt* [after the French geologist Dolomieu], a limestone consisting of carbonate of lime and magnesia, occurring largely in the older stratified formations.

dolor, n., also dolor, n. *dōlōr* [L. *dolor*, grief], pain; grief; lamentation: dolorous, a. *dōlō-rūs*, sorrowful; doleful; dismal: dolorously, ad. *ī*, doloriferous, a. *-rīf-ēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing pain: dolorific, a. *-rīf-īk* [L. *facio*, I make], that causes or produces pain or grief.

**dolphin**, *n.* *dōl'fin* [OF. *dauphin*; L. *delphinus*—from Gr. *delphín*], a small cetacean; a spar or buoy fastened to an anchor; a mooring-post at the entrance of a dock or on a quay; **dol'phinet**, *n.* *st-nel*, a female dolphin.

**dolt**, *n.* **dolt** [*A.S. dolt, foolish*], a heavy, stupid person; a blockhead: **doltish**, *a.* stupid; **dull** *n.* intellect: **doltishly**, *ad.* **It**; **doltishness**, *n.* the quality of being stupid; stupidity. *Note.*—Skeat says, **dolt** is a mere extension of *OE. dul* by the postfix *t*; *prov. Eng. dola, stupid.*

domain, n. do-máin' [F. *domaine* — from L. *dominium*, lordship, property—from *dominus*, a lord], possession; estate; empire; dominion; the parks, &c., lying around the house of a lord, in which sense we also use *domain* and *demesne*: do-má'ni-ál, a-má'ni-ál, pert. to.

**Domboc**, n. *dòm'bók*: [AS. *dom*, doom, judgment; *boc*, book]. In *Eng. hist.*, a code of laws framed by Alfred the Great as to civil and criminal affairs.

*dome*, *n.* *dām* [OF. *dame*, a town-house; It. *domo*, a house; L. *domus*: Gr. *doméin*, to build], the part of a roof in the form of an inverted cup or half globe; a house or building; a cupola; the upper part of a furnace when of a hollow circular shape: *domed*, *a.* *domed*, having *n* dome: *dome-shaped*, in the form of a dome: *domal*, *a.* *dō-māl*, relating to the astrological use of a house of the heavens, — the whole of which is *domed* and invisible, having *n* divisions, — the *domes* being the *n* equal parts, called by astrologers, into *n* equal parts, called the twelve houses of the heavens.

*Domesday*, n. *dōmz'dæ*, also *Domes'-day-book* [A.S. *dōmes dæg*, day of doom or decree, because it was a book from which dooms or decisions were given in all litigations about land], the anc. record of the survey of all the lands in the kingdom made in the reign of William I., and now in the Exchequer, consisting of two volumes, a greater and a less; a similar record recently completed; in *anc. times*, n name for a register or cartulary of lands.

domestic, *a. dō-mēs'tik* [*F. domestique*—from *L. domesticus*, belonging to the house—from *domus*, a house], pert. to one's home or family; remaining much at home; private; tame; not wild; not foreign: *n.* a servant living in a family: domes'-

tically, *ad. H.*: domesticate, *v. H. Ed.*, to make at ease as if at home; to familiarise; to accustom to remain at home; to tame or render from a wild state; domesticating, *imp.*: domesticated, *pp.*: adj. fond of remaining at one's own home: domestication, *n.*: *domon*, the taming of wild animals; the act of living much at home: domesticity, *n.*: *domesticity*, *domestic*, domestic character

domett, n. dōm'et [unascertained], a loosely woven black or white material, resembling thin flannel, whose weft is of wool and warp of cotton.

domic<sup>1</sup>le, n. *dom'1 sli* [F. *domicile*—from *L. domicili-um*, n. habitation—from *domus*, a house], a house; a residence; the usual place of abode: v. to fix for oneself a permanent residence: dom'icell'ing, imp.: dom'icell'ed, pp. *-sli'd*: dom'icell'ary, a. *-sli'ter-i*, pert. to the residence of a family or person: dom'icell'ary visit, a visit paid to a house by authority to search for persons or things: dom'icell'ate, v. *-sli't-i-ti*, to domicile: to make quite at ease, as in one's own home: dom'icell'ating, imp.: dom'icell'ated, pp.: dom'icella'tion, n. *-t-shun*, permanent residence. — SYN. of 'domicile n.: abode, mansion; habitation: home.

dominant, *a. domīnānt* [F. *dominant*—from *L. dominans* or *domināntem*, ruling or bearing sway— from *dominus*, a lord], having the power or rule; possessing the ascendancy; prevailing; *n. in music*, the note which is a fifth from the tonic—thus, if the key or tonic be *C*, the dominant is *G*; *dominate, v. tr. & intrans.* *domināre*, to have the power to rule over; to prevail; to govern; *dominating, imp. & adj. dominated, pp. domination, n. domināre* [F. *dominer*, *v. tr.*], arbitrary authority; tyranny; insolent rule; *dominative, a. /in arbitrary; governing; dominator, n. domīnātor*, a predominant power or influence; an absolute governor; *dominion, n. domīnīōn* [mid. *L. domīnīōnē*, supreme power or authority; territory or district governed by a prince; rule; control; *domineer, v. intrans.* [F. *dominer*; *L. domīnor*] to tyrannise over; to rule over with insolence; to use authority oppressively; *domineering, imp. & adj.* ruling over with insolence and tyranny; using authority oppressively; *domineered, pp. intrans.*—*Syn.* of 'dominant *n.*': governing; ruling; predominant; ascendancy of 'dominion': country; region; tract; district; territory; government; authority; sovereignty; empire; predominance; preponderance.

**dominical**, a *dominica-kāṭi* (F. *dominical*—from *dominicalis*—from *dominus*, master, lord), that notes or marks the Lord's Day: dominical letter, in almanacs, the letter which denotes the Sunday, the first seven of the alphabet being used for that purpose.

**Dominican**, n. *dō-mīn'ī-kān*, one of a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch., founded about 1215 by St. *Dominic*, known in England as Black Friars, in France as Jacobins.

**dominle, n.** dōm'it-nl [*L. dominus, lord, master*], in *Scot.*, a schoolmaster; a pedagogue.

domino, n. *dōn't-nō* [Sp., a black hood worn by priests, originally by a master—from L. *dominus*, a master], an outer dress or cloak, with a movable hood, used at masquerades: domino, n. *ī-nō*, dominoes, n. plu. *mōz*, a game played with dotted pieces of bone of a flat oblong shape and backed with black, so far resembling n. domino.

domite, n. *dō-mīt*, a granular arenaceous-looking variety of trachyto found in the Puy-de-Dôme, France.

don, *n. dōn* [Sp. *don*—from *L. dominus*, a lord]. **a** Spanish title of nobility, now a title of respect of general application: *don*'s, *n. fem.* of *don*, title of a lady in Spain and Portugal: *don*s, in *familiar language*, the heads of colleges, and the fellows at the universities: *prima donna*, *prim'd don'd* [*L. primus*, first], the chief singer in an opera.

don, v. dŏn [contr. for dŏ ōn], tr. put on; to assume; opposite of *doff*: don'ning, imp.: donned, pp. dŏnd.

**donation**, *n.* **dō-nā'shūn** [*Fr.* *donation*], from *L. donātionem*, a donation—from *dōnā*, I give], the act of giving; a grant or gift; that which is given or bestowed: **donative**, *a.* **dō-nā-tiv**, vested or vesting by donation: **n.** a gift; a gratuity; in law, a benefice *freely given by the patron to a clergyman without presentation, institution, or induction*: **donee**, *n.* **dō-nē**, the person to whom a gift is made: **donor**, *n.* **dō-nŭr** [*Fr.*: *L. donator*], one who gives a gift;

a benefactor. — SYN. of 'donation': benefaction; grant; gift; present.

**Donatist**, *n.* *dō-nā-tist* [from *Donatus*, their leader], one of an African sect of purists in the beginning of the fourth century who claimed to be the only true Church: **Donatism**, *n.* *-izm*, the principles of the sect.

**done**, *dān* [pp. of *do*, which see], performed; finished; agreed: **done brown**—see under **brown**.

**donee**—see under **donation**.

**donjon**, *n.* *dōnjōn* [F. *donjon*, a tower—from *mid. l. dominiōnem*, a tower which dominates—from *l. dominum*, a lordship—see **dungeon**] the principal tower or keep of an ancient castle, forming the central and strongest portion of the building, beneath which were the prison vaults, hence called **dungeons**.

**donkey**, *n.* *dōng-kī* [a *dim.* from *dun*, the termination being double, *k* for *kn*, and *ey*, an ass; a stupid person: **donkey-engine**, in a *steam-ship*, a small engine used for pumping water into the boilers, raising weights, &c.

**donna**—see under **don**, *n.*

**donor**—see under **donation**.

**doodle**, *n.* *dō-āl* [Scot. *doodle*, to be indolent or slovenly], a trifle; a simpleton.

**doolee**, *n.*, or **dooly**, *n.* *dō-ll* [Sans. *dola*, a swing litter], in the E. I., a litter suspended from men's shoulders for carrying persons; a palanquin.

**doom**, *v.* *dōm* [AS. *dōm*, judgment; *dōman*, to judge; cf. *heel, domr*; Goth. *doms*; Gr. *themis*, law], in sentence; to condemn; to destine; *n.* judgment; fate; destiny; ruin; destruction: **dooming**, *imp.*: **doomed**, *pp.* *dāmd*: **dooms-day**, *n.* *dōms-dā*, the day of judgment; the last great day: **doomful**, *adj.* *-fūld*, full of destruction: **doomster**, *n.* *-stēr*, in *Scot.*, the hangman; one who pronounces the doom or sentence, also *deemster*, *dōmstēr*. — SYN. of 'doom': sentence; condemnation; destiny; decree; fate; lot; penalty; retribution; judgment.

**Doomsday-book** for **Domesday**, which see.

**door**, *n.* *dūr* [AS. *dur*; cf. Goth. *daur*; Gr. *thura*; Sans. *dvar*, a door], an opening into a house or other building, or into a room or closet of a house; the movable frame of wood which closes an entrance: **door-keeper**, one who guards an entrance; a porter; a janitor: **door-plate**, a plate of zinc or brass on the outside of a door with the name of the occupant engraved upon it: **doorway**, *n.* the entrance into any building; means of approach: **within doors**, in the houses without doors, out of the house; to lie at the door, to be imputable or chargeable to one: **next door**, to, bordering on; near to: **next door to a fool**, very nearly a fool: with closed doors, in private.

**doquet**, *n.* *dō-kēt* [see **docket**], a warrant; a paper granting licence.

**door or dorr**, *n.* *dōr* [AS. *dora*, a humble-bee; cf. *Gael. dōrdan*, humming noise; Ir. *dordan*, to hum like a bee], a drone bee; a beetle or rockcrafter—so called from the humming sound made by animals of this class in flying.

**doree**, *n.* *dō-rē* or *dō-rā* [F. *lorée*—from *lorer*, to cover with gold], a sea-fish of a golden-yellow colour, popularly called in Eng. *John doree* or *lory*, being a corruption of the French *jaune dorée*, golden yellow.

**Note**—Latham suggests *janitor*, the gate-keeper, a name given to it by the fishermen of the Adriatic, in allusion to St. Peter possessing the keys of heaven, the fish being called St. Peter's fish. In Skat's opinion, *John* is not from F. *jaune*, but is a mere sailor's expletive, and a familiar appellation of the personal name *John*, as is so often the case with *Jack*.

**Dorian**, *n.* *dō-ri-ān*, pert. to Doris, in Greece: **Doric**, *n.* *dō-rik*, pert. to the Dorians, or to Doris, in Greece; *n.* a dialect of the ancient Greek language; any rough broad dialect; the simplest and oldest order of Greek architecture: **Doricism**, *n.* *-izm*, a phrase of the Doric dialect.

**dormant**, *n.* *dōr-mānt* [F. *dormant*; *l. dormiens* or *dormientem*, sleeping; *dormire*, to sleep], sleeping; inactive; sluggish; at rest; quiescent; suspended; not exercised, as a dormant prerogative: **dormancy**, *n.* *-mān-sī*, quiescence; sleep; abeyance: **dormer**, or **dormer-window**, *dōr-mēr* [F. *dormeur*, a sleeper], an upright window placed on a sloping roof giving light to the chambers next the roof, usually allotted for sleeping apartments; an attic window: **dor-**

**mitory**, *n.* *-mī-tō-ri* [L. *dormitōrium*, a sleeping-chamber], a sleeping-room; a series of sleeping-places in a building.

**dormouse**, *n.* *dōr-mōūs*, **dormice**, *n.* *plu. -mīs* [probably OF. *dormouse*, a sleeper; *l. dormio*, I sleep, and *mouse*—see **dormant**], a rodent allied to the squirrel that remains torpid during winter.

**dorn**, *n.* *dōrn* [Ger. *dorn*; Dut. *doorn*, a thorn], the fish thornback.

**dorsal**, *n.* *dōr-sāl* [F. *dorsal*—from *l. dorsalis*—from *l. dorsum*] pert. to the back, as the dorsal fin of a fish: **dorsiferous**, *adj.* *-sī-fēr-ūs* [*l. ferro*, I bear], in *bot.*, applied to ferns bearing fructification on the backs of their fronds: **dorsiflexed**, *adj.* *-fīksd* [*dorsum*, and *flexed*], applied to anthers fixed to the filament by their backs, as in the tulip.

**dorsibranchiate**, *n.* *dōr-sī-brāng-kī-āt* [*l. dorsum*, the back; *branchia*, gills], in *zool.*, having external gills attached to the back; this word is of mongrel composition, and *notobranchiate* is the more correct term.

**dorsum**, *n.* *dōr-sūm* [L.], in scientific language, the back; the ridge of a hill.

**dory**—see **doree**.

**dose**, *n.* *dōs* [F. *dose*—from Gr. *doēs*, that which is given—from *didōmi*, I give], the portion or quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time; a portion; anything nauseous; what one is obliged to take: *v.* to give in portions or quantities, as medicine; to give anything nauseous, or to oblige to take: **dosing**, *imp.*: **dosed**, *pp.* *dōsd*.

**doss**—see under **dossil**.

**dossier**, *n.* *dō-sī-ēr* [F. *dossier*, back of a seat—from F. *dos*; *l. dorsum*, the back], a pannier or basket to be carried on the shoulder: *adj.* denoting the hangings placed at the back of the altar; denoting hangings in a dining-hall behind the seats of the guests: **dorsale**, *n.* *dōr-sāl*, **dosel**, *n.* *dōs-ēl*, or **dosser**, *n.* *dō-sēr*, a rich tapestry hanging at the back of an altar; a hanging in a dining-hall; an ornamental cover for a chair—also **dōs'al**, *n.*, and **dosel**, *n.*

**dossil**, *n.* *dōs-sīl* [OF. *dossil*; *l. doctulus*, a spigot; *l. dāco*, I lead], a small portion of lute made round, or in the form of a date, to be laid on a sore: **doss**, *n.* *dōs*, a cushion stuffed with straw to kneel upon; a hassock.

**dot**, *v.* *dōt*, 2nd pers. sing. of the verb *do*, which see.

**dot**, *n.* *dōt* [AS. *dolt*, the head of a bolt; cf. Dut. *dōtde*, a small lump], a small point or spot made with a pen, &c.; any small point or mark: *v.* to mark with small points: **dotting**, *imp.*: **dotted**, *pp.*

**dot**, *n.* *dōt* [F. *dot*, a dowry—from *l. dōtem*], in familiar language, a dowry; a dotation—see **dotation**.

**dotage**, **dotard**, **dottard**, **dotterel**, &c.—see **dote**. **dotation**, *n.* *dō-tā-shōn* [F. *dotation*, an endowment—from *l. dotātionem*—from *l. dotulus*, endowed, portioned—from *dos*, a dowry, *n* gift], endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of a hospital; a dowry or portion: **dot'al**, *n.* *-āl*, pert. to.

**dote**, *v.* *dōt* [O.Dut. *dōten*, to be foolish, to rave], to regard with excessive and foolish fondness; to show foolishness in the weakness of age: **dotting**, *imp.*: **dotted**, *pp.*: *adj.* in OE, stupid—see **dotted**: **dot'er**, *n.* one who: **dot'ingly**, *adv.* *-lī*: **dotage**, *n.* *dō-tāj*, the childishness of age; feebleness of mind in old age: **dot'ard**, *n.* *-ārd*, a man in the childishness of age: **dot'ardly**, *adv.* *-lī*: **dottard**, *n.* *dōt-tērd*, a standing tree in a state of decay: **dotterel**, *n.* *dōt-tēr-ēl*, also **dot'trel**, *n.* a kind of sandpiper proverbial for stupidity.

**doth**, *v.* *dōth*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *do*, which see.

**douanier**, *n.* *dō-ān-i-ēr* [F. *douannier*], a French custom-house officer.

**Douay and Douai Bible**, *n.* *dō-ā* or *dō-ē-ā* [from a town in France], a translation of the Bible into English made for the use of the adherents of the R. Cath. Ch.: the New Testament was published in 1582 at Rheims; the Old Testament at Douay in 1609-10.

**double**, *n.* *dū-bū* [F. *double*, double—from *l. duplus*, twice as much, double—from *duo*, two; *pleo*, I fill], twice as much; twofold; being in pairs; deceitful; acting two parts—that is, two faces of conduct, open and secret: *v.* to fold; to increase by adding an equal sum or quantity: *n.* twice as much; a fold; the same quantity or length repeated; a turn in

running; a trick; ad. twice over: doub'ling, imp.: n. a fold; an artifice; a shift; act of sailing round a cape; the winding and turning of an animal hunted: doubled, pp. *dub'bled*; *doubleless*, n. *dub'ble-ness*, state of being double: *doub'ly*, ad. *-ly*: *doublet*, n. *dub'let* [F. *doublet*], two; a pair; a man's inner garment; n. waistcoat; originally a garment in folds or doubles for defence; a fraudulent imitation of a precious stone: *double-barrelled*, having two barrels—applied to a gun: *double-bass*, the lowest-toned musical instr. of the violin class: *double-charged*, loaded with a double quantity of gunpowder: *double-dealing*, the profession of one thing and the practice of another; duplicity; deceit; dissimulation; fraud: *double-dyed*, *-died*, criminal in the highest degree; steeped in crime, as a double-dyed villain: *double-edged*, that cuts either way, as a sword with two edges—that is, one having no back: *double-entry*, in book-keeping, an entry on both Dr. and Cr. side for each transaction: *double-faced*, showing two faces; deceitful: *double-hearted*, deceitful; treacherous: *double-minded*, unstable; unsittled; wavering: *double-tongued*, one who is self-contradictory in his speech at different times; deceitful: to *double* a cape, to sail round it: *double* or *quits*, in betting or gambling, when a winner lays down his stake, the loser promising to pay twice his stake if he loses again; if the loser wins the second throw he pays nothing—thus neither player loses or wins anything. *Note*.—*double* is very much used as the first part of a compound word, and denotes two ways; twice the number or quantity.

*doubleton*, n. *dub'lan* [F. *doubleton*—from Sp. *doblón*—see *double*], a Sp. or Port. gold coin, the double of the pistole.

*doubt*, n. *dout* [F. *douter*; L. *dubitare*, to waver, to fear—from L. *dubius*, doubtful; duo, two], uncertainty of mind; suspense; suspicion; fear; apprehension: v. to hesitate; to waver in opinion; to suspect; to fear; to hesitate to beller; to be in a state of uncertainty of mind: *doubt'ing*, imp.: n. *scruple*; perplexity: *doubt'ed*, pp.: *doubt'er*, n. one who doubts; a. *-ful*, uncertain; obscure; not clear or obvious; undetermined; suspicious: *doubt'fully*, ad. *-ly*: *doubt'fulness*, n. in a state of suspense or uncertainty: *doubt'ingly*, ad. *-ly*: *doubt'less*, ad. *-ly*, without doubt; unquestionably: *adj. free from fear*; *doubt'lessly*, ad. *-ly*, unquestionably.—*SYN.* of 'doubt' v.: to scruple; waver; fluctuate; demur; question; suspect; dissent; apprehend—of 'doubt'ful': dubious; wavering; hesitating; undetermined; equivocal; ambiguous; questionable; hazardous; distrustful; problematical; precarious.

*douce*, a. *doux* [OE. F. *doux*, sweet, soft—from L. *dulcis*, sweet], in OE., Scot., and prov. Eng., sedate; sober; prudent; not light and frivolous.

*douceur*, n. *dou-sér* [F. *douceur*, sweetness—from mid. L. *dulcedo*, sweetness; F. *doux*, sweet—from L. *dulcis*, sweet], a gift for service done or to be done; a bribe; n. honorarium.

*douche*, n. *dosh* [F. *douche*; It. *doccia*, a mill-dam; *doccia*, to pour], a bath given by a jet or stream of water directed with considerable force upon some part of the body.

*dough*, n. *dō* [AS. *dah*: cf. *leel. deig*; Goth. *daigs*, dough; *deigan*, to knead], a soft mass composed of flour and yeast kneaded; bread before being baked in an oven: *doughy*, a. *-y*, soft like dough: *dough-faced*, weakly and sickly looking; cowardly: *dough-nut*, a small cake boiled in lard; my cake is dough, my undertaking has proved unsuccessful.

*doughty*, a. *dout'ly* [AS. *drihtig*, valiant—from *drihtan*, to avail], brave; valiant; noble; often used banteringly: *dough'tiness*, n. *-ness*, valour; bravery: *dought'ly*, ad. *-ly*.

*doum*-palm, n. *dōm*, *pām*, a palm-tree, *Hyphæne Thebæica*, the fruit of which is a food in Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and neighbouring districts.

*dour* or *doore*, n. *dōr* [OF. *dur*; L. *durus*, hard], in OE., sour-looking; sullen; in Scot., hard and impenetrable in body or mind; sullen; hot; stern.

*douse* or *dowse*, v. *dōses* [a probable corruption of *douche*, which see; cf. Sw. *dusa*, to pump down], to thrust into water; to lower or slacken suddenly; in slang, to extinguish, as a light: *dous'ing*, imp.: *doused*, pp. *diest*.

*dout*, v. *dout* [contr. of *do out*], in OE., to put out; to extinguish.

*dove*, n. *dūp* [ME. *doue*; O.Sax. *duva*; Goth. *dubo*—*-lit.*, a 'diver'], a pigeon; a word of endearment: *dovent*, a small house for pigeons: *dovetail*, n. *-tail*, a method of fastening the ends of pieces of wood together, by stippling the one, cut in the form of a dove's tail, into the correspondent notches of another; a strong way of joining: v. to joint or unite strongly: *dovetailing*, imp.: *dovetailed*, pp. *-tiled*: *dove'let*, n. a little dove.

*dover*, v. *dōv-er* [cel. *dur*, a light sleep; *dura*, to sleep in intervals], in Scot. and OE., to sleep at intervals; to be in a daze; to slumber lightly: n. a light fitful slumbering: *dōver'ing*, imp.: *dōvered*, pp. *-vired*.

*dowager*, n. *dōw-ā-jēr* [F. *douairière*, a dowager—from mid. L. *dotarium*], a title given to the widow of a prince or person of rank when he who succeeded her deceased husband in his titles and estates is married, there being thus two ladies with the same title; a widow of rank, with property or real estate enjoyed by her during her lifetime: *queen-dowager*, n. widow of a king: *dowagerism*, n. *-ism*, state, rank, or condition of a dowager.

*dowdy*, n. *dōw-dī* [Eng. dial.: Scot. *dawdie*, ME. *dowde*, a dowdy], a woman awkward and untidy in dress: adj. awkward and slovenly in dress; ill dressed, applied only to a woman: *dow'dyish*, a. *-ish*, like a dowdy.

*dowel*, n. *dōw-ēl* [F. *douelle* and *douille*, a socket; L. *ductus*, n. canal], a projection in a stone to fit into a socket, by which it may be fastened into the adjoining one; a peg of wood or iron used in the edge of a board for fastening it to another, generally edge to edge: v. to fit with dowels: *dow'elling*, imp.: n. n. method of nailing two boards or pieces of wood together at their edges by pins or plugs of wood or iron: *dow'elled*, pp. *-died*: *dowel-pin*, a pin inserted into a piece of wood in order to unite it to another, generally edge to edge.

*dower*, n. *dōw-er*, or *dowry*, n. *dōw-ri* [OF. *doaire*; F. *donaire*, a dowry—from mid. L. *dotarium*—from L. *dotare*, to endow], the property which a woman brings to her husband on marriage: *dow'ered*, a. *-rd*, having n dowry: *dowerless*, a. without a dowry.

*dowie*, a. *dōw-i* [Gael. *dubhach*, sorrowful, sail—from *dubh*, black, dark], in Scot. and Eng. dial., dark; dull; spiritless; melancholy; worn out with grief: *dow'ie*, a. *dōw-ies* [cf. F. *dunp*, hollow, dull], dreary; forlorn: *dow'ie* and *dowie*, dreary and spiritless.

*dowlas*, n. *dōw-lās* [perhaps from *Doullens*, in France, where manufactured], a kind of coarse linen cloth.

*dowle*, n. *dōl* [F. *douille*, soft, downy—dim. of OF. *douille*, soft, tender], in OE., a leaf; a feather; a portion of down of birds; young hair of the beard: adj. leafy; feathery: downy.

*down*, n. *dōwn* [cel. *duan*: cf. Ger. *daune*; Dan. *duun*, the lightest and softest kind of feathers], the fine soft feathers of fowls; any fine hairy substance light enough to float in the air: *down'y*, a. *-y*, soft, like down.

*down*, ad. or prep. *dōwn* [AS. of *dūne*, from the hill, as in OF. *à mont*, to the hill, a. val, to the valley, expressing 'upwards and downwards'—see *down*], from a higher to a lower place; in a descending direction; on the ground; extending or prostrate on any surface; toward the mouth of a river; below the horizon, as the sun; into a due consistence, as, to boil down; into bad odour or disgrace, as, to cry down; downcast, a. *-cast*, dejected; directed to the ground, as the eyes or face; applied to that part of the shaft or perpendicular excavation of a mine which conveys the ventilating air downwards into it, the upcast being the shaft carrying the foul air up from the mine: *up and down*, here and there: *down-fall*, n. a sudden fall of anything: *down-fall*, a. *-fall*, ruin; destruction; ruin by violence or decay; sudden fall or depression: *down-fallen*, a. *-fallen*, ruined; fallen: *down-hearted*, cast down; dejected in spirits: *down-hill*, n. descent; slope: adj. stopping: *down-lying*, n. time of rest or repose: adj. *facultarily*, about to be in child-birth: *down-right*, a. plain; open; undisguised; blunt: ad. in OE., straight or right down: *down-rightly*, ad. *-ly*, down-rightness, n.: *down-sitting*, rest; act of sitting down: *down-train*, a train on its way from London to any provincial terminus—see under *train*: *down*

the river, towards its mouth, as going with its flow: down-trodden or down-trodden, trampled down; oppressed: downward, *a.*, extending from a higher to a lower state or place; tending towards the earth: down-ward or down-wards, *ad.* *verbe*, in a descending course: from a higher to a lower state or place. *Note.*—Persons in London say, down to Scotland, &c., and those in the provinces, up to London; so in all countries up is towards the capital, and down is from the capital.

downs, *n. plu.* *dōwns* (AS. *dūn*, a hill: cf. Gaet. and Ir. *dun*, a hill, a fortification), elevations of sand thrown up by the wind; broad ridges of elevated land near the sea, covered with close and fine turf; a flattish-topped hill: the Downs, *n.* well-known roadstead or anchorage-ground for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal.

downy, *a.*—see under down I.

dowry, *n.*—see under dower.

douse, *v.* *doies*—see douse.

doxie or doxy, *n.* *dōks-i* [perhaps a corrupt, of *ducksy*, a dim. of *duck*, *n.* dear: cf. Ger. *docke*: Sw. *docka*, a doll], in cant and slang, the female companion of a tramp, gipsy, beggar, or thief; in *OE.*, a lady-love; a mistress; a sweetheart; in *pror. Eng.*, a little girl, in a familiar and endearing sense.

doxie, *n.* *dōks-i* [Icel. *dōsk*, inactivity], in *Scot.*, lazy; restive.

doxology, *n.* *dōks-ōlō-jī* [Gr. *doxologia*, giving glory—from *dōm*, praise, glory; *logos*, a word], a hymn in praise of God; form of giving glory to God, usually applied to the *Gloria Patri*—Glory be to the Father, &c., repeated at the close of a psalm or anthem, &c.: *doxologise*, *v.* *jit* to give glory to God; *doxologised*, *imp.*: *doxologised*, *pp.* *jit*: *doxological*, *a.* *lōj-i-kāl*, pert. to doxology; giving praise to God.

doyen, *n.* *dīd-yāng* [F., a dean], a senior member of a body or class; a leader.

doyle or doilt, *n.* *dōilt* [perhaps a variant of *dulled* or *doile*, in *Scot.*, stupid; stupefied; crazed].

doze, *v.* *dōz* [Icel. *dúsa*, to doze; cf. Dan. *dose*: Sw. *dial.* *dusa*], to be half asleep; to be drowsy; to sleep lightly: *n.* a light sleep: *dōzing*, *imp.*: *dozed*, *pp.* *dōz*: *dōzer*, *n.* one who: *dozy*, *a.* *dō-z*, sleepy; drowsy; *dōziness*, *n.* *zī-nēs*, drowsiness.

dozen, *n.* *dūz-n* [OF. *dozaine*—from F. *doize*, twelve: OF. *doze*, twelve—from mid. L. *dozēna*, a dozen—from L. *duodecim*, twelve], twelve in number of the same kind: *n.* twelve of things of a like kind.

drab, *a.* *drāb* [F. *drap*; mid. L. *drappus*, cloth], of a pale-brownish colour: *n.* a kind of thick woollen cloth of a colour approaching the dry mud of a road: drab-coloured, having the colour of drab.

drab, *n.* *drāb* [Gael. and Ir. *drab*, a slut], an untidy, dirty woman; a prostitute: drabber, *n.* one who associates with drabs: drabish, *a.* having the character of a drab: drabble, *v.* *drāb-i*, to cover with filth.

Dracena, *n.* *drā-sēnā* [Gr. *drakaina*, a she-dragon], a genus of very fine ornamental-foliated trees, Ord. *Liliaceae*, whose insipidated juice is said to become a powder like dragon's blood.

drachm, *n.* *drām*—see dram.

Draconian, *a.* *drā-kōn-i-ān* [Draco, an Athenian lawgiver who decreed death for every crime, great or small], pert. to Draco or his laws, which are said for their severity to have been written in blood; mercilessly severe.

draff, *n.* *drāf* [Dut. *drof*, swill; Icel. *draff*, dregs, husks—see drab 2], the refuse matter after the liquor has been drawn off, used for the feeding of cows and swine; dregs; sweepings: draffy, *a.* *fi*, also draffish, *a.* *fish*, worthless; druggy.

draft, *n.* *drāft*, a corruption of draught, which see.

drafts, *n.*—see draught.

draftsman, *n.*—same as draughtsman, which see.

drag, *v.* *drāg* [AS. *dragan*, to carry; cf. Icel. *draga*: Dut. *dragen*; Ger. *tragen*], to draw along heavily or slowly; to pull by manual force; to pull forcibly or roughly; to draw a body along at the bottom, as of a river or other water; to haul so low as to trail on the ground; *n.* something drawn along the ground to impede or catch; an apparatus for searching among water for drowned persons, &c.; an instrument for retarding the motion of carriage-wheels when going downhill; anything that retards or hinders; an obstacle to progress; a kind of cart drawn by the hand; a kind of carriage: dragging,

*imp.*: dragged, *pp.* *drāgd*: to drag an anchor, to trail it along the bottom when the anchor will not hold the ship: drag-net, *a.* act to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond.—*Syn.* of 'drag *v.*': to pull; draw; haul; tug; pluck; harrow.

draggie, *v.* *drāg-i* [a freq. of drag—which see], to wet and dirty by drawing along wet muddy ground, or wet grass: dragging, *imp.*: dragged, *pp.* *drāgd*: *adj.* dirtied by being drawn over mud: draggie-tailed, slatternly, as one who drags the skirt of her gown through the mire; untidy.

dragoman, *n.* *drāgō-mān*, dragomans, *n. plu.* [F. and Sp. *dragoman*; medieval Gr. *dragoumnos*; Ar. *tarjuman*; Chald. *torēm*, to explain; *tarjūm*, explanation, interpretation], an interpreter or courier to foreigners—a word much used in the East.

dragon, *n.* *drāg-ōn* [F. *dragon*; L. *dracōnem*—from Gr. *drakōn*—from *drakēn*, to see, to flash—from its supposed sharpness of sight], a fabulous winged creature vomiting fire; a genus of reptiles of the E. I.; a constellation; in *Scot.*, a paper kite; a serpent; in *Scrp.*, the Devil: dragonish, *a.* *nish*, or dragon-like, in the form of a dragon; like a dragon: dragon's-blood, a red colouring matter obtained from the *Dracena draco*, and other species, Ord. *Liliaceae*: drag-onet, *n.* *ō-nēt*, a little dragon; a small kind of sea-fish: dragon's-skin, a familiar name among miners and quarrymen for certain fossil stems whose leaf-scars somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles: dragon-fly, a large native insect of the Ord. *Neuroptera*: dragon's-teeth, matters which cause, or may cause, civil strife—in allusion to the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, which produced men who killed each other, only five men remaining.

dragon, *n.* *drāg-ōn* [F. and Sp. *dragon*, a dragon, a horse soldier—from L. *dracōnem*, a dragon—see dragon], a horse soldier, originally trained to act on foot also; a cavalry soldier: *v.* to force; to harass; to persecute; to use violent measures to obtain an object: dragoning, *imp.*: dragoned, *pp.* *gōn*: dragonade, *n.* *drāg-ō-nād*, also dragonnade, *n.* *drāg-ō-nād*, the giving up a place to the violence of soldiers; particularly applied to the severe persecutions, chiefly by means of dragons, instituted under Louis XIV. and his successor against the French Protestants.

drain, *v.* *drān* [AS. *drēnuigan*, to strain], to make dry by drawing off the water gradually; to flow off gradually; to free from water gradually; to empty; to exhaust; to be freed from moisture: *n.* a channel, trench, or ditch for conveying water; a sink or small sewer; a gutter: drains, *n. plu.* *drānz*, any waste matter or dregs: draining, *imp.*: drained, *pp.* *drānd*: drain'er, *n.* he who, or that which: drain-able, *a.* *ā-bl*, capable of being cleared of water or surplus moisture: drain-age, *n.* *āj*, the act of draining; that which flows out of a drain; the mode of carrying off the surface-water of a country, as by rivers, &c.: draining-tiles, tiles used in the draining of fields.

drake, *n.* *drāk* [a corrupt, of AS. *ened-drake*, a male wild duck—from *end*, in wild duck], the male of the duck kind; name of a fly.

dram or drachm, *n.* *drām* [OF. *drome*, the eighth part of an ounce: L. *drachma*; Gr. *drachmē*, a handful, a drachma—used both as a weight and a coin], a small quantity, particularly of a liquid or liquid mixture; one eighth part of an ounce apothecaries' weight; one sixteenth of an ounce avoirdupois; a small glass of spirits to be drunk at once.

drama, *n.* *drām-iā* [L. and Gr. *drama*, an act or deed, a play, a drama—from Gr. *drōō*, I do, I perform: F. *drame*], a composition or species of poem in which the action or narrative is represented—not related, and fitted for representation on the stage; a play: dramatic, *a.* *drā-māt-ik*, also dramatical, *a.* *ī-kāl*, relating to the drama: dramatically, *ad.* *ī-t*: dramatic corps, *kōr*, the whole body of actors attached to a theatre: dramatic persons, *drām-iā-tis pēr-sōnē* [L. *personae*, persons or characters; *drām-tis*, of the drama], the actors in a drama or play represented on the stage: dramatist, *n.* *ī-tist*, a writer of plays: dramatise, *v.* *ī-tiz*, to adapt to, or fit for, the stage: dramatising, *imp.*: dramatised, *pp.* *ī-tizd*: dramaturgy, *n.* *ī-tē-jī* [Gr. *dramō*, work], the science and art of dramatic compositions and representations.

drank, *v.*—see drink.

**drap**, *v.* **dráp** [F. *draper*, to make cloth, to cover; *drap*, cloth—from *tabl. L. drappum*] to cover with folds of cloth or drapery for use or ornament: **drap**-**plu**, *imp.*: **draped**, *pp.* **drápt**: *adj.* having an drapery: **draper**, *n.* **drápr** [F. *drapier*], hanger of clothes: **drapery**, *n.* **dráprí** [F. *draperie*], hangings; curtains; the representation of folds of cloth, clothing, or dresses in paintings or sculptures; cloth goods.

**drastie**, *n.* **drástik** [Gr. *drastikos*, active, vigorous—from *dráō*, I do, or act; cf. F. *drastique*], powerful; acting rapidly and violently: *n.* a strong purgative medicine: **drastics**, *n. plu.* **dráts**, powerful purgatives.

**draught or draft**, *n.* **dráft** [from *drag* or *draw*, which see; cf. *Dut. dragt*, a load, a burden], that which is dragged or drawn; the act of drawing, or quality of being drawn; force necessary to draw; act of drinking, or the quantity drunk at once; the number of fish caught at one drag of the net; a detachment or number drawn away, as men from an army; the depth to which a ship sinks in water when afloat; a current of air; a delineation or representation of a thing by lines: *In Scrip.*, a sink; a privy—see *Matt. xv. 17*: *v.* to draw out; to detach from the main body: **draughts**, *n. plu.* **dráfts**, a game played on a checkered board: **draughtly**, *a.* **dráftli**, exposed to fitful currents of air: **draught-horse**, a horse that draws loads, opposed to a *saddle-horse*: **draught-books**, books on each side of a cannon-carriage: **draughtsman**, *n.* **dráftsman**, one who draws plans or designs.

**Dravidian** or **Dravide**, *a.* **drávidián**, **drávidik**, *part.* to *Dravida*, an old province of India, or to one of a family of non-Aryan languages in S. India and Ceylon, which include Tamil, Telugu, and other dialects, classified by some authorities as Ural-Altaic; also **Tamilian** or **Tamilic**, *tám-ílián*, *tám-ílik*: *n.* one of the pre-Aryan race of the Deccan.

**draw**, *v.* **dráw** [AS. *dragian*, to drag or draw; cf. *Icel. draga*; *Dut. trekken*], to cause to move towards by pulling; to haul; to raise, as water from a well; to pull along; to pull out or unshackle; to attract; to suck or inhale; to take or let out a liquid; to sketch or delineate; to describe; to nurture or culture; to write in this form, as a bill of exchange; to have, receive, or take, as money; to protract or lengthen; to pull or exert strength in drawing; to move, advance, or approach; to require a certain depth of water, as a ship; to take the entails, &c. out of, as a fowl: **drawing**, *imp.*: **drew**, *pt.* **dráw**: **drawn**, *pp.* **dráwn**: *adj.* one in which neither side wins, said of a battle or game: **drawable**, *a.* **dráwábl**, that may be drawn: **drawback**, *n.* any loss of advantage in enjoyment, &c.; a certain amount of duties or customs on goods paid back: **drawbridge**, *n.* a movable bridge over water: **drawer**, *n.* **dráwér**, one who draws a bill of exchange: **drawee**, *n.* **dráwíe**, the person drawn on by a bill of exchange: **drawer**, *n.* **dráwér**, a sliding box in a table: **drawers**, *n. plu.* **dráwérs**, light underclothing in the form of breeches or trousers: **chest of drawers**, a case of sliding boxes for containing clothes or household articles: **draw**-**ing**, *n.* the representation of a thing on a flat surface: **drawing-master**, one who teaches the art of drawing: **drawing-room** [an abbreviation of *withdrawing-room*], the room in a house set aside for the reception of company; the formal reception of company at the court of a sovereign: **draw-well**, a deep well from which water is drawn by means of a rope: **drawn** it mild, *In slang*, not exaggerate—said to have originated in the musical expression, 'to play piano or softly'; **hanged, drawn, and quartered**, hanged, after which the heart is taken out, the body is dismembered, and the quarters distributed—the punishment for treason, and still the law though fallen into desuetude: to **draw back**, to retire; to **move back**; to **draw in**, to collect; to **draw nigh** or near; to **approach**; to **draw off**, to retire or retreat; to **take from**; to **draw on**, to bring on; to **entice**; to **seek or obtain payment by a written order or bill called a draft**; to **draw over**, to cause to come over; to **persuade or induce** to leave one party or place to join another: to **draw out**, to lengthen or stretch; to **take out of**; to **extract**; to **arrange in battle**; to **draw together**, to **collect**; to **draw up**, to **form** in regular order.

**drawl**, *v.* **dráwl** [from *draw*: cf. *Dut. dralen*, to loiter], to utter words in a disagreeably slow tone:

*n.* a long monotonous tone in speaking: **drawling**, *imp.*: **drawled**, *pp.* **dráwld**: **drawlingly**, *ad.* **dráwli**.

**drawn**, *pp.* of *draw*, which see: **drawn-battle**, a contest or fight in which neither side is the victor.

**draw**, *n.* **dráw** [AS. *dragian*, a draw net; cf. *Sw. drag*, a sledge; a strong low cart on wheels; a sled or sledge: **draw-cart**, a brewer's cart: **draw-horse**, a heavy mud strong horse: **drawman**, the man who attends on a draw].

**draw or drey**, *n.* **dráw**, the nest of a squirrel.

**dread**, *n.* **dréd** [AS. *drædan*, to fear; cf. *Sw. rädas* Off. *Ger. trümen*], great fear; apprehension of evil or danger; fear united with awe; the person or thing feared: *adj.* exciting fear; venerable in a very high degree; awful; terrible: *v.* to fear greatly; to be in great fear: **dreading**, *imp.*: **dread ed**, *pp.*: **dread er**, *n.* one who: **dread ful**, *n.* **dréd**, inspiring dread; terrible: **dread fully**, *ad.* **drédli**: **dreadfulness**, *n.* **drédless**, *a.* **drédless**, fearless; undaunted: **dreadlessly**, *ad.* **drédlessly**: **dreadlessness**, *n.* state of being without fear; intrepidity.—*SYN.* of 'dread n.': awe; fear; terror; dismay; apprehension; alffright; horror—of 'dreadful': fearful; frightful; tremendous; horrid; horrible; terrible; formidable; awful; venerable.

**dream**, *n.* **drém** [AS. *dræm*, a sweet sound, music; cf. *Icel. draumr*; *Dut. dream*; *Ger. traum*], thoughts or ideas occupying the mind during sleep; a vain fancy: *v.* to have ideas or thoughts in the mind during sleep; to think or imagine; to see in a dream: **dreaming**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who dreams; the mind engaged with thoughts during sleep: **dreamt**, *pt.* and *pp.* **drémt**: **dream'y**, *a.* **drémli**, indistinct; full of dreams: **dreamless**, *a.* without dreams: **dream'er**, *n.* one who; one lost in wild imaginations; a visionary: **dreamingly**, *ad.* **drémli**: **dreamlessly**, *ad.* **drémlessly**, *ad.* **drémless**, *a.* without dreams; a visionary country as pictured in dreams; region of fancies; fairy land.

**drear**, *a.* **drér**, also **dreary**, *a.* **dréarí** [AS. *dréorig*, sad; orig., bloodily—from *drer*, gore, blood], dismal; gloomy; distressful: **drearily**, *ad.* **dréaríli**: **dreariness**, *n.* **dréaríniss**, gloomy solitude: **drearily**, *ad.* **dréaríli**, in *OE.*, sorrow; melancholy; dread.

**dredge**, *n.* **drédj** [OF. *drege*, a fish-net; *Dut. dredget*, a drag net—from *dragen*, to bear, to carry; cf. *drag*], a net or drag for being dragged along the bottom of water for taking oysters, flat-fish, &c.: *v.* to catch, take, or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a machine, in the bed of a river: **dredging**, *imp.*: **dredged**, *pp.* **drédjd**: **dredger**, *n.* **drédjér**, one who or that which: **dredging**, *n.* the operation of deepening the bed of a river, canal, &c.: **dredging-machine**, a machine employed to deepen rivers, docks, &c., by taking up the gravel and mud from the bottom.

**dredge**, *v.* **drédj**, also **dradge**, *n.* **drájd** [OF. *dragée*, buckwheat; *Prov. dragea*, *It. draggia*, a sugar-plum; *Gr. tragaula*, dried fruits], to scatter flour, &c., on meat while roasting: *n.* a mixture of oats and barley sown together: **dredging-box**, a box used for scattering flour over meat—generally called a *dredger*.

**dree**, *v.* **dré** [AS. *drægan*, to endure], in *old* and *prov. Eng.* and *Scot.*, to endure; to suffer: **dreeding**, *imp.*: **dreed**, *pp.* **dréid**.

**dregs**, *n. plu.* **drégs** [Icel. *drugg*, sediment], the matter that settles at the bottom of a liquor; the sediment of liquors; lees; refuse matter; distillers' refuse used for cattle-feeding; the most vile and despicable part: **druggy**, *a.* **dréjgi**, muddy; containing dregs or lees: **drugginess**, *n.* foulness; fulness of dregs: **druggish**, *n.* full of dregs; foul with lees.—*SYN.* of 'dregs': dross; sediment; scum; dirt; mud; trash; feculence; grout.

**drech**, also **dreagh**, *n.* **dréch** [MR. *dregh*, *Icel. drjnga*, long, tedious], in *Scot.*, tedious; wearisome; slow.

**drench**, *v.* **drénsh** [AS. *drenca*, to drench; cf. *Icel. drekkia*, to plunge in water; *Sw. dränka*, to drown; *Dut. drencken*, to water beasts], to wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate; to purge violently: *n.* a dose of liquid medicine for purging a horse; a draught: **drenching**, *imp.*: **drenched**, *pp.* **drénshd**: **drencher**, *n.* **drénshér**, one who or that which.

**dress**, *n.* **drés** [OF. *dresser*, to make straight, to trim; *mid. L. dractus*; *L. directus*, direct, straight—from *dirigere*, to direct], covering or ornaments for the body; garments; clothes; a lady's gown: *v.* to cover the body with clothing or ornaments; to **dress**, *inorn.* or **embellish**; to cultivate; to prepare food for the table; to put into good order, as a wound; to prepare or fit for use; in *mil.*, to adjust the

*coo, dōy, fōl*; *pūre, būd*; *chair, game, jog, sham, thing, there, zeal*.

front of a company to n straight line: *dress'ing*, *imp.*: *dressed*, *pp.* *drēst*; *dress'er*, n. in *Scot.*, one who; a large table or bench in a kitchen on which things are dressed for use: *dress'ing*, n. a preparation to fit for use; an application made to a wound; in *familiar language*, a flogging or beating; in *OL.*, ornament; attire: *dress'y*, a. -*ēl*, showy in dress: *dressing-case*, a box fitted with toilet requisites: *dressing-gown*, an easy loose gown used in the morning before or while dressing: *dressing-room*, an apartment in which a person may dress: *dressing-table*, a table at which a person may dress, and on which articles for the toilet stand: *dressmaker*, n. one who makes ladies' dresses: *top-dressing*, matter, as manure, applied to land - *SYN.* of *dress'n*: attire; array; apparel; clothing; vesture; vestment; raiment; costume; habit; accoutrements; robes - of *'dress v.*: to rig; trim; prepare; arrange; align; adjust; decorate

*dribble*, v. *drīb't* [a freq. from *drip*: Dan. *draabe*, a drop; prov. Dan. *drible*, to drive]: connected with *drip*, which see, to throw down in drops; to fall in drops; to slaver, as a child or an idiot; in *football*, to propel the ball by successive slight kicks: *drib'bling*, *imp.* -*ing*: *ndj.* coming in small portions or drops: *dribbled*, *pp.* *drīb'ld*: *drib'bler*, n. *ēr*, one who: *drib'blet*, n. -*ēl*, n. small quantity; a small piece or part; n. small sum.

*dried*, *drier* - see under *dry*.

*drift*, n. *drīf't* [AS. *drifan*, to drive; cf. *Ice.* *drif*, n. tempest: Dut. *drift*, a flock, course, current; Ger. *drift*, n. drove], that which is driven by wind or water and collected in heaps; overbearing power or influence; tendency; aim or scope; in *mining*, a passage out between shaft and shaft, called the *driftway*; in *Scot.*, a drove, applied as to sheep; in *geol.*, the ill or boulder-clay; in *S. Africa*, a ford; v. to be driven into heaps, as snow or sand; to be driven along by a current of water, as the *ship drifts*; to drive into heaps: *drift'ing*, *imp.*: *drift'ed*, *pp.*: *drift-bolts*, steel bolts used to drive out other bolts; *drift-sand*, sand blown or driven by the wind; *drift-wood*, wood carried by a current of water; *boreal*, *glacial*, and *glacial-drift*, names for the drift of the glacial or ice period: *spindrift*, n. *spīr't*, in *Scot.*, the snow when drifted from the ground by the wind with a whirling motion.

*drill*, n. *drīl* [Dnt. *drillen*, to bore, to brandish, to drill soldiers: O. Dut. *drille*, a hole], a pointed instr. for boring holes; the act of training in military exercises and use of arms; v. to pierce or bore with a drill; to train as a soldier by military exercises; to educate by repeated acts: *drill'ing*, *imp.*: n. the practice or training in military movements and use of arms; the act of practising in mechanical arts, &c., in order to render efficient and skilful: *drilled*, *pp.* *drīld*: *drill-how*, a small bow for rapidly turning a drill: *drill-sergeant*, n. non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers: *drill-master*, one who teaches drill by way of gymnastics.

*drill*, v. *drīl* [conne, with drill 1: cf. W. *rhlilo*, to put in a row - from *rhlil*, a row or trench], to let corn dribble along a furrow or channel like a trickling rill of water: n. in *agrk.*, a row of grain or seed sown or planted in a furrow; the trench or channel so sown: *drill'ing*, *imp.*: *drilled*, *pp.* *drīld*: *drill-box*, the box containing the seed for sowing: *drill-grubber*, -*har-row*, and -*plough*, instrs. used in drill husbandry.

*drink*, n. *drīnk* [AS. *drincan*, to drink; cf. Goth. *dringan*; *Ice.* *drekkja*; Dan. *drikke*], any liquid taken into the mouth and stomach for quenching thirst; a beverage; a draught; n. potion: v. to swallow a liquid, as water; to suck in; to absorb; to take alcoholic liquors; to be intemperate: *drink'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* pert. to the use of intoxicating liquors: n. the act of swallowing or absorbing; the practice of partaking to excess of intoxicating liquors: *drank*, *pt.* *drāngk*: *drunk*, *pp.* *drāngk*, *intoxicated*: *drunken*, a. *drīngk'ēn*, *intemperate*: *drink'or*, n. one who drinks: *drink in*, to absorb; to receive with vivacity, as through hearing or sight: to *drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught: to *drink to*, to salute or wish well to my one by drinking liquor: to *drink up*, to drink the whole: *drink'able*, a. -*ābl*, fit or suitable for drinking: *drink'ableness*, n. -*ānēss*: *drink'less*, a. without drink: *drink-offering*, an offering of wine, &c., in the religious services of the Jews.

*drip*, v. *drīp* [Dan. *druppe*, to drip; cf. *Ice.* *dríupa*; Dut. *druppen*], to fall in drops; to let fall in drops; to have a liquid falling from it in drops, as a wet garment *drips*: n. that which falls in drops; the edge of a roof; an eave: *drip'ping*, *imp.*: *dript* or *dripped*, *pp.* *drīpt*: *drip'plug*, n. the fat from meat while roasting: *dripping-pan*, n. pan for receiving the fat from meat roasting: *drip-stone*, a projecting slab or moulding to throw off the rain: *drips*, n. plu. steps made in flat roofs or in gutters.

*drive*, v. *drīv* [AS. *drifan*, to drive, to urge on; cf. *Ice.* *drífa*; Goth. *drēiban*; Ger. *treiben*], to impel or urge forward by force; to compel; to guide or regulate, as the horses in a carriage; to pass from one place to another in a vehicle; to distress; to press; to be forced along; to rush or press with violence; to be moved by any force; to tend to; to aim at; *drive* is the reverse of *lead*; n. a ride or excursion in a carriage; the road passed over: *drīv'ing*, *imp.*: *drove*, *pt.* *drōv*: *driven*, *pp.* *drīv'n*: *driver*, n. *drīv'ēr*, one who, or that which; in *golf*, n. club used in striking the ball from the tee; *driving-wheel* or *driver*, the wheel in a machine which communicates motion; to *drive away*, to scatter; to force to a distance; to *drive off*, to force to remove to a distance; to depart, as in a carriage; to *drive out*, to expel; to *drive a bargain*, to haggle about the terms; to *drive a trade*, to carry on a trade.

*drivel*, n. *drīv'l* [a variant of *drabble*: L. Ger. *draulin*, to speak in a childish, foolish manner], slaver; saliva or spittle from the mouth: v. to let the saliva drop from the mouth; to slaver; to be weak or foolish: *drīv'elling*, *imp.* *drīv'elled*: *driv'elled*, *pp.* *drīv'ēld*: *driveller*, n. *drīv'ēl'ēr*, a fool; n. dotard.

*driven*, v., and *driver*, n. - see under *drive*.

*drizzle*, v. *drīzl* [AS. *drōsan*, to fall], to rain in small drops or fine rain; *drizzling*, *imp.* *drīz'ling*: *drizzled*, *pp.* *drīz'ld*: *drizzly*, a. *drīz'ēl*, shedding a fine or light rain.

*droll*, v. *drōl* [Sw. *drullen*, to mope], in *OL.*, a sluggard; a drudge; v. to work sluggishly; to plod: *droll'ing*, *imp.*: *drolled*, *pp.* *drōl'ld*.

*droll*, n. *drōl* [F. *drôle*, n. wagg: Dut. *drollen*, odd; mid. Dut. *droll*, a juggler], out of the common way; odd; laughable, merry; comical; n. a comical fellow; n. jester; one who raises mirth or laughter: v. to jest; to play the merry-Andrew; to cheat: *droll'ing*, *imp.*: *drolled*, *pp.* *drōl'ld*: *droll'ery*, n. -*ēr'y*, sportive tricks; comical gestures or manners: *droll'ingly*, *adj.*: *droll'ish*, a. somewhat droll - *SYN.* of *'droll a.*: comie; comical; ludicrous; ridiculous; farced; diverting; arch; waggish; facetious; queer; amusing.

*dromedary*, n. *drōm'ēd'ēr'ēl* [F. *dromadaire* - from mid. L. *dromadarius* - from Gr. *dromas*, a swift running], the one-humped camel of Arabia, more swift of foot than the camel.

*drone*, n. *drōn* [AS. *drin*, the non-working bee - from the buzzing sound it utters; cf. *Ice.* *drjoni*; Mid. Ger. *treno*], the male of the honey-bee which makes no honey; an idler; a sluggard; a dull humming sound; the large pipe of the bagpipe, which sends forth a continuous, deep, unvaried sound: v. to omit a dull humming sound; to live idly: *drōn'ing*, *imp.*: *droned*, *pp.* *drōn'ld*: *drōn'ish*, a. -*nish*, idle; lazy: *drōn'ishly*, *adj.*: *drōn'ishness*, n.

*droop*, v. *drōp* [Ice. *drupa*, to droop], to hang down; to lean forward or downward; to fall, sink, or decline; to languish from grief or other cause; to faint or grow weak: *droop'ing*, *imp.*: *drooped*, *pp.* *drōpt*: *droop'lugly*, *adj.*.

*drop*, n. *drōp* [AS. *drōpa*, n. drop; cf. *Ice.* *dröpi*; Dut. *drop*; Sw. *droppe*; Ger. *tropfen*], a small portion of a fluid; a very small quantity; a globule of a liquid; anything in the supposed form of a globule of water, as an ornament; part of a gallow on which the criminal stands: v. to pour or let fall a liquid in small portions; to let fall anything; to dismiss or lay aside, as to drop a subject; to utter slightly or briefly, as to drop a hint; to sink or lower; to fall; to come to an end; to have done with, as to drop an acquaintance; to visit unexpectedly, as to drop in: *dropp'ing*, *imp.*: n. a distilling; a falling; that which drops or falls: *dropp'ings*, n. plu. the excrement or dung of animals: *dropped*, *pp.* *drōpt*: *droplet*, n. -*ēl*, a little drop; *dropp'ingly*, *adj.*: *drops*, n. plu. a medicine, the dose of which is measured by drops; certain flattened circular sweet-



meats: to drop astern, in sailors' language, to slacken the speed of a vessel to allow another to pass her; to drop down, to sail or move down a river: drop-scene, in a theatre, a painted curtain suspended by pulleys, and which is made to fall down in front of the stage between the scenes or acts.—SYN. of 'drop v.': to sink; tumble; distil; cease; discontinue; suggest; lower; send; variegate; speckle; die.

dropsy, *n.* *drōp'sī* [OF. *hydropisie*, the dropsy; L. *hydropisis*; Gr. *hudrops*, the dropsy—from Gr. *hudor*, water, and *ops*, the face—the word having been formerly written *hydropsy*], an unnatural collection of water or lymph in any part of the body: drop'sical, *a.* *-sīk'ul*, inclined to dropsy: drop'sied, *a.* *-sīd*, having dropsy.

Drosera, *n.* plu. *drōs'ēr-ā* [Gr. *droseros*, dewy—from *droseros*, dew], a genus of herbaceous plants, Ord. *Droseraceae*, called *Sundews*, whose leaves are furnished with red glandular hairs, discharging from their ends drops of a viscid aerid juice in sunshine, the leaves folding upon insects touching the hairs.

Drosky and droschky, *n.* *drōs'kī* [Russ. *droschki*], a four-wheeled open carriage used by the Russians—many kinds of vehicles are now so called: dros'kies, *n.* plu. *-lēz*.

Drosometer, *n.* *drōs'ōm'ē-tēr* [Gr. *droeos*, dew: *metron*, a measure], an apparatus or instr. for determining the amount of dew deposited during a single night.

Dross, *n.* *drōs* [AS *drōs*, what falls to the bottom: cf. Dut. *dross*], worthless matter separated from the better part: any waste or refuse; the scum or refuse of metals thrown off in melting; impurity; small broken coals: dross'less, *a.* pure: dross'y, *a.* *-sī*, full of dross; impure; faint: dross'iness, *n.* *-nēs*, foulness; impurity.—SYN. of 'dross': scum; impurities; lees; dregs; excrement; incrustation; rust; waste; refuse.

Drought, *n.* *drō'ēt* [AS. *dragall*, dryness—from *dryge*, dry], dry weather; want of rain; thirst: droughty, *a.* *drō'ēt'ī*, wanting rain; thirsty: drought'iness, *n.* *-nēs*, state of dryness of the weather: drouth, *n.* *drō'ēth*, dry weather; thirst; another spelling of drought: drouthy, *a.* *-thī*, thirsty: drouth'iness, *n.*

drove, *v.* *drōv*, past tense of drive, which see.

drove, *n.* *drōv* [see drive], a number of animals, as sheep or cattle, moving in a body; a crowd of people in motion: drover, *n.* *drō'vēr*, one who drives cattle and sheep to market.

down, *v.* *drō'en* [ME. *drūn*, to be drowned—see drink], to overwhelm in water; to destroy life by submersion in water; to immerse; to overflow; to inundate; to perish in water: down'ing, *imp.* adj. perishing in water: *n.* the act of destroying life by immersion in water: drowned, *pp.* *drō'ēnd*.

drowse or drowse, *drō'ēz*—see under drowy.

drowsy, *a.* *drō'ēz'ī* [AS. *drislan*, to be sluggish], inclined to sleep; sleepy; dull; sluggish: drows'iness, *n.* *-nēs*, heaviness or disposition to sleep: drows'ily, *ad.* *-lī*: drows'y-headed, having a sluggish disposition: drowse, *v.* *drō'ēz*, to slumber; to grow heavy with sleep: drowse or drowse, *n.* heavy sleep; slumber: drow'sing, *imp.* drowsed, *pp.* *drō'ēz'ī*, adj. looking heavy or sleepy.—SYN. of 'drowsy': heavy; dozing; lethargic; comatose; stupid.

drab, *v.* *drāb* [perhaps Ar. *daraba*, to beat: cf. Pers. *zurb*: Turk. *durub*], to dash; to beat with a stick; to beat soundly: drab'bing, *imp.* *n.* a sound beating: drabbed, *pp.* *drābd*.

drudge, *v.* *drīj* [AS. *draggan*, to work], to work hard; to labour in mean offices: *n.* one who labours with toil and fatigue; one employed in mean labour: drudg'ing, *imp.* drugged, *pp.* *drūgd*: drudgery, *n.* *-ē-rī*, hard and continuous labour; ignoble toil: drudge'ingly, *ad.* *-lī*.

drug, *n.* *drōg* [OF. *drogue*, a drug: cf. Dut. *droog*, dry; pl. *droegen*, drugs], any medicinal substance; any article slow of sale, or not saleable: *v.* to dose to excess with medicine; to season or tincture with something offensive or injurious: drugg'ing, *imp.* dosing with drugs: drugged, *pp.* *drūgd*: drug'ist, *n.* *-gīst*, one who deals in drugs.

druggēt, *n.* *drū'gēt* [OF. *droguet*, stuff of wool—from *drogue*, stuff, trash], a coarse kind of felted woolen stuff, chiefly used for carpeting.

Druid, *n.* *drō'id* [L. *druida*; Gael. and Ir. *draoi*,

*druidh*, a sorcerer: W. *drype*, a druid], one of the ministers or priests among the anc. Celts, Gauls, or Britons, who esteemed the oak sacred, and sacrificed under it: Druid'ism, *n.* *-īz'm*, the doctrines, rites, &c., of the Druids: Druid'ical, *a.* *-īk'ul*, pert. to the Druids: Druid'ess, *a.* female Druid: Druid stones, *a.* name given to those weather-worn, rough pillars of grey sandstone which exist in various countries, generally in the form of circles, or in detached pillars.

drum, *n.* *drūm* [an imitative word: cf. Icel. *druma*, thunder; Dan. *drum*, a booming sound; Dut. *trom*, a drum], a musical instr. hollow, round, and flat at the two ends, which are covered with parchment or vellum; in a machine, a short cylinder moving on an axis, on which are the straps which move the several wheels; anything resembling a drum in form: *v.* to beat or play on a drum: drum'ing, *imp.* drummed, *pp.* *drūmd*: drum'mer, *n.* one who: drum of the ear, the tympanum or internal membrane of the ear which conveys the impression of sound: drum-head, the parchment or skin stretched over each end of a drum: drum-head court-martial, a summary court summoned in haste around the bug drum to try offences committed in the field: drum-major, first or chief drummer in a regiment: drum-stick, *n.* a stick with which a drum is beaten, or anything resembling it: kettle-drum, a drum made of copper, shaped like half a globe or like a kettle, having thus only one parchment cover: to drum out, to expel ignominiously from the army: to drum up, to assemble, as by beat of drum.

drumble, *v.* *drūmbl* [from drum], in OE. to be sluggish; to drone; to be heavy; to go about the doing of a thing in a confused, heavy manner: drumb'ling, *imp.* drumb'ling, drumbled, *pp.* *drūmbl*: drum'ly, *a.* *drūm'li*, also drumbly, *a.* *drūm'bli*, in Scot., foul; muddy, as water; troubled.

drunk, *a.* *drūngk* [from drink, which see], overcome by alcoholic liquor; intoxicated; stupefied by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain: drunk'en, *a.* *-ēn*, given to over-indulgence in alcoholic liquor; done when intoxicated, as a drunken frolic: drunk'ard, *n.* *-vrl*, one given to the excessive use of strong drink: drunk'enly, *ad.* *-lēn*: drunk'eness, *n.* *-ēn-ēs*, habitual intemperance; inebriety.

drupe, *n.* *drōp* [F. *drupe*—from L. *drupa*; Gr. *druppa*, an over-ripe wrinkled olive; Gr. *drupēs*, a ripe olive—from *drus*, an oak, and *piptō*, I fall], in bot., a fleshy or pulpy fruit without valves, containing a hard stony kernel, as the plum, cherry, or peach; a stone-fruit: drupel, *n.* *drō'p'ē*, each of the tiny drupes aggregated together in such a fruit as the raspberry, the blackberry, &c.: drupa'ceous, *a.* *-p'ā-sī-ōs*, having the form of a drupe; consisting of or producing drupes.

druse, *n.* *drōs* [Ger. *druse*], a hollow or cavity in rocks lined or studded with crystals, sometimes filled with water: drusy, *a.* *drō'sī*, lined with very minute crystals.

Druses, *n.* plu. *drō'zēs* [Turk.], a remarkable religious sect inhabiting the districts of Mount Lebanon, and speaking Arabic, nominally Moham-medans, but with a leavening of Christianity and mysticism in their deistic creed.

dry, *a.* *drī* [AS. *dryge*, dry: cf. Dut. *droog*; Icel. *thurr*; Dan. *tor*; Ger. *trocken*], free from water or moisture; not rainy; not juicy; arid; thirsty; barren; void of interest, as applied to a book, a discussion, &c.—as applied to persons, sarcastic; severe; humorous: *v.* to free from water or moisture, as by wiping; to lose moisture: dry'ing, *imp.* dried, *pt.* or *pp.* *drīd*: dry'er or drier, *n.* one who or that which dries; a substance mixed with oil-paint to make it dry more quickly: drily or dryly, *ad.* *drī'lī*, without moisture; coldly; without affection; sarcastically: dry'ness, *n.* want of moisture: dryfoot, *n.* a dog that hunts by the scent of the foot only: dry-goods, woollen and cotton cloths, &c., as distinguished from groceries: dry-rot, a rapid decay of timber by which its substance is converted into a dry powder: dry'salter, *n.* *-sāl'tēr*, formerly, a dealer in dry or salted meats; now, a dealer in gums, drugs, dye-stuffs, and in chemical substances generally: drysal'tery, *n.* *-tī*, the goods or business of a drysalter: dry-nurse, a nurse who brings up children without the breast: dry-shod, without wetting the feet: dry-wines, wines free

from sugary matter: to dry up, to deprive wholly of moisture.

**Dryad**, *n. drīdād* [L. *dryades*, nymphs of the woods—*from* (Gr. *drus*, an oak-tree), a deity or nymph supposed to watch over woods.

**Dryasdust**, *n. drī as dūst* [Eng. *dry-as-dust*], a very dull prosy author; an antiquary.

**Dual**, *n. dū-ā* [L. *duālis*—*from* *duo*, two], expressing the number two: *du-ād*, *n. dūl*, a union of two: *duālist*, *n. dū-līsm*, the doctrine of two separate and independent principles, as in man the *spiritual* and *corporeal*, and in nature the *good* and the *evil*: *du-nīst*, *n. -īst*, one who adopts dualism: *du-nīstīc*, *n. -īstīc*, consisting of two: *duality*, *n. -dū-tī*, state or quality of being two; that which expresses two.

**Dub**, *n. dūb* [perhaps connect. with *dip*], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, a small pool of rain-water; a puddle; a gutter.

**Dub**, *v. dūb* [OF *adubar*, to strike; cf. Span. *adobar*], to confer the title of knighthood by a slight tap with a sword; to invest with any dignity or new character; to cut down or dress with an axe, as a plank of wood: *dubbing*, *imp.*: *dubbed*, *pp. dūbt*: to *dub* cloth, to dress it with trussels: to *dub* a cock, to prepare it for fighting by cutting off its comb and wattles.

**Dubbing**, *n. dūb-bing* [see *dub* 2], a dressing of flour and water used by weavers; a mixture of tallow, &c., for dressing leather.

**Dubious**, *n. dū-bī-ās* [L. *dubius*, doubtful—*from* *duo*, two], not settled; doubtful; not clear or obvious; uncertain: in *OE.* in two directions; *dū-bī-ās*, *ad. -it*: *dū-bī-ousness*, *n.*: *dū-bī-ty*, *n. -bī-tī*, doubtfulness: *dū-bī-table*, *n. -bī-tā-bīl*, doubtful; uncertain: *dū-bī-ably*, *ad. -bīl*,—*Syn.* of *dubious*: *dū-bī-ous*; ambiguous; equivocal; questionable; precarious; doubting; unsettled; unimpaired.

**Ducal**, *n. dū-kāl* [F. *ducal*, L. *dux*, a leader—*from* *duco*, I lead], pert. to a duke: *ducat*, *n. dū-kāt* [OF. *ducat*; mod. L. *ducatus*, coin first struck by a duke; a coin of silver or gold formerly used on the Continent, in gold value about 9s. 4d.]: *ducatoons*, *n. -tōn*, a coin which varied in value from about 4s. to 5s. 6d.

**Ducat**, *sc.*—see under *ducal*.

**Duchess** and **duchy**—see under *duke*.

**Duck**, *n. dūk* [ME. *duke*, a 'diver'—*from* Dut. *duken*, to dive; cf. Dan. *dukke*; Sw. *dyka*; Ger. *tauchen*], a well-known water-fowl, the male of which is called a *drake*—which see; a pet; a darling; a quick inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck's head in water: *v.* to plunge or dip among water, and then withdraw, as the head; to bob the head down; to stoop; to bow: *duck'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* immersion in water: *ducked*, *pp. dūkt*: *duck'ing*, *n.* a young duck: *duck'er*, *n.* one who, or that which: to *make ducks and drakes*, to throw a stone obliquely on the water, so as to strike it, and rebound repeatedly—hence, to squander money heedlessly: *ducking-stool*, a mode of punishment for scolding women, who were placed on a stool and then let down into the water—should be written *ducking-stool* as the proper term: *duck'-weed*, a native water-plant floating on the surface of fresh-water lakes and ponds; the various species of *Lemma*, Ord. *Arctæa*—said to be only a corruption of *dikeweed* or *dikeweed*: *duck-legged*, *-legd*, short-legged.

**Duck**, *n. dūk* [Dut. *doek*, linen cloth, canvas; cf. Sw. *duke*; Ger. *tuch*; Icel. *duki*], a kind of light canvas.

**Duct**, *n. dūkt* [F. *duit*, a duct—*from* L. *ductus*, led—*from* *duco*, I lead], that which guides or directs; a tube or pipe for conveying a fluid, specially said of vessels of the body; a canal.

**Ductile**, *n. dūktīl* [F. *ductile*—*from* L. *ductilis*, that may be drawn—*from* *duco*, led], easy to be drawn out in length, as wire; that may be extended by beating; malleable; yielding; tractable: *ductīlity*, *n. -tī*, the property possessed in a greater or less degree by all the metals of being drawn out without fracturing or breaking; obsequiousness: *ductīlely*, *ad. -it*: *ductīleness*, *n.*

**Dud**, *n. dūd* [cf. Dut. *todde*, n rag], in *ME.* and *Scot.*, a rag; a kind of coarse wrapper: *duds*, *n. plu.* clothing, especially of inferior quality.

**Dudgeon**, *n. dū-djūn* [cf. W. *dugen*, nger, grudge], inward anger or resentment; sullenness; a dagger; the root of boxwood, formerly employed in making

handles for daggers—so named from its curious, wavy markings.

**Due**, *n. dū* [OF. *deu*; L. *debitus*, owing—*from* *debere*, to owe], that ought to be paid or done to another; owing to; fit; proper; that ought to arrive at a certain time specified, as a ship or train; exact or exactly, as due east; seasonable; becoming; capable of being referred to or explained by: *n.* that which is owed or may be justly claimed; right; just title; a toll or fee: *du'ly*, *ad. -it*, properly; fitly; regularly; at the proper time: *dues*, *n. plu. dūz*, certain taxes, rates, or payments: *due fall*, *n.* in *OE.*, *st.*; becoming; over-due, behind in time or payment.

**Duel**, *n. dū-ēl* [F. *duel*; It. *duello*; L. *duellum*, a battle between two—*from* *duo*, two], a battle or combat between two persons with deadly weapons: *v.* to fight with in single combat: *du'elling*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or practice of fighting in single combat: *duelled*, *pp. dū-ēlt*: *du'ellist* or *du'eller*, *n.* one who fights in single combat: *duello*, *n. dū-ēl-tō* [It.], in *OE.*, the rule or law of duelling; a duel.

**Duenna**, *n. dū-ē-nā* [Sp. *duena*—*from* L. *domina*, the mistress of a family], in *Spain*, an old woman kept to guard a younger one; a governess.

**Duet**, *n. dū-ēt* [It. *duetto*—*from* L. *duo*, two], a song or air in two parts, for two voices or instruments: *duet'to*, *n. -tō* [It.], *n. duet*. *Note*.—On the piano, a *duet* is played by two persons on one instrument: in a *duo*, each of two players has a separate piano.

**Duffadar**, *n. dūf-fā-dār* [Ar. averting, preventing], in the *native E. I.*, cavalry, the rank corresponding with that of sergeant: *duffadar-major*, of the rank of a regimental sergeant-major in *Eng. army*.

**Duffel**, *n. dūf-sf* [from *Duffel*, in the Netherlands], a thick, coarse, woollen cloth with a rough nap; a sort of flannel felt.

**Duffer**, *n. dūf-fēr* [Icel. *daufir*, deaf], an awkward person; a fogey.

**Dug**, *n. dūg* [Sw. *degga*, to give suck], a teat or pap of a cow or other beast.

**Dug**, *pp.* of the verb *dig*, which see.

**Dugong**, *n. dū-gōng* [Mal. *duyong*], a large mammal inhabiting the Indian Ocean, resembling the seal and walrus, which lives wholly on vegetable substances; the sea-cow.

**Dug-out**, *n. (dug and out)*, a boat of the N. Amer. Indians made from hollowing out the trunk of a tree.

**Dukker** or **duyker**, *n. dū-kēr* [Dut., a ducker], a small S. Afric. antelope, so called from its method of running through thickets.

**Duke**, *n. dūk* [F. *duc*—*from* L. *ducem*, a leader—*from* *duco*, I lead], a title of nobility of the highest order; a chief; a prince; *duke-dom*, *n.* the territory, title, or quality of a duke: *duchess*, *n. dūch-ēs* [F. *duchesse*], the wife or widow of a duke; *duchy*, *n. dūch-ī* [F. *duché*], the dukedom or possessions of a duke: *du'cal*, *sc.*—see *ducal*: *Duke Humphrey*—see under *dine*.

**Dulcamara**, *n. dūl-kā-mā-rā* [L. *dulcis*, sweet; *amarus*, bitter], the bitter-sweet or woody nightshade, so named from its stalks or root when chewed first tasting bitter and then sweet; the *Solanum dulcamara*, Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

**Dulcet**, *n. dūl-sēt* [OF. *doucet* or *doteat*, sweet—*from* L. *dulcis*, sweet], sweet to the taste or ear; melodious; harmonious: *dulcify*, *v. dūl-sī-fī* [L. *facio*, I make], to make sweet; to sweeten: *dulcifying*, *imp.*: *dūl-cīsed*, *pp. -fīd*.

**Dulcimer**, *n. dūl-sī-mēr* [OF. *doulcemer*; Sp. *dulcemele*—*from* L. *dulcis*, sweet; Gr. *melos*, a tune or air], a musical instr. played by striking metal wires or plates with little sticks.

**Dulla**, *n. dūl-lā* [ind. L. Gr. *douteia*, service, slavery], an inferior worship or service paid to saints—distinguished from *latría*, the worship paid to God; cf. *hyperdulla*.

**Dull**, *n. dūl* [ME. *dul*, foolish; cf. Icel. *dvali*; Goth. *dvals*; Ger. *taul*], without spirit; not cheerful; stupid; slow of understanding; slow of hearing or seeing; slow to learn; not bright or clear; dim; obscure; blunt; cloudy: *v.* to make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to tarnish: *dūl'ing*, *imp.*: *dulled*, *pp. dūld*: *dūl'ard*, *n. -lērd*, a person of a slow and heavy understanding; a blockhead: *adj.* stupid: *dūl'ty*, *ad. -it*, stupidly: *dūl'ness*, *n.* state of being dull; slowness and heaviness of intellect: *dūl-*

eyed, *dull'd*, having eyes wanting in vivacious expression and intelligence.—SYN. of 'dull a.': dismal; dreary; heavy; sluggish; drowsy; sleepy; lifeless; dead; inanimate; doltish; cheerless; gross; obtuse; tarnished; clouded.

**dulse**, *n.* *dals*, also *dilac*, *n.* *dils* [Gael. *duilceag*, sea-weed, dulse—from *duille*, a leaf; *uag*, water], a common sea-plant, of a reddish-brown colour, eaten in Scotland and elsewhere.

**duly**, *ad.* *dùli* [see *due*], properly; fitly; regularly.

**dumb**, *a.* *dùn* [AS. *dumb*, mute; cf. Icel. *dumb*; OE. Ger. *tump*, dull], mute; silent; unable to speak; *v.* in OE., to reduce to silence: *dumbly*, *ad.* *li*; *dumbness*, *n.* state of being incapable of speech; muteness: *dumb-bells*, weights swung in the hands for exercise: *dumb-show*, signs and gestures without words: *to strike dumb*, to astonish; to confound; to deprive of the powers of speech through some sudden emotion: *dumb-walter*, a framework made to act between the kitchen and dining-room, for conveying food; a piece of furniture for the table, consisting of a revolving series of shelves one above the other, by means of which the various articles required may be easily reached: *dumfound* or *dumfounder*, *v.* *dùn-fuind'er*, in familiar language, to strike dumb; to confuse with sudden astonishment: *dum'my*, *n.* *mit*, one who is dumb; a representation of a full package or case, meant to deceive; at *ichist*, the name of the open hand when three play: *double-dummy*, at *ichist*, a game with two players, and two open hands: *dumbly*, *ad.* *li*, in OE., mutely; silently.—SYN. of 'dumb': speechless; noiseless; voiceless.

**dumose**, *n.* *dù-mòs* [L. *dumosus*, covered with bushes—from *dumus*, a thorn-bush], busily; full of bushes or briars; having a low, shrubby aspect.

**dump**, *n.* *dùmp* [Sw. dial. *dumpa*, to dance awkwardly], in OE., a tune, usually slow and melancholy; also a dance; a song, whether gay or merry: *merry dump*, a merry humour.

**dump**, *v.* *dùmp* [probably imitative; Icel. *dumpa*, to thump; Sw. dial. *dumpa*, to knock, to fall or tread heavily], to beat; to strike; to stamp about: *n.* a stroke; a blow; an ill-shapen piece; a piece; a bit: *dum'ping*, *imp.* *dùmped*, *pp.* *dùmp't*; *dum'py*, *n.* *dùmp'py*, made short and thick by a pat or blow, as on a soft material; short and thick: *dum'ping*, *n.* *ting*, a short, thick pudding, usually cooked by boiling; to *dump* about, to move about with short steps.

**dumps**, *n.* plu. *dùmps* [cf. Ger. *dumpe*, melancholy], sulkiness; pettishness; gloominess; sullenness; low spirits; melancholy: *dum'fish*, *a.* sullen; dull: *dum'fishy*, *ad.* *li*; *dum'fishness*, *n.* in the *dumps*, in a pettish, sullen temper; out of spirits.

**dun**, *n.* *dùn* [Icel. *duna*, to rattle], an unfortunate creditor or visitor: *v.* to urge for payment of a debt; to call or ask for frequently: *dun'ing*, *imp.* *dùn'ing*, *pp.* *dùn'id*—see *dunhallid*.

**dun**, *a.* *dùn* [AS. *dun*, dark; Ir. and Gael. *dun*, brown; W. *dun*, brown, dusky], of a greyish-brown or dark-cream colour; gloomy: *dun'ish*, *a.* *nish*, a little brown in colour.

**dun**, *dùn*—see *dune*.

**dunce**, *n.* *dùns* [from *Duns Scotus*, the great leader of the schoolmen in the 13th cent., who was opposed to the revival of learning, one who is dull or weak in intellect; one slow at learning; a dolt; *duncish*, *a.* *dùns'ish*, like a dunce: *dunce'om*, *n.* the realm or domain of dunce].

**dunch**, *v.* *dùnsch*, also *dunt*, *v.* *dùnt* [ME. *duichen*, to push; cf. Icel. *dunka*, to give a hollow sound], in Scot. and OE., to push or jog with the fist or elbow; to give a nudge; *a.* push or jog; *a.* nudge: *dunch'ing*, *imp.* *dùnsch'd*, *pp.* *dùnsht*: *dun'ing*, *imp.* *dùnted*, *pp.* *dùnt'id*.

**dunder**, *n.* *dùnder* [Sp. *redaur*, to overflow], the lees or dregs of cane-juice, used in the distillation of rum.

**dunderhead**, *n.* *dùn-dér-héd* [Eng. dial.—from *thunder* and *head*], a stupid fellow; a dunce: *dunder-headed*, thick-headed; stupid.

**dune**, *n.* *dùn* [F. *dune*; O. Dat. *duna*; Ir. *dun*, a fortified hill], a low hill of moving sand on the coast; a rude circular building with conical roof; a mound; a kind of rude fortification—also spelt *dun* and *doun*.

**dung**, *n.* *dùng* [AS. *dung*, excrement], the refuse or filth from animals; excrement; anything filthy or rotten: *v.* to manure with dung: *dung'ing*, *imp.*

*dunged*, *pp.* *dùng't*; *dungy*, *a.* *dùng's*, filthy; full of dung; dunghill, a heap of dung; a dirty, vile abode: *adj.* *spring* from the dunghill; lase; mean.

**dungeon**, *n.* *dùn-jùn* [OI. *domjon*, the large tower of a fortress—from mid. L. *domitorium*, *dompionem*, or *dompionem*, a tower, a work of defence—from *domus*, a house], originally the large and strongest tower of a fortress, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity, the lower apartments of such being used as prisons; a close dark prison, commonly underground; any deep dark place: *dun'geoned*, *pp.* *a.* *jùnd*, confined in a dungeon—see *domjon*.

**dungyah**, *n.* *dùn-g'è-yà* [Ar.], a one-masted Arab coasting-vessel.

**dunwassel**, *n.* *dùn-fa-wèssal* [Gael. *duine*, a man; *uasal*, gentle], in the *Scottish Highlands*, a gentleman; a gentleman of secondary rank; a cadet of a noble family.

**duvall**, *n.* *dùn-vàl* [dun. from *dun* 2], a species of sandpiper, a bird occurring in vast flocks along our sandy shores.

**dunnage**, *n.* *dùn-nàj* [probably *downage*], loose substances laid on the bottom of a ship as a bed for heavy goods.

**dunned**, *dunning*, *dunnish*—see under *dun* 1 and 2.

**dunning**, *n.* *dùn-n'ing* [from *dun* 2], in Amer., a particular method of curing cod-fish.

**dunt**—see *dunch*.

**duo**, *dùò* [It.],—see *duet*.

**duodecimal**, *a.* *dùò-dè-si-màl* [L. *duodecim*, twelve—from *duo*, two; *decem*, ten], computing by twelves: *duodecimals*, *n.* plu., a rule in arithmetic; a kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves: *duodecima*, *n.* *mò*, a book having twelve leaves to a sheet—see under *paper*: *duodec'ially*, *ad.* *li*.

**duodenum**, *n.* *dùò-dè-n'um* [L. *duodeni*, twelve each], the first part of the small intestines immediately succeeding the stomach, which in a man is about twelve inches in length: *duode'nal*, *a.* *nàl*, connected with, or relating to, the duodenum.

**dup**, *v.* *dùp* [contr. of *do up*, as *do off*—do off; and *don=do on*], to do up; to fasten; in OE., to open: *dup'ping*, *imp.* *dùpped*, *pp.* *dùpt*.

**dupe**, *n.* *dùp* [F.], perhaps from *Ol'* *dupe*, the hoodwink, one who is deceived; one easily led astray; a credulous person: *v.* to cheat; to trick; to deceive by imposing on one's credulity: *dup'ing*, *imp.* *dùped*, *pp.* *dùpt*; *du'per*, *n.* one who: *du'pery*, *n.* *pèr*, the act or practice of duping.

**duplex**, *a.* *dùp'leks* [L. *duplex*, twofold, double—from *duo*, two; *plic*, I fold], twofold; denoting a peculiar kind of watch in which the scape-wheel has two sets of teeth producing a double action; denoting the system of telegraphy which enables messages to be sent from both ends of the same wire at the same time—see under *telegraph*.

**duplicate**, *a.* *dùp'li-kàt* [L. *duplícatus*, doubled—from *duo*, two; *plico*, I fold], double; twofold: *n.* a second thing corresponding to the first; a copy; a pawnbroker's ticket: *v.* to double; to fold: *dùp'licat'ing*, *imp.* *dùplicated*, *pp.* *dùp'licat'ion*, *n.* *kà-shùn* [F.—L.], the act of doubling: *dùp'licature*, *n.* *tàr* [F.—L.], a doubling; a fold: *dùp'licity*, *n.* *dùp'li-t'è* [F.], *dùp'licité*—from L. *duplicat'um*, the doubleness of heart or speech; deceit; deception.—SYN. of 'duplicity': dissimulation; guile; double-dealing; doubleness.

**dupper**, *n.* *dùp'pèr*, or *dupber*, *n.* *dùb'èr* [Ar. *dabbab*], a short-necked globular bottle made of buffalo-hide, for containing oils, &c., when sent from India.

**durable**, *a.* *dùr'à-bl* [F. *durable*—from L. *duràbille*, lasting, durable—from *durus*, hard], having the quality of lasting long; not wearing out or decaying soon; permanent: *dùr'àbly*, *ad.* *blt*: *dùr'ableness*, *n.* *bl-ness*, the state of being durable; power of lasting: *dùr'àb'ility*, *n.* *blt-è-ty*, the power of lasting long without perishing.—SYN. of 'durable': lasting; enduring; persistent; firm; stable; constant; continuing.

**dura-mater**, *n.* *dùr-rà-mà'tèr* [L. *dùrus*, hard; *màter*, a mother—in mid. L. matter, substance], the tough fibrous outer membrane of the three membranes which invest the brain; the innermost membrane is called the *pia-mater*, and the middle the *arachnoid membrane*.

**duramèn**, *n.* *dùr-rà-mèn* [L. *duramen*, hardness—

from *dārus*, hard], the inner or heart wood of a tree; the harder and more highly coloured portion of trees and branches

**durance**, *n.* *dū-rāns* [L. *dūrans*, enduring, lasting; —from *dūrus*, hard], imprisonment; custody; restraint of the person: duration, *n.* -*dū-rāshn*, continuance; length in time; power of continuance; permanency: **durance** value, confinement in prison.

**darbar**, *n.* *dār-bar* [Hind. *darbar*, an assembly], an audience hall in India; the court of a native prince; the formal reception of native princes, as at the court of a sovereign, by the Governor-General of India for political purposes.

**durden**, *n.* *dūr-dēn* [W.], a thicket; a copse

**dureno**, *n.* *dūr-rēn* [L. *dūrus*, hard], an aromatic body obtainable from coal-tar, the only known hydrocarbon of the benzene series, solid at ordinary temperatures

**duress**, *n.* *dū-rēs'* or *dūr-rēs* [OF. *duresse*—from L. *duritia*, hardness—from *dūrus*, hard], constraint, actual or threatened; imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

**during**, prep. *dū ring* [L. *dūro*, I last or continue], holding on; in the course of; while anything lasts.

**durio**, *n.* *dūr-iō* [Mal. *duryon*], a mulow tree which grows in the Malay peninsula, and on the adjacent islands, Ord. *Malacca*. **dur'ian**, *n.* -*rī an*, the fruit of.

**durra**—see **durra**.

**durst**, *v.* *dūst*—see **dare**.

**dusk**, *n.* *dusk* [ME. *dosh*, dark; cf. Sw. *dusk*, dull weather], a tending to darkness; twilight; state between light and darkness; adj. moderately dark; tending to darkness: **dus'kish**, *ad.* moderately dark: **dus'kishly**, *ad.* -*it*: **dus'kily**, *ad.* -*it*, with partial darkness: **dus'kiness**, also **dus'kiness**, *n.* approach to darkness: **dus'ky**, *a.* -*ki*, partially dark; obscure; gloomy; overcast.

**dust**, *n.* *dūst* [AS. *diest*, dust; cf. Icel. *dust*, Dan. *dyst*; Dut. *dust*], particles of matter so fine and dry that they may be raised and scattered by the wind; fine powder; earth; mortality; death; a low or mean condition: *v.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with flour or powder: **dust'ing**, *imp.*: **dust'ed**, *pp.*: **dust'er**, *n.* one who, or that which; a towel or napkin for dusting: **dusty**, *n.* *dīs'ti*, covered with dust; pert. to dust: **dus'tiness**, *n.* -*nēs*, state of being dusty: **dust-bin**, a receptacle for the temporary disposal of dust, ashes, and refuse: **dust-brush**, a light feather or hair brush for removing dust from furniture, &c.: **dust-cart**, a cart employed to take away rubbish and refuse from dwelling-houses: **dust-hole**, an ashpit: **dust-man**, a scavenger; one employed to take away dirt and refuse: **dust-pan**, a broad flat shovel for taking away dust from an apartment: to bite the dust, to fall or be thrown, as in a contest or battle; to suffer humiliation: to kick up a dust, in familiar language, to make a disturbance: to throw dust in one's eyes, to confuse; to bewilder; to deceive.

**Dutch**, *a.* *dūch* [Ger. *deutsch*—lit., belonging to the people], pert. to Holland—its language or inhabitants: **Dutch-auction**, a false or mock auction in which the salesman begins with a high sum, gradually naming less sums till the minimum is reached: **Dutch-clunkers**, long narrow bricks from Holland, very hard, and appearing as if vitrified: **Dutch-clover**, a valuable white clover—the *Trifolium repens*: **Dutch-concert**, a concert in which a company join, each singing his own song: **Dutch-courage**, courage excited by stimulants: **Dutch-gold**, an alloy of copper and zinc: **Dutch-leaf** or **-foll**, an alloy of copper and zinc beaten into thin leaves—also called **Dutch-metal** or **-metal**: **Dutch-rushes**, the stems of Equisetums imported from Holland, used for polishing.

**duteous**, *a.* *dū-ti-ūs* [from *duty*, which see], obedient; fulfilling duty: **dut'iously**, *ad.* -*it*: **dut'iously**, *n.* -*nēs*.

**dutiful**, *a.*—see under **duty**.

**duty**, *n.* *dū-ti* [from OF. *due*: L. *debere*, to owe], the obedience which one owes to another, as to a parent or superior; that which a person is bound to pay, do, or perform; tax, impost, or toll; service; business: **dut'iable**, *n.* -*it*, in commerce, liable to duty or duties: **dut'iful**, *a.* -*ful*, respectful; obedient, as to parents or superiors; required by duty: **dut'ifully**, *ad.* -*it*: **dut'ifulness**, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'dutiful': obedient; submissive; dutuous; reverent; reverential; deferential.

**duumvir**, *n.* *dū-ūm'vir*, **duum'viri**, *n.* plu. -*viri* [L. *duo*, two; *vir*, a man], in anc. Rome, one of two united in the same public office; **duum'virate**, *n.* -*virat*, two men united in the same office; the office itself: **duum'viral**, *a.* -*virat*, pert. to a duumvirate.

**duvet**, *n.* *dō vā* [F.], a down coverlet or quilt.

**dux**, *n.* *dūks* [L. *dux*, a leader], in Scot., the head or chief pupil of a class or division, in a public school.

**dwaile**, *n.* *dūwā* [Dan. *dvale*, a soporific], the deadly nightshade—the *Atropa belladonna*; in her., a sable or black colour.

**dwarf**, *n.* *dūwārf* [AS. *dweorh*, a dwarf; cf. Icel. *dręgr*, Sw. *deręg*, Sans. *dhwars*, a female fairy], any animal or plant much below the usual size; a man or woman much under the ordinary height; a page or attendant on a knight in olden times: *v.* to hinder from growing to the natural size: **dwarfing**, *imp.* making or keeping small: **dwarfed**, *pp.* **dwarf'ed**: **dwar'fish**, *a.* -*fish*, like a dwarf; very small: **dwar'fishly**, *ad.* -*it*: **dwar'fishness**, *n.*

**dwell**, *v.* *dūel* [AS. *dwellan*, to deceive—hence, to linger, to dwell; cf. Dut. *dwaelen*, to go about; Icel. *dvelja*, to hinder; Dan. *dvale*, to dwell, to linger] to live in a place: to inhabit; to reside; to abide for a time: to continue long; to linger on with affection: **dwell'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a place of residence; a habitation: **dwellt**, *pt.* and *pp.* **dwell't**: **dwell'er**, *n.* one who: **dwell'ing-house**, a settled residence: **dwell'ing-place**, a residence; a place of abode: to dwell on or upon, to occupy a long time with; to continue on, as to dwell on a subject—*SYN.* of 'dwell': to abide; sojourn; continue; rest; stay; live; remain.

**dwindle**, *v.* *dūwīnd* [AS. *dwinan*, to pine away], to become less; to lose bulk; to shrink; to consume or waste away; to degenerate: **dwind'ling**, *imp.*: **dwind'led**, *pp.* **dūwīnd**: **dwine**, *v.* *dūwīn* [dwindle may be a dim. of *dwine*], in *prov. Eng.* to waste away; to pine: **dwin'ing**, *imp.*: **dwin'ed**, *pp.* **dūwīnd**. **dyad**, *n.* *dīād* [Gr. *dyas*, two], in *chem.*, a bi-equivalent; an element of two equivalents; a molecule which can combine with two monad atoms.

**Dyaks**, *n.* plu. *dī-aks*, also *Dajaks*, *n.* plu. *dā-jaks*, a people of Borneo, a large island of the East Indian Archipelago.

**dye**, *v.* *dī* [AS. *dēah*, a dye, a colour—from *dēagian*, to dye], to colour; to stain; to tinge deeply; to give a new colour to: *n.* colouring matter; colour; stain: **dye'ing**, *imp.* **dī'ing**, *n.* the art or trade of fixing colours in various fabrics: **dyled**, *pp.* **dī't**: **dye'r**, *n.* one who dyes: **dye-house**, the building in which the operation of dyeing is carried on: **dye-stuffs**, a general name for the vegetable and mineral substances used in dyeing or staining.

**dying**, *a.* *dī'ing* [from *dīe*, which see], perishing; losing life; wasting away; mortal; given or uttered just before death: pert. to death: **dying'ly**, *ad.* -*it*.

**dyke**, *n.* *dīk* [Scot. a wall or fence—see *dike*], in *geol.*, applied to wall-like intrusions of igneous rocks, which fill up rents and fissures in the stratified rocks.

**dynactiometer**, *n.* *dī-nākt-i-nōm'ē-tēr* [Gr. *dynamis*, power; *aktis*, a ray of light; and *metron*, a measure], in *photog.*, an instr. for measuring the power of the sun's rays, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

**dynamics**, *n.* plu. *dī-nām'iks* [Gr. *dunamikos*, powerful—from *dunamis*, power], the science that treats of the laws regulating the force or power of moving bodies: **dynam'ical**, *a.* -*ikal*, pert. to dynamics; also **dynam'ic**, *a.* -*ik*: **dynam'ically**, *ad.* -*it*: **dynamom'eter**, *n.* -*nōm'ē-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the relative strength of men and animals, &c.: **dynamite**, *n.* *dī-nā-mīt*, a powerful explosive agent, consisting of porous silica, saturated with nitro-glycerine: **dynam'eter**, *n.* -*tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the magnifying power of telescopes: **dynamet'rical**, *n.* -*mēt'rī-kāl*, pert. to a dynameter: **dynamo**, *n.* *dī-nā-mō*, a machine for generating large quantities of electricity: **dynam'iter** or **dynam'itard**, *n.* *dī-nā-mīt'r*, *dī-nā-mīt'ārd*, one who uses, or advocates the use of, dynamite for criminal purposes.

**dynasty**, *n.* *dī-nās'ti* [Gr. *dunastēia*, lordship—from *dunastēs*, a lord or chief, *n* race or succession of kings of the same family or line: **dynastic**, *a.* *dī-nās'tīk*, relating to a dynasty; also **dynas'tical**, *a.* -*it'āl*.

**dyne**, *n.* *din* [abbr. of *dynam*—from Gr. *dynamis*, power], *n. phys.*, the force which, applied to a gramme for one second, gives it a velocity of a centimetre per second.

**dys**, *dis* [Gr. *dus*], a Gr. prefix only used in composition, and indicating difficulty, badness, evil, as opposed to Gr. *eul*, signifying goodness.

**dysæsthesia**, *n.* *dis-esthē-si-ā* [Gr. *dus*, badly; *æsthanomai*, I feel], *n. path.*, impaired power of feeling.

**dyschroa**, *a.* *dis-krō-d* [Gr. *dus*, bad; *chrōa*, the skin], *n. path.*, discoloration of the skin, as in jaundice.

**dyscrasia**, *n.* *dis-krā-si-d* [Gr. *dyscrasia*, a bad mixture—*from dus*, an inseparable particle, denoting 'with pain, with difficulty, badly'; *krasis*, a mixture], a morbid or bad state of the vital fluids.

**dyscrasite**—see *discrase*.

**dysentery**, *n.* *dis-entē-ri* [Gr. *dysenteria*, a flux—*from dus*, badly; *enteri*, the bowels], a flux or looseness of the bowels, accompanied with a discharge of blood and mucus, and griping pains: *dys enteric*, *a.* *ik*, pert, to or proceeding from dysentery.

**dysuria**, *n.* *dis-ū-ri-sin* [Gr. *dus*, difficult; *ūris*, solution], *n. chem.*, a resinous substance, so named from its insolubility in water, = cholic acid in two molecules of water; an ingredient of *bitum retanulug* undissolved after its solution and digestion.

**dysodile**, *n.* *dis-ō-dil* [Gr. *dusōdēs*, fetid; *ilus*, small], *n. bituminous* shale or Tertiary mud, evidently of animal origin, and emitting a highly fetid odour when burnt.

**dyspepsia**, *n.* *dis-pē-p'si-d* [Gr. *dyspepsia*, difficulty of digestion—*from dus*, badly; *pepō*, I digest], bad digestion; difficulty of digestion; also *dyspepsy*, *n.* *st.* **dyspeptic**, *a.* *rik*, afflicted with dyspepsia: *n.* a person afflicted with bad digestion.

**dysphagia**, *n.* *dis-fā-gi-d* [Gr. *dus*, badly; *phagō*, I eat], *n. med.*, difficulty of swallowing.

**dyspnoea**, *n.* *dis-pnē-d* [L. *dyspnoea*: Gr. *dyspnoia*, difficulty of breathing—*from dus*, badly; *pnō*, I breathe], *n.* difficulty of breathing.

**dysteleology**, *n.* *dis-tē-lō-jō-jī* [Gr. *dus*, bad; *telos*, the end; *logos*, discourse], the science of rudimentary, apparently functionless, organs.

**dystome**, *a.* *dis-tōm* [Gr. *dystomon*, hard to cut—*from dis*, asunder; *tomē*, a cutting], *n. min.*, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

**dysuria**, *n.* *dis-ū-ri-d* [Gr. *dus*, badly; *ourō*, I pass urine; *ouron*, urine], difficulty in making urine; a morbid condition of the urine: *dysuric*, *a.* *rik*, pert, to.

**dzeren** or **dzeron**, *n.* *džē-rēn*, *džē-rōn* [Tartar], an antelope of Central Asia, possessing great speed. **dziggetai**, *n.* *dzig-gē-ti* [Mongol], the wild ass (or horse) of Asia, intermediate in appearance between the horse and the ass.

## E

**e**, **E**, the fifth letter of the Eng. alphabet, and the second of its vowels.

**e**, a prefix, meaning, 'out of; from'—see *ex*.  
**e**, each, *a.* *ēch* [AS. *ēde*; cf. Fris. *clik*, *ek*, or *ek*; L. Ger. *ek*; Oll. Ger. *cogith*; Milt. Ger. *eglich*; Ger. *eglich*], one of two; every one of any number considered separately.

**eager**, *n.* *ēgēr* [F. *agire* and *ēgire*, sharp, biting; L. *agro*, sour, severe—*from L. aceris*, severe, sharp], acid or sour; severe; keen; ardently desirous; vehement; impetuous; earnest; *eagerly*, *ad.* *is*: *eagerness*, *n.* earnestness; ardour of inclination.—**SYN.** of 'eager': ardent; forward; zealous; fervent; hot; sharp; keen—of 'eagerness': ardour; vehemence; heartiness; impetuosity; avidity; greediness.

**eagle**, *n.* *ēgl* [F. *aigle*—*from OE. aigle*, an eagle; L. *aquila*—*from aquila*, dark-coloured, dun], a large bird of prey; the figure of an eagle, the military standard of anc. Rome; the national emblem of France, and of U.S. of Amer.; in Amer., a gold coin equal to 10 dollars: *eagle-eyed*, sharp-sighted: *eaglet*, *n.* *ēglēt*, a young eagle: *eagle-stone*, a variety of iron ore having a concentric structure, fabled to have been hatched in the nest of the eagle: *eagle-wood*, a fragrant wood from tropical Asia, also called aloes-wood; the *Aquilaria indica*, and *A. agallocha*, Ord. *Aquillaria*.

**eagre** or **egre**, *n.* *ēgēr*, also spelt *hygre* or *higre*, *n.* *hīgēr* [OF. *aiguere*, a flood; mid. L. *aquaria*, a conduit], the English name applied to the tidal bore; a hollow and harsh roar caused in certain rivers by the rapid and violent advance of a spring-tide against the current of a river—see *bore* 2.

**eaning**, *n.* *ēning* [AS. *eanian*, to bring forth—said of a ewe], *n.* *OE.*, the time when lambs were born:

**eanlings**, *n. pl.* *ēn-lings*, the lambs when born.

**ear**, *n.* *ēr* [AS. *ære*; cf. Icel. *eyra*; Goth. *auso*; L. *auris*; Gr. *ous*], the organ of hearing; the power or faculty of readily distinguishing musical sounds; attention; heed; regard; one of the projecting parts of a vessel used as handles: *eared*, *a.* *ērd*, having ears: *earless*, *a.* without ears: *ear-piercing*, very shrill: *ear-ache*, *ak*, pain in the ear: *ear-bones*, three small bones connected with the organs of hearing: *ear-drum*, the membrane stretched across the internal ear, like the parchment of a drum; the tympanum: *ear-ring*, a drop or pendant on the ear as an ornament: *ear-trumpet*, an instr. to enable the somewhat deaf to hear more distinctly: *ear-wax*, the thick brownish substance which gathers inside the ear: *within earshot*, within reach of the hearing: *earwig*, *n.* [AS. *veicga*, a creeping thing], an insect having a forked tail, supposed, but igno-

rantly, to enter the ear: **v.** to get into a person's confidence or good graces by telling tales of others: **ear-wiggling**, *imp.* *n.* the gaining of confidence and good graces by whispered and covert statements about others: **ear-wigged**, *pp.* *wiggt*: **ear-witness**, one who can testify from his own hearing; one who bears a thing: **to set by the ears**, to make strife; to cause to quarrel: **about your ears**, beset or attacked, as for revenge: **over head ears**, or **up to the ears**, in an extreme degree: **a flea in your ear**, a cuff or box on the ear; a rebuff; some sharp and disagreeable words.

**ear**, *v.* *ēr* [AS. *ear* or *achir*; cf. Oll. Ger. *ehur*; Dut. *aar*; L. *acus*, *acris*, a husk of corn], the head or top part of corn containing seeds: **v.** to form ears, as corn: **ear'ing**, *imp.*: *eared*, *pp.* *ērd*: *adj.* having ears.

**ear**, *v.* *ēr* [AS. *erian* and *erian*: cf. Oll. Ger. *erran*; Icel. *eyra*; Goth. *aryan*; L. *aro*; Gr. *arō*, I plough], *n.* *OE.*, to plough; to cultivate: **ear'ing**, *imp.* *ēring*: *n.* the ploughing of fields: *eared*, *pp.* *ērd*, ploughed; tilled—see *Gloss.* xiv. 6; Ex. xxxiv. 21; frequently occurring in Shakespeare: *earable*, *a.* *ērd-āb*, capable of being ploughed.

**earl**, *n.* *ērl* [AS. *eorl*; cf. Icel. *varl*, a prince, a chief], in Great Britain, a nobleman third in rank, being above a viscount and below a marquess: *earl'dom*, *n.* *dlm*, the possessions or dignity of an earl: *earl-marshal*, in England, one of the great officers of state, who is head of the Herald's College, regulates state ceremonies, takes cognisance of all matters relating to honour, arms, and pedigree, and superintends the proclamation of the Duke of Norfolk.

**early**, *a.* *ēr-lī* [AS. *ærlīc*, early], prior in season or time; coming soon; forward; before or in advance of others: *ad.* soon; betimes: **earlier**, *a.* *ēr-lī-ēr*, more early: *ear'liest*, *a.* *lī-ēst*, most early: *ear'li-ness*, *n.* the state of being early.

**earn**, *v.* *ēr-n* [AS. *earnian*, to gain as the reward of labour], to gain or win by labour; to reap the fruit of one's labour; to merit or deserve: **earn'ing**, *imp.*: *earned*, *pp.* *ērnd*: *earnings*, *n. pl.* *ēr-nings*, that which is earned; wages; reward.—**SYN.** of 'earn': to acquire; obtain; gain; win; procure; attain.

**earnest**, *a.* *ēr-nēst* [AS. *earnost*, seriousness], done with a will; with hearty endeavour to attain the end aimed at: *eager* to obtain; zealous; sincere; serious: **earn'estly**, *ad.* *lī*: *earn'estness*, *n.* seriousness; solicitude; not a feigned appearance: **in earn'est**, not in jest; really intent on.—**SYN.** of 'earn'est': ardent; eager; warm; importunate; animated; hearty; fervent.

*cōw*, *bōy*, *foōt*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

**earnest**, n. *ēr-nēst* [OF. *erres*; L. *archa*; Gr. *arra-bōn*; Heb. *erāvōn*, security] money given in hand to assure a bargain; first-fruits; pledge; assurance.

**earnings**—see under **earn**.

**earth**, n. *ērth* [AS. *eorthe*; cf. Goth. *airtha*; Icel. *jorli*; Old Ger. *erla*; Ger. *erle*; Gr. *eruz*, to the ground], mould, the mass of the globe; the ground; land; the world; its inhabitants; Loh of n fox or of other vermin; a burrow; in *chem.*, a solid, opaque, friable substance, without lustre, and incombustible; in *Script.*, state of being carnal or temporary; v. to hide in the ground; to cover with mould; to burrow: **earth'ing**, imp.; **earthed**, pp. *ērtht*. **earthen**, n. *ērth'n*, made of earth: **earthenware**, n. household utensils made of clay and hardened in the fire: **earthly**, a. *-li*; pert. to this world; gross; possible or conceivable as things are on the earth: **earthliness**, n.: **earth'ling**, n. *-ling*, an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal: **earth'y**, a. *-i*, consisting of, resembling, or relating to, earth; in *Script.*, sensual: **earth'iness**, n. *-ness*, quality of being earthy; grossness: **earthquake**, n. *-kwek*, a shaking or trembling of the earth: **earth-born**, **earthly**; human: **earth-current**, in *elec.*, an irregular current, caused by the earth, having a disturbing effect on telegraph wires: **earth-star**, a species of fungus assuming a star-shaped form: **earth-wave**, a seismic wave in the solid crust of the earth: **earth-nut**, a kind of tuber growing wild in the earth; the pignut; the tubers of *Bunium bulbocastanum* and *B. flexuosum*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*: **earth's crust**, the external rind or shell of our planet accessible to human investigation: **bone-earth**, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination: **earth-foam**, a fine light scaly variety of calcite or calcspar: **earth-work**, an embankment, cutting, or fortification made of earth: **earth-worm**, a worm that lives in the ground; a mean sordid creature: **earthly-minded**, having a mind devoted to the things of the earth. *Note*—In *chem.*, the metals of the earths are 'aluminium, indium, and gallium': the alkaline earths are 'lime, strontia, and baryta'. *Syn.* of 'earth n.': country; soil; globe—of 'earthly': grovelling; mean; sordid; base; vile; carnal; possible; conceivable.

**earwig**—see under **ear**.

**ease**, n. *ēz* [OF. *nice*, satisfaction, ease; cf. It. *asio*; Port. *azo*, occasion; Ind. *L. asa*, a handle, convenience], rest from labour; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety; freedom from difficulty; freedom from constraint or formality; v. to give relief or rest to; to free from pain; to alleviate; **easing**, imp. *ēz-ing*; **eased**, pp. *ēzd*: **easement**, n. *ēz-mēnt*, that which gives ease; convenience; assistance; in *law*, any continuous privilege or convenience which one man possesses of another gratuitously: **easy**, n. *ēz*, free from pain or annoyance; free from anxiety or care; quiet; not difficult or inordinant; not rough or uneven; complying; satisfied; comfortable; not stiff or constrained; credulous: **easily**, ad. *-li*; **easiness**, n. freedom from difficulty, constraint, or formality; at ease, without pain or anxiety: **casual**, a. *ēz-fōd*, peaceable; quiet: **easy-chair**, an arm-chair cushioned all over.—*Syn.* of 'ease n.': quiet; rest; repose; tranquillity; lightness; readiness; relief; leisure; refreshment; peace—of 'easy v.': to relieve; calm; assuage; allay; mitigate; appease; pacify—of 'easy': secure; tranquil; facile; free; unconstrained; smooth; yielding; ready.

**easel**, n. *ēzl* [Dut. *ezel*, an ass, an easel; cf. Ger. *esel*], the frame on which painters place their canvases while painting.

**east**, n. *ēst* [AS. *eastun*; cf. Icel. *austun*], that part of the heavens where the sun rises; the eastern parts of the earth: adj. toward the rising sun: **east-erly**, a. *-er-li*, coming from the east; situated toward the east; looking toward the east: ad. in the direction of east: **east-ern**, a. *-ern*, situated or going toward the east; living or dwelling in the direction of the east; oriental: **east-erling**, n. the native of a country eastward of another: **east'ing**, n. among *seamen*, the distance a ship makes good in an east direction: the East, eastern regions; Asiatic countries: **eastward**, ad. *-wērd*, also **eastwards** [AS. *weard*, situation, direction], towards the east: the eastward, n. the direction towards the east; East India Company, a celebrated company of merchants first incorporated in 1600 for carrying on trade with the East Indies; it long exercised the government of India, which was

transferred to the Crown in 1858, the Queen being now styled Empress of India.

**Easter**, n. *ēst-er* [AS. *eastre*, Easter—from *Eastre*, goddess of the dawn, whose festival was held in April], a festival in Christian countries commemorating the resurrection of Christ, and corresponding to the Jewish Pass-over: **Easter-dues**, certain money payable to an English clergyman by his parishioners: **Easter-egg**, an egg, or an imitation of an egg, brightly decorated, given as a present at Easter: **Easter Eve**, the evening before Easter Sunday.

**eat**, v. *ē*—see under **ease**.

**eat**, v. *ē* [AS. *etan*; cf. Icel. *eta*; L. *edere*, to eat; Gr. *edain*], to consume, as food with the mouth; to wear away or corrode; to gnaw; to take food: **eat'ing**, imp.; n. the act of chawing and swallowing food: **ate**, pt. *ēt*: **eaten**, pp. *ēt'n*: **eat'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that which can be eaten, or is fit for food; n. anything used for food, usually in the plur.: **eat'er**, n. one who: **eat'age**, n. *-dj*, pasture, or the eatable growth of either grass or corn field—same as *edible*: **eat'ing-house**, a house where ready-dressed provisions are sold: to **eat one's words**, to withdraw or retract them.

**eat'h**, n. *ēth* [AS. *ēthe*, easy], in OE., easy; not difficult.

**eau**, n. *ō*, *eaux*, F. plu., *eaus*, Eng. plu. *ōz* [F. *eau*—from L. *aqua*, water], an essence or perfumed spirit: **eau-d'ange**, *-dāng'* [F. water of the angel], the angelic water; an agreeable perfume distilled from myrtle-flowers: **eau-de-bouquet**, *ō-dē-bō-kē* [F. water from a nosegay], n. compound perfume distilled from a collection of various flowers: **eau-de-Cologne**, *ō-dē-lō-dōn* [F. water of Cologne], a perfume: **eau-de-Luce**, *ō-dē-lūs* [F. the water of Luce—the name of the inventor], a strong-scented solution of ammonia rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber, used as a remedy in E. I. for the bites of venomous reptiles and insects: **eau-de-vie**, *ō-dē-rē* [F. *de*, of; *vie*, life], water of life; brandy.

**eaves**, n. plu. *ēz* [AS. *efes*, the edge of a roof or stack], the part of the roof of a house that overhangs the walls: **eavesdrop**, v. *ēz-drōp* [Dut. *cois-drup*, eavesdropping—*til*, to acquire information by drops or dribbles], to stand under the eaves of a window, or at a door, to listen to what is being said within doors: **eaves'dropping**, n. listening at doors or windows to what is said within: **eaves'dropper**, n. one who listens at doors or windows for curiosity; an insidious listener.

**ebanehoir**, n. *ō-bō-shōir'* [F.], a chisel for rough-hewing in sculpture; a large comb used by rope-makers.

**ebb**, n. *ēb* [AS. *ebban*, to flow back, as a wave—from *ebba*, the reflux of the tide], the reflux or flowing back of the tide; decline; a falling from n better to a worse state: v. to flow back, as the tide; to return, as the waters of the sea; to decay or decline: **ebbing**, imp.; n. the flowing back of the tide: **ebbed**, pp. *ēbd*: **ebb-tide**, the retiring tide.

**Ebonite**, n. *ēb-i-tē-īt* [L. *ebonita*—from Heb. *ebōn*, poor], one of a heretical body of Jewish Christians which arose in the very first age of the Church. They taught that Christ was a mere man, and that the law of Moses was of universal obligation.

**Eblis**, n. *ē-blēs* [Ar.], in *Mohammedan mythology*, an evil spirit or devil; the chief of the fallen angels, also named Azazel.

**ebony**, n. *ēbō-ni* [ME. *hebenys*—from L. *hebenus*—from Gr. *hebenus*, made of ebony—from *ebenus*; *ebenos*, the ebony-tree], a hard, heavy, black wood; the tree itself; forming the black duramen of the tree *Diospyros reticulata* and *D. ebenum*, Ord. *Ebenaceae*: adj. like ebony; black: **ebonise**, v. *-iz*, to make black: **ebonis'ing**, imp.; **ebonised**, pp. *-izd*: adj. made to resemble ebony: **ebon**, a. *ēbō-n*, of or like ebony; black: **ebonite**, n. *ēbō-n-īt*, a name for vulcanite, or vulcanised India-rubber, from its dark colour—made of caoutchouc and sulphur.

**eboulement**, n. *ō-bō-mēng* [F.], the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification; a sudden rock-fall and earth-slip in a mountainous region; a landslide.

**eburate**, v. *ē-brāk-tē-āt*, also **ebrao'teated**, n. *-tē-ā-tēd* [L. *e*, from; *bractea*, a thin layer of wood], in bot., without a bract or floral leaf.

**ebriety**, n. *ē-bri-ē-ty* [F. *ébrété*, drunkenness—from L. *ebrietas*—from *ebrius*, drunken], intoxication; drunkenness; also inebriety, in same sense, which see.

ehrihlade, n. *a-bré-lphé* [F.]. In *manège*, a check given to a horse stubborn in turning, by a sudden jerk of one rein.

ebullition, n. *ebull-tsh'ân* [OF. *ebullition*—from *L. ebullitionem*—from *ebullio*, I boil or bubble up—from *e*, out; *bullia*, a bubble, the boiling of liquids; the agitation or bubbling up of a liquid, caused by particles of it being changed into steam; effervescence; an outward display of feeling, as of anger; ebullient, *a. ebull-yent*, boiling over; ebullieny, *n. -yent-si*, a boiling over.—SYN. of 'ebullition': a. boiling; ferment; fermentation; exhalation.

eburnean, *a. eber-ni-in* [*L. eburneus*, pert. to ivory—from *ebur*, ivory] made of ivory; eburnation, *n. eber-natshân*, in *med.*, the excessive deposition of osseous matter in certain diseased states of bones.

ec, prefix, *ek* [see *ex*], *ek* becomes *ec* before *c*.  
écarte, *n. a-kâr-ti* [F.], a game at cards so called.  
ecasis, *n. ek-shis* [Gr. *ekasis*, a going out, *tesuo*—from *ek*, out, and *basin*, I go] in *rhet.*, a figure in which a speaker argues according to probable consequences; *ecastic*, *a. ek-bat'ik*, pert. to.

echole, *n. ek-shô-lé* [Gr. *ekholé*, a throwing out, digression—from *ek*, out, and *ballô*, I throw] a rhetorical digression in which a direct quotation is made from another speaker; *echollic*, *n. ek-bol'ik*, a medicine with contractive properties, used in obstetrics; *a. pert.* to this medicine.

Ecce Homo, *Ek'se Ad-mô* [*L. 'behold the man'*], a painted representation of Christ crowned with thorns, as at the time Pilate said 'Behold the man.'

eccentric, *a. ek-shên-trik*, also *ecen-trical*, *a. tri-kâl* [OF. *eccentricus*, out of the centre—from *mla. L. eccentricus*—from *L. ex*, out of; *centrum*, centre—*lit.*, out of the centre or usual manner], odd; singular; departing from the usual course; not having the same centre; *n. a. circle* not having the same centre as another; *n. wheel* having its axis out of the centre; *eccentrically*, *ad. -ly*; *eccentricity*, *n. ek-shên-tris-ti*, the being odd or singular; deviation from a centre; the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun. *Note*.—*eccentric* is applied to 'strangeness of manner or conduct,' though strictly meaning 'out of the centre,' or applied to a body whose centre of motion does not correspond with its centre of form; in the latter sense the spelling is now *eccentric*, while the spelling *eccentric* is restricted to the metaphorical sense.—SYN. of 'eccentric *n.*': strange; unusual; irregular; particular; whimsical.

ecchymosis, *n. ek-shi-mô-sis* [Gr. *ek*, out of; *chumos*, juice, sap—from *chuo*, I pour out] livid spots or blotches on the skin, caused by an effusion of blood under the skin, as in a black eye.

Ecclesiastes, *n. ek-kle-si-as'tes* [*mla. L. ecclesiasticus*, cleric, Christian—from *Gr. ekklesia*, an assembly, a church; *L. ecclesia*, one of the books of the Old Testament; *Ecclesiasticus*, *n. -as'ti-kus*, a book of the Apocrypha; *ecclesiastic*, *n. cler-gy-man*; a priest; *ecclesiastic*, *a. -tik*, also *eccle-siast'ical*, *n. -ti-kâl*, pert. to the Church; *ecclesiastically*, *ad. -ly*; *ecclesiasticism*, *n. -as'ti-sizm*, clerical principles.

ecclesiology, *n. ek-kle-si-o-lô-jî* [Gr. *ekklesia*, a church; *logos*, a discourse], the science of building and decorating churches; the science which investigates the development of the Christian Church in its rites of worship and government, as may be ascertained from order, architecture, arrangements, customs, and rites; *ecclesiological*, *n. -lô-jî-kâl*, pert. to church-building, &c.; *ecclesiologist*, *n. -jîst*, one who.

eccoprotic, *a. ek-kôp-rô-t'ik* [Gr. *ek*, out of; *kopros*, dung], in *med.*, promoting the discharge from the bowels.

eccrinology, *n. ek-kri-nô-lô-jî* [Gr. *ekkrinô*, I strain off; *logos*, discourse], physiology of the secretions of the body.

ecderon, *n. ek-dér-on* [Gr. *ek*, out; *deres*, skin, hide], in *zool.*, the outer of the two layers of that part of the skin called 'ectoderm,' corresponding to the 'epidermis' in man, into which it shows a tendency to break up.

ecdysis, *n. Ek-shis* [Gr. *ekdusis*, a coming out, an emerging—from *ek*, out of; *duô*, I enter], the act of putting off or molting; an ecdysing.

echelon, *n. ek-shé-lôn* [F. *echelon*, a ladder-step—from *échelle*, OF. *eschelle*, a ladder—from *L. scala*, a ladder], the position of an army or body of troops in the form of steps of a ladder; an army arranged in

lines or divisions, having the right of the one bordering upon, but slightly behind the left of, the other; *echeloned*, *a. -shôn*, arranged in lines like steps, or as a series of terraces or platforms one above the other.

Echidna, *n. plu. Ek-shid-nâ* [Gr. *echidna*, *n. viper*], the porcupine ant-eater, *Orn. Monotremata*, a curious splay mammal inhabiting Australia and New Guinea.

echimpy, *n. Ek-shim-pi* [Gr. *echinos*, *n. hedgehog*, *mus*, a mouse], one of the genus *Echimy*, *n. S. Amer.* rodent akin to the dormouse, but with scaly tail, and the fur mixed with spines.

echinate, *a. Ek-shi-nâ*, also *ech'inatèd*, *a. [L. echinus*, Gr. *echinos*, *n. hedgehog*] set with prickles; prickly; bristled; *echinoiden*, *n. Ek-shi-nô-idèd* [Gr. *eidôs*, likeness], *n. family* of the echinodermata, comprehending the marine creatures known as sea-eggs or sea-urchins; *ech'inatèd*, *n. -nit*, *n. general term* for any fossil sea-urchin, or part of one; *echinus*, *n. Ek-shi-nûs*, *n. sea-hedgehog*; a sea-urchin; a prickly head or top of a plant; an ornamental moulding with oval spaces; *echinocoel*, *n. plu. Ek-shi-nô-kô-sis* [Gr. *keklos*, a berry], the larval forms of the tapeworm of the dog; *echinoderm*, *n. Ek-shi-nô-dêr-m*, *echinodermata*, *n. plu. Ek-shi-nô-dêr-matâ*, also *echinodermis*, *n. plu. -dêr-mis* [Gr. *derma*, skin], a numerous class of invertebrates, like the starfish and sea-urchin, all less or more covered with a firm crustaceous substance, often densely armed with spines; *echinodermal*, *a. -mâl*, relating to the echinodermata; *echinopodium*, *n. Ek-shi-nô-jê-dî-ûm* [Gr. *podion*, a child], the embryo or larva of the echinodermata; *echinulate*, *a. Ek-shi-nû-lât*, possessing spines.

echo, *n. Ek-shô* [*L. or Gr. êchô*, *n. sound*]; in *anc. myth.*, *n. nymph* who pined away into a sound for love of Narcissus; sound, as of a voice, reverberated or returned to the ear from an opposite hill, &c.; a repeated sound; *v. to send back* a sound; to be sounded back; *echoing*, *imp. adjs. sending back* sound; *echoed*, *pp. ek-shôd*, returned, as an echo; *echometry*, *n. Ek-shô-mê-trî* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], the art of measuring the length of sounds; *echometer*, *n. -mêr*, *an instr.* for measuring the duration of sounds, and their intervals.

éclaireissement, *n. a. Ek-shi-s-mang'* [F.—from *F. L. OF. es*, for *L. ex*, out; *F. clair*, clear—from *L. clarus*], the clearing or explaining anything or affair not before understood; explanation; denouement.

ecclampsy, *n. Ek-shamp-si*, or *ecclampsia*, *n. -sîd* [Gr. *ekclampsia*, a shining forth—from *ek*, forth, from; *lampain*, to shine], an appearance of flashing of light which attends epilepsy; any form of epilepsy or other convulsive disease.

éclat, *n. a. Ek-shâ* [F. *éclat*, *an explosion*, sudden splendour—from *éclater*, to fly into fragments], sudden splendour or brightness; applause; show; pomp; striking effect.

eclectic, *n. Ek-shêk-tik* [Gr. *eklektikos*, selecting—from *ek*, out of; *legô*, I choose or gather; cf. *F. éctique*], choosing or selecting, as opinions or doctrines; *n. any philosopher* who chooses, as opinions and principles from various sources; *eclectically*, *ad. -ly*; *Eclectics*, *n. plu. -tiks*, *n. sect. of philosophers*; a certain sect of Christians; in *Amer.*, a school of medical practitioners; *eclecticism*, *n. -ti-sizm*, the principles or doctrines of the Eclectics.

eclyps, *n. Ek-ships* [F. *éclipse*—from *L. eclipsis*; Gr. *eclipsis*, a forsaking, a being absent, an eclipse—from *Gr. ek*, out; *leipô*, I leave], the phenomenon of a celestial body disappearing from view in whole or in part, in consequence of another celestial body, or its shadow, passing between it and the spectator; darkness; *v. to hide* or conceal a luminous body, in whole or in part; to cloud or darken; to disgrace; *eclyps'ing*, *imp. eclypsed*, *pp. -klyps'*, concealed; darkened; outshone; *eclyptic*, *n. -tik*, the apparent path of the sun in the heavens in a year—so called because an eclipse cannot take place unless the moon be in or near the eclyptic.

eclogite, *n. Ek-shô-jit* [Gr. *eklogê*, selection—from *ek*, out, and *legô*, I choose], *n. mineral*, being a fine-grained mixture of green emeraldite and red garnet. *eclogue*, *n. Ek-shôg* [*L. ecloga*; Gr. *eklogê*, a selection—from *Gr. ek*, out of; *legô*, I choose], a select piece; a pastoral poem.

crystallisation; efflorescing, *imp.*: effloresced, *pp.*  
*rest.*: efflorescence, *n.* *rest.*: *efflores* [F.—L.] the being  
 in flower; bloom; a mealy substance which covers  
 certain minerals when exposed to the action of the  
 atmosphere; redness of the skin: efflorescent, *a.*  
*ent* [F.—L.] shooting out in flowers; forming a white  
 powder on the surface; throwing out minute needle-  
 like crystals.

effluent, *a.* *effluent* [L. *effluens* or *effluentem*,  
 flowing or running out—from *ex*, out; *fluere*, to  
 flow] flowing out: *n.* a stream which flows out of  
 another stream, or out of a lake: effluence, *n.* *ent.*,  
 that which flows from any body or substance; used  
 esp. of light, electricity, &c.

effluvium, *n.* *effluvia* [L. *effluvia*, *n.* plu. *-ia* [L.  
*effluerium*, a flowing out—from *ex*, out; *fluo*, I flow],  
 the invisible vapour or gas arising from putrefying  
 matter or from diseased bodies; a disagreeable smell:  
*efflux*, *n.* *efflux* [L. *effluxus*, flowed out], that which  
 flows out; a flowing out or issuing in a stream.

effort, *n.* *effort* [F. *effort*—from L. *ex*, out; *F. force*,  
 strength; *mit.* L. *fortis*, strength—from L. *fortis*,  
 strong] exertion; endeavour; strain of mind or  
 body: effortless, *a.* without effort.—*SYN.* of  
 'effort': attempt; essay; endeavour; trial; exertion;  
 experiment; struggle; strain.

effray, *v.* *effray* [F. *effrayer*, to frighten—from  
*mit.* L. *effrigare*, to freeze with fright—from L.  
*frigidus*, cold], in *OE.*, to frighten; to scare;  
 to affray: *effraie*, *pp.* *effraid*, in *OE.*, frightened;  
 scared.

effrontery, *n.* *effrontery* [F. *effronterie*, impu-  
 dence—from L. *ex*, out or forth; *frontem*, the fore-  
 head] impudence; shameless boldness.—*SYN.*: bold-  
 ness; assurance; audacity; hardihood; shameless-  
 ness; sauciness.

effulge, *v.* *effulge* [L. *effulgens* or *effulgentem*, shi-  
 ning or gleaming forth—from *ex*, out; *fulgere*, I shine],  
 to shine with splendour: *effulging*, *imp.*: *effulged*,  
*pp.* *effulge*: *effulgent*, *a.* *ent.*, diffusing a flood of  
 light; bright: *effulgence*, *n.* *ent.*, great lustre or  
 brightness; splendour: *effulgently*, *ad.* *it.*

effuse, *v.* *effuse* [L. *effusus*, poured out or forth—  
 from *ex*, out; *fundere*, I pour], to pour out; to spill  
 or shed, as a fluid: *effusing*, *imp.*: *effused*, *pp.* *effuse*,  
 poured out; shed: *effusion*, *n.* *effusion* [F.—L.], a  
 shedding or spilling; act of pouring out; what is  
 poured out: *effusively*, *a.* *ent.*, flowing abundantly;  
 that pours out largely: *effusively*, *ad.* *it.*

eft, *n.* *eft* [AS. *efsta*] a small lizard; a newt.  
*eft*, *a.* *eft* [see after], in *OE.*, used for 'after';  
 ready; convenient: *eftsonas*, *ad.* *eft-sonas*, in *OE.*,  
 soon afterwards.

egesta, *n.* *egesta* [L. *egestus*, voided or discharged—  
 from *e*, out; *gero*, I carry] excrement; faeces; op-  
 positio of *testes*.

egg, *n.* *egg* [AS. *æg*; cf. *icel.* *egg*], a roundish body  
 produced by the females of birds and certain other  
 animals, out of which a creature is produced of a like  
 kind; the spawn of fishes, &c.: egg-shaped, in the  
 form of an egg; oval: from the eggs to the apples,  
 from first to last—in reference to the anc. Romans,  
 who began their feasts with eggs and ended them  
 with apples.

egg, *v.* *egg* [see *egg*], to sharpen, to incite—from  
*egg*, an edge—see *edge*, to urge on; to incite: *egg'ing*,  
*imp.*: *egged*, *pp.* *egg*.

egger-moth, *n.* *egger-moth* [from *egg*—so called  
 because of the egg-shaped case which it spins for  
 itself], a British moth of either of the genera *Lasio-*  
*campa* and *Eriogaster*.

egplantine, *n.* *egplantine* [F. *éplantine*—from *OF.*  
*aglant*, a thorn—from *mit.* L. *aculeatus*, prickly—  
 from *acus*, a needle], the *OF.* name for the sweet-  
 briar; apparently used for 'columbine' or 'honey-  
 suckle' in Milton.

ego, *n.* *ego* [L. *ego*, meaning I], the thinking sub-  
 ject, whatever it may be—all beyond being *non-ego*:  
*egotism*, *n.* *egotism* [F. *égoïsme*], the doctrine of those  
 who believe everything uncertain but their own ex-  
 istence: *egotist*, *n.* one who believes nothing certain  
 but his own existence: *egotism*, *n.* *egotism*, a speak-  
 ing, writing, or thinking much of oneself: *egotist*,  
*n.* one who writes or speaks much of himself: *egotise*,  
*v.* *it.*, to exalt oneself: *egotising*, *imp.*:  
*egotised*, *pp.* *egotise*: *egotistic*, *a.* *ist.*, also *egotis-*  
*tical*, *a.* *ist.*, given to egotism; self-conceited:  
*egotistically*, *ad.* *ist.*—*SYN.* of 'egotistical': opinion-  
 ated; selfish; conceited; vain; self-important.

egophony—see *egophony*.

egranulose, *a.* *egranulose* [L. *e*, without, and Eng.  
*granules*] in *bot.*, without granules.

egregious, *a.* *egregious* [L. *egregius*, singular, not-  
 able—from *ex*, out of; *gregem*, a flock] unusual; re-  
 markable; distinguished, in a bad sense; enormous:  
*egregiously*, *ad.* *ist.* *egregiousness*, *n.* the state of  
 being remarkable and unusual.—*SYN.* of 'egregious':  
 monstrous; extraordinary; distinguished.

egress, *n.* *egress* [L. *egressus*, a departure—from *ex*,  
 out of; *gressus*, a step, a course—from *gradi*, to step],  
 a going out; power or act of going out; departure:  
*egress* on, *n.* *egress*, the act of going out.

egret, *n.* *egret* [F. *égrette*], a small white heron; a  
 fowl of the heron kind, with white feathers, and a  
 crest on its head.

Egyptian, *a.* *Egyptian* or *gyptian* [Gr. *Aigyptios*—  
 from *Aigyptos*, pert. to Egypt or the Coptic land]:  
*n.* a native of Egypt; in *OE.*, a ghys: *Egyptology*,  
*n.* *gyptology* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], study of the archæ-  
 ology of Egypt, particularly in connection with hiero-  
 glyphics: *Egyptologist*, *n.* one skilled in the knowl-  
 edge of hieroglyphics: *Egyptography*, *n.* *gyptography*  
 [Gr. *graphô*, I write], the art of writing in hiero-  
 glyphics or picture symbols.

eh [int. *e* or *a*] [SIE. *ep*; F. *eh*, *eh*], a word express-  
 ing inquiry or slight surprise.

elident, *n.* *elident* [see. *elident*, laborious], in *Scot.*,  
 diligent; steady; busy; continual: other spellings  
 are, *elthand*, *ydant*, *ythand*, *a.* *elthand*.

elder, *n.* *elder* [see. *adhr*, an elder-duck], the  
 down or very fine feathers of a species of duck found  
 in large numbers in Greenland, Iceland, Sweden,  
 &c.: the duck itself.

elidograph, *n.* *elidograph* [Gr. *elidos*, appearance;  
*graphô*, I write], an instr. for copying drawings on a  
 lance or small scale.

eidolon, *n.* *eidolon*, plu. *eidola*, *eidola* [Gr. *eidolon*,  
*n.* image], a likeness; an apparition; in *phys.*, a  
 reflected image.

eidoscope, *n.* *eidoscope* [Gr. *elidos*, appearance;  
*skopeô*, I view], an instr. on the principle of the  
 kaleidoscope, which produces an endless variety of  
 colours or figures by the rapid motion of two per-  
 forated discs of metal on their axes.

Eifel, *n.* *Eifel*, a district on the lower Rhine cele-  
 brated in geology for its recent volcanic rocks, its  
 brown coal, and other deposits, and for its fossils.

eight, *n.* *eight* [AS. *ahth*; cf. *icel.* *átta*, Goth. *ahthun*;  
 L. *octo*; Gr. *októ*; Sans. *ashtau*; Ger. *acht*, *eight*],  
 twice four; four and four; eighteen, *n.* *eight* [eight  
 and ten], twice nine; eight and ten; eighteen, *n.*  
*eight*, after seventeenth: *eighteen*, *n.* [two, the  
 added termination of L. *decimo*: ten and eighteen],  
 a size of a book; a sheet formed into eighteen leaves  
 —see *paper*: *eightfold*, *a.* eight times the number  
 or quantity: *eight*, *a.* *eight*, next after seventh: *n.*  
 a musical interval of five tones and two semitones:  
*eightly*, *ad.* *eightly*: *eighty*, *n.* or *a.* *eighty* [AS. *ahth*,  
 eight; *tig*, a collection of tens—the termination *teen*  
 indicating addition, and *ty* multiplication], eight  
 times ten; eightieth, *a.* *eightieth*, next after seventy-  
 ninth: *eight score*, *n.* eight times twenty—see  
*score*.

eisel, *n.* *eisel* [OF. *aissil*; L. *acetum*, vinegar], in  
*OE.*, wormwood wine; vinegar; any acid.

Eisteddfodd, *n.* *Eisteddfodd* [W.—from *eistedd*, to  
 sit; *odd*, to be], in Wales, a congress of bards,  
 minstrels, and literati.

either, *a.* *either* or *ither* [AS. *ægher*, any one of  
 two—the prefix *æg* in composition signifying ever,  
 always: *MH. Ger. egeveder*], one of two; one or the  
 other: conj. introductory word or correlative to or  
 —as, he is either a rogue or a fool.

ejaculate, *v.* *ejaculate* [L. *ejaculatus*, cast or  
 thrown out—from *ex*, out of; *jacular*, I throw or  
 dart; *jaculum*, a javelin, a dart], to utter a few  
 words suddenly, as a prayer; to exclaim earnestly  
 but briefly: *ejaculating*, *imp.*: *ejaculated*, *pp.*:  
*ejaculation*, *n.* *ejaculation* [F.—L.], the uttering of a  
 short prayer; the prayer itself; a short sudden  
 exclamation: *ejaculatory*, *a.* *ejaculatory*, suddenly  
 spoken or uttered in short sentences.

eject, *v.* *eject* [L. *ejactus*, cast out, expelled—from  
*ex*, out of; *jacio*, I throw], to cast or throw out;  
 to void; to discharge; to evacuate; to turn out;  
 to dismiss from an office; to expel: *ejecting*, *imp.*:  
*ejected*, *pp.*: *ejector*, *n.* *jector*, one who: *ejection*, *n.*  
*jection*, the act of throwing or casting out; *exul-*



slon: ejection, *n.* *jelt'ment*, a dispossession; in *law*, a writ for the recovery of possession of land.  
*eke*, *v.* *ek* [AS. *ēcan*, an increase; cf. *ēac*, also; *lecl. auk*, also; *auk*, to eke, to augment; Dut. *oek*, also; Ger. *nach*, *zu*, *augere*, to increase] to add to; to enlarge; to lengthen; to protract; to spin out; *ad.* likewise; in addition; also: *eking*, *imp.* *n.* increase: *eked*, *pp.* *ekt*.

*elaborate*, *v.* *elab'orāt* [L. *elaboratus*, laboured, taken pains with—from *ex*, out; *labōro*, I toil] to improve or highly finish by successive operations: *adj.* highly finished; complicated: *elaborating*, *imp.* *elaborated*, *pp.* produced with labour or study: *elaborately*, *ad.* *It.* *elaboratenezza*, *n.* also *elaboration*, *n.* *elab'orāshn* [F.—L.] the art of finishing with great care; the improvement which results from this care: *elaborator*, *n.* *el'or*, one who—SYN. of 'elaborate *n.*': high-wrought; laboured; prepared; studied; perfected.

*elcolite*, *n.* *el'kolit* [Gr. *elaton*, oil; *lithos*, a stone], a mineral of the scapolite family having a fatty resinous lustre.

*elcometer*, *n.* *el'komē'tēr* [Gr. *elaton*, olive-oil, metron, a measure], an instr. for testing the quality of oil.

*elcoptene*, *n.* *el'ēptēn* [Gr. *elaton*, olive-oil; *pneus*, winged], the volatile portion of an essential oil, as distinguished from the stearoptene or solid matter.

*elaidin*, *n.* *el'aidīn* [Gr. *elaton*, olive-oil], a fatty substance produced by the action of nitric acid on oils: *elaidic*, *n.* *el'aidik*, obtained from this substance: *elaidate*, *n.* *el'aidit*, a salt of elaidic acid.

*elaine* or *elain*, *n.* *el'āīn* [Gr. *elaton*, oil], the liquid principle of oils and fats; a fat oil which remains liquid at ordinary temperatures—usually *olefin*, *elēfīn*.

*elan*, *n.* *el'āng* [F.], *n.* start; a leap; a bound; buoyancy of spirit.

*eland*, *n.* *el'and* [Dut. *eland*; Gr. *elend*—from Lith. *elais*, an elk], the largest species of S. African antelope, much prized for its flesh.

*elapse*, *v.* *elaps* [L. *elapsus*, slipped or glided away—from *ex*, out of; *lapis*, slipped or glided], to pass away silently; to slide or slip away, applied to time: *elapsing*, *imp.* *elapsed*, *pp.* *elaps*.

*elastic*, *n.* *el'astik* [F. *elastique*—from Gr. *elastikos*, elastic; Gr. *elasma*, a plate of metal that has been hammered out—from *elambō*, I beat or draw out], springing back; having the power to return to the form from which it is bent, drawn, or pressed: *elastically*, *ad.* *It.* *elasticità*; *elasticity*, *n.* *el'astis'itē* [F. *élasticité*], the power possessed by some bodies of returning to the position from which they are bent, drawn, or pressed: *elastin*, *n.* *in*, the chief constituent of elastic tissue in the body: *elastix bitumen*, a mineral occurring in soft sunfold masses, with a resinous lustre, flexible and elastic.

*elate*, *v.* *elāt* [L. *elatus*, raised, exalted—from *ex*, out of; *latus*, carried], to raise in spirits; to make proud; to elevate with success; to exalt: *adj.* flushed, as with success; proud; exalted: *elating*, *imp.* *elated*, *pp.* *adj.* elevated in spirits, as with honour or success: *elation*, *n.* *el'āshn*, vanity or pride resulting from success; joyful elevation of mind: *elatedly*, *ad.* *It.*—SYN. of 'elate *n.*': lofty; haughty; puffed up.

*elater*, *n.* *el'atēr* [Gr. *elater*, a driver], in *bot.*, an elastic spirally-twisted filament for dispersing the spores, as in some liverworts; the click-beetle: *elaterite*, *n.* *el'atērit*, an elastic mineral pitch, also called *elastic bitumen*: *elaterium*, *n.* *el'atērit'm*, a substance deposited from the juice of the wild cucumber.

*elbow*, *n.* *el'bō* [AS. *elmboga*—from *eln*, an ell, and *boga*, *n.* bow; cf. *lecl. elmbog*; O.H.Ger. *elmbogol*], the joint or outer curve in the middle of the arm when bent, a sudden turn or bend in a river or road; the obtuse angle of a wall or building: *v.* to push or drive, as with the elbow; to encroach on: *elbowing*, *imp.* *adj.* pushing; jostling: *elbowed*, *pp.* *elbō*: *elbow-chair*, arm-chair: *elbow-room*, ample room for motion: at the elbow, at hand: near: jog the elbow, to awaken up, to remind a person of a thing: out at elbows, the sleeve of a coat so torn or old as to show the shirt beneath: having shabby clothes; reduced in circumstances: *elbow-grease*, *familiarly*, continuous hard labour in rubbing—hence, any hard physical work.

*eld*, *n.* *ēd* [AS. *eldo*, antiquity, old age—from *old*, *old*, in O.E., old; old age; antiquity: *v.* to make old: *el'ding*, *imp.* *el'ed*, *pp.*

*elder*, *n.* *el'dēr* [AS. *eldra*—from *ah*, old—see *old*], senior; opposed to younger; older, comparative degree of *old*: *n.* one advanced in life, a member of the lowest ecclesiastical court in the Presbyterian Church—also called a ruling elder: *eldest*, *n.* *el'st* [AS. *eldest*], superl. degree of *old*; most advanced in age, usually applied to persons: *eldership*, *n.* office of an elder: *elderly*, *adj.* somewhat old.

*elder*, *n.* *el'dēr* [AS. *elther*], a common tree producing white flowers and dark-purple berries, the *Sambucus nigra*, Orl. *Corymbulaceae*. Note—Skt. says that *d* is excrement, and that the true spelling is *elther*.

*El Dorado*, *n.* *el'dorādō* [Sp. the golden region—from *el*, the; *dorado*, gilt], a country fabled to be very rich in the precious metals; a territory possessed of, or supposed to possess, great stores of silver and gold.

*eldritch*, *n.* *el'dritch* [etym. obscure; perhaps connect. with *el*; also *el'druch*], in O.E. and Scot., ghostly; unearthly; horrible.

*elecampene*, *n.* *el'ekāmpēn* [corrupt. of *ind*, L. *emula campāna*—from Gr. *heleum*, a certain plant said to have sprung from Helen's tears], a plant, the root of which, from its stimulant or aromatic flavour, is used as a rocheleco or condiment; the *Indis Helenium*, Orl. *Compositae*, sub Orl. *Corymb.* *bycra*.

*elect*, *v.* *el'ekt* [L. *electus*, chosen or picked out—from *ex*, out of; *lectus*, chosen], to choose or select for an office by voting; to pick out or select for a use or purpose; to select from two or more that which is preferred—*as*, I elect to go to this or that place; to choose as an object of mercy or favour: *adj.* chosen; chosen but not invested with office: *n.* those selected; those chosen or selected to eternal life: *electing*, *imp.* *elect*, *pp.* *election*, *n.* *el'ekshn* [F.—L.], the choice or selection of a person or persons to fill some office; public choice, as of an M.P.; power of choosing; liberty to choose or act—as, he went by his own election, divine choice; predestination: *electioneer*, *v.* *el'*, to make interest for a candidate, especially as M.P., that is, Member of Parliament: *electioneering*, *n.* the acts or practices used at elections in order to secure the return of a particular individual, usually applied to the office of M.P.: *electioneerer*, *n.* one who: *elective*, *adj.* *It.* depending on choice; regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice: *electively*, *ad.* *It.* *elector*, *n.* *el'or*, one who chooses or elects; one having the right to vote; title formerly belonging to the German princes who elected the emperor: *electoral*, *n.* *el'orāl* [F.—L.], pert. to elections or electors: *electorate*, *n.* *el'orāt* [F. *electoral*], the dignity or territory of an elector of the German empire; the body of electors or voters: *electorship*, *n.* rank or condition of an elector: *electoral franchise*, the right to elect members of Parliament; the right to vote in the election of an M.P.—SYN. of 'elect *v.*': to choose; select; appoint; prefer.

*electric*, *n.* *el'ektrik*, also *el'ektikal*, *n.* *el'it* [L. *electricus*—from *electrum*; Gr. *elektron*, amber] pert. to electricity; capable of exhibiting electricity when excited by friction; containing electricity; communicating a shock as produced by electricity; *n.* any substance capable of exhibiting electricity; an insulator, as amber, glass, &c.: *electrically*, *ad.* *It.* *electrician*, *n.* *el'ekt'riks'ian*, one skilled in electricity: *electricity*, *n.* *el'ekt'ritē*, the science which treats of the laws of attraction and repulsion exhibited by bodies under certain circumstances; a highly subtle power, often called the electric fluid, which apparently pervades all bodies; more strictly, one of the forms of energy exhibited in lightning, the electric spark, electric current, &c.: *electricity*, *v.* *el'it* [L. *facio*, I make], to charge or affect with electricity; to excite suddenly and violently: *electrifying*, *imp.* *electrified*, *pp.* *el'it*, charged with electricity; excited suddenly, as with a shock of electricity, generally, as with a shock of inspiring nature: *electrifiable*, *adj.* *el'itābl*, that may be electrified: *electrification*, *n.* *el'it'āshn*: *electrine*, *adj.* *el'it'rin*, relating to amber: *electrize*, *v.* *el'it*, to invest with electric force; to endue with electricity: *electrizing*, *imp.* *electrised*, *pp.* *el'it'izd*: *electrization*, *n.* *el'it'izāshn*, act of becom-

from *e*, out of; *lādo*, I play], to escape; to shun; to evade; to avoid by artifice; to escape being seen: *elud'ing*, *imp.*: *elud'ed*, *pp.*: *elud'ible*, *n.* *-dib'le*, capable of being eluded: *elusion*, *n.* *-lū'shun* [*L. elusio*, mocked, deceived], escape by artifice; evasion: *elusive*, *a.* *-tīc*, deceptive; using arts to escape: *elusively*, *ad.* *-tīc*, *elusory*, *n.* *-tīc*, tending to elude or deceive; deceitful; evasive.—*SVN.* of 'elude': to escape; avoid; eschew; flee; mock; baffle.

*Elul*, *n.* *-lū'* [*Heb.*], the sixth month of the Jewish sacred, and the twelfth of the civil, year.

*elutriate*, *v.* *-lū'trī-at* [*L. elutriatus*, washed out, decanted—from *e*, out of; *lutus*, washed], to purify by decanting or straining off; to cleanse by washing: *elut'riating*, *imp.*: *elut'riated*, *pp.*: *elut'riation*, *n.* *-tū'shun*, the process of washing metallic ores, &c., by which the lighter earthy parts are separated from the heavier and metallic.

*elvan*, *n.* *-lū'vā* [*Cornish elven*, a spark—the rock being so hard as to strike fire], in *Cornwall*, very hard rock, of igneous origin, as quartz, porphyry, whinstone, &c.

*elver*, *n.* *-lū'vēr* [a probable corrupt. of *cel-fare*] *n.* young eel.

*elves*, *n.* *-lū'vz*, *plu.* of *elf*, which see; *elv'ish*, the same as *elfish*.

*Elysian*, *n.* *-lī'zī-ān* [*L. elysium*; *Gr. elusion*, the abode of the blessed], pert. to Elysium; delightful in the highest degree: *Elysium*, *n.* *-lī'zī-ān*, *in anc. myth.*, the abode of future happiness; any delightful place: *Elysian fields*, *in mod. classical myth.*, the garden of Paradise, the abodes of happiness in the future life.

*elytrum*, *n.* *-lī'trūm*, or *elytron*, *n.* *-trōn*, *elytra*, *n.* *plu.* *-lī'trā* [*Gr. elutron*, a covering or sheath], the hard cartaceous case or sheath which covers the wings of such insects as the beetle; the wing-sheath: *elyt'iform*, *a.* *-fī'orm* [*L. forma*, shape], in the form of a wing-sheath: *elytrine*, *n.* *-lī'trīn*, the substance of the coriaceous wing-sheaths of beetles.

*Elzevir*, *n.* *-lī'zēr*, a name given to works, chiefly ancient classics, printed and published by the family Elzevir or Elzevier, at The Hague, Amsterdam, Leyden, and Utrecht, celebrated for their neatness, elegance of type, and accuracy of text, 1683-1690; *n.* kind of type first used by them.

*em*, *ān* [*F. en*; *L. in* (*Gr. en*)], a prefix; *n.* form of *en*, which becomes *em* before *o*, *p*, or *m*: *AS.* prefix *em* signifies to make, to surround: *Gr.* prefix *em* signifies in or on: *em*, for *L. in*, signifies in, on, or into.

*emaciate*, *v.* *-mā'shī-āt* [*mid. L. emaciatus*, made lean—from *L. e*, out of; *macies*, to make lean or thin; *macies*, leanness], to become lean; to deprive of flesh; to lose flesh gradually; to pine or waste away: *emac'iating*, *imp.*: *emac'iated*, *pp.*: *emac'iation*, *n.* *-tū'shun*, a making lean; a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

*emanate*, *v.* *-mā'nāt* [*L. emanatus*, flowed out—from *e*, out of; *māno*, I flow], to issue or flow from something as a source; to arise or spring from: *em'anating*, *imp.*: *em'anated*, *pp.*: *em'anation*, *n.* *-nā'shun* [*F.—L.*], that which issues or proceeds from any object as a source; a flowing from; an efflux: *em'anative*, *a.* *-tīc*, issuing from mother: *em'anatively*, *ad.* *-tīc*, *em'anatory*, *n.* *-nā'tēr-ā*, baving the nature of an emanation.—*SVN.* of 'emanate': to spring; proceed; advance; flow; arise; issue.

*emancipate*, *v.* *-mā'nī'sī-pāt* [*L. emancipatus*, declared free and independent—from *e*, out of, from; *mancipium*, the legal sale of a thing, a slave—from *manus*, the hand; *capio*, I take], to set free from bondage or slavery; to restore to liberty; to free from any controlling influence; to manumit: *emanc'ipating*, *imp.*: *emanc'ipated*, *pp.* set free from bondage or servitude; liberated: *emanc'ipation*, *n.* *-pā'shun* [*F.—L.*], deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; the act of setting free from civil disabilities: *emanc'ipationist*, *n.*, also *emanc'ipator*, *n.* *-tēr*, an advocate for the abolition of slavery; one who liberates from bondage or slavery: *emanc'ipist*, *n.* *-pīst*, in *Australia*, a convict who has been set free, or who has regained his liberty.—*SVN.* of 'emancipation': deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.

*emarginate*, *a.* *-mār'jī-nāt*, also *emarg'inated* [*L. emarginatus*, deprived of its edge—from *e*, out of;

*margo*, the extremity or margin], having the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle; in *bot.*, slightly notched at the summit, as if a piece had been cut out.

*emasculate*, *v.* *-mā'skū-lāt* [*mid. L. emasculatus*, castrated—from *L. e*, out of; *musculus*, a male], to geld or castrate; to weaken; to render effeminate: *emasculating*, *imp.*: *emasculated*, *pp.*: *emasculat'ion*, *n.* *-lū'shun* [*F.—L.*], the act of depriving of virility; unmanly weakness.

*embale*, *v.* *-ēm-bāl'* [*em*, to make, and *bale*; *F. emballer*, to pack up], in *O.E.*, to make up into a bundle; to enclose: *embal'ing*, *imp.*: *embaled*, *pp.* *-bāl't*.

*embalm*, *v.* *-ēm-bālm'* [*F. embaumer*, to embalm or perfume—from *em*, in; *baume*, balsam—from *L. balsamum*], to fill the internal parts of a dead body with aromatics and drugs in order to preserve it from decay; to preserve and treasure with great care; to preserve with affection, as, to embalm in one's memory: *embalm'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a process by which a dead body is preserved from putrefaction and decay—a body thus prepared is called a mummy: *embalmed*, *pp.* *-bālm'd*: *embalm'er* *n.* *-ēr*, one who.

*embank*, *v.* *-ēm-bāngk'* [*em*, in, and *bank*], to enclose or protect by a raised mass of stones or earth; to defend or protect by a mound or dike: *embank'ing*, *imp.*: *embanked*, *pp.* *-bāngkt'*: *embank'ment*, *n.* an enclosure by a mound of earth or stone; a mound of earth, or a raised structure, partly of stone, to prevent the encroachments of water; a raised mound of earth spanning a valley for a railway.

*embar*, *v.* *-ēm-bār'* [*em*, to make, and *bar*] in *O.E.*, to enclose; to block up; to hinder.

*embarkation*, another spelling of *embarkation*—see *embark*.

*embargo*, *n.* *-ēm-bār'gō* [*Sp. embargo*, impediment—from *embargar*, to impede, to restrain], an order by authority to a ship or ships not to leave a harbour or port; an order to a ship not to trade for a limited time: *v.* to order a ship not to leave harbour: *embar'guing*, *imp.*: *embar'gued*, *pp.* *-gōd*, hindered from sailing or trading for a time.

*embark*, *v.* *-ēm-bārk'* [*F. embarquer*, to put on ship-board—from *em*, in or on; *barque*, a boat, which see], to go on board a ship about to sail; to ensue to go on board a ship; to engage in any under-taking; to engage another in any affair: *embark'ing*, *imp.*: *embarked*, *pp.* *-bārk't*: *embarkation*, *ēm-bār-kā'shun*, the act of going or of putting on board a ship for a voyage or journey by sea; that which is embarked—sometimes spelt *embarkation* [*F.—L.*]

*embarrass*, *v.* *-ēm-bār-rās* [*F. embarrasser*, to entangle, to perplex—from *embarras*, an obstacle: cf. *It. imbarazzo*; *Sp. embarazo*, obstruction, perplexity], to confuse; to perplex; to entangle; to involve; to abash: *embar'rassing*, *imp.*: *adj.* perplexing; confusing: *embar'rassed*, *pp.* *-bār-rās't*, perplexed; confused: *embar'rassment*, *n.* *-mēnt*, perplexity; confusion; distress or perplexity from inability to discharge debts.—*SVN.* of 'embarrass': to clog; hinder; encumber; impede; obstruct; fetter; retard; prevent; shackle; perplex; entangle; confuse; disconcert; puzzle; distress; abash.

*embase*, *v.* *-ēm-bās'* [*em*, to make, and *base*], in *O.E.*, to debase; to degrade; to lower: *embasing*, *imp.*: *embased*, *pp.* *-bās't*.

*embassy*, *n.* *-ēm-bās-sī*, also *em'bassage*, *n.* *-sāj* [*a* form of *ambassy*: *mid. L. ambascia*, business of another, message committed to another: *F. ambassade*: *OF. ambassade*, an embassy, a love-message—see *ambassador*], a public message to another nation; the charge of a public minister to a foreign court; the minister himself, his residence and suite; a solemn message.

*embattle*, *v.* *-ēm-bāt'l'* [*em*, in or on, and *batlle*; cf. a supposed *OF. embastiller*; *mid. L. imbastitäre*, to fortify], to array troops for battle; to indent for ornament or defence, as a wall: *embat'tling*, *imp.* *-bat'ting*: *embattled*, *pp.* *-bat't*: *adj.* furnished with battlements: *embat'tlement*, *n.* *-bat't-mēnt*, an indented parapet wall.

*embay*, *v.* *-ēm-bā'* [*em*, in, and *bay*], to enclose, as a ship in a bay, or between points of land: *embay'ing*, *imp.*: *embayed*, *pp.* *-bād*.

*embed*, *v.* *-ēm-bēd'* [*em*, in, and *bed*], to lay deeply in surrounding matter, as in clay, sand, or mortar: *embed'ding*, *imp.*: *embed'ded*, *pp.* *sunk in and sur-*

rounded by another substance: embed'ment, n. *im-bent*—also spelt *imbed*.

**embellish**, v. *em-bellish* [F. *embellissant*, adorning, beautifying—from *embellir*, to adorn—from *em*, in or on, and *belle*, beautiful: OF. *bel*, fair—from *la bellus*, pretty], to decorate; to beautify; to adorn: **embellishing**, imp.; **embellished**, pp. *ish*: **adj.** decorated; beautified; **embellishment**, n. the act of adorning; anything that adds luxury or elegance; ornament; decoration: **embellisher**, n. *er*, one who.—SYN. of 'embellish': to deck; enrich; illustrate; grace; ornament.

**ember-days**, n. *em-bérz* [AS. *em-bren*, course, period—from *ymb*, round, and *ryne*, course], certain days set apart by the Church for fasting at the four seasons of the year—viz., every quarter: In the Church calendar, certain fast-days for imploring a blessing on the obligations performed at those times, occurring on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday of Lent, after the feast of Whitsunday, and after the 14th Sept. and 13th Dec.

**embers**, n. plu. *em-bérz* [AS. *em-berz*; cf. Dan. *emmer*; Sw. *mörja*, hot or glowing ashes], cinders still hot; the expiring remainder of a fire.

**embezzle**, v. *em-bez-zel* [em, to make, and OE. *bezzle*, to guzzle, to drink hard: OF. *beseler*, to overturn, to destroy], to misappropriate the money of an employer; to apply to one's own use money held in trust: **embezzling**, imp. *bezzling*, making away by a servant with property entrusted to him by his master: **embezzled**, pp. *bezzled*; **embezzlement**, n. *bezz-ment*, the fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is entrusted to one's care and management, especially money: **embezzler**, n. *bezz-ler*, one who.

**embitter**—see *im-bitter*.

**emblaze**, v. *em-bláz* [see *emblazon*], in OE., to emblazon; to adorn with gaudy or glittering ornaments: **emblazing**, imp.; **emblazed**, pp. *bláz*.

**emblazon**, v. *em-blá-zen* [em, on; F. *blasonner*, to blazon a coat of arms—see *blazon*], to adorn with figures of heraldry; to adorn with glaring colours; to display pompously: **emblazoning**, imp. adorning with armorial figures: n. the act of adorning with armorial figures or ensigns; **emblazoned**, pp. *blázend*, adorned with armorial figures or ensigns: **emblazonment**, n. *z-ment*, the act of emblazoning: **emblazony**, n. *z-ny*, pictures on shields; display of figures.

**emblem**, n. *em-blém* [F. *emblème*—from *la* and *Gr. embléma*, inland work—from *Gr. embellō*, I cast in or insert—lit., that which is inserted into the substance of another body], an object that represents one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a figure; a type; a symbolical representation: **emblematic**, a. *ble-mat'ic*, also **emblematical**, a. *ble-mat'ic*, consisting of or containing an emblem; figurative; allusive: **emblematically**, ad. *ly*: **emblemise**, v. *em-blém-íz*, to represent by emblems: **emblemising**, imp.; **emblemised**, pp. *izd*.—SYN. of 'emblem': symbol; sign; signal; device.

**emblems**, n. plu. *em-blém-iz* [OF. *emblemment*—from *emblem*, to sow a field with corn: F. *blé* or *bled*, corn; said. *la*, *em-bládre*—from *in*, in, and *bladum*, wheat], in law, claim on the part of an outgoing tenant for the growing crops on the land; the profit of land, as grass, wheat, &c.

**embody**, v. *em-bod-í* [em, in or on, and *body*], to collect into one mass or whole; to incorporate: **embodying**, imp.; **embodied**, pp. *id*, invested with body; massed into orderly arrangement out of a number of individuals, as troops: **embodiment**, n. *í-ment*, the act of uniting into a whole out of a number of individuals or units: a former spelling, *imbody*.

**embold**, v. *em-bóy* [em, to make, and *bold*], in OE., to move violently and intensely, as a boiling liquid.

**embolden**, v. *em-bóld-en* [em, to make, and *bold*] to give boldness or courage to: **emboldening**, imp.; **emboldened**, pp. *ed*, encouraged.

**embolism**, n. *em-bó-lizm* [OF. *embolisme*, an addition, as of a day into a year—from *Gr. embolē*, an insertion; *embolisma*, anything put in, a patch—from *em*, in; *bolis*, I cast], in med., the process by which a thrombus or clot undergoes disintegration into minute particles which are arrested in the capillary circulation; the insertion of days, months, or years,

into an account of time to produce regularity: **embolic**, a. *-bó-lik*, and **embolismic**, a. *-lism'ic*, pert. to: **embolismic year**, applied to the year in which additional months are required to fill up the lunar cycle.

**embolus**, n. *em-bó-lús* [Gr. *embolus*, a bolt, a piston], the movable part of a pump or a syringe, also called the *piston* or *sucker*; in mech., a wedge.

**embonpoint**, n. *ang-bóng-péng* [F.—from *en bon point*, in good condition], stoutness of person; a full fleshy figure.

**emborder**, v. *em-bó-rí* [em, on, and *border*—which see], to adorn with a border.

**embosom**, v. *em-bó-sóm* [em, in, and *bosom*], to hold in the bosom; to caress; to enclose in the midst, generally said of trees; to surround: **embosoming**, imp.; **embosomed**, pp. *sómd*—also spelt *im-*.

**emboss**, v. *em-bós* [F. *embosser*, to swell or rise in bunches; *boss*, a hump or boss—see *boss* 1], to cover with raised ornamental work; to form with bosses or protuberances: **embossing**, imp.; n. the forming of raised ornaments on any surface: **embossed**, pp. *bós*, having embossments: **embosser**, n. one who: **embossment**, n. raised work; figures in relief.

**emboss**, v. *em-bós* [OF. *embosier*, to joint, to box in—from *bois*, a box], in OE., to box up; to enclose; to encase.

**embosa**, v. *em-bós* [perhaps from Sp. *embosarse*, to muzzle the face], in OE., to press a wild animal so much in the clasp as to cause it to foam freely: **embosaling**, imp.; **embossed**, pp. *bós*, said of a deer foaming at the mouth from hard running.

**emboss**, v. *em-bós* [ME. *embosse*—from *en*, in, and OF. *bosc*, a wood], in OE., to hide or conceal in a wood or thicket; to plunge into deeply.

**embouchure**, n. *em-bó-shór* or *ang-bó-shór* [F.—from *bouche*, a mouth], the mouth of a river; that part of a river where it discharges itself into a sea or lake; the mouth of a cannon or wind musical instrument.

**embound**, v. *em-bó-énd* [em, in, and *bound*], in OE., to sluit in; to enclose.

**embow**, v. *em-bó-é* [em, in, and *bow*], in OE., to bend like a bow; to arch.

**embowel**, v. *em-bó-wél* [em, intensive, or with the force of *in*, out of, and *bowel*], to take out the entrails or intestines of an animal; to take out internal parts; to enclose or bury in another substance: **embowelling**, imp.; **embowelled**, pp. *id*, deprived of intestines: **embowelment**, n. the act of taking out the bowels: **emboweller**, n. *el-er*, one who.

**embower**, v. *em-bó-ér* [em, in, and *bower*], to shelter with a bower; to place or rest among trees: **embowering**, imp. *bó-ér-ing*; **embowered**, pp. *bó-ér'd*.

**embrace**, v. *em-brás* [OF. *embracer*; F. *embrasser*; It. *abbracciare*, to enfold in one's arms—from *en*, in, and F. *bras*; It. *braccia*, L. *brachium*, the arm], to take or enclose in the arms; to press or clasp; to bosom in token of affection; to seize eagerly; to include or take in; to comprehend; to accept; to admit: n. pressure to the bosom with the arms; a hug; sexual intercourse: **embracing**, imp.; **embraced**, pp. *bríst*; **embracer**, n. *er*, one who: **embracery**, n. *er-í*, in law, an attempt to corrupt a jury to one side by promises of money and the like: **embracement**, n. *ment*, in OE., an embrace; conjugal endearment; reception.—SYN. of 'embrace': to comprise; contain; include; involve; imply; clasp; hug; enclose; encircle; encompass; surround; welcome.

**embrasure**, n. *em-brá-shór* [F.—from *embraser*, to skew the joints of a door or window], the splayed opening in a wall or parapet for a cannon to fire through; the sloping or spreading sides of a wall or window.

**embrace**, v. *em-bráv* [em, in, and *brave*], to inspire with fortitude; to adorn; to embellish.

**embrocate**, v. *em-bró-kát* [mid. L. *embrocatus*, paired into a vessel: Gr. *embrechē*, a steeping, an embrocation—from *em*, in, and *brechein*, to wet], to moisten and rub a diseased part with a liquid medicine: **embrocating**, imp.; **embrocated**, pp. *em-broca'tion*, n. *káshún* [F.—L.], the act of bathing and rubbing a diseased part with a liquid medicine; a lotion or mixture so employed.

**embroider**, *v.* *em-brō'id-er* [*em*, in or on, and *F. bordure*, the welt or hem of a garment; *brō'id-er*, to *embroider*], to adorn with ornamental needlework; **embroiderling**, *imp.*: *n.* the art of adorning, as cloth with needlework; **embroidered**, *pp.* *-d-er'd*, adorned with ornamental needlework; **embroiderer**, *n.* *-er-er*, one who; **embroidery**, *n.* *-er-i*, ornamental needlework; the art of embroidering; the productions of embroidery.

**embroll**, *v.* *em-brō'yl* [*F. enrouiller*, to perplex, to entangle—from *em*, in, *rouiller*, to fumble, to mix], to involve in troubles or perplexities; to entangle; to distract; **embrolling**, *imp.*: *embrolled*, *pp.* *-brō'yl'd*; **embrollment**, *n.* confusion; disturbance—*SYN.* of 'embroll': to perplex; encumber; mingle; disturb; trouble; disorder; confound.

**embrace**, *v.* *em-brāc*—see *imbrace*.

**embryo**, *n.* *em-brō'ē*, also *em'bryon*, *n.* *-ōn* [*F. embryon*—from *Gr. embrūan*, an infant in the womb—from *em*, in; *brūo*, I shoot or bud—*lit.*, that which forms or swells inside something], the first rudiments of an animal or plant; the first state or beginning of anything; anything before it assumes a distinct form; *adj.* rudimentary: *em'bryon'ic*, *n.* *-ōn'ik*, also *em'bryon'ary*, *n.* *-er-i*, and *em'bryon'al*, *n.* *-ōn'al*, relating to an embryo; rudimentary: *em'bryog'en'y*, *n.* *-ō'ē-ni* [*Gr. gēnos*, offspring, race], *in bot.*, the development of the embryo in the ovule: *em'bryol'ogy*, *n.* *-ō'ē-ō'gi* [*Gr. logos*, a discourse], the study of the formation of the embryo: *em'bryol'ogist*, *n.* *-ō'ē-ni* [*Gr. tomē*, a cutting], the extraction of the embryo or fetus by incision: *embryo-buds*, nodules in the bark of the birch and other trees: *embryo-sac* or *embryonary-sac*, the cellular bag in which the embryo is found: *em'bryot'ega*, *n.* *-ō'ē-pā* [*Gr. tegos*, a covering], a process or callosity raised from the spermoderm by the embryo of some seeds during germination, as in the bean.

**emend**, *v.* *em-ēnd* [*L. emendare*, to correct; *emendatus*, corrected—from *e*, out of; *mendum*, a fault], to make corrections on a literary work: *emendation*, *n.* *em-ēn-dā'shūn*, the act of mending or changing for the better; correction of an error or fault; improvement; *em'enda'tor*, *n.* *-t-er*, one who corrects errors in writings, or improves them: *emendatory*, *n.* *-dā't-er-i*, contributing to emendation.—*SYN.* of 'emend': to amend; correct; reform; rectify; improve; better; perfect.

**emendals**, *n.* *em-ēn'dā-lz* [*mid. L. emendare*, to amend, correct], *n.* *em-ēn'dā-lz*, *n.* *em-ēn'dā-lz*, in old law term, still used in the Inner Temple, signifying a sum of money in the bank or in stock to meet contingencies.

**emerald**, *n.* *em-ēr-ald* [*OF. esmeralde, émeraude*; *Sp. esmeralda*; *L. smaragdus*; *Gr. smaragdos*], a precious stone of a deep green colour, the less brilliant varieties being known as beryls: *Emerald Isle*, a name applied to Ireland, in reference to its bright green verdure.

**emerge**, *v.* *em-ēr'j* [*L. emergere*, to rise up, to come forth—from *e*, out of; *mergo*, I plunge or dip], to rise up from beneath a surface, as of water; to rise from a low to a higher station or condition; to issue; to proceed from; to reappear; to rise into view; to become a reality: *em'er'ging*, *imp.*: *emerged*, *pp.* *-m-ēr'j'd*; *em'er'gent*, *a.* *-m-ēr'j-ūt*, rising out of; coming suddenly; pressing: *em'er'gently*, *ad.* *-l-i*: *em'er'gence*, *n.* *-j-ēns*, also *em'er'gency*, *n.* *-j-ēn-s*, that which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; anything calling for immediate action; pressing necessity: *emersion*, *n.* *em-ēr'shūn* [*L. emersus*, risen up], the act of appearing to view; reappearance of a heavenly body.

**emeritus**, *n.* *em-ēr-i'tis* [*L. emeritus*, a veteran—from *e*, out of; *mereo*, I deserve], honourably discharged from the performance of public duty on account of age or long and faithful services—said of a professor of a college.

**emerods**, *n.* *plu.* *em-ēr-ōdz* [*in contr.* of *hemorrhoids*; *Gr. haimorrhoides*—from *haima*, blood, and *rhōē*, I flow], painful and bleeding tubercles about the anus; piles.

**emersion**—see under *emerge*.

**emery**, *n.* *em-ēr-ē* [*F. émeri*, a black hard mineral; *Sp. esmeril*; *mid. L. smeridacum*; *Gr. smeris*, emery], a very hard mineral substance, a variety of corundum, used for polishing articles made of metals or hard stones; a coarse crystallised alumina: *emery paper* or *cloth*, paper or cloth on which the powder of emery is spread and glued for polishing.

**emetie**, *n.* *em-ē'ti-k* [*L. emeticus*, an emetic—from *Gr. emetikos*, that causes vomiting—from *Gr. emēō*, I vomit], any substance that causes vomiting when taken internally; *adj.* that causes vomiting: *emetically*, *ad.* *-t-ic-ly*; *emetin*, *n.* *em-ē'tin*, the active principle of ipecacuanha.

**éméte**, *n.* *em-ē'té* [*F. émeute*, an uproar—from *L. emēto*, that which is disturbed—from *L. e*, mótus, a moving], a tumultuous mob; a seditious commotion; a popular tumult or riot.

**emétion**, *n.* *em-ē'ti-k'shūn* [*L. e*, out of; *mictus*, made water], the discharging of urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

**emigrate**, *v.* *em-i-grāt* [*L. emigrātus* removed or departed from a place—from *e*, out of; *migro*, I wander], to leave one's native country to reside permanently in another: *em'igrating*, *imp.*: *em'igrated*, *pp.*: *em'igrant*, *n.* [*F.*—*L.*] one who emigrates: *em'ig'ra'tion*, *n.* *-i-grā'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], removal to dwell or settle in another country.

**eminent**, *n.* *em-i-n-ēnt* [*F. éminent*—from *L. eminentem*, standing out, distinguished—from *e*, out of; *minco*, I put or project], celebrated or conspicuous; rising above others; high in rank, &c.; dignified: *em'inence*, *n.* *-n-ēns* [*F.*—*L.*], elevation; height; summit; highest part; high rank; distinction; a hill; title of cardinals in R. Cath. Ch.: *em'inently*, *ad.* *-li*, in high degree.—*SYN.* of 'eminent': illustrious; distinguished; prominent; lofty; elevated; exalted; remarkable; conspicuous; celebrated; famous; high; lofty.

**emir**, *n.* *em-ēr* [*Ar. amir*, a commander—from *amarā*, to command], a title of dignity among the Turks and Arabs; a title given to the descendants of Mahomet.

**emissary**, *n.* *em-i's-s-er-i* [*L. emissarius*, an emissary, a spy—from *e*, out of; *missus*, sent—from *mitto*, I send], a spy; a secret agent; one sent on private messages.

**emission**—see under *emit*.

**emit**, *v.* *em-i't* [*L. emittere*, to send out or forth—from *e*, out of; *mitto*, I send; cf. *F. émettre*], to send forth; to throw or give out; to let fly: *em'itting*, *imp.*: *em'itted*, *pp.*: *emission*, *n.* *em-i'shūn* [*L. e*, missus, sent], the act of sending out; an issuing out; that which is issued.

**emmenagogue**, *n.* *em-m-ēn-ā-gōg* [*Gr. emménia*, the menses; *agō*, I lead], a medicine which promotes the menstrual discharge.

**emmet**, *n.* *em-ē-n-ēt* [*AS. émete*, an emmet—from *emetta*, labour, rest], an ant.

**emollate**, *v.* *em-ōl-lāt* [*L. emollitus*, made soft—from *e*, out of; *mollio*, I soften], to soften: *emol'liating*, *imp.*: *emol'liated*, *pp.*: *emol'lient*, *a.* *-ēnt* [*F.*—*L.*] softening; that which softens or makes supple: *n.* a medicine which relaxes or softens: *emol'lition*, *n.* *em-ō-l-i'shūn*, the act of softening or relaxing: *emol'lescence*, *n.* *-l-ē-s-ēns*, that degree of softening produced in a body when its shape begins to alter.

**emolument**, *n.* *em-ōl-ū-m-ēnt* [*OF. emoulement*—from *L. emolumentum*, a working out, labour—from *e*, out of; *moliri*, to exert oneself], profit from an office; advantage; profit; gain: *emol'umen'tal*, *n.* *-m-ēn'tal*, useful; yielding profit.

**emotion**, *n.* *em-ō-shūn* [*L. emōtiōnem*, a moving out or forth—from *e*, out of; *moveo*, I move], disturbance or agitation of the mind; vehemence of passion; excitement: *emoti'onal*, *a.* *per-t* to emotion.—*SYN.* of 'emotion': agitation; trepidation; tremor; feeling; perturbation.

**empale**, *v.* *em-pāl* [*F. empaler*—from *em*, in or on; *L. pālus*, a pole or stake], to put to death by driving a sharpened stake or pole through the body; to enclose or surround with poles: *em'paling*, *imp.*: *em'paled*, *pp.* *-pāl'd*: *em'palement*, *n.* [*F.*—*L.*], putting to death by thrusting a sharpened stake or pole through the body.

**empannel**—see *impannel*.

**emperor**, *n.* *em-p-ēr-ēr* [*F. empereur*; *OF. emperere*, an emperor—from *L. imperātores*, a commander—from *impero*, I command], a sovereign; a title of dignity higher than a king: *em'perer-moth*, *n.* a large and handsomely marked British moth: *em'press*, *n.* *-p-ēs* [*OF. emperice*—from *L. imperātrix*], the consort or wife of an emperor.

**emphasis**, *n.* *em-fā-sis* [*L.* and *Gr. emphasis*, forcible expression—from *em*, in or on, and *Gr. phainō*, I speak, I assert], the stress or force of the

voles put upon a particular word or syllable to increase its significance; impressiveness of expression; **emphazise**, v. -*stz*, to pronounce certain words with a particular force of the voice; **emphasizing**, imp.; **emphasised**, pp. -*stzd*; **emphatic**, a. -*stik* [Gr. *emphatikos*], uttered with emphasis; forcible; strong; also **emphatical**, a. -*stikl*; **emphatically**, ad. -*stik*; **SVN.** of 'emphatic': impressive; energetic; striking; earnest.

**emphractic**, a. *em-frak'tik* [Gr. *emphraktikos*], likely to obstruct—from *en*, in, and *phrazo*, I fence in, I stop. In med., having the power to obstruct: n. a medicine which shuts up the pores of the skin.

**emphysema**, n. *em-fis'e-ma* [Gr. *emphusēma*, inflation—from *en*, in; *phusan*, to blow] In med., distension with air of a tissue, or of the air-cells of the lungs; **emphysematous**, a. -*em'd fās*, characterised by the presence of air, or a light puffy humour.

**emphytenia**, n. *em-fit'e-ni-s* [L. *emphyteusis*, a planting—from Gr. *emphuteo*, I plant or improve land] In law, a grant of land or houses for ever, or for a very long lease, on condition of a fixed annual payment to the proprietor or superior; **emphytenic**, a. *em-fit'e-nik*, taken on hire. **Note.**—**emphytenals** has the same sense as the Scotch *feu*, Eng. *fee* and *fees*, and it is suggested that these words may have had their origin in a corruption of *emphyteusis*, through mid. L. form *emphyteusis*. This is not probable: see *fee*.

**empire**, n. *em-pir* [F. *empire*—from L. *imperium*, command, power], the dominions of an emperor, usually including several nations or nationalities; dominion; supreme control; governing influence or command—**SVN.**: kingdom; dominion; sway; rule; control; reign; sovereignty; state; government; power; realm; commonwealth.

**empiric**, n. *em-pir'ik* [OF. *empirique*, an empiric—from L. *empiricus*, plu. *empirici*; Gr. *empeirikoi*, physicians who followed a system based on practical experience alone—from Gr. *em*, in; *peira*, an effort, a trial], one whose knowledge and practice are founded on experience; one who practises medicine without being regularly educated; a pretender to medical skill; n. quack; **empiric**, a. also **empiric**, a. -*stik*, resting only on experience; applied without science; **empirically**, ad. -*stik*, without science; in the manner of a quack; **empiricism**, n. -*stizm*, reliance on observation and experience without rational theories as to the cause; the practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery.

**em plead**, v. *em-plēd* [*em*, and *plead*], to prefer a charge against; to indict.

**empletion**, n. *em-plē-ti-on* [Gr. *empletos*, interwoven—from *en*, in, and *plekō*, I weave] ancient masonry in which the outer faces of the wall are ashlar in regular courses, the interval being filled in with rubble; masonry in which blocks of stone are laid some lengthwise, some endwise, on a regular system.

**employ**, v. *em-ploy* [F. *employer*—from mid. L. *implicare*, to employ for some one's profit—from *em*, in or on; L. *plico*, I fold], to keep busy or at work; to use; to exercise; to engage the services of any one; to apply or devote to an object: n. business; occupation; **employing**, imp.; **employed**, pp. -*plōyd*; **employment**, n. that which engages the time and attention of any one; occupation; **employer**, n. one who engages or keeps in service; **employee**, n. *em-ploy'ē* [F. *employé*], also English form **employee**, n. *em-ploy'ē* [F. *employé*], one who is engaged in any occupation—**SVN.** of 'employment': business; avocation; engagement; office; service; agency.

**emporium**, n. *em-por'ium* [L. *emporium*; Gr. *emporion*, a place of trade, a market-place—from *en*, in, and *poros*, a way], a mart or place for sale of goods; a city or town with extensive commerce.

**empower**, v. *em-pow'er* [*em*, and *power*], to give authority or power to; to commission or authorise; **empowering**, imp. -*pow'ring*; **empowered**, pp. -*pow'rd*.

**empress**—see under **emperor**.

**emption**, n. *em-shūn* [L. *emptio*], purchase—from *emo*, I buy; in law, the act of buying; a purchase.

**empty**, a. *em'li* [AS. *emtig*, vacant, empty—from *emtia*, leisure, rest], containing nothing except air; void; vacant; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; without force; senseless; vain; ignorant: v. to make

void; to exhaust; to pour out the contents: n. a case or package without its contents; **emptying**, imp.; **emptied**, pp. -*tid*. **emptiness**, n. -*nes*, state of containing nothing; voidness; inability to satisfy desire—**SVN.** of 'empty a.': hollow; destitute; waste; deserted; desolate; unfruitful.

**emphyema**, n. *em-pi'e-mā* [Gr. *emphūma*, a purulent discharge from the lungs—from Gr. *em*, in; *phūn*, pus], a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest.

**empyreal**, a. *em-pi'rē-āl* [mid. L. *empyreus*; Gr. *empyros*, prepared by fire—from *em*, in or on; *pyra*, fire], formed of pure fire or light; pure; vital; pert. to the purest or highest region of heaven; ethereal; **empyrean**, a. -*pi'rē-ān*, same as **empyreal**; n. the highest heaven, the seat of Deity—there being five heavens according to Ptolemy.

**empyrena**, n. *em-pi'rē-nā* [Gr. *empyreuma*], the peculiar smell and taste of an animal or vegetable substance when burnt in a close vessel: **empyrenatic**, a. -*pi'rē-nik*, also -*mat'ic*, a. -*mat'ikāl*, pert. to or possessing the taste of burnt animal or vegetable substances.

**emn** or **emen**, n. *em-nū* [Port. *ema*, the crane, the ostrich], the ostrich of Australia, unable to fly, but very fleet of foot.

**emulate**, v. *em-ul'at* [L. *emulatus*, rivalry, emulation], to strive to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival; **emulating**, imp.; **emulated**, pp.; **emulator**, n. -*lēr*, one who; **emulation**, n. -*lū-shūn* [F. -*lū*], competition; rivalry; endeavour to equal or excel; **emulatory**, a. -*lū-ter-i*, connected with emulation or rivalry; **emulations**, a. -*lū-s*, eagerly desirous of equalling or excelling; **emulously**, ad. -*lū-s*; **emulative**, a. -*lū-tiv*, rivaling; disposed to competition; **emulatively**, ad. -*lū-s*; **SVN.** of 'emulation': ambition; contention; contest; strife.

**emulgent**, a. *em-mūl'jēnt* [F. *emulgent*—from L. *emulgentem*, draining out—from *e*, out of; *mulgeo*, I milk], milking or draining out: **emulsion**, n. -*shūn* [F. *émulsion*; L. *emulsus*, milked out], a liquid for softening, &c., formed by the mixture of milk and oil; oil or fat diffused throughout another fluid in the form of minute globules; **emulsive**, a. -*stiv*, yielding a milk-like substance; softening.

**emulous**—see under **emulate**.  
**emulsine**, n. *em-mūl'sin* [see **emulgent**], an albuminous substance found in almonds; **emulsify**, v. -*sif*, to form or convert into an emulsion; **emulsifying**, imp.; **emulsified**, pp. -*sif'id*; **emulsification**, n. -*lū-shūn*, the act of converting into an emulsion.

**emunctory**, n. *em-mūngk'tē-r*, **emunctories**, n. plu. -*lē-r* [L. *emunctus*, wiped or blown, as the nose], a part of the body where anything excrementitious is collected or separated in readiness for ejection.

**emyde**, n. plu. *em'i-dē* [Gr. *emus*, the water-tortoise, the fresh-water turtles or mud-tortoises; also *emys*, *em'is*].

**en**, prefix. *en* [AS. *em*; F. *en*; L. *in*; Gr. *en*], **en** becomes *em* before b, p, or m. Gr. *en* signifies in or on; F. *en* comes from the L. *in*, and signifies in or into; **en** is often used as a prefix to augment the force of the word, or to intensify its meaning; **en**, for AS. *em*, signifies to make, to surround; some words are written indifferently with *en* or *in* as the prefix.

**enable**, v. *en-āb'l* [*en*, and *able*], to make able; to supply with power; to furnish with sufficient means or ability; to authorise; **enabling**, imp. -*bling*; **enabled**, pp. -*blt*.

**enact**, v. *en-ākt* [*en*, and *act*], to make, as a law; to establish by authority; to decree; to pass into a law, as a bill by Parliament; to act or do; **enacting**, imp.; **adj.** giving legislative sanction to a bill in order to establish it as a law; giving legislative sanction; **enacted**, pp.; **enactive**, a. -*tiv*, having power to enact; **enactment**, n. -*m'nt*, a measure or bill passed into a law; the passing of it; **enactor**, n. -*lēr*, one who.

**enallosauria**, n. plu. *en-ā'llō-saur'i-ā* or *en-all'ians* [Gr. *enallios*, marine; *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, a group or order of fossil reptilians, including the ichtyosaurs and plesiosaurs.

**enallage**, n. *en-ā'lli-jē* [Gr. *enallagē*, an exchange—from *en*, in, and *allasse*, I change], in *gram.*, a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, case, &c., for another.

**enamel**, n. *en-am'el* [*en*, in; F. *émaill*; OF. *esmail*],

enamel: *it. smalto*; *L. smaltum*; *OH.Ger. semczan*, to become liquid), *n* kind of fine glass, variously coloured, used for covering articles with a fine glossy surface; any hard glossy surface, as of the teeth; that which is enamelled: *v.* to coat or paint with enamel; to form a glossy substance on: *enamelling*, *imp.*; *n.* the net or art of painting with enamel: *enamelled*, *pp.* *-ed*: *adj.* covered with enamel; adorned with anything resembling enamel: *enameller*, *n.* one who.

*enamont*, *v.* *en-dun-er* [*OF. enamorer*: *F. en*, in; *amour*, love; *L. amor*: cf. *Sp. enamorar*; *It. innamorare*, to inflame with love], to charm; to captivate; to inflame with love: *enammoring*, *imp.*; *enamoured*, *pp.* *-ed*.

*enarthrosis*, *n.* *en-är-thrö-sis* [*Gr. enarthros*, jointed—*from en*, in; *arthron*, a joint], *n* ball-and-socket joint; the insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

*enation*, *n.* *en-ä-shün* [*L. entus*, grown or sprung up—from *e*, out of; *nitus*, born], the changes produced by excessive development in various organs of plants; the growth of adventitious lobes.

*encenia* or *encenia*, *n.* *en-sen-ä* [*Gr. enkainia*, a festival in honour of the dedication of a temple, statue, &c.—*from en*, in; *kainos*, new], festivals held on the anniversaries of the founding of cities, and the consecration of churches; at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, ceremonies observed at the anniversary commemorations of founders or benefactors.

*encage*, *v.* *en-kaj* [*en*, and *cage*], to shut up in a cage—also *in cage*.

*encamp*, *v.* *en-kämp* [*en*, and *camp*], to pitch tents or form huts for the temporary accommodation of an army or travelling party; to rest for a time, as an army or a company travelling: *encamping*, *imp.*; *encamped*, *pp.* *-kämp*: *encampment*, *n.* a temporary resting-place for an army or travelling company.

*encarpus*, *n.* *en-kär-püs* [*Gr. en*, in; *karpus*, fruit], a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers.

*encase*, *v.* *en-käs* [*F. encasser*, to pack in a case; *en*, and *case*], to enclose or hide, as in a case or cover.

*encash*, *v.* *en-käsh* [*F. encaisser*, cash in hand, cash-balance—from *encasser*, to pack in a case], to lay aside in ready money or as cash in hand for a special purpose: *encashing*, *imp.*; *encashed*, *pp.* *en-käsh*; *cash*, *n.* as money, for a special purpose; paid in cash: *encashment*, *n.* payment in cash or colic, as a bank bill.

*encaustic*, *n.* *en-kä-ös-tik* [*OF. encaustique*, wrought with fire—from *L. eucausticus*; *Gr. eukaus-tikos*, eucaustic—from *Gr. en*, in; *kau-stikos*, caustic—from *kain*, to burn], method of painting with a wax medium by means of heat: *adj.* pert. to the art of painting on earthenware in which the colours are burnt in: *encaustic tiles*, ornamental tiles for floorings, extensively used in the middle ages, chiefly for churches, revived in modern times with great success.

*encave*, *v.* *en-käv* [*en*, and *cave*], to hide in a cave or recess.

*enceinte*, *a.* *äng-säng* [*F. enceinte*—*from mld. L. inclinct*, a pregnant woman—from *L. in*; *cinctus*, surrounded, girt], pregnant: *n.* the fortified wall or rampart which surrounds any place.

*encephalon*, *n.* *en-säf-äl-lön* or *en-käf*, also *encephalos*, *n.* *lös* [*Gr. enkephalos*, what is in the head, the brain—from *en*, in; *kephale*, the head], the brain: *encephala*, *n. plu.* *-ä*, molluscous animals having a distinct head; gasteropoda: *encephalous*, *a.* *-ä-lüs*, pert. to those molluscous animals, as the limpet and periwinkle, which have a distinct head: *encephalic*, *a.* *en-säf-äl-ik*, belonging to the head or brain: *encephalalgia*, *n.* *-äl-al-jä* [*Gr. algos*, pain], *n* severe or deep-seated pain in the head: *encephalitis*, *n.* *-säf-äl-litis*, inflammation of the brain: *encephaloid*, *a.* *-löjd* [*Gr. eidos*, form], resembling the materials of the brain.

*enchafe*, *v.* *en-chäf* [*en*, in, and *chafe*], to enrage much; to provoke: *enchafed*, *pp.* *en-chäff*, provoked; *chafed* into rage.

*enchain*, *v.* *en-chäu* [*F. enchaîner*: *en*, and *chäin*], to bind or hold in chains; to hold fast or restrain: *enchaining*, *imp.*; *enchained*, *pp.* *-chänd*: *enchainment*, *n.*

*enchant*, *v.* *en-chänd* [*F. enchanter*, to charm—from *L. incantare*, to sing a magic formula over—

*from in*, on; *canio*, I sing—*lit.*, to sing magic formulas over], to practise sorcery; to subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree; to charm; to fascinate: *enchanting*, *imp.*; *enchanted*, *pp.* *-nd*, inhabited by spirits, ghosts, or imaginary beings; subdued by charms; delighted in a high degree: *enchant'er*, *n.* one who: *enchant'ment*, *n.* the use of magic arts or spells; the magic arts themselves; an overpowering or irresistible influence which fascinates or delights: *enchantress*, *n.* *fern*, a woman who charms or fascinates; a sorceress: *enchantingly*, *ad.* *-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'enchant': to captivate; enrapture; ravish; bewitch; enslave—of 'enchantment': incantation; spells; necromancy; charms; magic; sorcery; witchery; witchcraft.

*enchase*, *v.* *en-chäs* [*F. enchasser*, to enclose—from *en*, in; *chäse*, a reliquary; *L. capsä*, a case], to enclose in another body partially, as a jewel in gold; to adorn with enbossed or raised work; to adorn any work in metal by figured work: *enchasing*, *imp.*; *n.* the art of enriching or adorning works in gold, silver, &c.: *enchased*, *pp.* *-chäst*.

*encheat*, *v.* *en-chér* [*en*, and *cheat* for *cheer*], in *OE.*, to fill with joy and courage.

*enchaison*, *n.* *en-ché-sün* [*OF. enchaison*], in *OE.*, occasion.

*enchiridion*, *n.* *en-chi-rä-d-ion* [*Gr. enchiridion*—*from en*, in, and *cheir*, the hand], a little handbook.

*enchondroma*, *n.* *en-chön-drö-mä* [*Gr. en*, in; *chondros*, cartilage], *n* tumour somewhat smooth on its surface, essentially consisting of cartilaginous structure.

*enchorial*, *a.* *en-kö-ri-äl* [*Gr. enchorios*, of the same country, domestic—from *en*, in; *chöra*, a country], native; popular—applied to the common writing of the anc. Egyptians, as distinguished from the hieroglyphic.

*enchylema*, *n.* *en-chi-lé-mä* [*Gr. en*, in; *chulos*, juice], the fluid and unorganised part of vegetable protoplasm; the granular substance of the nucleus of a cell.

*encipient*, *n.* *en-sip-i-ent* [*L. en*, in; *capio*, I take], a palatable vehicle, such as bruised coriander-seeds, in which cattle may take a medical preparation.

*encircle*, *v.* *en-sä-äl* [*en*, and *circle*], to enclose with a ring; to embrace; to go round; to surround: *encircling*, *imp.*; *circling*: *encircled*, *pp.* *-äld*.—*SYN.* of 'encircle': to enclose; encompass; environ; circumscribe; bound; limit; confine.

*enclitic*, *a.* *en-kli-tik* [*Gr. encliticos*, inclined—from *en*, in; *klinö*, I bend], inclining or leaning upon: *n.* a word or particle joined to the end of another, forming one word, as *ne* in the Latin word *nonne*; in *Greek*, a particle or word which throws the accent back on a former syllable: *enclitical*, *a.* *-ä-äl*, pert. to: *enclitically*, *ad.* *-ly*.

*enclose*, *v.* *en-klös* [*F. enclos*, an enclosure; *en*, and *close*], to encircle; to surround; to shut in between other things; to cover with a wrapper or envelope: *enclosing*, *imp.*; *enclosed*, *pp.* *-klöd*: *enclosure*, *n.* *-zhür*, the act of enclosing; that which encloses or is enclosed; that which is contained in an envelope; space enclosed; common land when enclosed and appropriated; also spelt with *in*, as *inclose*.

*encumberment*, *n.* *en-küm-bér-mént* [*OF. encombrer*, to impede], in *OE.*, encumbrance, which see; obstruction; hindrance.

*encomiast*, *n.* *en-kö-mi-äst* [*Gr. enkomias-tēs*—*from en*, in, and *kömos*, revelry], one who praises another; a panegyrist: *encomiastic*, *a.* *-ä-sik*, bestowing praise; laudatory; also *encomiastical*, *a.*: *encomiastically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *encomium*, *n.* *-m-üm*, high praise or commendation; panegyric: *encomiums*, *n. plu.*—*SYN.* of 'encomium': eulogy; applause; praise.

*encompass*, *v.* *en-köm-päs* [*en* for *in*, and *compass*], to surround; to encircle; to enclose: *encompassing*, *imp.*; *encompassed*, *pp.* *-päst*: *encompassment*, *n.* In *OE.*, circumlocution; indirect way.—*SYN.* of 'encompass': envelop; include; invest; circumscribe; confine; bound.

*encore*, *int.* or *n.* *äng-kör* [*F. encore*; *OF. nncore*—probably from *L. (in) hunc hornu*, to this time, to this hour] again; once more; a repetition of the same: *v.* to call for the repetition of a part of a performance: *encoring*, *imp.*; *encored*, *pp.* *-körd*.

*encounter*, *n.* *en-kö-üt-er* [*F. rencontre*, an encounter—from *en*, in; *F. contre*, *L. contra*, against], a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more per-

sons; a combat; n fight; a battle: v. to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition or in hostile manner; to resist and oppose; to fight: encounter, imp.: encoun'tered, pp. -'d. -SVN. of 'encounter n': attack; contest; conflict; assault; skirmish; interview; meeting.

encourage, v. *en-kō-rūj* [OF. *encourager*: F. *encourager*, to animate—from *en*, in; F. *coeur*, L. *cor*, the heart—see *courage*], to inspire with courage; to increase confidence of success; to embolden; to animate; to support; to cheer: encour'aging, imp.: adj. exciting courage; inspiring with hope: cheer'ing: encour'aged, pp. -'d. encour'agement, n. *en-kō-rū-jō*, incentive to action or to practice; that which serves to incite to, or promote, any undertaking; favour; profit; countenance: encour'ingly, ad. *en-kō-rū-jō*, of 'encourage': to enliven; exhilarate; comfort; console; solace; inspire; incite; urge; impel; stimulate; instigate; countenance; sanction; promote; strengthen; forward; advance.

encrimson, v. *en-kri-m'zon* [*en*, to make, and *crimson*], to give a crimson colour to: encrim'zoned, n. -'znd, having a crimson colour.

encrinite, n. *en-kri-n'it* [Gr. *en*, in; *kri-ton*, a lily], an extensive and chiefly fossil group of cilioliderus, characterised by their long many-jointed stalks, surmounted by lily-shaped bodies or receptacles; the stone-lily: encrin'al, a. *en-kri-n'āl*, also encrin'ic, a. *en-kri-n'ik*, and encrin'ic, a. *en-kri-n'ik*, relating to or containing encrinites.

encroach, v. *en-kro'ch* [OF. *encrocher*, to seize—from *en*, in; *cro*, a hook], to invade rights or possessions of another; to take possession of what belongs to another gradually or by stealth; to pass proper bounds; to intrude: encroach'ing, imp.: adj. tend'ing or apt to encroach: encroach'ed, pp. -'d. encroach'er, n. one who: encroach'ingly, ad. *en-kro'ch*: encroach'ment, n. the seizing stealthily a part of the rights or possessions of another; unlawful advance upon the rights of another; invasion; inroad.—SVN. of 'encroach': to invade; infringe; trespass.

encrest—see *incrast*.

encumber, v. *en-kū-m'bér* [F. *encumberer*, to hinder, to perplex—from *ind*, L. *incumbere*—from *in*, in, and *cumbere*, a heap: cf. Dut. *kumber*, loss, difficulty: Ger. *kummer*, trouble, rubbish], to burden with a load; to clog or impede motion with a load; to perplex or embarrass; to load an estate with debt: encum'b'ring, imp.: encum'bered, pp. -'d. impeded; loaded with debts, as an estate: encum'brance, n. -'brans, anything which impedes motion; a load; hindrance; an impediment; a claim on an estate, as money or service: encum'brancer, n. *en-kū-m'bér*, one who holds an encumbrance on an estate.—SVN. of 'encumbrance': burden; clog; obstruction; check—of 'encumber': to press; overload; embarrass; hinder; perplex; clog.

encyclical, n. *en-sik'l'kāl*, also encyclic, a. *en-sik'l'k* [Gr. *enkyklios*, circular—from *en*, in; *kuklos*, a circle: F. *encyclique*], sent to many persons or places; intended for many, as a letter sent individually to a whole order of men; applied to the letter or circular which, on any important occasion, the Pope addresses to the bishops of the Church: circular: encyclic, a. *en-sik'l'kāl*, a letter or circular addressed by the Pope to bishops on any important occasion.

encyclopedia, n. -also *en* for *en*—*en-sik'l'kō-pē'di-d* [ind. L.—from Gr. *enkyklopaidia*—from *en*, in; *kuklos*, a circle; *paideia*, instruction], a circle of instruction; an alphabetical summary of every branch of knowledge: encyclop'edian, a. *en-sik'l'kō-pē'di-d*, embracing the whole circle of learning: encyclop'edic, a. *en-sik'l'kō-pē'di-d*, also encyclop'edical, a. *en-sik'l'kō-pē'di-d*: encyclop'edism, n. *en-sik'l'kō-pē'di-d*, the state of being encyclopedic in character: encyclop'edist, n. one who compiles, or assists in compiling, an encyclopedia.

encyst, v. *en-sist'* [Gr. *en*, in; *kustis*, the bladder, a bag], to enclose in a cyst or vesicle: encyst'ed, a. enclosed in a bag, sac, or cyst; consisting of cysts.

end, n. *end* [A.S. *ende*: cf. Goth. *andais*; Sans. *anta*, end, death], the extreme point; the extremity or last part; the conclusion or close; last or ultimate state: limit; close of life; issue or result; object aimed at, as end in view: v. to finish; to terminate; to conclude; to destroy; to be finished; to cease: ending, imp.: n. termination; conclusion: end'ed, pp.: end'less, a. without end; interminable; un-

limited; perpetual: end'lessly, ad. *en*—end'lessness, n.—the ends of the earth, the remotest parts: end all, a complete termination: end'wise, ad. *en*—[end ways], on end; erectly; with the end forward: end'most, a. remotest; at the extreme end: end-plate, in bot., an expanded granular mass on a muscle-fibre, connected with a motor nerve; on end, upright or erect with its whole length: to put an end to, to settle; to finish; to destroy completely.—SVN. of 'end n': close; finish; last; conclusion: termination; extremity; finality; effect; issue: result; consequence; extermination; object; purpose; aim; drift: remnant; fragment—of 'endless': eternal; everlasting; infinite; perpetual; incessant; continual; uninterrupted.

endamage, v. *en-dā-māj* [*en*, and *damage*: F. *endommager*, to damage], to injure; to do mischief.

endanger, v. *en-dān-jér* [*en*, and *danger*], to put in hazard; to peril; to expose to injury or loss: endan'gering, imp.: endan'gered, pp. -'d.

endear, v. *en-dér* [*en*, to make, and *dear*], to make dear; to make more beloved: endear'ing, imp.: adj. having a tendency to make dear or beloved: endear'ed, pp. -'d. adj. made beloved or more beloved: endear'ment, n. state of being beloved; the cause of love; that which endears; tenderness; affection: n. pln. carresses.

endeavour, v. *en-dē-vér* [F. *en devoir*, in duty—from *en*, in; *devoir*, to owe, to be bound; *devoir*, endeavour], to make it our duty to do n thing; to exert strength either of body or mind for the accomplishment of a purpose; to attempt; to try: n. an exertion of strength, physical or mental, towards some end; effort; an attempt: *I shall do my endeavour*, implying duty, means, *I shall make an effort*: endeav'oring, imp.: endeav'oured, pp. -'d.—SVN. of 'endeavour v': to essay; struggle; strive; aim; exert.

endecagon, n. *en-dē-kā-gōn* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven; *gonia*, an angle], a plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

endemic, n. *en-dē-m'ik*, also endem'ic, a. *en-dē-m'ik* [F. *endémique*—from Gr. *endēmos*—from *en*, on; *dēmos*, people], peculiar to a district or to a certain class of persons—applied to a prevalent disease arising from local causes, as bad air or water: n. a disease prevailing in a particular locality, or among a particular class of persons: endem'ically, ad. *en*—see *epidemic*.

endemic, a. *en-dē-m'ik*, also endem'ic, a. *en-dē-m'ik* [Gr. *en*, on; *dēmos*, the skin], in med., consisting of something to be applied to the skin and to be absorbed by it by way of a remedy for disease: endem'ically, ad. *en*.

enderon, n. *en-dēr-ōn* [Gr. *en*, in; *deros*, skin], in zool., the inner of the two layers of that part of the skin called 'ectoderm' or 'epidermis'; the true skin—see *ectoderm*.

endrons, n. plu. *en-d'rons* [*end*, and *rons*], in propr. Eng. and OE., two movable iron plates employed to contract the capacity of the fireplace or grate: sometimes another spelling of andirons, which see.

endive, n. *en-div* [F. *endive*, a salad—from L. *intubum* or *intubum*, elictory], garden snecory; a salad-plant; the blanché leaves of *Cichorium endivia*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Cichoroideae*.

endocardium, n. *en-dō-kār-d'it-īm* [Gr. *endon*, within; *kardia*, the heart], the membrane lining the interior of the heart: endocardi'al, a. *en*, pert. to: endocardi'tis, n. *en-dō-kār-d'it-īs*, inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

endocarp, n. *en-dō-kārp* [Gr. *endon*, within; *karpōs*, fruit], in bot., the inner layer of the pericarp or wall of the seed-vessel, forming the membrane which lines the cavity containing the seeds, as in the apple; the stone or shell which encloses the seed, as in the plum.

endochrome, n. *en-dō-krōm* [Gr. *endon*, within; *chrōma*, colour], in bot., the colouring matter which fills vegetable cells, exclusive of the green.

endocyst, n. *en-dō-sist* [Gr. *endon*, within; *kustis*, a bag or cyst], in zool., the inner membrane or integumentary layer of a polyzoon.

endoderm, n. *en-dō-derm* [Gr. *endon*, within; *derma*, skin], in zool., the inner or lower of the two layers of cells into which the blastoderm is divided after the completion of the segmenting process: endodermic, a. *en-dō-derm'ik*, of or belonging to the endoderm—see *ectoderm*.

endogamy, n. *en-dō-gā-mi* [Gr. *endon*, within;

*gamos*, in marriage], the practice of forbidding marriage other than within a tribe.

**endogen**, *n.* *en-dō-jen*, *en-dogens*, *n. plu.* *jēns* [Gr. *endon*, within; *gennao*, I produce], *in bot.*, that division of the vegetable kingdom, as palms, grasses, rushes, and the like, whose growth takes place from within, and not by external concentric layers, as in the *exogens*; rather those plants whose vascular bundles are not arranged concentrically, but scattered in the interior; an 'inside grower'; **endogenous**, *a.* *en-dō-jē-nās*, increasing by internal growth; **endogenites**, *n. plu.* *-itēs*, fossil stems and fragments exhibiting the endogenous structure. *Note*—The term **endogen** is inaccurate and passing into disuse.

**endophloem**, *n.* *en-dō-flō-ēm* [Gr. *endon*, within; *phloios*, the bark of trees], the inner layer of the bark of trees; the liber.

**endophyllous**, *a.* *en-dō-fil-lūs* [Gr. *endon*, within; *phylon*, a leaf], *in bot.*, evolved within a leaf or sheath.

**endophyte**, *n.* *en-dō-fit* [Gr. *endon*, within; *phuton*, a plant], a parasitic plant, usually a fungus, living within another organism.

**endopleura**, *n.* *en-dō-plō-rī* [Gr. *endon*, within; *pleura*, a side], the inner covering of the seed immediately investing the embryo and albumen; the tegmen.

**endopodite**, *n.* *en-dō-pō-dīt* [Gr. *endon*, within; *pous*, *podos*, the foot], *in zool.*, the inner of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided.

**endorhiza**, *a.* *en-dō-rī-zā* [Gr. *endon*, within; *rhiza*, a root], having a root within—applied to plants whose rootlets burst first through the coverings of the seed before elongating downwards.

**endorse**, **endorsement**, *see* *indorse*, *see* *indorsement*.

**endoskeleton**, *n.* *en-dō-skē-lē-tōn* [Gr. *endon*, within; *skeletōn*, a dry body], the internal or bony structure of man and other animals, in contradistinction to *exoskeleton*, which is the outer and hardened covering of such animals as the crab and lobster.

**endosmos**, *n.* *en-dō-smōs* [Gr. *endon*, within; *osmos*, a thrusting, impulsion], that property of membranous tissue by which fluids of unequal densities, when placed on opposite sides of it, are enabled to pass through and intermix.

**endosperm**, *n.* *en-dō-sper-m* [Gr. *endon*, within; *sperma*, a seed], *in bot.*, albumen formed within the embryo-sac.

**endosporous**, *a.* *en-dō-spō-rōs* [Gr. *endon*, within; *spora*, seed], applied to fungi that have their spores contained in a case.

**endostome**, *n.* *en-dō-stōm* [Gr. *endon*, within; *stoma*, a mouth], the passage through the laucer integument of an ovule.

**endothecium**, *n.* *en-dō-thē-sht-ūm* [Gr. *endon*, within; *thēkē*, a box], the inner lining of the anther-cells.

**endow**, *v.* *en-dōw* [en, in; *F. douer*, to give a dowry to—from *L. dolare*—from *in, dōtem*, a dowry], to settle on or furnish with in permanency; to settle money or property on permanently; to enrich or provide with, as a gift, quality, or faculty; **endow'ing**, *imp.*; **endowed**, *pp.* *-dōw't*; **endower**, *n.* one who; **endowment**, *n.* that which is bestowed or settled on; property set apart and secured in perpetuity for the support of a church, college, hospital, &c.; any gift of nature; any faculty or quality of mind.

**endue** or **indue**, *v.* *en-dū*, *in-dū* [OF. *enduire*: *L. inducere*, to lead on—from *in*, into, and *ducere*, to lead; the form *indue* is from *L. inducere*, to put on, as a garment], to endow; to supply with; **enduing**, *imp.*; **endued**, *pp.* *en-dū'd*.

**endure**, *v.* *en-dūr* [*F. endure*—from *L. indurare*, to make hard—from *in*, in; *dūrus*, hard], to bear; to suffer with patience; to submit; to undergo; to last; to continue in same state; to remain; **endur'ing**, *imp.*; *adj.* capable of sustaining; **endured**, *pp.* *-dūr'd*; **endurable**, *a.* *-rā-bl*, that can be borne; **endurably**, *ad.* *-blt*; **endurableness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, act or state of that which endures; **endur'ingly**, *ad.* *-lt*; **endur'er**, *n.* one who; **endur'ance**, *n.* *-rāns*, a bearing or suffering; **continuance**; **patience**; **fortitude**.—*SYN.* of 'endurance': suffering; resignation.—of 'endure': to abide; continue; brook.

**endwise**—see under *end*.

**Eneld** or **Æneld**, *n.* *en-ēld*, a famous Latin epic poem by the anc. poet Virgil—so named from its chief hero, Æneas, *en-ēās*.

**enema**, *n.* *en-ē-mā* [Gr. *enimē*, I cast or throw in], *n.* medicine thrown into the lower bow.

**enemy**, *n.* *en-ē-mī* [OF. *enemi*—from *L. inimicus*, an enemy—from *in*, not; *amicus*, a friend—from *amo*, I love], one who hates another person; a foe; an adversary; an opposing armed force, naval or military; opponent; antagonist.

**energumen**, *n.* *en-ēr-gū-mēn* [mid. *L. energumēnus*: Gr. *energumēnos*—see *energy*], one that is wrought upon or possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac; an enthusiast.

**energy**, *n.* *en-ēr-jī* [*F. énergie*—from Gr. *energia*, action, energy—from *en*, in; *ergon*, work], power; force; the power of doing work; vigorous action; efficacy; spirit; life; *in phys.*, the power of doing work at any moment by a body or system of bodies; **en'ergetic**, *a.* *-jētik*, also **en'ergetic'al**, *a.* *-tāl* [Gr. *enērgētikos*, having the power of acting; energetic], possessing force or vigour; vigorous; forcible; powerful; effective; **en'ergetically**, *ad.* *-lt*; **en'ergize**, *v.* *en-ēr-jīz*, to operate with vigour; to give energy or strength to; **en'ergizing**, *imp.*; **en'ergized**, *pp.* *-jīzd*; **dissipation of energy**, the tendency of all energy in the universe to pass into a comparatively useless and unmanageable form, such as uniformly diffused heat.—*SYN.* of 'energetic': strenuous; potent; efficacious—of 'energy': vigour; strength; efficiency; emphasis; activity.

**enervate**, *v.* *en-ēr-vāt* or *en-ēr-vāt* [*L. enervatus*, enervated, rendered effeminate—from *en*, out; *nervus*, nerve], to render feeble; to weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to unnerve; *adj.* weak; without strength or force; **enervating**, *imp.*; *adj.* weakening; enfeebling; **enervated**, *pp.* *enfeebled*; **enervation**, *n.* *en-ēr-vā-shōn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of weakening; a weak state of body or debility arising from nervous disorders; **enervis**, *a.* *en-ēr-vīs* [*L.*], *in bot.*, without nerves or veins; **enerve**, *v.* *en-ēr-v*, *in OE.*, to break the force of; to weaken; **enerv'ing**, *imp.*; **enerved**, *pp.* *en-ēr-v'd*.

**enfeeble**, *v.* *en-fē-bl* [en, and *feeble*], to weaken; to reduce the strength of; **enfeebling**, *imp.*; *adj.* weakening; debilitating; **enfeebled**, *pp.* *-bl'd*; *adj.* weakened; deprived of strength; **enfeeblement**, *n.* *-bl'mēt*, the act of weakening.

**enfelon**, *v.* *en-fē-lōn* [en, and *felon*], *in OE.*, to have the character of a felon; to induce with fierceness; **enfelo'ning**, *imp.*; **enfelo'ned**, *pp.* *-fē-lōnd*, filled with fierceness or cruelty.

**enfeoff**, *v.* *en-fēf* [en, and law *L. feoffare*, to confer a fee on one—see *fee* and *fendal*], to invest with a fee or estate; to give a right of property in lands or houses by a deed or instrument; **enfeoff'ing**, *imp.*; **enfeoffed**, *pp.* *-fēf't*; **enfeoffment**, *n.* the act of giving the fee-simple of an estate; the deed or instrument by which it is given—see *feoff*.

**enfetter**, *v.* *en-fē-tēr* [en, and *fetter*], *in OE.*, to hold or bind in fetters.

**enfierce**, *v.* *en-fērs* [en, and *fierce*], *in OE.*, to make fierce; **enfierced**, *pp.* *en-fērs't*, made fierce.

**enfilade**, *v.* *en-fī-lād* [*F. enfilade*, a range, a row—from *en*, in; *F. fil*, a thread; *L. filium*; cf. *It. infilare*; Sp. *enfilar*], to scour, rake, or pierce with shot or shell a body of soldiers in the direction of the length of the line which they form; to sweep the deck of a ship or a trench, from end to end, with shot or shell; *n.* a line or straight passage; the situation of a place which may be raked with shot in the direction of its length; the fire of artillery raking a trench or a line of soldiers; **enfilading**, *imp.*; **en-filaded**, *pp.*

**enforce**, *v.* *en-fōrs* [OF. *enforcere*, to strengthen; *en*, to make, and *force*], to constrain; to compel; to urge with energy; to give strength or force to; to put in execution, as the law; to impress on the mind; *in drive*: **enforc'ing**, *imp.*; **enforced**, *pp.* *-fōrs't*; **enforcement**, *n.* compulsion; a putting into execution; **enforc'edly**, *ad.* *-lt*.

**enform**, *v.* *en-fōrm* [en, and *form*], *in OE.*, to direct; to fashion.

**enfoundered**, *v.* *en-fōv'el-dērd* [en: OF. *foultre* or *foultre*—from *L. fulgur*, a flash of lightning], *in OE.*, mixed with lightning.

**enfranchise**, *v.* *en-frān-chīz* [en, in or on, and *fran-chise*], originally, to set free, as from slavery, re-



strait, or disability; to invest with civil and political privileges; to admit to all the rights and privileges of a freeman; to invest with the right of voting for a member of Parliament; enfranchising, imp.: enfranchised, pp. *-chized*, enfranchisement, n. the admission to civil and political rights and privileges.

engage, v. *en-gaj* [F. *engager*, to enlist—from *en*, in; *gaj*, a pledge] to occupy, as one's throat; to undertake; to win, as affection; to hold, as the attention; to embark in, as in business; to bespeak, as rooms or a partner in a dance; to bind oneself as surety; to enlist for a service; to unite by contract; to begin to fight; engaging, imp.: adj. winning; attractive; pleasing; engaged, pp. *-gajd*: adj. pledged; promised; affianced; attached; earnestly employed: engagedly, ad. *-dli*: *enga-gedness*, n. *-jedness*: *engagement*, n. [F.—L.] a mutual agreement to fulfill an arrangement or contract in a specified time; an appointment; a fight; a battle; an obligation; a compact.—SYN. of 'engagement': employment; occupation; avocation; business; promise; word; combat; contest.

engarrison, v. *en-gar-i-sin* [en, in, and *garri-sin*, to protect by a garrison] to furnish with a garrison. engender, v. *en-jen-dér* [F. *engendrer*, to generate, to produce—from *L. engendere*, to engender—from *in*, in; *gen-er*, I breed, I bring forth] to form; to cause to exist; to occasion; to produce: engendering, imp.: engendered, pp. *-dér*.—SYN. of 'engender': to breed; procreate; propagate; generate; beget; cause; form.

engine, n. *en-jin* [F. *engin*, on engine, a tool—from *L. ingenium*, innate or natural quality—from *gigno*, I beget], any mechanical contrivance; a machine composed of many or different parts in order to produce a certain result; any combination of the mechanical powers for producing an effect: engineer, n. *en-jin-ér*, one who constructs or manages an engine; one who is skilled in forming plans of works for offence or defence for an army; a designer of great machines to be employed in the arts and manufactures; one employed in planning and superintending the formation of public works, such as roads, &c.: engineering, n. the work, skill, business, or profession of an engineer; the practice of an engineer: engineer, n. *en-jin-ér*, in OE, engines of war; artillery; civil engineering, the art of designing and constructing public works, great machines, &c.: military engineering, the art of designing and constructing fortifications, and all works necessary for military purposes; mining engineering, the art of designing and constructing mines, and conducting operations in them; engineering is similarly used with other terms, as, agricultural, electric, railway, and telegraph: engineman, n. one who works on or attends to an engine.

engird, v. *en-gird* [en, and *gird*], to encircle; to surround: engirding, imp.: engirded, or engirt, pp. *-girt*.

engiscope or engyscope, n. *en-jis-skop* [Gr. *engus*, near; *skopé*, I view], a reflecting microscope, in which an observation is made in the side of the tube.

English, a. *ing-lish* [AS. *Englisc*—from *Ængle* or *Engle*, an anc. tribe of Germans who settled in England, or of pert to England; n. the people of England and its language: v. to translate into the English language: Englished, pp. *-lishd*: *Englishness*, n. *-ness*, state or privilege of being an Englishman. Note.—The Angles came from the S.E. of Sleswick, Denmark.—The majority of the settlers in Britain were from *Anglen* and neighbourhood, hence *Engla-land*: AS. *enge*, narrow, as descriptive of the isthmus between Denmark and the Continent.

engorge, v. *en-gorj* [en, in; F. *gorger*, to gorge—from *gorge*, the throat] to put into the throat or gorge; to swallow with greediness; to swallow in large quantities; to devour; to gulp down: engorging, imp.: engorged, pp. *-gorjd*: *engorgement*, n. a swallowing greedily; in med., applied to an overfilled state of the vessels of a part.

engraft, v.—see *ingraft*: engraff, v. *en-graf*, in OE., to graft; to unite.

engrall, v. *en-gral* [F. *engrâler*—from *griller*, to grill, in *her*, to spot as with hail; to make ragged at the edges: engralled, pp. a. *-grald*, indented along the edges: engrallment, n. the ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

engrain, v. *en-grain* [en, and *grain*, to cover or dye deeply; to dye in the grain. engrain-ing, imp.: engrained, pp. *-graid*, dyed in grain.

engrave, v. *en-grav* [en, and *grave*], to cut figures or letters on metals, rare stones, pebbles, wood, &c.; to imprint or impress deeply, as on the memory: engraving, imp.: n. the art of cutting devices, figures, or letters on metals, stones, &c.; the print from an engraved plate: engraved, pp. *-graid*: adj. marked as with a chisel; imprinted; deeply impressed, also engraven, pp. *en-gráven*: engraver, n. one who, a carver: engraving, n. the impressions on paper taken from copper or steel plates—those from wood blocks are usually called woodcuts.

engrave, v. *en-gráv* [en, and *grave*], in OE., to place in a grave; to bury.

engross, v. *en-gros* [Anglo F. *engrosser*, to write in great and fair letters; mid. L. *engrossare*, to make great—from *grossus*, stout, thick], to copy in a fair large hand—generally said of legal documents; to make great, thick, bulky, or coarse; to occupy the whole, as the thoughts; to take or assume in undue quantities or degrees: engrossing, imp.: n. the invidious occupation of anything which ought to be shared with others: engrossed, pp. *-gros*: engrosser, n. one who: engrossment, n. the act of appropriating things in undue quantities.—SYN. of 'engross': to absorb; engulf; occupy; swallow up; forestall; monopolize.

enguard, v. *en-gard* [en, and *guard*], in OE., to surround as with guards; to protect; to defend: engulf, v. *en-gulf*, also *ingulf* [en, and *gulf*], to swallow up; to absorb; to throw into a gulf: engulfing, imp.: engulfed, pp. *-gulf*.

enhance, v. *en-hans* [prob. from OF. *enhancer*—from mid. L. *en*, in, and *hans*, high], to raise, as in value or esteem; to advance; to increase; to aggravate: enhancing, imp.: enhanced, pp. *-hansd*: enhancer, n. *-er*, one who: enhancement, n. increase; aggravation.

enharmonic, a. *en-har-mónik* [Gr. *enharmonikos*, conformed to the rules of harmony—from *en*, in; *harmonia*, harmony of sound], applied to a scale in music proceeding by very small intervals.

enhydrous, n. *en-hi-drus* [Gr. *en*, in; *hudór*, water], applied to crystals and minerals containing water—the opposite of *anhydrous*.

enigma, n. *en-ig-ma* [L. *enigma*, obscure speech; Gr. *ainigma*—from *ainos*, a tale], a riddle; a dark saying; anything obscure or ambiguous: *enigmat'ic*, a. *-mat'ic*, also *enigmat'ical*, n. *-ical*, darkly expressed; obscure: *enigmat'ically*, ad. *-ly*: *enigmatist*, n. *-nist*, a dealer in enigmas; one who makes enigmas: *enigmatise*, v. *-tize*, to utter or form riddles: *enigmatish*, imp.: *enigmatized*, pp. *-tized*.

enjoin, v. *en-join* [F. *enjoindre*—from *L. injungere*, to join or fasten into—from *in*, into; *jungo*, I fasten], to command; to order; to bid; to urge: enjoining, imp.: enjoined, pp. *en-join'd*: enjoiner, n. one who.

enjoy, v. *en-joy* [en, and F. *joir*, to enjoy—from *L. gaudere*, I enjoy], to feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure in the possession of; to possess and use, as an estate: enjoying, imp.: enjoyed, pp. *-joyd*: enjoyment, n. pleasure; satisfaction; possession; possession with pleasure: enjoy'able, a. *-able*, that can be possessed with pleasure; to enjoy oneself, to have pleasure and great satisfaction in.—SYN. of 'enjoyment': gratification; fruition; happiness.

enkindle, v. *en-kindl* [en, and *kindle*], to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action: enkindling, imp.: enkindled, pp. *-kindl*.

enlarge, v. *en-larj* [en, and *large*], to make larger or greater; to increase in magnitude; to extend; to expand; to amplify; to expatiate; to augment; to set free: enlarging, imp.: enlarged, pp. *-larjd*: adj. having liberal and comprehensive views: enlargement, n. increase of size; expansion; release from confinement: enlarger, n. *-er*, one who.—SYN. of 'enlarge': to dilate; distend; increase.

enlighten, v. *en-lit-en* [from prefix *en*, in, and *lighten*, to shed light upon; to illuminate; to instruct: enlightening, imp.: *en-lit-ing*: enlightened, pp. *-litnd*: adj. supplied with light; intelligent: enlightener, n. *-titer*, one who: enlightenment, n. *-ment*, state of being enlightened or instructed. enlink, v. *en-link* [en, link], in OE., to combine in

links; to connect: **enlinkt**, pp. *en-linkt*, connected; chained together.

**enlist**, v. *en-list* [en, list—see list], to register; to enroll; to engage in the public service, as in the army; to enter heartily into a cause: **enlist tog.** imp.: n. the act of engaging men to enter into military service; the act of engaging oneself in a cause: **enlisted**, pp.: **enlistment**, n. the act of engaging, as a soldier or sailor, or of attaching oneself to a cause; voluntary enlistment.

**coliven**, v. *en-liv-en* [en, live, and term. en], to excite; to make vigorous or active; to cheer or gladden: **colivening**, imp. *-liv-en-ing* [od]. invigorating; making sprightly or cheerful: **enlivened**, pp. *-liv-ed*: **colivener**, n. *-liv-er*, one who—SYN. of 'enliven': to enliven; to exhilarate; to cheer; to inspirit; to inspire; to invigorate.

**enmesh**, v. *en-mesh* [AS. en, in, and mesh, which see], to entrap or entangle, as with the meshes of a net.

**enmew**, v. *en-mew* [en, mew], in OE. to mew or coop up.

**enmity**, n. *en-mi-ti* [from *enemu*: F. *inimicitie*—from L. *inimicitia*, enmity—from *inimicus*, unfriendly—see enemy], ill-will; unfriendly disposition; hostility.—SYN.: aversion, hatred; nuthpathy; repugnance; ill-will; malice; rancour; malevolence; animosity. **ennocean**, n. *en-ne-dian* [Gr. *ennoia*, mind; *gônia*, an angle], a plane figure with nine sides and nine angles: **ennoctile**, n. *-nô-ik*, ninth, also *en-neat* [eal], a *-hâl*: *en-nean* [drian], a *-dri-dri-an*, also *en-nean* [drons, n. *-dras* [Gr. *andra*, a male], in bot., bearing nine stamens.

**enoble**, v. *en-nô-bl* [en, and noble OF. *ennobler*, to ennoble], to elevate; to raise to nobility; to exalt; to dignify: **ennobling**, imp. *-bling*: **ennobled**, pp. *-nobled*: **ennoblement**, n. *-bl-ment*, the act of raising to the rank of nobility.

**ennui**, n. *en-ny-ue* [F. *ennui*, weariness: OF. *anoi*: Fr. Sp. *enyo*—from mid. L. *in otio*, weariness], heaviness; lassitude; languor or weariness from want of employment.

**enode**, n. *en-ô-d* [L. *ex*, out of; *nodus*, a knot], in bot., without knots or joints.

**enology**, n. *en-nô-lô-jî* [Gr. *oinos*, wine; *logos*, discourse], the art of wine-making.

**enormous**, a. *en-ôr-mis* [L. *enormis*, irregular—from *ex*, out of; *norma*, a rule; cf. F. *enorme*], great beyond ordinary measure; excessive; vast; huge; heinous: **enormously**, ad. *-li*: **enormousness**, n. immeasurable excess; hugeness: **enorimity**, n. *-miti*, anything very vicious or sinful; an atrocious crime; any villainy or crime which exceeds the common measure.—SYN. of 'enormous': prodigious; immoderate; immense; inordinate; outrageous; atrocious; detestable.

**enorthrope**, n. *en-ôr-thô-rô-pé* [Gr. *en*, in; *orthos*, straight; and *trôpê*, I turn], a toy consisting of a card on which detached figures are, by a quick revolution, made to take a combined shape: a thaumatrope.

**exostosis**, n. *en-ô-s-tô-sis* [Gr. *ex*, in; *osteon*, a bone], a bony tumour growing inward into the medullary canal of a bone—see *exostosis*.

**enough**, a. *en-ôuf* [AS. *genih*, sufficient: cf. Goth. *ganahan*, to suffice; *gauihs*, enough: Icel. *gnogr*, abundant: Dut. *genoeg*, enough: Gr. *genug*: Sans. *nac*, to reach], that gives content; that satisfies desire; sufficient: n. a sufficiency; a quantity which satisfies desire: ad. sufficiently; fully; sometimes it denotes a slight increase or augmentation, as, he is *ready enough* to oblige; sometimes it expresses indifference or slight, as, the music is *well enough*, that is, not so good as it ought to be; used as an exclamation, to denote fullness or satiety, as, *enough!* **enow**, n. *en-ô-nô*, sometimes used for *enough* with a plural meaning.

**enquire**, v. *en-kwîr*—see *Inquire*.

**enrage**, v. *en-ri-jî* [en, in, and *rage*: F. *enrager*], to provoke; to excite to anger; to exasperate; to make furious: **enraging**, imp.: **enraged**, pp. *-râ-jîd*.—SYN. of 'enrage': to inflame; incite; anger; irritate; incense.

**enrange**, v. *en-rân-jî* [en, and *range*], in OE., to place in regular order: **enranged**, pp. *-rân-jîd*, put in regular order: **enranging**, imp., also **enranging**, imp. *en-rân-jî-ing*, in OE., roving over.

**enrank**, v. *en-rân-kî* [en, rank], in OE., to place in regular ranks.

**enrapt**, a. *en-râp-t* [en, in, and *rapt*], thrown into

an ecstacy; carried away with emotion: **enrap'ture**, v. *en-râp-ture*, to transport with pleasure or delight: **enrap'toring**, imp.: **enrap'tured**, pp. *-thîr-d*, transported with delight.

**enravis**, v. *en-râ-rî-sh* [en, *ravis*], to transport with delight; to fill with the highest degree of pleasure: to enrapture: **enrav'ishing**, imp.: **enrav'ished**, pp. *-ish-t*, carried away with pleasure or delight.

**enrich**, v. *en-ri-ch* [F. *enrichir*: en, and *rich*], to make rich; to supply or furnish with wealth or property; to fertilise, as land; to supply with anything desirable; to store, as the mind; to adorn, as with carving, painting, &c.: **enriching**, imp.: **enriched**, pp. *-rich-t*: **enricher**, n. one who: **enrichment**, o. that which enriches; augmentation of wealth.

**enridge**, v. *en-ri-jî* [en, *ridge*], in OE., to form with ridges or long elevations: **enridged**, pp. *-rî-jîd*, raised in long strips or elevations.

**enring**, v. *en-rîng* [en, *ring*], in OE., to encircle; to bind round.

**enrive**, v. *en-rî-rî* [en, *rive*], in OE., to cleave; to split: **enriven**, pp. *en-rî-rî-n*, cloven or split.

**enrobe**, v. *en-rô-b* [en, *robe*], to clothe; to invest; to attire: **enrobing**, imp.: **enrobed**, pp. *-rô-b-d*.

**enrol**, v. *en-rô-l* [F. *enroller*: en, and *role*], to insert a name in a register or list; to record: **enrolling**, imp.: **enrolled**, pp. *-rô-l-d*: **enroller**, n. one who: **enrolment**, n. [F. *enrollement*], the act of enrolling or entering into a register; a registering.

**enroot**, v. *en-rô-t* [en, *root*], in OE., to implant deep; to fix and intermingle different roots: **enrooted**, pp. fixed and mingled with their roots one with the other.

**enround**, v. *en-rô-und* [en, *round*], in OE., to surround; encircle: **enround'ed**, pp. enclosed by a circle: **enrounded**.

**en-sample**, n. *en-sâm-plî* [OF. *en-sample*—from L. *ex-emplum*], old form of *example*, which see.

**ensanguined**, a. *en-sân-gwî-nîd* [en, and L. *sanguinem*, blood], soaked or stained with blood.

**enschedule**, v. *en-shê-dû-lî* [en, *schedule*], in OE., to place or insert in a schedule or formal writing: **ensched'led**, pp. *-dû-lî*, inserted in a formal writing.

**ensconce**, v. *en-shô-nî* [en, in; *sconce*: OF. *esconser*, to hide; *esconce*, a dark lantern—see *sconce*], to put oneself behind a screen of some kind; to shelter or cover; to protect; to secure: **ensconcing**, imp.: **ensconced**, pp. *-shô-nî-d*.

**ensem**, v. *en-sêm* [en, *seam*], to put together by sewing], in OE., to sew up or in; to enclose by sewing: **ensem'd**, v. [en, *seam*, grease, tallow], in OE., to grease: **ensem'd**, pp. *-sêm-d*, greased; greasy: **ensem'd**, v. [en, *seam*, an apparent corruption of F. *ensemble*, together], in OE., to gather together; to collect.

**ensear**, v. *en-sêr* [en, *sear*], to stop or stanch by rubbing with fire or a very hot iron; to cauterise.

**ensemble**, n. *en-sâm-blî* [F. *ensemble*, the whole—from L. *in simul*, at the same time], the whole so seen that each part is only viewed in reference to the whole; details of anything viewed with relation to each other; the general grouping of characters in dramatic art to form a picture on the fall of the curtain; **tout ensemble**, *tôt-[F. tout, all—from L. totus, the whole], the whole together; the general appearance or effect.*

**enshield**, a. *en-shêld* [en, *shield*], in OE., covered or concealed as with a shield or mask.

**enshrine**, v. *en-shrî-n* [en, and *shrine*], to enclose in a covering or chest; to preserve as sacred: **enshrining**, imp.: **enshrined**, pp. *-shrî-nîd*.

**enshroud**, v. *en-shrô-und* [en, and *shroud*], to cover or envelop in a shroud: **enshrouding**, imp.: **enshrouded**, pp.

**ensiform**, a. *en-sî-t-fôrm* [L. *ensis*, a sword; *forma*, a shape], in bot., in the form of a sword, as the leaves of the gladiolus; in anat., applied to the xiphisternum or cartilage in which the breast-bone ends.

**ensign**, n. *en-sîn* [F. *enseigne*; OF. *ensigne*, a distinctive mark—from L. *insignia*, plu. of *insigne*, that has a mark upon it, distinguished—from L. *en*, in; signum, a mark impressed], the banner or flag of a regiment; the infantry officer who carries the flag of a regiment—a name not now used in regiments of the line; a mark of rank or office; the national flag of a ship: **ensign-bearer**, he who carries the flag: **ensigncy**, n. *-sî*, the rank or commission of an ensign.

**ensilage**, *n.* *en-sī-lāj* [*Fr. ensiler, to preserve grain in a pit—from en, in, and silo, a pit: cf. L. silus; Gr. silos, a pit*], the process of preserving green fodder in a silo or pit, without having previously dried it; fodder so prepared; also **silage**: *v.* to subject to this process.

**enskied**, *a.* *en-skīd* [*en, sky*], in *OE.*, made impior-tal; raised to, or placed in, the skies or heaven.

**enslave**, *v.* *en-slāv* [*en, and slave*], to deprive of liberty; to reduce to bondage; to hold in subjection: **enslaving**, *imp.*; **enslaved**, *pp.* *-slāvd*; **enslaver**, *n.* one who enslaves; **enslavement**, *n.* state of being enslaved; bondage.

**ensnare**, *v.* *en-snār* [*en, and snare*], to entrap; to take by guile: **ensnaring**, *imp.*; **ensnared**, *pp.* *-snārd*; also **insnare**.

**ensnarle**, *v.* *en-snār* [*en, and OE. snarl: Scot. snarl, a difficulty, a snarl*], in *OE.*, to entangle, as thread; to entangle; to ensnare: **ensnarling**, *imp.*; **ensnarled**, *pp.* *-snārd*.

**ensue**, *v.* *en-sū* [*OF. ensuivre, to ensue: F. ensuivre, to follow—from L. in-suo, to follow upon—from in, in; sequor, I follow*], to follow as a consequence; to succeed; to come after: **ensuing**, *imp.*; *adj.* coming next after; following as a consequence: **ensued**, *pp.* *-sūt*.

**ensure**, *v.* *en-shūr*—see **insure**.

**entablature**, *n.* *en-tā-blū-tūr*, also **entablement**, *n.* *en-tā-blā-mēt* [*F. entablature—from en, in; OF. entablature; L. tabula, a board or table*], in *arch.*, the whole parts on the top of a column or pillar, comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

**entail**, *v.* *en-tāl* [*F. entailler, to cut, notch, or carve—from en, tailler, to cut—lit., to cut from the power of a testator, as to the disposal of an estate*], to fix the succession of lands or tenements to a certain line of descendants, so that the one in possession can neither sell nor burden them except by legal process under an Act of Parliament, and with the consent of the next two heirs; to fix as an inevitable consequence on persons or things: *n.* lands or tenements limited in descent; the settled rule of descent for an estate: **entailing**, *imp.*; **entailed**, *pp.* *-tāl*; *adj.* settled on a person and his descendants: **entailment**, *n.* the act of settling inalienably an estate on a person and his heirs.

**entail**, *v.* *en-tāl* [*OF. & mtd. L. intalāre, to carve—from in, into, and talāre, to cut*], in *OE.*, to carve; to cut: *n.* a stone or gem with the design cut out or hollowed; an intaglio: **entailing**, *imp.*; **entailed**, *pp.* *-tāl*.

**entangle**, *v.* *en-tāng-gl* [*en, in, and tangle*], to twist and intermingle so as not to be easily separated; to involve; to confuse; to bewilder; to puzzle; to perplex: **entangling**, *imp.*; *-gling*; **entangled**, *pp.* *-gld*; **entanglement**, *n.* *-gl-mēt*, a disordered state; perplexity; military obstacles formed by bending down and picketing a series of adjacent saplings, with large trees partially cut down, or with wire passed over stout stakes set at different distances.

**entasis**, *n.* *en-tā-sīs* [*Gr. entasis, distention, a violent straining—from enteinein, to stretch—from en, in, and teino, I stretch*], in *arch.*, a delicate swelling in the shaft of a column; in *med.*, formerly a general term for constrictive spasm, tetanus, &c.: **entastic**, *a.* *-hīstīk*, relating to diseases characterized by tonic spasms.

**enter**, *v.* *en-tēr* [*F. entrer: from L. intrāre, to walk into, to enter—allied to Sans. tara-, a passage*], to go or pass into a place; to begin or commence; to engage in; to join or become a member of; to set down in writing; to enrol; to flow into; to pierce: **entering**, *imp.*; *n.* a passing in; an entrance: **entered**, *pp.* *-tērd*; *adj.* enrolled; introduced: **entrance**, *n.* *-trāns*, power or right to enter; the door; the beginning; *adj.* that which allows to enter; preliminary: **entrant**, *n.* *en-trānt*, one who enters; to enter short, to pay a bill not due into a bank merely for collection, and not for entry to the credit of any account.

**enterdeal**, *n.* *en-tēr-dēl* [*F. entre, between—from L. intra; Eng. deal, conduct, intercourse*], in *OE.*, mutual dealings or transactions; reciprocal practices.

**enteric**, *a.* *en-tēr-ik* [*Gr. enteron, an intestine*], denoting to the intestines: **enteritis**, *n.* *-tītis* [*tītis, a postix denoting inflammation*], inflammation of the intestines: **enterocele**, *n.* *-ō-sēl* [*Gr. kēlē, a tumour*], a hernial tumour containing a loop of the intestine:

**enterolith**, *n.* *-ō-līth* [*Gr. lithos, a stone*], a concretion resembling a stone found in the intestines: **enterology**, *n.* *en-tēr-ō-lō-jī* [*Gr. logos, discourse*], a treatise or discourse on the internal parts of the body: **enteron phlois**, *n.* *-ōm-flois* [*Gr. omphalos, navel*], an umbilical hernia whose contents are intestine: **enterotomy**, *n.* *-ōt-ōmī* [*Gr. tomē, a cutting*], the act or art of dissecting the intestines.

**enterorrhœa**, *n.* *en-tēr-ō-rhēā* [*Gr. enteron, an intestine; rhôē, I flow*], an abnormal increase of the secretions of the mucous glands of the intestines.

**enterozoa**, *n.* *plu.* *en-tēr-ō-zōā* [*Gr. enteron, an intestine; zōon, an animal*], *n.* general name for the intestinal parasites which infest the bodies of animals.

**enterprise**, *n.* *en-tēr-prīz* [*F. entreprise, an undertaking—from entre, between; prise, a taking*], anything attempted to be performed; an undertaking; any bold or hazardous undertaking; boldness; energy: *v.* in *OE.*, to undertake; to essay; to receive: **enterprising**, *n.* bold; resolute; active: **enterprisingly**, *ad.* *-lī*.

**entertain**, *v.* *en-tēr-tān* [*F. entretenir, to hold in talk, to hold together—from entre, between; tenir, to hold—from L. tenere, to hold—lit., to hold in talk*], to treat with hospitality; to amuse or instruct by conversation; to cherish or harbour in the mind; to please or divert: **entertaining**, *imp.*; *adj.* pleasing; amusing; diverting: *n.* in *OE.*, entertainment: **entertained**, *pp.* *-tānd*; **entertainer**, *n.* one who gives the rites of hospitality to a guest; one who amuses or diverts: **entertainment**, *n.* hospitable reception; a feast; a repast; amusement; in *OE.*, the state of being in pay, as soldiers or servants; a dramatic performance; pleasure or amusement from conversation: **entertainingly**, *ad.* *-lī*.—*SYN.* of 'entertain' to amuse; maintain; support; accept; harbour; cherish—of 'entertainment': diversion; recreation; sport; pastime; banquet; carousal; meal; admission; reception; pay, wages.

**entertissæd**, *a.* *en-tēr-tīsh* *ad.* [*F. entre, between, and tissæd*], in *OE.*, interwoven and intermixed with various colours and substances.

**entheimatha**, *n.* *plu.* *en-tēr-thān-thā* [*Gr. entos, within; heima, a worm*], intestinal worms.

**enthrāl**, *v.* *en-thrāl*—same as **inthal**, which see: **enthrālment**, *n.* a state of slavery; servitude.

**enthrone**, *v.* *en-thrōn* [*en, in, and throne: OF. enthroner, to enthroner*], to invest with sovereign authority; to install a bishop: **enthroning**, *imp.*; **enthroned**, *pp.* *-thrōnt*, seated on a throne; regal: **enthronisation**, *n.* *-nī-zā-shūn*, also **enthronement**, *n.* the induction or installation of a bishop.

**enthusiasm**, *n.* *en-thū-zī-āzm* [*Gr. entheusiasmos, divine transport or inspiration—from en, in; theos, a god: cf. F. entheusiasme*], possession by a god or supernatural or poetic inspiration; elevation of fancy; intense heat of imagination arising from belief in revelation; elevated and noble excitement in pursuit of some object; fanaticism; ardent zeal: **enthusiast**, *n.* *-ast*, one filled with mental excitement; one imagining himself possessed of some special revelation; a zealot; one who is ardent and imaginative: **enthusiastic**, *a.* *-hīstīk*, ardent; zealous; visionary: also **enthusiastical**, *a.* *-hīstīk-lī*; **enthusiastically**, *ad.* *-lī*.—*SYN.* of 'enthusiast': fanatic; devotee; visionary; bigot.

**enthymeme**, *n.* *en-thī-mēm* [*L. enthymēma; Gr. enthymēma, a thought, a syllogism—from en; thymos, the soul, mind*], in *logic*, *n.* argument consisting of two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent; a syllogism where one premiss is suppressed.

**entice**, *v.* *en-tīs* [*OF. enticer, to set on fire, to add fuel to a fire: L. in, in; and form titius for titio, a firebrand*], to attract by exciting hope or desire; to allure; to tempt; to decoy; to lead astray: **enticing**, *imp.*; *-sng*; *adj.* alluring: **enticingly**, *ad.* *-lī*; **enticed**, *pp.* *-tīst*; **enticer**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who entices; *n.* *-tīsmēt*, that which allures; that which seduces or incites to evil.—*SYN.* of 'entice': to seduce; incite; coax; inveigle; persuade; attract; induce.

**entire**, *a.* *en-tīr* [*F. entier, whole, complete—from L. integrum, whole, untouched—from in, not, and tangere, I touch*], undivided; unbroken; whole; complete in all its parts; without defect; unseparated, as in entire horse; sincere; honest; wholly devoted; unmixed; in *OE.*, internal; in-

*cure, boy, foot; pure, bird; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.*

terior: **entirely**, ad. -ly, in the whole; completely; in *OE.*, internally; in the heart: **entireness**, *n.* -ness, wholeness; completeness: **entirety**, *n.* -ty, the whole; completeness; the preceding words sometimes spelt with *t* in *OE.*—**SYN.** of 'entire': complete; total; integral; perfect; radical; undivided; full; undiminished; unalloyed; unmingled; pure; unmingled.

**entitle**, *v.* *en-tít-l* [*F. intituler*—from *L. intitulare*—from *L. in*, *intitulus*, a title] to name or designate; to give or prefix a name to; to qualify; to give a right to demand; to give a claim to; **entitling**, *imp.* *-tít-ling*, designating; giving a claim to; **entitled**, *pp.* *-tít-l*, named; having a claim to.—**SYN.** of 'entitle': to designate; name; style; characterise; denominate.

**entity**, *n.* *en-tít-ty* [*F. entité*—from *mid. L. entitatem*, *entity*—from *L. ens*, being] being; existence; a real being; **nomen tity**, *n.* [see the word], a thing having no real existence.

**entomb**, *v.* *en-tóm* [*en*, in, and *tomb*: *OF. entomber*, to entomb—from *mid. L. intumulare*] to hide or conceal completely; to put or place in a tomb: **entombing**, *imp.*: **entombed**, *pp.* *-tóm-l*: **entombment**, *n.* *-tóm-mént*, entire seclusion; burial.

**entomole**, *a.* *en-tóm-ik* [*Gr. entomola, insect*] pert. to insects: **entomoid**, *a.* *en-tóm-oid* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], resembling an insect.

**entomology**, *n.* *en-tóm-ol-ô-jí* [*F. entomologie*; *Gr. entoma*, insects; *logos*, discourse: *entoma*—from *Gr. en*, to, and *tomé*, a cutting], that branch of natural science which treats of the history and habits of insects: **entomologist**, *n.* *-jíst*, one who studies the habits, &c., of insects: **entomologic**, *a.* *-dž-ik*, also **entomological**, *a.* *-tž-ik*, pert. to: **entomologically**, ad. -ly: **entomolite**, *n.* *-tóm-ol-ít* [*Gr. lithos*, a stone], the general term for a fossil insect.

**entomophagous**, *a.* *en-tóm-ôf-ô-gŭs* [*Gr. entoma*, insects; *phagô*, I devour], insect-eating—applied to animals which chiefly subsist on insects: **entomophaga**, *n.* *plu.* *-môf-ô-gŭ*, the section of the mar-supials which chiefly live upon insects.

**entomophilous**, *a.* *en-tóm-ôf-ô-lŭs* [*Gr. entoma*, insects; *philô*, I love], in bot., applied to flowers in which pollination or fertilisation is effected by insects.

**entomotrachea**, *n.* *en-tóm-ôf-ô-tră-kŭ* [*Gr. entoma*, insects; *ostrakon*, a shell], a sub-class of minute crustacea covered with a delicate skin, and usually protected by a bivalve shield: **entomotrachean**, *n.* *-kŭ*, also **entomotracheon**, *n.* *-kŭn*, one of the crustacea so protected: **entomotrachean**, *a.* pert. to: **entomotracheans**, *a.* *-kŭs*, pert. to.

**entonic**, *a.* *en-tón-ik* [*Gr. entonos*, strained—see *entasis*], in med., having great tension or exaggerated action.

**entophyte**, *n.* *en-tôf-ít*, **entophyta**, *n.* *plu.* *-tôf-ít-ŭ* [*Gr. entos*, within; *phuton*, a plant], vegetable parasites which exist within the body, found in some diseases of the mucous membranes of the mouth and alimentary canal; plants growing within others: **entophytic**, *a.* *en-tôf-ít-ik*, developing in the interior of plants and afterwards appearing on the surface, as fungi.

**entozoon**, *n.* *en-tô-zŭ-ŭn*, **entozoön**, *n.* *plu.* *-zŭ-ŭ* [*Gr. entos*, within; *zŭon*, an animal], an animal which lives within the bodies of other animals—properly applied to those infesting the intestines: **entozoic**, *a.* *-ik*, relating to or connected with the entozoa: **entozoologist**, *n.* *-zŭ-ŭ-ŭ-jíst* [*Gr. logos*, a discourse], one who investigates the habits and characters of internal parasites.

**entracte**, *n.* *en-trăkt* [*F. entre*, between; *acte*, act], the interval between two acts of a play; the music performed during the same; an interlude.

**entrai**, *v.* *en-trăf* [*F. en*, in; *traire*, to walk covered with vines, *n.* *treillis-arbust*], in *OE.*, to intertwave: **entraiing**, *imp.*: **entrained**, *pp.* *en-trăid*, interwoven.

**entrails**, *n.* *plu.* *en-trăit* [*F. entrailles*, bowels—from *mid. L. intrālia* for *intrānea*, the bowels—from *L. inter*, within; the bowels; internal parts of animals; internal parts: **sing.** *entrail*.

**entrammel**, *v.* *en-tră-mél* [*en*, and *trammel*, which see], to trammel; to entangle.

**entrance**, *n.* *en-trăns* [*L. intrāns*, entering in—see *enter*], act of entering; a door, gateway, or passage; beginning or commencement; the act of taking possession and power of.

**entrance**, *v.* *en-trăns* [*en*, in, and *trance*], to put in a trance; to make insensible to present objects; to ravish with delight or wonder: **entrancing**, *imp.*: **nd**, enrapturing; ravishing: **entranced**, *pp.* *-trănt*, enraptured; carried away with delight: **entrancement**, *n.* a state of ecstasy.

**entrant**, *n.* *en-trănt* [see *enter*], one who enters, or has entered; an applicant for admission.

**entrap**, *v.* *en-trăp* [*en*, and *trap*], to ensnare; to inveigle; to catch as in a trap; to entangle: **entrap-ping**, *imp.*: **entrapped**, *pp.* *-trăpt*—**SYN.** of 'entrap': to decoy; implicate; catch; involve.

**entreat**, *v.* *en-tré* [*F. en*, in; *OF. tracter* and *traler*, to meddle with, to discourse—from *L. trācare*, to handle], to solicit pressingly; to ask earnestly; to beseech; to importune; to prevail on; to deal with; to use; in *OE.*, to amuse; to entertain; to petition for: **entreating**, *imp.*: **entreated**, *pp.*: **entreatingly**, ad. -ly: **entreater**, *n.* one who: **entreaty**, *n.* -y, urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation.—**SYN.** of 'entreat': to ask; beg; implore; crave; solicit; supplicate; petition; persuade—of 'entreaty': importunity; supplication; suit; request; solicitation.

**entree**, *n.* *en-tré* [*F. entrée*—from *entrer*, to enter], access; entry; course of dishes at table: **entrées**, *n.* *plu.* *en-tré*, side dishes; not the principal dishes; shortened form of *entrées*: **entremets**, *n.* -tr-met [*F.* a dish between—from *met*, a dish], side dishes; dishes containing dainties not the principal ones: **entrepôt**, *n.* *-tr-pô* [*F.*—from *L. interpositum*, to place between], a warehouse in which goods may be stored; a storehouse: **entresol**, *n.* *en-trŭ-sôl* [*F. entre*, and *sol*, the ground plot or floor], in arch., a low room or apartment between two floors.

**entrench**, *v.* same as *intrench*, which see.

**entrocite**, *n.* *en-trô-sít* [*Gr. en*, in or on; *trochos*, a wheel], the wheel-like joint of an eneurite; also called *entrocus*, *n.* *-kŭs*.

**entropism**, *n.* *en-trôp-ŭ-ŭm* [*Gr. en*, in; *trôpŭ*, a turning], in med., the inversion or turning in of the eyelashes: **entropny**, *n.* *en-trôp-ny*, the available energy of a system, or that which can be converted into mechanical work.

**entrust**, same as *intrust*, which see.

**entry**, *n.* *en-trŭ* [*F. entrée*, act of coming in—see *enter*], the passage by which persons enter a house or building; ingress; the exhibition of a ship's papers to the custom-house authorities in order to obtain permission to land the goods; the actual taking possession of lands or tenements; the act of recording in a book: **single entry**, in book-keeping, the posting or entry of the items only once—under the buyer's name: **double entry**, the posting or entry of every item twice, under changed conditions—once on the Dr. side and once on the Cr. side, keeping both personal and real accounts.

**entwine**, *v.* *en-tŭ-ŭn* [*en*, to, and *twine*], to twist round: **entwining**, *imp.*: **entwined**, *pp.* *-tŭ-ŭd*: **entwine-ment**, *n.* a twisting or twisting round: **entwist**, *v.* *-tŭst*, to twist or wreath together.

**enucleate**, *v.* *en-nŭ-kle-át* [*L. enucleatus*, cleared from the husk, pure—from *e*, out of; *nucleus*, a nut], to clear; to disentangle; to solve: **enucleating**, *imp.* *-át-ŭg*: **enucleated**, *pp.* *-át-ŭd*.

**enumerate**, *v.* *en-nŭ-ŭ-ŭ-át* [*L. enumeratus*, reckoned up, enumerated—from *e*, out of; *numero*, I number], to reckon up or tell the number of singly; to count or mention a number of things one by one: **enumerating**, *imp.*: **enumerated**, *pp.*: **enumera-tion**, *n.* *-át-ŭ-ŭn* [*F.*—*L.*], counting up a number of things by naming each particular one: **enumera-tive**, *a.* *-át-ŭ*, counting singly: **enumera-tor**, *n.* *-át-ŭ*, one who.

**enunciate**, *v.* *en-nŭ-ŭ-ŭ-át* or *-sh-át* [*L. enunciatŭs*, divulged, disclosed—from *e*, out of; *nuncio*, I tell], to declare; to utter; to proclaim: **enunciating**, *imp.*: **enunciated**, *pp.*: **enun-cia-tion**, *n.* *-át-ŭ-ŭn*, the act or manner of uttering; manner of pronunciation; declaration; in *geom.*, the words in which a proposition is stated: **enun-ciative**, *a.* *-át-ŭ*, expressive; declarative: **enun-cia-tively**, ad. -ly: **enun-cia-tor**, *n.* *-át-ŭ*, one who enunciates or declares: **enun-cia-tory**, *a.* *-át-ŭ*, containing intimation or sound.

**enure**, *v.* *en-ŭr* [see *inure*], to habituate; in law, to come into use or power.

**enuresis**, *n.* *en-ŭ-r-ŭ-s-ŭs* [*Gr. enouros*, I make water—from *en*, in; *ouros*, urine], incontinence or involuntary escape of the urine.



upon; *ballō*, I throw, I cast), an imperfectly formed epidermis covering the newly formed extremities of roots, &c., being, as it were, the tissue which first covers wounds.

**epic**, a. *ēp'ik* [L. *epicus*, Gr. *epikos*, epic—from Gr. *epos*, a song; cf. It. *epico*; F. *épique*] narrative; heroic: **epic poem**, a poem that contains a narrative or story.

**epicalyx**, n. *ēp'ikāl'iks* [Gr. *epi*, upon; Eng. *calyx*], the outer calyx, consisting either of sepals or bracts, as in mallows, or probably of stipules of the equine leaves.

**epicarp**, n. *ēp'i-kārp* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *karpōs*, fruit], the outer skin of fruits—the fleshy or edible portion being called the *sarcocarp*, and the stone the *endocarp*.

**epicene**, a. *ēp'i-sēn* [L. *epicæne*, of both sexes—from Gr. *koinos*, common], in *gram.*, common to both sexes: **epicene nouns**, names of animals which take their gender from their termination without regard to sex.

**epichillium**, n. *ēp'i-khīl'um* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *chēilos*, a lip], in *bot.*, the upper portion of the lip of any orchidaceous plant when this organ is divided into two parts which are dissimilar in appearance.

**epichirema**, a. *ēp'i-kī-rē'mā* [Gr. *epicheirēma*, an attempted proof—from *epi*, upon; *cheir*, the hand], in *logic*, a syllogism in which the proof of the premises is confirmed by a proposition annexed.

**epicline**, n. *ēp'i-kīn* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *klinē*, a bed], in *bot.*, the nectary when placed on the receptacle of the flower: **epiclinal**, a. *ēp'i-kīn'al*, seated on the disc or receptacle.

**epicolic**, n. *ēp'i-kōl'ik* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *kōlon*, the colon], in *anat.*, pert. to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon.

**epicorolline**, n. *ēp'i-kōr'ol-lin* [Gr. *epi*, upon; Eng. *corolla*], in *bot.*, inserted upon the corolla.

**epicotyl**, n. *ēp'i-kōt'il* [Gr. *epi*, upon; Eng. *cotyledon*], in *bot.*, the stem above the cotyledons; the plumule.

**epicranium**, n. *ēp'i-kra'n'um* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *kranion*, the skull], the scalp or integuments lying over the cranium: **epicranial**, a. *ēp'i-kra'n'al*, applied to the muscle which extends over the upper surface of the cranium uniformly from side to side, without division.

**epicure**, n. *ēp'i-kūr* [L. *Epīcurus*; Gr. *Epikouros*, Epicurus, a famous Greek philosopher (300 B.C.), who taught that 'pleasure is the highest good'], a man who indulges in the luxuries of the table; a dainty eater: **ep'icure'an**, a. *-kū-rē'an*, luxurious; n. a disciple of Epicurus: **ep'icurism**, n. *-rīzm*, luxury; habits of gross indulgence: **ep'icure'anism**, n. *-rīz-an'izm* or *-kū-rē-an'izm*, the doctrines of Epicurus: **ep'icurise**, v. *-rīz*, to become an epicure; to play the epicure: **ep'icur'ing**, imp. *adj.*, tending towards the doctrines of Epicurus.—*SYN.* of 'epicure': gourmet; voluptuary; sensualist; sybarite.

**epicycle**, n. *ēp'i-sīkl* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *kuklos*, a circle], a little circle whose centre is on the circumference of a greater circle: **ep'icycloid**, n. *-klōyd* [Gr. *eidōs*, form], a curve described by a point in the circumference of one circle when moving over the convex or concave part of the circumference of another: **ep'icycloidal**, a. *perit.* to; **epicycloidal wheel**, a wheel for converting circular into alternate motion, or the reverse.

**epidemic**, n. *ēp'i-dēm'ik*, also **ep'idem'ical**, a. *-ik'al* [F. *épidémique*—from *épidémie*—from *md.* L. *epidemia*; Gr. *epidēmia*, prevalence of an epidemic—from *epi*, upon; *dēmos*, the people], attacking many persons: prevailing generally; affecting great numbers: **ep'idem'ically**, *adv.* *-lī*: **ep'idem'ic**, n. an infectious or contagious disease, attacking many persons at the same time, but of a temporary character: **epidemiology**, n. *ēp'i-dēm'i-ōl'ōj* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], doctrine of epidemic diseases: method of investigating such diseases: **ep'idem'olog'ical**, a. *-ōl'ōj'ik'al*, connected with, or relating to, epidemic diseases. *Note.*—*Epidemic diseases* are not of a permanent character, are due to contagion, or are carried by the atmosphere, and follow a track more or less wide; whereas *endemic diseases* are connected with certain local conditions, and are more or less permanent in a district.

**epidermic**, n. *ēp'i-dēr'm'ik* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *derma*, skin], pert. to the outer skin or cuticle; also **ep'idēr'mal**, a. *-dēr'm'al*: **ep'idēr'mits**, n. *-mits*, the scarf

or outer skin of the body; the cuticle; the outer coating of a plant or tree: also **ep'idērm**.

**epidote**, n. *ēp'i-dōt* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *didonai*, I give or add to; *didōtai*, it gives or adds to], a mineral, a member of the garnet family, generally of a green or grayish colour.

**epigæne**, n. *ēp'i-jē'nēs* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gē*, the earth], in *bot.*, growing on land in contrast with growing in the water; growing close to the earth: **ep'igæ'al**, a. *-jē'n'al*.

**epigastric**, n. *ēp'i-gas't'rik* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gaster*, the belly], pert. to the upper part of the abdomen, or the part over the belly: **ep'igas'trium**, n. *-trī-izm*, the upper and middle part of the abdomen, nearly coinciding with the pit of the stomach.

**epigee**, n. *ēp'i-jē* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gē*, the earth]—same as *perigee*.

**epigenesis**, n. *ēp'i-jen'e-sis* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *genesis*, generation], the doctrine which holds that the germ is actually formed as well as expanded by virtue of the procreative powers of the parent—opposed to the doctrine of *evolution*, which holds that the germ pre-exists in the parent: **epigenetic**, a. *-jē-nē't'ik*, in *geol.*, pert. to a system of natural drainage originally established upon higher, but afterwards transferred to lower, formations: **superimposed**: **ep'igene**, n. *-jē-nā*, in *min.*, changed in regard to chemical constituents, but of the same crystalline form; *pseudomorph*; in *geol.*, formed on the surface of the earth.

**epiglottis**, n. *ēp'i-glōt'tis* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *glottis*, the month of the windpipe—from *glōtta*, the tongue], the valve or cartilage that covers the upper part of the windpipe when food or drink is passing into the stomach: **ep'iglot'tic**, a. *-glōt't'ik*, *perit.* to.

**epigone**, n. *ēp'i-gōnē* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gonē*, seed, offspring], in *bot.*, the cellular layer which covers the young seed-cases in mosses, &c.

**epigon**, n. *plū ēp'i-gōn* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gonē*, seed, offspring], those after-born; a mixed race; particularly applied to the children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women.

**epigram**, n. *ēp'i-grām* [F. *épigramme*—from L. *epigramma*, an inscription—from Gr. *epi*, upon; *gramma*, a writing], a short poem on one subject ending with a witty or ingenious turn of thought: **ep'igrammat'ic**, a. *-mat'ik*, also **ep'igrammat'ical**, n. *-ik'al*, like an epigram; concise; pointed: **ep'igrammatist**, n. *-gram'mat'ist*, a writer of epigrams: **ep'igrammat'ically**, *adv.* *-lī*.

**epigraph**, n. *ēp'i-grāf* [F. *épigraphe*—from Gr. *epi*, upon; *graphō*, I write], an inscription on a building; a citation from some author, or a sentence constructed for the purpose, placed as a motto at the commencement of a book, or at the beginning of each chapter or part.

**epigynous**, n. *ēp'i-jī'nūs* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gonē*, a female], in *bot.*, having the outer whorls of the flower adhering to the ovary so that their upper portions alone are free, thus appearing to be seated on it.

**epilepsy**, n. *ēp'i-ēp'st* [F. *épilepsie*; L. *epilepsia*; Gr. *epilepsia*, a seizure, the falling sickness—from *epi*, upon; *lambainō*, to take], the falling sickness; a kind of sudden fit, with convulsions: **ep'ilep'tic**, a. *-tik*, affected with falling sickness; n. one affected with epilepsy: **ep'tep'tical**, a. *-tik'al*, *perit.* to epilepsy.

**epilogue**, a. *ēp'i-lōg* [F. *épilogue*—from L. *epilogos*; Gr. *epilogos*, a close or conclusion], the conclusion of a speech, discourse, &c.; a short speech or poem at the end of a play: **epilogistic**, a. *ēp'i-lō-jis't'ik*, or like epilogue.

**epimeral**, n. *ēp'i-mēr'al* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *mēros*, the upper part of the thigh], that part of the segment of an articulate animal which lies immediately above the joint of the limb: **epimera, a. *plū ēp'i-mēr'al*, the parts lying immediately above the joint of the limb, as the *epimera* or side segments of the lobster.**

**epornis**—see *epornis*.

**epipetalous**, a. *ēp'i-pē'tal'is* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *petalon*, a petal], inserted upon the petals.

**Epiphany**, n. *ēp'i-fā-nī* [F. *épiphanie*—from L. *epiphania*; Gr. *epiphaneia*, appearance—from *epi*, upon; *phainō*, I bring to light, I appear], a Church festival held on 6th January in commemoration of the visit of the Magians or Eastern sages to Bethlehem to see and worship the child Jesus; the mani-

festation of Christ to the world; the manifestation of some divine being.

**epiphæum**, n. *epi-phæ-um* [Gr. *epi*, upon, on the outside; *phæo*, bark], an external layer of bark; **epiphæodal**, a. *epi-phæ-odai*, existing superficially in the epidermis of bark.

**epiphora**, n. *epi-phō-ra* [Gr. *epi-phora*, a bringing to or upon—from *epi*, upon; *phero*, I bring], watery eye, a disease in which the tears flow over the cheek from an obstruction in the canal which should carry them off.

**epiphragma**, n. *epi-phra-gma* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *phragma*, a division], in bot., the membrane closing the orifice of the theca in the urn mosses.

**epiphyllous**, a. *epi-phyl-lous* [Gr. *epi*, *phylton*, n. *phyllon*, inserted on a leaf, or growing upon it; *epiphyllum*, n. *epi-phyl-lum*, one of the cactus family; a genus of plants whose stems consist of fleshy lobes or leaf-like expansions; splendid flowering plants, are called in allusion to the flowers growing on the flat branches, which appear like leaves.

**epiphysis**, n. *epi-phye-sis* [Gr. *epi*, *phus*, I grow], that which grows on something else; a part of a bone formed at first separately from the shaft or body, and afterwards united to it.

**epiphyte**, n. *epi-phite* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant—from *epi*, upon; *phus*, I grow], a plant which grows on another, but does not, like a parasite, derive its nourishment from it; a plant attached to another plant, and growing suspended in air: *epiphytes*, n. plu. *epiphysis*, n. plu. *epi-phye-sis*: *epiphytic*, a. *epi-phye-tic*, also *epiphytical*, a. *epi-phye-tal*, and *epiphytally*, a. *epi-phye-tal-ly*, pert. to; growing upon another plant.

**epiplexis**, n. *epi-plexe-sis* [Gr. *epiplexis*, reproach—from *epi*, upon; *pleo*, I strike at, reproach]. In rhet., a figure by which an effect is aimed at by reproach or rebuke.

**epiploon**, n. *epi-phlo-on* [Gr. *epiploon*, the caul—from *epi*, upon; *phlo*, to sail, to swim], the caul—a portion of the peritoneum or lining membrane of the abdomen, which covers in front, and as it were floats on, the intestines: *epiploic*, a. *epi-phlo-ic*, pert. to the epiploon or caul.

**epipodia**, n. plu. *epi-phō-di-a* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *poda*, a foot], the muscular lobes developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot of some molluscs: **epipodite**, n. *epi-phō-dit*, a process developed upon the basal joint of some of the limbs of certain crustacea: **epipodium**, n. *epi-phō-dium*, a disc formed of several knobs or glands.

**epipollism**, n. *epi-phō-lizm* [Gr. *epipollē*, a surface—from *epi*, upon; *pollamai*, I come], dispersion of light on the surface of a body: **epipollence**, *epipollē*, n. *epi-phō-lē*, pert. to: **epipollise**, v. *epi-phō-lis-ei*, to induce fluorescence in: **epipollised, a. affected by fluorescence.**

**epirrhology**, n. *epi-phō-rō-lō-gi* [Gr. *epirrhōe*, a flowing on; *logos*, discourse], that branch of natural science which treats of the effects of external agents on living plants.

**Episcopacy**, n. *epi-skō-pā-sti* [mid L. *episcopus*, an overseer; Gr. *episkopos*, I oversee—from *epi*, upon; *skopō*, I see], church government by bishops; the order of bishops in the English and other Churches: **Episcopal**, a. *epi-skō-pā-l* [F. *—*], pert. to Episcopacy: **Episcopalian**, n. *epi-skō-pā-li-an*, an adherent or member of the Ch. of Eng., or of a church governed by bishops: **episcopally**, adv. *epi-skō-pā-li*: **Episcopalianism**, n. *epi-skō-pā-li-izm*, the system of episcopal church government: **episcopate**, n. *epi-skō-pā-tē*, the order of bishops; office and dignity of a bishop.

**episode**, n. *epi-sōd* [F. *épisode*—from Gr. *episodes*, a coming in besides—from *epi*, *eisodos*, a coming in—from *eis*, into; *hodos*, a way], an incidental narrative or digression introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related: **episodical**, a. *epi-sōd-i-kal*, also *episodically*, a. *epi-sōd-i-kal-ly*, pert. to or contained in an episode: **episodically**, adv. *epi-sōd-i-kal-ly*.

**episplastic**, a. *epi-spā-stik* [Gr. *epispastikos*, blistering; upon; *spāō*, I draw], in med., drawing; blistering; n. that which acts as a blister.

**episperm**, n. *epi-spē-rm* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *sperma*, the seed], in bot., the external covering of the seed: **epispore**, n. *epi-spōr*, the outer covering of some spores.

**epistaxis**, n. *epi-stāk-sis* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *stazein*, to drop], the act or state of bleeding from the nose: **episternal**, a. *epi-stēr-nal* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *sternon*, the breast-bone], situated on or above the sternum or

breast bone: **episternum**, n. *epi-stēr-nūm*, the upper part of the sternum or breast-bone.

**episthotonos**, n. *epi-sthō-tō-nōs* [Gr. *epi-sthen*, forward; *tenō*, I bend or stretch], in med., a spasmodic

affection in which the body is bent forward.

**epistilbite**, n. *epi-stil-bit* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *stilbē*, lustre], a crystal of a white, bluish, or yellowish-white colour—see *stilbite*.

**epistole**, n. *epi-stō-lē* [L. *epistola*; Gr. *epistolē*, anything sent by a messenger—from *epi*, upon; *stello*, I send], a letter; a writing or communication to be sent:

**epistolary**, a. *epi-stō-lar-i*, pert. to letters or correspondence; contained in letters: **epistolic**, a. *epi-stō-lī-k*, dem.; also **epistolical**, a. *epi-stō-lī-kal*, pert. to letters or epistles; also **epistolar**, the priest who reads the epistles in the Communion Service.

**epistome**, n. *epi-stō-mē* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *stoma*, a mouth], in valve-like organ which arches over the mouth in certain of the polyzoa.

**epistomium**, n. *epi-stō-mi-um* [Gr. *epistomon*, a stopper], the cock or spout of a water pipe, or of any vessel containing liquids to be drawn off in small quantities when required: **epistomeus**, a. *epi-stō-mē-us*, spelt-shaped.

**epistrophe**, n. *epi-strophē* [Gr. *epistrophē*, a turning toward, conversion—from *epi*, upon; *strophē*, a turning], in rhet., a figure in which each member of a sentence concludes with the same affirmation.

**epistrophys**, n. *epi-strophē-sis* [Gr. *epistrophē*, a turning about, conversion—from *epi*, upon; *strophē*, a turning], in bot., the reversion of a monstrous or variegated form to a normal one; a mode of distribution of protoplasm and chlorophyll granules on free cell-walls under the action of light.

**epitaph**, n. *epi-tāf* [F. *épitaphe*—from L. *epitaphium*—from Gr. *epi*, upon; *taphos*, a tomb, a sepulchre], an inscription on a monument or tombstone in memory or honour of the dead. **epitaphic**, a. *epi-tāf-i-k*, also **epitaphian**, a. *epi-tāf-i-an*, a writer of epitaphs.

**epithalamium**, n. *epi-thā-lā-mi-um* [L.—from Gr. *epithalamion*, that which appertains to the bridal chamber, the bridal song—from *epi*, upon; *thalamos*, a bedroom; cf. F. *épithalame*, a nuptial song in honour of the bride and bridegroom.

**epitheca**, n. *epi-thē-kā* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *thēkē*, a sheath, a box], a continuous layer surrounding the theca in some corals externally: **epithecium**, n. *epi-thē-si-um*, the surface of the fructifying disc in certain fungi and lichens.

**epithelioma**, n. *epi-thē-li-ō-mā* [formed from *epithelium*, which acq. epithelial cancer, occurring on tegumentary or mucous surfaces, the lips and cheeks being the parts most commonly affected by it.

**epithelium**, n. *epi-thē-li-um* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *thēlē*, the nipple, or *thallō*, I grow], the layer of cells forming the surface of all the internal membranes of the body; in plants, a layer epidermis having extremely thin cells filled with colourless fluid, and lining the ovary, &c.: **epithelial**, a. *epi-thē-li-a-l*, pert. to or formed of: **epithellated**, a. *epi-thē-li-a-l-ēd*, covered with a very delicate lining, as a serous cavity, a membrane, &c.

**epithem**, n. *epi-thēm* [Gr. *epithema*, that which is laid upon a thing—from *epi*, upon; *tithēmi*, I place], in med., a liquid in which cloths may be dipped to be laid on any part of the body; a poultice.

**epithet**, n. *epi-thēt* [L. *epitheton*, an epithet—from Gr. *epithetos*, added or put to, annexed—from *epi*, upon; *tithēmi*, I place], a word which expresses some real quality of the thing to which it is applied: **epithetic**, a. *epi-thēt-i-k*, pert. to; abounding with epithets.

**epitome**, n. *epi-tō-mē* [Gr. *epitomē*, a surface-division, an abridgment—from *epi*, upon; *temnō*, I cut off, a cutting], a brief summary or abridgment of any book or writing; to reduce a work to a pendum: **epitomise**, v. *epi-tō-mis-e*, to shorten or abridge by giving the small compass; to shorten or abridge, imp.: **epitomised**, principal matter: **epitomising**, imp.: **epitomiser**, n. *epi-tō-mis-t*, one who; also **epitomp**, n. *epi-tō-mis*, a. *epi-tō-mis*, abridgment; compend; synopsis; digest; summary; draft.

**epitrope**, n. *epi-trō-pē* [Gr. *epitropē*, a reference, arbitration—from *epi*, upon; *trōpē*, a turning], in rhet., a figure by which a claim is granted to an opponent in order to gain an advantage.

**epizeuxis**, n. *epi-zē-uk-sis* [Gr. *epizeuxis*, a joining together, repetition—from *epi*, upon; *zeugnūmi*, I

blind) in *whet*, a figure in which a word is immediately repeated and emphasised; palliogy.

**epizoon**, n. *ēpī-zōon*, *epizoa*, n. plu. *ēpī-zōa* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *zōon*, an animal], a parasitic animal which fastens itself on the exterior of other animals and lives upon them—opposed to *cozozoon*: **epizootic**, a. *zō-ōtīk*, applied to diseases prevailing among animals, corresponding to *epidemic* diseases among men: **epizooty**, n. *ēpī-zō-ōtī*, the distemper among horses.

**epoch**, n. *ēpōk*, also *epocha*, n. *ēpō-ēd* [mbil. L. *epocha*—from Gr. *epochē*, a check, a pause in the reckoning of time—from *epi*, upon; *ēchō*, I hold or have: cf. F. *époque*; Ital. *epoca*], a fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a period in the progress of events when some important occurrence takes place; a fixed and important period of novelty or change; in *geol.*, age or era—see *era*.—*SYN.* of 'epoch': date; period; era; time; age; generation.

**epode**, n. *ēpōd* [OF. *epode*—from Gr. *ēpōdos*, an after-song—from *epi*, upon; *aidō*, I sing], the third or last part of an ode: **epodie**, a. *ēpōdīk*, pert. to.

**eponym**, n. *ēpō-nīm* [Gr. *eponymia*, a surname—from *epi*, upon; *onoma*, *onoma*, a name], the individual who is assumed as the person from whom any race or tribe took its name: **eponymous**, a. *ēpō-nīmūs*, giving one's name to a people, n. country, and suchlike; also **eponymical**, a. *ēpō-nīmīk*, in same sense; **eponymy**, n. *ē-pī*, the science or study of eponyms.

**epopee**, n. *ēpō-pē* [F. *épopée*—from Gr. *epopoiia*, epic poetry, the writing of it—from *epos*, discourse; *poieō*, I make], the history or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem; an epic poem.

**epos**, n. *ēpōs* [Gr. *epos*, a word, a tale], an epic poem; the subject or story of an epic poem: **epopee**.

**éprouvette**, n. *ē-prō-vēt* [F.], a gun, machine, or contrivance of any kind for determining the strength of gunpowder.

**Epsomite**, n. *ēpsōmīt*, also **Epsom salt** [after *Epsom*, in Surrey, from whose waters it was originally obtained], sulphate of magnesia—now usually manufactured from the magnesian limestone of Yorkshire, or from sea-water.

**epulis**, n. *ēpū-līs* or *ēpū-līs* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *oulon*, gum], a tumour of the gum, often connected with a carious tooth.

**equable**, a. *ēkwā-bī* [L. *equabilis*, that may be made equal—from *aequus*, equal], smooth and uniform; even; steady; untroubled: **equably**, ad. *ēkwā-bī*: **equability**, n. *ēkwā-bī-tē*, continued equality; equality in motion; uniformity; evenness; also **equableness**, n. *ēkwā-bī-nēs*: **equal**, a. *ēkwōl* [L. *aequalis*, equal], being of the same magnitude or extent; having the same value; possessed of the same qualities or condition; having the same benefits; in just proportion; not varying; as temper; adequate to: n. one not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age, rank, fortune, &c.: v. to make or to be of the same kind, rank, quality, &c., as another; to answer in full proportion: **equalling**, imp.: **equalled**, pp. *ēkwōl-lē*: **equally**, ad. *ēkwā-lī*: **equality**, n. *ēkwōl-tē*, similarity or likeness in regard to two things compared; the same condition or dignity; uniformity; evenness: **equalise**, v. *ēkwā-līz*, to make equal: **equalising**, imp.: **equalised**, pp. *ēkwā-līz*: **equaliser**, n. *ēkwā-līz*, one who **equalises**, n. *ēkwā-līz*, the act of making equal; the state of being equalised: **equality**, n. *ēkwā-lītē*, state of being equal; evenness.—*SYN.* of 'equal a.': equable; uniform; even; level; proportionate; adequate; fair; just; commensurate; equitable; like; alike; plain; fit; balanced; unblinded.

**equal**, **equalise**—see under **equal**.

**equanimity**, n. *ēkwā-nīmītē* [F. *equanimité*; L. *equanimitas*, calmness—from *aequus*, equal; *animus*, mind], evenness of mind; uniformity and steadiness of temper.

**equation**, n. *ēkwā-shūn* [F. *équation*—from L. *aequationem*, equal distribution—from *aequus*, equal—akin to Sans. *ekas*, one], a making equal; in *alg.*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, having the sign = (equal to) placed between them: **equate**, v. *ēkwāt*, to reduce to an equation; to reduce to mean time or motion: **equated**, a. reduced or corrected, as an astronomical observation: **equator**, n. *ēkwā-tēr*, the supposed or imaginary great circle which passes round the middle of

the earth at an equal distance from both poles, and which divides the earth into north and south hemispheres: **equatorial**, a. *ēkwā-tō-rī-āl*, pert. to the equator or regions about it: n. an astronomical telescope: **equatorially**, ad. *ēkwā-tō-rī-āl*: **equation of time**, the difference between apparent and mean time: **equatorial current**, the great ocean-current which manifests itself within the equatorial regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, having a decided western flow, and warmer by several degrees than the adjacent waters.

**equerry**, n. *ēkwēr-ī*, also spelt **equery** [F. *écurie*, a stable—from OF. *escuyer*, a squire who attended on a knight, part of whose duties was to look after his master's horse—from mid. L. *scūria*, stables, a larn: Oll. Ger. *scur*, an out-house], an officer in a prince's household who has the care of the horses, and attends him in public.

**equestrian**, a. *ēkwē-strī-ān* [L. *equestris*, belonging to horsemen—from *equus*, a horseman], pert. to horses or horseman'ship; belong on horseback; denoting an order of anc. Roman knights: n. a skilful rider on horseback: **equestrianism**, n. *ēkwē-strī-ān-izm*, skilful or professional riding on horseback; the art or recreation of riding.

**equal**, *ēkwēl* [L. *aequus*, equal], n. prefix meaning equal, alike—*as*, **equilateral**, equal-sided: **equivalved**, having both valves alike. *Note.*—The words of which *equi* forms the prefix are mostly self-explanatory.

**equiangular**, a. *ēkwī-āng-gū-lēr* [L. *aequus*, equal; *angulus*, n. corner or angle], having equal angles.

**equidifferent**, a. *ēkwī-dīf-fēr-ēnt* [L. *aequus*, and *different*], arithmetically proportional.

**equidistant**, a. *ēkwī-dīstānt* [L. *aequus*, equal; *distans* or *distansum*, far asunder], at an equal distance from some point or place: **equidistance**, n.: **equidistantly**, ad. *ēkwī-dīstānt-lī*.

**equilateral**, a. *ēkwī-lātēr-āl* [L. *aequus*, equal; *latus*, a side], having all the sides equal.

**equilibrare**, v. *ēkwī-lībrāl* [L. *aequus*, equal; *libraris*, weighed, balanced], to balance equally two scales, sides, or ends.

**equilibrium**, n. *ēkwī-lībrī-ūn* [L. *aequilibrium*, a horizontal position—from *aequus*, equal; *libra*, a balance], equality of weight, power, or force, &c.; a state of rest resulting from the action of two opposite and equal forces.

**equimultiple**, n. *ēkwī-mūltī-pl* [L. *aequus*, equal, and *multiple*], a number which has been multiplied by the same number or quantity as another: adj. multiplied by the same number or quantity.

**equine**, a. *ēkwīn*, also **equinal**, a. *ēkwī-nāl* [L. *equinus*, pert. to horses—from *aequus*, a horse], pert. to horses.

**equinox**, n. *ēkwī-nōks* [L. *aequinoctium*, the equinox—from *aequus*, equal; *nox*, night], the time when the sun enters on the equinoctial line—the sun rising higher in the heavens every day at noon till the point is reached when the days and nights are of equal length all over the world, makes what is called the *vernal* or *spring equinox*, about 21st March; when the same point is reached in descending, the sun makes what is called the *autumnal equinox*, about 23rd September: **equinoctial**, a. *ēkwī-nōks-ī-āl*, pert. to the equinoxes and the regions under the equinoctial; designating an equal length of day and night; occurring at the time of the equinoxes, as the *equinoctial gales*: n. the celestial equator; a name derived from the fact that when the sun is on this line the nights are equal all the year round, being of the constant length of 12 hours, the sun setting at 6 P.M. and rising at 6 A.M.: **equinoctially**, ad. *ēkwī-nōks-ī-āl-lī*.

**equip**, v. *ēkwīp* [F. *équiper*, to accoutre: Ital. *skipa*, to arrange—prob. from *skip*, a ship], to fit out; to furnish with whatever is necessary: **equipping**, imp.: **equipped**, pp. *ēkwīpt*: **equipment**, n. [F. *équipement*], all necessary articles or furnishings as for an expedition or voyage: **equipment**, n. *ēkwī-pmēt* [F. *équipement*], the carriages, horses, liveried servants, &c., of a gentleman, nobleman, or prince: the furniture and necessities of an army or ship of war, &c.: **equipped**, a. *ēkwīpt*, furnished with an equipment.

**equipolse**, n. *ēkwī-pōys* [equal, and *poise*: L. *aequus*, equal; F. *poids*, weight], equality of weight; equilibrium.

**equipollent**, a. *ēkwī-pōllēnt* [F. *équipollent*: L. *aequus*, equal; *pollentem*, being able], having equal



power, strength, or force; equivalent: *e'quipollence*, *n.* *é-qui-pól-lén-si*, ability, power, or force in the same degree.

*equiponderant*, *n.* *é-qui-pón-dér-ánt* [*L. æquus*, equal; *ponderis*, weight], being of the same weight: *e'quiponderance*, *n.* *é-qui-pón-dér-áns*, equality of weight; *equipoise*.

*equisetaceæ*, *n. plu.* *é-qui-sét-á-si* [*L. equisetum*, *n. plu.* *é-qui-sét-á-sis* [*L. equisetum*, the plant horse-tail—from *æquus*, a horse; *seta*, a thick stiff hair or bristle], an extensive order of marsh or boggy cryptogamic plants, represented by the common horse-tail: *equisetites*, *n. plu.* *é-qui-sét-á-sis*, in *geol.*, fossil plants resembling the equisetum of our pools and marshes: *equisetia*, *n.* *é-qui-sét-á-si*, obtained from the equisetum.

*equitable*, *n.* *é-qui-tá-bél* [*F. équitable*—from *L. æquidam*, justice—from *æquus*, equal, fair; just; giving equal justice; doing justice; impartial: *equitably*, *ad. -bél*: *equitableness*, *n.* *é-qui-tá-bél-ness*, the quality of being just; state of doing justice: *equity*, *n.* *é-qui-té* [*F. équité*, equity—from *L. æquidam*], impartial distribution of justice; just regard to right or claim; the supplying of the defects in law by judging according to reason and justice: court of equity, a tribunal, distinct from the common law courts of the country, in which justice is administered by a separate body of rules created and sustained on the strength of precedents or usage, or to which cases are decided according to reason and justice, when they appear to be excepted from the general provisions of the law—see *Chancery* under *chancellor*.—*SYN.* of 'equitable': honest; candid; reasonable; right; upright.

*equitant*, *n.* *é-qui-tá-ánt* [*L. equitans*, riding—from *equus*, a horseman] in *bot.*, applied to a form of venation in the older leaves override the next younger; folded leaves when each successively embraces only one-half of the next, are said to be *half-equitant*.

*equitation*, *n.* *é-qui-tá-shún* [*F. équitation*, horsemanship—from *L. equitationem*—from *equus*, a horseman], the act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

*equity*—see under *equitable*.

*equivalent*, *n.* *é-qui-vá-lént* [*F. équivalent*—from *L. æquivalens*—from *æquus*, equal; *valens*, being worth, or of the value of], equal in value or worth; equal in power, force, or effect; of the same import or meaning; *n.* that which is equal in value, weight, &c., to something else; offset; compensation; in *geol.*, strata or a series of strata that have been formed contemporaneously in distant regions, or which are characterised by similar suites of fossils: *equivalently*, *ad. -lént*: *equivalence*, *n.* *é-qui-vá-léns*, equal value or worth; also *equivalency*, *n.* *é-qui-vá-léns*, in *chem.*, the quantities by weight of elementary substances which combine with one another to form definite compounds.

*equivocal*, *n.* *é-qui-vó-kál* [*mid. L. æqui vocis*, speaking: *L. æquus*, equal; *vócalis*, sounding, speaking—from *vox*, a voice], of doubtful significance; uncertain; that may be understood in different senses; doubtful: *equivocally*, *ad. -lént*: *equivocalness*, *n.* a double meaning; ambiguity: *equivocate*, *v. -kál*, to use words of doubtful meaning; to quibble; to prevaricate; to evade: *equivocating*, *imp.*: *equivocator*, *n. -kál*, one who: *equivocation*, *n. -kál-shún*, the use of words that have a double or doubtful meaning—usually in a bad sense; prevarication: *equivocatory*, *n. -kál-shún*, containing or savouring of an equivocation: *equivogue*, *n.* *é-qui-vó-kál* [*F.*], an expression in which a word has at once different meanings; a quibble.—*SYN.* of 'equivocal': ambiguous; indeterminate; dubious; prevaricating; evading; shuffling; quibbling.

*era*, also *era*, *n.* *é-rá* [*L. æra*, the particulars of an account, period of service, an era—from a particular meaning of *æra*, counters, *plu.* of *æres*, brass, money], a fixed point of time from which a nation or people reckon their years, as *Christian era*; a succession of years from a fixed point, as 'we live in the *Christian era*'; in *geol.*, the commencement of a new system or formation, or the entire duration of that system or formation. *Note*.—An *epoch* is a point of time fixed by historians, or a certain memorable period of years,—thus the capture of Constantinople is an

*epoch* in the history of Mohammedanism, while the flight of Mohammed is its *era*. The *Crusades* and the *Reformation* are *epochs* in the history of Christianity, but the birth of Christ begins its *era*. To indicate a starting-point of a series of events, we say, *henceforth*, 'the *era* of the Reformation, of geology,' &c. *Æra* denotes a certain indefinite but limited time embraced by joint human lives, and may even extend to centuries, as *iron age*; *generation*, a period embraced by an average human life.—*SYN.* of 'era': age; period; date; epoch; time.

*eradicate*, *v. é-rad-í-kál* [*L. eradicatus*, plucked up by the roots—from *radix*, a root], to pull up by the roots; to destroy thoroughly; to exterminate: *eradicated*, *imp.*: *eradicate*, *pp.*: *eradicator*, *n. -tér*, one who: *eradicable*, *a. -kál*, that can be rooted up or completely destroyed: *eradication*, *n. -kál-shún*, complete destruction; the state of being plucked up by the roots: *eradically*, *a. -lént*, that cures or destroys thoroughly.—*SYN.* of 'eradicate': to exterminate; root out; destroy.

*erase*, *v. é-rás* [*L. erasis*, scraped out—from *er*, out of; *rasus*, scraped—from *radix*, I scrape], to scrape or rub out; to obliterate; to expunge; to blot out or deface: *erasing*, *imp.*: *erased*, *pp.*: *eraser*, *n.* one who, or that which: *erasable*, *a. -sál*, that can be scraped out or obliterated: *eracement*, *n. -mént*, a rubbing out; obliteration: *erasure*, *n. -shúr*, the act of scratching out; the place where a letter or word has been rubbed out.—*SYN.* of 'erase': to efface; cancel; scrape out; blot out; destroy.

*Erastian*, *n.* *é-rás-ti-án*, pert. to *Erasmus* or his doctrines: *Erastians*, *n. plu.*, those professing the doctrines of *Erasmus*, a German divine and physician of the 16th century, who taught that the Church ought to be wholly dependent on the state for its government and discipline: *Erastianism*, *n. -tém*, the principles of the Erastians.

*Erato*, *n.* *é-rá-tó* [*Gr. Erato*, one of the Muses—from *eráo*, I love], the Muse who presided over lyric, and especially amatory poetry: *erative*, *a. é-rá-tív*, pert. to the Muse who presided over amatory poetry.

*erbium*, *n.* *é-rb-í-úm*—*erbium* and *terbium*, names given by Mosander from *utria*, a rare metal which exists with yttrium as silicates in the gadolinite or ytterbite of Ytterby in Sweden, and other rare minerals.

*ere*, *con.* and prep. *ér* [*AS. er*, early, before; cf. *Goth. air*, early; *Old Ger. er*], before; sooner than: *erst*, *ad. érst*, at first; in early times; once; long ago: *erelong*, *ad. é-ré-lóng*, a contraction for 'before long time,' or 'before a long time shall elapse': *ere now*, *ad.* before this time: *erewhile*, *a. nd. é-ré-wíll*, some time ago; a little while before.

*Erebus*, *n.* *é-ré-bús* [*L. in anc. myth.*, the god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox], darkness; the region of the dead: *hell*.

*erect*, *v. é-rekt* [*L. erectus*, raised or set up—from *er*, out of; *rectus*, straight or upright], to raise; to set up; to build; to found or establish: *adj.* in a perpendicular position; upright; firm, unshaken, or bold: *erecting*, *imp.*: *erected*, *pp.*: *erectly*, *ad. -lént*, in an upright position: *erectness*, *n.* the being perpendicular in position or form: *erectable*, *a. -lént*, that can be erected: *erectile*, *a. -lént*, that which may be erected; having the property of raising itself: *erective*, *a. -tív*, able or tending to erect: *erector*, *n. -tér*, one who: *erector*, *n. -tér*, a muscle that erects; he or that which erects: *erection*, *n. -shún* [*F. -lén*], the act of raising or building; settlement or formation; a building of any kind.—*SYN.* of 'erect v.': to establish; found; elevate; construct; institute; lift up; set up; exalt; form; make.

*eremacæus*, *n.* *é-ré-má-kæ-ús* [*Gr. erema*, silent, gentle; *ænus*, a burning], the slow chemical change or combustion without sensible heat, caused by the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere on moist animal or vegetable bodies, as in the slow decay of wood.

*eremite*, *n.* *é-ré-mít*, another spelling of *hermit*, which see; also used especially as the formal designation of certain monastic orders.

*erethism*, *n.* *é-ré-thí-zm* [*Gr. erethismos*, irritation], in *med.*, a state of irritation or excitement of a part, different from, or short of, the inflammatory condition, although often passing into it; unnatural activity of the mind or passions.

*erg*, *n.* *é-rg* [*Gr. ergon*, work], in *phys.*, the unit of

work, as employed in the centimetre-gramme-second (C.G.S.) system.

**ergo**, conj. *ergō* [L.], therefore; consequently; often used in a jocular way.

**ergot**, *n.* *ergot* [F. *ergot*, cock's spur], a vegetable disease consisting in the growth of a black horn-like fungus, the *Claviceps purpurea*, commonest on the rye: **ergotism**, *n.* *ergotism*, in *med.*, a diseased state of body caused by eating diseased or unripe grain, especially the poisonous effects resulting from eating bread made from spurred rye: **ergotised**, *a.* *ergotised*, diseased by ergot, as rye: **ergotin**, *n.* *ergotin*, the acid, bitter, active principle of ergot.

**erica**, *n.* *erica* [L. *erica*, of heath or broom—from *erice*, heath], a genus of beautiful and interesting plants, *tribe* *Ericaceae*, or heath family, mostly natives of Cape of Good Hope.

**Eridanus**, *n.* *eridanus* [Gr. *Eridanos*, the river Po], a winding constellation in the southern hemisphere.

**Erlin**, *a.* *erlin* [L. *Erne*, Ireland, the L. name being itself a probable corrupt of an old Celtic term: cf. Gael. *Iar-innis*, the Isle of the west, and *Hibernia*, Ireland], contr. for Ireland, or its ancient name: **erlialte**, *n.* *erlialte*, a beautiful green arseniate of copper found in Limerick, Ireland.

**erlaenn**, *n.* *erlaenn* [Gr. *erica*, woolly—from *erion*, wool], in *bot.*, an abnormal growth on the leaves of trees and shrubs, resulting from the attacks of certain acarids.

**erlago**—see *eryngo*.

**erl-king**, *n.* *erl-king* [Dan. *ellerkonge*, elf-king; mistranslated in Ger. *erl-könig*, alder-king], in *Ger.* and *Norse myth.*, a woodland elf, malicious to children: probably a personification of the wind.

**erlmine**, *n.* *erlmine* [OF. *ermine*; Olf. Ger. *hermin*—perhaps from mid. L. *Armenius*, a mouse of Armenia], an animal of the weasel kind, of a white colour in winter, the fur of which, as being used for the robes of judges, is often employed to denote the office or dignity of a judge; an emblem of purity and of honour without stain: **erlmined**, *a.* *erlmined*, adorned or clothed with erlmine.

**ern** or **erne**, *a.* *ern* [AS. *ærn*; cf. Goth. *ara*, an eagle; Gr. *ornis*, a bird], the sea-eagle.

**erode**, *v.* *erode* [L. *erodere*, to consume or eat away—from *e*, out of; *rodo*, I gnaw], to eat in or away; to corrode; **eroding**, *imp.*: **eroded**, *pp.*: **adj.**, in *bot.*, irregularly toothed as if gnawed: **erolave**, *a.* *erolave* [L. *erodere*, consumed], that eats away: **erolion**, *n.* *erolion* [F.—L.], the net of gradually wearing away; the state of being gradually worn away: **etose**, *a.* *etose*, in *bot.*, irregularly toothed as if gnawed or bitten: **erolavely**, *ad.* *erolavely*.

**erotic**, *a.* *erotic* [Gr. *erōtikos*, relating to love—from *erōs*, I love passionately; *erōs*, love], relating to the passion of love; produced by love; designating love-songs; also **erotical**, *a.* *erotical*: **erotomania**, *n.* *erotomania* [Gr. *mania*, madness], madness produced by love: **erotomanalac**, *n.* *erotomanalac*, one who is mad from love.

**erpetology**, *n.* *erpetology* [Gr. *herpeton*, a creeping thing, a reptile; *logos*, discourse], that branch of natural science which treats of the structure, habits, and history of reptiles; also spelt *herpetology*.

**err**, *v.* *err* [F. *errer*, to wander—from L. *errare*, to wander; cf. Olf. Ger. *irron*; Ger. *irren*, to wander, to go astray], to wander or stray from the right way; to deviate from the line or path of duty; to miss the right way; to commit error: **erring**, *imp.*: **adj.**, uncertain; wandering from the truth or the right way: **erragly**, *ad.* *erragly*: **erred**, *pp.* *erred*.

**errand**, *n.* *errand* [AS. *ærende*, an errand; cf. Icel. *eyrendi*; Sw. *ærende*, a message], a message; something to be told or done by a messenger.

**errant**, *a.* *errant* [OF. *errant*—from L. *errantem*, wandering—from *erro*, I wander], wandering; rambling; **errantry**, *n.* *errantry*, the employment of a knight who wandered about seeking adventures; a wandering; knights-errant, knights wandering about in search of adventure.

**erratic**, *a.* *erratic* [L. *erraticus*, wandering to and fro—from *erro*, I wander; cf. F. *erratique*], having no fixed course; irregular; strange; queer; in *med.*, showing or having a tendency to spread; also **erratical**, *a.* *erratical*: **erratically**, *ad.* *erratically*: **erratics**, *n.* *erratics*, or **erratic blocks**, in *geol.*, those large blocks of stone, commonly called boulders, which are scattered so plentifully over the

higher and middle latitudes of the northern hemisphere.

**erratum**, *n.* *erratum*, *errata*, *n.* *errata* [L.], an error or mistake in writing or printing.

**errhine**, *a.* *errhine* [Gr. *errhina*, a medicine for inciting sneezing—from *en*, in, and *rhin*, the nose], in *med.*, affecting the nose; producing discharge from the nose: *n.* what is snuffed up the nose to cause sneezing.

**erroneous**, *a.* *erroneus* [mid. L. *erroneus*, wandering about—from *erro*, I wander], not conformable to truth; wrong; false; mistaken; **erroneously**, *ad.* *erroneously*: **erroneousness**, *n.* the state of being erroneous or false; **error**, *n.* *error* [F. *erreur*—from L. *errare*, a wandering, an error], a deviation from truth; a sin or transgression; involuntary wandering from the truth; a blunder; a mistake; in *law*, a writ so called, which carries the suit for redress to another court: **errorist**, *n.* *errorist*, one who encourages and propagates error.

**Erse**, *n.* *ers* [contr. from Irish: AS. *Irisc*; Icel. *Írskir*], the branch of the Celtic spoken by the Highlanders of Scotland, called by themselves *Gaelic*; Irish.

**erst**, *ad.* *erst*—see under *ere*: **erstwhile**, till then; till now; formerly.

**erubescant**, *a.* *erubescant* [L. *erubescens*, growing red—from *e*, out of; *ruber*, red], reddish; flushing: **erubescence**, *n.* *erubescence*, the redness of the skin or surface of anything: **erubescite**, *n.* *erubescite*, purple copper ore—a sulphide of copper and iron.

**erucle acid**, *n.* *erucle acid* [L. *eruclea*, a species of colewort], an organic body of the oleic acid series, obtained from oil of mustard and rapeseed.

**erucate**, *v.* *erucate* [L. *erucatus*, belched out—from *e*, out of; *ruclatus*, belched], to throw up foul air from the stomach; to belch: **erucating**, *imp.*: **erucated**, *pp.*: **erucation**, *n.* *erucation* [F.—L.], the act of belching wind or foul air from the stomach; the wind itself; a belch; a violent bursting forth of gaseous and liquid matter from any orifice or opening, as from the crater of a volcano or geyser.

**erudite**, *a.* *erudite* [L. *eruditus*, free from rudeness, cultivated—from *e*, out of; *rudis*, rough], instructed; conversant with books; learned: **erudition**, *n.* *erudition* [F.—L.], knowledge gained by study of books; learning in literature; scholarship: **eruditely**, *ad.* *eruditely*—Syn. of 'erudition': **learning**; knowledge; science; literature; letters.

**eruptant**, *a.* *eruptant* [L. *e*, out of; *ruptantem*, breaking], in *bot.*, prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis, as in some tetrapores.

**erupted**, *a.* *erupted* [L. *eruptus*, broken out or burst forth—from *e*, out of; *ruptus*, rent asunder], forcibly thrown out, as from a volcano: **eruption**, *n.* *eruption* [F.—L.], a bursting out from confinement; a violent throwing out of anything, as flames or lava from a volcano; a sudden and overwhelming hostile rush of armed men from one country to another; a breaking out of pustules or pox on the skin, as in measles, smallpox, &c.: **eruptive**, *a.* *eruptive*, attended with eruptions or producing them; in *geol.*, applied to igneous rocks, which have evidently burst through the sedimentary strata.

**erylago**, *n.* *erylago* [L. *eryngium*, a species of thistle], the sea-bully, the *Eryngium maritimum*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*, whose roots are sweet, aromatic, tonic, and diuretic—common on most of the sandy shores of Britain, &c.; also *E. campestre*.

**erysipelas**, *n.* *erysipelas* [L. *erysipelas*—from Gr. *eruptus*, a red eruption on the skin—from *eruthros*, red; *pella*, skin], an eruption of a fiery inflammatory nature on some part of the body; the disease called St Anthony's fire; the rose: **erysipelatous**, *a.* *erysipelatous*, *adj.* *erysipelatous*, of or resembling *erysipelas*.

**erythema**, *n.* *erythema* [Gr. *erythema*, redness—from *eruthainō*, I make red], in *med.*, a superficial redness of the skin: **erythematus**, *a.* *erythematus*, pertaining to; **erythrine**, *n.* *erythrine* [Gr. *eruthros*, red], a mineral of a carmine and peach-blossom red colour; arseniate of cobalt, or cobalt-bloom, used for the manufacture of smalt; **erythrin**, *n.* *erythrin*, a very complex aromatic body found in certain lichens; also called **erythric acid**: **erythrite**, *n.* *erythrite*, a mineral, a flesh-coloured variety of feldspar; a tetravalent alcohol obtained as a

solid white substance from certain lichens and fungi.

**erythrophyl**, n. *ĕrithrō-fil* [Gr. *eruthros*, red; *phylon*, a leaf], the red colouring matter of leaves, indicating change and low vitality in them.

**escalade**, n. *ĕs-kā-lād* [F. *escalade*—from Sp. *escalada*, an escalade—from L. *scala*, a ladder], the entering by troops into a fortified place by means of ladders: v. to enter a place by ladders: *es'cala-ding*, imp.: *es'cala-ded*, pp.

**escallop**, n. *ĕs-kāl-ōp* [see scallop], a bivalve shell; inequality of margin.

**escape**, v. *ĕs-kāp* [F. *échapper*: OF. *eschaper*, to shift away, to slip out of—from L. *ex*, out, and *cappa*, a cloak], to flee from and avoid; to get out of the way without injury; to shun or evade; to pass without notice; to avoid an evil, as punishment; to shun danger or injury: n. a getting away from danger; flight; excuse; evasion; subterfuge: *escap'ing*, imp.: n. avoidance of danger: *escaped*, pp. *-kāp*: *es'cap-er*, n. one who: *escape-ment*, n. a mechanical contrivance to regulate and change the direction of the moving force in clocks and watches: *escapade, n. *ĕs-kā-pād* [F.], a mischievous freak; an impropriety of speech or slip of the tongue; the gambols of a horse.—SYN. of 'escape v.': to avoid; elude; eschew; flee.*

**escarp**, v. *ĕs-kārp* [F. *escarper*, to cut to a slope—from L. *scarp*, the scarp or slope of a wall], to form a slope: n. that side of the ditch next the rampart and in front of a fortified work forming a steep slope: *escarp'ing*, imp.: *escarped*, pp. *-kārp*, cut or formed to a sudden slope: *escarpment*, n. *-mēt* [F.], the steep face of a ridge of high land; ground about a fortified position cut away nearly perpendicularly to prevent the approach of an enemy.

**eschalot**, n. *ĕs-kāl-ōl* [F. *eschalotte*: OF. *eschalote*—from mid. L. *ascalonib*], an edible bulb related to the onion; the shallot; the Allium ascalonicum, Ord. *Liliaceæ*.

**eschar**, n. *ĕs-kār* [F. *eschare*: L. *eschara*; Gr. *eschara*, a hearth, a scab], in med., a crust or scab produced by burning or caustics: *escharot'ic*, n. *-kāl-ōt'ik*, having the power to scar or burn the flesh: n. a powerful caustic.

**eschatology**, n. *ĕs-kāl-ōl-ō-jī* [Gr. *eschatos*, extreme, last; *logos*, speech, discourse], the doctrine of the four last or final things as regards man—viz., death, judgment, heaven, hell: *eschatological*, a. *ĕs-kāl-ōl-ō-jī-tāl*, pert. to the four last or final things.

**escheat**, n. *ĕs-chēl* [OF. *eschetr*, to fall, to happen: *escheat*, the falling in of a property—from mid. L. *excadere*, to fall upon, to meet—from L. *cadere*, to fall], lands or tenements which fall or revert to the lord or superior through failure of heirs, or by forfeiture; lands, &c., falling to the state through want of heirs, or forfeited by rebellion: v. to revert or fall to a superior, or to the state: *escheat'ing*, imp.: *escheated*, pp.: *escheatable*, a. *-ā-bl*, liable to escheat: *escheator*, n. *-r*, an officer who looks after escheats: *escheatage*, n. *-āj*, the right to succeed to an escheat.

**eschew**, v. *ĕs-chō* [OF. *eschever*, to avoid: Oll. Ger. *schāman*, to frighten], to avoid; to flee from; to shun: *eschew'ing*, imp.: *eschewed*, pp. *ĕs-chōd*.

**Eschscholtzia**, n. *ĕs-kā-shōl'ti-zā*, a genus of plants having showy deep-yellow flowers, the *E. californica*, Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

**esclandre**, n. *ĕs-kāng'dr* [F. *esclandre*: L. *scandalum*], unpleasant notoriety; a scandalous occurrence.

**Escorial**, n. *ĕs-kāl-ōrt-āl* [Sp.], the chief palace of the Spanish kings, about 27 miles from Madrid.

**escort**, n. *ĕs-kōrt* [F. *escorte*—from It. *scorta*, a convoy, a guide: L. *ex*, out, and *corripo*, I set right—from *con*, together, and *rego*, I direct], a body of armed men to attend or protect any person of distinction on a journey; a guard for the safety of baggage, &c.: v. *ĕs-kōrt*, to attend as a guard on a journey; to accompany; to attend and guard anything conveyed by land: *escort'ing*, imp.: *escorted*, pp. guarded on a journey or excursion; attended.

**escot**, v. *ĕs-kōt* [OF. *escot*, payment of one's share of a common expense: AS. Scot. *scot*, a tax, money-payment], in OE., to pay a man's reckoning; to support; to pay: *escot'ing*, imp.: *escot'ed*, pp. paid; supported—see *scot*.

**escriroite**, n. *ĕs-kri-tivōr* [OF. *escriroite*, nn ink-

stand—from mid. L. *scriptorium*, a writing-room or study], a box or case with a desk and materials for writing; a writing-table or cabinet.

**eserow**, n. *ĕs-krō* [OF. *eseroue*: mid. L. *scrōla*, a roll of writing], in law, a writing, under seal, placed in the custody of a neutral party, to be delivered to the grantee on fulfillment of some condition.

**escuage**, n. *ĕs-kū-ij* [OF. *escusion*, dlni. of *escu*, a shield—from It. *scudo*; L. *scutum*, a shield], lit., service of the shield; a commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war: *esenteh'eon*, n. *kūch'ūn*, the shield on which a coat of arms is represented; a hatchment; picture of the ensigns memorial: *esenteh'eoned*, n. *-vūd*, having an esenteh'eon or hatchment. *Note*.—The two sides of the front of a shield or esenteh'eon are named respectively the *dexter*, that is, the *right*, and the *sinister*, that is, the *left*, with reference to the right and left hand of the bearer. To the eye of the spectator they are of course exactly reversed.

**Esculapian**, n. *ĕs-kū-lā-pi-ān* [*Esculāpius*; Gr. *Asklēpios*, the god of the healing art in anc. mythology], pert. to the healing art; medical; also spelt *Esculapian*.

**esculent**, a. *ĕs-kū-lēnt* [L. *esculentus*, fit for eating, edible—from *esca*, food], good for food; eatable: n. something that is eatable.

**Escorial**, n. *ĕs-kāl-ōrt-āl*—same as *Escorial*.

**escutcheon**—see under *escuage*.

**Esdraas**, n. *ĕs-dra-is* [Gr. form of *Ezra*], the name of two books of the Apocrypha.

**Esquimo**, n. *ĕs-kī-mō*, another spelling of *Esquimaux*, which see.

**esker** or *escar*, n. *ĕskēr* [Ir. *esicir*], the name given in Ireland to the mounds of post-glacial gravel which occur in the river-valleys of that country—called *kains* in Scotland and *osars* in Sweden.

**Esocidae**, n. plu. *ĕs-ōs'i-dē* [L. *esox* or *esocem*; Gr. *isox*, a species of pike], the pike family, represented by the well known fresh-water fish of that name.

**esophagus**, n. *ĕs-ōf-ā-gūs*, another spelling of *œsophagus*, which see.

**Esopagan**, a. *ĕs-ō-pā-ān* [from *Æsop*, an anc. Greek who wrote fables, first century B.C.], composed by *Æsop*; after the manner of *Æsop*.

**esoteric**, a. *ĕs-ōtēr'ik* [Gr. *esōterikos*, belonging to what is interior or abstruse—from *esō*, within], private; secret; pert. to doctrines taught in private; opposed to *exoteric*, denoting the form of such doctrines taught to the public: *es'otēr'ic*, n. plu. *-iks*, mysterious or hidden doctrine.

**espadon**, n. *ĕs-pā-dōn* [F. *espion*—from Sp. *espada*—from *spada*, a sword: cf. It. *spadone*, a two-handed sword], a long heavy sword wielded by a powerful foot-soldier, or used in decapitating by an executioner.

**espallier**, n. *ĕs-pāl'yēr* [F. *espallier*, fruit-trees trained against a wall—from It. *spallieri*, the back of a chair, an espallier—from *spalla*, n. shoulder: L. *spalata*, a broad blade], a row of trees trained to a frame or lattice; a fruit-tree trained upon stakes or a paling.

**esparto**, n. *ĕs-pār'tō* [Sp. *esparto*—from L. *spartum*; Gr. *spartum*, a rope made of Spanish broom], a species of grass imported from Spain, and now extensively used for making paper; the *Microchloa tendicissima*, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

**especial**, n. *ĕs-pēsh'āl* [OF. *especial*—from L. *specialis*, not general—from *species*, a kind], chief; principal; particular: *especial'ly*, ad. *-lī*, principally; particularly: in an uncommon degree above any other: *especialness*, n.

**esperance**, n. *ĕs-pēr-āns* [F. *espérance*, hope—from *espérer*, to hope—from L. *spērāre*], in OE., hope; expectation.

**espied**, *espial*, *espier*—see under *espy*.

**espionage**, n. *ĕs-pē-gm'ij* or *-nāsh* [F. *espionnage*, act of spying—from *espion*, a spy—from Oll. Ger. *spehon*, to spy], the practice of watching the words and conduct of others, generally from unworthy motives; the practice of employing others as spies or secret agents.

**esplanade**, n. *ĕs-plā-nād* [F. *esplanade*, a planing, levelling—from It. *spianata* for *spianata*, a levelled way—from L. *pianum*, level ground, a plain], level ground within a fortified place or adjoining it, used for exercise, &c.; the slope of a rampet towards the

cōw, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, skun, thīng, there, zeal.

country; properly, the space between the fortifications of the town and those of the citadel.

**espouse**, *v.* *es-pōzē* [F. *épouser*; OF. *espouser*, to wed; *espouse*, a spouse, a wife—from *L. sponsa*, a betrothed one; *sponsus*, promised solemnly], to promise or engage in marriage by a written contract; to betroth; to marry; to embrace or adopt, as a cause or opinion: *espousing*, *imp.*: *espoused*, *pp.* *-pōzēd'*, married; wedded: *espousal*, *n.* *-sāl*, relating to the act of espousing; *n.* act of espousing or betrothing; adoption: *espousals*, *n.* *plu.* *-sāl*, the act of contracting a man and a woman to each other in marriage: *espouser*, *n.* *-zēr*, one who: *espousment*, *n.* *-pōzēmēt*.

**esprit**, *n.* *es-prē* [F. *esprit*, spirit—from *L. spiritus*, spirit], spirit; soul: *esprit de corps*, *de hōr* [F. *esprit*, spirit; *de*, of; *corps*, body], the prevailing spirit or disposition which binds men as members of the same society or profession.

**espy**, *v.* *es-pī* [OF. *espier*, to watch—from O.H.G. *spion*, to spy], to see a thing at a distance; to discover something meant to be concealed or not very visible: *espying*, *imp.*: *espied*, *pp.* *-pīd'*: *espier*, *n.* one who: *espial*, *n.* the act of spying; in *OE.*, a spy; a scout: *espionage*, *n.* which *see*.—*SYN.* of 'espy': to discern; spy; descry; discover; find out; perceive; watch; observe.

**Esquimaux**, *n.* *sing.* or *plu.* *es-ki-mō* [a French spelling of a native name, *eskumaget*, he eats raw flesh—a nickname given to the Arctic tribes by the N. Amer. Algonquin Indians, tribes of diminutive stature inhabiting the northern seaboard of America and Asia, and the Arctic islands: *Esquimaux*, *ns* a *sing.* form, is rarely used: *Eskimo*, *es-ki-mō*, is a common spelling, and adopted in Greenland.

**esquire**, *n.* *es-ki-er* or *es-ki-er* [OF. *escuyer*, one who attended on a knight and bore his lance and shield—from *L. scutarius*, the shield-bearer—from *scutum*, a shield], an armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title next below that of a knight; a name properly pert. to younger sons of noblemen, &c.; a title of respect put after a name, usually given to any one occupying a respectable position in life.

**essay**, *n.* *es-sā* [F. *essai*, an essay, a sketch—from *essayer*, to try—from *L. exagium*, a trial of exact weight, proof by examination], an attempt; an endeavour; an effort; a trial or experiment; a written composition on a practical subject, less formal or extended than a treatise: *essayist*, *n.* *-tist*, writer of an essay: *v.* *es-sā*, to attempt; to try; to endeavour: *essay'ing*, *imp.*: *essay'ed*, *pp.* *-sāl*: *essay'er*, *n.* one who. *Note.*—*essay* and *essay* are radically the same word.—*SYN.* of 'essay *n.*': exertion; experiment; effort; treatise; tract; dissertation; disquisition; monograph.

**essence**, *n.* *es-sēns* [F. *essence*—from *L. essentia*, the being of anything—from *esse*, to be], that which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance; that without which a thing cannot be itself; existence; being; the concentrated preparation of any substance; a perfume; the virtues or qualities of a thing separated from its grosser matter; in *OE.*, cause of existence: *essenced*, *n.* *-ēnt*, perfume; *essent'ial*, *a.* *-sēn'shāl*, indispensably necessary; important in the highest degree; requisite; pure: *n.* existence; first principle; chief point; that without which the thing named is non-existent: *essent'ially*, *ad.* *-shāl-ly*: *essent'ialness*, *n.* state or quality of being essential: *essent'iality*, *n.* *-shāl-ē-ē-ē-ē*, state or quality of being essential; essential nature or character.

**Essenes**, *n.* *plu.* *es-sē-nēz* [L. *Essēti*; Gr. *Essēnoi*; prob. of Heb. origin], a sect among the anc. Jews, remarkable for their strict and abstemious life: *Essenism*, *n.* *es-sē-nizm*, the doctrines or the practices of the Essenes; a leaning to such doctrines.

**excuse** or **excuse**, *n.* *es-koz* [OF. *excuse*—from *ml. L. ex-cūsio*, business, occupation, an excuse for non-fulfilment of duty], in *OE.*, a lawful excuse for an absent person, or for the absence of a person summoned to appear in court; a good cause of discharge for an impotent person.

**establish**, *v.* *es-tāb'lish* [OF. *establishant*, establishing, pres. pt. of *establier*—from *L. stabilis*, that stands fast, firm], to settle or fix firmly; to found permanently; to make firm; to constitute; to decree; to ratify: *establish'ing*, *imp.*: *established*, *pp.* *-lish*; *adj.* settled firmly, as by law: *establish'er*, *n.* one who

**establishment**, *n.* the act of establishing; a house; hold; settlement; income; a place of trade; that which is fixed or set up permanently; a form of religion supported by, and in connection with, the state: *establishmentarian*, *a.* *es-tāb'lish-mē-n-ā-ri-an*, advocating the principle of an established church; pert. to those who hold this principle; adhering to or supporting a church because it is established; belonging to the established church: *n.* one who maintains the principle of an established church; an adherent of: *establishment of the port*, a term employed to denote the interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's transit immediately preceding the time of high water, when the moon is at the new or full moon.—*SYN.* of 'establish': to confirm; fix; settle; institute; found; erect; set up; enact; ordain; uphold.

**estacade**, *n.* *es-tā-kād* [F. *estacade*—from *estaca*, a stake], a dike constructed of piles set in the sea, a river, or a morass, to check the approach of an enemy; a stationary raft.

**estafette**, *n.* *es-tā-fet* [F. *estafette*—from *staffetta*], one of a series of couriers in relay; an express.

**estancia**, *n.* *es-tān'si-ā* [Sp. *estancia*], in S. Amer., a cattle farm.

**estate**, *n.* *es-tāt* [OF. *estat*—from *L. status*, state, position—from *stō*, I stand], condition of a person or thing; rank; landed property; property in general; orders or classes of men in a country; dominions or possessions: *v.* in *OE.*, to settle, as a fortune: *estates*, *n.* *plu.* *es-tāts*, in *Script.*, persons of high rank; in *Scol. hist.*, the House of Parliament: *estate*, *real*, lands and tenements; *personal*, movable property: *Three Estates*, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons of Britain and Ireland: *Fourth Estate*, a name popularly and familiarly applied to the newspaper-press of this country. *Note.*—Without doubt, the Three Estates of the realm are the three branches of the Legislature, as in the text, and not, as popularly believed, the Sovereign, Lords, and Commons.

**esteem**, *v.* *es-tēm* [F. *estimer*, to esteem—from *L. aestimo*, I set a price upon], to set a high value upon; to prize; to regard with respect or friendship; to think; to hold in repute; *n.* a high value set upon; respectful or reverential regard; in *OE.*, estimate; reckoning: *esteem'ing*, *imp.*: *esteemed*, *pp.* *-tēm*: *esteem'able*, *a.* *-ā-ē-ē*, that can or may be esteemed: *esteem'er*, *n.* one who: *estimable*, *a.* *es-tīm-ā-ē-ē* [F. *-ā-ē*], that can be estimated or valued; worthy of esteem or honour; deserving regard; valuable: *estimably*, *ad.* *-ā-ē-ē*: *estimableness*, *n.* *-ā-ē-ē-ē-ē*.—*SYN.* of 'esteem *v.*': to value; respect; reverse; reverence; regard; estimate; appreciate; reckon.

**esthesiometer**—see *aesthesiometer*.

**esthetics**—see *aesthetics*.

**Esths**, *n.* *plu.* *es-ts*, also *Esthoniens*, *n.* *plu.* *es-thō-ni-ēnz*, a people south of the Gulf of Finland, allied to the Finns.

**estimate**, *v.* *es-tīm-māt* [L. *aestimatus*, valued, rated—see *esteem*], to form an opinion of the value of or expense of; to fix the value by comparison and from experience; to calculate: *n.* the computed cost of anything; a valuing or rating by the mind; a valuation: *estimating*, *imp.*: *estimated*, *pp.*: *estimator*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who: *estimation*, *n.* *-mā-shū* [F. *-ā-ē*], an opinion or judgment of the value or worth of; esteem; regard; favourable opinion: *estimative*, *n.* *-mā-tiv*, able to estimate or judge.—*SYN.* of 'estimate *v.*': to appraise; value; appreciate; prize; rate; number; count; esteem; judge; compute; regard; honour.

**estivation**, *estival*—see *estivation*.

**estolle**, *n.* *es-tōl* [OF. *estolle*, a star], in *her.*, a star with six wavy points: *estollee*, *n.* *-tōl-ē*, a star with four long rays shaped like a cross.

**estoppel**, *n.* *es-tōp'pēl* [OF. *estoppail*, a bung, a cork—from *estopper*, to stop], in *law*, a legal impediment: *estop*, *v.* *es-tōp'*, to bar; to place under estoppel: *estopp'ing*, *imp.*: *estopped*, *pp.* *es-tōp'*.

**estovers**, *n.* *plu.* *es-tōv'vēr* [OF. *estover*, to be needed], in *law*, supply of needed wood for repairs, fuel, &c.; an allowance of meat and clothes.

**estrade**, *n.* *es-trād* [F.], a level place; the raised part of the floor of a room.

**estranger**, *v.* *es-trānj* [OF. *estranger*, to cause to be strange—from *lt. estraneo*, not native, foreign—from *L. extraneus*, what is without, a stranger], to divert

from his original use; to alienate; to turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; to withdraw the heart or affections from; **estrang'ing**, *imp.*: **estranged'**, *pp.* -**stranj'd**: **estrange'ment**, *n.* -**ment**, the withdrawal of the heart or affections from: alienation

**Estrangelo**, *n.* *is-trainjēb-ā* [Syr. *estrangēlo*—from Gr. *strongulos*, rounded, smooth], a variety of the old Phoenician alphabet, whose characters are heavy and cumbersome; said also to be derived from two Arabic words signifying 'writing of the Gospel.'

**estrappado**, *n.* *è-stráp-pá-dò* [Fr. a species of torture], the violent jerking of the hind legs which a horse makes when desirous of getting rid of his rider; an *me. instr.* of torture consisting in drawing a person to a great height by the feet, and then letting him fall suddenly; also **strappado**, *n.* *stráp-pá-dò*.

**estray**, *v.* *ē-strā* [*OF. estrayer*, to stray], in *OE.* to stray; *estrays*, *n.* plu. *-trāz*. In *huc*, valuable animals, whose owner is not known, found wandering in a manor or lordship.

**estreat**, *n.* *ēstrēd'* (Norm. F. *estrate*—from L. *extractum*, copy of any original writing; *tractus*, drawing), the copy of any original writing, but especially of fines set down in the rolls of a court to be levied of any man for his offences: *v.* to copy; to levy fines, &c., under an *estreat*: *estreating*, *imp.*: *estreat'd*, *pp.*, applied to the recognisancers when the officer is directed to take out such a copy for the purpose of levying the amount.

**estridge**, *n.* *ĕs'trij*, also **estrich**, *n.* *ĕs'trich*. In *OE.*, an ostrich.

**Estuary**, *n.* *ĕs-tū-ā-ri* [*ĭ.* *æstuarium*, an arm of the sea—from *L. æstus*, to rage or boil, as the sea—from *æstus*, heat, surge], the mouth of a tidal river; an arm of the sea; a frith: *æstuarine*, *a.* *ĕs-tū-ā-ri-n* or *ĕs-*, of or pert. to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

**esurient**, a. *ĕs-ŭrĭ-ĕnt* [*L. esurientem*, desiring to eat, suffering hunger], desirous to eat; hungry: n. one who is hungry; a greedy oravaricious man.

etario, n. *étairio* [Gr. *etairia*, fellowship, society], in bot., a fruit composed of several distinct one-seeded fruits or drupes, arranged upon an elevated receptacle or turns, as in the mulberry.

**étageres**, *n. a-ta-cher'* [F. *étager*, to place in a row—*from étage*, a stage], *n* piece of furniture having *n* number of shelves or stages for receiving ornaments; *a* what-not.

*et cetera* or *cetera*, *et cetera* [L. *et*, and; *cetera*, other things], commonly contracted into &c. or etc.—put at the end of a sentence, title, or announcement, to point out the fact that *other things* could be mentioned, or are to be understood as following; and so on.

**etch**, *v.* *etch* [Dut. *etsen*, to etch—from Ger. *ätzen*; O.H.Ger. *ezjan*, to cause to eat], to engrave a metal plate by the eating or corroding power of an acid: **etching**, *imp.* *n.* the art of producing a picture on a metal plate by the eating power of an acid; the impression from the plate: **etched**, *pp.* *etcht*: **etch'er**, *n.* one who: **etching-ground**, the substance, usually a mixture of wax and resin, used to protect the surface of the metal, &c., from the action of the acid: **etch'ing**, *n.* *pln.* impressions upon paper of designs etched on a plate of copper, steel, &c.: see **hatch**, and note: **etching-needle**, *n.* a sharp instr. of steel for tracing outlines on plates to be etched.

**eternal**, *n. é-tér-nál* [*V. éternel*, eternal, perpetual; OF. *eternal*—from *L. aeternus*—from *aeternus*, perpetual—from *aeon*, an age; akin to Sans. *djya*, life], without beginning or end of existence; without an end; everlasting; existing always without change: *n. a title of Deity: eter-nal-ist, n. -nál-ist*, one who holds the existence of the world to be eternal: *eter-nally, ad. -ly: eter-nity, n. -nít-ty*, duration without beginning or end; endless future existence: *eter-nal-ing, imp. to make endless; to immortalise: éter-nál-é, n. -nál-é*, *pp. -nít-é*: *Eternal City*, Rome, capital of Italy. *Note.*—In popular usage, *eternal* and *everlasting* are very much used as if they were synonyms. In the true Biblical use of the terms, however, the first has no primary reference to duration at all. Its primary significance may be defined as 'raised above all conditions of time.' *Syn. of 'eternal':* endless; infinite; ceaseless; interminable; perpetual.

*eternus*, a. *etern* [OF.: L. *æternus*—see *eternal*], in OE., perpetual; endless.

etesian, a. *etēzhi-ān* [L. *etēsius*; Gr. *etēsios*,

annual—from *Gr. etos*, a year: cf. *F. tésien*], periodical; denoting a northerly or north-easterly wind that prevails all over Europe in early spring: in *Gr.* and *Rom.* authors, applied to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean from whatever quarter they blow.

**Ethane**, n. *ē'thā-nim*—same as **Tisri**.  
**ethene**, n. *ē'thēn* [adapted from *ether*], heavy carburetted hydrogen or olefant gas; also called *ethylene*.

ether, *n.* *ē'thēr* [*L. æther*, *Gr. aithēr*, the upper or pure air—from *aithō*, I kindle], *n.* extremely fine fluid, supposed to fill all space beyond the limits of our atmosphere; a very light, volatile, and inflammable liquid, obtained from alcohol and an acid by distillation; the oxide of an acid radical: *ethe'rial*, *a.* *thīr'ial*, heavenly; spiritual; celestial; resembling ether: *ethe'really*, *ad. v.* *ethe'reality*, *n.* *-dī'ty*, *etherize*, *v.* *ē'thēr-iz*, to convert into ether; to stumpy with ether: to make spiritual: *ethe'realiss*, *v.* *-dī'ty*: *ethe'real'isng*, *imp.* *ethe'realised*, *pp.* *-dī'ty*: *ethe'rication*, *n.* *ē'thēr'ī-tī-kā'shūn* [*fr. facio*, I make], the act of making ether of alcohol: *etheriform*, *n.* *ē'thēr'ī-fōrm* [*fr. forma*, shape], having the form of ether.

**etherography**, n. *ēthēr-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *aitēr*, the upper or pure air; *graphō*, I write], n. description of the atmosphere, its nature, uses, and phenomena; aerology.

**ethics**, *n.* plu. *ēth'iks* [L. *ethicus*; Gr. *ethikos*, moral—from Gr. *ēthos*, manners, usage; cf. F. *éthique*, *ethics*], the science which treats of morality; that which relates to human actions, their motives and tendencies: **eth'ic**, *a.* -*ic*, also **eth'ical**, *a.* -*ical*, treating of manners or morals; **moral**: **ethically**, *ad.* -*ly*.

ethildene, n. *ethil-dên* [from *ether*, and Gr. *eîlos*, resemblance], n former name for ethylidene.

**Ethiopian**, n. *Ethiōp-ē-ti-an*, also **Ethiopian**, n. *Ethiōp* (Gr. *aitiops*, sunburnt, swarthy—from *aithein*, to light up, to burn; *ops*, the face, the countenance), a native of Ethiopia, and as such supposed to be black: ad. pert. to: **Ethiopia**, n. *Ethiōp-i-ā*, n. country of Africa, which included the modern Abyssinia and several adjacent states: **Ethiopic**, a. *-ē-pi-ik*, pert. to Ethiopia or its language; applied to the negro race as inhabiting Africa.

ethiops—see æthiops.

ethmoid, n. *ethmōyā* [Gr. *ethmos*, n sieve; *eidōs*, appearance], perforated with holes like a sieve—applied to the bone which forms the roof of the nose, which is perforated like a sieve for the passage of the olfactory nerves.

ethnical, n. *et'nih-kəl*, also ethnic, a. *et'hnik* [Gr. *ethnikos*, pagm, heathen—also from *ethnos*, a tribe, a nation] relating to the different races or nations of mankind; heathen; gentile; eth'nically, ad. *It* eth'nicism, n. *-sizm*, heathenism; ethnography, n. *et'h-nog-rə-fī* [Gr. *ethnos*, a race, a nation; *graphō*, I write], an account or description of the origin, dispersion, connection, and characteristics of the various races of mankind; ethnographic, a. *-nə-grə-fik*, pert. to the origin, dispersion, &c. of mankind; also ethnographical, a. *-kəl*; ethnographer, n. *-nə-g-rī-fēr*, one who cultivates or writes on the science of ethnography; ethnology, n. *-nə-lō-jī* [Gr. *bios*, discourse], the science of races, in all that relates to physical features, language, manners, religion, and other characteristics; ethnological, a. *-nə-lō-jī-kəl*, pert. to ethnology; ethnologist, n. *-nə-lō-jist*, one who

**ethography**, n. *ĕ-thŭg'ŏ-fŭ* [Gr. *ethos*, character; *graphein*, I write], that branch of anthropology which deals with the moral attributes of mankind.

**ethology**, n. *ēth-ē-lō-jī* [Gr. *ēthos*, use, disposition or character formed by habit; *logos*, discourse] the science which determines the kind of character produced in conformity to certain general laws, or by any set of circumstances, physical and moral; the theory of the causes which determine the type or character belonging to a people, or to an age; **ethological**, a. *ēth-ē-lō-jī-kāl*, connected with or relating to ethology.

**ethos**, n. *ēthōs* [mild. L.: Gr. *ēthos*, a person's nature], the characteristic spirit of a community; the 'genius' of a system; in *Greek art*, ideal excellence; character.

**ethyl**, n. *ĕth'ĭl* [from *ether*, and Gr. *ūlē*, the matter from which n thing is made], the organic radical con-

tained in ether and alcohol—an odorous inflammable gas; *ethyl*, n. *ēth-īl'ik*, connected with *ethyl*: *ethylamine*, n. *ē-thī-nū* [*ethyl* and *amine*], ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by the radical of common alcohol, n transparent colourless liquid; *ethylene*, n. *ēth-ē-lēn*—see *ethene*: *ethylidene*, n. *ēth-īl'ī-dēn*, a substance nearly related in chemical composition to chloroform; a substance isomeric with ethene and related to nitrile.

*etiolate*, v. *ē-ti-ō-lā't* [*F. etiole*, in gardening, to grow up long-shanked and colourless—from *etiole*, OF. *etiole*; L. *stipula*, straw], to wither by excluding the light of the sun; to blanch; to become white; *etioliating*, imp.; *etiolated*, pp.; *adj.* applied to the whitening of the leaves and the lengthening of the stem of a plant by its being suffered to grow in a shady or dark situation; *etiolation*, n. *ē-ti-ō-lā-shūn*, the act of becoming white by the absence of light; absence of green colour; the process of blanching plants by excluding the action of light.

*etiology* or *etiology*, n. *ē-ti-ō-lō-jī* [*F. Etologie*—from Gr. *etia*, a cause; *logos*, n discourse], the doctrine of causes, particularly with reference to diseases; the science of the origin and development of things; *etiological*, a. *ē-ti-ō-lō-kāl*, connected with or related to etiology.

*etiquette*, n. *ē-tī-kēt* [*F. etiquette*, a ticket on which the forms to be observed on particular occasions were inscribed], forms of civility, manners, or good breeding; the ceremonial code of polite society.

*etna*, n. *ē-nā* [after the volcano *Etna*], a familiar name for a water-boiler heated by spirit.

*Etruria*, n. *ē-trō-rī-ā*, an anc. kingdom of Italy, comprehending nearly all Tuscany, Lucca, and part of the former Roman States; *Etruscan*, a. *ē-trūs-kān*, pert. to Etruria.

*ettle*, v. *ē-tl* [Heb. *atta* or *etla*, to purpose], in Scot. and prov. Eng., to purpose; to design; to aspire; to expect; to attempt; *ettling*, imp. *ē-tl'ing*; *ettled*, pp. *ē-tl'd*.

*etui* or *etwee*, n. *ā-ti-ē* [*F.*], a small ornamental case for pens, &c.; a ladies' handbag.

*etymology*, n. *ē-ti-mō-lō-jī* [*F. Etymologie*; L. *etymologia*—from Gr. *etimos*, true; *logos*, a word; L. *etymon*; Gr. *etimon*, the true source of a word], that department of the study of language which traces words to their elements, their original forms, and primary significations; *etymologist*, n. one who; *etymological*, a. *mō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to etymology; *etymologically*, ad. *ē-ti-mō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to etymology; to search into the origin and primary meaning of words; *etymologising*, imp.; *etymologised*, pp.; *etymologizing*, imp.; *etymologized*, pp.; *etymon*, n. *ē-ti-mōn*, an original or primitive word; n root.

*Eucalyptus*, n. *ē-kā-līp-tūs* [*Gr. eu*, well; *kalyptō*, I cover], a genus of fast-growing trees, some of whose species constitute the gigantic gum-trees of Australia, Ord. *Myrtaceae*, so called from the lib of the calyx covering the flower before expansion, which afterwards falls off in the shape of n lid or cover: *Eucalyptus globulus*, *glōb-ū-lūs* [*L. globus*, a ball, a sphere], the blue gum-tree or fever gum-tree, furnishing an astringent bark and a fragrant oil: *Eucalypti*, n. plu. *ē-kā-līp-tī*, a general name for all the species of *Eucalyptus*.

*Eucharist*, n. *ē-kā-rīst* [*F. eucharistique*—from L. and Gr. *eucharistin*, n giving of thanks—*Gr. eu*, well; *charis*, favour], the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a giving of thanks; *eucharistic*, n. *ē-kā-rīst'ik*, also *eucharistical*, a. *ē-kāl*, pert. to the Lord's Supper.

*euchlore* or *euchloric*, n. *ē-klor*, *ē-klor'ik* [*Gr. eu*, well; *chlōros*, grass-green], having a distinct green colour; *euchlorine*, n. *ē-klor'īn*, a yellow explosive gas with bleaching properties, obtained by the interaction of hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potassium.

*Euchologion*, n. *ē-kō-lō-jī-ōn*, also *Euchology*, n. *ē-kō-lō-jī* [*Gr. euchologion*, a prayer-book—from *euchē*, prayer, vow; *logos*, speech, word], a formula of prayers; a liturgy.

*euchre*, n. *ē-kēr* [Dr Murray suggests Sp. *yuca* in phrase *ser yuca*, to get the best in anything], a game of cards.

*euchroite*, n. *ē-kro-īt* [*Gr. euchros*, well-coloured—from *eu*, well, and *chrōs* or *chrōa*, colour], an arseniate of copper of a bright emerald-green colour.

*enclase*, n. *ē-nlās* [*F. enclase*—from Gr. *eu*, well; *klāse*, to cleave], prismatic emerald, a fine green mineral found in Brazil and Peru.

*endemonism* or *endemonism*, n. *ē-nēmōn-īz-m* [*Gr. eudaimon*, happy—from *eu*, well, and *daimōn*, guardian genius], a system of ethics which founds moral obligation on the tendency of notions to produce happiness; *endemonist*, n. *ē-nēmōn'ēt*, n believer in; *endemonistic*, a. *ē-nl'ik*, pert. to; *endemonise*, v. *ē-n*, to consider happy; *endemonical*, n. *ē-nēmōn'ik*, conceived or done with a view to happiness; *endemonics*, n. the branch of ethics which is concerned with wellbeing and happiness; *endemonology*, n. *ē-nēmō-lō-jī* [*Gr. logos*, discourse], the science or division of philosophy which deals with human happiness.

*endometer*, n. *ē-nōm'ē-tēr* [*Gr. eudia*, fair or fine weather; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the quantity of oxygen contained in the air or its purity; an instr. for the measurement and analysis of gases; *endometry*, n. *ē-nōm'ē-trī*, the art or practice of measuring the quantity of oxygen in the air or in a gaseous mixture; *endometric*, a. *ē-nl'ik*, also *endometrical*, a. *ē-nl'ik*, pert. to.

*euhemerism*, n. *ē-hēm'ēr-īz-m* [*Gr. Euhēmeros*; L. *Euhēmerus*, a Greek writer, B.C. 310, who treated myths as dressed-up plain histories], the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods of old to the level of distinguished men, and the myths as founded on real histories; *euhemerist*, n. *ē-h*, one who believes in or maintains these views; *euhemeristic*, a. *ē-h'ik*, pert. to.

*eulogy*, n. *ē-lō-jī* [*Gr. eulogia*, good language, praise—from *eu*, well; *logos*, a discourse], the praise of any one, written or spoken; *eulogium*; praise; *eulogie*, a. *ē-lō-jī-kāl*, also *eulogical*, a. *ē-lō-jī-kāl*, containing praise; *eulogically*, ad. *ē-lō-jī-kāl*, *eulogistic*, a. *ē-lō-jīst'ik*, also *eulogistical*, a. *ē-lō-jīst'ik*, containing praise; *eulogistically*, ad. *ē-lō-jīst'ik*; *eulogium*, n. *ē-lō-jī-ūm*, praise; commendation; *panegyric*; *eulogy*; *eulogise*, v. *ē-lō-jīz*, to praise highly; to extol; *eulogising*, imp.; *eulogised*, pp.; *ē-lō-jīz*, praised—Syn. of 'eulogy': *panegyric*; *applanso*; *eulogium*.

*eunuch*, n. *ē-nūch* [*L. eunuchus*; Gr. *eunouchos*, a chamberlain—from *eunē*, a bed; *echō*, I have n keep], a castrated man; in the East, a man who has the charge of the women's apartments; a chamberlain; *eunuchate*, v. *ē-n*, to make a eunuch; *eunuchating*, imp.; *eunuchated*, pp.; *eunuchism*, n. *ē-n*, the state of a eunuch.

*euphonia*, n. *ē-ūm-fō-nī-ās* [*Gr. eu*, well; *omphalos*, the navel, the boss of a shield], in geol., a whorled discoidal gastropod shell, having the whorls angular or coronated.

*eusmillo*, n. *ē-ūm'il* [*Gr. eu*, well; *osmē*, odour], a fossil resin, so called from its strong, peculiar, and pleasant odour.

*Eupatorium*, n. *ē-pā-tō-rī-ūm* [*Gr. eupatorium*, agrimony—from *Alphitridae* *Eupator*, King of Pontus, who is said to have used it as a medicine], a large genus of plants of the aster family, Ord. *Compositae*, including hemp-agrimony and thoroughwort.

*eupsepsy*, n. *ē-pēp'st* [*Gr. eu*, well; *pepsō*, I cook, I digest], good digestion; *eupet'ic*, a. *ē-pē*, pert. to.

*euphemism*, n. *ē-fēm-īz-m* [*Gr. euphēmismos* for *euphēnia*, the use of words of good omen—from *eu*, well; *phēmī*, I speak; *F. euphémisme*], the substitution of a delicate or indirect expression in order to avoid something offensive to good manners, or indelicate; a mild name for something offensive; *euphemistic*, a. *ē-s'ik*, rendering less offensive or more delicate.

*euphony*, n. *ē-fō-nī* [*F. euphonie*; Gr. *euphōnia*, euphony—from *eu*, well; *phōnē*, n voice], an agreeable sound of words; a pronunciation of words or syllables pleasing to the ear; *euphonic*, a. *ē-fōn'ik*, also *euphonical*, a. *ē-kāl*, agreeable in sound; *euphonicous*, a. *ē-fōn'ī-ās*, pleasing to the ear; *euphoniouly*, ad. *ē-fōn'ī-ās*; *euphousie*, v. *ē-fō-nīz*, to render agreeable in sound; *euphousist*, imp.; *euphousised*, pp.; *ē-fōn'īz*; *euphonicous*, n. *ē-fōn'ī-kōn*, an improved pianoforte; *euphonium*, n. *ē-fōn'ī-ūm*, a brass musical instr. of powerful tone.

*Euphorbia*, n. plu. *ē-fōr-bī-ā* [*Gr. euphorbia*, a certain gum-resin—from *Euphorbos*, an anc. Greek physician], a genus of plants of many species yielding an acid milky juice, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae* or

**Spurge family:** *enphor'blum*, n. *en-phor-blum*, n. inodorous gum produced by several species of *Euphorbia* or *Spurge*, and used in the composition of some plasters.

**enphrasy**, n. *en-phrā-si* [Gr. *euphrasta*, delight], the plant eyebright, formerly supposed to be beneficial in diseases of the eyes; the *Euphrasia officinalis*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*.

**euphuism**, n. *eu-phū-izm* [Gr. *euphuos*, growing or increasing well, graceful—from *eu*, well; *phue*, growth], an expression affectedly refined; high-flown diction: **euphuist**, n. *eu-phū-ist*, one who uses such: **euphuistic**, n. *eu-phū-istik*, pert. to. *Note.*—Euphuism properly took its origin from an extravagant and affectedly witty book by John Lyly in the reign of Elizabeth which he called *Euphuus*.

**euphu**, *eu-phū* [Gr. *eu*, well; *phion*, fat, well-fed], an oily liquid, highly inflammable, obtained from the destructive distillation of vegetable substances; a hydrocarbon.

**euplastia**, n. *eu-plāst-ik* [Gr. *eu*, well; *plastō*, I form], easily formed into an organic tissue; n. matter of this kind.

**eupnoea**, n. *eu-pnē-ā* [Gr. *eupnoia*—from *eu*, well, and *pnō*, I breathe], in path., natural or regular breathing; easy respiration.

**Euraquillo**—see **Euroclydon**.

**Eurasian**, n. *eu-rā-si-ān* [contr. from *Europe* and *Asia*], a cross-breed between a European and an Asiatic; adj. pert. to both continents: **Eura'sia**, n. *eu-rā-si-ā*, sometimes used as a name for Europe and Asia conjoined.

**eureka**, n. *eu-rē-ka* [Gr. *eureka*, I have found], a discovery made after long and difficult research—so called in allusion to the story of Archimedes, who is said to have repeatedly uttered this word upon suddenly discovering a method of estimating the adulteration in the gold of which king Hiero's crown was made.

**eurite**, n. *eu-rit* [F. *eurite*; Gr. *euritos*, well or wide flowing—from *eu*, well, and *reitō*, to flow], a fine-grained white variety of felspathic granite; white-stone: **euritic**, n. *eu-rit-ik*, pert. to.

**Euroclydon**, n. *eu-rō-klidōn* [Gr. *euros*, a south-east wind; *kudōn*, a wave], in the *Acts of the Apostles*, a tempestuous wind prevailing in the Mediterranean; in the Revised Version the reading is *Eurokylon*—now called *Euraquillo*, *eu-rā-ki-wi-lō*.

**European**, n. *eu-rō-pē-ān* [L. *Europaeus*; Gr. *Eurōpaios*—from *Europē*, Europe—from *Europē*, daughter of Agenor, fabled to have been carried off by the god Jupiter to Crete], a native of Europe; adj. pert. to: Europe, n. *eu-rō-pē*, one of the great divisions in the world.

**eurypteris**, n. *eu-rip-tēr-ids*, also *eu'rypter'idæ*, n. plu. *eu-rip-tēr-ids* [Gr. *eurus*, broad; *pteron*, a wing or fin], in geol., a genus and family of extinct crustaceans, allied to the *klug-crab*, so termed in allusion to their broad, oar-like swimming feet: **eurypterite**, n. *eu-rip-tēr-ite*, any one of the eurypteris family, or any undetermined portion or specimen.

**eurythmy**, n. *eu-rit-mi* [Gr. *eurythmia*, complete harmony—from *eu*, well; *rhythmōs*, rhyme, measure], in arch., the exact proportion between all parts of a building.

**Euskarian**, n. *eu-ska-ri-ān* [Basque *Euskara*, the Basque language], pert. to the Basque people or their language: n. the Basque language.

**Eustachian**, n. *eu-stā-ki-ān* [after *Eustāchius*, a celebrated Italian anatomist, d. A.D. 1573], in anat., applied to a tube or canal extending from behind the soft palate to the middle ear, to which it conveys the air: **Eustachian valve**, a fold of the lining membrane of the heart.

**eustyle**, n. *eu-stil* [Gr. *eustulos*, with columns at the proper intervals—from *eu*, well, and *stulos*, a column], in arch., having the distance between a pair of columns equal to two diameters of a column and a quarter or half; n. the distance thus measured.

**Euterpe**, n. *eu-tēr-pē* [Gr. *eu*, well; *terpein*, to delight], in anc. myth., the Muse who presided over wind instruments, and music generally: **Euterpean**, n. *eu-tēr-pē-ān*, pert. to music.

**euthanasia**, n. *eu-thā-nā-si-ā*, also *euthan'asy*, n. *eu-thā-nā-si-ā* [Gr. *euthanasia*, an easy death—from *eu*, well; *thanatos*, death], an easy, happy death.

**eutomous**, n. *eu-tō-mūs* [Gr. *eutomos*, well divided—from *eu*, well, and *tomē*, a cutting], in min., cleaving readily; having distinct cleavages.

**eutrophic**, a. *eu-trōf-ik* [Gr. *eu*, well; *trephō*, I nourish], tending to promote nutrition: n. a medicine of this kind, as cod-liver oil, bromine, &c.: **eutrophy**, n. *eu-trōf-i*, good nutrition; a healthy state of the nutritive organs.

**Eutycheus**, n. plu. *eu-tū-ik-ē-ūz* [Eutycheus, an abbot of Constantinople], heretics of the fifth century, who taught that Christ had but one nature, compounded of the divine and human.

**evacuate**, v. *eu-vāk-ū-āt* [L. *evacuātus*, emptied out—from *e*, out of; *vacuo*, empty], to make empty; to quit; to eject or void; to empty; to withdraw from, as troops from a fortress: **evacuating**, imp.: **evacuated**, pp.: **evacuator**, n. *eu-tēr*, one who or that which: **evacuation**, n. *eu-vāk-ū-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], n. emptying; a retiring from; voidance; discharge of forces from the body: **evacuate**, a. *eu-tēr*, that evacuates: **evacuant**, n. [F.—L.], emptying; n. a medicine used for producing evacuation.

**evade**, v. *eu-vād* [F. *evader*, to evade, to escape—from L. *evadere*, to go forth or out—from *e*, out of; *vado*, I go—lit., to go forth or out], to avoid or escape by artifice or dexterity; cleverly to escape from; to elude; to slip away; to equivocate: **evading**, imp.: **evaded**, pp.—SYN. of 'evade', to escape; shun; avoid; eschew; prevaricate; shuffle.

**evagation**, n. *eu-vāg-ū-ā-shūn* [L. *e*, out of, and *valatio*], exhaustive valuation.

**evanescent**, a. *eu-vā-nēs-ēnt* [F. *evanescent*—from L. *evanescentem*, vanishing or passing away—from *e*, out of; *vanesco*, I vanish], vanishing; fleeting; momentary; passing away: **evanescence**, n. *eu-vā-nēs-ēns*, the being liable to pass away; a vanishing; the act of passing away: **evanescently**, ad. *eu-vā-nēs-ēnt-ly*.

**evangelic**, a. *eu-vān-jē-lik*, also *evangel'ical*, a. *eu-vān-jē-lik* [F. *evangelique*—from L. *evangelicus*—from Gr. *eu*, well, good; *angelōs*, I bring tidings, I announce], according to the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel; orthodox: **evangelically**, ad. *eu-vān-jē-lik-ly*.

**evangelise**, v. *eu-vān-jē-liz*, to convert to Christianity; to instruct in the Gospel: **evangelising**, imp.: **evangelised**, pp. *eu-vān-jē-liz*: **evangelisation**, n. *eu-vān-jē-liz-ā-shūn*, the act of converting to Christianity: **evangelist**, n. one who brings good tidings; a preacher of the Gospel; one of the four Gospel writers: **evangelism**, n. *eu-vān-jē-liz-izm*, the spreading of the knowledge of the Gospel: **evangel**, n. *eu-vān-jē-liz*, good news, especially that of the Gospel—used in poetry: **evangelly**, n. *eu-vān-jē-liz-ly*, in OE., good tidings; the Gospel message.

**evaporate**, v. *eu-vāp-ō-rāt* [L. *evaporātus*, dispersed in vapour—from *e*, out of; *vapor*, vapour], to pass off in vapour or fumes; to dissipate in fumes; to give vent to; to pour out in words or sounds, not in action; to pass off without effect: **evaporating**, imp.: **evaporated**, pp.: **evaporation**, n. *eu-vāp-ō-rā-shūn*, [F.—L.], the slow conversion of a fluid into vapour or steam, generally invisible; the state of flying off in fumes; vent: **evaporable**, a. *eu-vāp-ō-rā-bl*, that may be converted into a vapour: **evaporative**, n. *eu-vāp-ō-rā-tiv*, causing evaporation: **evaporometer**, n. *eu-vāp-ō-rā-tēr*, [Gr. *metron*, n. measure], an instr. for measuring the quantity of fluid evaporated in a given time.

**evasion**, *eu-vā-zhūn* [F. *evasion*—from L. *evasionem*—from *evadere*, gone out or forth—from *e*, out of; *vado*, gone or entered—see *evade*], the act of avoiding or eluding—applied particularly to speech; n. shift; a subterfuge: **evasive**, a. *eu-vā-ziv*, using artifice to escape or avoid; shuffling: **evasively**, ad. *eu-vā-ziv-ly*: **evasiveness**, n. *eu-vā-ziv-ness*, the state or quality of being evasive.—SYN. of 'evasion': prevarication; equivocation; shuffling; eluding.

**Eve**, n. *ēv* [Heb. *chavah*, Eve, literally meaning life], wife of Adam, the first man; the mother of all living.

**even**, n. *ēv*, also *even*, n. *ēv-n* [contr. for evening, which see], the close of the day; the night before a holy day, as Christmas eve; time immediately preceding any important event.

**evecton**, n. *eu-ēk-shūn* [L. *evectio*, a carrying out], in astron., an inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun; the liberation of the moon.

**even**, a. *ēv-n* [AS. *efen*: cf. OH. Ger. *eban*; Icel. *jafn*; Goth. *ibns*], having a flat or smooth surface; level; not rough; equal; calm; not easily disturbed; balanced or settled; not odd, as a number: **ad. or conj.** In like manner or degree; precisely the same; at the very time; so much as; denoting an in-

crease, addition, or slight exaggeration; denoting emphasis, as, 'I, even I': v. to level; to lay smooth; to place in an equal state: evening, *imp. ēven tag*: evened, *pp. ēvint*: evenly, *ad. ēvni*: evenness, n. state of being level or smooth: even-handed, *imp. nial*: just.

even, n. *ēven*, for evening, which see: even-song [*AS. ēven-song*, vespers—see *even*], vespers: In the *Book of Common Prayer*, evening service as distinguished from 'Matins' or morning service—referring to the time when intoning the service was nearly universal: even-tide [*AS. tid*, time, season], the evening.

evening, n. *ēven tag* [*AS. aſtung*—from *āfstan*, to grow dark—from *afen*, the close of the day], the close or last part of the day; the beginning of the night or darkness; the decline or latter part of life: *adj.* relating to or at the close of the day.

event, n. *ēvent* [*L. eventus*, come to pass, happened—from *e*, out of; *venio*, I come], that which happens or comes to pass; any incident, good or bad; the conclusion; the result: eventful, a. *foel*, producing great changes; full of events: eventful, a. *ad* [*F. événement*], happening as a consequence; coming as a result; final; contingent: eventuality, n. *ad*-*ti*, the coming or happening as a consequence; contingency; dependence upon an uncertain event; an organ in phonology, said to enable one to note and compare all the active occurrences of life: eventuality, *ad. -ti*: eventuate, v. *ēvent-ā-ti*, to come out as a result; to come to an end: eventuating, *imp.*: eventuated, *pp.*—*SVN.* of 'event': circumstance; incident; adventure; issue; occurrence; termination; consequence; end.

evacuation, n. *ēvāc-ū-shān* [*L. e*, out of, and *vacare*, the belly], the action of opening the belly of an animal; hernia of different kinds.

ever, *ad. ēver* [*AS. āfre*, ever: cf. *Goth. aīn fairsuon*, 'er in life'], at any time; always; in any degree; contr. into *ē'er*, *de*: ever and anon, frequently repeated: ever so long, a very great time; for ever, unendingly: for ever and ever, duration without end: everlasting, a. *ā-fre*, lasting for ever; perpetual: n. never-ending duration; the Deity without beginning or end: everlastingly, *ad. -ti*: everlastingness, n.: evergreen, n. a plant or tree that retains its greenness throughout the year: evermore, *ad. ādō*, unendingly; always: everlasting flowers, flowers which when plucked and dried retain their colour for a long time: ever or ē'er, n. in *OE.*, any. *Note*—ever, as part of a word, denotes without intermission: everlasting, that which has no end: eternal, that which has neither end nor beginning.—*SVN.* of 'everlasting': endless; interminable; unceasing; continual; uninterrupted; incessant; unintermittent; immortal; eternal; infinite; for ever.

everglade, n. *ēvēr-glād* [ever, and *glād*], an extensive shallow lake or marsh,—a word common in Florida, a large portion of the south of which is known as the 'Everglades'.

eversion, n. *ēvēr-shān* [*F. éversion*—from *L. eversio*, a turning out or expulsion—from *e*, out; *versus*, turned], the protrusion of organs from a cavity; the state of being turned back or outward.

event, v. *ēvēr* [*L. e*, *verto*, I turn], to destroy; to overthrow; in *med.* and *bot.*, to turn outward.

every, a. *ēvēr-i* [*AS. āfre*, ever; *alc*, each], the whole, taken one at a time; each one of a whole: everyday, a. common; usual: everything, n. all without exception: everywhere, *ad. āvēr* [er, and *AS. āvēr*, on every side], in all places: every now and then, at short intervals; frequently.

evesdropper, n. *ēvēr-dropper* [*AS. efese*—see eaves-dropper].

evict, v. *ēvīkt* [*L. evictus*, conquered completely—from *e*, out of; *vinco*, I conquer], to dispossess of lands or tenements by legal proceedings, as a tenant by a landlord; to recover land, &c., by legal process: evicting, *imp.*: evicted, *pp.*: eviction, n. *ēvīk-shān* [*F. -L.*], the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by legal proceedings.

evidence, n. *ēvīdēns* [*F. évidence*—from *L. evidenti*, plain, distinct—from *e*, out of; *video*, I see—*tit*], state of being plain and distinct; a witness; that which enables the mind to see truth; proof; testimony; certainty: v. to prove; to show; to make clear to the mind: evidencing, *imp.*: evidenced,

*pp.*—*adēnt*: evident, a. *adēnt* [*F. -L.*], plain; clear; obvious; open to be seen: evidently, *ad. -ti*, plainly; notoriously: evidential, a. *adēnt-shāl*, clearly proving.—*SVN.* of 'evident': manifest; apparent; notorious; visible; conspicuous.

evil, n. *ēvīl* [*AS. yfel*: cf. *Goth. ubils*], ill; wicked; vicious; having bad qualities of any kind; injurious; unfortunate; unkind; n. wickedness; misfortune; calamity; the reverse of good; suffering; that which produces pain; any transgression of the moral law; sin: evilness, n. badness of whatever kind: evil-minded, possessed of bad dispositions: evil-doer, a wicked person: evil-eye, influence for injury, supposed to be possessed by certain persons who cast an envious or hostile look on any other person or object: evil-eyed, *ad. ēvī-t*, having an evil-eye with the power of fascination: evil-speaking, slander; calumny: Evil One, Satan: evilly, *ad. ēvī-t*, in an evil manner: evil-worker, one living in habitual wickedness: king's evil, scrofula—so named from the former popular belief that it was curable by the touch of royalty.—*SVN.* of 'evil': bad; perverse; wrong; calamitous; mischievous; pernicious; hurtful; destructive; corrupt.

evince, v. *ēvīns* [*F. évincer*—from *L. evincere*, to conquer completely—from *e*, out of; *vinco*, I conquer or vanquish—*tit*], to conquer completely; to make evident; to prove beyond doubt; to show in a clear manner: evincing, *imp.*: evinced, *pp.*: evincible, a. *ad*-*ti*, capable of proof; demonstrable: evincibly, *ad. -ti*: evincement, n. act of evincing: evincede, a. *ad*, tending to prove.

eviscerate, v. *ēvīscér-āt* [*L. evisceratus*, disembowelled—from *e*, out of; *eviscera*, the bowels], to take out the bowels or entrails of; to disembowel: eviscerating, *imp.*: eviscerated, *pp.*: evisceration, n. *āvīshān*.

evitate, v. *ēvī-tāt* [*L. evitatus*, avoided—from *e*, out; *rito*, I shun], to shun; to avoid; to escape: evitating, *imp.*: evitated, *pp.*: *āvī-tāt*: evitator, n. *āvīshān*, act of avoiding.

evolve, v. *ēvōk* [*F. évoquer*—from *L. evocare*, to draw forth—from *e*, roco, I call], to call forth: evolving, *imp.*: evoked, *pp.*: *ēvōk*: evocation, n. *ēvōk-āvīshān* [*F. -L.*], the act of calling out.

evolution—see under evolve.

evolve, v. *ēvōlūt* [*L. evolvere*, to roll out or forth—from *e*, out of; *volvo*, I roll], to open and expand; to disentangle; to develop: evolving, *imp.*: evolved, *pp.*: *ēvōlūt*: evolution, n. *ēvōlūt-shān* [*F. -L.*], the act of unfolding or unrolling; a series of things unfolded arising the one from the other; the gradual descent or development of forms of life from other pre-existing ones; the extraction of roots in arithmetic or algebra, thus,  $\sqrt[3]{125}$  or  $125=5$ , indicates that the number or root is to be found which, multiplied 3 times by itself, will produce 125—the opposite of involution, which see; a change in the arrangement and disposition of a body of soldiers in the field or at a review; the theory that every existing form of animal or plant life, even man himself, has been gradually produced or evolved during countless ages from one or two moulds, or animalcules: evolutionary, a. *ēvōlūt-shān-āl*, connected with evolution: evolutionary, a. *ēvī-t*, pert. to evolution: evolutionism, n. *ēvōlūt-shān-izm*, the belief in the scientific theory of evolution: evolutionary, n. *ēvī-t*, one who holds the speculative doctrine of evolution; in *med.*, one skilled in evolutions: evolulus, n. *ēvōlūt-rā-tās*, a climbing plant, with handsome flowers, akin to the convolvulus; *Ord. Convolvulaceae*.

evulsion, n. *ēvīl-shān* [*L. evulsio*, a pulling out—from *e*, out of; *vulsus*, plucked], the act of plucking out.

ewe, n. *ē* [*AS. emen*: cf. *Old Ger. ouwi*, a female sheep: *L. ovis*: *G. ois*, a sheep], a female sheep.

ewer, n. *ēvēr* [*F. éguier*], a water-vessel—from *L. aqua*, water], the large jug belonging to a wash-hand basin; a water-jug; a pitcher: every, ewry, n. *ēvēr-t*, *ēvī*, in the royal household, esp. in former times, the apartment where ewers of water, napery, &c., were kept; an officer of the royal household who was wont to take care of the table-linen, &c.

ex, prefix, *ēks* or *ēgz* [*L.* and *G. ex*: *G. ex*], out of; out; off; from; without; denoting merely increase of the power of the simple word: ex assumes the forms *e*, *eo*, *ef*, according to the letter commencing the word of which it forms the prefix: ex prefixed





separating, sifting). In *med.*, connected with extraction.

**excerpt**, *v.* *ék-sérpt'* [*id.* L. *excerptum*, a picking, an extract—from *ex*, out of; *carpo*, I pluck or take], to select parts of any writings; *n.* an extract or selection from a writing; **excerpting**, *imp.*: **excerpted**, *pp.*: **excerption**, *n.* *ék-sérpshún*, an extract.

**excess**, *n.* *ék-sés'* [OF. *exces*, superfluity, excess—from L. *excessus*, retiding, withdrawing—from *ex*, out of; *cessus*, *pp.* of *cēdo*, I go], a passing or going beyond a certain measure or limit; more than enough; intemperance; difference between things unequal; **excessive**, *a.* *str.*, being in excess; beyond any given measure or limit; unreasonable; extreme; **excessively**, *ad.* *str.* in a great degree; exceedingly; **excessiveness**, *n.* the state or quality of being excessive.—*SYN.* of 'excess': superfluity; redundancy; superabundance; immoderateness; dissipation; remainder.

**exchange**, *v.* *ék-chāuf'* [OF. *eschanger*, to exchange, to barter—from L. *ex*, out of; OF. *changer*, to change], to give one thing for another; to barter; to resign or lay aside one state or condition and take another instead of it; to give and receive the like thing; *n.* the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter, the act of giving up one condition or state for another; a place where merchants meet.—In this sense often written 'Change': a rule in arithmetic; the practice of merchants purchasing foreign bills of exchange in order to enable them to make remittances to foreign countries without actually forwarding cash—the course of exchange is the value or price of such remittances, varying according to the demand for the time being; **exchanging**, *imp.*: **exchanged**, *pp.* *chāujd*; **exchanger**, *n.* one who deals in money in the way of giving the money of one country for that of another; **exchangeable**, *a.* *d bl.* fit or proper to be exchanged; that may be exchanged; **exchangeability**, *n.* *chil'tl*, the state or quality of being exchangeable; **bill of exchange**, a written order or promise on stamped paper to pay money for value received—issued in the country where payable it is called an *inland bill*, if payable in another country it is called a *foreign bill*.—*SYN.* of 'exchange *v.*': to traffic; truck; commute; bargain; interchange; deal; trade.

**excheat**, *v.* *ék-chét'* [*ex*, cheat] In *OE.*, same as *eschet*; *n.* In *OE.*, a fraudulent exchange.

**exchequer**, *n.* *ék-chék-ér'* [OF. *eschiquer*; *mid.* L. *seccarium*—from *seccus*, check, a chessboard, checker-work—said to have been so called from the large patterned checked cloth which covered the table of the Exchequer], a treasury; in *familiar language*, cash or funds in hand; a court of law having exclusive jurisdiction in all cases affecting the public revenue; one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice; *v.* to institute proceedings in the Court of Exchequer; **exchequering**, *imp.*: **exchequered**, *pp.* *érd*; **Exchequer Chamber**, *imp.*: a court of error from which appeal lies only to the House of Lords; **Exchequer bills**, promissory notes for sums varying in amount from £100 to £1000, issued by the Treasury under the authority of Parliament, the total amount usually forming a large portion of the floating or unfunded national debt.

**excupulus**, *n.* *ék-síp-ú-lús*, also *excup'ula*, and *excuple*, *n.* *ék-síp'l* [L. *excupula*, receivers, receptacles—from *excupio*, I catch, alluding to the roughness of the surface], in *bot.*, a receptacle containing fructification in lichens; a minute species of black fungus found in autumn upon dead raspberry-stems.

**excise**, *n.* *ék-síz'* [*id.* *Lat.* *excisus*; OF. *accise*, a tax; *L.* *accensere*, to tax—from *ad*, to, and *census*, a tax], a tax or duty levied on articles produced and consumed in a country, as on spirits, malt, &c.; a tax levied on licensees to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities; *adj.* *pert.* to the duties levied on certain articles produced and consumed at home; *v.* to levy a tax on; **excising**, *imp.*: **excised**, *pp.* *sizd*; **excisable**, *a.* *str.* *d bl.* liable to be taxed; **exciseman**, *n.* also **excise-officer**, *n.* one who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty. *Note.*—In the sense of 'a duty or tax on native commodities, &c.' *excise* is clearly a corruption and an accommodation in popular etymology of sound to sense: the OF. *assise* was the assize or sessions at which commodities were assessed, and finally the taxes so imposed. From a similar source the Bel-

gium *accise* is tribute: cf. Sp. *sisa*, assize, excise; old Dut. *akvise*; Ger. *accise*, excise—see *assize*.

**excise**, *v.* *ék-síz'* [L. *excisus*, cut out—from *ex*, out, and *cado*, I cut], to cut out a passage or sentence from the context of a manuscript or book; to cut out a limb or organ; to hollow out.

**excision**, *n.* *ék-síz-shún* [F. *excision*—from L. *excisionem*, destruction; *L.* *excisus*, cut out or off—see *excise*], a cutting out or off; amputation; destruction.

**excite**, *v.* *ék-sít'* [F. *exciter*—from L. *excitare*, to rouse up—from *ex*, out of; *cito*, I call or summon], to call into action; to rouse; to animate; to stimulate; to inflame; to raise or stir up; **exciting**, *imp.*: *adj.* calling or rousing into action; stimulating; **excited**, *pp.*: *adj.* roused; awakened; animated; **exciter**, *n.* one who; **excitable**, *a.* *str.* *d bl.* [F.—L.] easily provoked or called into action; **excitability**, *n.* *bl'tl*; *the* being easily provoked or called into action; **excitement**, *n.* *sif'mént*, state of being excited; agitation; that which excites; **excitant**, *a.* *str.* *dánt* [F.—L.] that which produces or is capable of producing increased action; **excitative**, *n.* *str.* *dít*, having power to excite; **excitation**, *n.* *str.* *dítshún* [F.—L.] the act of exciting; **excitatory**, *a.* *str.* *dít*, tending to excite; **excitingly**, *ad.* *str.*—*SYN.* of 'excite': to incite; awaken, arouse; irritate; provoke; kindle; stir up; agitate.

**exclaim**, *v.* *ék-sklām'* [OF. *exclamer*—from L. *exclamare*, to cry aloud—from *ex*, out of; *clamo*, I cry], to cry out loudly; to speak or utter emphatically; to make a loud outcry in words; *n.* in *OE.*, clamour; outcry; **exclaiming**, *imp.*: **exclaimed**, *pp.* *klāmd*; **exclaimer**, *n.* one who; **exclamation**, *n.* *klām-dítshún* [F.—L.] outcry; a loud noise in words; vehement utterance; the point or mark (!) put after the words expressing emphatic speech; **exclamative**, *a.* *klām-dítiv*, containing exclamation; **exclamatory**, *a.* *str.* *dít*, expressing exclamation—*SYN.* of 'exclamation': clamour; cry; uproar; acclamation; tumult; bawling; shouting; vociferation; utterance.

**exclude**, *v.* *ék-sklúd'* [L. *excludere*, to shut out, to exclude—from *ex*, out of; *cludo*, I shut], to hinder from entering; to shut out; to debar; to prohibit; to except; **excluding**, *imp.*: **excluded**, *pp.*: **exclusion**, *n.* *klúshún* [F. *exclusion*—from L. *exclusionem*—from *clausus*, closed, shut], the act of shutting out; the act of debarring; rejection; exception; **exclusionary**, *a.* *str.* *dít*, tending to exclude or debar; **exclusionist**, *n.* one who would debar another from any right or privilege; **exclusive**, *a.* *klúshít*, tending to exclude; having the power to exclude; not admitting to social intercourse; illiberal; not taking into the account; not including; an **exclusive**, one whose real or affected fastidiousness makes his circle of acquaintance more than ordinarily select; **exclusively**, *ad.* *str.* *dít*, exclusiveness, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'exclude': to forbid; deprive; hinder; disqualify; preclude; thrust out; eject.

**excoigate**, *v.* *ék-skóy-tál'* [L. *excoigatus*, found out by thinking, devised—from *ex*, out of; *cogito*, I think], to invent or contrive; to strike out by thinking; **excoigating**, *imp.*: **excoigated**, *pp.*: **excoigation**, *n.* *klúshún*, invention or contrivance by thinking.

**excommunicate**, *v.* *ék-skóm-mú-ní-kát'* [L. *excommunicatus*, put out of a community—from *ex*, out of; *communis*, having anything in common with one—from *communis*, common], to expel or exclude from the communion of the church; to deprive of church privileges; *n.* one who is excluded from the fellowship of the church; *adj.* excluded from church privileges; **excommunicating**, *imp.*: **excommunicated**, *pp.*: *adj.* expelled or separated from communion with a church; **excommunication**, *n.* *klúshún* [F.—L.] the act of excluding or expelling from the communion of a church; deprivation of church privileges; Lesser Excommunication, exclusion from the sacrament of the Eucharist; Greater Excommunication, a total exclusion from all the rites, ceremonies, and privileges of the church.

**excoriate**, *v.* *ék-skó-rí-át'* [L. *excoriatus*, having stripped off skin—from *ex*, out of; *corium*, Gr. *chorion*, skin, hide], to wear or strip off the skin; to break the skin by rubbing; to gall or abrade; **excoriating**, *imp.*: **excoriated**, *pp.*: **excoriation**, *n.* *klúshún* [F.—L.] the act of wearing or rubbing off the skin; an abrasion.

**excoriation**, n. *eks-kōr'ik-shūn* [F. *excoriation*—from L. *ex*, out of; *corio* or *corium*, bark] the act of stripping off bark: **excoriated**, a. stripped of the bark.

**excrement**, n. *eks-kri-mēt* [F. *excrement*—from L. *excrementum*, that which passes from the body—from *ex*, out of; *crētus*, separated] matter discharged from an animal body after digestion; dung; filth: **excremental**, a. full, discharged or voided as excrement: **excrementitious**, a. *mēt'itsh'ūs*, pert. to or consisting of matter voided from the animal body.

**excrecence**, n. *eks-kres'ēns* [OF. *excrecence*. L. *excrecentia*, morbid excrecences on the body—from *ex*, out of; *crecentis* or *crecentem*, growing] a protuberance or growth on any body; an outgrowth; a superfluity: **excrecent**, n. *ent*, growing out of, as a superfluity.

**excrete**, v. *eks-kret'* [L. *excretus*, sifted out, separated—see *excrement*], to separate and throw off; to discharge from the body; to strain out: **excreting**, imp.: **excreted**, pp.: **excretion**, n. *eks-kresh'ion* [F.—L.] a throwing off or voiding matter from an animal body; any matter excreted; n. discharge from the bowels: **excreta**, n. plu. *eks-kret'ā*, the dung of animals: **excretin**, n. *eks-kresh'tin*, a crystalline slightly alkaline substance said to be found in fresh nightsoil or excreta: **excretive**, a. *shē*, having power to eject certain matter from the body: **excretory**, a. *shē*, having the power to excrete; n. a duct or vessel which conveys secreted fluid from a gland: **excretor**, a. *eks-kresh'tōr*, denoting an acid said to be obtained from fresh nightsoil.

**excruciate**, v. *eks-kru'shiāt* [L. *excruciat*, tortured greatly—from *ex*, out of, very much; *cruciat*, tortured—from *cruis*, a cross], to torment; to torture; to inflict severe pain on. **excruciating**, imp.: **excruciated**, pp.: **excruciation**, n. *shān*, extreme pain; torture.

**exculpate**, v. *eks-kāl'pāt* [L. *exculpatus*, cleared of blame—from *ex*, out of, *culpa*, blame], to clear by an explanation from the charge of a fault or of guilt; to excuse; to clear from blame; to justify; to exonerate: **exculpating**, imp.: **exculpated**, pp.: **exculpation**, n. *pū'shūn*, the act of vindicating from the charge of a fault or crime; an excuse: **exculpatory**, a. *pū'tēr*, clearing from the charge of a fault.

**excurrent**, n. *eks-kūr'rēt* [L. *ex*, out of; *current*, running], in bot., running out beyond the edge or point, applied to the central stem of a tree with the branches surrounding it in regular order, as in a fir-tree.

**excursion**, n. *eks-kēr'shūn* [F. *excursion*—from L. *excursio*, a running out or forth—from *ex*, out of; *cursere*, to run], a pleasure-trip; a short tour; a ramble; a digression; n. wandering from the subject or main design: **excursionist**, n. *shūn'ist*, one travelling to a place for pleasure: **excursive**, a. *shē*, rambling; wandering: **excursively**, ad. *shē*: **excursiveness**, n. the act of wandering: **excursus**, n. *eks-kēr'shūs* [L. a running out or forth], added notes containing additional information on certain points; n. digression; n. less formal dissertation.—**SYN.** of *excursion*: tour; jaunt; journey; expedition; trip.

**excuse**, n. *eks-kūs'* [F. *excuse*, an excuse; *excuser*, to excuse—from L. *excusare*, to free from blame—from *ex*, out of; *causa*, a cause, a suit], that which excuses or justifies; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault; an apology; a pretext: v. *eks-kūz'*, to pardon; to overlook on giving an explanation or apology; to disengage or free from an obligation; to justify: **excusing**, imp.: **excused**, pp. *kūzd'*: **excuser**, n. *kūz'er*, one who: **excusable**, a. *zū-bl*, pardonable; admitting of excuse: **excusably**, ad. *blit*: **excusableness**, n. *zū-nēs*, the state of being excusable: **excusatory**, a. *shē*, containing an excuse or apology: **excuseless**, n. *kūz'is*, that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.—**SYN.** of *excuse* n.: justification; exculpation; defence; plea; pretence; release; acquittal; absolution—of *excuse* v.: to acquit; free; release; exculpate; absolve; forgive; overlook; remit; relieve.

**exeat**, n. *eks-ēāt* [L. *exeat*, let him go—*ex*, out of; *eo*, I go], a bishop's permission to a priest to leave his diocese; at English public schools and colleges, permission to a student to leave his residence in his college.

**exccrate**, v. *eks-ēkrāt* [L. *exccratus*, accursed—

from *ex*, out of; *sacro*, I devote or doom to destruction], to detest utterly; to abominate; to denounce evil against; to curse: **exccrating**, imp.: **exccrated**, pp. cursed; denounced: **exccrable**, a. *shā-bl* [F.—L.], very hateful; detestable: **exccrably**, ad. *blit*: **exccration**, n. *krū'shūn* [F.—L.], the expression of utter detestation; imprecation of evil.

**execute**, v. *eks-ēkūt* [F. *excuter*—from L. *excutere*, followed to the end—from *ex*, out of; *scutis*, followed], to carry into complete effect; to perform; to inflict; to put to death by form of law; to complete, as a legal document: **executing**, imp.: **executed**, pp.: **executor**, n. *eks-ēkū'tōr*, one who performs or does a thing; in O.E., one who inflicts the punishment of death; an executioner: **execution**, n. *shūn* [F.—L.], performance; mode of performing or carrying into effect; a legal warrant or order; signing of a deed; capital punishment; destruction; effect produced: **executioner**, n. *shūn'er*, he who puts to death by legal warrant; a hangman: **executive**, n. *ēz-ēkū'tiv*, the person or body in the administration of a country who puts the laws in force—thus distinguished from the legislative and judicial bodies; any administrative body: **ndj**, pert. to the governing body; having the power to put the laws in force; not legislative or judicial; active: **executively**, ad. *shē*: **executor**, n. *shē*, a person appointed by a testator to carry out his will: **executrix, n. *shē's*, a woman so appointed: **executorship**, n. the office of an executor: **executorial**, a. *shē'āl*, pert. to an executor: **executory**, a. *shē'*, performing official duties; having authority to put the laws in force: **executable**, a. *ēz-ēkū'tā-bl*, capable of being accomplished; feasible: **executor dative**, *ēz-ēkū'tēr* [dative, given or assigned—from L. *datus*, given], in *Scot.*, an officer or executor legally appointed to administer a deceased testator's movable estate on behalf of all concerned: **executor nominate**, the person who had been appointed by deceased.—**SYN.** of *execute*: to accomplish; effect; achieve; fulfil; consummate; finish.**

**exegetis**, n. *eks-ējētis* [Gr. *exēgēsis*, a leading out, an exposition—from *ex*, out of; *hégōmenai*, I lead; cf. F. *exégèse*], a critical explanation, generally of a portion of Scripture; a paraphrastic explanation of any text or portion of Scripture: **exegetical**, a. *jēt'kal*, expository; tending to illustrate or explain; also *exeget'ic*, a. *shē*. **exegetically**, ad. *shē*.

**exemplar**, n. *ēz-ēm'plēr* [F. *exemplar*, a pattern, a sample—from mhd. L. *exemplarium*; L. *exemplar*, a pattern—from L. *exemplum*, n. sample], anything to be copied or imitated; a model; **exemplary**, a. *ēz-ēm'plēr*, serving for a pattern or model for imitation; such as may serve as a warning to others; n. copy of a book or writing: **exemplarily**, ad. *shē*: **exemplariness**, n. the state of being a pattern for imitation.

**exemplify**, v. *ēz-ēm'plēf* [L. *exemplum*, a sample, a copy, a transcript; *facio*, I make], to show or illustrate by example: **exemplifying**, imp.: **exemplified**, pp. *shē*: **exemplifier**, n. one who: **exemplification**, n. *shē'kū'shūn*, the act of illustrating; an illustration by example; an attested copy.

**exempt**, a. *ēz-ēm't* [F. *exempter*, to exempt, to free—from L. *exemptus*, taken out, freed—from *ex*, out of; *emptus*, bought], not liable to; free from any service, tax, evil, &c.; not included: v. to free from any charge, burden, evil, &c.; to privilege: **exempting**, imp.: **exempted**, pp.: **exemption**, n. *ēm'shūn* [F.—L.], freedom from any service, charge, evil, &c., to which others are subject; privilege.

**exequatur**, n. *eks-ēkū'tēr* [F. *exequatur* for *exequatur*, let him perform], a written authority where, by a consular or commercial agent may be recognised.

**exequies**, n. plu. *eks-ēkwiz* [L. *exequiis*, from *exequi*, to follow a corpse, a funeral procession or rites—the *ex*, out of; *sequi*, I follow: cf. It. *esequi*], ceremonies or rites at a funeral—*obsequies* commoner: **exequial**, a. *shē'et-āl*, pert. to funeral rites.

**exercise**, n. *eks-ē'stēz* [F. *exercice*, an exercise—from L. *exercitum*, exercise—from L. *exerceo*, I drive on or keep busy—from *ex*, out of; *arceo*, I shut up], any labour or exertion of the body to promote health or for amusement; any exertion, as in a profession, business, or employment; practice; application of the mind; a lesson or example for practice: v. to exert; to cause to act in any manner; to train by use; to discipline; to use exertion for amusement.

health, or proficiency; to keep employed: **exercising**, *imp.*: **exercised**, *pp.*: **exerciser**, *n.* one who: **exercitation**, *n.* *eks-er-si-tā-shun* [*L. exercitatio*], practice—same as *exercise*, an act of public or private worship; in literary composition, an essay; a discourse.

**exergue**, *n.* *eks-ir-gē* [*F. exergue*—from *Gr. ex*, out of; *ergon*, work], the small space on the face of a medal or coin left for a date, name, &c.—usually beneath the base-line of the subject engraved.

**exert**, *v.* *egs-ert* [*L. exertus*, thrust out, put forth—*from ex*, out of; *erco*, I join or bind together], to put into action, as strength, or the mind; to use with effort; to bring into active operation; to strive: **exerting**, *imp.*: **exerted**, *pp.*: **exertion**, *n.* *eks-er-shun*, effort; the act of striving or straining.—*SYN.* of 'exertion': attempt; endeavour; trial; experiment; essay; struggle.

**exfoliate**, *v.* *eks-fōl-i-āt* [*mod. L. exfoliatus*, stripped of leaves—*from L. ex*, out of; *folium*, a leaf], to come off in scales; to scale off: **exfoliating**, *imp.*: **exfoliated**, *pp.*: **exfoliation**, *n.* *eks-fōl-i-ā-shun* [*F.—L.*], the process of separation in scales or splinters: **exfoliative**, *a.* *-d-i-tiv*, having the power of causing exfoliation.

**exhale**, *v.* *egs-hāl* [*F. exhaler*—*from L. exhalare*, to breathe out—*from ex*, out of; *hallo*, I breathe], to send out, as vapour or fume; to breathe out; to evaporate: **exhaling**, *imp.*: **exhaled**, *pp.*: **exhalation**, *n.* *eks-hā-lā-shun* [*F.—L.*], the act or process of sending forth in fume or vapour—generally applied to what rises in the form of vapour from the earth; that which is emitted; effluvia: **exhalable**, *a.* *egs-hā-lā-bil*, capable of being evaporated: **exhalant**, *n.* *egs-hā-lānt*, having the quality of evaporating or breathing out.

**exhaust**, *v.* *egs-ā-est* [*L. exhaustus*, emptied by drawing—*from ex*, out of; *haustus*, drained, emptied], to empty by drawing out; to use and expend the whole; to fatigue very much: **exhausting**, *imp.*: **exhausted**, *pp.*: **exhaustion**, *n.* *eks-hā-est-i-ō-shun* [*F.—L.*], the act of drawing out or emptying; state of being emptied; state of being deprived of strength or spirits, in which the vital powers act feebly: **exhaustive**, *n.* *ā-est-i-tiv*, tending to deprive of power, strength, or quality; that has treated the subject fully and from every point of view: **exhaustless**, *a.* that cannot be exhausted.—*SYN.* of 'exhaust': to drain; consume; spend; weary; tire out; empty; expend; wear out; excite.

**exhibit**, *v.* *egs-hib-it* [*L. exhibitus*, shown or displayed—*from ex*, out of; *habeo*, I have or hold], to present to view; to offer for inspection; to display; to show; to administer as a medicine: *n.* any paper formally exhibited in a court of law: **exhibiting**, *imp.*: **exhibited**, *pp.*: **exhibitor**, *n.* *-t-er*, one who exhibits; also **exhibiter**, *n.* *-t-er*: **exhibition**, *n.* *eks-hib-i-ti-ō-shun* [*F.—L.*], in showing or presenting for inspection; any public show; display; that part of the income of a school or college applied for the maintenance of scholars at English universities—in *Scot.*, called *n. bursary*: an annual prize of money: **exhibitor**, *n.* *n.* student who enjoys an exhibition: **exhibitive**, *a.* *egs-hib-i-tiv*, representative: **exhibitively**, *ad.* *-t-ly*: **exhibitory**, *n.* *-t-er-i-ā*, showing; displaying: **exhibit**, *n.* any article displayed to view, as in a cattle-show or industrial exhibition; a law term, as in 'havers and exhibits', signifying documents exhibited by a witness before a legal tribunal—see *havers*.

**exhilarate**, *v.* *egs-hil-er-āt* [*L. exhilaratus*, gladdened greatly—*from ex*, out of; *hilaratus*, cheered—*from hilaro*, I gladden—*from hilaris*, cheerful], to cheer; to gladden; to make cheerful; to enliven; to become joyous: **exhilarating**, *imp.*: **exhilarated**, *pp.*: **exhilaration**, *n.* *eks-hil-er-ā-shun*, joyousness; gaiety; the act of making glad or cheerful: **exhilaratingly**, *ad.* *-t-ly*: **exhilarant**, *a.* exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure: *n.* that which exhilarates.—*SYN.* of 'exhilarate': to animate; encourage; enliven; comfort; console; solace—of 'exhilaration': animation; gladness; joyfulness.

**exhort**, *v.* *egs-hōrt* [*F. exhorter*—*from L. exhortor*, I encourage—*from ex*, out of; *hortor*, I advise, I instigate], to advise; to warn or caution; to nul-

mate or incite by words: **exhorting**, *imp.*: **exhort-ed**, *pp.*: **exhortation**, *n.* *eks-hōrt-tā-shun* [*F.—L.*], the act of exhorting; incitement to laudable deeds; formal advice; counsel: **exhortative**, *a.* *egs-hōrt-i-tiv*, containing exhortation: **exhortatory**, *a.* *-t-er-i-ā*, tending to exhort: **exhorter**, *n.* one who.

**exhume**, *v.* *eks-hūm* [*F. exhumer*, to unbury—*from mod. L. exhumare*—*from L. ex*, out of; *humus*, the ground], to dig up what has been buried; to disinter: **exhuming**, *imp.*: **exhumed**, *pp.*: **exhumation**, *n.* *eks-hū-mā-shun* [*F.—L.*], the act of disintering; the digging up of anything buried.

**exigent**, *n.* *eks-ij-ent* [*L. exigens* or *exigens*, driving or thrusting out—*from ex*, out of; *agens*, doing or driving], pressing; urgent; requiring immediate aid or action: *ex* *igence*, *n.* *-j-ens*, also *ex* *igency*, *n.* *-j-ens*, *ig*, urgent need or want; pressing necessity: *ex* *igible*, *a.* *-j-ib-il*, capable of being demanded.—*SYN.* of 'exigency': emergency; crisis; conjuncture; demand; urgency; pressure; distress; necessity.

**exiguity**, *n.* *eks-ig-ū-i-tē* [*F. exiguité*, scantiness—*from exigu*, scanty—*from L. exiguus*, scanty, small], smallness; slenderness: **exigulous**, *a.* *-i-ō-is*, small; scanty.

**exile**, *n.* *egs-il* or *eks-il* [*F. exil*, banishment; *exile*, the person banished—*from L. exilium*, banishment—*from exsil*, an exile], the state of being expelled from one's native country; banishment, sometimes voluntary; the person expelled from his native country; one who leaves his own to reside in another country; one separated from friends or country by necessity: *v.* to drive away or banish from one's native country by misfortune or necessity: **exiling**, *imp.*: **exiled**, *pp.* *egs-il* or *eks-il*.—*SYN.* of 'exile': to banish; expel; transport; proscribe; drive away.

**exilily**, *n.* *eks-il-i-tē* [*L. exilis*, thin, slender], slenderness; smallness.

**exinanition**, *n.* *eks-in-ā-ni-ti-ō-shun* [*L. ex*, out of; *in-āns*, empty, void], in *OE.*, emptiness; loss; privation.

**exintine**, *n.* *egs-in-tin* [*L. ex*, from; *intus*, within], in *bot.*, one of the inner coverings of the pollen-grain—see *exline*.

**exist**, *v.* *egs-ist* [*F. exister*—*from L. exsistere*, to exist—*from ex*, out, and *sistere*, to set], to be; to have no essence or real being; to live; to endure: **existing**, *imp.*: **ad.** having being or life; actual: **existed**, *pp.*: **existence**, *n.* *eks-ist-ēns* [*F.—L.*], real being or essence; life; animation: **existent**, *a.* having being.—*SYN.* of 'exist': to subsist; occur; continue.

**exit**, *n.* *eks-it* [*L. exil*, he goes out—*from exire*, to go out—*from ex*, out; *ire*, to go], the departure of a player from the stage; *n.* word placed on the margin of a play to indicate the same; the act of quitting the stage of life; death; *n.* departure; a passage out of any place; *n.* way: **ex'ent**, *n.* plu. *-ē-nt* [*L.*], they go out; **ex'ent omnes**, *om'ni-ē* [*L. ex'eunt*, they go out; *omnes*, all], they all go out.

**exo**, *eks-ō* or *egs-ō* [*Gr.*], a Greek prefix, signifying 'on the outside'.

**Exodus**, *n.* *eks-ō-dūs* [*Gr. ex*, out of; *hodos*, a way], the second book of the Old Testament; departure of the Israelites from Egypt; a departure from a place.

**ex officio**—see under *ex*.

**exogamy**, *n.* *eks-ō-gā-mē* [*Gr. exō*, without; *gamos*, marriage], the practice among savages of always marrying out of the tribe: **exogamous**, *a.* pert. to a tribal law among savages of always marrying from another tribe.

**exogen**, *n.* *eks-ō-jēn*, **ex'ogens**, *n.* plu. *-jēns* [*F. exogēne*; *ind. L. exogēna*, growing on the outside; *Gr. exō*, without; *gennao*, I produce], that division of the vegetable kingdom in which the plants grow by additions to the outside of the wood in the form of annual concentric layers, as in the oak, ash, elm, and other dicotyledons—the *endogens*, those plants whose growth is from within outward: **exogenous**, *a.* *-ē-nūs*, growing or increasing in size by annual additions to the outside, as in the oak, ash, &c.; in *anal.*, growing out from a bone already formed.

**exomphalos**, *n.* *eks-ōm-fā-lōs* [*Gr. exō*, without; *omphalos*, navel], umbilical hernia; the protrusion of the intestine through the umbilicus.

**Exon**, *n.* *eks-ōn* [*F. exoine*—*from L. ex*, from, without and *F. sois*, care], an officer of the yeomen of the royal guard in England: **Exon-in-waiting**, an officer



prise or undertaking by a number of persons; the persons who form the undertaking: **exp'edit'ory**, *a. -t'ry*, consisting in an expedition: **exp'edit'ions**, *a. -t'ns*, speedy; hasty; active; nimble: **exp'edit'iously**, *ad. -ly*.—**SYN.** of 'expeditive': to accelerate; speed; despatch; urge; instigate—of 'expeditious': ready; prompt; alert; quick.

**expel**, *v. eks-pel'* [*L. expellere*, to thrust out or away—from *ex*, out of; *pello*, I drive], to drive or force out; to force to leave; to eject; to throw out; to exclude; to banish; to dismiss a student from a school or college: **expel'ling**, *imp.*: **expelled**, *pp.*: **expel'lable**, *a. -bl*, that can be driven out.

**expend**, *v. eks-pend'* [*L. expendere*, to weigh out, to spend money—from *ex*, out of; *pendo*, I weigh], to lay out; to spend; to employ; to use: **expending**, *imp.*: **expended**, *pp.*: **expen'diture**, *n. -p'en-dit'ur*, n. laying out, as of money, time, or trouble; that which is thus expended; disbursement: **expense**, *n. -pens'* [*L. expensus*, weighed out], cost; charges; a laying out, as of money; a consuming, as of labour or time; that which is used or consumed: **expenseless**, *a.* without cost: **expensive**, *n. -siv*, costly, high-priced; extravagant; given to expense: **expensively**, *ad. -ly*, **expensiveness**, *n.* costliness.—**SYN.** of 'expense': price; value; worth; disbursement; outlay; consumption.

**experience**, *n. eks-pi-ri-ens'* [*F. expérience*—from *L. experientia*, practice, experience—from *experior*, I try, I put to the test], knowledge gained by frequent trial or by experiment; practice; knowledge from observation: **v.** to try and know by practice or experiment; to know by trial: **exper'encing**, *imp.*: **exper'enced**, *pp.*: **exst.**: **adj.** taught by practice or by repeated observations; **exst'ish** by means of trial and use: **exper'ient'ial**, *n. -sh'ul*, derived from experience: **exper'ient'ialism**, *n. -ism*, the philosophical doctrine that all our ideas spring from experience, and that there are no intuitions: **exper'ient'alist**, *n. -ist*, one who holds this opinion: **adj.** pert. to.

**experiment**, *n. eks-pi-ri-mént'* [*F. experimenter*, to experience—from mid. *L. experimentare*, to prove, to try: *L. experimentum*, n. proof, a trial], n. trial or operation for the purpose of discovering something unknown; a trial to confirm or disprove something doubtful: **exper'iment'**, *v. -mént'*, to search by trial: **exper'imenting**, *imp.* making trials: **exper'imented**, *pp.* searched out by trial or experiment: **exper'iment'ist**, *n.* one who: **exper'iment'ial**, *a. -t'ial* [*F. -l*], known by trial or experiment: **exper'iment'tally**, *ad. -ly*: **exper'iment'talist**, *n.* one who makes experiments: **exper'iment'ation**, *n. -t'ash'ún*, exercise or practice in experiment: **exper'iment'ative**, *a. -atív*, *adv.* experimental: **exper'iment'er**, *n.* one who: **exper'iment'um crucis**, *n. -m'it'ut'is* [*L. crucis*, of a cross—from *crux*, a cross], a decisive or crucial experiment.—**SYN.** of 'experiment': proof; test; effort; attempt; endeavour; essay; trial; execution; experience; operation; act.

**expert**, *a. eks-pért'* [*F. expert*, skillful—from *L. expertus*, *pp.* of *experior*, I try], ready; dexterous; skillful by practice: *n. eks-pért'*, one skilled in a science, an art, or in a profession; a scientific or professional witness: **expert'ly**, *ad. -ly*: **expert'ness**, *n.* skill; readiness.—**SYN.** of 'expert': adroit; skillful; prompt.

**explate**, *v. eks-plát'* [*L. explatatus*, made complete satisfaction for—from *ex*, out of; *platus*, prophitiated], to make reparation or satisfaction for; to atone for: **explat'ing**, *imp.*: **explat'ed**, *pp.*: **ex'plable** *a. -bl*, that may be atoned for: **ex'plation**, *n. -t'ash'ún* [*F. -l*], the act of making satisfaction for a crime by which the guilt is done away; atonement; satisfaction; the means by which the atonement is made: **ex'plator**, *n. -tér*, one who: **ex'platory**, *a. -tér-i*, having power to make atonement.

**expire**, *v. eks-pí-r'* [*F. expirer*—from *L. expirare*, to breathe or blow out—from *ex*, out of; *spiro*, I breathe], to breathe out; to exhale; to breathe the last breath; to die; to fall or be destroyed: **expír'ing**, *imp.* breathing out: **adj.** dying; ending; pert. to, or uttered at, the time of dying: **expíred'**, *pp. -pírd'*: **expí'rible**, *a. -r'ib'le*, that may come to an end: **expí'ration**, *n. -pí-r'ash'ún* [*F. -l*], the act of forcing the air from the lungs; exhalation; conclusion; termination of a limited time: **expí'ratory**, *a. -pí-r'atér-i*, pert. to the expulsion of air from the lungs: **expí'ry**, *n. eks-pí-r't'*, the termination or end.

**expiscate**, *v. eks-plis-kát'* [*L. expiscatus*, searched out—from *ex*, out of; *piscis*, a fish], to search out by artful means; to discover; to investigate: **expis'cating**, *imp.*: **expis'cated**, *pp.*: **ex'pisc'ation**, *n. -t'ash'ún*, a thorough search or investigation.

**explain**, *v. eks-plán'* [*OF. explainer*, to expand, to explain—from *L. explanare*, to make plain or clear—from *ex*, out of; *planus*, smooth, plain, evident], to make plain or evident; to clear of obscurity; to expound: **explá'ing**, *imp.*: **explá'ined**, *pp.*: **plá'nd**: **explá'nable**, *a. -bl*, capable of being made plain to the understanding: **explá'nation**, *n. -t'ash'ún*, the act of explaining; an exposition; an interpretation; sense explained; a mutual clearing up of a misunderstanding: **explá'natory**, *a. -plán-d'atér-i*, serving to explain; containing an explanation: **explá'ner**, *n.* one who.—**SYN.** of 'explain': to explicate; elucidate; illustrate; interpret; clear up; define; describe; explicate; rectify; recount; detail.

**explanate**, *a. eks-plá-nát'* [see explain], in *entom.*, having the margin flat and dilated, as in the thorax, mandibles, &c.; in *bot.* and *zool.*, flattened; spread out.

**explicative**, *a. eks-plé-tiv'* [*F. explicatif*—from *L. explicatus*, filling up—from *ex*, out of; *plco*, I fill], filling up or out; added for supply or ornament; not necessary to the sense; *n.* a word or syllable inserted for ornament, or only used to take up room; colloquially, a coarse or profane word: **exp'letory**, *a. -tér-i*, serving to fill up.

**explicate**, *v. eks-plis-kát'* [*L. explicatus*, unfolded or spread out—from *ex*, out of; *plco*, I fold], to interpret; to explain; to clear of difficulties: **explicat'ing**, *imp.*: **explicat'ed**, *pp.*: **exp'icator**, *n. -tér*, one who: **exp'licable**, *a. -bl*, that may be explained or interpreted: **exp'plication**, *n. -t'ash'ún* [*F. -l*], interpretation; explanation: **exp'plicative**, *a. -t'atér-i*, also **exp'licatory**, *a. -tér-i*, serving to explain or interpret.

**explicit**, *a. eks-plis-it'* [*F. explicite*—from *L. explicatus*, disentangled, free from obstacles—see explicate], clear; plain; not ambiguous or obscure: **explicit'ly**, *ad. -ly*: **explicit'ness**, *n.* clearness or plainness in language.—**SYN.** of 'explicit': express; unreserved; open; unambiguous; explanatory; unobscure.

**explode**, *v. eks-plód'* [*OF. exploder*, to explode—from *L. explodere*, to drive out or off by clapping—from *ex*, out of; *plaudo*, I clap the hands in token of approbation—*lit.*, to drive out by clapping the hands], to burst forth with sudden violence and noise; to change instantaneously into the gaseous state with enormous force; to burst with force and a report, as gunpowder; to drive from notice; to cry down, as a fashion or an opinion: **explód'ing**, *imp.*: **explód'ed**, *pp.*: **explód'er**, *n.* one who: **explód'ion**, *n. -plód'ash'ún* [*F. explosio*; *L. explosus*, driven off by clapping the hands], n. bursting forth with violence and noise; a sudden expansion with noise, the result of a change into the gaseous state; that which is thus exploded; the noise itself: **explosive**, *n. eks-pló-siv'*, a substance such as gunpowder, dynamite, and the like, which, by contact with heat or by means of friction, is instantaneously changed into the gaseous state with immense force: **adj.** having a tendency to explode; having the property of exploding: **explosively**, *ad. -ly*: **explosiveness**, *n.* liability to explode.

**exploit**, *n. eks-plóit'* [*OF. exploit*, revenue, profit—from *L. explicare* for *explorare*, to unfold; to spread out; *explicatus*, unfolded—see explicate], an act or deed, especially a heroic one; an achievement; a deed of renown: **exploit'ation**, *n. eks-plóit-t'ash'ún*, also **exploit'ing**, *n. [F. exploitation]*—from *exploiter*, to perform a feat], the improvement of lands by cultivation, the felling of wood, the working of mines, and similar undertakings; the examination instituted for that purpose: **exploit'ed**, *a.* searched out and seized, as by an armed party.

**explore**, *v. eks-plór'* [*F. explorer*—from *L. explorare*, to search out, to seek to discover—from *ex*, out of; *ploro*, I cry out], to search into or examine closely with the eye in order to discover; to examine thoroughly, as to explore new countries; to search by any means; to try to find out: **explór'ing**, *imp.*: **explór'ed**, *pp.*: **plór'er**, *n.* one who penetrates a new country for the purpose of thorough examination; also **explór'ator**, *n. -plór-ratér-i*, one

who: **exploration**, *n.* *-shūn* [F.—L.], close search; strict examination; **exploratory**, *a.* *-tū-l*, serving to explore; searching out.—**SYN.** of 'explore': to search; examine; investigate; inspect; scrutinise; seek; penetrate.

**explosion**, **explosive**—see under **explode**.

**exponent**, *v.* *-shō-pōnēt* [L. *exponentem*, putting or setting out—from *ex*, out of; *pōno*, I put or set]. In *arith.* or *alg.*, the number or figure placed at the upper part on the right of a figure or letter to indicate the power to which it is to be raised, thus, *2<sup>2</sup>*, *3<sup>2</sup>*—or the root of a quantity, thus, *2<sup>1/2</sup>*, *3<sup>1/3</sup>*; the representative of a party, as setting forth their views; one who expounds the views of another; **exponential**, *a.* *-shō-shūt*, pert. to exponents, or certain curves or equations, &c.

**export**, *v.* *-shō-pōt* [F. *exporter*—from L. *exportare*, to carry out, to convey away—from *ex*, out of; *pōto*, I carry], to carry or send produce or goods out of a country, either by land or by water, in course of trade; **exporting**, *imp.*; **exported**, *pp.*; **adj.** carried out of a country in the regular course of traffic; **exporter**, *n.* one who; **exportable**, *a.* *-tū-b*, that may be exported; **exportation**, *n.* *-pōt-tā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of conveying goods from one country to another, as by a merchant or trader; **export**, *n.* *-shō-pōt*, an article or commodity carried out of one country to another in the regular course of traffic.

**expose**, *v.* *-shō-pōt* [F. *exposer*, to expose, to lay out—from L. *ex*; OF. *poser*, to set, to place; L. *expositus*, put or set out—from *ex*, out of; *positus*, put or placed—from *pōno*, I place], to set out to public view; to exhibit; to disclose; to lay open; to make bare; to put in danger; to offer for sale; **exposing**, *imp.*; **exposed**, *pp.* *-pōt*; **adj.** laid bare; unsheltered; uncovered; made public; offered for sale; **exposer**, *n.* one who; **exposure**, *n.* *-pōt-shōn*, the state of being laid open to danger or inconvenience; situation of a place in regard to the points of the compass, or to sun and air; the laying open the character or conduct of any one; the act of exposing anything; **exposition**, *n.* *-shō-shūn* [F.—L.], a setting forth to public view; a laying open; an exhibition; an explanation or interpretation; **expositive**, *a.* *-pōt-tīc*, also **expository**, *a.* *-tēr-t*, explanatory; serving to explain; **expositor**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who explains, interprets, or expounds.

**expose**, *n.* *-shō-pōt* [F. *expose*], an exposing of something previously concealed; a formal recital of facts; reasons for explanation.

**expostulate**, *v.* *-shō-pōt-tū-lāt* [L. *expostulatus*, demanded urgently, found fault—from *ex*, out of; *postulatus*, required or demanded], to reason earnestly with, as on some impropriety of conduct, to remonstrate in a friendly manner; **expostulating**, *imp.*; **expostulated**, *pp.*; **expostulator**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who; **expostulation**, *n.* *-tā-shūn*, the act of reasoning with a person with reference to his conduct; **expostulatory**, *a.* *-tā-tēr-t*, containing expostulation.

**exposure**—see under **expose**.

**expound**, *v.* *-shō-pōnēt* [OF. *expōndre*, to explain—from L. *expōndere*, to put or set out—from *ex*, out of; *pōno*, I set or place], to make clear; to explain; to lay open; to interpret; **expounding**, *imp.*; **expounded**, *pp.*; **expounder**, *n.* one who.

**express**, *a.* *-shō-prēs* [OF. *express*, plain, clear, on purpose—from L. *expressus*, squeezed out, represented—from *ex*, out of; *pressus*, pressed or sunk down—from *premo*, I press], plain; clear; given in direct terms; sent on a particular errand; intended for a particular purpose; copied, or resembling—applied to painting, sculpture, &c.; employed as a direct and speedy conveyance; used *adverbially*, on purpose; for a particular end; in any direct and fast conveyance in messenger or vehicle sent for a particular purpose; a special message; *v.* to press or squeeze out; to declare in words; to utter; to represent; to denote; **expressing**, *imp.*; **expressed**, *pp.* *-prēs*; **adj.** squeezed out, as juice; uttered; set down in writing; **expressly**, *ad.* *-lī*, in direct terms; plainly; **expression**, *n.* *-prēs-shūn* [F.—L.], manner of utterance; mode of speech; declaration; a natural and lively representation of an object, as painting or sculpture; the transest change which takes place in the permanent form of a face or figure while under the influence of various emotions; the modulation of the voice suited to the subject in music; the appearance

of the countenance; the representation of an algebraic quantity by its proper symbols; **expressiveness**, *a.* wanting in expression; **expressible**, *a.* *-prēs-sī-bīl*, that may be squeezed out; that may be uttered; **expressibly**, *ad.* *-bīl*; **expressive**, *a.* *-tēr*, serving to utter or represent; representing emphatically or clearly; significant; **expressively**, *ad.* *-lī*; **expressiveness**, *n.* the quality of being expressive; **expressness**, *n.* the quality of being expressive; **expressional**, *a.* *-shō-prēs-shūn-āl*, pert. to expression; having the power of expression; in the *fine arts*, setting forth precisely any conception or emotion; **expressure**, *n.* *-shō-prēs-shūr*, in OE., expression; utterance; form or likeness; **impression**; **express delivery**, in the *postal service*, immediate delivery by special messenger; **express rifle**, a sporting-rifle in which are employed a large charge of powder and a light bullet, which give a very high initial velocity and a low trajectory, used especially in killing big game; **express train**, formerly, a train conveying passengers to a particular place without halt; now, a train running at very quick speed, and stopping only at a few important stations.—**SYN.** of 'express': to declare; testify; intimate; signify; squeeze out; extort; elicit; indicate; exhibit; designate—of 'expression': term; word; phrase; sentence; proposition; period; paragraph; indication; form; mode.

**expropriate**, *v.* *-shō-prō-pri-āt* [mod. L. *expropriatus*—from L. *ex*, out of; *proprius*, one's own], to hold no longer as one's property; to make no longer one's own; **expropriation**, *n.* *-tā-shūn* [F. *expropriation*, a taking possession of a debtor's landed property], the act of holding no longer as one's own.

**expulsion**, *n.* *-shō-pūl-shūn* [F. *expulsion*—from L. *expulsiōnem*, a driving out—from *ex*, out of; *pulsus*, driven], the act of expelling by authority, force, or violence; **expulsion**, *a.* *-tēr*, having the power of driving out; **expulse**, *v.* *-shō-pūls*, in OE., to drive out; to expel.

**expunge**, *v.* *-shō-pūng* [L. *expungere*, to blot out—from *ex*, out of; *pungo*, I prick or puncture], to blot or wipe out, to efface; to obliterate; **expunging**, *imp.*; **adj.** blotting out; erasing; **expunged**, *pp.* *-pūng*—**SYN.** of 'expunge': to erase; cancel; strike out; destroy.

**expurgate**, *v.* *-shō-pūrgāt* [L. *expurgatus*, purged quite, purified—from *ex*, out of; *purgatus*, cleansed—from *purgo*, I cleanse], to purify; to purge; **expurgating**, *imp.*; **expurgated**, *pp.*; **adj.** cleansed; purified; **expurgator**, *n.* *-pūrg-ter*, one who expurgates or purifies; **expurgation**, *n.* *-pūrg-shūn*, the act of cleansing or purifying; **expurgatorial**, *a.* *-tā-tēr-āl*, cleansing or freeing from disease; **expurgatory**, *a.* *-pūrg-ter*, serving to purify or cleanse; **Index Expurgatorius**, in *Index* *-shō-pūrg-ter-ūs*, a list of works condemned by the R. Cath. Ch. as either heretical or dangerous to the Roman Catholic faith.

**exquisite**, *a.* *-shō-kwī-zīt* [L. *exquisitus*, carefully sought out, excellent—from *ex*, out of; *quæsitus*, sought or searched for—from *quæro*, I seek—*līt*, carefully sought out], perfect; complete; highly finished; capable of nice or delicate perception; very sensibly felt; nice; delicate; exact; extreme, as pain or pleasure; *n.* one nice or refined in dress; a top; a dandy; **exquisitely**, *ad.* *-lī*; **exquisite-ness**, *n.* state of being exquisite; nicety; keenness.—**SYN.** of 'exquisite a.': refined; consummate; matchless; accurate; exceeding; extreme; keen; fastidious.

**exsangui-ous**, *a.* *-shō-sāng-gwī-ūs*, also **exsanguinous**, *a.* *-gwī-ūs* [L. *exsanguis*, bloodless—from *ex*, out of; *sanguis*, blood], without blood; **exsanguin-ity**, *n.* *-gwī-n-īt*, state of being without blood.

**exscind**, *v.* *-shō-sīnd* [L. *ex*, from; *scindo*, I cut or tear], to cut off from fellowship; to remove or separate entirely; **exscinding**, *imp.*; **exscinded**, *pp.*

**exserted**, *a.* *-shō-sēr-tīt* [L. *exsertus*, thrust forth], in *bot.*, projecting beyond something else, as stamens beyond the corolla.

**exsiccate**, *v.* *-shō-sīk-kāt* [L. *exsiccatus*, made quite dry—from *ex*, out of; *siccus*, dried up], to deprive of moisture; **exsiccating**, *imp.*; **exsiccated**, *pp.* dried up; **exsiccant**, *a.* *-shōnt*, having power to dry up; **exsiccation**, *n.* *-shō-shūn*, the drying up of solid bodies; the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by heat, pressure, or by any other means.

**extirpate**, a. *eks-tir-pā-tāt* [*L. ex*, without; *stipula*, a stalk or stem] in *bot.*, destitute of stipules.

**exude** and **exudation**, *ex* spellings of **exude** and **exudation**—see **exude**.

**exulficate**, a. *eks-sūf-i-kāt* [*fund. L. ex-sulfare*, to blow at; to despise] in *OE.*, blown or pulled out; empty; contemptible.

**extant**, a. *eks-tānt* [*L. exstantem*, projecting—from *ex*, out of; *stans*, standing] in existence; not destroyed or lost.

**extemporaneous**, a. *eks-tēmp-ō-rān-i-ūs* [*fold. L. extemporaneus*—from *L. ex*, out of; *tempus*, time, tempora, times; cf. *Sp. extemporaneo*, extemporaneous], done or uttered without preparation; unprepared; not having the aid of MS.: **extemporaneously**, ad. *eks-tēmp-ō-rān-i-ūsness*, n.: **extemporary**, a. *eks-tēmp-ō-rān-i-ūs*, unprepared; without preparation; sudden: **extemporarily**, ad. *eks-tēmp-ō-rān-i-ūsly*, [*L. ex, tempore*], on the spur of the moment; without preparation; without the aid of MS.: **extemporise**, v. *eks-tēmp-ō-rān-i-ūs*, to speak without preparation; to improvise: **extemporising**, imp.: **extemporised**, pp. *eks-tēmp-ō-rān-i-ūs*, one who.

**extend**, v. *eks-tēnd* [*L. extendere*, to spread out; *extensus*, spread out—from *ex*, out of; *tendo*, I pull or stretch; cf. *It. estendere*, *F. étendre*], to stretch in any direction, to any distance; to enlarge or increase; to diffuse; to reach; to impart: **extending**, imp.: **extended**, pp. *eks-tēnd*, adj.: **extendedly**, ad. *eks-tēnd*, n. he or that which extends: **extendible**, a. *eks-tēnd-i-bil*, capable of being extended or enlarged: **extendible**, a. *eks-tēnd-i-bil* [*L. extensus*, stretched out], that may be extended: **extendibility**, n. *eks-tēnd-i-bil-i-tē*, the capacity of being extended: **extensible**, a. *eks-tēns-i-bil*, capable of being extended: **extension**, n. *eks-tēns-i-ōn* [*F. —L.*], the act of enlarging or stretching out; enlargement; an essential property of bodies, because they must occupy a part of space however small; in *log.*, the number of objects which a term includes: **extensive**, a. *eks-tēns-i-v*, large; wide: **extensively**, ad. *eks-tēns-i-vly*, n. state of being extensive; largeness; wideness: **extensor**, n. *eks-tēns-ōr*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten a joint: **extent**, n. *eks-tēnt* [*L. extensus*, stretched out], the space or degree to which a thing is extended; compass; size; in *OE.*, extended; **extension** lectures, systematic lectures on various subjects in connection with a university.—**SYN.** of **extend**: to increase; expand; widen; dilate; distend; stretch.

**extenuate**, v. *eks-tēnu-āt* [*L. extenuatus*, made very thin—from *ex*, out of; *tenutus*, made thin—from *tenus*, thin], to lessen; to diminish; to palliate, as a fault or crime, to mitigate: **extenuating**, imp.: **extenuated**, pp. *eks-tēnu-āt*, adj.: **extenuatingly**, ad. *eks-tēnu-āt*, n. one who extenuates, a. *eks-tēnu-āt* [*L. —L.*], the act of representing any fault or crime less than it is; palliation: **extenuatory**, a. *eks-tēnu-āt*, that extenuates or palliates.—**SYN.** of **extenuate**: to palliate; hide; cover; conceal.

**exterior**, a. *eks-tē-ri-ēr* [*OF. exterieur*, the exterior—from *L. exteriorem*, outer—from *exterius*, on the outside, strange], outward: **external**; relating to the outside or outer surface: **the outward surface**; that which is external: **exteriority**, n. *eks-tē-ri-ēr-i-tē*, the quality of being exterior; outwardness; surface: **exteriorly**, ad. *eks-tē-ri-ēr*, externally: **exteriors**, n. plu. *eks-tē-ri-ēr*, outward parts of a thing; external deportment or forms: **exterior slope**, in *mil.*, the surface of the parapet which faces the ditch.—**SYN.** of **exterior**: a. *eks-tē-ri-ēr*, external; outward; extraneous; extrinsic; foreign; outside.

**exterminate**, v. *eks-tēr-mīn-āt* [*L. exterminatus*, driven out or away—from *ex*, out of; *terminus*, a limit], to destroy utterly; to root out; to eradicate: **exterminating**, imp.: **exterminated**, pp. *eks-tēr-mīn-āt*, adj.: **exterminatingly**, ad. *eks-tēr-mīn-āt*, n. he or that which exterminates: **extermination**, n. *eks-tēr-mīn-ā-ti-ōn* [*F. —L.*], total destruction; eradication: **exterminative**, n. *eks-tēr-mīn-ā-ti-ōn*, that exterminates or utterly destroys: **exterminatory**, a. *eks-tēr-mīn-ā-ti-ōn*, tending or serving to destroy totally: **exterminate**, v. *eks-tēr-mīn-āt*, in *OE.*, to exterminate; to destroy utterly: **exterminating**, imp.: **exterminated**, pp. *eks-tēr-mīn-āt*.

**external**, a. *eks-tēr-nāl* [*L. externus*, outward; cf. *F. externe*], outward; not within; visible; foreign;

**externals**, n. plu. *eks-tēr-nāl*, the outward parts; outward forms or rites: **externally**, ad. *eks-tēr-nāl-i-tē*, *eks-tēr-nāl-i-tē*, state of being external: **extern**, a. *eks-tēr-nāl*, in *OE.*, outward; visible; coming from without.

**exterritoriality**, n. *eks-tēr-ri-tō-r-i-āl-i-tē* [*L. ex*, out of, and *Eng. territory*], in *diplomacy*, the right possessed by the representatives of foreign powers to live in the country to which they are accredited under the laws of the country to which they belong.

**extinct**, a. *eks-tīngt* [*L. exstinctus*, put out; quenched—see **extinguish**], quenched; put out; being at an end; no longer existing: **extinction**, n. *eks-tīngt-shūn* [*F. —L.*], the act of putting out, the state of being quenched or suppressed: **extincted**, a. *eks-tīngt*, in *OE.*, extinguished.

**extine**, n. *eks-tīn* [*L. exte*, on the outside], in *bot.*, the outer covering of the pollen-grain; primine.

**extinguish**, v. *eks-tīng-gwīsh* [*L. extinguere*, to put out, to quench—from *ex*, out of; *stinguo*, I put out, I quench], to put out; to destroy; to suppress; to put an end to: **extinguishing**, imp.: **extinguished**, pp. *eks-tīng-gwīsh*, put out; quenched; suppressed: **extinguisher**, n. he or that which extinguishes; that which puts out a candle: **extinguishable**, a. *eks-tīng-gwīsh-i-bil*, that may be quenched or suppressed.

**extirpate**, v. *eks-tēr-pāt* [*L. extirpare*, plucked up by the stem or root—from *ex*, out of; *stirps*, a root], to root out; to destroy wholly; to remove completely; to exterminate: **extirpating**, imp.: **extirpator**, n. *eks-tēr-pāt*, one who, or the thing which, extirpates: **extirpable**, a. *eks-tēr-pāt-i-bil*, that may be rooted out: **extirpation**, n. *eks-tēr-pāt-i-ōn* [*F. —L.*], total destruction; the act of rooting out: **extirpatory**, a. *eks-tēr-pāt-i-ōn*, to root out; to eradicate: **extirpating**, imp.: **extirped**, pp. *eks-tēr-pāt*, **SYN.** of **extirpate**: to eradicate; destroy; root out; pull up; pluck up; expel.

**extol**, v. *eks-tōl* [*L. extollere*, to raise up or elevate—from *ex*, out of; *tollō*, I raise], to praise highly; to laud; to revere in words: **extolling**, imp.: **extolled**, pp. *eks-tōl*, extoller, n. one who.—**SYN.** of **extol**: to praise; applaud; magnify; commend; laud; glorify; approve.

**extort**, v. *eks-tōrt* [*L. extortus*, twisted or wrenched out—from *ex*, out of; *tortus*, turned about, twisted—from *torqueo*, I twist], to wrest or wring from; to draw from by force; to gain from by violence, threats, or injustice: **adj.** in *OE.*, extorted: **extorting**, imp.: **extorted**, pp. *eks-tōrt*, drawn from by compulsion: **extortive**, a. *eks-tōrt-i-v*, tending to draw from by compulsion: **extorter**, n. one who extorts: **extortioner**, n. *eks-tōrt-i-ōn-ēr*, one who practises extortion: **extortion**, n. *eks-tōrt-i-ōn* [*OF. extorsion*—*L.*], the act or practice of wresting from; oppressive exaction; rapaciously generally said of money: **extortionary**, a. *eks-tōrt-i-ōn-ēr*, practising extortion: **extortionate**, a. *eks-tōrt-i-ōn-ēr*, one who.

**extra**, *eks-trā* [*L. extra*, on the outside, without], a common prefix, denoting 'above or beyond usual'; in excess; additional; out of: **extra-parochial**, beyond the limits of any parish: **extra-judicial**, out of ordinary court procedure: **extra**, a. beyond what is usual, or has been agreed upon; additional, as *extra work*, *extra hours*, *extra quantity*: **extras**, n. plu. *eks-trā*, things in addition to what is due or expected: **extra-axillary**, *eks-trā-ak-sil-ēr-i*, in *bot.*, removed from the axil of the leaf, as in the case of some buds: **extra-mundane**, *eks-trā-mūn-dān* [*L. mundus*, the world], beyond the limits of the material world: **extra-mural**, *eks-trā-mū-rāl* [*L. murus*, a wall], without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city, or of a university: **extra-professional**, not within the usual limits of professional business or habits. *Note.*—When **extra** is employed as a prefix, a hyphen is usually placed between it and the word.

**extract**, v. *eks-trākt* [*L. extractus*, drawn out or forth—from *ex*, out of; *tractus*, drawn or dragged—from *traho*, I draw], to draw out; to take out or from; to select: n. *eks-trākt*, that which is drawn out or from something else; a selection, as from a book; a tincture evaporated to a paste; a decoction; in *OE.*, descent: **extracting**, imp. *eks-trākt-i-ōn*: **extracted**, pp. *eks-trākt*, adj.: **extracted**, pp. *eks-trākt*, that may be extracted: **extractor**, n. *eks-trākt-ōr*, that which extracts: **extraction**, n. *eks-trākt-i-ōn* [*F. —L.*], the act of drawing out or from; birth; lineage; descent: **extractive**, a. *eks-trākt-i-ōn*, that may be extracted;

māte, māt, fār, tāw; mēte, mōt, hēr; pine, pyn; nōte, nōt, wōce;





eye; view; eyesight, *n.* view; observation: the sense of seeing; eyesore, *n.* something offensive to the sight: in the eye of the wind, in the position of direct opposition to it: to have an eye to, to be on the look-out in a certain direction: to keep an eye on, to observe closely; to watch strictly: under the eye, under close inspection or observation: with an eye to, looking closely and narrowly towards a thing, particularly with a view to personal advantage.

tage; eyllad, *n.* *ÿll-ād* [F. *œillade*, *n.* glance, a leer—from *œil*, the eye] in OE, a glance of the eye.

eyot, *n.* *ÿōt* or *āt* [AS. *ÿget*, dim. of *ey* or *ig*, an island] a little island in a river or lake; usually written *ait*.

eyre, *n.* *ōr* [OF. *cirre*, *n.* journey—from *L. iter*, a journey—gen. *itineris*, of a journey] in law, a journey in circuit of certain judges.

eyrtle or egypt, *n.* *ÿrt* or *ārt*—see *acrie*.

## F

**f, F, Ef**, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, forming one of the consonants; a labio-dental letter. *fa, fi*, in music, the fourth sound in the scale of the sol-fa notation=*f*.

**fabaceus**, *a.* *fā-bā'shūs* [mid *L. fabaceus*—from *L. faba*, a bean] bean-like; pert to a bean.

**Fabian**, *a.* *fā-bi-an*, applied to tactics, or to a policy of careful waiting and watching without any positive conflict, in order to weary out an opponent, or take advantage of his errors—so named from Quintus Fabius Maximus, the Roman general (d. 203 B.C.)

**fable**, *n.* *fā-bl* [F. *fable*—from *L. fabula*, *n.* story], a short tale or story intended to instruct or amuse, the incidents of which are improbable; an idle story; a falsehood; *v.* to write fiction; to tell falsehoods; to feign; *fabling*, *imp.* *-bling*: *adj.* dealing in fables; *fabled*, *pp.* *fā-bl* *adj.* feigned; celebrated in fables; *fabler*, *n.* one who; *fabulist*, *n.* *fā-bū-lis*, a writer of fables; *fabulous*, *n.* *-ūs*, full of fables, pretended or feigned; *fictions*; *fabulously*, *ad.* *-ly*; *fabulousness*, *n.*; *fabulise*, *v.* *-lis*, to compose fables; to write or speak in fable; *fabulising*, *imp.*; *fabulized*, *pp.* *-lized*—*SVN.* of 'fable *n.*': parable; allegory; fiction; fabrication; novel; romance; story; tale; apologue; untruth; invention.

**fabliau**, *n.* *fā-bli-ō*, *fabliaux*, *n. plu.* *fā-bli-ōz* [F.], a metrical tale of the trouvères or early French poets.

**fabric**, *n.* *fā-brīk* [F. *fabricue*—from *L. fabrica*, the art or trade of an artisan, a workshop—from *faber*, a worker in metal, &c.] a building; the structure of anything; *texturo*; *fabricate*, *v.* *fā-brī-kāt* [*L. fabricatus*, constructed], to invent; to devise falsely; to frame; to construct; *fabricating*, *imp.*; *fabricated*, *pp.*; *fabricator*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who; *fabrication*, *n.* *-tī-shūn* [F.—*L.*] the act of framing or constructing; that which is framed or invented; *n.* falsehood, forgery.—*SVN.* of 'fabric': structure; construction; edifice; workmanship; framework—of 'fabrication'—see under *fab*.

**facade**, *n.* *fā-sād* [F. *façade*, the front—from *It. facciata*, the front of a building—from *facies*, the face—from *L. facies*, the face], the front of a building.

**face**, *n.* *fās* [F. *face*—from *L. facies*, a face, a visage], the front or surface of anything; appearance; the countenance; look; visible state of affairs; freedom from bashfulness or confusion; boldness; presence or sight, as before the face: *v.* to meet in front; to meet and oppose with firmness; to cover with an additional surface; to make *n.* false appearance; to stand opposite to; *fa'cing*, *imp.* fronting or opposite; *n.* a thin covering placed in front for improvement or strength or for ornament; *fa'cing*, *n. plu.* the movements of soldiers to make a front, to the right, to the left, &c.; the collars, lapels, cuffs, &c., of a regimental uniform, which are of distinctive colours; *fa'ced*, *pp.* *fāst*: *faceless*, *n.* without a face; *fa'cingly*, *nd.* *-ly*: to set one's face against, to oppose; to make faces, *fā'ses*, to distort the face: *face* to *face*, *n.* immediate presence; to face the enemy, to meet him in front with determination; to face it out, to maintain confidently and without change of colour, generally in a bad sense; to pass through the ordeal of a disagreeable personal interview with courage; *fa'cet*, *n.* *fā-sit* [F. *façette*, a little face], a little face; a small surface, as of a crystal or a cut gem; *fa'ced*, *a.* having numerous small surfaces or faces, as cut gems; *facial*, *a.* *fā-shī-ād* [*L. facies*, the face], of or pert. to the face; *facial angle*, the angle formed by two lines, one drawn horizontally from the nostrils to the ear, and the other upwards from

the nostrils to the most prominent part of the forehead; *facies*, *n.* *fā-shī-ēs* [*L.*] in *nat. hist.*, any common resemblance or aspect among the rocks, plants, animals, or fossils of any area or epoch.

**facetious**, *a.* *fā-sē'shūs* [F. *facetieux*, facetious—from *L. facetia*, witty or clever things—from *L. facetus*, courteous, witty: cf. *It. facetto*], sprightly with wit and good-humour; gay; full of pleasantry; *facetiously*, *ad.* *-ly*; *facetiousness*, *n.* *-ness*, pleasantry; sportive humour; *facetiously*, *n. plu.* *-shī-ēs* [*L.*] *facetiousness* in speaking or writing—*SVN.* of 'facetious': jocose; sportive, merry; pleasant; witty.

**facial**—see under *face*.

**facile**, *a.* *fā-sil* [F. *facile*—from *L. facilis*, easy], easily persuaded; flexible; yielding; not difficult; *facility*, *n.* *fā-sil-ī-tē* [F. *facilité*—*L.*] ease or readiness in performing; the means by which performance is rendered easy; dexterity; pliancy; readiness in compliance, in a bad sense; *facileness*, *n.* *fā-sil-nēs*, easiness to be persuaded or overcome; *facilitate*, *v.* *fā-sil-ī-tāt*, to make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labour of; *facilitating*, *imp.*; *facilitated*, *pp.*; *facilitation*, *n.* *-tī-shūn*; *facilities*, *n. plu.* *-tīs*, the means by which the doing is rendered easier; convenient advantages—*SVN.* of 'facility': ease; easiness; expertness; readiness; affability; condescension; complaisance; ductility.

**facings**, *n.* *fā-sīngs*—see under *face*.

**facinorous**, *a.* *fā-sī-nō-rūs* [*L. facinorōsus*, criminal, vicious—from *facinus*, a crime] in OE, wicked; criminal; vicious.

**facteltanz**, *n.* *fākt-ēntānz* [Ger. *factel*, a torch; *tanz*, a dance], a torchlight procession held at some German courts on the occasion of a marriage of one of the royal family.

**facsimile**, *n.* *fāk-sīm-ī-lē* [*L. fac*, make; *factus*, made; *similis*, like], an exact copy or likeness; an accurate imitation of an original.

**fact**, *n.* *fākt* [*L. factum*, a thing done—from *facere*, to do; cf. F. *fait*, a fact], anything which is done; an event; a deed; a reality; truth: in fact, in reality, as opposed to supposition; matter-of-fact, prosaic or material, as opposed to fanciful or poetical—*SVN.* of 'fact': act; performance; incident; occurrence; circumstance; situation.

**faction**, *n.* *fāk-shūn* [F. *faction*—from *L. factiōnem*, *n.* making, *n.* siding with any one—from *facere*, to make or do], a party in turbulent or disloyal opposition; a cabal; dissension; *factionist*, *n.* one who acts unscrupulously in opposition; *factious*, *a.* *-shūs*, turbulent; pert. to or given to faction; *factiously*, *nd.* *-ly*; *factiousness*, *n.* disposition to raise opposition on frivolous grounds—*SVN.* of 'faction': combination; party; clique; junto; conspiracy; plot.

**factitious**, *a.* *fāk-tī'shūs* [*L. factitius*, made by art, artificial—from *facere*, to make], artificial; made by art; not natural; *factitiously*, *ad.* *-ly*; *factitiousness*, *n.*

**factitive**, *a.* *fākt-ī-tiv* [*L. factitivus*, made or done frequently—from *factus*, made, done], applied to a verb in which the action expressed produces some change in the object, as, 'He made the water wine.'

**factor**, *n.* *fāk-tēr* [F. *facteur*; *L. factor*, a maker or doer—from *facere*, to make], an agent employed by merchants or proprietors to do business for them, or to sell their goods on commission; in Scot., a land-steward; in arith., a multiplier or multiplicand; one of the parts which multiplied together produce a product; *factorage*, *n.* *-āj*, the allowance or commission given to a factor; *factorship*, *n.* the business of a factor; *factory*, *n.* *fāk-tēr-ī*, a place

*māte*, *māt*, *fār*, *fāiv*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*:

where goods are manufactured; the place where factors reside or keep their goods—applied to commercial stations abroad: *factorial*, a *fact-ō-ri-āl*, pert. to a factory; an element in a computation; an agent in a result.

**factotum**, n. *fact-ō-tūm* [L. *fac*, do; *tōtum*, the whole], one who does all kinds of work; a humble friend or confidential servant who is ready to do any kind of work.

**facula**, n. plu. *fact-ū-lā* [L. *facula*, a little torch—from *facem*, a torch], spots on the sun which appear brighter than the rest of its surface.

**faculty**, n. *fact-ū-lī* [F. *faculte*—from L. *facultās*, power, capability, power—from *facilis*, easy], the power of doing anything; a power or capacity of the mind; ability; skill derived from practice; the professors of a department in a university; an ecclesiastical dispensation; the Faculty, the medical profession; Faculty of Advocates, in *Scot.*, the members of the bar, taken collectively; faculties, n. plu. *-tiz*, the powers of the mind.—*SYN.* of 'faculty': power; talent; gift; endowment; dexterity; adroitness; knack; capacity; privilege; authority; licence; dispensation.

**fad**, n. *fad* [Eng. dial.], a trivial fancy adopted and followed out with extravagant zeal; a favourite theory or idea; a whim: *fad'dist*, n. *-dist*, one given to fads or whims.

**fade**, n. *fad-ē* [F. *fade*, insipid], an insipid thought or expression; silliness; nonsense.

**faddle**, v. *fadd* [imitative of rapid movements: Eng. dial.], to trifle; to toy: *fad'dle-fad'dle*, n. idle or purposeless action or talk.

**fade**, v. *fād* [OF. *fader*, to become pale or weak—from *fade*, insipid, dull], to decay or wither; to droop; to lose lustre, colour, or freshness; to cease to wither; to lose strength; to vanish: *fa'ding*, *imp.* adj. subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigour; not durable: n. in *OE.*, a kind of ending to a song: *fa'ded*, pp. adj. become less vivid in colour; withered; *fade'less*, a. that cannot fade: *fa'dingly*, ad. *-ly*: *fa'dingness*, n.

**fadge**, v. *fāj* [AS. *fagan*, to join], in *OE.*, to suit; to fit; to answer the purpose intended: *fad'ing*, *imp.*: *faged*, pp. *fajd*.

**faeces**, n. plu. *fe'-ez* [L. *faeces*, dregs or sediment], excrement; sediment or settlings: *fa'cal*, a. -*Adl.*, relating to excrement.

**fecula**, n. *fel-ū-lā*, *feculent*, *feculence*—see under *fecula*.

**faerie**, *faery*, n. *fā-ē-ri* [see *faery*], the realm or world of the fairies; fairyland.

**fat**, v. *fag* [from *flag*, to become flaccid, to be weary], to work hard and slavishly; to make a drudge of any one; to become weary; to tire out; to fall in strength: n. a hard worker under another; a school-boy who is the forced drudge of an elder pupil: *fat'ing*, *imp.*: n. laborious drudgery: *faged*, pp. *fagit*: *fat'end* [the *fat'end*, the end which *flags* or hangs loose], the remnant of cloth; the refuse or inferior part of anything; the untwisted end of a rope: to *fat* out, to untwist; to loose.

**fagot**, *fatot*, n. *fag-ōt* [F. *façot*: cf. It. *pagotto*], a bundle of sticks bound together for use, as fuel, &c.; a term of opprobrium or reproach among the lower classes to children and women; an old shrivelled woman: v. to form into fagots: adj. nominal; fictitious; as a soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing; applied to the vote of a non-resident elector—now usually restricted to a vote on a qualification created to promote party purposes: *fag'otting*, *imp.*: *fag'oted*, pp.

**fahlerz**, n. *fā-lēr-*, or *fahlore*, n. *fā-lōr* [Ger. *fahl*, ash-coloured; *erz*, ore], grey copper-ore; the type of a family of minerals containing copper; tetrahedrite, which see under *tetrahedron*.

**Fahrenheit**, n. *fā-rē-hīt* [the name of the inventor (1686-1736)], the name given to a thermometer-scale in which the freezing-point of water is marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°.

**faience**, n. *fā-yāngs* [F. *faïence*—from *Faenza*, in Italy, where first made], a rich kind of painted earthenware.

**falkes** or **fakes**, n. plu. *fāks*, a Scottish miner's term for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones—see *fake*.

**fail**, v. *fāl* [F. *faillir*, to err, to fail—from L. *fallō*, I deceive], to neglect to aid or supply; to disappoint; to fall short; to become deficient; to decay or

decline; not to succeed in a design; to be entirely wanting; to become weaker; to desert; to become bankrupt; in *OE.*, to deceive; n. *omission*; non performance: *fall'ing*, *imp.*: n. a fault; a weakness; an imperfection or defect: *failed*, pp. *faild*: *fall'ingly*, ad. *-ly*: *failure*, n. *fā-fūr*, an unsuccessful attempt; *deficiency*; *omission*; *total defect*; *decay*; *insolvency*.—*SYN.* of 'falling n.': *failure*; *frailty*; *folble*; *infirmary*; *fault*; *deficiency*; *lapse*; *omission*; *non-performance*; *decay*; *defect*.

**faill**, a *fāl* [Gael. *fāl*, a sod], in *Scot.*, a green sod of earth: *fall-dike*, a dike or wall of turf.

**faillie**, n. *fāl* [F.], a soft, inexpensive silk material used for evening dresses, and for trimmings of bouquets, &c.

**faïen**, a *fān* [AS. *fagen*, glad; cf. OH. Ger. *fahan*, to rejoice; Icel. *faginn*, glad], to do; eager; obliged or compelled; in *OE.*, joyful; glad: adj. *gaily*: *faïeness*, n. state of being *faïen* or desirous to do; *faïning*, n. in *OE.*, expressive of desire.

**faïnant**, n. *fā-nān'* [F.—from *faïre*, to do, and *naïnt*, nothing], do-nothing; sluggish—originally said of the later Merovingian kings of France, who were completely at the will of the Maîtres du Palais; n. a do-nothing; a sluggard: *faïnéance*, *faïnéantise*, n. *-ings*, *-ingness*, *slottfulness*; *inactivity*.

**faïnt**, n. *fānt* [OF. *faïnt*, *faïnt*, feigned—from *faïdre*, to feign], weak; exhausted; inclined to swoon; not bright, as a colour; not loud; luminous; cowardly; slight or imperfect, as a *faïnt* resemblance, a *faïnt* smell; feeble, as a *faïnt* resistance; v. to waste away quickly; to swoon; to be weak; to become weary; to become senseless and motionless; to sink into dejection; to lose courage; in *OE.*, to cause to *faïnt*: *faïnt'ing*, *imp.*: adj. languishing; sinking; n. temporary loss of motion and sensation: *faïnt'ed*, pp.: *faïnt'ingly*, ad. *-ly*: *faïnt'ish*, a. somewhat *faïnt*: *faïnt'ness*, n. state of being somewhat *faïnt*: *faïnt'ly*, ad. *-ly*: *faïnt'ness*, n. feebleness; want of strength: *faïnt-hearted*, a. *faïnt'ed*, yielding to fear; dejected; timorous: *faïnt-heart'edly*, ad. *-ly*: *faïnt-heart'edness*, n.: *faïnts*, n. plu. *faïnts*, the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky; the weak or impure remains of the whisky-still.

**fair**, a *fār* [AS. *fager*, beautiful; cf. Icel. *fagr*, bright], beautiful; free from any dark hue; white; spotless; favourable; fine, as weather; prosperous; frank; civil; just; equitable; used in a slightly deprecatory sense, as a *fair copy*—that is, one not particularly good: n. the female sex; in *OE.*, for 'fairness'; ad. openly: *fair'ly*, ad. justly; good in some degree; completely: *fair'ness*, n. the quality of being fair; equity; freedom from spots or blemishes; beauty; candour; freedom from disguise: *fair'ish*, a. *-ish*, reasonably or moderately fair: *fair'ishly*, ad. *-ly*: the *fair sex*, the female sex: a *fair field*, open space for action or operation; freedom from obstructions: *fair-spoken*, bland; civil; courteous: *fair-haired*, having light hair: *fairway*, n. the navigable part of a river: to bid fair, to be likely: to keep fair, to be on good terms: to speak fair, to address with courtesy and frankness: *fair-play*, just and impartial treatment: *fair and square*, honest; straightforward; in a just manner.—*SYN.* of 'fair a.': *reasonable*; *moderate*; *middling*; *candid*; *open*; *ingenuous*; *clear*; *honest*; *direct*; *impartial*; *unblemished*; *handsome*; *cloudless*; *propitious*; *favourable*; *upright*; *pleasing*; *distinct*; *legible*.

**fair**, n. *fār* [OF. *feire*, a market held on a holiday—from L. *ferie*, holidays], a market held at stated periods: *faïring*, n. *fā'ring*, a present bought at a fair.

**faïry**, n. *fā-ri* [OF. *faïrie*, enchantment—from *fae*, an elf, a fairy—see *fay*], an imaginary good or bad being, said to influence the fate of men: adj. of or pert. to fairies: *faïry-like*, like a fairy: *faïry-land*, the supposed abode of the fairies: *faïry-rings*, searched circles, or circles of greener grass, frequently found in pasture-lands in Great Britain, caused by an underground fungus, scorched when the fungus is in growth, and green when they are dead: *faïry-shrimp*, a beautiful species of phyllopod, found in fresh-water ponds: *faïry-stones*, the flinty fossil sea-urchins found in the chalk of the south of England; concretions of clay found in streams and river-courses.

**faïth**, n. *fāth* [OF. *faïd*—from L. *fidei*, trust, *fāth*—from *fido*, I trust], belief; trust; confid-

ence; sincerity; belief in revealed religion; trust in God; a system of doctrines or tenets: *faithed*, *n.* *faith*, in *OE.* Invested with credulity; believed: *faithful*, *a.* constant; of true fidelity; not fickle; true; exact: *faithfully*, *ad.* *faithfulness*, *n.* constancy; fidelity: *faithless*, *a.* *dis*, not true in the performance of duty; false; not believing: *faithlessly*, *ad.* *dis* *faithlessness*, *n.* perfidy; unbelief; treachery: *faith breach*, in *OE.* breach of fidelity; perfidy: the *faith*, the Christian religion: the *faithful*, those firm in their adherence to the truths of Christianity, applied to their co-religionists by Rom. Catholics and by Mohammedans: defender of the faith—see under *defend*.—*SVN* of *faithful*: trusty, honest; upright; sincere; veracious; loyal.

*factour*, *n.* *fact* [*OF. fautor*, *n.* maker or constructor: *1. factorem*—from *facio*, I do, I make] in *OE.*, one who makes for an ill purpose; a rascal; a traitor; a hypocrite; a scoundrel; a miscreant.

*fate* or *folk*, *n.* *fak* [*Scot. fath*, a fold, a plait], the single coil of a rope or cable when the coils are laid on, or are close to, each other; or ns in the case of slate-stones, whose leaves or layers rest upon each other, and can be easily separated, in *Scot.*, a miner's term for sandy shales which split up into layers: *v.* to coil loosely, so ns to be ready for use, a line, a rope, or a cable; to fold or tuck up: *faking*, *imp.*: *faked*, *pp.* *fakl*.

*fake*, *n.* *fak* [perhaps connex. with *Ger. fegen*, to sweep, in *theives' slang*, to acquire, to lay hold of; to steal: *fakement*, *n.* in begging petition.

*fakir*, sometimes *fakir*, *n.* *fakir* [*Ar. faqir*, a poor man] a Mohammedan hermit or monk; a dervish.

*falcade*, *n.* *fakad* [*F*—from *l. falx*, a sickle, *n.* hook], a falling sharply on the haunches, as a horse.

*falcate*, *a.* *fakad* also *falcated* [*l. falcatus*, scythe-shaped—from *falx*, a reaping-hook], in *bot.*, bent or shaped like a reaping-hook; crescent-shaped: *falcation*, *n.* *fakshun*, the state of being crooked as in a sickle; a bending in the form of a sickle: *falciform*, *a.* *fakshun* [*l. forma*, shape], shaped like a reaping-hook.

*falcion*, *n.* *fakshun* [*OF. fauchon*; *It. falcone*, a scimitar—from *mid. l. falcionem*, a sickle-shaped sword—from *l. falx*, a reaping-hook] a short crooked sword; a scimitar.

*falcon*, *n.* *fakun* [*OF. faucon*—from *mid. l. falcionem*—from *l. falx*, a reaping-hook], a hawk trained for hunting—so named from its hooked beak: *falconer*, *n.* *fakuner*, one who trains or sports with falcons: *falconry*, *n.* *fakunry*, the art of training or hunting with hawks.

*falcus*, *n.* *fakula* [*l. falcus*—dim of *falx*, a sickle], a very long, curved, sharp pointed claw.

*falders*, *n.* *plu. falders* [*Scot*—from the unmeaning repetitions in some old songs], the small pieces made to ornament a female's dress, especially when loose and in excess; gewgaws; idle fancies or conceits.

*faldstool*, *n.* *fakstool* [*OF. faudesteuil*—from *mid. l. faldstolium* and *faldstolium*—from *Old Ger. faldan*, to fold: *stool*, a stool: *AS. fald*, a fold, and *stool*], the low desk at which the litany is said in churches; the chair of a bishop within the rails of the altar: *faldistory*, *n.* *is fald*, a kind of stool on which the king may kneel at his coronation at the south side of the altar; a folding-chair.

*Falerian*, *a.* *fakrnan* [*l. Falerinus*, an ancient district of Italy in Campania, famous for wine], of or from *Falerinus*, applied to a famous wine.

*fall*, *n.* *fall* [*AS. feallan*; *cf. Ital. falla*; *Old Ger. fallan*, to fall—connex. with *l. fallo*, I deceive] the act of dropping or coming down from a higher to a lower place; descent; that which falls; a tumble; ruin; apostasy; decrease of price or value; a rush of water down a steep place; autumn; in *OE.*, cadence: *v.* to drop or come down from a higher to a lower; to descend; to depart from the faith; to perish; to decrease in price or value; to flow into, as a river; to slink; to come in or upon; to forsake; to happen; in *OE.*, to bring forth: *falling*, *imp.*: *adj.* descending; drooping; declining: *fell*, *pt. fel*, fallen, *pp. fallen*: *adj.* degraded; ruined; decreased: *fallible*, *a.* *fallibilis* [*l. fallibilis*—from *fallere*, to deceive], liable to error or mistake: *fallibly*, *ad.* *fallibility*, *n.* *fallibleness*, liability to

error or be deceived: *falling-sickness*, epilepsy: *falling-stars*, the familiar name for the meteorites seen in a state of combustion in the sky: *falling-stones*, a familiar term for meteoric stones: to fall astern, among *seamen*, to be passed or left behind; to move or be driven backward, as by a current: to fall away, to lose flesh; to apostatise; to fade: to fall back, to recede; to retreat: to fall back upon, to retreat for safety towards supports, as troops; to betake oneself to a reserved fund or a reliable resource for support: to fall down, to come to the ground; to prostrate oneself in worship: to fall foul, to attack; to come into violent contact; to become entangled: to fall from, to recede from; to depart: to fall in, to agree with; to enter among, as a body of soldiers arranged; to join: to fall in with, to meet with, as a ship; to discover: to fall off, to withdraw; to forsake; to depreciate; to become less: to fall on, to begin suddenly and eagerly, in rush against; to fall out, to quarrel; to happen; to quit the place in the ranks: to fall over, to change sides: to fall short, to be deficient: to fall to, to begin; to apply oneself to: to fall under, to come under or within the limits of: to fall upon, to attack: the fall of the leaf, autumn: the Fall, the state of sin and misery into which our first parents were brought by their eating the forbidden fruit; the act itself; the autumn, when leaves fall.

*fall*, *n.* *fall* [from *fall*, the act of dropping], a short veil worn over the bonnet by females; a veil.

*fallacious*, *a.* *fallashus* [*l. fallaciōsus*, deceitful—from *fallō*, I deceive; *cf. F. fallacieux*, deceiving; deceptive; not well founded; producing error or mistake: *fallaciously*, *ad.* *fallaciousness*, *n.* fallacy, *n.* *fallacy* [*F. fallacie*, deception, a fallacy—from *l. fallacia*], that which misleads the eye or the mind; deceptive appearance; a sophism.

*fallal*, *n.* *fallal* [perhaps a variation of *F. fallata*, a furbelow], a piece of ribbon, with streaming ends, worn as an ornament in the seventeenth century; any insignificant ornament.

*fallibility*, *fallible*—see under *fall*.

*Fallopi*, *n.* *fallōpi* [*from Fallōpius*, the discoverer], in *anat.*, denoting certain ducts or tubes through which the ova pass to the uterus.

*fallow*, *a.* *fallō* [*AS. feallō*, having the colour of un-tilled soil; *cf. Ital. fallu*—see *fallow* 2—pale-reddish, or yellowish], applied to a species of deer of a brownish-bay colour; in *OE.*, pale brown, with a tinge of red or yellow.

*fallow*, *a.* *fallō* [*AS. feallō*, untilled soil—from *feall*, a harrow], applied to land which has lain a year or more untilled; denoting land ploughed but not seeded for the season; neglected: *v.* to plough up land without seeding it: *fallowing*, *imp.*: *n.* the operation of ploughing land not meant to be sown: *fallowed*, *pp.* *fallō*, ploughed and opened up to the air for the season: *fallowness*, *n.* exemption from bearing fruit: to lie fallow, to lie uncropped; to rest; to remain unexercised.

*false*, *n.* *faals* [*OF. faulx*—from *l. falsus*, deceived—from *fallō*, I deceive], not true; not real or genuine: inaccurate; counterfeit; deceitful; treacherous: *v.* in *OE.*, to violate truth; to deceive; to feign: *falsing*, *imp.*: *falsed*, *pp.* *faals*, deceived; falsified: *falsely*, *ad.* *dis* *falseness*, *n.* state of being false; double-dealing; treachery: *false-hearted*, *n.* treacherous: *falsehood*, *n.* a lie; an untruth: *falsity*, *v.* *faals* [*l. facio*, I make], to make something appear true which is really false; to prove to be false; to forge; to violate the truth: *falsifying*, *imp.*: *falsified*, *pp.* *faals*: *falsifier*, *n.* one who falsifies: *falsification*, *n.* *faalsheid*, quality of being false; the act of making a thing appear what it is not: *falsity*, *n.* *dis* *an untruth* from ignorance or mistake: *false*, *n.* in *OE.*, a false or deceitful person.—*SVN* of *falsehood*: falsity; fabrication; fiction; treachery; perfidy.

*falsetto*, *n.* *faals* [*It.*], a singing, a strain on the voice above its natural compass; a feigned or false voice.

*falsify*, falsification, &c.—see under *false*.  
*falter*, *v.* *faalt* [*Ger. fletzen*, obscure; perhaps *OF. fette*, entangled], to hesitate in speaking; to speak with broken or trembling tones; to be misty or feeble; to hesitate in purpose: *faltering*, *imp.*: *adj.* hesitating: *faltered*, *pp.* *faalt*: *falteringly*, *ad.* *faalt*.

**falter**, *v.* *faltér* [OF. *faller*, to strike, beat]. In OE, to thrash barley in the chaff; to cleanse barley. **faltered**, *pp.* *faltéred*, having hair disordered; dishevelled.

**faluns**, *n. plu.* *fálóns* [F. dial.], in *geol.*, the shelly Tertiary (Upper Miocene) strata occurring in Touraine, and resembling the crag of the east coast of England.

**fame**, *n.* *fám* [F. *faune*, It. *fama*—from L. *fama*, rumour, fame; Gr. *phémē*—from *phēmī*, I speak]. **renown**; **rumor**; public report, good or bad; **famed**, *a.* *fámed*, renowned; much talked of: **fameless**, *a.* without renown; **famous**, *a.* *fámas*, much talked of and praised; renowned: **famously**, *ad.* *-sly*, with great renown; in a manner highly gratifying, as, he is getting on **famously** **famousness**, *n.* great fame; celebrity.—**SYN.** of 'fame': reputation; repute; notoriety; credit; honour of 'famous': celebrated; remarkable; noted; signal; conspicuous; illustrious; eminent; transcendent; distinguished; excellent.

**familiar**, *a.* *fám-lí-ár* [F. *famille*, a family—from L. *familia*, a family or household; cf. Sans. *dham*, an abode, a house], well acquainted with; well known; intimate; affable; easy and uncontrained; common; frequent; *n.* one long acquainted; a spirit or demon supposed to wait on; an officer or servant of the Inquisition employed to arrest and imprison the accused: **familiarly**, *ad.* *-ly*, **familiarity**, *n.* *-i-riti* [F. *familiarité*], freedom from ceremony; affability; intimacy; fellowship: **familiarise**, *v.* *-ise*, to make intimate or familiar; to make easy by practice or by intercourse: **familiarising**, *imp.*: **familiarised**, *pp.* *-ised*, **family**, *n.* *fám-il-i*, a household; descendants from one common progenitor; race; lineage; in *nat. hist.*, *classifications*, the group next in comprehensiveness above a genus; kind, tribe, or group: **familiar spirits**, spirits from the unseen world, supposed to be under the commands of particular men; spirit slaves: **Familiist**, *n.* *fám-il-ist*, one of a Dutch sect in the sixteenth century, whose creed was that religion consisted in love and not in faith.

**famine**, *n.* *fám-in* [F. *famine*—from mid. L. *famina*—from L. *fames*, hunger, scarcity of food; want; destitution: **famish**, *v.* *-ish*, to starve; to suffer from want: **famishing**, *imp.*; *ad.* *-ing*, starving; perishing for want of food: **famished**, *pp.* *-ished*, **famishment**, *n.* state of extreme want.

**famous**—see *under* **fame**: **famously**, *a.* *fám-as-ly*, less correctly *fám-us-ly*, in OE, rendered famous; renowned.

**famulus**, *n.* *fám-ú-lús* [L. *famulus*, a servant, an attendant], the familiar spirit of a magician; any doer of hard or dirty work under a superior.

**fan**, *n.* *fán* [AS. *fann*; L. *vinum*, a winnowing fan], a light broad frame used by ladies in warm weather to cool the face by agitating the air with it; anything in the shape of a fan; an instr. for producing artificial currents of air by the revolving of two or more broad blades: *v.* to cool and refresh by moving the air; to winnow, as grain; to increase the heat or flame of, as by fanners: **fan'ing**, *imp.*: **fanned**, *pp.* *fáned*: **fan'ner**, *n.* *-ner*, one who or that which fans: **fan'ners**, *n. plu.* the blowers of a winnowing machine or furnace: **fan-light**, a fan-shaped window, generally over a door: **fan-tracery**, *-trá-sér-i*, carved work in Gothic architecture diverging like the folds of a fan: **fan-tail**, tail of a bird capable of being spread out like a fan; a kind of pigeon.

**fanal**, *n.* *fán-nál* [F. *le fanale*: L. *pharus*: Gr. *pharos*, a lighthouse], a small lighthouse; the illuminating apparatus of a lighthouse.

**fanatic**, *a.* *fá-nát-ik*, also **fanat'ical**, *a.* *-i-kál* [F. *fanatique*, fanatical—from L. *fanaticus*, inspired by a divinity, frenzied—from *fannum*, a temple], extravagant and excessive in opinions, generally religious opinions; *n.* a person possessed of wild notions or opinions; an enthusiast: **fanatically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fanaticism**, *n.* *-izm*, wild and extravagant notions in religious subjects.—**SYN.** of 'fanatic *n.*': visionary; zealot; bigot—of 'fanaticism': enthusiasm; frenzy; superstition.

**fancy**, *n.* *fán-si* [F. *fantasie*, the fancy—from mid. L. *fantasia*—from Gr. *phantasia*, a making visible, imagination—from *phantō*, I appear], an image or representation formed in the mind at pleasure, but not always connected with reason or practicality; a notion; a liking; a conceit or whim: *ad.* elegant;

ornamental: *v.* to figure to oneself; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with: **fan'cying**, *imp.*: **fan'cied**, *pp.* *-sied*: *ad.* *-sied*, Imagined; imaginary, liked: **fan'cier**, *n.* *-sier*, one who fancies or has a strong liking for, as a *dog-fancier*: **fan'ciful**, *a.* *-fúel*, guided by the imagination rather than by reason or experience; full of wild images; visionary; whimsical: **fan'cifully**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fan'cifulness**, *n.* the fancy (a slang term) the whole body of sporting characters, generally applied to the prize-ring: **fancy-ball**, one at which fancy dresses, in various characters, are worn: **fancy-free**, free from the power of love: **fancy-monger** (see *monger*), in OE, one given to wild conceits and whims through love: **fancy-sick**, one with an unsound or disordered mind.—**SYN.** of 'fancy *n.*': conceit; imagination; humour; taste; inclination; conception; caprice; impression—of 'fanciful': ideal; capricious; imaginative; fantastic; wild; chimerical.

**fandango**, *n.* *fán-dán-go* [Sp.], a Spanish dance, *fane*, *n.* *fán* [L. *fannum*, a temple—from *fari*, to speak, to utter in prophecy], a church; a temple.

**fan**, *n.* *fán* [AS. *fann*; cf. Goth. *fann*], in *old* and *pror. Eng.*, anything on an elevation free to be moved by the wind like a flag, to show which way the wind blew: *n.* weathercock—formerly made in various shapes, but seldom that of a cock, in OE, a banner.—**Note.**—**vane** is the word now used for **fan**.

**fanfare**, *n.* *fán-fár* [F. *fanfare*, the sound of a trumpet], a flourish of trumpets; a short cheerful tune: **fanfaron**, *n.* *fán-fá-rón* [F.], one who blows the trumpet of his own praises; a bully; a swaggerer: **fanfar'onade**, *n.* *-nade*, blustering talk; a swaggering.

**fang**, *n.* *fáng* [AS. *fing*, a taking, a grasp; cf. Icel. *fá*, Goth. *fahan*, to catch], a pointed tooth, a tusk; a claw or talon: in OE, a sheriff's officer; *v.* in OE, to seize with fangs: **fanged**, *a.* *-ged*, **fanged**, having fangs: **fangless**, a having no fangs: into his fangs, into his clutches or power.

**fangled**, *a.* *fáng-gled* [perhaps from ME. *fangen*, to take], begun; newly made: **fangle**, *n.* *fáng-gal*, a trifle; a vain thing; a newly fashioned trifle: **new-fangled**, *a.* inconstant; changeable; given to novelty.

**fanlon**, *n.* *fán-lón* [F.], a small flag carried with the baggage of an army.

**fan**, *n.* *fánk* [Icel.], a sheep cote or pen; a coil of rope: *v.* to put a sheep in a fold; to coil a rope: **fanking**, *imp.*: **fanked**, *pp.* *fánkt*.

**fanners**, **fanning**—see *under* **fan**.

**fanon**, *n.* *fán-són* [F. mid. L. *fano*, AS. *fina*, a banner], a head dress worn by the Pope, or other official of the Roman Catholic Church; the priest's napkin or handkerchief during the celebration of mass; a white linen cloth to hold oblations by the liturgy; a banner carried in church processions.

**fantasia**, *n.* *fán-tá-zí-á* [It.], a musical composition full of fancy; various wild movements.

**fantastic**, *a.* *fán-tás-ik*, also **fantas'tical**, *a.* *-i-kál* [F. *fantastique* mid. *fantastique*, fantastic—from mid. L. *fantasticus*, capricious, disorderly—from Gr. *phantasia*, vision, fancy—see *fancy*], Imaginary; fanciful; unreal; full of absurd fancies; capricious: **fantastically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **fantasy**, *n.* *-sý*, the original spelling of fancy, which see.—**SYN.** of 'fantastic'—see *under* **fancy**.

**fantocini**, *n. plu.* *fán-to-ché-né* [It.—from *fante*, a boy, from *infante*, a child], puppets made to act by means of concealed strings or wires; representations on a stage by puppets.

**far**, *a.* *fár*, in *old slang*, swollen with drink; dead-drunk.

**far**, *a.* *fár* [AS. *feorr*; cf. Goth. *fairra*, far; Icel. *fiarrt*; Sw. *fierron*, afar], distant; remote; more distant; remoter of the two: *ad.* remotely; very much; in a great part, as 'the night is far spent': **far'ness**, *n.* remoteness: **far-famed**, widely celebrated: **far-fetched**, strained; forced; unnatural: **far**, very much: **far** other, very different: **far** off, at a great distance: **far** about, going much out of the way: from far, from a great distance: **far spent**, in OE, well advanced; nearly at an end; well passed away: see farther and further.

**farad**, *n.* *fá-rad* [after *Faraday*], the unit of electrical capacity: **faradale** or **faradic**, *a.* *fá-rad-á-ik*, *fár-ad-ik*, pert. to *Faraday*: pert. to the phenomena of electricity especially studied by Faraday—as the phenomena of induction: **far'adism**, **far'adisation**, *n.*

*Ad-dizm*, *di-zū-shēa*, the medical application of the magneto electric current: *faradise*, *v. fār-dīz*, to stimulate, as a nerve or muscle, with induced electric currents: *far adising*, *imp.*: *far'adised*, *pp.* *di-d-far'adised*, *n.* *di-zēr*, an *in-ivtr* for.

*farandole*, *n.* *fā-rān dōl* [It.], a rapid dance, consisting of various figures, popular in France and Italy.

*farce*, *n.* *fārs* [Fr. *farce*, the stuffing in meat—from *L. farsire*, to stuff—Gr. *pharsimen*, to shut in], anything stuffed with foreign matters; a dramatic piece full of exaggeration and drollery; anything absurdly exaggerated: *farced*, *a.* *fār-sol*, in *OE.*, stuffed: *farceful*, *a.* *fār-si-lāt*, of or relating to a farce; droll: *far* *cicily*, *ad.* *li*.

*farcey*, *n.* *fār-i* [F. *farcin*, It. *farcina*—from *mild. L. farcinatum*—from *farcto*, I stuff], a disease in horses, allied to the glanders.

*farde*, *n.* *fār-dī* [OF. *fordē*, Sp. *farde*], a bale, a bundle—from *fardo*, a bale—from *Ar. fardah*, one of two bales on a camel's hump; in *OE.*, a little pack; a bundle: *v.* to make up in little bundles: *far'delling*, *imp.*: *far'delled*, *pp.* *fār-dēld*.

*fare*, *n.* *fār* [AS. *fār*, *farn*, a journey—from *faran*, to go—see *fare* 2], the price or sum paid for conveyance by land or water; a passenger; in *OE.*, a journey; a passage: *v.* in *OE.*, to go; to travel: *far'ring*, *n.* a journey.

*fare*, *v.* *fār* [AS. *faran*, to go; cf. Goth. *faran*; Icel. *fará*; Ger. *fahren*, to go, to get on], to be in any state, good or bad; to get on; to *feed*; to be entertained; to happen; *n.* prepared food; provision; victuals; entertainment: *far'ring*, *imp.*: *farred*, *pp.* *fār-d*, got on; succeeded: to fare well or ill, to be prosperous or the contrary.

*farewell*, *n.* *fār-wēl* [Fr. and *well*], a kind wish or wish of happiness at parting; an adieu; *adj.* leave-taking; as *farewell* wishes: *fare-you-well*, *ail.*, also *farewell*, *ad.* good-bye; adieu.

*far-fet*, *a.* *fār-fet*, in *OE.*, abbreviation of *far-fetch* or *far-fetched*; studiously sought for; highly elaborated: *far-fetched*, *fēcht*, brought from remote places; not introduced naturally and easily; overstrained.

*farina*, *n.* *fār-nā* or *-rī* [L. *farina*, meal—from *far*, grain], meal or flour; the fine dust or pollen of plants, starch: *farinaeons*, *a.* *fār-nā-shi* *ū*, mealy, consisting or made of flour; capable of yielding flour or starch: *farinose*, *n.* *fār-inus*, yielding farina; in *bot.*, covered with a meal-like powder; in *entom.*, floury; covered with a white secretion.

*farl* or *farle*, *n.* *fār-l*, contr. of *farde* [AS. *feorth-dærl*], in *Scot.*, one part of a scone or cake cut into four equal parts.

*farm*, *n.* *fārm* [F. *ferme*, an agreement, a farm—from *mild. L. firma*, confirmation of a document, signature, a feast, a farm—from *firmus*, durable, lasting—*lit.*, a fixed yearly amount as rent, &c.; cf. Sp. and It. *firma*], a portion of land employed to raise corn, &c., usually let to a tenant: *v.* to let or lease at a certain rent, as a portion of land, taxes, &c.; to cultivate land: *farm'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the business of a farmer: *farmed*, *pp.* *fārm-d*: *farmer*, *n.* *fār-mēr*, one who cultivates land; one who leases taxes at a fixed rent: *farmhouse*, *n.* the principal dwelling-house on a farm: *farmstead*, the whole collection of buildings on a farm; a homestead: *farmyard*, a yard or enclosure adjacent to farm-buildings: to *farm* taxes, to let or lease taxes—*SYN.* of 'farmer': agriculturist; husbandman; tiller; cultivator.

*farmess*—see under *far*.

*faro*, *n.* *fār-ō* [It.], a game at cards.

*Faroesse*, *n.* *fār-ō-ēz*, the language spoken in the Faroe Islands.

*farolite*, *n.* *fār-ō-lit* [from the *Faroe Isles*], a mineral of a pearly lustre, and a whitish or bluish colour.

*farrago*, *n.* *fār-rā-pō* [L. *farrāgo*, mixed food for cattle—from *far*, meal or flour], a mixture of meal and other food for cattle; a confused mixture; a medley.

*farrant*, *a.* *fār-rānt*, in *Scot.*, sagacious: *far'rand*, *a.* in *OE.*, deep; cunning.

*farrier*, *n.* *fār-ri-ēr* [OF. *ferrier*—from *ferrer*, to shoe a horse: *L. ferrarius*, a blacksmith—from *ferrum*, iron], a shiner of horses; a horse-doctor: *far'riery*, *n.* *-rī*, the place of business of a farrier; the trade or profession.

*farrow*, *n.* *fār-rō* [AS. *fearh*: cf. O.H.Ger. *farah*:

*L. porcus*, a pig], *n.* litter of pigs: *v.* to bring forth pigs: *far'rowing*, *imp.*: *far'rowed*, *pp.* *-rōd*. *farraw*, *a.* *fār-ō* [Dut. *zuarhoe*, a helper], not producing young in a particular season or year, applied to cows only.

*farther*, *a.* *fār-thēr*, or *further*, *a.* *fēr-thēr* [from *far*—see *further*], *comp.* of *far*; more distant or remote; longer: *ad.* more remotely; at or to a greater distance: *conj.* moreover; more than that: *superl.* *farthest* or *furthest*. *Note.*—*farther* is applied to physical distance—*further* refers to the progress of an argument or inference: the older forms are *fer*, *ferre*, *ferrer*, the *th* being corruptly inserted.

*farthing*, *n.* *fār-thīng* [AS. *feorthling*, the fourth part of a coin—from *feorth*, fourth], a small copper coin, the fourth part of a penny.

*farthingale*, *n.* *fār-thīng-gāl* [OF. *verluguade* and *verdugale*. Sp. *verdugado*, a hooped petticoat—from Sp. *verdugo*, a rod or shoot of a tree—from *L. viridis*, green], a circle of whalebone formerly in use to spread a female's petticoat to a wide circumference: a crinoline petticoat.

*fascas*, *n.* *plu.* *fās-sēz* [L. *fascas*, a bundle of rods], in *anc. Rome*, a bundle of rods tied together with an axe in the centre, carried before Roman magistrates as a badge of authority: *fasc'ial*, *a.* *-si-āl*, pert. to the fascas.

*fascia*, *n.* *fāsh-i-ā*, *fās'cīa*, *n.* *plu.* *-i-ē* [L. *fascia*, a bandage, a swathe], in *arch.*, a band-like structure; a fillet; a surgical bandage; in *anat.*, a membranous expansion of connective tissue: *fasciated*, *a.* *fāsh-i-ā-d*, bound with a bandage: *fasc'iation*, *n.* *-i-ā-shi-n*, in *bot.*, the union of branches or stems, presenting a flattened ribbon-like form; in *anat.*, act or manner of binding diseased parts: *fascicle*, *n.* *fāsh-i-āl*, a little bunch; a cluster; in *anat.*, a bundle of muscular fibres: *fascicled*, *a.* *fāsh-i-āl-d*, also *fasciculate*, *a.* *fāsh-i-āl-d*, in *bot.*, collected, as it were, into a little bundle: *fascic'ular*, *n.* *-i-āl-ēr*, united or growing together in bundles or tufts: *fasciole*, *n.* *fāsh-i-ōl*, in *zool.*, one of the bands of modified spines in some echinids.

*fascinate*, *v.* *fāsh-i-nāt* [L. *fascinātus*, enchanted, bewitched—from *fascinum*, a spell], to enchant; to charm; to captivate; to allure by some powerful influence: *fascinating*, *imp.*: *ad.* charming; enchanting: *fascinated*, *pp.*: *fascination*, *n.* *-nāt-shi-n* [F.—L.], the act of captivating; a powerful influence over the affections or passions; an unseen and unexplicable influence.—*SYN.* of 'fascinate': to enapture; to ensnare; to bewitch.

*fascine*, *n.* *fāsh-ēn* or *fāsh-ēn* [F. *fascine*, *n.* hurdle, a fascine—from *mild. L. fascina*, a bundle of wood—from *L. fascis*, a bundle], a fagot; a military fagot about 18 feet long to make earth stand at a slope steeper than it would assume naturally; a bundle of wood used in warfare for filling up ditches, &c.

*fash*, *v.* *fāsh* [OF. *fasher*, to vex, to tease: *mild. L. fastidire*, to feel disgust at—from *fastidium*, disgust], *Scot.*, to trouble; to vex; to tease: *n.* trouble; vexation: *fash'ing*, *imp.*: *fashed*, *pp.* *fāsh-t*: to *fash* one's thumb, to give oneself trouble, said to be in allusion to the use of the thumb in making a bargain.

*fashion*, *n.* *fāsh-ūn* [OF. *faceron*, form, shape—from *L. factiōnem*, a making or doing—see *faction*], the make or form of anything; the prevailing mode or form of dress; the mode or style usual among persons of good breeding; custom; general practice: in *OE.*, a spelling for *farce*, which see: *v.* to mould; to shape; to make; to form; in *OE.*, to counterfeit: *fash'oning*, *imp.*: *fash'ioned*, *pp.* *-ānd*: *fash'oner*, *n.* one who: *fash'ionable*, *a.* *-i-ān-ā-bl*, according to the established mode; prevailing at a particular time; dressing or behaving according to the usages of good society; well-bred: *fash'ionableness*, *n.* *-i-ān-ā-bl-ēss*: *fash'ionably*, *ad.* *-ā-bl-ly*: *fash'ionables*, *n.* *plu.* *-ā-bl-ēss*, persons of fashion: *fashion-monger*, *-māng-ēr* [see *monger*], in *OE.*, one who makes fashions an engrossing study.—*SYN.* of 'fashion *n.*': manner; method; practice; habit; usage; make; form; style; shape; appearance; mode; pattern; model; workmanship; execution; sort; way—'fashion *v.*': to figure; fit; adapt; accommodate.

*fassalte*, *n.* *fāsh-sā-t* [from *Fassathol*, in the Tyrol], a mineral, a variety of angite.

*fast*, *a.* *fāst* [AS. *faest*: cf. Icel. *fastr*; Swed. *fast*; Ger. *fest*, firm, unbroken, rapid in succession: *L. festinus*, fast, quick], close; immovable; firmly

fixed; without leaving an interval, as, to follow *fast*; faithful, as a *fast* friend; rapid in motion; quick; speedy; extravagant; dissipated and gay, as a *fast* man; wild: ad. with quick steps; rapidly; firmly: *fast*ly, ad. -*ly*. firmly; surely: *fast*ness, n. -*ness* [AS. *fastnes*, fortification], a stronghold; a place of unbroken defence: *fasten*, v. *fast*-*n*, to fix firmly; to bolt or bar; to seize and hold on: *fastening*, imp. *fast*-*ing*, n. anything that binds or makes fast: *fastened*, pp. *fast*-*en*: *fastener*, n. *fast*-*er*, he or that which fastens: *fast* and loose, changeable; inconstant: *fast* by, close or near to: It rains *fast*, the drops fall close on each other.—SYN. of 'fasten': to fix; stick; link; cement; attach; annex; affix; secure.

*fast*, v. *fast* [AS. *fastan*, to make fast, to observe, to be strict: connec. with *fast* 1] to abstain from food beyond the usual time; n. the abstaining from food for a certain time, or from particular kinds of food, as flesh; a religious mortification or humiliation by abstaining from food: the time of abstaining from food: *fast*ing, imp.: n. act of abstaining from food: *fast*ed, pp.: *fast*er, n. one who abstains from food: *fast* day, a day set apart for special religious worship and humiliation.

*fasten*, *fastness*—see under *fast* 1.

*fastidious*, a. *fast*-*id*-i-*us* [L. *fastidiosus*, disdainful, fastidious—from *fastidium*, aversion—from *fastus*, haughtiness], difficult to please; over-nice: *fastidiously*, ad. -*ly*: *fastid*-*iousness*, n. squeamishness of mind or taste.—SYN. of 'fastidious': squeamish; over-critical; punctilious; particular; difficult; disdainful; over-delicate.

*fastigate*, a. *fast* *ig*-i-*at*, also *fastig*-*ated*, a. -*at* [L. *fastigatus*, pointed—from *fastigium*, a point—from *fastigium*, a top or peak], in bot., having a pyramidal or sheaf-like form, from the branches being erect and close to the stem, as in the poplar-tree: *fastigium*, n. *fast*-*ig*-i-*um*, *fastigia*, n. plu. *fast* *ig*-i-*a*, the pediment of a portico; the summit, apex, or ridge of a building.

*fat*, a. *fat* [AS. *fatt*: cf. Ger. *fett*: Dut. *vet*: Icel. *feitr*, *fat*], stout; opposite of lean; plump; rich; fertile: n. a solid oily substance of a white or yellow colour, found in animals; the best part; in *Script.*, for *fat*; v. to grow fat or full-fleshed; to make fat: *fat*ly, ad. -*ly*: *fat*ness, n. quality of being fat or plump; *fat*ish, a. -*ish*, somewhat fat: *fat*ty, a. -*ty*, containing fat; having the qualities of fat; caused by fat; greasy: *fat*ness, n. -*ness*: *fat*ling, n. a lamb or kid, or suckling, fattened for slaughter: *fat*ted, a. made fat: *fat*ten, v. *fat*-*n*, to make fat; to make stout or plump; to enrich; to grow plump or fleshy: *fat*tening, imp. *fat*-*en*-*ing*: n. the process of making fat; the state of becoming fat: *fat*tened, pp. *fat*-*en*-*ed*: adj. made fat or plump; *fat*teners, n. *fat*-*en*-*ers*: fatty acids, a series of organic acids, some of which are combined with glycerin to form fat.

*fat*, n. *fat*, OE. for *vat*.

*fatal*, a. *fat*-*al* [F. *fatal*—from L. *fatalis*, of or pert. to fate, decreed—from *fatum*, a prediction, fate—see *fate*], deadly; mortal; causing death or destruction; inevitable; necessary; calamitous: *fat*ally, ad. -*ly*, in a fatal manner; mortally: *fatal*-*ity*, n. *fat*-*al*-i-*ty* [F. *fatalité*], tendency to danger or disaster; inevitable necessity; mortality: *fatalism*, n. *fat*-*al*-i-*zm*, the doctrine of an inevitable necessity overruling all things: *fatalist*, n. one who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity: *fatalistic*, a. -*istic*, implying fatalism—see *fate*.

*Fata Morgana*, *fat*-*al* *morg*-*an*-*a* [It. the fairy *Morgana*—from It. *fata*, a fairy; *Morgana*, sister of the British King Arthur], a name for the phenomenon of the mirage at sea—especially applied to that seen in the Straits of Messina.

*fate*, n. *fat* [OE. *fat*, *fate*—from L. *fatum*, what is spoken, destiny—from *fari*, to speak], inevitable necessity; event predetermined; lot; destiny; death; destruction: *fated*, a. *fat*-*ed*, doomed; invested with any power or quality by fate; decreed by fate: *Fates*, n. plu. *fats*, in *anc. myth.*, the three goddesses or destinies supposed to preside over the life and death of every individual—named respectively Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.—SYN. of 'fate': doom; fortune; chance.

*father*, n. *fat*-*her* [AS. *faeder*: cf. Icel. *faðir*: Goth. *faðir*: Gr. *pater*: L. *pater*: Gr. *pater*: Sans. *pitr*, father], a male parent; the first ancestor; a common

title, applied to a protector, deliverer, or supporter; God the Creator; a familiar term for an old man; any man revered for age, learning, or piety; a name given to Rom. Cath. priests; the first originator: v. to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring; or production; to adopt anything as one's own: *fathering*, imp. adopting as one's own; ascribing to any one as the father: *father*ed, pp. -*ed*: *father*-*land*, n. one's native land: *father*-*in*-*law*, n. the father of one's husband or wife: *father*less, a. without a father: *father*hood, n. the character or authority of a father: *father*ly, a. -*ly*, paternal; like a father: ad. in the manner of a father: *father*liness, n. parental kindness and care: the Father, the first person of the Holy Trinity: the Fathers, the early Christian writers up to the twelfth century: to father it on me, to impute it to me.

*fathom*, n. *fat*-*h*-*om* [AS. *faðm*: cf. Sw. *famn*, Icel. *faðr*, a bosom, an embrace, a fathom], the length between the extremities of both arms extended; a measure of length of six feet; in OE., reach; penetration; depth: v. to reach; to master; to comprehend; to try the depth and to find it: *fath*-*om*ing, imp.: *fath*-*omed*, pp. -*ed*: *fath*-*om*able, a. -*om*-*ab*-*le*, able to be measured in depth, &c.: *fath*-*om*less, a. bottomless; that cannot be penetrated or comprehended.

*fatidic* or *fatidical*, a. *fat*-*id*-i-*c*, *fat*-*id*-i-*cal* [L. *fatidicus*—from *fatum*, fate], having power to foretell events; prophetic.

*fatigate*, v. *fat*-*ig*-*at* [L. *fastigatus*, wearied, fatigued], in OE., to exhaust with labour; to fatigue; ad. in OE., worn out by labour; fatigued: *fat* *ig*-*at*-*ing*, imp.: *fat*igued, pp.

*fatigue*, n. *fat*-*ig* [F. *fatigue*—from L. *fatigare*, to weary or tire], weariness; exhaustion of strength from mental or bodily labour; lassitude; toil; labour: v. to tire or weary; to exhaust with labour: *fatiguing*, imp.: adj. inducing weariness: *fatigued*, pp. -*ed*: adj. wearied, harassed: *fatigue*-*duty*, the labours in which soldiers are often engaged distinct from the use of arms: *fatigue*-*dress*, the dress worn by soldiers in doing rough or labouring work: *fatigue*-*party*, a number of soldiers on fatigue-duty.

*fatling*, *fatness*, *fatten*, *fatty*, &c.—see *fat* 1.

*fatuous*, n. *fat*-*u*-*ous* [L. *fatuus*, silly, doltish], feeble in mind; silly; very defective in intellect: *fat*u-*ly*, n. *fat*-*u*-*ly* [F. *fatuité*], weakness or feebleness in mind.

*faubourg*, n. *fat*-*u*-*berg* [F.—from mid. L. *fortisburgus*, the burg without or out of doors], a suburb; a quarter outside the gates of a city.

*fauces, n. *fat*-*u*-*es* [L. *fauces*, the upper part of the throat; a narrow inlet], the upper part of the throat; the entrance of the gullet; in bot., the gaping mouth of certain flowers, as the foxglove: *fat*-*u*-*al*, a. -*al*, pert. to the fauces or gullet; deeply guttural in sound, as in the Semitic and other tongues.*

*fauces*, n. *fat*-*u*-*es* [F. *faucet*, a short pipe—from *fauces* and *faucet*, to make a breach in anything], a short pipe for inserting into a cask to draw off the liquor: OE. *spelt*, *fasset*.

*faugh*, int. *fat*, an interjection expressing disgust or aversion.

*fault*, n. *fat*-*ult* [F. *faute* or *faule*, a defect, an omission—from mid. L. *fallita*, the act of failing—from L. *fall*, I deceive], an offence; a slight crime; an error or mistake; a defect; among *vintners*, a fissure or break accompanied by a displacement of the strata on each side: *fault*ed, a. applied to strata fissured and displaced: *fault*less, a. free from defect or blemish: *fault*lessly, ad. -*ly*: *fault*ness, n.: *faulty*, a. *fat*-*ul*-*ty*, imperfect; containing defects: *fault*ily, ad. -*ly*: *fault*iness, n. the state of being defective or erroneous: to find fault with, to express blame or dissatisfaction: to find fault with, to blame: at fault, puzzled; in a difficulty: *fault*-*finding*, the habit of censuring or blaming frequently on grounds trivial or unjust: *fault*ful, a. -*ful*, in OE., saturated with crime.—SYN. of 'fault': blemish; failing; imperfection; weakness; blunder; vice; failing; want; absence; default—of 'faultless': blameless; spotless; stainless; perfect.

*faun*, n. *fat*-*un* [L. *Faunus*; in Rom. myth., one of the gods of the fields or woods, in later times identified with Pan], a woodland deity, usually represented with the legs of a goat; a satyr: *fauna*, n. *fat*-*u*-*na*, all the animals peculiar to a country, area, or period,

as *flora* denotes all the plants: *faun*'ist, n. -ist, a naturalist.

*fausse-braye*, *füs' brä* [F. *fausse*, false; *braye*, breeches], a mound of earth thrown up about a rampart.

*fautenui*, n. *fo-täl'* [F. -from OF *fauteuvel*-from mid L. *fuldestolium*] an arm-chair, generally highly ornamented; n. president's chair—see *fald-stool*.

*favella*, n. *fa-rél'li* [a corrupted form of *dlm.* from L. *falva*, a bean]. In *bot.* a kind of conchoplate among algae: *favos'*, n. -vös', in *bot.* honeycombed; cellular: *favus*, n. *fä-vus*, a disease of the skin, commonly known as scaldhead: *favosites*, n. *fä-vö-sit*, in *geol.* certain spreading corals having a polygonal arrangement of their pore cells: *fav'ula ria*, n. -u *lir-tä*, in *geol.* a genus of coal-measure stems whose leaf-scars resemble the arrangement of a honeycomb.

*favosites*, *fuvalaria*, *farus*, &c.—see *favella*.

*favour*, n. *fä-ür* [F. *faveur* -from L. *favorem*, goodwill—from L. *facio*, I befriend], kind regard; goodwill; grace; support; patronage; a kind net or office; n. gift; bunch of ribbons, as a wedding-favour; something given to be worn, as ribbons; anything worn as a token: in *OE.* *featur*; countenance: v. to assist; to befriend; to afford advantages for success: *fa-vouring*, *imp.*: adj. countenancing; facilitating: *fa-voured*, pp. -vürd, treated with favour. *favoured* [well or ill]: in *OE.* resembled in any way: *favouredness*, n. *fä-ür'd-näs*, appearance good or bad: *fa-vourable*, n. -vür-ä *bl* [F. *favorable*], friendly; kind; propitious: *fa-vourably*, ad. -ä *bl*: *fa-vourableness*, n. -bl-näs: *fa-vouringly*, ad. -ä *bl*: *fa-vourer*, a -ür, one who: *fa-vourite*, n. -vür-it, one preferred before others: adj. esteemed; beloved; preferred: *fa-vouritism*, n. -izm, the disposition to favour or promote the interest of one before another: *fa-vourless*, a. destitute.—*SYN* of 'favour a': kindness; present; benefit; countenance; lenity; pronouncement; befriending; benevolence; goodwill; token; partiality; bias; letter; epistle.

*fawn*, n. *fä-ün* [OF. *faua*, a fawn—from L. *faunus*, offspring, progeny], n. young deer: *fawn* or *fawn-coloured*, of a light brown colour like a fawn: *fawn-ing*, *imp.* bringing forth a fawn.

*fawn*, v. *fä-ün* [AS. *fagnian*: cf. *Ice.* *fagna*, to rejoice], to carry to excess the appearance of pleasure; to court favour; to flatter meanly; to cringe: *fawn'ing*, *imp.*: adj. flatteringly; cringing and unbecomingly: *fawned*, pp. *fä-ünd*: *fawn'er*, n. one who: *fawn'ingly*, ad. -ä, in a cringing manner.

*fawson*, a. *fä-üs-önt* [Scot. variant of *fashioned*], in *Scot.* respectable; in accordance with custom and fashion: *fawsoned*, n. *fä-üs-ünd*, in *OE.* *fashioned*.

*fay*, n. *fä* [OF. *fäe*, L. *fäta*, the fates, plu. of *fätmä*, fate], n. fairy; an elf.

*fay*, n. *fä* [F. *foi*, faith—from L. *fidem*, faith], an OE. spelling for faith, which see.

*fay*, v. *fä* [AS. *fegan*, to join together], in *OE.*, to put to or cover: in *shipbuilding*, to join two pieces of timber close together: *fay'ing*, *imp.*: *fayed*, pp. *fäid*.

*faialite*, n. *fä-ä-lit* [from *Faial*, one of the Azores, with term. -ite], a pure iron chrysolite of a greenish or brownish-black colour.

*feal*, n. *fäl*—see *fall* 2.

*feal*, n. *fäl* [OF. *fäel* or *feal*—from L. *fidelis*, faithful], in *OE.*, faithful, as a tenant or knight to his lord.

*fentily*, n. *fä-däl-it* [OF. *feclle* and *fealte*, fidelity—from L. *fideliätatem*, fidelity—from *fideliis*, faithful, trusty], loyalty; fidelity of a tenant or vassal to his superior.

*fear*, n. *fär* [AS. *färr*: cf. *Ice.* *farr*, sudden danger: Dut. *vaar*, fear: Sw. *fara*, danger: OH Ger. *fara*, treason, danger], apprehension or slight dread of evil; an uneasy or painful emotion excited by impending danger; reverence; due regard; the object or cause of fear: v. to feel an uneasy emotion of impending danger; to be anxious; to reverence: *fear'ing*, *imp.*: *feared*, pp. *färd*: *fear'ful*, a. -fööl, timorous; affected with fear; inspiring fear: *fear'fully*, ad. -ä, in a fearful manner; in a manner to be revered: *fear'fulness*, n. n. *fear'less*, a. bold; courageous: *fear'lessly*, ad. -ä, *fear'lessness*, n. boldness; intrepidity.—*SYN* of 'fear n.': dread; terror; alarm; awe; dejection; anxiety; sollecitude; apprehension—of 'fear v.': to dread; apprehend; frighten; fright; terrify; venerate—of 'fearful': timid:

fearful; awful; terrible; dreadful; frightful; apprehensive; horrible; distressing; shocklag—of 'fearless': daring; intrepid; brave; heroic; unflinching; dauntless; bold; courageous; valorous; valiant.

*fearns*, n. plu. *färnz* [see *therms*], in *Scot.*, intestines; guts, as of sheep.

*fease*, v. *fész* [Scot.: cf. Ger. *fäseln*, to ravel out], to unravel threads or fibres.

*fease*, *feise*, *feeze*, or *pbeeze*, v. *fész* [AS. *fäsian*, to drive away—from *fäsan*, to urge], in *OE.* to whip; to chastise; to beat; to drive away: *feas'ing*, *hap.*: *feased*, pp. *färd*.

*feasible*, a. *fész-bl* [F. *faisable*, easy—from F. *faire*, L. *facere*, to make or do], that may be done; practicable: *fea'sibly*, ad. -bl: *fea'sibility*, n. -bl-ä, the quality of being capable of execution; practicability—also *fea'sibleness*, n. -bl-näs.

*feast*, n. *fäst* [OF. *feste*—from L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast], a plentiful entertainment to several or many guests: n. banquet; something delicious to the palate; that which delights the mind; a church festival: v. to eat sumptuously; to entertain with abundant good things; to delight: *feast'ing*, *imp.*: n. the act of eating luxuriously: *feasted*, pp. *feast'er*, n. one who—*SYN* of 'feast n.': treat; entertainment; festivity; festival; carousal; holiday; repast.

*feat*, n. *fät* [F. *fact*, an exploit—from L. *factum*, a thing done—from *facio*, I do], a daring or bold act; an extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; any exploit: adj. in *OE.*, ready; skilful: *feat'er*, the compar. degree; in *OE.*, nearer; nearer: v. in *OE.*, to set an example to; to fashion: *feat'ed*, pp. showed an example: *feat'ously*, ad. -ä-sil, in *OE.*, neatly; dexterously: *featly*, ad. *fät-il*, in *OE.*, neatly; nimbly.—*SYN* of 'feat': act; deed; action; trick.

*feather*, n. *fä-ür* [AS. *fäther*: cf. *Ice.* *fädr*; Dut. *veder*, Ger. *fädel*, a feather: Gr. *pteron*, Sans. *pätra*, a wing], part of the natural covering of a bird; a plume—the whole feathers of a bird are called its *plumage*, kind, nature, or class: v. to dress or adorn with feathers: *feath'ering*, *imp.*: n. in *Goth.* *arch*, an arrangement of small arcs or fells, separated by projecting points or cusps; a covering of feathers: *feathered*, pp. *fä-ür-d*: adj. clothed or covered with feathers; furnished with feathers, as an arrow: *feath'erless*, a. having few or no feathers: *feath'ery*, a. -ür-ä, having the appearance of feathers; light as feathers: in *bot.*, having hairs which are themselves hairy: *feather-edged*, made thin at the edges: *feather-foli*, a. with plait; the water-violet; the *Heltonia palustris*, Ord. *Primulacæ*: *feather-weight*, that which has the weight of a feather; in horse-racing, the lightest weight admissible by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap; in athletics, a pugilist who is classed as below *light-weight*: a feather in one's cap, an honour; a trophy: to be in full feather, to make a show; to be in full dress; to be up to the mark in any way: to be in high feather, to be elated; to show the white feather, to show signs of cowardice; to tar and feather, to smear with tar, and then cover with feathers: to feather an oar, to turn an oar on leaving the water so that its blade may pass through the air horizontally, and then through the water vertically: to feather one's nest, to amass money, especially from holding an office or place; to make a snug, warm, comfortable home.

*feature*, n. *fä-ür* or *-chör* [OF. *saiture*—from L. *factura*, a making—connected with *feal*—lit. the make or workmanship of a thing], the make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; outline; prominent parts; outward appearance: *featur'd*, a. -ürd, having features: *featur'less*, a. without features.

*febrile*, a. *fä-bril* [F. *febrile*, pert. to a fever—from L. *febris*, from *febris*, a fever], pert. to a fever; indicating fever; feverish: *febricula*, n. *fä-brik'ulä* [L.], a slight fever: *febr'ifuge*, n. -ri-füj [L. *febris*, *fugo*, I drive away], any medicine that mitigates or removes a fever.

*February*, n. *fä-brü-ör-ä* [L. *Februarius*, the month of expiation—from *februm*, an expiation], the month of purification of the *mæc.* Romans; the second month of the year.

*feces*, *fecal*, &c.—see *feces*.

*feclt*, v. *fäst* [L. he did it or made it], a word inscribed on the work of a painter or sculptor after his name to indicate that 'he did it' or 'he made it.'



**feckless**, *a.* *fēk-lēs* [Scot. *feck*, worth, power, value]. In Scot. and OE., powerless; of no account; worthless.

**fecula**, *n.*, also *faenla*, *n.* *fēk-ū-lā* [L. *fecula*, salt of tartar deposited from wine—from *fec*, dregs or sediment] a powder obtained in great abundance from plants and their seeds, &c., by crushing and washing them, and allowing the matter to settle; starch; farina—also called *amylum*. **feculent**, *a.* *fēk-ū-lēnt* [F.—L.] foul; muddy; abounding with sediment; **feculence**, *n.* *fēk-ū-lēn-s*, or **feculency**, *n.* *fēk-ū-lēn-s*, the state or quality of being feculent; inuddiness; sediment.

**fecund**, *a.* *fēk-ūnd* [L. *fecundus*, apt to bear young, fruitful], fruitful; prolific; **fecundate**, *v.* *fēk-ūn-dāt*, to make fruitful; **fecundating**, *imp.* *fēk-ūn-dāt-ing*, pp.: **fecundation**, *n.* *fēk-ūn-dā-shūn*, the act of making fruitful or prolific; **impregnation**: **fecundity**, *n.* *fēk-ūn-dī-tē*, fruitfulness; the power of producing or bringing forth: **fecundize**, *v.* *fēk-ūn-dīz*, to make fruitful; to impregnate.

**fed**, *v.* *fēd*, pt. and pp. of **feed**, which see.

**feddan**, *n.* *fēd-dān* [Ar. *fadān*, a plough with yoke of oxen] a land measure of Egypt and the Levant, comprising the amount ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day, actually equal to about an English acre.

**federal**, *a.* *fēd-ēr-āl* [F. *fédéral*—from L. *fœderalis*—from L. *fœdus*, a league or treaty], pert. to a league; consisting in a compact or agreement between nations, or between the several states of a nation, as in Switzerland or America; *n.* In Amer. one who advocates the strengthening of the central government: **federalism**, *n.* *fēd-ēr-āl-izm*, the principles of the federalists: **federalist**, *n.* *fēd-ēr-āl-ist*, a supporter of federalism: a **federal**: **federalise**, *v.* *fēd-ēr-āl-īz*, to league together: **federalising**, *imp.* *fēd-ēr-āl-īz-ing*, pp. *fēd-ēr-āl-īz-ing*, *a.* *fēd-ēr-āl-īz-ing*, united by compact: **federation**, *n.* *fēd-ēr-āl-shūn* [F.—L.] the act of uniting in a league: a league; a union for purposes of government: **federative**, *a.* *fēd-ēr-āt-iv*, joining in a league or contract; forming a confederacy.

**fee**, *n.* *fē* [AS. *fōh*: cf. Icel. *fe*, cattle, money; Dut. *vee*, cattle; Goth. *fōku*, cattle, property—connected with *fō* and *fōdū*, price paid for service—generally said of professional men; reward or recompense: *v.* to pay a fee to; to engage in one's service; to hire: **fee'ing**, *imp.* retaining by a fee; in Scot., hiring for service: **fee'd**, *pp.* *fēd*, retained by a fee, as a lawyer: **feer**, *n.* *fē-ēr*, one who holds a fee, or in fee, as an estate or property: retaining-fee, the fee paid to a lawyer to secure his services: **feefarm**, land held by the payment of rent: **fee-simple**, an estate in lands or tenements of which the owner has the fullest power of disposing which the law allows: **fee-tail**, a limited inheritance; an estate handed down by entail.

**fee**, *n.* *fē* [Prov. *fe*; mhd. L. *feodum*, land held because of service], an estate of inheritance in land.

**feeble**, *a.* *fē-bl* [OF. *foible* and *foible*, weak—from mhd. L. *febilis*, infirm; cf. It. *fevole*; Sp. *feble*], deficient in energy; weak; infirm; faint; imperfect; slender: *v.* in OE., to enfeeble; to make weak: **feebled**, *pp.* *fē-bl-d*, made weak; **fee'bly**, *ad.* *fē-bl*, in a feeble manner; weakly: **fee'bleness**, *n.* *fē-bl-nēs*, want of strength: **feeble-minded**, weak of mind; wanting in resolution.

**feed**, *n.* *fēd* [AS. *fēdan*: cf. Icel. *fēdha*, to feed, to bring up—see food], a certain quantity of food eaten at one time; a certain allowance of food given at one time, as to a horse or cow: *v.* to supply with food; to furnish with a supply of anything constantly required; to nourish; to keep in hope; to take food; to pasture or graze: **feeding**, *imp.* *fēd-ing*, pp. *fēd-ing*, act of eating or giving food to; pasture: **fed**, *pt.* and *pp.* *fēd*, furnished with food; nourished: **feed-head**, a cistern, on an automatic principle, communicating with the boiler of a steam-engine: **feed-heater**, in a steam-engine, a vessel in which the water is heated to a certain degree before entering the boiler: **feed-pipe**, a pipe leading from the water-source to the bottom of a boiler, generally of a steam-engine: **feed'er**, *n.* he or that which feeds or supplies; in OE., promoter or encourager; one who eats.—**SYN.** of 'feed': to cherish; foster; nurture; supply; satisfy; graze; prey; pasture.

**feel**, *v.* *fēl* [AS. *fēlan*: cf. OH. Ger. *fūlen*; Ger. *fühlen*; Dut. *voelen*, to feel; Icel. *fílla*, to touch softly with the palm of the hand], to perceive or search after by the touch; to experience; to try;

to suffer or enjoy; to be affected by; to have the sensibility excited; to have the passions moved: *n.* sense of feeling; touch: **feeling**, *imp.* *fēl-ing*, pp. *fēl-ing*, expressive of great sensibility; easily affected or moved: *n.* sense of touch; perception, emotion, tenderness or sensibility of mind: **felt**, *pt.* and *pp.* *fēl*, perceived; be affected by: **feeler**, *n.* he or that which feels: **feel'ers**, *n. plu.* *fēl-ēr-z*, any long sensitive organs, like the antennae of insects or the whiskers of a cat: **feelings**, *n. plu.* nice sensibilities: **feelingly**, *ad.* *fēl-īng*, tenderly; in a manner to be sensibly felt: to feel after, to search for; to seek for in order to find.—**SYN.** of 'feeling': sensation, susceptibility; sensibility; sense; passion; consciousness; sentiment; opinion; agitation.

**feer**—see under *fee*.

**feer** or **fer**, *v.* *fēr* [AS. *fyrjan*, to make a furrow], in Scot., to mark out the breadth of ridges with the plough: **feer'ing**, *imp.* and *n.* *fē-ēr-ing*, *pt.* *fēr-d*.

**feer** or **fer**, *n.* *fēr* [AS. *fērja*, a companion], in OE., one who fares or goes with another; in Scot. and OE., a companion; a wife; a lover: in *feer*, together; in company.

**feet**, *n. plu.* of foot, which see.

**feft**, *v.* *fēft*, for **infest** [see *infest*], in Scot. and OE., for **enfeoffed**; to put in possession of a property with the legal formalities.

**fehmgericht**—see *vehmgericht*.

**felgn**, *v.* *fān* [F. *feindre*, OF. *feigner*, to dissemble—from L. *finjo*, form, contrive—*lit.* to form, contrive, or invent], to make a show of doing; to assume or pretend; in OE., to relate falsely: **feln'ing**, *imp.* inventing; pretending: *n.* a false appearance; an artful contrivance: **felgned**, *pp.* *fān-d*: **feln'ger**, *n.* one who felgns edly, *ad.* *fēl-īng*, in pretence; not really: **feln't**, *n.* *fānt* [F. *faute*], a pretence; a false appearance; a mock attack; the appearance of aiming at or offering when something quite different is intended.—**SYN.** of 'felgn': to simulate; dissimulate; imagine; contrive; represent; counterfeit; dissemble; conceal.

**felapton**, *n.* *fēl-āp-tōn*, in logic, an innumerable word to denote the fourth mood in the third figure of a syllogism.

**feldspar**, *n.* *fēl-spār*, also **feldspath**, *n.* *fēl-spāth*, other spellings of feldspar, which see: **feldspathic**, *a.* *fēl-spāth-ik*, pert. to feldspar.

**felicitate**, *v.* *fē-lī-sī-tāt* [mhd. L. *felicitatus*, made happy—from *felicis*, I make happy—from *felicitas*, happiness—increased of happiness; to express joy or pleasure: *ad.* in OE., made happy: **felicitation**, *n.* *fē-lī-sī-tā-shūn* [F.—L.], congratulation: **felicitation**, *n.* *fē-lī-sī-tā-shūn* [F.—L.], congratulation: **felicitous**, *a.* *fē-lī-sī-tā-shūn*, very happy; delightful; very appropriate: **felic'itously**, *ad.* *fē-lī-sī-tā-shūn*, with great happiness; bliss; the joys of heaven.—**SYN.** of 'felicity': happiness; beatitude; blessedness; blissfulness; blessing; prosperity.

**feline**, *a.* *fē-līn* [F. *félin*—from mhd. L. *félinus*, belonging to a cat—from *felis*, a cat], pert. to the cat kind; like a cat: **feline**, *n.* *fē-līn*, the cat family, including the lion, tiger, and cat.

**fell**, *v.* *fēl*, pt. of fall, which see.

**fell**, *a.* *fēl* [OF. *fel*, fell], cruel; barbarous; fierce; dreadful: *n.* in OE., gall: **fell'ness**, *n.* *fēl-nēs*, savageness; fury; fellest, *n. superl.* very cruel; most barbarous: **fel'ly**, *ad.* *fēl-ī*, in a savage manner; inhumanly.

**fell**, *v.* *fēl* [AS. *fellan*, to cause to fall: cf. Icel. *fella*; OH. Ger. *fellen*], to bring to the ground; to knock down; to hew or cut down; to turn down, as a seam: **felling**, *imp.* *fēl-ing*, pp. *fēl-ing*, the act of one who cuts down trees: **felled**, *pp.* *fēl-d*: **fel'ler**, *n.* one who fells.

**fell**, *n.* *fēl* [AS. *fēl*, fell; cf. Goth. *fīll*; Icel. *fell*; Dut. *rel*; L. *peltis*, a skin], a skin or hide: **fell monger**, *n.* a dealer in hides.

**fell**, *n.* *fēl* [Icel. *fjall* or *fell*, a hill; cf. Dan. *fjeld*], a low broad hill; a mountain; a mountain-side; in OE., a moor; an elevated bleak tract: **sheep-fell**, in OE., an elevated open fall for sheep.

**fellah**, *n.* *fē-lāh*, *fē-lāh* or *fē-lāhehn*, *n. plu.* *fē-lāh-ēn* [Ar. *fellaḥ*], in Egypt, a peasant-tiller of the soil.

**felloe**, *n.* *fē-lō*—see *fell y*.

**fellow**, *n.* *fē-lō* [ME. *fellow*, a companion; Icel. *felaḡi*, a companion, a partner in goods; *felaḡ*, companionship, association—from *fe*, goods; *lag*, a laying together, society], a person or thing joined or

associated with another; a companion; one of a pair; one of the same kind; a name of conversation. kindly interest, or contempt. In a learned society, one who holds a higher status than that of a member; a member of a college who is on the foundation and receives an income from its revenues: v. in OE, to pair with; to match: fellowship, n. companionship; society; the position and emoluments of a fellow: fellow-creature, n. a human being; one of the same race: fellow-commoner, in *Univ. Camb.*, n. student who formerly dined and associated with the fellows: fellow-countryman, a native of the same country: fellow-feeling, sympathy; joint-interest.

felly—see under fell 2

felly, n. *felli*, *felles*, n. plu. *fellz* [AS *fella*, a felly] one of the curved parts of the wooden rim of a cart or carriage wheel, usually covered with an outer rim: fellies, n. plu. the whole rim: also spelt fellow, n. *fello*, fellows, n. plu. *felz*. Note.—The felly is so named from the pieces of the rim being stuck or put together end to end: AS *fellan*, to stick.

felo de se, *fel'to de se'* [mid. L. a felon upon himself], in law, one who commits a felony by suicide; one who, being of sound mind, kills himself—see felon.

felon, n. *felon* [OF. *felon*, cruel—from mid. L. *felonem*, a felon] one who has committed a crime punishable with forfeiture of goods and other penalty; a name for malignant willow: adj. pert. to a felony; cruel; inhuman: felony, n. *fel'ti* nt, a crime punishable with the forfeiture of goods and estates and other penalty; in law, every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods; a crime in general: felonious, a. *fel'ti-nis*, done with intention to commit crime; inhuman: feloniously, ad. *it*: felonous, a. *fel'ti-nis*, in OE, felonious; perfidious; traitorous.—SYN. of 'felon n.': convict; criminal; culprit; malefactor.

felspar, n. *felspar* [Ger. *felspath*, rock-spar—from *feld*, a field; *spath*, spur], any one of a group of rock-forming minerals, consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina, along with calcium, sodium, potassium, or barium: felspathic, a. *spathik*, of the nature of felspar; containing felspar: felstone, n. *stón*, also fel site, n. *sít*, in *geol.*, an eruptive rock composed of quartz and felspar; quartz porphyry.

felt, *felt*, pt. and pp. of the verb *feel*, which see.  
felt, n. *felt* [AS. *felt*: cf. OH. Ger. *felt*: Dut. *veel*: *it*, *felte*, felt: mid. L. *feltum*, a heavy cloth felted from wool—see fell 4], the hide with its fur; cloth or stuff made of hair, wool, or other substance, by rolling and pressure, and not by weaving: v. to make cloth of hair, wool, or fur, by causing the material to mat together by means of pressure, rolling, or hammering: felt'ing, imp.: n. the net or process: felt'er, n. one who: felt'ed, pp.: adj. worked into felt: felt'ing, n. *felt'ing*, the substances employed in lining puddling furnaces which are used for the production of malleable iron: felt-grain, n. the grain of wood that splits radially towards the centre: felt-work, a network or felting as of fibres.

felucca, n. *fel'uk-ká* [It. *feluca*: Ar. *fulk*, a ship], a small sailing-vessel common in the Mediterranean.

female, n. *fem'al* [F. *femelle*—from L. *femella*, dim. of *femina*, a woman], one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young: adj. not male; pert. to the sex that brings forth young; delicate: female-screw, n. spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns; the nut: feminine, n. *fem'i-nin* [F. *feminin*—from L. *femininus*, feminine], belonging to the female sex; womanish; tender; delicate: n. in *gram.*, a noun or name of the female gender; in OE, woman: femininity, n. *fem'i-ni-ti*, the qualities of character pert. to women: femms-couvert, *fám-kóv'ert* [F. *femme*, a woman; *couvert*, covered], in law, a married woman: femme-sole, *sól* [OF. *sole*, L. *solus*, alone], in law, an unmarried woman: female rhymes, double rhymes, or having added syllables—so named because in French they end in a weak or feminine: femalise, v. *fem'al-iz*, to invest with the qualities or character of a female; to emascinate: fem'alising, imp.: fem'alised, pp. *izd*.

femerel, femerell, or fomerell, n. *fem'er-él*, *fóm'er-él* [F.—from *fumer*, to smoke: L. *fumäre*—from *fumus*, smoke], a lantern, dome, or cover on the roof of a kitchen or hall, for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke.

femoral, a. *fem'ó-rál* [mid. L. *femoralis*—from L. *femur*, the thigh; *femoris*, of the thigh] pert. to the thigh: femur, n. *fem'ur*, a thigh-bone; the largest and longest bone of the body: femoral artery, an artery lying in front of the thigh, being a continuation of the external iliac.

fen, n. *fen* [AS. *fen*, a marsh: cf. Icel. *fen*: Dut. *veen*: Goth. *fani*, mud], low, marshy, or boggy ground, covered wholly or partially with water: fen'ny, a. *ni*, pert. to a fen.

fence, n. *fens* [F. *défendre*, to forbid; *défense*, prohibition: an aburr. of *défence*—see defend], a boundary composed of a hedge, or line of posts, or stakes driven into the ground; an enclosure; guard; security: the art of fencing: v. to enclose with a hedge, or a wall of posts; to protect or guard; to defend by giving and avoiding blows, as with a foil or sword: fen'cing, imp.: n. fences, or the materials used to form them; the act or art of skillfully using a foil or sword in attack or defence: fenced, pp. *fens*, enclosed by a wall of posts; fortified: fen'cer, n. *er*, one who: fencible, a. *fens'ib*, capable of defence: fence'less, a. unenclosed: fen'cibles, n. plu. *st-ib*, soldiers for home service only: a fence, among burglars, the person who buys stolen property: ring-fence, a fence or wall entirely surrounding an estate: fencing the tables, in the *Scotch Presbyterian Church*, a solemn address by the officiating clergyman to those about to partake of the elements of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper: fence-month, n. the sawing-time, from the middle of June to the middle of July, during which hunting in a forest is prohibited.

fend, v. *fend* [countr. of defend, which see], to ward off; to prevent from entering; to parry a charge; in *Scot.*, to take care or provide; to succeed in providing; to support: fend'ing, imp.; fend'ed, pp.: fender, n. *fend'er*, that which defends; a metal article placed on the hearth before the fire; a piece of timber or coil of rope hung over a ship's side to prevent injury from rubbing against another surface.

fenestella, n. *fens'el-lá* [L. a little window], in *geol.*, an extensive genus of polypora or bryozoa—so called from the net-like or window-like arrangement of its cells: fen'estell'de, n. plu. *it-d'*, the group to which the *fenestella* belong; the polypora or laccorals.

fenster, n. *fens'és tr*, also fenêtre, n. *se-ná'tr* [OF. *fenestre*—from L. *fenestra*, an opening, a window], in OE, a window: fenestration, n. *fens'és-trá-shún*, the form and arrangement of windows in a building: fenestra, n. *fens'és-trá* [L.], in anat., one of two small openings in the bones of the ear: fenest'ral, n. *trál*, having openings like a window: fenest'rate, a. *trál*, pierced with holes of considerable size—applied to a leaf with holes in it.

fengite, n. *fens'ít* [Gr. *phengites*, selenite—from *phengos*, light], a transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for window-panes.

Fenian, n. *fén'i-an* or *fén'i-dn* [Ir. *fene*, one of the names of the ancient race of Ireland], one of a notorious secret and political society among the Irish founded in 1857; a follower of Fionn or Finn, Fingal, the father of Ossian: adj. pert. to.

fenks, n. *finks* [etym. unknown], the ultimate refuse of whale-blubber, used as a manure.

fennee, n. *fén'nék* [Ar.], a small African fox.

fennel, n. *fén'nél* [AS. *fenol*; L. *feniculum*, fennel], an umbelliferous plant of various species, one of which is cultivated as a pot-herb, and for its seeds and essential oil—these are *Feniculum vulgäre* or *F. dulce*, common fennel, and the *Carum carui*, or caraway-seeds, Ord. *Umbellifera*.

fenny—see under fen.

fennugreek, n. *fén'ü-grék* [L. *fanum*, hay; *Græcum*, Greek—*lit.*, Greek hay], a small creeping plant with pink or white flowers, the flour of whose seeds is used for veterinary purposes; the *Trigonella fanum græcum*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

feod, *fid*—see under feudal.

feoff, n. *feff* [Norm. F. *feoffer*, to invest with a fief—from *fief*, a fief], another spelling of fief, which see: feoffment, n. *feff'ment*, act of granting possession: feoffee, n. *feff'fē*, the person who receives or holds a feoff: feof'for, n. *for*, the grantor of a feoff.

feral—see under ferine.

ferre or feere, n. *fēr-see* fer 3.

feretory, n. *fēr'et-ör* [L. *feretrum*, a bier—from

*féro*, I bear; the bier or shrine containing the relics of saints, borne in processions; the place in a church where the bier is set.

*ferial*, *n. fē-rī-āl* [L. *feriā*, holidays, festivals], pert. to holidays.

*ferine*, *n. fē-rī-nē* [L. *ferinus*, pert. to wild beasts—*from fero*, a wild beast], pert. to, or like a wild beast; *savage*; *ferity*, *n. -rī-tī*, cruelty; barbarity; *feral*, *a. fē-rīl*, wild; in a state of nature.

*Feringee* or *Feringhee*, *n. fē-rīng-gē* [Pers. *Furāngī*, European; a corrupt. of *Frank*], in the *East*, a *Frank*; a European or white man, esp. an Englishman.

*ferio*, *n. fē-rī-ō*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

*ferison*, *n. fē-rī-sōn*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the third figure of a syllogism.

*ferile* or *ferly*, *n. fē-rī*, also *farile*, *n. fār-ī* [AS. *fērlic*, sudden, fortuitous], in *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, a wonder; a strange thing.

*ferm*, *n. fēr-n* [AS. *feorm*, food, supplies], in *ME.*, a farm.

*ferment*, *v. fer-mēnt* [L. *fermentum*, leaven—*from fero*, I boil], to cause to rise or swell by yeast, as dough; to cause to rise to froth by the addition of yeast; to effervesce; to produce a chemical change by some obscure agent which is not itself altered in the process—*e.g.*, the change of sugar into alcohol, and alcohol into vinegar, by the alcoholic and acetic ferments respectively; *ferment*, *n. fēr-mēnt*, that which possesses the power of inducing fermentation—frequently a microscopic fungus; agitation; tumult; intestine motion; *fermenting*, *imp. adj.* working; effervescing; *fermented*, *pp. adj.* having undergone the process of fermentation; *fermentable*, *a. mēn-tā-bē*, capable of being fermented; *fermentability*, *n. -bīl-ī-tē*; *fermentation*, *n. -tā-shūn* [F.—L.], a working or frothing up of any substance under the influence of warmth, air, and moisture; an internal motion caused by decomposition; the process of converting the juice of the grape into wine, or the liquid extract of malt into an alcoholic liquor, as beer; *fig.*, high activity or commotion; excitement; *fermentative*, *n. -tā-tiv*, tending to cause fermentation; *fermentativeness*, *n.*; *vinous fermentation*, that fermentation in which sugar is converted into carbonic acid and alcohol.

*feru*, *n. fēr-n* [AS. *fearn*, form; cf. *Oil Ger. farn*; *Dut. varen*; *Gr. pleris*; Sans. *parna*, a whisp], a family of cryptogamic plants, usually with broad feathery leaves or fronds—probably so named from the reputed use of their seeds in magical incantations; *ferny*, *a. fēr-nī*, abounding in ferns; *fernyery*, *n. fēr-nēr-ī*, a place where ferns are grown or cultivated.

*ferocious*, *a. fē-rō-shūs* [L. *ferox* or *ferocēus*, fierce, cruel], *savage*; *fierce*; *wild*; *ravenous*; *ferociously*, *ad. -ly*; *ferociousness*, *n.*, also *ferocity*, *n. -rōs-ī-tē* [F. *ferocité*, fierceness—*from L. ferocitatem*], *savage wildness*; *inhuman cruelty*.

*ferrate*, *n. fēr-rāt* [L. *ferrum*, iron—see *ferreous*], a salt formed of a base with the hypothetical ferric acid, or trioxide of iron; *fer'ric*, *a. -rīk*, pert. to or derived from iron; *ferric oxide*, the sesquioxide of iron.

*ferrel*, *n. fēr-rēl*, or *ferrule*, *n. fēr-rōōl* [F. *virole*, an iron ring—*from mhd. L. virola*, a little circle of metal; L. *ferrum*, iron], a ring of metal put about the end of a staff, &c., to keep it from splitting.

*ferreous*, *a. fēr-rī-nūs*, also *ferrous*, *a. fēr-ūs* [L. *ferrus*, pert. to iron—*from ferrum*, iron], pert. to or consisting of iron; *ferricyanide*, *n. fēr-rī-sī-ān-īd*, and *ferricyanide* of potash, *fēr-rō-sī-ān-īd* [Gr. *kuanos*, dark-blue], salts called respectively the red and yellow prussiates of potash; *ferriferous*, *a. fēr-rī-rūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], containing or yielding iron; *ferro*, *fēr-rō*, a prefix denoting the presence of iron; *ferruginated*, *n. -rō-jī-nā-tēl* [L. *ferrugo* or *ferrū-ginem*, iron rust], having the colour or properties of iron rust; *ferruginous*, *a. -nūs*, impregnated or coated with oxide of iron; *rusty-looking*; *ferruginous quartz*, or *iron flint*, a variety of quartz forming the transition to jasper, and very hard; *ferrugine*, *n. fēr-rū-gē*, a disease in plants, commonly called rust; *ferrous oxide*, the rust of iron which is changed into the sesquioxide or red rust by the continual absorption of oxygen; the monoxide of iron.

*ferret*, *n. fēr-rēt* [F. *furet*, mhd. L. *furdus*—*from fur*, a thief, an animal of the weasel kind used to hunt out rabbits from their holes; to *ferret out*, to drive out of a lurking place; to find out or discover as a ferret does; *fer'eting*, *imp.*; *fer'etted*, *pp.*].

*ferret*, *n. fēr-rēt* [OF. *fleurēt*, flower-silk—*from It. fiorello*, a little flower—*from fiore*, a flower—*from L. flos*, a flower], in *OE.*, spun silk, and ribbon woven from it; a kind of tape.

*ferric*, *ferrigeaned*, *ferriferous*, &c.—see under *ferrous*.

*ferrate and ferreous*.

*ferrocalcite*, *n. fēr-rō-kāl-sīt* [L. *ferrum*, iron; *calc.*, lime], in *min.*, a variety of calcite in which occurs carbonate of iron; *fer'rieyanle*, *n. -rī-sī-ān-īk*, in *chem.*, pert. to a compound of iron and cyanogen; *ferrillite*, *n. fēr-rī-līt* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a kind of trap-rock, containing iron in the state of an oxide; *ragstone*; *ferretto*, *n. -rēt-ō* [It.], a mixture of copper and brimstone or vitriol, used in colouring glass; *fer'rotype*, *n. -rō-tīp* [Gr. *typos*, impression], a kind of positive photograph, so called from the plate employed being of iron or tin.

*feruginous*, *ferrugo*, &c.—see under *ferrous*.

*ferrule*, *n.*—see *ferrel*.

*ferry*, *v. fēr-ī* [AS. *ferian*, to carry—*from faran*, to go—*see fare*], to carry or transport over water, as a river, a lake, &c.; *n.* the place or passage where boats are employed to carry over passengers; *fer'rying*, *imp. -ing*; *fer'ried*, *pp. -rīd*; *ferry-boat*, the boat in which passengers are conveyed over a ferry; *ferry-man*, the boatman who attends a ferry.

*fertile*, *n. fēr-tīl* or *fēr-tīl* [OF. *fertile*—*from L. fertilis*, fruitful—*from fero*, I produce], producing fruit in abundance; productive; fruitful; *fer'tilely*, *ad. -ly*; *fertility*, *n. fēr-tīl-ī-tē*, fruitfulness; richness; *fertilize*, *v. fēr-tīl-īz*, to render productive or fruitful; to enrich; *fer'tillizing*, *imp.*; *ad. enriching*; *rendering fertile*; *fer'tillized*, *pp. -īz*, impregnated; *fer'tillizer*, *n. -īz*, that which enriches; a rich manure; *fer'tillization*, *n. -īz-ē-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of making fruitful—*Syn.* of 'fertil'; fruitful; abundant; productive; rich; inventive.

*ferule*, *n. fēr-ūl*, also *ferula*, *n. fēr-ūl-ā* [L. *ferula*—*from ferio*, I strike], a rod or flat stick for inflicting punishment in a school.

*fervent*, *a. fēr-vēnt* [F. *fervent*—*from L. ferventem*, boiling hot, burning—*from fervere*, to boil], holling; hot; earnest; ardent; vehemence; *fer'vently*, *ad. -ly*, eagerly; vehemently; with holy zeal; *fer'vency*, *n. -vē-nē*, ardour; earnestness; warmth of devotion; *fer'vid*, *a. -rīd*, very hot; eager; zealous; glowing; *fer'vidly*, *ad. -ly*; *fer'vidness*, *n.*; *fer'vour*, *n. -vēr*, heat of mind; zeal; ardour; earnestness.

*fesapo*, *n. fē-sā-pō*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the fourth figure of a syllogism.

*Fescennine*, *a. fēs-sēn-nīn*, pert. to anc. *Fescennia*, in Italy; licentious; scurrilous; *Fescennine verses*, offhand satirical verses, of a personal kind, a style originating at Fescennia.

*fescone*, *n. fēs-kōn* [OF. *festu*, a straw; L. *festuca*, a young shoot], a small pointer; in bot., a sharp-pointed coarse kind of grass; the several species of *Festuca*, a genus of plants, *Ord. Gramineæ*.

*fesse*, *n. fēs* [OF. *fascia*, a band], in *her.*, a broad band which crosses the shield horizontally, and upon which other charges are occasionally emblazoned.

*festal*, *a. fēs-tāl* [L. *festivus*, festive—*from festum*, a festival], pert. to a feast; joyous; mirthful; *festally*, *ad. -ly*; *festival*, *n. -tī-vāl* [F.—L.], the time of feasting; an annual rejoicing; a holy day, as church festivals; *ad. -ly* of *nr* pert. to a feast or day of rejoicing; *festive*, *a. -tīv*, pert. to a feast; joyous; *festively*, *ad. -ly*; *festivity*, *n. fēs-tīv-ī-tē*, the mirth at a feast; gaiety; social joy at an entertainment.—*Syn.* of 'festival': festivity; feast; banquet; carousal; celebration.

*fester*, *v. fēs-tēr* [OF. *festre*; L. *fistula*, an ulcer], to corrupt; to rankle; to gather matter, as a sore; to suppurate; *n.* a sore which discharges corrupt matter; *festering*, *imp.*; *ad. rankling*; growing more corrupt; *fes'tered*, *pp. -tēr*.

*festinate*, *a. fēs-tī-nāt* [L. *festinatus*, hastened, quickened—*from festinus*, quick], in *OE.*, basty; hurried; *festinately*, *ad. -ly*, with speed; hastily.

*festino*, *n. fēs-tī-nō*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the third mood in the second figure of a syllogism.

*festival*, *festivity*—see under *festal*.

**festoon**, *n.* *fēs-tōn'* [F. *feston*—from It. *festone*, a garland—from mld. L. *fistōm*; L. *festum*, a feast], a chain or string of a number of things hanging downwards in a curved form between two points, as flowers or fruits: an ornament in the form of a wreath or garland, as of flowers, fruits, and leaves intertwined: *v.* to adorn with festoons: **festooning**, *imp.*: **festooned**, *pp.* *lōnd'*. *adj.* made into festoons or adorned with them

**fet**, *v.* *fēt* [AS. *fetan*], in OE., to fetch: **fet**, *pp.* *fetched*.

**fetal**, *a.* *fē-tāl*, **fetation**—see under **fortus**.

**fetch**, *v.* *fēch* [AS. *fecan*—a variant of *fetan*, to fetch—from *fet*, a step, to go and bring; to leave, as a ship; to bring, as its price; to reach; in OE., to effect or perform: **fetching**, *imp.* reaching: **fetched**, *pp.* *fēch*: **fetch**, *n.* in Eng. dial., a reach of space between two related points, as of open sea; a stratagem: to **fetch up**, to carry up; to take forward; to make up lost time: to **fetch out**, to develop; to cause to come or appear: to **fetch a compass**, to make a circuit in order to reach—SYN. of 'fetch': to bring; bear; carry; convey; transport; get; perform; attain.

**fetch**, *n.* *fēch*, or **fetch-candle** [in Scand. myth. Vætt, a kind of goblin; *Vætt-luc*, the Vætt's candle], the apparition of one who is alive; a nocturnal light as of a moving candle; the Ignis-fatuus or Will-o'-the-wisp: **fetch-lights**, the appearance at night as of a lighted candle, supposed to prognosticate death.

**fête**, *n.* *fāt* [F. *fête*—from OF. *feste*—from L. *festum*, a festival], a festival or holiday; a gala-day; a showy reception of company: **feted**, *a.* *fāted*, honoured with a festive entertainment.

**fetch or fetiah**, *n.* *fētish* [F. *fétiche*—from Port. *feticco*, magic: L. *facilius*, artificial—from *facere*, to make], among savages, the selection of any object, as a stone, a tree, a feather, &c., as the supposed residence of a spirit, for temporary worship: **fetichism**, *n.* *fētish-izm*, also **fetichism**, *n.* *fēt-izm*, the worship of *fetiches*.

**fetid**, *a.* *fētid* or *fētid* [F. *fétide*—from L. *fætidus*, stinking], having a strong offensive smell; stinking: **fetidness**, *n.* the quality of smelling offensively: **fetor**, *n.* *fēr*, a strong offensive smell.

**fetlock**, *n.* *fētlōk* [M.E. *fytlōk*], in horses, the tuft of hair growing a little above the back part of the hoof; the joint on which such hair grows: **fetlocked**, *a.* *fōl*, having fetlocks; tied by the fetlocks.

**fetter**, *n.* *fētēr*—usually in the plu. *fet'ters*, *fēr* [AS. *feter*; cf. Dut. *reter*; Icel. *fjotr*, shackles, bonds], chains for the feet; anything which confines or restrains: *v.* to put fetters on; to restrain; to shackles; to hamper; to limit; to confine: **fettering**, *imp.*: **fettered**, *pp.* *fēnt*: **fet'terless**, *a.* without fetters.

**fettle**, *v.* *fētū* [AS. *fetel*, a girder], to set in order; to repair; to set about keenly: *a.* good condition; proper repair: *adj.* well adapted; well knit: **fettling**, *imp.*: **fettled**, *pp.* *fēld*.

**fetus**, *fetal*—see **fetus**.

**feu**, *n.* *fū* [Prov. *feu*, feudal tenure: cf. Icel. *fe*; AS. *feoh*, cattle, money, price—see also **feud**], in Scot., a conditional allotment of land; property in land held of a superior on payment of a certain annual sum: *v.* to grant a perpetual right to a portion of land on which tenements may be erected, subject to an annual payment called the *feu* or *feuduty*: **feuing**, *imp.*: **feued**, *pp.* *fūd*: **fen'ar**, *n.* *fēr*, one who holds land or houses on a *fen'ar*.

**feud**, *n.* *fūd* [OF. *fede*—from O.H.Ger. *fehula*, cunity], a contention or quarrel, an inveterate quarrel between families, clans, or factions.—SYN.: affray; fray; broil; contest; dispute; strife; contention; quarrel.

**feudal**, *a.* *fūdāl* [mld. L. *feudalis*, a vassal; *feudum*, applied to the property in land distributed to his companions in arms by William the Conqueror—from Prov. *feu*—see **feu** and **fen**], pert. to *feus* or *fefs*: pert. to the system by which lands were held on the condition of military service: **feudalism**, *n.* *fūd-izm*, the principles and constitution by which lands were held by military services: **feud or feod**, *n.* *fūd*, a conditional allotment of land; a fief; a fee: **feudalist** or **feudist**, *n.* [F. *feudaliste*], one versed in feudal law: **feudality**, *n.* *fūd-āl-ē-ē-ē*, state of being feudal; **feudal form or constitution**: **feudallise**, *v.* *fūd-āl-ē-ē*, to reduce to a feudal tenure: **feudary**, *a.* *fēr-ē-ē*, holding land of a superior: *n.* one who holds lands by feudal service: **feudatory**, *n.* *fūd-ēr-ē-ē*, a

tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior on the condition of military service; *adj.* holding from another on certain conditions. *Note*.—All such terms as *fee*, *fief*, *feu*, *feudal*, &c., had their origin in primitive and pastoral ages, when cattle implied wealth and money, and payments were made in kind or cattle. These and similar terms are accordingly derived from the general names for cattle—thus L. *pecunia*, money—from *pecus*, cattle.

**feu-de-joy**, *n.* *fū-dē-žō-ē* [F. fire of joy], a firing of guns on any joyful occasion, the soldiers being drawn up in lines in open order—the men, beginning at the right, fire upwards, one at a time, in rapid succession along the whole lines, repeated three times, and followed by three cheers.

**feuillemort**, *n.* *fē-mōr* [F. *feuille morte*, 'dead leaf'], a colour like that of a withered leaf.

**feuilleton**, *n.* *fē-tōng* [F. a small leaf—from *feuille*, a leaf], the part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature.

**fenter** or **fewter**, *v.* *fālēr* [OF. *seutrer*, to cover with, to pad], in OE., to make ready; to fix in a rest: **fentering**, *imp.*: **fentered**, *pp.* *fērd*.

**fenterer**, *n.* *fālēr-ēr* [OF. *caulire*, a boar-hound], in OE., a dog-keeper; the man who leas the dogs loose from the slips.

**fever**, *n.* *fēr* [F. *fièvre*: OF. *fevre*—from L. *febris*, a fever], a disease marked by a quickened pulse, an increase of heat, great thirst, &c.; agitation; excitement: *v.* to put into a fever: **fevering**, *imp.*: **fevered**, *pp.* *fēr-ē-ē*: **feverish**, *a.* having a slight fever; hot: **feverishly**, *adv.*: **feverishness**, *n.* the state of being feverish; mental restlessness: **feverfew**, *n.* *fū* [L. *febrifuga*—from *fugere*, to put to flight], a herb like the *ox-eye daisy*, good against fevers; the *Purithrum parietinum*, Ord. *Compositæ*.

**few**, *a.* *fū* [AS. *fewe*: cf. Icel. *far*; L. *paucus*, little, few], not many; small in number: **few'er**, *comp.*: **few'est**, *superl.*: **few'ness**, *n.* smallness of number: in *few*, in OE., with few words; in brief terms.

**fez**, *a.* *fū* [AS. *fēg*, doomed to die: cf. Icel. *feigr*, destined to die], in Scot. and OE., in the power of the fates; doomed; fated.

**fez**, *n.* *fēz* [F. *fez*; Turk. *fez*—said to be named from the town of Fez, in Morocco, where this cap is a principal manufacture], in Turkey, a red cap without a brim, worn by men; a smoking-cap.

**fiacre**, *n.* *fē-āk-ēr* [F. *fiacre*], a hackney-coach; a hackney-coachman.

**fiancé**, *n.* *fē-āng-sē* [F. *fiancé*, masc., fiancée, fem.], betrothed; a person affianced: **fiancée**, *n.* fem. *fē-āng-sē*.

**fars**, *n.* plu. *fēr's* or *fēr's* [OF. *feor*, a standard; L. *forum*, a market], in Scot., the average prices of grain legally fixed for the year, in order to regulate the payment of stipends and certain rents. *Note*.—**fars** is intimately connected with the OE. *afear*, which see.

**fiasco**, *n.* *fē-āsk-ō* [It. *fiasco*, a burst bottle, a failure], a complete failure of any kind.

**fāt**, *n.* *fāt* [L. *fāt*, let it be done—from *fio*, I am made], a formal or solemn command; a decree; an order.

**fā**, *n.* *fā* [Eng. dial.—prob. contr. from OE. *fible*], nonsense: perhaps adapted from *fable*, a small lie; a falsehood: *v.* to tell a lie; to utter an untruth: **fā'bing**, *imp.*: **fābbed**, *pp.* *fābd*: **fā'ber**, *n.* one who lies: **fābster**, *n.* *fāb-ster*, familiarly, a liar in a silly trifling way.

**fibre**, *n.* *fībēr* [F. *fibre*—from L. *fibra*, a fibre], a strong tough thread; long stringy tissue, as wood-fibre or muscle-fibre; also slender threads, or thread-like substances: **fīb'ed**, *a.* *fērd*, having threads: **fīb'reless**, *a.* without fibres: **fīb'ril**, *n.* *fīb-ē-ē*, a small fibre: **fīb'ril'le**, *n.* plu. *fīb'ril'le*, in bot., very small and fine roots, as in the lichens: **fīb'rillation**, *n.* *fīb-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē*, the state of being made up of fibres, or in appearance like fibres: **fīb'rill'ose**, *a.* in bot., covered with little strings or fibres: **fīb'rill'ous**, *a.* *fīb-ē-ē*, pert. to fine fibres; formed of small fibres: **fīb'rous**, *a.* *fīb-ē-ē*, containing fibres; thread-like; possessing a structure separable into small threads or strings: **fīb'rin**, *n.* *fīb-ē-ē-ē*, a peculiar substance, found in animals and vegetables, which forms fibres and muscular flesh; the substance which forms the clot of blood: **fīb'rinous**, *a.* *fīb-ē-ē-ē-ē*, or of like fibrin: **fīb'roid**, *a.* *fīb-ē-ē-ē-ē* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling simple fibre in structure; denoting a

tumour in which the cell elements have assumed the appearance of fibres: *fibrolu*, *lu*, -*lu*, the main component of silk, colobers, and horny sponges: *fibrolite*, *lu*, -*br*-*li* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of a white or grey colour, and fibrous-like in structure: *fibro-cellular*, *lu* but, applied to tissue composed of spiral cells: *fibro-vascular*, applied to tissues composed of mixed vessels, containing spiral and other fibres, found in all the higher plants. *Note*.—The *fibrin* of flesh and the *gluten* of wheat are almost exactly the same thing.

**fibrinogen** *n.* *fibrinogén* [Eng. *fibrin*, and Gr. *γεννάω*, 'produce'] one of the two substances in blood which produce fibrin, the other substance being named fibrinolytic or 'paraglobulin': **fibrinogénous** *a.* *fibrinogénic* *a.* uniting with **paraglobulin** to form fibrin: **fibrinoplástic**, *a.* *fibrinoplástik* [Eng. *plastic*] uniting with **fibrinogen** to form fibrin: **fibrinoplástin**, *n.* *plástin* another name for **paraglobulin**; a substance supplied from the blood.

**fibula**, n. *fib'u-lă* [*fr. fibula*, a buckle], the outer and smaller bone of the leg; in *archeol.*, a kind of brooch or pin; **fibular**, a. *fib'ul-er*, pert. to or situated near the *fibula*; **fibulated**, a. *fib'ul-ă-tăd*, resembling a brooch or buckle.

**fichu**, n. *fich:ô* [F. *fichu*—from *ficher*, to fix out], a small handkerchief worn on the neck, or on the neck and over the shoulders.

**fickle**, *a.* *fuk'k* [*AS. ficol*, vacillating], npt to change in mind or purpose, generally associated with malice of a light and trifling character; wavering; unstable; of a changeable mind; variable; **fickleness**, *n.* *fuk'-lness*, the state of being fickle; inconstancy; uncertainty.—**SYN.** of 'fickle': capricious; inconstant; irresolute; unsettled; vacillating; unsteady; changeable; changeeful; mutable.

*feo*, n. *se'kò* [It. *feo*, a fig—from *l. ficius*]. In *OE.*, a fig; an act of contempt expressed by raising the arm and snapping the fingers—a fig for you.

**fēctile**, *a. fēktīl* [*L. fectilis*, earthen—from *fictus*, formed or shaped], moulded into form by the potter's art; pert. to pottery: **fēct'or**, *n. -tēr*, an artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material.

fiction, *n.* *fiksh'hn* [F. *fiction*—from *l.* *fictionem*, a making, a feigning—*from fictus*, feigned, invented—*from fingo*, I invent] the act of inventing; that which is feigned or invented; a falsehood; a fable; novel literature; *fictionist*, *n.* a writer of novels; *fictitious*, *a.* *fiksh'ns*, feigned; not real; false; *fictitiousness*, *ad. -ly*: *fictitiousness*, *n.* the state of being fictitious.—*SYN.* of 'fiction': fable; fabrication; parable; novel; romance; allegory; invention; falsehood—of 'fictitious': artificial; counterfeit; spurious; supposititious; feigned; unreal; false.

**fictive**, a. *fik'tiv* [F. *fictif*, fictitious—from L. *fictus*—from *fictus*, invented], feigned; pretended or unreal; **fictively**, ad. -ly, in a pretended or feigned manner.

**factor, n.**—see **factile**.

*fid*, n. *fid* [etym. unknown], a square bar of wood or iron used to support n topmast; a conical wooden pin to open the strands of n ropr in splicing; a plug of oakum for the mouth of a cannon.

hidalgo, n. *fe-dal'go* [Port.], a member of the lower nobility of Portugal and Spain, having the title Dom—more recently, hidalgo.

**fiddle**, *n.* **fiddle** (*ME. fithel*, *f.* OH. Ger. *fidula*; Dut. *veele*, *a fiddle*—from mid. *L. vitula*, *a violin*, *a violin*: **fiddler**, *n.* **fiddler**, one who plays on a fiddle; **fiddle-fiddle**, *n.* **fiddle**: [*a* word directly imitative of the light rapid movements of the fiddle-bow], *a trifling or fanciful matter*; **trifling talk**; *adj.* **trifling**; **making a bustle about nothing**: **fid'diestick**, *n.* the bow for playing *n* fiddle: *a* term employed for *a* thing below notice: **fid'dling**, *n.* **trifling**; *n.* the playing on *a* fiddle: *to* play *first* fiddle, *to act as head man or chief*; *to* play *second* fiddle, *to act as subordinate or inferior part*.

**Fidelity**, *n.* **fĭ-dĕl'itē** [*F. fidelitē*—from *L. fidelitatem*, faithfulness—from *fides*, faith], faithfulness; integrity; veracity; honesty.—**SYN.**: constancy; steadfastness; steadfastness; firmness; stability; permanence; faith; loyalty; fealty.

**fidget**, v. *fij'et* [dim. of *fidge*, a softened form of Eng. dial. and Scot. *fike*, to be restless], to make light involuntary movements; to be unable to keep still: n. restless agitation: a fidgety person: *fij'et*-

ing, imp.: fidgeted, pp.: fidgety, a. fidgety, restless; impatient: fidgets, n. plu. restlessness; uneasy and fidgety motions.

**fidicula**, n. *fī-dī-kū-lā* (dhu. of *L. fides*, a lyre), a small musical instr. in the form of a lyre

**fiducial**, a *fidūshī* al [*fidūca*, confidence—from *side*, I trust], confident; undoubting; of the nature of a trust: **fiducially**, ad [*fidūciary*, a *fidī*, unwavering; held in trust: *n.* one who holds anything in trust; one who depends on faith without works: **fiducial mark**, a standard or reference mark on an instr.

**dis**, *Int. f* [*feel. f<sub>g</sub>*], an exclamation of dislike or disapprobation.

def, n *fel* [see *sec 2*], land held of n superior on condition of military service; land held of a superior

**field**, *n. f.* [*AS. felt*, cf. *Ger. feld*, *Dut. veld*], a piece of land enclosed for tillage; the open country; a battle-ground; *moon*; *space*; the entire space within which objects are seen by a telescope or microscope; *in ter*, the surface of the shield; the blank space on which figures are drawn or projected; **field-ed**, *a. in OE.*, in the field of battle; **field-allowance**, a sum of money granted to officers to meet extra expenses while on active service; **field-book**, note-book used in surveying; **field-day**, a military review; a *gala-day*; **field-glass**, a telescope; a *binocle*; **field-marshal**, the highest military title in England; **field-officer**, a major, a *lieut.-col.*, or a colonel; **field-piece**, a cannon mounted on a wheeled carriage for moving about from place to place in the field; **field-sports**, diversions in the open country, as *hunting* and *shooting*; **field-work**, fortification raised on the field to suit a particular purpose; **field of ice**, a large mass of floating ice in the sea or large river; **field of vision or view**, the space covered by a telescope, microscope, &c., and within which the object can be seen; to *keep the field*, to continue in active operations, as an army; to *take the field*, to commence active operations against an enemy; in the field, employed in a campaign against an enemy.

**Feldfare**, *n.* *fēld'fār* [*field* and *fare* : *AS. feld*, and *faran*, to go or wander], a kind of thrush found in Britain during winter, having the head ash-coloured, the body chestnut, and the tail black.

**fiend**, *n.* **fēnd** [A.S. *fēond*, *n.* fiend, an enemy—from *fēon*, hate], an infernal enemy; an unplaceable or malicious foe; the devil: **fiend'ish**, *a.* like a fiend; also **fiend'like**, *a.*: **fiend'ishly**, *ad.* -**if**: **fiend'ishness**, *n.* the quality of a fiend; intense maliciousness.

*ferce*, *n. fiers* [*F. ferce* : *OE. fers*, *ferce*—from *L. ferocem*, *ferce*—from *ferus*, wild], savage; furious; very violent or passionate; very eager; outrageous; fiercely, *ad. v.* *ferce*ness, *n.* ferocity; fury; violence.—*SYN.* *ferce*: barbarous; fell; ferocious; wild; violent; impetuous; unrestrained; ardent; vehement.

**fieri-facias, n. fī'ēr-i-fā'shī-as** [L. *fieri* to be made; *facias*, you may make, you cause], the first conspicuous words of a writ in Latin authorising certain legal steps to be taken to recover a debt or damages allowed by the court.

**fiery**, *a.* *fī-rī* (from *fire*; which see), passionate; irritable; easily provoked; like *fire*; bright; impetuous; **fierceness**, *n.* *fī-rēss*, hot qualities; heat of temper: **fiercely**, *ad.* *fī-rē*.—**SYN.** of *fiery*: burning; ardent; hot; scorching; vehement; impetuous; fierce; unrestrained; heated.

**Sacry cross**, an ancient war-signal in the *Scottish Highlands*, having the form of a small cross of wood, the extremities of which were set on fire, and then sprinkled with the blood of a goat: it was thereafter carried by swift messengers from place to place among friendly clans.

life, n. *fif* [perhaps F. *fife*—from Oll. Ger. *pfifan*, to fife], a small flute with one key; a kind of pipe:  
v. to play on the life: *fif*'ing, imp.: *fifed*, pp. *fift*:  
*fif*'er, n. one who.

fifteen, a. *fif'tēn* [five and ten—see five], five and ten; af'tēenth, a. *-ēnth*, the fifth after the tenth; ordinal of 15: fifth, a. *fif'h*, ordinal of 5; next after the fourth: n. one of five equal parts; in music, an interval of three tones and an semitone: fifthly, ad. *-li*, in the fifth place: fifty, a. *fif'th*, five times ten; fif'tieth, a. *-ēth*, ordinal of 50.

fig. n. *fig* [OF. *figue*—from L. *figus*, a fig], a well-known fruit of a pear-like shape; the tree *Ficus Cárlica*, Ord. *Moráceæ*; something of little value

or worthless; a snap of the fingers with the arm upraised as a mark of contempt: *v.* to give a snap of the fingers to or towards: *fig'g'ing*, *imp.*: *figged*, *pp.* *fig'd* full *fig.* in *familiar language*. In full dress: a *fig* for you, care nothing for you; contempt and despite you—see *figo*: *fig.* contr. for figure.

*figaro*, *n.* *fig'ar-ô'* [the hero of Beaumarchais's comedy, 'Barber of Seville,' who outwits every one], an intriguer; an adroit and unscrupulous person.

*fight*, *n.* *f'it* [AS. *fecht*, a fight—from *fechtan*, to fight], a battle; a combat: *v.* to contend for victory; to combat: *fight'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* contention; strife: *adj.* qualified for war; fit for battle; fought, *pt.* and *pp.* *fought*, did fight: *fighter*, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of *fight n.*: action; conflict; engagement; contest; struggle; fray; adray; encounter; duel; warfare.

*figment*, *n.* *fig'ment* [L. *figmentum*, a figure, an image—from *figo*, I form, I feign], an invention; something feigned or imagined.

*figo*, *n.* *f'ig-ô*, for *fig* or *figo*, which see  
*figuline*, *n.* *fig'ü-lin* [F. *l. figulinus*, belonging to a potter—from *figulus*, a potter], a decorative vessel made of potter's clay; potter's clay.

*figurante*, *n.* *fem.* *fig'ü-ränt* [F. *figurant*, part. of *figurer*, to make a figure], one of the female dancers in a ballet; one who dances in groups or figures.

*figure*, *n.* *fig'ür* or *fig'ër* [F. *figure*—from L. *figura*, shape, an image—from *figo*, I form], shape; form; appearance; a character or shape denoting a number; a mode of expression; a type; an emblem; a diagram; the steps or movements in a dance; in *art*, a representation of the human body; in *rel.*, mode of speaking in which words are turned from their ordinary sense—usually termed figure of speech; in *logic*, the arrangement of the middle term of a syllogism with the two terms of the conclusion; in *familiar language*, price or value: *v.* to shape or form; to represent; to make a figure: *fig'uring*, *imp.*: *figured*, *pp.* *fig'd*: *adj.* adorned with figures or ornaments; *figurable*, *a.* *fig'ür-ä-ble*, capable of being brought into a fixed shape: *figurability*, *n.* *fig'ür-ä-ble-ti*: *fig'ural*, *a.* *fig'ür-äl*, pert. to figures: *figurate*, *a.* *fig'ür-ät*, of a certain and determinate form: *fig'urately*, *ad.* *fig'ür-ät-ly*, *ad.* *fig'ür-ät-ly*, not real; representing something else; typical; abounding in figures or metaphors: *fig'uratively*, *ad.* *fig'ür-ät-ly*, in a sense different from the usual sense: *fig'urativeness*, *n.* *fig'ür-ät-iv-ness*, a carved ornament in human or other form at the prow or fore-part of a ship: *figure-stone*, a variety of talc or soapstone easily cut or carved into forms or figures: to cut a figure, to make a show; to attract attention.—*SYN.* of 'figure *n.*': outline; structure; conformation; configuration; image; mould; fashion; metaphor; simile; similitude; representation; statue; drawing; pattern; design; conduct; career; a number; a digit; value; price; representative; a trope.

*figurine*, *n.* *fig'ü-rën* [F.], a statuette in clay or metal, abundant among the anc. remains of Greece and Assyria: the first examples to attract attention among scholars were an excellently wrought group in terra-cotta, from Tanagra, in Boeotia, probably made 300-400 B.C.

*figwort*, *n.* *fig'wört* [*fig* and *wort*], a wild roadside plant with small flowers; the knotted figwort is *Scrophularia nodosa*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

*filament*, *n.* *fil'ä-mënt* [F. *filament*; OE. *filamens*, a filament—from mid. L. *filamentum*—from L. *filum*, a thread], a thread; a fibre; in *bot.*, the stalk which supports the anther: *filamentous*, *a.* *fil'men-tüs*, thread-like; bearing filaments: *filamentary*, *a.* *fil'men-tär-ä*, formed by filaments: *filatory*, *n.* *fil'ä-tär-ä*, a machine which spins thread: *filiform*, *a.* *fil'ä-för-m* [L. *forma*, shape], slender like a thread: *filature*, *n.* *fil'ä-tür*, spinning, especially of silk from the cocoon: *flose*, *a.* *fil'ô-s*, ending in a thread-like process.

*filanders*, *n.* plu. *fil'än-dä-rs* [F. *filandre*, a string—from L. *filum*, a thread], a disease in hawks, caused by small intestinal worms.

*filbert*, *n.* *fil'bért* [after St. Philibert, whose day is 22nd Aug. old style, the proper season for nuts], the fruit of the cultivated hazel; a variety of the *Corylus avellana*, Ord. *Cupulifera* or *Corylaceæ*.

*filch*, *v.* *filch* [ME. *felen*; Icel. *fela*, to hide, bury], to steal something of little value; to pilfer: *filch'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of stealing in a petty way: *filched*, *pp.* *filcht*: *filch'er*, *n.* one who: *filch'ingly*, *ad.* *filch'ing-ly*.

*file*, *n.* *fil* [OF. *file*, a rank, a row—from L. *filum*, a thread], a line or wire on which papers are strung for preservation and reference; the number of papers so strung; a bundle of papers tied and titled; a row of soldiers ranged one behind the other, but, generally speaking, two soldiers, the front and rear rank man; one man in a single rank; a row; a series; a list: *v.* to arrange along a thread or string; to fasten together, as paper on a wire for preservation; to place officially among the records of a court: *fil'ing*, *imp.* placing on a string or in a bundle, as papers; marching in file, as soldiers: *filed*, *pp.* *fil'd*: to march in file, to follow one after another, and not abreast: rank and file, the body of private soldiers composing an army: *file-firing*, firing guns by one file at a time: *Indian file*, an arrangement of a body of persons one behind another, from the usual system of marching among American Indians; single file.

*file*, *n.* *fil* [AS. *fiol*, a file; cf. Dut. *vijl*; Dan. *fil*; Sw. *fil*; Oll. Ger. *Agila*—from *figen*, to rub], a well-known steel tool with a toothed or ridged surface for reining, smoothing, or cutting any article, generally one made of a metal: *v.* to rub or smooth with a file; to wear off by friction: *fil'ing*, *imp.*: *filed*, *pp.* *fil'd*, worked by the file; polished: *filer*, *n.* one who: *file-cutter*, one who makes files: *fil'ings*, *n.* plu. *fil'ing-s*, particles rubbed off with a file.

*file*, *n.* *fil* [ML. *file*, a wretch, a villain—perhaps conn. with *fil* 2], in OE. and modern slang, an odd fellow; a clever person; a cheat.

*file*, *v.* *fil* [contr. of *defile*, which see], in OE., to defile: *fil'ing*, *imp.*: *filed*, *pp.* *fil'd*, defiled; polluted.

*filial*, *a.* *fil'äl* [F. *filial*—from mid. L. *filialis*—from L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter], pert. to a son or daughter: *fil'ially*, *ad.* *fil'ä-ly*, *ad.* *fil'ä-ly*, relation of a child to a father; the act of ascribing a child to a father; *filiality*, *n.* *fil'ä-l-ty*, sonship.

*filibuster*, *n.* *fil'ibüs-tär* [Sp. *filibuster*; Dut. *vijs-buiter*, a freebooter], one who unites with others in attacking a foreign country in time of peace for plunder or conquest; a marauder; a freebooter—see *Note under free*.

*filices*, *n.* plu. *fil'is-s*: [L. *filix*, a fern; *filices*, ferns], the fern tribe: *fil'icoid*, *a.* *fil'ic-oid* [Gr. *elidos*, form], resembling a fern: *filicites*, *n.* plu. *fil'is-sitz* or *fil'is-tiz*, fossil ferns.

*filiciform*, *a.* *fil'is-i-för-m* [L. *filix*, a fern; *filices*, ferns; and *forma*, shape], having the shape of a fern: *filicology*, *n.* *fil'is-köl-ög-ä* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the study of ferns.

*filiform*, *a.*—see *filament*.

*filigree*, *n.* *fil'ig-rë* [F. *filigrane*—from It. *filigrana*, a kind of texture made of gold or silver wire: L. *filum*, a thread; *gratum*, a grain], very fine ornamental threadlike work made of gold or silver wire; in *sculp.*, fine threadlike work: *fil'igreed*, *a.* ornamented with filigree.

*fill*, *v.* *fil* [AS. *fullan*, to fill; cf. Icel. *fulla*; Goth. *fullan*; Ger. *fullen*], to put or pour in all that can be held; to crowd; to stuff; to content or satisfy; to hold or occupy, as any post or office; to supply the holder of the office; to engage or employ as time; to become full; *n.* as much as satisfies fully: *fil'ling*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing fullness or satiety: *n.* act of making full; act of growing full: *filled*, *pp.* *fil'd*: *fill'er*, *n.* one who, or that which: to fill full, to fill completely; to enfill; to fill up, to fill to the brim or entirely; to complete; to grow or become quite full; to occupy the whole space; to fill out, to enlarge.

*fillet*, *n.* *fil'ët* [F. *fillet*, dim. of *fil*, a thread—from L. *filum*, a thread], a little band, such as may be put round the head; a narrow ornament or moulding; a boneless lump of flesh bound together by a fillet or bandage; the fleshy part of the thigh in veal: *v.* to bind with a little band; in *arch.*, to adorn with a band or astragal: *fil'leting*, *imp.*: *fil'leted*, *pp.*

*filibeg* or *filibeg*, *n.* *fil'ib-ëg* [Gael. *feileadh*, plait or fold; *beg*, little], the kilt of the Highlanders of Scotland, reaching nearly to the knees.

*filip*, *n.* *fil'ip* [an imitation of the sound: from *filp*, a stroke with the finger-nail suddenly let go from the thumb: *v.* to strike snarily with the finger suddenly thrown outwards from its bent position inwards to the thumb: *fil'ip'ing*, *imp.*: *fil'ipped*, *pp.* *fil'ip't*].

**filister**, *n.* *filistēr* [etym. unknown], the rabbit on the outer edge of a scaly bar; a plane for grooving timber.

**filly**, *n.* *fil'li* [prov. Dan. *fil'le*; Icel. *sp'ja*, a filly—from *fil*, a foal], *n.* young mare, as opposed to a colt or young horse; a wanton girl.

**film**, *n.* *fil'm* [AS. *filmen*, a membrane; cf. Fris. *filmne*, the skin of the body], a thin skin; *v.* to cover with a thin skin; *fil'm'ing*, *imp.*: *fil'med*, *pp.* *fil'm'd*; *fil'my*, *a.* *fil'm'i*, composed of thin skins or membranes; *fil'miness*, *n.*

**filoplane**, *n.* *fil'ō-plān* [L. *filum*, a thread; *plāna*, a feather], a thread-like feather, with a very slender shaft, almost entirely without vane.

**filose**, *a.*—see *filament*.

**filoselle**, *n.* *fil'ō-sēl* [F.], a kind of floss silk.

**filter**, *n.* *fil'tēr* [F. *filtrer*, to filter—from mid. L. *filtrum*, a bit of felt or other stuff through which to strain liquids], any open porous substance, as cloth, paper, sand, or gravel, through which a liquid may drain; a strainer; *v.* to purify; to pass through a filter; *fil'ter'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of passing through a filter; *fil'ter'ed*, *pp.* *fil'ter'd*, strained; *fil'trate*, *v.* *fil'trāt*, to strain; to filter; *fil'tra'tion*, *n.* *fil'tra-shūn* [F. *-it*], the act or process of filtering.

**filth**, *n.* *fil'th* [AS. *filth*, *filb*—from *fil*, foul—see *foul*], dirt; defilement; foul matter; anything which pollutes the mind; *fil'thy*, *a.* *fil'thi*, foul; dirty; unclear; morally impure; *fil'thily*, *ad.* *fil'thily*, grossly; *fil'thiness*, *n.* nastiness; corruption; impurity;—*SYN.* of 'filthy': foul; impure; polluted; nasty; unwholesome; filthy; sluggish; squalid; gross; sluttish; vulgar; lecherous.

**fimble** or **fimble-bemp**, *n.* *fil'm-bl* [Dut. *finnele*, to tease; Ger. *summel*; F. *dial. finelle*, fimble-bemp], the male plants of hemp, which, maturing early, are plucked before the female plants.

**fimbriate**, *a.* *fil'm-brī-āt*, also *fimbriated*, *a.* [L. *fimbria*, threads, fringe], fringed at the margin; bordered; *fimb'ria*, *n.* *fil'm-brī-ē*, in anat., a structure resembling a fringe.

**fin**, *n.* *fin* [AS. *fin*; cf. Dan. *finne*; L. *pinna*, a fin], the membrane or limb of a fish for support and locomotion; *fin'ned*, *a.* *fin'd*, having fins; *fin'ny*, *a.* *fin'ni*, furnished with fins; *fin'less*, *a.* without fins; *fin-ray*, the rigid part of the fin in fishes; *fin-footed*, web-footed; having membranes between the toes.

**finable**—see under *fine*.

**final**, *a.* *fin'al* [F. *final*—from L. *finalis*—from *finis*, an end], last; conclusive; pert. to the end; *fin'ally*, *ad.* *fin'al-ly*, *n.* *fin'al-ty*, the state of being final; completeness; *fin'ale*, *n.* *fin'al-ē* [It.], close; termination; the concluding piece in a concert; the end of a piece of music;—*SYN.* of 'final': ultimate; latest; decisive; terminating.

**finance**, *n.* *fin'āns* [OF. *financia*, wealth, an exaction, a compulsory payment—from mid. L. *financia*, a payment—from *finire*, to pay a fine or tax—from mid. L. *finis*, the money paid as the price of settlement in a suit in law—from L. *finis*, the end], revenue; income; *v.* among commercial men, to raise money or funds; generally for a special or speculative object; *fin'ānc'ing*, *imp.*: *financed*, *pp.* *fin'ānc'd*; *finances*, *n.* plu. *fin'āns-ēs*, income or resources; *fin'āns* in the public treasury; *fin'ānc'ial*, *a.* *fin'ān-shāl*, pert. to public revenue or income; *fin'ānc'ially*, *ad.* *fin'ān-shāl-ly*, *n.* *fin'ān-shāl-ty*, one skilled in the principles of banking, or in the management and raising of the public revenue.

**finch**, *n.* *fin'ch* [AS. *fin*, a finch; cf. Dut. *finck*; Ger. *finke*; V. *fin*, a small singing-bird, as goldfinch, bullfinch, &c.]

**find**, *v.* *find* [AS. *findan*; cf. Icel. *finna*; Gotb. *finthan*; Ger. *finden*, to find], to discover; to recover; to regain something lost; to gain or have; to furnish or supply; to arrive at; to perceive; to determine, as by a verdict; *n.* discovery; thing found; *find'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* that which is found by the jury; a verdict; found, *pt.* and *pp.* *fin'd*, did find; *find'er*, *n.* one who to find in one's heart, to be bold enough or hard-hearted enough to do a thing; to find out, to discover; to detect; to find fault, in censure.

**fine**, *n.* *fin* [mid. law L. *finis*, applied to the money paid as the price of settlement—see *finance*], a sum of money paid as a penalty, as a punishment, or as the price of exemption; a sum of money paid for obtaining a benefit or privilege, as for obtaining or renewing a lease; *v.* to impose a penalty on; in OE., to pay a fine; *fin'ing*, *imp.*: *fin'd*, *pp.* *fin'd*, sub-

jected to the payment of a sum of money as a penalty or for a privilege; *fin'able*, *a.* *fin'ā-bl*, subject to a fine or penalty—*SYN.* of 'fine *n.*': mulct; penalty; forfeit; amercement.

**fine**, *a.* *fin* [OF. *fin*, slender, clear—from mid. L. *finis*, finished, perfected—hence, refined, keen—*fin'it*, finished—from *finis*, a limit], not coarse, from *finis*, I finish; of small diameter; slender; clear; very thin; of very handsome; in OE., artful; elegant; beautiful; sly; never-sly cunning, or nice, as 'very fine fellow'; *v.* to clarify; to free from foreign matter; in OE., to decorate; to embellish; *fin'ing*, *imp.* refining; purifying; *n.* the process of refining; or purifying; *fin'd*, *pp.* *fin'd*; *fin'ely*, *ad.* *fin*, in a fine manner; beautifully; not coarsely; *fin'ness*, *n.* thinness; clearness, delicacy; purity; *fin'er*, *n.* one who purifies metals; *fin'ery*, *n.* *fin'ry*, show, splendour; showy dress or ornaments; a furnace at workshops for purifying iron; *fin'ing-pot*, a pot or crucible for refining metals; *fin'-spoken*, using a number of fine phrases; *fin'-spoke*, minute; ingeniously contrived; artfully invented; *fin'arts*—see under *art*; *fin'-drawn*, over minute or nice—*SYN.* of 'fine *n.*': finished; refined; excellent; superior; showy; subtle; thin; subtle; nice; deb-cate; exquisite; artful; sly; comminuted; filmy; attenuate; keen; light; delicate; minute; pure.

**fine**, *fin* [L. *finis*, an end], only used in the ad-

verbial phrase in *fine*, to conclude; to sum up all; *v.* in OE., to end; *fin'less*, *a.* *fin'leś*, in OE., bound-less; endless.

**finery**—see *fine* 2.

**finesse**, *n.* *fin'es* [F.], from *fin*, *fin*, slender—see

*fine* 2], artifice; stratagem; *fin'es'ing*, *a.* practising

artifice to accomplish a purpose; *n.* the practice of

artifice.

**finger**, *n.* *fin'g'g'ir* [AS. *finger*, a finger; cf. Gotb.

*fin'g'ir*; Dut. *vinger*; Icel. *fin'g'ir*; Fris. *fin'g'ir*], *v.* to

of the five divisions of the hand; a measure; *fin'g'er'ing*,

touch lightly; to handle with the fingers; *fin'g'er'ing*,

touching lightly; *n.* act of touching

imp. handling; touching lightly; *n.* act of touching

lightly or handling; manner of touching a musical

instrument; *fin'g'er'ed*, *pp.* *fin'g'er'd*, played on; handled;

instrument; *fin'g'er'ing*, *fin'g'er'ing*, a post with

touched; *fin'g'er'ing*, *fin'g'er'ing*, a post with

a painted hand for directing passengers to a road;

a finger-board, board at the neck of a violin; in a

finger-board, part where the fingers are pressed;

plano or organ, part where the fingers are pressed;

to have at one's finger-ends, to be thoroughly fa-

miliar or off-hand with; *fin'g'er-and-toe*, a diseased

millar or off-hand with; *fin'g'er-and-toe*, a diseased

millar or off-hand with; *fin'g'er-and-toe*, a diseased

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millar or off-hand with; *fin'g'er-and-toe*, a diseased

*coic, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.*

sliter, a siliceous incrustation not uncommon in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes.

**fir**, *n.* [*fir* (level *fura*); Dan. *fyr*, *fir*] a general name for trees having needle-shaped leaves; *Abies*, the genus of fir-trees, sub-Ord. *Abietinera*, (Ord. *Coniferæ*, the *Pinus silvestris*, Ord. *Coniferæ*: fir-wood, the wood of the fir; common deal board.

[illegible]

words in alphabetical order: **fire**, *pp.* **fire-arms**, *n.pln.* cannon, rifles, &c.; **fireball**, a meteor resembling a ball of fire passing rapidly through the air; **fire away**, *familiarily*, go or get on as quickly as you can; **fire-bavin**, *fr. lat.-frn.* a bundle of brush-wood for lighting a fire, generally in fire-ships; **fire-blast**, a disease to which the hop-plant is liable; **fire-box**, in a locomotive *engine*, the box in which the fire is placed; **firebrand**, a piece of burning wood; *an* incendiary; one who provokes quarrels; **fire-brick** and **fire-clay**, so called from their power of

resisting the wasting effects of fire: fire-brigade, an organised body of men for extinguishing conflagrations la towns; fire-damp, the inflammable gas which gathers in coal-mines; marsh gas; fire-eater, one who pretends to eat fire; a fighting character;

**fire-engine**, a machine for throwing water to extinguish fire: **fire-escape**, an apparatus for the escape of persons from the upper flats or floors of buildings when the lower are on fire: **fire-fly**, a name given to those insects which have the property of emitting a light.

Inalicious secretion: fire-guard, a wire fencing in front of a fireplace; fire-irons, the poker, shovel, and tongs; firelock, *fiirliik*, a musket with a flint; fireman, one who attends an engine or assists in putting out fires; fireplace, the recess in the wall of a room fitted with a flue in which a grate for fire

may be placed: fire-plug, a street water-pipe; fire-policy, the authentic document setting forth the nature and extent of the property insured against fire, the sum to be paid under it in the event of fire, and the annual premium payable by the owner; fire-risk, the amount of loss or damage which may be expected to result from fire.

proof, incombustible: fire-screen, a light movable frame for placing before a fire, partially to intercept its heat or light: fire-ship, a ship full of combustible: to set embers' vessels on fire: fire-shovel, a shovel for domestic uses about a fire: fireside, one's own

home; the domestic hearth: **firestone**, any stone which stands heat without injury: **firewood** (fuel): **fireworks**, preparations of gunpowder for displays on occasions of rejoicing: **fire-worship**, the worship of fire practised by the Parsees: **Greek-fire**, an in-

flammable material that could scarcely be extinguished—first used by the Greeks in the seventh century: Keatish fire, a noise, as of applause or derision, at public meetings: St Anthony's fire, the disease called erysipelas: St Elmo's fire, a ball of light sometimes seen during storms round the deck

night sometimes seen during storms round the deck  
and rigging of a ship; **carport**: to set on fire, to  
inflame; **carved fire**, the gun so elevated as to cause  
the projectile to follow a considerable curve; **direct**  
**fire**, the guns pointed straight at the object fired at;  
**enfilade fire**, a gun fired in the direction of the length

**flank fire**, a fire directed in the direction of the length of a parapet or a line of the enemy's soldiers; **flanking fire**, a fire nearly parallel to a parapet, or to the front of a body of soldiers; **oblique fire**, a fire which strikes the object in a slanting direction; **reverse fire**, a fire which strikes the rear of a parapet or

body of soldiers: **ricochet fire**, guns fired with small charges and slight elevations so as to cause a ball to make a series of short bounds; **running fire**, rapid firing by troops in line; **vertical fire**, the firing of a mortar with a very high elevation in order that the shell may fall upon the target with a direct, straight

shell may fall more or less vertically or straight downwards.—SYN. of 'fire n.': blaze; ignition; combustion; splendour; brilliancy; zeal; love.

**firkin**, *n.* *fēr'kin* (Dut. *vier*, four, and O.Dut. *kin* for *ken*, little), the fourth part of a barrel of thirty-six gallons; a small barrel used for butter, &c.

**flot**, *n.* *fēr-lōt* [AS. *feorða*, the fourth; *flot*, a portion], a measure used in Scotland containing the fourth part of a holl of meal.



*qua*, the tongue), a division of *Lacertilia* or lizards having bifid tongues.

**fission**, *n.* *fiss-i-on* [*L. fissus*, cleft or split—from *findo*, I cleave], a cleaving or splitting into parts; applied to the multiplying or increase of certain animal forms by the self-division of the individual into two or more parts, each of which becomes a perfect creature similar to the parent-original; in bot., dividing spontaneously into two parts, by means of a septum.

**Fissirostris**, *n.* plu. *fiss-i-rō-strēs* [*L. fissus*, cleft; *rostrum*, a beak], a sub-order of the perching birds comprising the swallows.

**fissure**, *n.* *fiss-i-ūr* [*F. fissura*—from *L. fissura*, a cleft or slit—from *findo*, I cleave], a crack or cleft; a slit from the parting asunder of any substance: *v.* to open as a fissure; fissured, *pp.* *fiss-i-ūr*, cracked; full of cracks.

**fit**, *n.* *fist* [*AS. fist*: cf. *Dut. vuist*, *Ger. Faust*], the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; the closed hand: *v.* In *OE.*, to strike with the fist; to gripe or clutch closely and firmly with the hand; **fit'ing**, *imp.* *fit'ed*, *pp.* *fit'y*, *fit'it*, connected with the fist; pugilistic: *fistensis*, *n.* *fist-i-kā's*, battle with the fists.

**fitula**, *n.* *fistū-lā* [*L. fistula*, a hollow reed], a deep narrow ulcer or sore; fistulated, *a.* *fit'ul*, made hollow like a pipe; fistulous, *a.* *fit's*, of the nature of a fistula; in bot., hollow, like the stems of grasses; also fistular, *a.* *fit'r*.

**Fistularia**, *n.* *fistū-lār-i-ā*, a genus of fishes including the toad-pipe fish; *Fistulina*, *n.* *fit'li-nā*, a genus of fungi growing on oak and various other trees; the *F. hepatica*, fistuliform, *a.* *fit'li-fēr-m* [*L. forma*, shape], having a fistular form; in round hollow columns, as in a stalactite; tubular.

**fit**, *n.* *fit* [*AS. fit*, a struggle, a fight], a sudden attack of disease in which the body is often convulsed or deprived of sense; a temporary affection or attack of pain or illness; a turn; disorder; fitful, *a.* *fit'ul*, marked by sudden impulses or starts; fitfully, *ad.* *fit'ly*; fitfulness, *n.* *fit'fū-ness*, by fits and starts, intermittently; only done at intervals, and with flicker or changeable purpose.

**fit**, *a.* *fit* [*prob. com. with fit 1*], close and easy setting of a dress; *ad.* suitable; convenient; becoming; qualified; right: *v.* to suit one thing to another; to adapt; to qualify for; to be proper or suitable; fitting, *imp.* *adapting*; qualifying; *ad.* appropriate; becoming; suitable; fitful, *pp.* *fit'ly*, *ad.* *fit'ness*, *n.* *qualification*; *adaptation*; *moderation*; propriety; convenience; fit'ingly, *ad.* *fit'edness*, *n.* *suitableness*; *fit'ter*, *n.* one who puts parts together, as machinery: to fit out, to furnish with necessities; to fit up, to prepare for reception or use.—*SYN.* of *fit a*: meet; adapted; adequate; prepared; proper; appropriate; expedient; congruous; correspondent; apposite; apt; adapted; competent.

**fit**, *n.* *fit* [*AS. fitte*, a thread of yarn], part of a song or poem; a canto; a division of a song or dance.

**fitch**, *n.* *fich* [*Eng. dial.*], the vetch; a chick-pea; the *Vicia sativa*, *Ord. Leguminosae*, the common vetch or tatar; *Nigella sativa*, *Ord. Ranunculaceae*, the supposed fitches of Scripture.

**fitchet**, *n.* *fich'et*, also *fitchew*, *n.* *fich'ū* [*O. Dut. rūsche*, a polecat], the polecat or marten.

**fitment**, *n.* *fit'mēt* [see fit 2], in *OE.*, a thing adapted to a particular purpose.

**fitz**, *fitz* [*Norm. F. fitz*, the *t* having been inserted to preserve the old *Norm. F.* sound of *z=ts*—from *L. filius*, a son], a common prefix, meaning son of.

**five**, *a.* *n.* *five* [*AS. fīf*: cf. *leel. fimm*; *Goth. fīnf*; *Dut. vijf*; *Ger. fünf*; *L. quinque*; *Gr. pente*, five; *Sans. pañchan*, five—from *pañ*, a hand], four and one; five-fold, *a.* *ad.* five times repeated; *five*, *n.* *five*, *family*, anything which counts by fives, generally said of a five-pound note; *five*, *n.* plu. *fitz*, a game like tennis.

**five**, *n.* plu. *fitz*, *na* *OE.* spelling for *vives*, which see.

**fix**, *v.* *fix* [*F. fixe*—from *L. firmus*, fixed, fastened—from *figo*, I fix], to attach firmly; to fasten; to direct steadily, as the attention; to make immovable; to settle; to appoint; to establish; to become firm or solid; *fix'ing*, *imp.* *fixed*, *pp.* *fix'ed*, stable; *fix'*, *intently directed*, not volatile; *fix'edly*, *ad.* *fix'it*; *fix'edness*, *n.* also *fixity*, *n.* *fix-i-tē* [*F.*

*fixit*], coherence of parts; stability; firmness: in a fix, in a difficulty; *fix'ation*, *n.* *fit'shān* [*F.—L.*], the act of fixing; stability; *fix'ure*, *n.* *fit'shūr*, any permanent article of furniture; that which is permanently attached; *fix'ure*, *n.* *fit'shūr*, in *OE.*, stable state; firmness; position; pressure; *fix'ed air*, carbonic acid gas; *fix'ed oils*, those which do not readily dry, retaining their oily character; *fix'ed stars*, the stars which retain their relative positions in the heavens, not moving as the planets do.—*SYN.* of *fix v.*: to determine; arrange; prepare; adjust; place; implant; pierce; transfix.

**fizz**, *v.* *fiz* [*an imitative word*], to make a hissing sound; *fix'ing*, *imp.* *fizzed*, *pp.* *fizz'd*; *fizzle*, *v.* *fiz'it*, to make a hissing sound; to fizz; to fail of success; *fizz'ing*, *imp.* *fizz'ing*; *fizzled*, *pp.* *fizz'ed*.

**fjeld**, *n.* *fjēld* [*Norw.*], an elevated barren plateau in Norway and Sweden.

**flabby**, *a.* *flāb-bi* [*from flap*, which see], unnaturally soft; hanging loose by its own weight; flabbily, *ad.* *flab'biness*, *n.*

**flabellate**, *a.* *flāb'elāt*, also *flabeliform*, *a.* *fl'abēr-m* [*L. flabellum*, a fan; *forma*, shape], in bot., shaped, and sometimes plaited, like a fan.

**flaccid**, *a.* *flāk'shīt* [*L. flaccidus*, flabby—from *flaccus*, flabby], not stiff; soft and weak; wanting in stiffness; flaccidly, *ad.* *flāc'id-ly*, *n.* *flāc'id-ity*, also *flaccidness*, *n.* want of firmness or stiffness.

**flag**, *n.* *flag* [*flau. flag*, a marsh-plant—see *flag 2*], a general name for various species of plants which grow in marshy places, having large-bladed or sword-shaped leaves, and conspicuous flowers; the sedges or iris.

**flag**, *n.* *flag* [*O. Dut. vlagge*, a flag; cf. *Dan. flag*; *Ger. flagge*], a piece of cloth on which is wrought some device, usually set upon a staff to wave in the wind; the ensign or colours of a regiment, ship, &c.: *v.* to hang loose and flabby; to grow spiritless or dejected; to lose vigour; to droop; *flag'ging*, *imp.* *ad.* *languishing*; having a tendency to weariness or faintness; *flagged*, *pp.* *flagg'd*; *flaggy*, *a.* *flag'gy*, weak; not stiff; *flag'gingly*, *ad.* *flag'giness*, *n.* want of tension; *flag-officer*, in the navy, the admiral or superior officer; *flag-ship*, the ship which carries a superior officer, as the admiral; *flag-staff*, the pole or staff on which the flag is fastened; *black flag*, a flag of a dark colour displayed to intimate to an enemy that no mercy will be given; the pirate's flag; *flag of truce*, a white flag displayed to an enemy to invite to a conference, or to make some communication not hostile; *red flag*, the Roman signal for battle; the recognised standard of extreme revolutionists; a flag of a red colour displayed as a signal of danger at target-practice or on railways; *national flag*, a flag of a particular country on which some national emblem or device is emblazoned; *yellow flag*, a flag of a yellow colour, used as a sanitary signal; to hang the flag half-mast high, to raise a flag only half way up the mast or flag-staff as a token or sign of mourning; to strike or lower the flag, to lower it from the top in token of respect, or of surrender to an enemy.—*SYN.* of *flag v.*: to fall; pine; languish; decline.

**flag**, *n.* *flag* [*leel. flaga*, a slab of stone], a broad flat stone used for pavements: *v.* to lay with broad flat stones; *flagging*, *imp.* *flag'ging*; *n.* the act of laying with broad flat stones; a side walk of large flat stones; *flagstone*, *n.* a broad flat stone for a pavement; *flaggy*, *a.* *flag'gy*, arranged in thin layers as a stone, capable of being split into flagstones.

**flagellate**, *v.* *flag'elāt* [*L. flagellatus*, flogged, scourged], to whip; to scourge; *ad.* having a long lash-like appendage; *flag'ellating*, *imp.* *flag'ellated*, *pp.* *flag'ellat-ion*, *n.* *fit'shān* [*F.—L.*], a flogging; *flag'ellant*, *n.* [*F.—L.*], one who flogs himself; one of a religious sect of the 13th and 14th centuries who flogged themselves as a religious duty; *flagelliform*, *a.* *flag'elīt'fēr-m* [*L. flagellum*, a whip; *forma*, shape], in bot., flexible, narrow, and tapering, like the thong of a whip; *flagellum*, *n.* *flān* [*L.*], in bot., a weak creeping stem, bearing rooting buds at different points, as in the strawberry—see *scape*; the lash-like appendage exhibited by many infusoria; the divided limb of each of the antennae of an insect.

**flageolet**, *n.* *flā'ō-lēt* [*OF. flageolet*], a kind of flute with a mouthpiece at one end; a small musical pipe.

**flagitious**, *a.* *flā-jish'ūs* [*L. flagitiosus*, disgraceful—from *flagito*, I demand hotly or fiercely], grossly

wicked; heinous; atrocious; villainous; **flagiti'ously**, *ad. -it*: **flagiti'ousness**, *n.* wickedness; villainy.—**SYN.** of 'flagitious': flagrant; corrupt; profligate; abandoned; shameful; scandalous.

**flagon**, *n.* **fla'gion** [*F. flacon*, a great leathern bottle—from *mid. L. flascōnem*], *n.* large drinking-vessel with a narrow mouth.

**flagrant**, *a.* **fla-grant** [*F. flagrant*—from *L. flagrans*, burning with heat], *ad. -it*: flagrant; glaring; notorious; very great: **fla-grantly**, *ad. -it*: **fla-grance**, *n.* **-grance**, also **fla-grancy**, *n.* *-ci*, excess; enormity.—**SYN.** of 'flagrant'—see 'flagitious'.

**flail**, *n.* **flail** [*OF. flail*—from *L. flagellum*, a whip, a scourge], a wooden instr. for beating out corn from the ear, consisting of two heavy rods tied loosely end on end.

**flake**, *n.* **flak** [*level. flak*, a plank, a slice], a feathery piece of snow as it falls from the clouds; a thin leathery plate; any scaly matter in small layers; a rude flint instr. in the form of a splinter or small layer; a variety of the carnation having its colours distributed in flakes—*the Dianthus caryophyllus*: *v.* to form into flakes; to peel or scale off: **fla'king**, *imp.*: **flaked**, *pp.* **flakt**: **fla-ky**, *ad. -it*, consisting of flakes: **fla'kiness**, *n.*: **flake-white**, oxide of bismuth occurring in small flakes; pure white-lead.

**flam**, *n.* **flam** [perhaps connec. with *Ger. flammen*, to gleam], a story without foundation, invented to deceive or amuse; a falsehood; flattery for a purpose; blarney—see *flim-flam*.

**flame**, *n.* **flam** [*level. flak*—from *L. flamma*, a flame], a lighted torch: **flam-beanz**, *n.* *plu.* **flam-bez** or **-bo**, *flamboyant*, *a.* **flam boy'ant** [*F.*], flaming; blazing; in *arch.*, with flame-like tracery, as in the French medieval buildings; florid; showy: **flamboy'ancy**, *n.* *-an-ty*, the character of being flamboyant.

**flame**, *n.* **flam** [*F. flamme*; *L. flamma*, a flame], a blaze; fire in general; combustion of gas or vapour; heat of passion; warmth of affection; love; violence; one belated: *v.* to blaze; to burn, as a gas; to break out into violence; in *OE.*, to inflame; to animate: **fla'ming**, *imp.*: **adj.** blazing; to light; to illuminate; captivating; attractive: *n.* a bursting out into flame: **flamed**, *pp.* **flamd**: **flame-less**, a destitute of flame: in a flame, intensely excited; thoroughly roused for action: **flame-coloured**, of a bright yellow colour: **fla'mingly**, *ad. -it*: **fla'my**, *ad. -m*, blazing; having the nature of flames: **flamen**, *n.* **flā'men**, the person who lights the sacrificial fires; a priest of ane. Rome, dedicated to the service of a particular divinity, and called by a distinctive name. *Note.*—A *flamen* is said by *anc. L.* authors to be so named from a *flum* or fillet of wool worn around the head or cap.—**SYN.** of 'flame *n.*': see 'fire': blaze; brightness; ardour; fervency; excitement; lover; sweetheart.

**flamingo**, *n.* **flā-ming-gō** [*Sp. flamenco*], a flamingo—from *L. flamma*, a flame], a long-legged, web-footed bird of a red colour, belonging to Africa and the S. of Europe.

**flanneonade** or **flanneonade**, *n.* **flān-kōn-ād**, **flān-kōn-nād** [*F. flane*, the side], a thrust in fencing, usually aimed at the flank or side.

**flange**, *n.* **flānj** [a form of *flank*, which see], a raised or projecting rim of anything, as of a railway-wheel, or a pipe: **flanged**, *a.* **flānjd**, having a flange, or connected by a flange.

**flank**, *n.* **flāngk** [*F. flanc*; *OH. Ger. hlancka*], the fleshy or muscular part of an animal situated between the ribs and the hip; the side of anything, as of an army; the extreme right or left of a military position; the part of a fortification placed to defend another: *v.* to attack the side or flank of an army; to pass round the side or flank; to border; to touch; to be posted on the side: **flānk'ing**, *imp.* attacking on the side; commanding on the flank: **flanked**, *pp.* **flāngkt**, covered or commanded on the flank: **flanker**, *n.* he or that which flanks: **flank movement**, the posting of troops so as to be able to attack the extreme right or left of an enemy: to **flank** or **turn the flank**, to attack a body of troops on the side: to **outflank**, to extend beyond the extreme right or left of an enemy: **inner flank**, the part nearest the point on which a line rests, or the part farthest from the enemy.

**flannel**, *n.* **flān-nel** [*cf. F. flanelle*, flannel; *W. gwlannen*—formerly written *flannen*], a soft woollen cloth, loose in texture: **flānnelled**, *n.* *-nelt*, covered or wrapped in flannel.

**flap**, *n.* **flap** [an imitative word: *Dut. slabbe*, a slap,

a fly-flap—from *slappen*, to flap], anything broad, hanging loose, and easily moved; the motion and noise of it, as sails against the mast; one of the pieces loosely covering the outside pockets of a coat: *v.* to move, as wings; to move or fall, as something loose; to beat with a flap: **flap'ping**, *imp.*: **adj.** moving something broad and loose; beating: **flapped**, *pp.* **flapt**: **adj.** struck with something broad; let down: **flapper**, *n.* he who or that which flaps: **flap-eared**, having broad loose ears: **flap-jack**, a sort of broad pancake: **flap-mouthed**, having loose hanging lips: **flap-dragon**, a sport in which a plum or other fruit is taken out of a dish containing spirits in flame, and immediately swallowed; the fruit thus eaten; snap-dragon: *v.* to gulp down or swallow *n.* fanciful or unnatural vland.

**flare**, *v.* **flār** [*Norw. flara*, to blaze, to flame] to burn or glitter with a splendid but transient show; to show an unsteady light; to spread outwards: *n.* a broad unsteady light, offensive to the eye: **fla'ring**, *imp.*: **adj.** burning with a wavering light; showy: **flared**, *pp.* **flard**: **fla'ringly**, *ad. -it*: to **flare up**, to rouse up suddenly to anger; to make an unexpected show of temper.

**flash**, *n.* **flash** [an imitative word: *Swiss flatzgrn*, to blaze; *level. flasa*, to burn violently], a sudden but transitory burst of light or flame; a sudden burst, as of wit; a short transient state: *v.* to burst or open instantly on the sight; to strike or throw, as a burst of light; in *OE.*, to dash or splash among water: **adj.** in *slang*, denoting that which is spurious, deceptive, or glibly: **fla'ching**, *imp.*: **adj.** bursting forth, as a flood of flame: *n.* act of blazing; a sudden and momentary burst, as of light; in *glass-making*, the expansion of an open glass vessel produced by revolving it at nearly a melting heat: **flashed**, *pp.* **flash't**: **fla'chy**, *ad. -y*, showy, but empty; gay: **fla'chly**, *ad. -it*: **fla'chiness**, *n.* the state of being showy but unsubstantial: **fla'chings**, *n.* *plu.* pieces of lead or zinc, or other metal, used to cover joinings on roofs, also called *aprons* in Scotland: **fla'ch-language**, the language spoken by thieves: **fla'ch-light**, *n.* a light so arranged as to send out sudden brilliant gleams, used for military signals and in lighthouses: **fla'ching-point**, **fla'ch-point**, that degree of temperature at which the escaping vapour of a volatile oil will ignite or flash, on the approach of a flame, 100° F. being generally regarded as a fairly safe standard; the **burning-point** is usually from ten to thirty degrees above the flash-point: a **flash in the pan**, a sudden failure of any enterprise.—**SYN.** of 'flash *v.*': to glitter; glisten; glister; flare; glare; flicker.

**flask**, *n.* **flāsk** [*AS. flasc*; *mid. L. flasca*], a flask, a bottle—see *flagon*], a kind of bottle for containing liquors or powder: **flasket**, *n.* **flāsk-ēt**, a long shallow basket.

**flat**, *a.* **flāt** [an imitative word: *level. flatr*], smooth; even; level; tasteless; insipid; depressed; prostrate; unanimated; positive or downright; in *music*, out of tune, by not vibrating quite quick enough: *n.* a level or extended plain; a shoal or shallow; an even surface; the broad side of a blade; a storey or floor of a house; a sign in music (*b*) which lowers the

following note half a tone; in *slang*, any one easily deceived or taken in; flat'tish, a somewhat flat: **flat'ly**, *ad. -it*, evenly; positively: **flat'ness**, *n.* state or quality of being flat; deadness; dullness; insipidity; defection of fortune or mind: **flat'ted**, *a.* rendered even on the surface; made flat; wanting in life or spirit: **flatten**, *v.* **flāt'n**, to make flat; to become flat: **flattening**, *imp.* **flāt'ning**: **flattened**, *pp.* **flāt'nd**: **flat'wise**, *ad.* with the flat downwards; not on the edge: **flat'long**, *ad.* **flāt'lōng**, in *OE.*, with the flat part downwards.

**flatter**, *v.* **flāt'ter** [*OF. flater*, to pat, to caress; *cf. level. fladra*, to flatter], to praise falsely; to gratify another's self-love by praise; to soothe with praise; to raise false hopes in: **flāt'tering**, *imp.*: **adj.** pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love; encouraging hope: **flāt'tered**, *pp.* **flāt'terd**, soothed by praise; pleased by commendation: **flāt'ter'er**, *n.* one who flatters: **flāt'ter'ingly**, *ad. -it*: **flāt'tery**, *n.* *-tr-y*, false praise; that which gratifies self-love; obsequiousness.—**SYN.** of 'flattery': adulation; compliment; praise.

**flatulent**, *n.* **flāt'ū-lent** [*mid. L. flatulentus*, flatulent—from *L. flātus*, a breath, a breeze—from *flare*,

māte, māt, sār, lātō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pāne, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōre;

to blow] windy; affected with air in the stomach and bowels; vain; empty: flatulently, *ad.* *fl.*: flatulence, *n.* *flens*, also flatulency, *n.* *flens*, wind in the stomach: flatus, *n.* *flatus* [L.], wind collected in the intestines; disturbance caused by it; a puff of wind; a breath.

*flaunt*, *v.* *flaunt* [Sw. dial. *flankt*, loosely], to wave to and fro in the wind; to move about in fine clothes to let them be seen; to display ostentatiously and offensively; to carry a pert or saucy appearance: *n.* anything displayed for show: *flaunting*, *imp.*: *adj.* making an ostentatious display: *flaunted*, *pp.*: *flauntingly*, *ad.* *fl.*

*flautist*, *n.* *flautist* [It. *flauto*, *n.* flute], *n.* player on the flute.

*flavour*, *n.* *flâvôr* [OF. *flavour* (with influence of *flour*, odour); mid. L. *flavor*, yellowness: L. *flavus*, yellow], peculiar taste or smell; quality of anything which affects the smell; odour; fragrance; taste: *v.* to impart a smell or taste to: *flavoured*, *pp.*, a destitute of flavour: *flavering*, *imp.*: *flavoured*, *pp.* *verid.* *adj.* having a quality that affects the sense of smelling or tasting.

*flaw*, *n.* *flaw* [Sw. *flaga*, a crack, a flaw; connee, with flag and flake], a blemish; *n.* crack; *n.* defect: *in OE.*, a sudden gust; *n.* violent blast of wind: *v.* to crack: *in OE.*, to render nugatory, or of no effect: *flawing*, *imp.*: *flawed*, *pp.* *flaw'd*: *flaw'y*, *n.* *fl.*, having a blemish or defect: *flawless*, *a.* without a blemish, *—* *SPK.* of 'flaw *n.*': defect; fault; imperfection: *syn.*: spot; breach; gap; fissure.

*flax*, *n.* *flax* [AS. *flax*, *flax*; cf. Dut. *rijs*; Ger. *fuchs*], a plant with small blue flowers—the *linum catharticum*, *Orl. Linaceæ*; the prepared fibres or threads of the same which run under linen cloth: *flax-dresser*, one who prepares the fibres: *flaxen*, *n.* *fl.*, made of or resembling flax; fair, or of the colour of tow: *flax'y*, *a.* *fl.*, composed of or resembling flax.

*flay*, *v.* *flâ* [AS. *fléan*, to flay], to strip off the skin of an animal: *flaying*, *imp.*: *flayed*, *pp.* *flaid*: *flayer*, *n.* one who.

*flaw*, *n.* *flâ* [AS. *flah*—prob. from *fléan*, to flay], a small insect, parasite to in mammals and birds: *fla-bite*, the red spot caused by the bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain; *n.* matter of little consequence: *fla-bitten*, bitten or stung by a flea; marked with spots as if flea-bitten: *fla in his ear*, a sharp and disagreeable rebuff.

*flame*, *n.* *flâm* [OF. *flame*, a lanceet—from mid. L. *phlebotomum*—from Gr. *phlebotomion*, a lanceet—from *phleps*, a vein; *tomê*, a cutting—see *phlebotomy*], an instr. for bleeding cattle.

*flèche*, *n.* *flêch* [F. *flèche*, *n.* arrow], *in fort.*, a field-work consisting of merely two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward; *in arch.*, *n.* slender spire; *in decorative art*, an object resembling a spire, as in carving or metal-work.

*fleck*, *n.* *flêk* [Icel. *flëkk*, a spot; cf. Dut. *pletke*; Ger. *flëck*], a spot; a blot; a stain.

*fled*—see *flee*.

*fledge*, *v.* *flêj* [Icel. *flëgg*, able to fly—from *fljuga*, to fly], to be furnished with feathers and wings, as a bird; to feather an arrow: *fledging*, *imp.*: *n.* a covering of feathers: *fledged*, *pp.* *fléjd*, covered with feathers: *fledging*, *n.* a bird newly fledged.

*flee*, *v.* *flê* [AS. *fléan*, to flee; cf. Icel. *fléja*], to run with rapidity; to run from danger or for shelter; to hasten away; to avoid: *fleeing*, *imp.*: *fled*, *pp.* *flêd*, *lâd* flee; run.

*fleece*, *n.* *flêcs* [AS. *fléas*, wool; cf. Dut. *vlies*; Ger. *flëss*], the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time: *v.* to shear or clip wool from; to spread over, as with wool; to strip or plunder: *fleeceing*, *imp.* *flëssing*, stripping of money or property: *fleece'd*, *pp.* *flëst*: *adj.* furnished with *n.* *fleece*: *stripped* by exactions; cheated of one's money: *fleece'r*, *n.* *ser.* one who strips or plunders: *fleece'y*, *a.* *ser.*, covered with wool; woolly; soft: *fleeceless*, *n.* without a fleece.

*flee*, *v.* *flêr* [Norw. *flêra*, to titter, to giggle], to make a wry face; to grin; to sneer and mock; to treat disrespectfully: *n.* *in OE.*, mockery as expressed by words or looks; a flout: *flee'ing*, *imp.*: *fleered*, *pp.* *flêrd*.

*fleet*, *v.* *flêt* [from the notion of flowing water: AS. *fléotan*, to flow], to flow away; to move rapidly; to vanish: *in OE.*, to pass away lightly, as, to fleet away time: *fleet'ing*, *imp.*: *fleet'ed*, *pp.*: *fleet*, *a.*

[Icel. *flotr*, transitory], swift of pace; nimble; active: *fleet'ing*, *a.* transient; passing rapidly: *fleet'ly*, *ad.* *fl.*, nimbly; swiftly: *fleet'ness*, *n.* speed; swiftness; rapidity.

*fleet*, *n.* *flêt* [AS. *flêot*, a ship—see *fleet* 1], a number of ships in company; *n.* navy or squadron.

*fleet*, *n.* *flêt* [AS. *flêot*, an arm of the sea—from *fléotan*, to flow], *in OE.*, a shallow water; *n.* tide creek; an inlet; a shallow stream; a bog: *v.* to take off the cream from milk; to gutter as a candle: *fleet'ing*, *imp.*: *fleet'ed*, *pp.*: The Fleet, formerly *n.* *debtors'* prison in London, so named from the Fleet, a natural stream of water, now one of the common sewers of the metropolis.

*fleg*, *n.* *flêg* [AS. *fligon*, to put to flight], *in Scot.*, *n.* sudden blow; a box on the ears; *n.* kick; a fright; *n.* scare.

*Fleming*, *n.* *flém'ing*, a native of Flanders, *in Bel-gium*: *Flemish*, *n.* *flém'ish*, of or from Flanders.

*fense* or *fench*, *v.* *fléns*, *flénsh* [Dan. *flensen*, to cut up], to cut up and remove the blubber of a whale.

*flesh*, *n.* *flêsh* [AS. *flêsc*, flesh; cf. Dut. *leesch*; Ger. *fleisch*], that part of an animal underlying the skin or covering, *n.* distinguished from the bones and fluids; muscle and fat; animal food; the body, as distinguished from the soul; human nature; carnal state; present life; the pulpy part of food; sensual appetite; khudred; family: *adj.* of or like flesh, as *flesh-coloured*, &c.: *v.* *in OE.*, to put to use for the first time by cutting flesh, as *n.* sword; to inflame dogs or hawks into hunting by giving them flesh; to harden: *flesh'ing*, *imp.*: *flesh'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* *flêsh't*, fat; having abundance of flesh; *in OE.*, initiated; *flesher*, *n.* *flêsh'ér*, *in Scot.*, one who kills and dresses meat for the market; a butcher: *flesh'ings*, *n.* plu. coverings resembling the natural skin, worn by actors; *flesh-wound*, a wound affecting the flesh only: *flesh-tints*, colours used in representing the naked body: *fleshless*, *a.* without flesh: *flesh'ly*, *n.* *fl.*, animal; not vegetable; carnal; not spiritual: *flesh'iness*, *n.*: *flesh'y*, *a.* *fl.*, full of flesh; plump: *flesh'iness*, *n.* corpulence; grossness: *flesh-pots*, vessels in which to cook flesh; good or high living: *arm of flesh*, mere human strength.

*flesh-fly*, *n.* the common name of a group of flesh-eating flies, *see* *Sarcophaga*.

*flour-de-lis*, *n.* *flôr-dê-lîs* [F. flower of lily—see under flower], a variety of lily; the royal emblem of France; *in OE.*, *flower-de-luce*; *flourons*, *n.* plu. *flôr-rôngs* [F.], flowers; ornaments.

*flaw*, *v.* *flô*, *flô* [L.—see *flay*].

*flaws*, *n.* plu. *flôs* [Ger. *flabbe*, the chops, thick lips], *in OE.*, the chops of a dog; the lateral hanging parts of the upper lips of dogs: *flawed*, *n.* *flâd*, having flaws.

*flex*, *v.* *flêks* [L. *flexus*, bent], *in anat.*, to bend or fold up a joint: *flex'ing*, *imp.*: *flex'ed*, *pp.* *flëkst*.

*flexible*, *a.* *flêks-i-bl* [F. *flexible*—from L. *flexibilis*], that may be bent—from *flexus*, bent—from *flexio*, *i.* bend], pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; obsequious; docile: *flex'ibly*, *ad.* *i.-blt*: *flex'ibleness*, *n.* *i.-blness*, also *flex'ibility*, *n.* *i.-blt-i-t* [F. *flexibilité*], pliancy: the opposite of stiffness: *flex'ile*, *a.* *flêks-i-bl*, easily bent.—*SYN.* of 'flexible': pliable; supple; yielding; tractable; manageable; ductile; wavering; inconstant; fickle.

*flexion*, *n.* *flêk-shôn* [F. *flexion*—from L. *flexionem*, *n.* bending—from *flexus*, bent], the act of bending; a double; a fold: *flexor*, *n.* *flëks'ôr* [L. that which bends or contracts], a muscle which bends a joint.

*flexions*, *a.* *flêks-i-ôns*, also *flex'ose*, *a.* *ô* [L. *flexu-ôsus*, full of windings, tortuous—from *flexus*, a bending], winding; unsteady or wavering; *in bot.*, having alternate curvatures in opposite directions; bent in a zigzag manner: *flex'ure*, *n.* *âr* [L. *flexura*, *n.* bending or winding], a joint; the part bent; the act of bending; *n.* bending.

*flicker*, *v.* *flëk'ér* [imitative of AS. *flëccian*, to flutter], to twinkle, as a light; to flutter; to waver: *flick'ering*, *imp.*: *flick'ered*, *pp.* *ser.*: *flick'eringly*, *ad.* *ing-ly*: *flick*, *v.* *flîk*, to whip lightly.

*flier*, *n.* *flêr* [see fly], one who flies; that part of a machine which equalises and regulates the motion of the whole: *a fly-wheel*.

*flight*, *n.* *flîht* [AS. *flîht*; cf. Icel. *flugg*; Dut. *vliegt*, the act of flying—see fly], a hasty removal; the act of flying or fleeing; a volley or shower, as of darts or arrows; an excursion, as a flight of the imagination; a mounding; a soaring; an extravagant sally.

as of ambition; space passed, as by flying; a flock of birds or winged creatures; birds produced in the same season; a series or range, as stairs; in *OE.*, the nnc. sport of shooting with arrows: *flighty*, *a. -i*, fickle in disposition of mind; somewhat disordered in mind; in *OE.*, fleet; swift: *flightily*, *ad. -it*: *flightiness*, *n.* state of being flighty or volatile; levity; giddiness.—*SYN.* of 'flightiness': lightness; volatility; wildness.

*flim-flam*, *n. flim-flam* [a reduplicated form of *flam*, which see], something made to catch the eye, but having no solidity or substance; a light insignificant thing; mere show and glitter; a trifle; *n* whim; *n* freak.

*flimsy*, *a. flimsy* [prob. from *flim*], denoting something showy and unsubstantial; without solidity, strength, or force; thin or loose of texture; shallow: *flimsily*, *ad. -it*: *flimsiness*, *n.* thinness and weakness in texture; want of solidity. *Note*.—It has been suggested that *flimsy* may be a simple adaptation of *flim*, thus *flim-sy*.—*SYN.* of 'flimsy': superficial; vain; empty; unsubstantial; weak; feeble; light; slight.

*finch*, *v. finch* [a nasalised form of *ME. flechen*, to waver], to shrink or draw back, as from pain, suffering, danger, or duty; to fall: *finching*, *imp. n.* a shrinking or drawing back under pain or difficulty: *finched*, *pp. flincht*: *fincher*, *n.* one who: *finchingly*, *ad. -ly*.

*flindersia*, *n. flin-dér-i-á* [from Captain *Flinders*, an explorer], a tall timber-tree of Australia, allied to the mahogany; the *F. australis*, *Ord. Crotalaria*.

*fling*, *v. fling* [Icel. *flengja*, to whip], to cast or throw from the hand; to throw or hurl; to flounce; *n.* a throw; a cast from the hand; *n* sneer or sarcasm: *flinging*, *imp. flung*, *pt.* and *pp. flung*, *old flung*; *flinger*, *n.* one who: to fling away, to waste, as means; to neglect, as opportunities; in *OE.*, to dismiss; to fling down, to demolish; to ruin; to fling out, to throw out, as the legs, or words incautiously; in *OE.*, to grow unruly; to fling up, to relinquish or give up; to have one's fling, to enjoy oneself to the full: *Highland fling*, a dance of the Scottish Highlanders—the name may be a corruption of *heel* and *fling*, terms thoroughly descriptive of the character of the movements.

*flint*, *n. flint* [*AS. flint*, a rock; cf. *Dan. flint*; *Sw. flinta*; *Oil. Ger. flint*], a very hard species of stone, generally in nodules and concretions; impure silica; anything very hard: *flinty*, *a. -i*, like flint; hard; obdurate: *flintiness*, *n.* flint-glass, the fine bright glass used in making decanters, wine-glasses, &c., made from silica, potash, and oxide of lead: *flint-hearted*, having a very hard heart; *fig.*, hard as flint; cruel: *Flint Age*—see *Stone Age*: *flint-implements*, the general term for spear-heads, arrow-heads, &c., formed of flint.

*flip*, *n. flip* [an imitative word; a variant of *flap*], *n* stimulant composed of spirits, ale, sugar, spices, &c., drunk hot.

*flippant*, *a. flip-pánt* [Icel. *fleipa*, to tattle], heedlessly talkative; fluent and rapid in speech; pert: *flippantly*, *ad. -ly*: *flippancy*, *n. -pan-si*, fluency of speech; heedless pertness.

*flirt*, *v. flirt* [an imitative word], to run and dart about; to coquet with men; to act with giddiness; to toss or throw with a jerk; *n.* a darting motion; a pert giddy girl; a coquette; *adj.* in *OE.*, pert; wanton: *flirting*, *imp. adj.* jerking; dashing about; giddy; coquettish: *flirted*, *pp.*: *flirtation*, *n. flér-tá-shún*, act of flirting; desire of attracting the notice and admiration of men; coquetry: *flirtingly*, *ad. -ly*.

*flisk*, *v. flisk* [an imitative word], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, to flick with a whip; to skip; to bounce: *flisking*, *imp. flisked*, *pp. fliskt*.

*flit*, *v. flit* [Icel. *flytja*, to carry, to cause to flit], to fly about with rapid motion; to dart along; to flutter on the wing; to remove; to migrate: *adj.* in *OE.*, swift; quick: *flitting*, *imp. n.* a flying with celerity; a fluttering; in *Scot.*, a removal from one house to another: *flitted*, *pp.*: *flittingly*, *ad. -ly*.

*flitch*, *n. flitch* [*AS. flitce*; cf. *Icel. flikk*], the side of a hog salted and cured.

*flite* or *flyte*, *v. flit* [*AS. flitan*, to scold; *flyta*, to hurry on], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, to quarrel; to scold; to censure severely: *flyting*, *imp. n.* the act of scolding; *flayt*, *pt.* and *pp. flát*; also *flet*, *pt.* and *pp.*

*flitern*, *n. flit-tern* [etym. unknown], the bark of young oak-trees, so named by tanners.

*float*, *v. float* [*AS. flotan*, to float; cf. *O. Dut. vloten*; *Oil. Ger. flotan*] to swim on the surface; not to sink; to move lightly and irregularly, as through the air; to cover with water; to give buoyancy to; to set a-going and give a first start to, as to float a company; *n.* anything used to buoy up something else; the cork or quill used on a fishing-line; in *OE.*, *flote* for *float*, a wave; floating, *imp. adj.* lying on the surface of water, or in air; free or loose to be used as occasion requires, as capital: *floatingly*, *ad. -ly*: *float'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* made known to the public in order to invite subscribers, said of a loan or a company: *float'able*, *a. -á-bl*, that may be floated: *float'er*, *n. -ér*, he or that which: *float'ers*, *n. plu. -érs*, in *slang*, exchequer bills and unfunded stocks in general: *float'age*, *n. -áj*, that which floats: *float'age*, *n. flót-áj* [*F. flottage*], the net of floating; that which floats: *floatation*, *n. flót-á-shún*, the net of floating; the science of floating bodies: *float-bridge*, a bridge of rafts or boats floating on the water; *floating light*, a ship in a fixed position bearing a light; any floating vessel bearing a light: *float-board*, one of the boards of a water-wheel, or of a steamer's paddle-wheels: *floating battery*, a battery erected on a raft, or on the hulls of ships: *float-stone*, a porous siliceous stone which floats on water: *floating debt*, debt not funded: *floating capital*, capital employed in business, but of uncertain amount.

*floculation*, *n. flók-sú-lá-shún* [*L. flocculus*, a small lock of wool—from *floccus*, a lock of wool—see *flock*], a picking of bed-clothes by a sick person, a grave symptom: *floccose*, *a. flók-kós*, in *bot.*, covered with wool-like tufts: *floccosely*, *ad. -ly*, in a tufted manner: *flocculent*, *a. flók-kú-lén-t*, coalescing and adhering in flocks or flakes; having the appearance of flocks or flakes: *flocculence*, *n. fléns*, the state of being flocculent: *floccus*, *n. flók-kús*, *flocci*, *n. plu. flók-si*, in *bot.*, woolly filaments like hairs or threads; a tuft of hair terminating a tail.

*flock*, *n. flock* [*AS. flocc*, a company of persons; *Icel. flökk*; *Dan. flok*; *Sw. flock*], a company or collection, as of sheep or birds; *n* Christian congregation in relation to their pastor; *v.* to gather in flocks or crowds; to crowd together: *flocking*, *imp.*: *flocked*, *pp. flókt*; *flocky*, *a. flók-i*, abounding with flocks or little woolly tufts; *flocks* or *locks*, material for mattresses and beds, consisting of the waste wool thrown off in the process of manufacture.

*flock*, *n. flock* [*M. Dut. vlocke*, a tuft; cf. *L. floccus*, a lock of wool], a tuft of wool or hair; finely powdered wool or cloth; refuse of wool or of woollen goods; in *chem.*, a small dust-like mass of any substance in solution.

*floe*, *n. fló* [*Dan. flage*], a low flat mass or collection of floating ice in the ocean.

*flog*, *v. flog* [perhaps from *L. flagellare*, to whip—from *flagellum*, a scourge], to beat; to whip; to lash: *flogging*, *imp. n.* a whipping, as a punishment: *flogged*, *pp. flógd*.

*flood*, *n. flód* [*AS. and Icel. flód*, a flowing water—see *flow*], a great flow of water; a body of water overflowing land, as from a river; abundance; *v.* to deluge; to overflow: *flood'ing*, *imp. overflowing*; *n.* an extraordinary uterine flow of blood: *flood'ed*, *pp.*: *flood-tide*, the rise and flow of the tide: *the Flood*, the great deluge in the time of Noah:  *flood-gate*, a gate to be opened for the flow of water, or to be shut to prevent its flow—hence, an obstruction; a restraint: *flood-mark*, the line to which the tide rises.

*flook*—same as *flake* 1.

*flooken*, *n.* also *fluken*, *n. flók-án*—same as *fluken*. *floor*, *n. flór* [*AS. flór*; cf. *Dut. vloere*; *Ger. flur*; *W. flauer*; *Ir. and Gael. iar*, a hearth], that part of a house or room on which we walk; a storey; a series of rooms on the same level; *v.* to lay with a floor; to knock down; to silence an opponent: *floor'ing*, *imp. n.* a platform; pavement; material for floors: *floored*, *pp. flórd*, colloquially, overcome or exhausted, as by trouble or fatigue: *floor'er*, *n. -ér*, a blow which knocks down; an argument or question which stuns or silences: *floor-less*, *a.* without a floor.

*flap*, *v. flap* [another spelling of *flap*, which see], to hang loose; to bob; to bounce: *flap'ing*, *imp.*: *flopped*, *pp. flópt*.

*flora*, *n. fló-rá* [*L. Flóra*, the goddess of flowers—

*máte*, *mát*, *fár*, *læw*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móre*;

from *flōs* or *flōrem*, a flower), all the plants peculiar to a country, area, or to a geological era, as *fauna* denotes all the animals; the goddess of flowers in *anc. myth.*: *flōral*, *a. -rāl*, pert. to flowers; in *bot.*, sent about the flower-stalk, and near the flower: *flōrescence*, *n. -rēsēns*, the flowering of plants: *flōret*, *n. -flōrēt*, a little flower: *flōrid*, *a. -flōrīt* [*L. flōridus*, showery] bright in colour; showy; brilliant: *flōr'idly*, *ad. -lī*: *flōr'idness*, *n.* brightness or freshness of colour: *flōr'idty*, *n. -tīt*, flōrid character: *flōriferous*, *a. -flōr'ifēr-ās* [*L. fero*, I bear], producing flowers: *flōriform*, *a. -flōr'ifōrm* [*L. formā*, shape], flower-shaped: *flōr'ist*, *n. -tī*, an cultivator of flowers: *flōr'icūlture*, *n. -tī-kūltūr* [*L. cultūra*, cultivation], whatever relates to the culture and arrangement of plants grown for their flowers, or as subjects of taste: *flōr'icūltural*, *a. -tū-rāl*, pert. to: *flōrscope*, *n. -flōr'skōp* [*Gr. skōpeō*, I view], an optical instr. for inspecting flowers: *flōrated*, *a. -flōr'ēt-ād*, *flōr'ādēd*, adorned with floral ornaments, or with artificial designs which resemble flowers in their general outlines: *flōr'iparous*, *a. -flōr'ip-ārūs* [*L. pario*, I produce], producing flowers; pert. to plants in which other flowers are produced instead of fruit: *flōroon*, *n. -flōr'ōn* [*F.*], a border worked with flowers.

**Florentine**, *a. -flōr'ē-tīn*, of or from *Florence*, in Italy: *n.* a native of: *Florentine fresco*, *frēs'kō*, a kind of fresco-painting on a moist ground, first practised at Florence: *Florentine mosaic*, *mōz-ā'ik*, a mode of inlaying tables or surfaces in relief, done with precious and other stones, and generally displaying elaborate flower-patterns.

**Flourescence**, *flōret*, *flōriculture*, *flōrid*, *flōrist*, &c. — see under *flōra*.

**Florikan** or *flōr'ikēn*, *n. -flōr'ī-kēn*, *flōr'ī-kēn* [Hind.], a species of Indian bustard.

**Florin**, *n. -flōr'īn* [*F. flōrum*—from *It. florino*—from *L. flōs*, *flōris*, a flower], a coin originally made at Florence, varying in value on the Continent; an English coin, value two shillings.

**Floripondio**, *n. -flōr'ī-pōndi-ō* [*Sp.*], a plant of Peru, an infusion from the seeds of which, taken in excess, causes delirium.

**Flōscular**, *a. -flōs'kū-lār*, also *flōs'culous*, *a. -lūs* [*L. flōsculus*, a little flower—from *flōs*, *n.* flower], in *bot.*, applied to the corolla of a flōret when tubular: *flōs'culis*, *n. -kūl*, the partial or lesser flōret.

**Flōs-ferri**, *n. -flōs'fēr'ī* [*L. flōs*, a flower; *ferri*, of iron], a mineral, a fine radiated variety of nragouite — so named because of its frequent association with iron ore.

**Floss, *n. flōs* [*F. flosche*, weak, soft: *It. flosco*—from *L. flūrus*, fluid, loose], the downy or silky substance found in the husks of certain plants; *flossy*, *a. -sī*, soft and silk-like: *floss-silk*, a kind of loose inferior silk, obtained from the external envelope of the silk-worm's cocoon and the downy silk waste.**

**Flotilla**, *n. -flōt'īlā* [*Sp. flotilla*, dim. of *flota*, a fleet], a fleet of small vessels.

**Flotsam**, *n. -flōt'sām*, also *flōt'sām*, *n. -sām*, and *flōt'son*, *n. -sām* [a doubtless of *flotation*—see *float*], goods lost in shipwreck, and found floating without an owner on a river or sea—*jetsam*, goods thrown ashore from the sea and without an owner; also applied to things thrown out of a ship to lighten it in time of danger—see under *jet* 1.

**Flounce**, *n. flōns* [originally spelt *frounce*: *F. frouci*, a plait, a wrinkle—from *froucer*, to plait], a loose flap sewed outside the skirt of a lady's dress: *v.* to adorn with flounces: *flouncing*, *imp. flōn'sīng*: *flounced*, *pp. flōn'sīst*.

**Flounce**, *v. flōns* [*Norw. flunsā*, to plunge about in water], *lit.*, to be in a toss and fume with anger; to throw the limbs and body on any and the other: *n.* a sudden jerking or tossing motion of the body. Indicating impatience: *flōn'sīng*, *imp.* *flounced*, *pp. flōn'sīst*.

**Flounder**, *v. flōn'dēr* [a nasalised form of *Dut. flodderen*, to splash about in mire], to struggle, roll, or toss, as a horse in the mire: *flōn'dēr'ing*, *imp. flōll'ing*, tossing, and tumbling, as in mire: *flōn'dēr'd*, *pp. -dēr'd*.

**Flounder**, *n. flōn'dēr* [*OF. flondre*, *n.* flounder—from the flapping motion of the fish—see *flounder* 1], a flat sea-fish swimming near the bottom.

**Flour**, *n. flōi'r* [*F. fleur*, flower, blossom; *fleur de farine*, blossom of meal, flour], the fine sifted part of ground wheat or other grain: *flōr'ing*, *n.* the busht-

ness of converting grain into flour: *flōry*, *n. flōi'r-ī*, resembling flour.

**Flōrish**, *v. flōr'īsh* [*F. fleurir*, to blossom; *fleurissant*, flourish; *L. flōrescere*, to begin to bloom—from *flōr*, *n.* flower], *lit.*, to come out in blossom; to thrive; to prosper; to adorn with flowers; to wave or brandish; to embellish or adorn: *n.* blossom; showy splendour; parade of words; a sounding, as of trumpets; a bold stroke in writing; in *OE.*, beauty; bravery: *flōr'ish'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* thriving; prosperous; making a show: *flōr'ish'ed*, *pp. -ish't*: *flōr'ish'ingly*, *ad. -lī*—*SYN.* of 'flōrish' *v.*: to vaunt; boast; adorn; ornament; embellish; swing; brandish.

**Flout**, *v. flōit* [a peculiar use of *flōte*: *Dut. fluyten*, to play the flute, to jeer], to mock; to treat with contempt; to jeer: *n.* a mock; an insult: *flōut'ing*, *imp.* *flōut'ed*, *pp.* *flōut'ingly*, *ad. -lī*.

**Flow**, *v. flō* [*AS. flōwan*: *cl. L. pluui*, it rains; *Gr. pleo*, I sail], to move along, as water; to run, as a liquid; to rise, as the tide; to issue, as from a source; to glide along smoothly; to hang loose and waving, as a mantle: *n.* rise of water, as opposed to a fall; *n.* stream; copiousness, as a flow of language; sudden plenty or abundance: *flōw'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* running, as water; fluent or smooth: *n.* act of running, as water; great rise or abundance, as of water: *flōwed*, *pp. flōd*: *flōw'ingly*, *ad. -lī*: *flōw'age*, *n. -āj*, act of flowing; an overflowing with water; the water which has overflowed.—*SYN.* of 'flōw' *v.*: to move; change; melt; glide; proceed; abound; rise; inundate; flood; cover; arise; spring; emanate.

**Flower**, *n. flōi'r* [*OF. flōr*; *F. fleur*—from *L. flōrem*, flower, blossom], blossom; the bloom of a plant; the best or finest part of a thing, as flower of age, an army, &c.: *v.* to blossom or bloom; to adorn with flowers: *flōwer'ing*, *imp. flōi'r'ing*: *adj.* blossoming; blooming: *n.* act of blossoming; the season when plants blossom; act of adorning with flowers: *flōwerless*, *n. flōi'r'ē-lēs*, destitute of flowers: *flōwers*, *n. plu. flōi'r's*, *n.* name formerly used in chemistry for the fine mealy matter, as *flowers of sulphur*: *flōwer'd*, *pp. flōi'r'd*: *adj.* embellished with figures or flowers: *flōw'ry*, *a. flōi'r'ī*, full of or adorned with flowers; ornate, as applied to language: *flōw'erness*, *n.*: *flōweret*, *n. flōi'r'ēt*, a little flower: *flōwer-de-luce*, *n. flōi'r'ē-dē-lūs* [*F. fleur-de-lis*, flower of the lily], the lily; corn-flag; an heraldic device representing a lily: *flōwer-garden*, ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers: *flōwer-stalk*, the stem of a flower.

**Flown**, *v. flōn*, *pp.* of *fly*, which see.

**Fucan**, *n. flū-kān* [*Cornish*], in mining, a soft clayey substance occasionally found in cross-courses and shales.

**Fuctuate**, *v. flū-tā-at* [*L. fluctuatus*, moved like a wave—from *fluctus*, *n.* wave], to move, as a wave; to move, now in one direction, then in another; to be irresolute or wavering; to rise and fall, as prices: *fuctuating*, *imp.* *adj.* unsteady; wavering; changeable: *fuctuated*, *pp.* *fuctuation*, *n. -tūshūn* [*F.*], a moving in this and that direction; a rising and falling suddenly.—*SYN.* of 'fuctuato': to waver; scruple; hesitate; vacillate; demur.

**Flue**, *n. flō* [*OF. flūte*, a flute, a pipe; *cf. OF. flue*, a flowing—from *L. fluere*, to flow], a small chimney leading into a larger; a passage for conveying smoke and flame from a fire; a tube or shaft for conveying hot air, &c.

**Flue**, *n. flō*, also *fluff*, *n. flaf* [*cf. Ger. flau*, soft], nap or down; little feathers or flocks that stick to clothes: *fluffy*, *n. -fī*, pert. to nap; soft and downy.

**Fluellite**, *n. flū-ē-līt* [mid. *L. fluor*, a flow; *Gr. lithos*, a stone], a white vitreous mineral, native fluoride of aluminium.

**Fluent**, *n. flō-ēnt* [*L. fluens*, flowing—from *fluere*, to flow], flowing smoothly; ready in speech; voluble: *fluency*, *n. -ēn-sī*, readiness of utterance; smoothness: *fluently*, *ad. -lī*, with ready flow.

**Fluff**, *n. flaf* [see *flue* 2], nap or light dust; feathery particles that float in the air; nap or down: *fluffy*, *a. flūf'ī*, resembling fluff or nap; soft and downy.

**Fugelman**, *n. flū-gl'mān* [*Ger. flügelmann*, file-leader—from *flügel*, a wing; *mann*, a man], a soldier who stands on the right or in the front of a body of men, and whose motions in the manual exercises they simultaneously follow—also spelt *fugleman*, *n. flū-gl'mān*.

**fluid**, *n.* *flüid* [F. *fluide*—from *L. fluidus*, flowing—from *fluere*, to flow], a liquid or *n. gas*; anything that flows like water: *adj.* movable or flowing, as water or air: *fluidity*, *n.* *flüid-iti*, also *fluidness*, *n.* [F. *fluidité*], the state in which bodies tend to flow, or are capable of flowing: a liquid state: elastic fluids, vapours and gases: non-elastic fluids, ordinary liquids.

**flukau**, *n.* *flü-ä*—see under *flooken*.

**fluke**, *n.* *flük* [Ger. *flüg*, *n.* plough], the broad part of the anchor which fastens in the ground; in mining, *an instr.* for clearing the hole previous to blasting; in *zool.*, one of the two divisions in the tail of a whale or in a dugong.

**fluke**, *n.* *flük* [AS. *fluc*, a fluke: cf. Icel. *flöki*, a kind of halibut], a fish called a flounder; a minute animal parasite found in the biliary vessels, so called from its appearance: *v.* to dislodge the flukes of, as a whale; to secure a dead whale by a chain or rope round the flukes.

**fluke**, *v.* *flük* [prob. originating as a slang term at billiards—see fluke 2, *v.*], to play for one thing and get another; to come in for an unexpected stroke of luck; to succeed unexpectedly and undeservedly; *n.* a hapazard; a mere chance; a stroke of good luck; an unexpected advantage: *fluk'ing*, *imp.*: *sunked*, *pp.* *sükt*.

**flume**, *n.* *flüm* [OF. *flum*: *L. flumen*, a river], a stream of water in a confined channel; to drive a mill; an artificial stream of water in gold-washing.

**flummery**, *a.* *flüm-mér-i* [W. *flumry*], a kind of fool made from the husks of oats steeped in water, called in Scotland *soerens*; a light kind of food; empty compliment; mere flattery.

**flung**, *pt.* and *pp.* of the verb *fling*.

**flunkey or flunky**, *n.* *flüng-kü* [F. *flanguer*, to flank, to be ready at need], a servant in livery, generally a term of contempt; one who is obsequious and cringing to people of rank, and a servile imitator of their manners; an upstart; a law mean-spirited fellow: *flun'kysm*, *a.* *flüzm*, the character or quality of a flunkey: *flun'kydom*, *n.* the place or domain of flunkies.

**fluor**, *n.* *flü-ör* [*L. fluor*, a flowing—from *fluere*, to flow], a mineral variously coloured, usually called *fluor-spar*, or *fluoride of calcium*: *fluoric*, *a.* *flü-ör-ik*, *pert.* to fluor, or obtained from it: *fluorine*, *n.* *flü-ör-in*, an elementary body related to chlorine, occurring in fluor-spar, but which has never yet been isolated: *fluorides*, *n. plu. rds.*, compounds of fluorine and *n. metal*: *fluorescence*, *a.* *flü-ör-ens*, the property of certain rays of a spectrum becoming visible from a change in the rates of their vibrations; the property possessed by certain bodies of intercepting and absorbing chemical rays of light, and afterwards showing them in the dark: *fluorescent*, *a.* *flü-ör-ent*, of or *pert.* to fluorescence.

**fluosilicic**, *a.* *flü-ös-i-lis-ik* [*L. fluo*, I flow: *silicis*, *n.* pebble-stone], in *chem.*, composed of, or derived from, fluorine and silicon: *fluosilicate*, *n.* *flü-ös-i-lät*, in *chem.*, a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base; in *min.*, a silicate having fluorine as an essential part.

**furry**, *n.* *flü-ri* [prob. onomatopoeitic], bustle; violent agitation; commotion: *v.* to bustle greatly; to put in agitation: *furry'ing*, *imp.*: *flur'ried*, *pp. rtd.*, agitated; alarmed.

**flush**, *v.* *flüsh* [ME. *flushen*, to reddens: Sw. *däl*, *flosa*, to burn], to reddens suddenly; to glow; to blush; to cause redness; to elate: *n.* sudden glow; redness of the face from an afflux of blood: *adj.* fresh; full of vigour; blooming: *flush'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a flowing of blood into the face; a glow of red in the face: *flushed*, *pp.* *flüshd*.

**flush**, *v.* *flüsh* [F. *flur*, a current of water: *L. fluere*, a flowing—from *fluere*, to flow], in *slang*, having abundance of money; in *card-playing*, nil of a suit, as, 'I am flush,' 'flush hand': *adj.* even or level with.

**fluster**, *v.* *flüst-ér* [Icel. *flauster*, over-haste; allied to *buster*], to agitate; to confuse; to be in a heat or bustle: *n.* hurry; bustle; confusion; disorder: *fluster'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* bustling; flurry'ing: *flus-tered*, *pp.* *flüd*: *adj.* confused; tipsy.

**flute**, *n.* *flüt* [OF. *flüte*, a flute—from *flüiter*, to blow into a wind instr.—from *L. flatus*, blowing, breathing—from *flö*, I blow], *n.* small wind instr. consisting of a pipe with holes and keys: *v.* to channel or furrow, as if with pipes: *flut'ing*,

*imp.*: *n.* channels or furrows in a column: *flut'ed*, *pp.* channelled or furrowed, appearing like a flute cut in two: *flut'er*, *a.* also *flut'ist*, *n.* one who plays on a flute—also *flautist*, which see.

**flutina**, *n.* *flüt-é-nä* [It.], a musical instr. resembling the concertina.

**flutter**, *v.* *flüt-ér* [a form of *flitter*—from *flit*: *L. Ger. fluttern*], to move or flap the wings rapidly or frequently; to hover; to drive in disorder, as frightened birds; to move about quickly and nervously; to be in agitation: *n.* vibration; quick and irregular motion; hurry; agitation of the mind; disorder: *flut'ter'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of hovering or flapping the wings without flying; agitation: *adj.* flapping the wings without flight: *flut'tered*, *pp. rtd.*: *flut'ter'ingly*, *ad. -ly*.

**fluvial**, *a.* *flü-vi-äl*, also *flü-vi-älle*, *n.* *flü-vi-äl* [F. *fluvial*—from *L. fluvialis*, *pert.* to a river—from *fluere*, a river], *pert.* to a river; produced by river action; growing or living in fresh-water rivers: *flü-vio-marine*, *a.* *flü-vi-ö-mär-in* [*L. mare*, the sea, in *geol.*], applied to stratified deposits having a mixed river and sea origin; estuarine.

**flux**, *n.* *flüks* [F. *flux*: *L. fluxus*, a flow—from *fluo*, I flow], any flow or issue of matter; matter discharged; fusion; *n.* moving or passing in continued succession; a substance added in the smelting of metals to promote their fusion: *adj.* inconstant; not durable: *v.* to melt; to cause a flux or evacuation: *flux'ing*, *imp.*: *fluxed*, *pp.* *flüksd*: *fluxible*, *a.* *flüks-i-bl*, capable of being melted or fused: *flux'ibility*, *n.* *flüks-i-bl-iti*, the quality of being fluxible: *fluxion*, *n.* *flüks-shün* [F.—*L.*], act of flowing; the matter which flows: *fluxions*, *n. plu.* the branch of mathematics which treats of the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities—called also the *differential calculus*: *flux'ional*, *a.* also *flux'ionary*, *a.* *flüks-i-on-äl*, *pert.* to fluxions: *flux'ive*, *n.* *flüks-i-v*, in *OE.*, flowing with tears.

**fly**, *n.* *flü* [AS. *flöge*—from *flögan*, to fly—see fly 2], a well-known small insect of many kinds; something light or swift; *n.* light carriage let on hire: *fly-blow*, *v. blö*, to taint with the eggs of a fly, which produces maggots, or by its droppings: *n.* the egg of a fly: *fly-blows*, *a.* tainted with maggots: *fly-boat*, a swift boat used on canals: *fly-catcher*, a bird that feeds upon insects—there are three well-known species, one peculiar to the Old World, the others found in North America: *fly-fishing*, the fishing by means of natural or artificial flies: *fly-leaf*, the blank leaf at the beginning and end of a book: *fly-wheel*, a wheel in a machine that equalises its movements.

**fly**, *v.* *flü* [AS. *flögan*; cf. Icel. *fluga*, to fly], to move through the air on wings, as a bird or insect; to pass on or away swiftly; to run or retreat rapidly, as an army; to move with great speed; to cause to rise with air; to break or part suddenly; to rush at or attack suddenly; to shun; to avoid: *fly'ing*, *imp.* *fly'ing*: *adj.* floating; waving; light, and suited for prompt and rapid motion: *n.* act of moving in the air: *fly'er*, *n.* one who or that which: *flew*, *pt.* *flö*, did fly: *flown*, *pp.* *flön*, moved through the air; passed away: *fly'ers*, *n. plu.* *n.* flight of stairs that do not wind: *fly'ing-bridge*, *n.* temporary contrivance to enable an army rapidly to cross a river: *fly'ing-buttress*, in *arch.*, a curved brace or half arch for strengthening the part of a building which rises considerably above the rest: *fly'ing-fish*, fish that can rise out of the water and pass through the air for a brief time by means of their very long pectoral fins: *fly'ing-squadron*, a contingent of war-vessels sent apart for special service in any quarter in emergency: to fly in the face, to act in defiance; to insult: to let fly, to discharge; to come off with flying colours, to be successful or triumphant: to fly open, to open suddenly or with violence; to fly out, to rush out; to burst into a passion.

**flysch**, *n.* *flisch* [Swiss F.], in *geol.*, a formation in the Alps, consisting of marls and fossiliferous sandstones.

**foal**, *n.* *föl* [AS. *fola*: cf. Goth. *fula*: Icel. *fohl*], the young of the horse kind, or of an ass; *n.* colt or filly: *v.* to bring forth young, used of the horse kind: *foal'ing*, *imp.*: *foaled*, *pp.* *föld*.

**foam**, *n.* *föm* [AS. *fäm*: cf. Ger. *faum*; *L. spuma*], the white substance formed on the surface of bodies of water by agitation, as the foam of the sea, or at a cataract; the substance formed on the surface of liquids by agitation or fermentation—froth is strictly

applicable to smaller bodies of liquids: v. to throw out froth in a rage or in a fit; to be in a rage; to froth: foaming, imp.: adj. frothing; fuming: foamed, pp. foimd: foamingly, ad. ii: foamy, a. foam', abounding in foam: foamless, a.

fob, n. fob [prov. Ger. *fuppe*, a pocket], a little pocket, as for a watch.

fob, v. fob [Dut. *foppen*, to banter] to cheat; to trick; to delude with a trick: fobbing, imp.: fobbed, pp. fobbd.

focal—see under focus.

focus, n. *fókús*, *fócus*, -*éz*, or *focul*, n. plu. *fókí* [L. *focus*, a fire, the hearth—*lit.*, a centre of fire], the point in which rays of light or heat meet; any central point: v. to bring to n focus or to a centre: focussing, imp.: focussed, pp. *fókúst*: fo'cal, -*ál* [F.—L.] pert. to a focus.

fodder, n. *fódder* [AS. *fóðor*—from *fóda*, food], food for horses, &c., generally dry, as hay or corn: v. to feed with dry food: foddering, imp.: foddered, pp. -*derd*.

fodder, n. *fódder* [AS. *fóðer*, a load], a weight by which metals were formerly sold, varying from about 19 to 25 cwt.

foe, n. *fó* [AS. *fah*, an enemy—from *fiogan*, to hate—see *fend*], an enemy; an adversary; an ill-wisher: foe man, n. an enemy in war.

fœtor, n. *fétór* [L.], a strong offensive smell.

fœtus, n. *fétús* [L. *fœtus*, pregnant], the young of animals: in the womb or in the egg after assuming a perfect form; an embryo: fœtal, n. *fæt*, pert. to: fœtation, n. *fætshun*, the formation of a fetus.

fog, n. *fóg* [cf. Dan. *fog* in *sneefog*, a snowstorm—from *fuge*, to drift], a dense watery vapour floating near the surface of the earth; a thick mist: foggy, a. -*g*, cloudy; misty; dull: foggily, ad. -*g*: foggiest, n. state of being foggy; cloudiness: fog-bank, an appearance at sea in hazy weather resembling land at a distance, caused by fog: fog-horn, a horn blown as a warning to ships at sea; esp. n. large sounding instr. for this purpose: fog-signal, on railways, a signal produced by placing detonating powder on the rails; any signal made during a fog.

fog, n. *fóg*, or fog-gage, n. -*gag* [of unknown origin], after-grass; grass not eaten down in the summer that grows in tufts over the winter: In *Scot.*, the mosses found in pasture-lands, &c.

fog, v. *fóg* [prob. from *Fugger*, a German merchant of the 15th century], in *OE.*, to resort to mean expedients; to make shifts: fogging, imp.: fogged, pp. *fogd*: fogger, n. *fógger*, one mean and shifty in the pursuit of legal business, as in *petitfogger*, which see.

fogy or fogley, n. *fógl* [prob. one who is in a fog: cf. Dan. *fog*, a dull person], an elderly person who has no sympathy with the amusements and pursuits of the young; colloquially, a stupid old man.

föhn, n. *fón* [Ger.], a hot southerly wind blowing down the valleys on the north side of the Alps.

foible, n. *fóiblé* [F. *foible*, weak], a weak point in character; a moral weakness or infirmity; a failing: -*SVN.*: fault; hyperfection; weakness; infirmity; defect; frailty.

foil, v. *fóil* [F. *fouler*, to press, to tread—from *miel*, L. *fullare*, to full cloth—see full 2], to frustrate; to defeat; to bafflo; to render unavailing: n. defeat; frustration; the blunted weapon, or one with a button on its end, used in fencing or in learning the sword exercise: foiling, imp. defeating; frustrating: folled, pp. *fóild*: folier, n. one who.

foil, n. *fóil* [F. *feuille*—from L. *folium*, n. leaf], a thin leaf of metal, as tin-foil, silver-foil, &c.; a piece of gold or silver leaf set behind a gem to give it colour or lustre; anything used for showing another object to advantage; in *arch.*, one of the small arcs in the tracery of Gothic windows, panels, &c.

foin, v. *fóin* [OF. *foine*, n. fish-spear] in *OE.*, to make a pass or thrust in fencing: n. a thrust or push with the sword or foil in fencing: foining, imp.: foined, pp. *fóimd*.

foison, n. *fóison* [F. *foison*, abundance—from L. *fusio*, n. pouring forth—from *fusus*, poured], in *OE.*, abundance; plenty: in *Scot.*, abundance; pith; ability; essence: foisonless or fis'senless, a. destitute of substance or pith; dried; withered.

foissonnement, n. *fóissón-máng* or *fóissón-méint* [F. *foissonnement*, property of increasing—from *foissonner*, to increase], in *mil.*, the increase in the bulk

of earth after its excavation—a term used in fortification.

foist, v. *fóist* [prob. from Dut. *ruisten*, to take in the hand—from *ruist*, a fist], to introduce something surreptitiously; to insert by fraud or forgery, or without authority: foisting, imp.: foist'ed, pp.: foisty, a. *fóist*, mouldy; fusty: foist'-iness, u. mustiness; mouldiness.

fold, v. *fóld* [AS. *fealdan*, to lay together: cf. Goth. *falthan*; Icel. *falda*], to double; to bend one part over another: n. the doubling of any substance, a plait: fold'ing, imp.: adj. doubling; that may close over another; consisting of leaves that may close one over the other: n. a doubling: fold'ed, pp.: fold'er, n. one who.

fold, n. *fóld* [AS. *fald*—from *fealdan*, to lay together], a place to confine sheep or other animals; a flock of sheep: v. to shut up or confine, n. sheep in a fold: fold'ing, imp.: n. the keeping of sheep in enclosures: fold'ed, pp.: foldage, n. *fóldig*, the right of folding sheep.

foliaceus, a. *fóli-át-shús* [L. *foliaceus*, like leaves—from *folium*; Gr. *phylon*, n. leaf], leafy; consisting of leaves: having the form of a leaf or thin plate: foliage, n. *fóli-áj* [F. *feuillage*, leaves of a tree—from F. *feuille*, n. leaf], leaves of n tree collectively; a cluster of leaves; so laged, a. -*ád*, furnished with foliage: foliate, v. -*ái* [L. *foliatus*, leaved, leafy], to beat into a leaf or thin plate; to cover with a coating, as of a metal: adj. leaved or having leaves: foliating, imp.: foliated, pp.: adj. consisting of plates or thin layers; resembling a thin plate or a leaf: folia'tion, n. -*áshún*, the leafing of plants; the act of beating metal into thin plates; leaf or foil; the manner in which the young leaves of plants are arranged in the leaf-bud; in *bot.*, the plates into which certain crystalline rocks are divided: folli'ous, a. *fóli-í-er-ús* [L. *fero*, I bear], producing leaves: foli'ous, a. *fóli-ús*, leafy: foliose, a. *fóli-ús*, in the form of a leaf, as certain lichens: fo'liole, n. -*ól*, a leaflet.

folio, n. *fóli-ó* [L. *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf], in book keeping, the right and left hand pages; a page; any book of the largest size formed by once doubling a sheet of paper; in law writing, a page containing a certain number of words, ranging from 72 to 90: In folio, when a sheet makes but two leaves without further folding.

folk, n. *fók* [AS. *folc*, the people; cf. Icel. *folk*], people in general, whether young or old; mankind; nations: folk-land, land held by a sort of prescription: folk-lore or folks-lore, *fók-lór* [folk, and *lore*: Ger. *volkslehre*], a system of popular legends; popular traditions and superstitions: folk-mote, -*mót* [AS. *mót*, an assembly], an assembly of the people: folk-song, n. a song of the people; n. song of a legendary character or based on some familiar event, the words and music of which originated among the common people: folk-tale, a narrative, generally of a mythical nature, in vogue among the common people.

follicle, n. *fóli-kl* [F. *follicule*—from L. *folliculus*, a small bag inflated with air—from *folis*, a bag], an air-bag; a little bag; a cavity; a pod opening along one side, to which the seeds are attached, as in the peony: folliculous, a. *fóli-kl'ús*, also follicular, a. -*klér*, having or producing follicles.

follow, v. *fólló* [AS. *folgan*, to follow; cf. Icel. *folgja*], to go after or behind; to succeed in order; to come after; to attend; to pursue; to result from or ensue; to adopt; to practise, as n trace: follow'ing, imp.: adj. being next after; succeeding; subsequent: n. body of followers: followed, pp. *fóil*: fol'lower, n. a disciple, an imitator; a companion; a male sweetheart, as of a servant: camp followers, civilians who accompany troops as servants, sutlers, &c.—*SVN.* of 'follow': to chase; accompany; obey; watch; understand; walk in; attend upon; succeed; imitate; copy; embrace; maintain; ensue: of 'fol'lower: copier; adherent; partisan; depeudent; attendant.

folly, n. *fóllí* [F. *folie*, folly—from *fol*, mad, crazy—see fool], a weak or absurd act; n. weakness of mind; sin.

foment, v. *fó-mént* [F. *fomentier*—from L. *fomentare*, to foment: L. *fomentum*, an application to assuage pain—from *foveo*, I warm, I cherish], to bathe with warm liquids; to encourage or promote, as discord or discontent: foment'ing, imp.: foment'ed, pp.: fomentation, n. *fó-mén-táshún* [F.]

the act of fomenting; warm liquors applied to a diseased part of the body: foment'er, n. one who foment.

fomes, n. *fō-mēz*, fomes, n. plu. *fō-mē-tēz* [L. *fomes*, touchwood, fuel; *fōmites*, decayed wood, fuel], porous substances capable of absorbing and retaining contagious matter, probably germs: wool- len cloth and wood are said to be excellent 'fomes.'

fond, n. *fōnd* [ME. *sonne*, to be foolish—from *son*, a fool: cf. Icel. *fani*, n. buoyant, high-minded person: Sw. *fane*, a fool], foolishly attached to one; tender and loving; much pleased with; partial to; used in the sense of slightly foolish or silly: v. in OE., to be in love with: fond'ing, imp.: fond'ed, pp.: fondly, ad. -ly, in a fond manner; foolishly: fond'ness, n. tender interest; attachment; strong inclination; strong appetite: fondle, v. *fōnd-lē*, to caress; to treat with tenderness: fondling, imp. *fōnd-ling*: n. a person or thing fondled or caressed: fondled, pp. *fōnd-lid*: -SVN. of 'fondness': love; affection; kind- ness; foolishness; weakness; propensity; relish.

fondoq, n. *fōm-dōk* [Ar.], in the East, an inn; a lodging-house.

font, n. *fōnt* [L. *fons*, *fontis*, n. fountain], n. baptis- mal basin: fontal, a. *fōn-tāl*, pert. to a font or source.

font, n. *fōnt*, or *font*, n. *fōnt* [F. *fonte*, a melt- ing, founting—from *fondre*, to cast: L. *fundere*, to pour, to melt], a complete assortment of types of one sort.

fontanel, n. *fōn-tā-nēl* [F. *fontanelle*—from *fon- taine*: L. *fontem*, a fountain], the membranous spaces left in the head of an infant where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal: fontic'ulus, n. *fōn-ti-kū-lūs*, a small ulcer, artificially produced, for the discharge of humors from the body.

fontange, n. *fōng-tānch* [F.], a wire structure used in the headgear of ladies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, named from Madame Fon- tanges, who introduced it.

food, n. *fōd* [AS. *fōda*, nourishment: cf. Icel. *fæti*: Dan. *fode*: Sw. *foda*], whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment; victuals: food'less, a. not afford- ing food: -SVN. of 'food': diet; fare; aliment; nutri- ment; sustenance; meat; victuals; feed; provisions.

fool, n. *fōl* [F. *fol*—from mhd. *L. folius*, one who grimaces—from *L. foliis*, a pair of bellows, in mhd. *L. a grinaeo*], one who acts absurdly or unwisely; a person who is void of reason or understanding; a person of a weak intellect; a jester: v. to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to cheat; to trifle; to toy: fool'ing, imp.: n. act of playing the fool: fooled, pp. *fōld*, deceived; imposed on: fool'ish, a. absurd; marked with folly; silly; indiscreet: fool'ishly, ad. -ly, weakly; without understanding: fool'ishness, n. want of wisdom or judgment: fool'ery, n. -*er-ē*, fool'erie, n. plu. -*er-ē*, habitual folly; that which is fool'ish; attention to trifles: foolhardy, a. *hār-dī*, daring without judgment; madly rash; headlong: foolhar'diness, n.: fool's-cap or foolscap, n. a long folio writing or printing paper, so called from being formerly marked with a fool's cap and head: fool'er- rand, the pursuit of what cannot be found; an impossible enterprise: to play the fool, to behave like one devoid of understanding: to make a fool of, to cause to appear ridiculous; to disappoint: fool's-paradise, the state or condition of mind into which one is brought to believe highly improbable and absurd things to their own advantage, and to the gratification of their vanity: unlawful pleasure: to fool one of his money, to cheat: -SVN. of 'fool- ish': irrational; preposterous; shallow; brainless; imprudent; unwise; simple; ridiculous; trifling; vain; incautious; sinful; wicked; contemptible; despicable.

foot, n. *fōt*, feet, n. plu. *fēt* [AS. *fōt*: cf. Icel. *fotr*: Dut. *voet*: Dan. *føt*: Goth. *fotus*: Ger. *fuss*: L. *pes*: Gr. *pous*], the lower part, base, or bottom of any- thing; that on which any animal or thing stands; infantry soldiers; a measure of 12 inches; a step or pace; the division of a line of poetry: v. to kick; to tread; to dance; to trip to music: in OE., to settle; to tread; to be'd with the foot: foot'ing, imp.: n. a hold for the feet; a firm foundation; status or positi- on: tread; walk; dance; entrance; support: foot'ed, pp.: foot'less, a. without feet: foote, n. plu. the settlements of oil, sugar, &c., at the bottom of a barrel: football, a large ball for kicking: foot-

board, any support for the feet; the upright board in the foot of a bed: footboy, a boy who attends in livery: Foot Guards, n. plu. foot-soldiers belonging to those regiments called the Guards: foothold, space on which the foot may rest or tread securely: foothall, n. settling down of the feet: foot-lights, the row of lights in the front of the stage of a theatre, and nearly on a level with it: footman, a servant in livery; in OE., a soldier who fights on foot: foot- mark, n. mark or track made by the foot: footnote, a note of reference at the foot of a page: foot-pace, a slow step: footpad, a highwayman on foot: foot- plate, the platform on which the engineer and fireman of a locomotive stand while attending to their duties: footpath, a road for persons on foot: foot-pound, n. in *mech.*, the unit employed to ex- press the work done by any form of force: foot- print, n. the impression of the foot; a footmark: foot-rot, an ulcer in the feet of sheep: foot-rule, a measure of three feet: foot-soldier, one who fights on foot, the opposite of horse-soldier: footsore, a sore and worn at the feet: foot-stalk, the stalk of a leaf, or of a flower: footstep, track; impression left by the foot: footstool, that which supports the feet of one sitting: foot-valve, the valve in the passage between the condenser and air-pump of an engine: afoot, ad. stirring; taking action; in train: on foot, walking; the act of walking; in motion; netlon: to foot it, to engage in the dance; to set on foot, to originate; to set in motion; on that foot- ing, on these grounds; on that basis: best foot foremost, use all possible care by the exercise of your best powers: good footing, standing well with: to pay your footing, among workmen, drink-money given in some shops by a new-comer or entrant: to put one's foot into, to get into a scrape; to interfere with vexatiously, officiously, or im- pertinently.

for, n. *fōp* [Dut. *soffen*, to jeer, to banter], a man devoted to his dress and personal appearance; a vain conceited fellow; one over-nice and affected in dress, speech, and behaviour; a swell; a dandy: fopp'ery, n. *pēr-ē*, excessive fondness of dress; idle affectation: fop'lish, a. *-ish*, dressing in the ex- treme of fashion; vain; affected in manners: fop- pishly, ad. -ly: fop'plishness, n. the state of being fopplish: -SVN. of 'fopplish': dandyish; dandified; spruce; finical; coxcombical.

for, prep. *fōr* [AS. *for*: cf. Goth. *faur* or *faura*, beyond, before, in place of: Icel. *fyrir*: Ger. *für*: L. *pro*, before], in the place of; towards; on account of; beneficial to; with respect or reference to; for the sake of, &c.: as for, prep. phrase: for all that, not- withstanding: for all the world, wholly; exactly: forasmuch as, in regard that; in consideration of: conj. n. phrase by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced.

for, for, prefix [AS. *for*: cf. Ger. *ver*: Goth. *fair*: L. *per*, thoroughly, or *foris*, abroad, away], not; against; forth; away—as forbid, to bid a thing away: forget, to away-get; to lose from memory: forgo, to go without or against: forsend, to ward off.

forage, n. *fōr-āj* [OF. *fourrage*, forage, pillage—from *fourer*, to forage—from *fuerre*, fodder, straw: mhd. *L. fodrum*, fodder], lit., n. search for food by roving; food for horses and cattle, as grass, hay, or oats: provisions in general: v. to rove or range in quest of food; to collect food for cattle or horses; to supply with fodder; in OE., to rove; to ravage: foraging, imp.: adj. collecting provision for horses and cattle; wandering in search of food: n. an incursion for forage or plunder: foraged, pp. *-id*: forager, n. -*er*, one who: foraging-cap, an easy-fitting light cap, fit for soldiers on a foraging-party: foray, n. *fōr-ā*, a sudden incursion into a country in a hostile manner, as in border warfare.

foralite, n. *fōr-ā-lit* [L. *foro*, I bore; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in geol., n. tub-like marking occurring in sandstone and other strata.

foramen, n. *fōr-ā-mēn*, foramina, n. plu. *fōr-ām- ēn* and *L. foro*, I bore], a small opening: foram'inated, a. *-nāt-ed*, having little holes or perforations: foram'inous, a. *-in-ūs*, perforated in many places: porous: foram'inifera, n. plu. *-if-ēr-ā*, or foram'inifere, n. plu. *fōr-ām-in-ī-fer-ē* [L. *foro*, I bear], in zool., a class of Protozoa of very simple organization, but possessing complicated shells, often perforated for the passage of processes of the body-substance: foram'iniferous, a. *-ēr-ūs*, allied or relating to the

mate, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēl, hēr; pāne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;



foraminifera: for'amín'fēr, n. -fēr, one of the foraminifera.

forasmuch, conj. fôr'as-mûch' [made up of *for*, *as*, and *much*, which see], because that.

foray—see under *forage*.

forbid, pt. of *forbid*, which see; dld *forbid*.

forbear, v. fôr-bâr' [for, nway, and bear], to refrain from; to spare; to withhold; to stop or cease; to pause: *forbearing*, imp., a. adj. patient; long-suffering: *forborne*, pt. -bôr', dld *forbear*: *forborne*, pp. -bôr'n, withheld: *forbearingly*, ad. -lî: *forbearance*, n. -bâr'âns, lenity; restraint of temper; exercise of patience.—SYN. of 'forbearance': abstinence; mildness; long-suffering; refraining; indulgence. *forbear*—see *forebears*.

forbid, v. fôr-bîd' [for, and bid: AS. *forbēdan*], to prohibit; to command not to do; to obstruct: *forbidding*, imp. prohibiting; blundering: a. adj. repelling approach; disagreeable; offensive: n. hindrance; opposition: *forbade*, pt. -bād', dld *forbid*: *forbiden*, pp. -bîd'n: a. adj. prohibited; hindered: *forbid'denly*, ad. -lî: *forbider*, n. one who.—SYN. of 'forbid': to interdict; hinder; command; oppose; debar; exclude—of 'forbidding': unpleasant; displeasing; abhorrent; odious; repulsive; repellent.

forbore and *forborne*—see under *forbear*.

force, n. fôrs [F. *force*, strength; force: mid. L. *fortia* or *fortia*, force, noun of quality—from L. *fortis*, strong], active power; vigour; quantity of power produced by motion; violence; troops; a body of land or naval combatants; capacity of exercising influence or producing an effect; power to persuade or convince; validity; power of law: v. to compel; to obtain by force; to coerce; to draw or push by main strength; to ravish; to storm; to hasten growth by artificial heat or other means; in OE., to strengthen with soldiers; to endeavour: *for'cing*, imp., a. adj. impelling; driving; ravishing: n. the act of one who forces; the act of urging on the growth of plants and fruits to maturity; the raising of plants by artificial heat: *forced*, pp. *forst'*: a. adj. affected; overstrained; compulsory: *forceful*, n. -fôl, driven with force; acting with power: *forcefully*, ad. -lî: *forceless*, n. having little or no force: *forser*, n. one who; the solid piston of a forcing-pump; in *German mining*, a small pump worked by hand: *forcible*, a. *forst'-bl*, having force or efficacy; active; powerful; weighty: *forcibly*, ad. -blî: *forcibleness*, n. -blî-nēs: *forcing-plt*, a covered frame sunk in the earth for accelerating the growth of plants: *forcing-pump*, a pump for driving water onward, or throwing it to a distance: in force or of force, valid; of full virtue; not suspended or reversed; of no force, not valid; of no account. Note.—In physics, force may be applied to any pulling, pressure, tension, friction, or repulsion, whether applied by a stick or string, a chain or girder, or by means of an invisible medium: force may be defined to be 'that which produces or changes the state of rest or motion in a body, and is often confounded with energy'.—SYN. of 'force n.': energy; activity; power; strength; might; stress; compulsion; constraint; vehemence; coercion; pertinency; validity; armament; troops—of 'force v.': to drive; coerce; compel; constrain; necessitate; oblige; impel; press; violate; wrest; extort; enforce; urge; stuff—of 'forcible': cogent; impressive; efficacious; potent; mighty; strong; violent; impetuous; powerful; energetic.

force, v. fôrs [F. *forcer*; L. *forcire*, to stuff], in OE., to stuff: *for'cing*, imp., *forced*, pp. *forst'*, stuffed: *force-meat*, *fôrs'-mēt*, meat chopped fine, and highly seasoned for stuffing; in OE., spiced, highly seasoned meat.

force, n. fôrs [Ice. *forss*, formerly *forss*, a waterfall], in North of Eng., a cascade; a waterfall: also spelt *forse*.

forceps, n. fôr'sēps [L. *forceps*, a pair of tongs—prob. from *formus*, warm; *ferreo*, I glow; and *capio*, I take], a kind of pliers or small tongs used by surgeons, &c.: *forcipated*, a. *fôr'st-pâ-tēd*, formed to open like a pair of pliers: *forcipate*, a. -pât, pincer-shaped.

forcer, n. fôr'sēr [OF. *forcier*—from mid. L. *forasarius*, a coffer], in OE., a strong-box for valuables; a safe.

ford, n. fôrd [AS. *ford*—from *faran*, to go], a part of a river or other water so shallow that it may be passed without swimming; v. to pass over a river by

wading or walking: *ford'ing*, imp.: *ford'ed*, pp.: *ford'able*, n. -â-bl', that may be passed through on foot: *ford'ableness*, n. -blî-nēs.

fordo, v. fôr-dô' [for, against, and do], in OE., to ruin; to destroy; to weary: *fordid*, pt. ruined: *fordone*, pp. -dân, overcome; wearied with labour.

fore, a. fôr [AS. *for*; cf. Ger. *vor*, before—another form of *for*, which see], in front of; coming or going first; preceding: *for'mer*, n. *fôr'mēr*, before another in time or order: *for'most*, a. *fôr'môst*, first in place or rank: *fore* and *aft*, among seamen, the whole length of the ship from end to end—*fore* meaning front or first part, and *aft* the behind or hinder part; in the direction of a ship's length from stem to stern: as a prefix, *fore* generally means priority in time; before; front part.

fore, prep. fôr [see *fore* 1 and *for* 1]. In *Scot.*, signifying priority: to the fore, in the front; in *Scot.* still living; above ground; not expended—see preceding entry.

foreadvise, v. fôr-âd-vîz' [fore, and advise], in OE., to warn before the action or event happens.

forearm, n. fôr-ârm' [fore, and arm, the arm], the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

forearm, v. fôr-ârm' [fore, and arm, to arm], to prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need: *forearming*, imp., *forearmed*, pp. -ârm'd.

forebears or *forbears*, n. plu. fôr-bâr'z [properly *forbears*—from *for* and *bear*=be and -er], in *Scot.*, forefathers; ancestors.

forebode, v. fôr-bôd' [fore, and bode], to foretell: to feel a secret sense of something future—usually applied to evil: *foreboding*, imp., a. adj. presaging; ominous: n. perception beforehand: *foreboded*, pp.: *foreboder*, n. one who.—SYN. of 'forebode': to nudge; presage; betoken; prognosticate; portend; predict.

foreby, prop. fôr-bî' [for, and by], in OE., near by; fast by: *forbye*, in *Scot.*, over and above; besides.

forecast, n. fôr-kâst' [fore, and cast], to foresee; to plan before execution: *forecasting*, imp., *forecast'ed*, pp.: *forecast*, n. *fôr-kâst*, previous contrivance; foresight: *forecast'er*, n. one who.

forecastle, n. fôr-kâs-tl' or fôk'stl' [fore, and castle], forepart of a ship, formerly much raised and in the form of a castle; the part of the upper deck forward from the foremast; the forward part under the main deck in merchant ships where the sailors live.

fore-chosen, a. fôr-chôz'n' [fore, and chosen], chosen beforehand.

forecited, a. fôr-sî-tēd' [fore, and cited], quoted before or above.

foreclose or *forclose*, v. fôr-kloz' [for, against, and close: OF. *forclous*—from *for*, close, to exclude—*for*, without; *close*, to shut: L. *forus*, outside, and *claudo*, I shut], to close or shut against; to put an end to; to preclude: *foreclosing*, imp., -ing: *foreclosed*, pp. -klôz'd', precluded; cut off from the right of redemption—usually said of a mortgage; *foreclosure*, n. -klôz'hôor, act of foreclosing; prevention; the legal process by which a mortgager is compelled to redeem his pledge or property, or lose it. Note.—*fore* in 'forego' and 'foreclose' does not mean 'before', but 'against', across, and is therefore an erroneous spelling of *for*.—*fore-date*, v. fôr-dâf' [fore, and date], to date before the true time: *fore-deck*, n. -dēk, the fore-part of a ship: *fore-design*, v. -dē-sîn', to plan beforehand; to intend previously: *fore-determine*, v. -dē-tēr-mîn', to decree beforehand.

foredoom, v. fôr-dôm' [fore, and doom], to doom beforehand: *fore-door*, n. -dôr, the door in front of a house.

fore-end, n. fôr-ēnd' [fore, and end], in OE. and *Scotch*, anterior part; the end or part which comes before; the stem of a ship: *aft-end*, the stern or hinder part.

forefather, n. fôr-fâth-ēr' [fore, and father], an ancestor.—SYN. of 'forefathers': ancestors; progenitors; predecessors; forebears.

forefend, v. fôr-fēnd' [fore, and fend], to ward off; to keep off; to hinder; to prevent approach; to prohibit: *forefending*, imp.: *forefend'ed*, pp. Note.—*forefend* is an erroneous spelling—see *forfend*.

forefinger, n. fôr-fîng-ēr' [fore, and finger: perhaps OE. *forme*, first, and *finger*], the finger next the thumb.

forefoot, n. fôr-fôot' [fore, and foot], one of the front feet of an animal.

**forefront**, *n.* *för-frünt* [*fore*, and *front*], the front part.

**forego**, *v.* *för-gö* [*fore*, before, and *go*: AS. *fore-gan*, to go before], to go before; to forbear to enjoy: *foregoing*, *imp.* *adj.* going before in time or place; previous; preceding: *foregone*, *pp.* *för-gön*, gone before; previous—see *forgo*.

**forego**, *v.* *n.* an erroneous spelling of *forgo*, which see.

**foreground**, *n.* *för-gründ* [*fore*, and *ground*], that part of a picture which appears to lie nearest the eye of the observer.

**forehand**, *a.* *för-händ* [*for*, and *hand*], done sooner than is regular: *n.* the part of a horse before the rider; in *OE.*, preference; advantage: *fore handed*, *a.* *händ-éd*, early; timely.

**forehead**, *n.* *för-höd* [*fore*, and *head*], the part of the face extending from the hair of the head to the eyes; the brow: *fore horse*, *n.* *hös*, the horse which goes foremost.

**forehend**, *v.* *för-hënd* [*fore*, and *OE. hend*, to seize, which see], in *OE.*, to be seized; to be laid hold of: *forehent*, *pp.* *hënt*, seized; laid hold of.

**foreign**, *a.* *för-in* [*F. forain*; *mid. L. forānus*, that which is without, strange—from *foris*, out of doors], external; alien; belonging to another nation or country; not to the purpose; remote; not native or natural: *for'eigner*, *n.* *ér*, one belonging to another country; not a native: *for'eignness*, *n.* *nes*, remoteness.—*SYN.* of 'foreign': extraneous; outside; without; remote; extrinsic; outlandish; exotic; strange; excluded.

**forejudge**, *v.* *för-jüd* [*fore*, and *judge*], to judge before hearing the facts and proofs.

**foreknow**, *v.* *för-nö* [*fore*, and *know*], to know before; to have a previous knowledge of: *foreknowledge*, *n.* *för-nökt*, knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience: *foreknown*, *pp.* *för-nön*, known beforehand.

**foreland**, *n.* *för-länd* [*fore*, and *land*], a cape; a promontory.

**forelay**, *v.* *för-lä* [*for*, against, and *lay*], in *OE.*, to lay wait for; to entrap by an ambush; to lay down beforehand: *forelaying*, *imp.* *n.* in *S. Africa*, forming or laying an ambush in front of: *forelaid*, *pt.* *pp.* *läd*.

**forelend**, *v.* *för-lënd* [*fore*, and *lend*], in *OE.*, to give beforehand: *forelent*, *pt.* *pp.* *lënt*, given beforehand.

**forelift**, *v.* *för-lift* [*fore*, and *lift*], in *OE.*, to raise aloft an anterior part: *forelift'ing*, *imp.* raising up an anterior part.

**forelock**, *n.* *för-lök* [*fore*, and *lock*], the hair that grows over the forehead: to take time by the forelock, not to let slip an opportunity; to make the most of time.

**foreman**, *n.* *för-män* [*fore*, and *man*], a man set over workmen; the chief man of a jury: *foremast*, *n.* *mäst*, in a ship, the mast nearest the forepart: *forementioned*, *a.* *mön-shünd*, said or written before.

**foremost**, *n.* *för-möst* [AS. *forma*, first, the superl. of *fore*: *foremost* being thus really a double superlative], first in place or rank: *fore named*, *a.* *mänd*, mentioned before.

**forenoon**, *n.* *för-nön* [*fore*, and *noon*], from the morning to mid-day.

**forensic**, *a.* *för-én-sik* [*L. forensic*, belonging to the market or forum—from *forum*, the forum or market-place, where causes were tried and pleaded], pert. to courts of judicature, or to discussions or pleadings in them; used in courts or legal proceedings, as a forensic term, a forensic speech.

**foreordain**, *v.* *för-ör-däu* [*fore*, and *ordain*], to ordain or appoint beforehand, as by God; to predestinate: *foreordain'ing*, *imp.* appointing beforehand: *foreordained*, *pp.* *dänd*, appointed beforehand: *foreordina'tion*, *n.* *ör-dä-na-shün*, previous ordination or appointment by God; predestination.

**forepart**, *n.* *för-pärt* [*fore*, and *part*], front or first part.

**forepast**, *a.* *för-päst* [*fore*, and *past*], in *OE.*, bygone; previous.

**forerank**, *n.* *för-rängk* [*fore*, and *rank*], in *OE.*, first rank; front.

**forereach**, *v.* *för-räch* [*fore*, and *reach*], in *nor.*, to get before another ship by better sailing.

**fore-recited**, *a.* *för-ré-sä-éd* [*fore*, and *recited*], mentioned or enumerated before.

**forerun**, *v.* *för-rän* [*for*, and *run*], to precede; to come before: *forerun'ning*, *imp.* *foreran*, *pt.* *rän*: *forerunner*, *n.* *rän-när*, a messenger sent before; a harbinger; an ancestor; a prognostic.

**foresay**, *v.* *för-sä* [*fore*, and *say*], to predict; to foretell: *foresaid*, *a.* *för-sä-éd* [*fore*, and *said*], spoken of before; described before.

**foresce**, *v.* *för-sä* [*fore*, and *see*], to see or know an event before it happens: *foresce'ing*, *imp.* *foresaw*, *pt.* *sä-é*: *forescen*, *pp.*

**foreshadow**, *v.* *för-shä-dö* [*fore*, and *shadow*], to shadow or typify beforehand; to portend: *foreshadow'ing*, *imp.* *n.* act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation: *foreshadow'ed*, *pp.* *äd*.

**foreship**, *n.* *för-ship*, the forepart of a ship.

**foreshore**, *n.* *för-shör* [*fore*, and *shore*], the front shore; the part of the beach or shore stretching between low and high water marks; also applied to parts but recently covered within those limits by water.

**foreshorten**, *v.* *för-shört'n* [*fore*, and *shorten*], to represent figures as they appear when viewed obliquely: *foreshortening*, *n.* *shört'ning*, in painting, the art of diminishing the entire length of an object when viewed obliquely: *foreshortened*, *pp.* *shört'nd*.

**foreshow** and **foreshew**, *v.* *för-shö* [*fore*, and *show*], to represent or reveal before it happens; to predict; to foretell.

**foreside**, *n.* *för-sä-éd* [*fore*, and *side*], in *OE.*, outside; superficial appearance.

**foresight**, *n.* *för-siht* [*fore*, and *sight*], foreknowledge; prescience; provident care of futurity.—*SYN.* foresceing; prognostication; providence; prudence; forethought; forecast; premeditation.

**foresignify**, *v.* *för-sig-ni-fä* [*fore*, and *signify*], to indicate the nature of beforehand; to typify.

**foreskin**, *n.* *för-skin* [*fore*, and *skin*], the skin that covers the glans penis.

**foreskirt**, *n.* *för-skirt* [*fore*, and *skirt*], in *OE.*, the loose part of the skirt of a coat hanging in front.

**forespent** and **forspent**, *n.* *för-spén* [*for*, intensive, and *spen*], in *OE.*, spent completely; exhausted; wearied; wasted; forepast; past.

**forespurrer**, *n.* *för-spür-rär* [*fore*, and *spur*], in *OE.*, one who spurs or rides a horse before.

**forest**, *n.* *för-ést* [*OF. forest*; *mid. L. foresta*, a wood; *L. foris*, out of, not shut], a large tract of land covered with trees; an uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood for field-sporting: *adj.* *sylvan*; rustic: *forested*, *a.* covered with trees; wooded: *forester*, *n.* one appointed to watch a forest and protect game: *forestry*, *n.* *för-ést-ri*, the art of forming forests: *forest-tree*, not a fruit-tree: *forest-marble*, in *geol.*, a shelly limestone of the oolitic formation.

**forestall**, *v.* *för-stäl* [*fore*, and *stall*], to buy goods before they are brought to stall or the market where they are to be sold; to anticipate; to take beforehand: *forestall'ing*, *imp.* anticipating; hindering: *forestalled*, *pp.* *ställd*: *forestaller*, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of 'forestall': monopolise; engross; preoccupy; deprive; obstruct; intercept.

**forestay**, *n.* *för-stä* [*fore*, and *stay*], a strong rope in a ship reaching from the foremast-head, and assisting to support the foremast.

**foretaste**, *n.* *för-täst* [*fore*, and *taste*], a taste beforehand; anticipation: *foretaste*, *v.* *för-täst*, to taste before full possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something: *foretast'ing*, *imp.* *foresast'ed*, *pp.*

**foretell**, *v.* *för-täl* [*fore*, and *tell*], to tell before an event happens; to predict: *foretell'ing*, *imp.* *foretold*, *pt.* *töld*, did foretell: *foretold*, *pp.* told before; predicted.—*SYN.* of 'foretell': prophesy; prognosticate; nudge; foretoken; foreshow.

**forethought**, *n.* *för-thökt* [*fore*, and *thought*], anticipation; foresight; provident care.

**foretoken**, *v.* *för-tökn* [*fore*, and *token*], to foreshow; to presignify: *n.* a previous sign or omen: *foretoken'ing*, *imp.* *tökn-ing*: *foretokened*, *pp.* *tökn'd*, foreshown.

**foretooth**, *n.* *för-töth* [*fore*, and *tooth*], a tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

**foretopmast**, *n.* *för-töp-mäst* [*foretop*, and *mast*], the mast erected on the head of the foremast.

**forever**, *ad.* *för-é-ver* [*for*, and *ever*], always; ceaselessly; endlessly.—*SYN.* continually; incessantly; eternally; everlastingly; constantly; in-

variably; unchangeably; perpetually; unceasingly; interminably.

**forewarn**, *v.* *för-wärn* [*fore*, and *warn*], to admonish beforehand; to give previous notice to; to caution: **forewarning**, *imp.* *n.* a caution or admonition beforehand: **forewarned**, *pp.* *wärnt*.

**forewoman**, *n.* *för-wöman* [*fore*, and *woman*], the chief woman in a workshop; female manager.

**forfeit**, *n.* *för-fit* [*F. forfeit*, a crime—from *for-faire*, to misdo, to transgress; mid. *L. foris-factus*, one who has misdone himself—from *foris*, without; *factus*, done], a fine; a penalty; that which is lost or alienated for a crime, fault, or neglect; in *OE.*, one rendered liable to punishment or penalty, especially capital punishment: *v.* to lose by neglecting or refusing to fulfil the conditions of a contract or bargain; to lose by some fault, crime, or offence: *adj.* forfeited: **forfeiting**, *imp.* *for-fel-t*, *pp.* *for-fel-t*: **forfeited**, *pp.* *for-fel-t*: **forfeiture**, *n.* *for-fet-ture*, the loss of some right, privilege, estate, honour, or office, &c., by some offence, crime, or neglect; that which is forfeited.—*SYN.* of 'forfeiture': *fine*; *mult*; *penalty*; *amercement*; *forfeit*. **forfeud**, *v.* *för-fend* [*for*, and *feud*, the familiar abbreviation of *defend*: *F. defendre*, to forbid—see *forefend*], to hinder; to invert.

**forget**, *v.* *för-gät*, an old *pt.* of *forget*; forgot. **forgave**, *pt.* of *forgive*, which see.

**forge**, *v.* *för-jä* [*OE. forge*—from *L. fabrica*, a workshop—from *L. faber*, a smith], to shape a piece of metal by heating and hammering; to make or contrive, in a disparaging sense; to make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit: *n.* a place where iron or any other metal is heated and beaten into shape; a smithy: **for-ging**, *imp.* *for-ged*, *pp.* *för-jät*: **forger**, *n.* *för-jär*, one who falsifies; a fabricator: **for-gery**, *n.* *för-jär*, the crime of making or altering cheques, stamps, bank-notes, or writings, in order to make them pass as genuine; that which is forged: **for-geman**, *n.* *för-jöman*, a blacksmith who has a hammerman under him: **forgeability**, *n.* *för-jä-bä-lit-ti*, the capacity of a metal for being worked into a definite shape: **to forge on**, to make its way slowly and laboriously, as a ship: **forgetive**, *n.* *för-jät-tr.*, in *OE.*, inventive; productive.—*SYN.* of 'forge *v.*': to fabricate; *seign*; *france*; *produce*; *effect*.

**forget**, *v.* *för-gel* [*for*, neglecting, and *gel*], to let go or lose from the memory; to slight; to neglect; **forget-ting**, *imp.* *for-got*; *pt.* *did forget*: **forgotten**, *pp.* *gö-t-n*, escaped the memory; neglected: **forget-ter**, *n.* one who: **forget-me-not**, *n.* a small plant producing pretty blue flowers, the *Myosotis palustris*, Ord. *Boraginaceæ*; *n.* name also erroneously given to the Veronica producing pretty blue flowers, Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*; a keepsake: **forget-ful**, *adj.* *fööl*, inattentive; negligent; apt to forget: **forget fully**, *ad. -li*: **forgetfulness**, *n.* aptness to forget; loss of remembrance; neglect; oblivionness.

**forgive**, *v.* *för-giv* [*for*, and *give*], to pardon; to overlook or remit, as no offence or debt: **forgiv-ing**, *imp.* *ad. -li*: **forgiveness**, *n.* *för-giv-n*, pardon; remission.

**for-go**, *v.* *för-gö* [*for*, against, and *go*], to go against; to go without; to give up; to forswear to possess or enjoy: **for-go-ing**, *imp.* *giving up*: **for-gone**, *pp.* *för-gön*, given up; *ad. -li*, made up or decided beforehand.—*SYN.* of 'for-go': to quit; relinquish; leave; resign; renounce; abandon; abjure.

**forisfamily**, *v.* *för-is-fä-mil-jä* [*L. foris*, out of doors; *familia*, a family], to portion off a son with land in the lifetime of his father; to give up a legal title to any further share of paternal inheritance; to free from paternal authority: **forisfamilying**, *imp.* *for-is-fä-mil-jät*, *pp.* *for-is-fä-mil-jät*, the separation of a child from the family of his father; the having a stock separate from the father, even though remaining in family with him.

**fork**, *n.* *förk* [*AS. forca*; *L. furca*, a fork], an instr. having two or more prongs; anything like a fork; a point; the space formed at the angle where a road, a river, the bough of a tree, or the like, separates into two continuous lines or branches; in *OE.*, barb of an

arrow: *v.* to raise or work with a fork; to shoot or divide into blades or branches: **forking**, *imp.* *for-ket*, *pp.* *förkt*: **forked**, *adj.* opening or splitting like a fork into two or more parts; zigzag, as lightning: **forky**, *n.* *förk-i*, opening like the prongs of a fork: **forkless**, *n.* without a fork: **fork-tail**, a salmon in its fourth year: **fork-tidy**, *ad. -li*: **forkedness**, *n.* **fork-head**, *n.* in *OE.*, the point of an arrow: to fork out, in *slang*, to hand over or pay down money: **forks**, *n.* *plu.* in *OE.*, the gallows.

**forle**, *v.* *för-lä* [*for*, and *lä*] in *OE.*, to overlie: **forlay**, *pt.* *för-lä*, overlay.

**forlorn**, *n.* *för-lörn* [*AS. forlorn*, utterly lost—from *forloosan*, to lose, to let go: cf. *Ger. verloren*, lost], destitute; forsaken; solitary; in *OE.*, taken away; small; despicable: *n.* a forsaken or solitary one: **forlornly**, *ad. -li*: **forlornness**, *n.* **forlore**, a the old spelling of *forlorn*.—*SYN.* of 'forlorn': *friendless*; *aject*; *wretched*; *pitiabie*; *miserable*; *lost*; *abandoned*; *helpless*; *hopeless*; *deserted*; *despicable*.

**forlorn-hope**, *n.* *för-lörn-höp* [*Dut. verloren-hoop*, lost troop], a desperate case; *n.* body of soldiers who volunteer to lead in an assault upon a fortified place.

**form**, *n.* *för-m* [*F. forme*—from *L. forma*, shape], the shape or external appearance of anything; *n.* pattern; a mould; beauty; stated method; ceremony; manner; fashion; ritual; something not essential; a long seat used in a school; name applied to one of the classes of a great public school, as *first form*, *sixth form*, &c., pronounced *form*; types set up ready for printing; the bed or seat of a hare: *v.* to shape; to fashion; to mould; to contrive; to combine; to arrange; to make; to constitute; to go to make up: **forming**, *imp.* *för-ming*, *formed*, *pt.* *för-mid*: **former**, *n.* *för-mär*, one who: **formless**, *a.* *för-mä-lös*, without form: **formal**, *n.* *för-mäl* [*F. formel*—from *L. formalis*], strictly ceremonious; done in due form; according to regular method; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; having its proper character; regular; proper: **formally**, *ad. -li*, in a strict ceremonial manner; stiffly; precisely; essentially: **formality**, *n.* *för-mäl-tit-ti* [*F. formalité*], ceremony; strict observance of social customs; conformity to customary modes; mode or method: **formalism**, *n.* *för-mäl-ism*, the form without the substance or essence; dependence on external forms only, as in religion: **formalist**, *n.* one who regards appearances only; a stickler for forms; a hypocrite: **formation**, *n.* *för-mäl-shän* [*F. —L. formatio*], formation; *formatus*, formed], the act or manner of forming; generation or production; in *geol.*, an assemblage of rocks, nearly of the same age, which have some characters in common: **formative**, *a.* *und-tär*, giving form; plastic: *n.* a word formed from another; in good or bad form, among *sporting men*, the good or bad condition of a man or horse: in bad form, in bad taste or manners: in due form, with the proper amount of conventional ceremony.—*SYN.* of 'form *n.*': *figure*; *shape*; *conformation*; *fashion*; *structure*; *configuration*; *frame*; *constitution*; *arrangement*; *organisation*; *system*; *way*; *method*; *scheme*; *formula*; *show*; *conventionality*; *formality*; *shapelessness*; *elegance*; *phantom*; *model*; *bench*; *class*—of 'formal': *precise*; *punctilious*; *stiff*; *affected*; *external*; *outward*; *starched*; *ceremonial*; *ritualistic*; *regular*; *methodical*; *perfunctory*.

**formamide**, *n.* *för-mä-dä-mid* [*formante*, and *ammonia*], *n.* compound intermediate between ammonium formate and hydrocyanic acid.

**former**, *a.* *för-mär* [*AS. forna*, early, former; *compar.* of *fore*—see *fore*, *foremost*], before another or something else in time or order; mentioned before another; past; ancient; in *OE.*, fore; front; first; opposed to *latter*: **formerly**, *ad. -li*, in times past.—*SYN.* of 'former': *preceding*; *previous*; *prior*; *foregoing*; *antecedent*; *anterior*; *earlier*; *first*.

**formic**, *a.* *för-mik* [*L. formica*, an ant], pert to ants: **formicate**, *a.* *för-mik-tät*, ant-like: **formication**, *n.* *för-mik-shän*, a sensation resembling that caused by ants creeping on the skin: **formilate**, *n.* *för-mil-tät*, or **formate**, *n.* *för-mäl*, a salt of formic acid: **formicary**, *n.* *för-mil-kär-i*, an ant-hill; the interior economy of the habitation of ants: **formicaria, *n.* *plu.* *för-mil-kär-i-d.*, glass ant-bouses for scientific observation: **formic acid**, an organic acid containing**



ness: promptitude; promptness; impudence; confidence; presumption; eagerness; ardour; zeal; assurance.

forwaite, *v.* *för-wäist* [*för*, intens., and *wäist*], in OE, to waste utterly; to desolate.

forweary, *v.* *för-weari* [*för*, intens., and *weari*], in OE, to weary exceedingly; to dispirit with labour; to wear out; *forwearied*, pp. *-id*, worn out.

for-why, conj. *för-ich*, because.

forzando, *sforzando*, or *sforzato*, a. *för-tsän'dä*, *fört'st'ä* [It.], in music, forcible; with sudden force.

fossa, *n.* sometimes *foss*, *n.* *fös* [F. *fosse*—from L. *fossa*, a ditch, a trench—from *foedö*, I dig], a hollow place or ditch round a fortified place, commonly filled with water; a kind of cavity in a bone.

fossick, *v.* *fös'sik*, to undermine another's digging, said by the Australian gold-diggers; to search for waste gold; to search for any object by which to make gain: *fös'sicker*, *n.* *-er*, one who works abandoned gold claims.

fossil, *n.* *fös'sil* [F. *fossile*—from L. *fossilis*, dug up, fossil—from *fossus*, dug], a mineral dug out of the earth; the remains of plants and animals imbedded in the earth's crust and changed into a stony consistence: *adj.* dug out of the earth: *fös'siliferous*, a. [*för*-*äs* [L. *fero*, I bear], containing fossils: *fös'silize*, *v.* *-ize*, to convert into fossil; to become petrified: *fös'silizing*, *imp.*: *fös'silised*, *pp.* *-id*: *adj.* converted into a fossil: *fös'silist*, *n.* one versed in fossils: *fös'silization*, *n.* *-tät'shän*, the process of converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils: *fossorial*, *n.* *fös'sö'riäl*, digging; burrowing: *fossil-paper*, *fossil-wool*, *fossil-cork*, &c., familiar terms for certain varieties of amianthus.

foster, *v.* *fös'ter* [AS. *fostrian*, to foster, to nourish—from *fodor*, food; see food], to nourish; to bring up; to cherish; to forward or promote; to encourage; to indulge, as habits: *fös'tering*, *imp.*: *adj.* cherishing; bringing up: *fös'tered*, *pp.* *-tär*: *fösterer*, *n.* *-tär*, one who; a nurse; one who encourages: *föster-brother* or *-sister*, nursed together, but not of the same parent: *föster-child*, a child nursed or reared by one not its parent: *fös'terling*, *n.* *-ling*, a *föster-child*: *föster-mother*, one to whom the child of another is made over to nurse and bring up as her own.—*SYN.* of *föster*: to feed; nurture; support; bring up; patronise; forward; promote; sustain.

föther, *n.* *fös'tär*—see fodder 2.

fougade, *n.* *fö-gäd'*, also *fougasse*, *n.* *fö-gäs'* [F. *fougade*—from *fougue*, heat, fury], a small mine made under an enemy's fortification, and charged with powder.

fought, *fäut*—see under fight.

foul, *a.* *föul* [AS. *fül*; cf. Goth. *fults*; Icel. *fult*; Ger. *faul*, *foult*, not clean; offensive; dirty; coarse; disgraceful; rainy or tempestuous—applied to weather; contrary, as a wind, entangled; dangerous; ugly; false; unfair: *v.* to make filthy; to defile; to run against: *fouling*, *imp.*: *fouled*, *pp.* *föüld*: *föüly*, *ad.* *-ly*, scandalously; disgracefully; not fairly or honestly: *föülness*, *n.* *-lühness*; *dehlement*: *fouled*, *fast*, having an ugly or forbidding aspect: *foul-feeding*, living on nucleus or gross food: *foul-mouthed*, using scurrilous, obscene, or profane language: *foul-play*, unlawful, dishonest means; unfair or treacherous usage: *foul-spoken*, nasty in language: *to fall or run foul of*, to assail; to run against: *a foul*, the act of one boat running against another in a race.

foulard, *n.* *fö-lärd'* [F. *foulard*, a silk handkerchief], a light material of silk or silk-cotton, for ladies' dresses and handkerchiefs, originally from India.

fouler, *n.* *föüldär* [OF. *földre* or *földre*, a thunderbolt—from L. *fulgur*, a thunderbolt], in OE, lightning: *v.* to emit great heat: *földering*, *n.* burning.

foumart, *n.* *fö-märt*, and *fölmärt*, *n.* *fö-märt* [AS. *föl*, foul; OF. *marle*, a marten], the marten; commonly applied to the polecat.

found, *pp.*—see under find.

found, *v.* *föund* [F. *fouder*, to found—from L. *fundare*, to lay the bottom, to found—from L. *fundus*], to establish on firm ground; to lay the basis of anything; to set up; to raise; to institute; to fix firmly; to originate: *found'ing*, *imp.*: *found'ed*, *pp.*: *found'er*, *n.* one who establishes; an

originator; foundation, *n.* *föün-dä'shän*, the base of nu edifice or building; the net of fixing or making such a base; the groundwork or origin of anything; an endowment; an institution: *found'ess*, *n.* a woman who originates or establishes: on the foundation, that has no interest and share in an endowment, as a scholar or fellow of a college.—*SYN.* of *found'*: to establish; set; place; base; ground; originate; predicate; build; rest.

found, *v.* *föund* [F. *fouder*, to melt—from L. *fundere*, to pour out, to cast metals], to form by melting a metal, and casting it into a mould: *found'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of casting or forming with melted metal in a mould: *found'ed*, *pp.*: *found'er*, *n.* *föün'där*, one who is skilled in forming articles by casting metal in moulds: *foundery*, *n.* *föün'där-i*, or *foundry*, *n.* *föün'dr-i*, the place where casting liquid metal into moulds to produce articles of various designs is carried on.

founder, *v.* *föün'där* [OF. *fouder*, to fall—from *fond*; L. *fundus*, the bottom], to fill or be filled with water and to sink in consequence, as a ship in the sea; to disable or lame a horse by causing sores in its feet or legs; to trip or fall, as a horse: *found'ing*, *imp.*: *found'ered*, *pp.* *-ärd*: *adj.* sunk in the sea, as a ship; made lame in the feet by inflammation, &c.

foundling—see find, a child found without a parent or owner; one whose parents are unknown.

fount, *n.* *föunt*, also fountain, *n.* *föün'tän* [F. *fontaine*—from mild. L. *fontana*—from L. *fontem*, a spring of water], a spring of water issuing from the earth; a spring; a well of water; a jet or spouting of water—generally applied to one artificially contrived: the source of anything: *font'ainless*, *n.* without a fountain or spring: *font'ainhead*, *n.* primary source; first beginning.

foant, in printing, same as font 2, which see.

four, *n.* *a.* *för* [AS. *fower*; cf. Icel. *fórir*; Goth. *fórir*; L. *quatuor*, four; Gr. *téttares*], two and two: fourscore, *n.* *n.* *för-skör* [four, and score], four times twenty: fourfold, *a.* *föld* [four, and fold], four times fold; quadruple: fourteen, *n.* *a.* *fär* [four, and ten], four and ten: fourteenth, *a.* *ténth*, ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth: fourthly, *ad.* *-ly*, in the fourth place; four, as in on all-fours, that is, 'on the hands and feet'; in the same position; on equal terms: four-square, having four sides and four equal angles, quadrangular.

fourchette, *n.* *för-shät'* [F. a table-fork—from L. *furca*, a fork], the bone in birds formed by the junction of the clavicles; the furculum; the wishing-bone in a fowl.

fourgen, *n.* *för gäng'* [F.], in France, an ammunition-wagon; a luggage-cart.

Fourierism, *n.* *föü'r-izm*, the communistic system advocated by the French Socialist, Charles Fourier (1772-1837), according to which society was to be divided into self-supporting phalanxes or associations—also called Associationism: *Fourierist*, *-ite*, *n.* *-ist*, *-ite*, a believer in Fourierism.

fournace, *n.* *för-nä'* [F. a stove], in mil., the chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

fonta, *n.* *föndä* [OF.], in OE, a term expressive of the utmost contempt; a fig for you.

foveate, *a.* *fö-véät*, also foveolate, *a.* *fö-vé-ö-lät* [L. *fovea*, a pit], in bot., having pits or depressions called foveæ, *n.* *plu.* *fö-vé-ä*, or *foveolæ*, *n.* *plu.* *-ö-lä*: foveæ, *n.* *fö-vé-ä*, the depression containing the spermangium in Lycopods.

fovilla, *n.* *fö-vü-lä'* [L. *fovea*, I nourish], in bot., the viscid protoplasm contained in grains of pollen.

fowl, *n.* *föul* [AS. *fugol*, a bird—from *fug*, flight; cf. Goth. *fugls*; Ger. *vogel*; Icel. *fugl*, a cock or hen; a bird; poultry: *v.* to take or catch birds for food, or as game: *föw'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or practice of shooting fowls or birds: *föw'led*, *pp.* *föw'ild*: *föw'ler*, *n.* one who takes or kills birds for food: *föw'ling-place*, a light gun for shooting birds.

fox, *n.* *fös* [AS. *fox*; cf. Goth. *fuhhs*; Ger. *fuchs*], an animal of the dog kind noted for its cunning; a sly cunning fellow; in OE, a cant term for a sword: fox-bats, the very large fruit-eating bats of E. Indies: fox-brush, the tail of a fox—usually called the brush: fox-bound, a hound for hunting the fox: fox-hunt, the chase or hunting of the fox: fox-hunting, the sport: fox'ship, *n.* the qualities of a

fox; cunning: *fox'y*, a. -i, having the colour of n fox; foxlike, a. resembling the cunning of a fox.

foxglove, n. *foxglove* [AS. *foxglofa*, foxglove], a well-known poisonous and medicinal plant with flowers resembling fingers of a glove, of a purple or white colour; the *Digitalis purpurea*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*, a most important medicinal plant.

foy, n. *foy* [F. *foi*, falth—from L. *fides*], in OE., falth; negligence.

foy, n. *foy* [O. Dut. *foey*, a compact—from F. *foi*, *foi*, falth—because it was an old custom to confirm covenants by feasting together], in OE. and Scot., a merry-making, as at n party, or on entering upon a new situation; n merry entertainment.

foyer, n. *foyer* [or *foyer* [F. *foyer*, n fire-grate, n hearth—from L. *focus*, a fireplace], the green-room; the living- or dressing-room of a theatre.

fozy, a. *foiz* [AS. *fozig*, juicy], in Scot., spongy; very porous: foizness, n. *foizness*, sponginess; obtuseness of mind.

fracas, n. *frak-ak* [F. *fracas*, a crash, destruction—from *fraccare*, to shatter—from L. *fraccare*, to break in pieces—from *fra*, in, and *accare*, to shatter: L. *infra*, below, and *quasso*, I shake], n noisy quarrel; n brawl; n uproar.

frache, n. *frash* [perhaps F. *fraiche*, cool], an iron pan to hold glassware during the process of annealing.

fracted, a. *frak-ted* [L. *fractus*, broken], in OE., broken; intruded.

fractiō, n. *frak-shōn* [F. *fraction*, a fraction—from L. *fractiō*—from *fractus*, broken in pieces—from *frango*, I break], the act of breaking; n broken part of a whole; a part of n whole or unit; in *arith.*, a part of n unit, as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; fractional, a. *shān-sh*, pert. to fractions.—SYN. of 'fraction': fragment; fracture; rupture; portion; part; scrap.

fractious, a. *frak-shūs* [Eng. dial. *fratch*, to quarrel, apt to break out into passion; peevish; apt to exhibit ill-humour; quarrelsome: fractiously, ad. -ly; fractiousness, n.—SYN. of 'fractious': peevish; irritable; snappish; cross; waspish; pettish.

fracture, n. *frak-tūr* [F. *fracture*—from L. *fractura*—from *fractus*, broken in pieces], a break; a broken bone: v. to break; to crack: fracturing, imp.: fractured, pp. -tured; adj. broken; cracked: simple fracture, the breaking of a bone without the injury of the skin or adjacent soft parts: compound fracture, a broken bone with a wound through the skin and muscles, and exposure of bone: comminuted fracture, n bone broken into several small fragments.

fragile, a. *frāj-il* [F. *fragile*—from L. *fragilis*, brittle—from *frango*, I break], easily broken; brittle; weak: frail: fragility, ad. -ly: fragility, n. *frāj-il-ty*, brittleness; weakness; frailty.—SYN. of 'fragile': brittle; frail; fragile; feeble; weak; infirm.

fragment, n. *frāj-mēnt* [F. *fragment*—from L. *fragmentum*, n piece broken off—from *frango*, I break], a part broken off; n small detached portion; n imperfect part: fragmental, a. *frāj-mēnt-l*, consisting of fragments: fragmented, n broken into fragments: fragmentary, a. *frāj-mēnt-ār-y*, composed of fragments.

fragrant, a. *frāj-grānt* [F. *fragrant*; L. *fragrans*, smelling sweetly], that smells agreeably; sweet-scented; odorous: fragrantly, ad. -ly: fragrance, n. -grāns, also fragrancy, n. -grān-s, sweetness of smell; odour.—SYN. of 'fragrant': odoriferous; aromatic; balmy; spicy; ambrosial; redolent—of 'fragrance': scent; perfume; smell.

frail, a. *frāl* [F. *frêle*—from L. *fragilis*, easily broken], weak; infirm; easily injured or destroyed; liable to err: frailty, ad. -ly: frailty, n. *frāl-ty*, n particular fault or sin; n foliole; an error; weakness of resolution or will; instability: frailties, n. plu. -ties, faults or sins of weakness; errors; folioles.—SYN. of 'frailty': falling; frailness; infirmity; imperfection; weakness.

frail, n. *frāl* [OF. *frayel*, a mat basket], n kind of rush; n mat or rush basket in which raisins and figs are imported, the varying weight of such a package not exceeding 56 lb. or 70 lb.

fralse, n. *frūs* [F. *fraise*, a pointed stick], in *mil.*, n defence consisting of pointed iron or wooden spikes in a horizontal or inclined position; n *chevaux de frise*, which sec.

fraised, a. *frāid* [V. *fraise*, n ruff], another spelling of frayed—see under fray 2.

frame, n. *frām* [AS. *frēmu*, advantage—from *frēman*, to perform], n structure or design afterwards to be filled up and completed; a structure formed of united parts; anything made to enclose or surround something else; that on which anything is held or stretched; order; particular state, as of the mind: v. to form or shape; to fit one thing to another: to compose; to draw up; to scheme out: framing, imp.: n the skeleton; the rough timber-work of a house: framed, pp. *frāmd*, fitted and united in proper form; composed: framer, n one who: frameable, a. -mā-bl, that may be framed: framework, n. that which supports or encloses something else.

frame, v. *frām* [AS. *frēman*, to form, to effect—from *frām*, stroug, forward], to contrive; to effect; to manage; to regulate, ns conduct: n. n contrivance: to frame a story or excuse, to arrange it for the purpose in view, or to serve an end—see preceding entry.

frampold, a. *frām-pōld* [W. *frampol*, passionate—from *frām*, to fret], in OE., ill-natured; cross; peevish.

franc, n. *frāngk*, a silver coin used in France and Belgium, value about 9d. sterling—so called from the old device upon it—*Francorum rex*, the king of the Franks or Frencen.

franchise, n. *frān-chiz* or *-chiz* [F. *franchise*—from *franc*, open, free—from mid. L. *francus*, free: see frank 1], the privilege or right of voting for a member of Parliament; privilege; right granted; in OE., extent of jurisdiction: v. to enfranchise, which sec: franchisement, n. in OE.; freedom; release.

Franciscan, n. *frān-sis-kān* [from St Francis of Assisi], one of an order of monks or friars founded 1209; also called Grey Friars and Minorites: adj. pert. to.

francolin, n. *frāngkō-līn* [Jlm. from Port. *frango*, a hen], a bird related to the partridge, common in India.

franc-tireur, n. *frāngt-ēr-ēr* [F. *franc*, free, and *tireur*, a marksman], a sharpshooter in the French army.

frangible, a. *frān-jī-bl* [F. *frangible*—from L. *frangere*, to break], that may be broken; easily broken; brittle: fragility, n. -bīl-ty, brittleness; in *geol.*, the degree of facility with which a rock yields to the hammer.

frangipani, n. *frān-jī-pānī*, also *frān-gipane*, n. -pan [after the first maker, the Marquis Frangipani of France, under Louis XIII.], a valued perfume made from many ingredients, the most lasting known; a kind of pastry; n pudding of broken bread, &c.

frangulin, n. *frāng-gū-līn* [L. *frangere*, to break, in mid. L., to bring under cultivation], n yellow crystalline body found in the bark of a plant, the *lihamnus frangula*: frangulic, a. *frāng-gū-līk*, denoting an acid substance from it.

franon, n. *frān-yān* [perhaps from F. *franc*, free, in n bad sense, as we have free-thinker, an atheist—see frank 2], in OE., n free liver; a boon companion; a paramour.

frank, a. *frāngk* [F. *franc*, open, free—from mid. L. *francus*, free: O.H.Ger. *franko*, n free man], open; candid; ingenuous; generous; in OE., without payment; free: v. to exempt, as n letter from the charge of postage; to exempt from payment: franking, imp.: n the endorsement which formerly exempted a letter from postage: franked, pp. *frāngt*: frankly, ad. -ly, in a frank manner; without reserve; freely; readily: frankness, n. plainness of speech; candour.—SYN. of 'frank a': artless; plain; sincere; undisguised; unreserved; hearty; liberal; ready; free; unrestrained; willing; unhesitating.

frank, n. *frāngk* [O.H. *franc*, n pig-sty], in OE., an enclosure where pigs are fattened; n pig-sty: v. to shut up in a pig-sty; to feed high; to cram: franked, pp. *frāngk*.

Frank, n. *frāngk* [O.H.Ger. *franko*, n free man], one of the anc. Germans who conquered France and settled in it; n Frenchman; n name given by the Turks and other inhabitants of Eastern countries to the English, French, Italians, &c.

frank-almoigne, n. *frāngk-āl-mōign* [F. *franc*, free; Norm. F. *almoigne*, nlus], an ancient tenure

māle, māl, fūr, tāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōte, mōve;



**freight**, *n.* *fréit* [mid. L. *frecta*: Oll.Ger. *freht*, wages], the cargo or part of the cargo of a ship; the hire of a ship; the charge or price for transporting goods by water: *v.* to load with goods for transport by water; to engage or hire for transport of goods: **freight'ing**, *imp.* loading or carrying, as a ship: **freight'ed**, *pp.* loaded, as a ship; **freight'er**, *n.* one who: **freight'less**, *a.* without a freight: **freightage**, *n.* *fréit'age*, money paid for freight.

**freemasonry**, *n.* *fré-mé-son* [L. *fremitus*, growling], murmuring amongst a multitude before a tumult.

**French**, *a.* *frénsh*, *pert.* to France: *n.* the language of France: **Frenchman**, *n.* a native of France: **Frenchly**, *v.* *frénsh-ly*, *l.* to infect with the manners of the French: **French'ing**, *imp.*: **French'ied**, *pp.* *fré*: **French chalk**, *n.* variety of scattite or soapstone used for marking: **French horn**, *n.* musical wind instr.: **French leave**, to leave without asking permission—alluding to the conduct of F. soldiers in time of war: **French polish**, a furniture varnish.

**frenzy** or **phrensy**, *n.* *frén-zi* [F. *frénésie*, *frenzy*—from L. and Gr. *phrenésis*, madness, delirium—from Gr. *phrén*, the mind], any violent agitation of the mind approaching to madness; delirium: *v.* to drive to frenzy or madness: **fren'zing**, *imp.*: **fren'zied**, *pp.* *n.* *zied*, affected with frenzy or madness—*SVN.* of 'frenzy': madness; insanity; lunacy; derangement; alienation; aberration; ecstasy.

**frequent**, *a.* *fré-kwént* [F. *fréquent*—from L. *fre-quens* or *frequentem*, often, repeated], often seen; often done; often occurring: **frequent**, *v.* *fré-kwént*, to visit often or habitually: **frequent'ing**, *imp.*: **frequent'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* often visited; **frequent'er**, *n.* one who: **frequently**, *ad.* *fré-kwént-ly*, at short intervals; many times: **frequency**, *n.* *-st* [F. *fré-quence*], occurrence of a thing often, at short intervals: **frequentative**, *a.* *fré-kwént-iv*, denoting the frequent repetition of an action—a term used in grammar: **frequentness**, *n.* quality of being frequent or often repeated.—*SVN.* of 'frequently': often; commonly; ordinarily; generally; usually; repeatedly.

**fresco**, *n.* *fré-skó* [It. *fresco*, fresh], duskiness like that of the evening or the morning; coolness; a method of painting on walls freshly plastered: *al fresco* [It. *l.*] in the open air.

**fresh**, *a.* *frésh* [AS. *fersc*: cf. Dut. *versch*: Icel. *ferskr*: Oll.Ger. *frise*], cool like the atmosphere during and after rain in warm weather; brisk; moving with celerity; not impaired or faded; not forgotten; not tainted; not stale; recent; healthy in look or feeling; not salt; unpractised: **fresh'ly**, *ad.* *frésh-ly*, *n.* in OE., spring; **freshet**, *v.* in OE., to freshen; to refresh: **fresh'ly**, *ad.* *frésh-ly*, *n.* freshness, newness; vigour; coolness; ruddiness: **freshen**, *v.* *frésh-en*, to make fresh; to grow fresh; to free from salt; to grow brisk and strong, as the wind: **freshen'ing**, *imp.* *a.* *frésh-en'ing*, making or growing fresh; refreshing: **freshened**, *pp.* *n.* *frésh-end*, made fresh; deprived of saltiness: **fresh'es**, *n.* *plu.* *-éz*, the mingling of salt and fresh water in rivers or estuaries: **fresh'et**, *n.* *-ét*, the sudden flood in a river from rain or melted snow: **fresh-blown**, newly blown: **fresh-man**, *n.* in Eng., a university student during his first year; a novice: **fresh-water**, *n.* water without saltiness; *adj.* connected with fresh-water; applied to sailors who have not been on long sea-voyages; unskilled; unfamiliar.—*SVN.* of 'fresh *a.*': cool; new; recent; unimpaired; untainted; undried; unweared; florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; ruddy; strong; lively; raw; unripe; sound; sweet; good; inexperienced; unused.

**freshion**, *n.* *frésh-í-son*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the fifth mood in the fourth figure of a syllogism.

**fret**, *v.* *frét* [AS. *fretan*, to gnaw: cf. Goth. *fraitan*, to devour], to wear away by rubbing; to corrode; to eat away; to be peevish and irritable; to be vexed; to irritate; to vex; to make rough on the surface: to agitate, as water: *n.* agitation of mind: **fret'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* wearing away; vexing; eating: **fret'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* eaten; rubbed or worn away; made rough on the surface; vexed; agitated violently, as by the passions or the wind: **fret'ful**, *a.* *fré-ful*, given to complain of small grievances; irritable; peevish: **fret'fully**, *ad.* *fré-ful-ly*, *n.* ill-humour; peevishness.—*SVN.* of 'fretful': cross; petulant; ill-humoured;

ill-natured; waspish; capulous; splenetic; angry; passionate.

**fret**, *v.* *frét* [AS. *freathelan*, to adorn]. In *her.* and *arch.*, to ornament by interlacing bars or fillets; to variegate; to diversify: *n.* small bands or fillets interlacing each other at right angles; ornamented work in embroidery or carving: **fret'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* variegating with bands or fillets: **fret'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* interlaced; variegated; ornamented with raised or fret work: **fret'y**, *a.* *-il*, adorned with fretwork: **fretwork**, work adorned with frets; a wood surface cut into a lace-like pattern: **fretted-roof**, a roof ornamented by bands or fillets crossing each other in different patterns: **fret'tised**, *a.* *-tised*, formed by a collection of frets.

**fret**, *n.* *frét* [OF. *frete*, a ferrule or iron hoop], in OE., a note in music; a partition or mark on the neck of a guitar, a viol, or similar stringed instr., to guide the fingers in the formation of the notes.

**friable**, *n.* *frí-á-bl* [F. *friable*—from L. *friabilis*, that can be crumbled to pieces—from *frio*, I rub, I crumble], easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder: **friability**, *n.* *-bil-ty*, also **friableness**, *n.* *-bl-nés*, the quality of being easily crumbled to powder.

**frin**, *n.* *frí-ér* [F. *frère*, a brother—from L. *fratrem*, n. brother], one of a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch., as the Dominicans or Black-Friars, the Franciscans or Grey-Friars, &c.; a monk: **fri'arlike** and **fri'arly**, *a.* *-il*, after the manner of a friar, or one not experienced in the ways of life: **fri'ary**, *a.* *-é-ry*, *pert.* to friars: *n.* a monastery of friars. *Note*.—The friars, Black, Grey, and White, were so named from the ordinary colour of their dress.

**fribble**, *v.* *frí-bl* [prob. for *fripple*—from OF. *fripper*, to trifle], to tattle like a weak person; to trifle: *adj.* silly; trifling: *n.* a trifter; fribbling, *imp.* **frib'bling**: fribbled, *pp.* *frí-bl*: **frib'bler**, *n.* *-er*, a frivolous fellow; a trifter.

**fricassée**, *n.* *frí-ás-sé* [F. *fricassée*—from *fri-casser*, to fry, to stew meat cut into small pieces—from L. *frigo*, I roast, I fry], a dish made by cutting any kind of flesh or fowl into small pieces, and stewing or frying the same with sauce; a hash: *v.* to dress as a fricassée: **fric'assee'ing**, *imp.* *-sé'ing*: **fric'assee'd**, *pp.* *-sé'd*: **fric'andeau**, *n.* *-án-dó* [F.], a certain prepared dish of veal.

**fricative**, *a.* *frí-á-iv* [see *friction*], characterised by friction, as of consonantal sounds produced by a rustling of the breath through a partly opened position of the organs, as *s* and *sh*, *f* and *v*, &c.; sounded by friction: *n.* a fricative consonant or sound.

**friction**, *n.* *frí-ks-shún* [F. *friction*—from L. *fric-tionem*, a rubbing—from *frico*, I rub], the act of rubbing; the resistance produced by the rubbing of bodies against each other; attrition: **fric'tional**, *a.* *-il*, relating to friction; moved or produced by friction: **fric'tionless**, *a.* *-lès*, having no friction: **fric-tion-wheels**, wheels employed to lessen friction.

**Friday**, *n.* *frí-dá* [AS. *fríge-dag*—from *Fríga*, the goddess of love, and *dag*, day: cf. Icel. *frídagur*; Ger. *Freitag*], the sixth day of the week: Good Friday, the day observed in most Christian Churches as that of our Lord's crucifixion.

**fried**—see under *fry* 1.

**friend**, *n.* *frénd* [AS. *fríond*, a friend—from *fríon*, to free, to love: cf. Goth. *fríjonds*: Ger. *freund*], one attached to another by sentiments of affection, esteem, or respect; one not hostile; an associate; a term of respectful salutation or address, as 'my friends': *v.* to become a friend; to befriend: **friend-like**, *a.* *fríend-ly*, *a.* without a friend: **friendlessness**, *n.* *fríend-ly*, *a.* *-il*, disposed to, as a friend; amicably; favourable: *ad.* after the manner of a friend; amicably; in union: **friend'liness**, *n.* a disposition to favour or befriend; goodwill: **friend'ship**, *n.* intimacy or attachment depending on mutual respect and esteem; personal kindness: **friendly** *adj.* **Friends**, the religious body or society usually called Quakers: **friendly society**, a kind of club or association among operatives for affording relief to the members when out of work, or in sickness: a **friend at court**, one who has ability or interest to serve us.—*SVN.* of 'friendly *a.*': kind; propitious; conciliatory.

**frieze**, *n.* *frí-zé* [OF. *frieze*—from mid. L. *Phrygium*, Phrygian work—from *Phrygius*, Phrygian], a kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side; the flat part under the cornice of a column, usually ornamented with figures or other carved work; the



central portion of the entablature: v. to form a nap; to frizzle; to curl: frizzed, n. *frizil*, napped; shaggy: frizzelike, n.: frizzling, n. the process of forming a nap on woollen cloth.

**frigate**, n. *frigat* [F. *frigate*—from It. *fregata* or Sp. *fragata*, a light row-boat], a war-ship, generally carrying from thirty to fifty guns: frigate-hird, a bird belonging to southern latitudes, allied to the pelican, and possessed of great powers of flight.

**frigatone**, n. *frig-a-tón* [It. *fregatone*], a Venetian vessel with n square stern and two masts.

**fright**, n. *frít* [AS. *fyrhto*, *fright*: cf. Sw. *fruktan*], sudden terror of short duration; alarm: frightful, a. *frít-fú*, exciting alarm or terror; shocking: frightfully, ad. *frít*: frightfulness, n. state of being frightful: the power of impressing sudden fear: fright, v. *frít*, or frighten, v. *frítan*, to alarm suddenly; to terrify; to dismay: frightening, imp. *frít-ning*: frightened, pp. *frít-ned*—Syn. of 'fright' n.: terror; consternation; fear—of 'fright v.': to scare; affright; daunt; intimidate—of 'frightful': dreadful; alarming; fearful; terrible; horrid; horrible; awful.

**frigid**, a. *frít-id* [L. *frigidus*, cold—from *frigo*, I am cold—from *frigus*, cold], cold; without warmth; without affection; formal; lifeless: frigidly, ad. *frít*: frigidness, n.: frigidity, n. *frít-id-i-ty*, coldness; want of warmth; coldness of affection: frigid zones, the belts of the earth's surface which lie between the poles and the polar circles, 23° from each pole: frigorific, n. *frít-g-rí-fík* [L. *facio*, I make], that produces cold.

**frill**, n. *frít* [OF. *friller*, to shiver for cold—with reference to the ruffling of n hawk's feathers, due to it feeling cold—from *frillare*, cold; *frigidulus*, dim. of *frigidus*, cold], a plaited band to a garment: a ruffle: v. to attach a frill to; to ruffle with curls, as a hawk her feathers: *frít-ling*, imp.: n. the ruffles or plaited bands of a garment: frilled, pp. *frít-id*.

**fringe**, n. *frítz* [F. *frange*: OF. *frenge*—from mid. L. *frimbria*], an edging of loose threads or ornamental open work; the edge; the margin: v. to ornament with a loose border; to adorn with fringe: fringed, imp.: fringed, pp. *frít-zid*: adj. bordered with a fringe: fringeless, a. without n fringe: fringing reefs, coral-reefs fringing or encircling islands at n small distance from shore.

**frippery**, n. *frít-p-ri* [OF. *friperie*, a broker's shop—from *fríper*, a broker—from *fríper*, to wear to rag], clothes thrown aside after wearing; place where old clothes are sold; useless or worthless trifles; tawdry finery: adj. in OE., trifling; contemptible.

**friseur**, n. *frít-zér* [F. *friseur*—from *friser*, to curl], a hairdresser.

**Frisian**, n. *frít-zh-án*, the language of Friesland, a district on the N.E. coast of Holland.

**frisk**, v. *frít-sk* [OF. *frisque*, lively; brisk: cf. Icel. *frískr*: Sw. *frísk*], to leap and skip about; to gambol in frolic and gaiety: n. n. frolic; a caper: *frít-king*, imp.: frisked, pp. *frít-ki*: *frít-ker*, n. one who is frisky, n. *frít-ki*, lively; frolicsome: *frít-kily*, ad. *frít*: *frít-kiness*, n. dandling or leaping in frolic; liveliness.

**frisket**, n. *frít-skét*, also *frít-squet*, n. *-két* [F. *frisque*, dim. from *frisque*], in printing, the light frame which holds the sheet of paper on the tympan.

**frít or fritt**, n. *frít* [F. *frítte*—from It. *frutta*, fruit—from L. *fructus*, dried, parched], the mixture of which glass is made after being calcined or baked in the furnace, but before the materials are melted.

**frith**, n. *frít*—see *frith*.

**frittillary**, n. *frít-il-ér-i* [L. *frittillus*, a dice-box], a common showy garden-flower of the lily order, so named from the shape of its corolla; species of the *Fritillaria*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*; a kind of butterfly of several species.

**fritter**, v. *frít-ter* [OF. *fruture*, a fragment—from *fractura*, n. fracture], to cut or break into small pieces; to waste away by bits or degrees: n. a fragment or shred: *frít-ter*, imp.: *frít-tered*, pp. *frít-ter*.

**fritter**, n. *frít-ter* [F. *friture*, a frying—from mid. L. *frictum*], a small cake or piece of meat, or fruit, fried; a pancake; generally, preparation of food, fried; of little weight or importance: *frít-olously*, ad. *frít*: *frít-olousness*, n. the quality of being of very little worth or importance: *frít-olity*, n. *frít*.

*frít-il*, acts or habits of trifling.—Syn. of 'frivolous': petty; trivial; unimportant; worthless; silly. *frizz*, v. *frít* [OF. *frizer*, to curl], to form into small curls; to crimp: *frít-zing*, imp.: *frizzed*, pp. *frít-zid*: *frizzle*, v. *frít-zil*, to curl or crisp in small short curls: *frizzling*, imp. *frít-zing*: *frizzled*, pp. *frít-zid*.

**fro**, ad. *fró* [Icel. *fró*: contr. of from, which see], from; back or backwards: to and fro, there and back; backwards and forwards.

**frock**, n. *frók* [F. *froc*, *frocus*, n. monk's frock], a loose upper dress worn by children and females; a loose outer garment worn by men: *frocked*, a. *fróh*, dressed in a frock: *frockless*, a. without a frock: *frock-coat*, a coat with skirts meeting in front: *monk's frock*, a monk's outer garment: *smock-frock*, n. loose outer garment worn principally by agricultural labourers in England; a blouse: to unfrock a clergyman, to suspend him for bad conduct.

**frog**, n. *fróg* [AS. *frogga*: cf. Icel. *fróskr*: Dut. *vorsch*: Ger. *frosch*], an amphibious four-footed reptile: *frog-fish*, n. sea-fish, also called the angler: *frog-bit*, a marsh plant, the *Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*, Ord. *Hydrocharitaceæ*: *frog-spit*, same as cuckoo-spit, which see.

**frog**, n. *fróg* [F. *fourette*, a little fork—from *fourche*, a fork—from L. *furca*], n. ligamentous or horny structure in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; probably corrupted as if from *fork*: it is also called a *frush*.

**frog**, n. *fróg* [Port. *froco*; L. *flocus*, a tuft of wool or silk], n. kind of button or tassel on a coat; frogged, a. *fróg*, ornamented with frogs. *frolle*, n. sometimes *frollek*, n. *fró-lík* [Ger. *fröhlich*, in good-humour—from *fröh*, gay; *lich*, like; Dut. *vrolijk*, merry, gay], a wild prank; gaiety and mirth: a gambol: adj. gay; full of pranks: v. to play wild pranks; to gambol: *frollicking*, imp.: *fró-líck*, playing pranks; gambolling: *frollicked*, pp. *fró-líck*: *frollesome*, a. *fró-sím*, given to pranks and fun; full of mirth: *frollesomely*, ad. *fró*: *frollesomeness*, n. wild pranks.

**from**, prep. *fróm* [AS. *fram*: cf. Icel. *fram*; Dan. *fram*, forth, forwards], away; out of; denoting distance in space or time; generally denoting separation, removal, or departure.

**frond**, n. *frónd* [L. *frons* or *frondem*, n. leaf], the peculiar leaf of a palm or fern; the union of a leaf and a branch: *fronda-tion*, n. *fró-dá-shún*, the act of stripping trees of leaves or branches: *frondescence*, n. *frónd-dé-séns*, the time or season of putting forth leaves: *frond-let*, n. a little frond; *frondose*, n. *frónd-ós*, in bot., having n foliaceous or leaf-like expansion.

**front**, n. *frónt* [OF. *front*—from L. *frontem*, the forehead or forepart], the forepart of anything; the part or place before the forepart; the face or whole face; the most conspicuous part; impudence or boldness: v. to have the face towards; to stand opposed or opposite; to stand foremost: adj. relating to the face or front: *fronting*, imp. front to front, or opposite: *fronted*, pp. formed with a front: *frontless*, a. having no front: *front age*, n. *-áj*, the front part of a building: *frontal*, a. *-ál*, pert. to or connected with the forehead: n. a small pediment over a door or window; that which hangs in front; an antependium: *front-ly*, ad. *frónt*: *front-ly*, n. [dim. of *front*], n. band worn on the forehead: *front view*, the representation of the front part or elevation of a building.

**frontier**, n. *frónt-ér* [F. *frontière*—from mid. L. *frontéria*, n. boundary line—from *frontem*, the forepart], the boundary of a country or state; the part adjacent to a boundary of a country: adj. bordering; lying on or near the boundary.—Syn. of 'frontier' n.: border; boundary; bound; confine; precinct; limit; parlieu; marches.

**frontignac** or **frontinac**, n. *frónt-én-áj-ák* [F.], a sweet wine made at Frontignan, in S. France.

**frontispiece**, n. *frónt-is-pé-s* [F. *frontispice*—from mid. L. *frontispicium*, the forefront of n house—from L. *frons* or *frontem*, the forepart; *specio*, I view], the ornamental illustration or engraving which faces the first page or title of a book; the part which first meets the eye.

**fronton**, n. *frónt-óng* [F.], a stone ornament, of triangular shape, over a door or window; a pediment.

**frore**, a. *frór*, also *frory*, a. *fró-rí* [AS. *froren*, pp.

of *fréosan*, to freeze). In *OE.*, frosty: *foron*, a *frōrn*, frozen.

*frost*, n. *frōst* [*AS. forst*-from *fréosan*, to freeze: cf. *Dut. vorst*: *Icel. fröst*: *Ger. Frost*, frost], the power, act, or state of freezing: frozen vapour or dew, as *hoar-frost*: *v.* to adorn with the appearance of frost: *frost-lug*, *imp.*: n. the sugar composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cakes, &c.: *frost-ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* covered with anything resembling hoar-frost in colour or form; having white or grey hairs: *frostily*, *nd.* *frōstlī*. *frostiness*, n.: *frosty*, a *frōstī*, containing frost: very cold; freezing, grey-haired; hoary: *frost-bite*, the effects of excessive cold on a part of the surface of a human body, resembling a burn: *frost-bitten*, affected by frost: *frost-bound*, wound or confined by frost: *frostwork*, work resembling hoar-frost on plants.

*froth*, n. *frōth* [*Icel. frauth*, scum: cf. *Dan. fraede*: *Sw. fradga*, froth], the small bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by fermentation or by agitation; foam; n. showy pretence of knowledge or ability: anything light or unsubstantial: *v.* to throw up foam or bubbles: *froth'ing*, *imp.*: *frothed*, *pp.* *frōtht*: *frothy*, a *frōthī*, full of froth; consisting of light bubbles; light; empty; unsubstantial: *froth'ly*, *nd.* *frōthlī*: *froth'ness*, n. the state of being frothy; emptiness: *froth'less*, a. destitute of froth.

*frounce*, *v.* *frōnce* [the older form of *frounce*: *F. frounce*, to plait, to wrinkle—from *ml. l. frontiare*, to wrinkle—from *l. frontem*, the forehead, to wrinkle: to form wrinkles in or upon: *frounc'ing*, *imp.*: *frounced*, *pp.* *frōncst*.

*frow*, n. *frōie* [*Dut. vrouce*: *Old Ger. frouwe*, a woman], a woman; n. dirty woman; n. slattern.

*froward*, a. *frōweard* [*AS. fromweard*—from *from*, from, and *weard*, toward], perverse; refractory; unyielding; disobedient: *frow'ardly*, *ad.* *frō'*: *frow'ardness*, n. perverseness; perverseness.—*SVN.* of *froward*: peevish; petulant; cross; wayward; perverse; untoward; unyielding; ungovernable.

*frown*, n. *frōien* [*OE. frowian*, to look sourly on], a contraction of the forehead, expressing anger or dislike; a look expressing displeasure: *v.* to express displeasure or anger by contracting the forehead; to express displeasure in any significant way: to scowl at or on: *frown'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* knitting the brows in anger or displeasure: *frowned*, *pp.* *frōiend*: *frown'ingly*, *ad.* *frōi*, with a look of displeasure; sternly.

*frowy*, n. *frōie* [*ME. frow* or *frown*, tender, brittle], soft; clammy; rancid.

*frowzy*, n. *frōie* [*cf. Eng. illal. froust*, a musty smell], fetid; musty; dim; cloudy; dirty and untidy.

*froze*, *pt.* *frōz* [see *freeze*], did freeze: frozen, *pp.* a *frōien*, congealed by cold; frosty; chilly: frozen zones, the extreme N. and S. zones of the earth, called respectively the Arctic and Antarctic.

*fructify*, *v.* *frūktīfī* [*L. fructifere*—from *ml. l. fructificare*, to be fruitful—from *l. fructus*, fruit; *facio*, I make], to render productive or fruitful: to bear fruit: *fructify'ing*, *imp.*: *fructified*, *pp.* *frūctī*: *fructification*, n. *frūktīshūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of rendering productive of fruit; those parts of a plant which embrace the organs of generation—i.e. flowers and fruit: *fructiferous*, a. *frūktīfērūs* [*L. fero*, I bear], bearing fruit: *fructescence*, n. *frūktīshēns*, the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity.

*frugal*, a. *frōgāl* [*F. frugal*—from *l. frūgālis*, thrifty], economical in living; not lavish: sparing: *frugally*, *ad.* *frōgālī*: *frugality*, n. *frōgālītē* [*F. frugalitē*], prudent economy; n. prudent and sparing use of anything: thrift.—*SVN.* of *frugal*: economical; saving; thrifty; parsimonious.

*frugiferous*, a. *frōktīfērūs* [*L. frūgtfer*, fruit-bearing—from *frux*, fruits of the earth; *fero*, I bear], bearing fruit: *frugiferous*, a. *frōktīfērūs* [*L. fero*, I devour], feeding on fruit.

*fruit*, n. *frūit* [*F. fruit*—from *l. fructus*, fruit, produce—from *fruor*, I enjoy], whatever the earth produces for food, clothing, or profit: the edible produce of a tree; that which is produced; effect, good or ill; advantage; profit: *v.* to produce fruit: *fruit'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* producing fruit; pert. to fruit: n. the bearing of fruit; offspring: *fruitage*, n. *frūit*, the fruit of one season, as the apple or vine: *fruit'er*, n. *frūter*, a dealer in fruits, as apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, &c.: *fruit'ery*, n. *frūterī*, a place for keeping fruit; fruit collectively taken: *fruit'ful*, a.

*fruct*, producing fruit; fertile; abundant: *fruit'fully*, *ad.* *frūitfūlness*, n. productiveness; fertility: *fruit'less*, a. barren; unprofitable; useless: *fruit'lessly*, *ad.* *frūitlessness*, n. barrenness: *fruity*, a. *frūitī*, having the odour, taste, or appearance of fruit: *fruit'iness*, n.: *fruit-bearing*, producing fruit: *fruit-tree*, a tree producing fruit, as opposed to a timber-tree.—*SVN.* of *fruitful*: prolific; productive; fecund; plentiful; rich; plentiful: —of *fruit'less*: vain; ineffectual; barren; abortive; idle; profitless.

*fruition*, n. *frōktīshūn* [*OF. fruition*: *L. fruor*, I enjoy—see *fruit*], the pleasure derived from use or possession; enjoyment.

*frumentaceous*, n. *frōmētākshīlītē* [*L. frumentaceus*—from *frumentum*, corn or grain], made of or resembling wheat or grain: *frumenta'tion*, n. *shūn*, n. largeness of grain among the anc. Romans: *frumenty*, n. *frūit* [*F. frumentē*], a kind of wheat-cruet.

*frump*, *v.* *frūmp* [*Eng. dial.*], to jeer or mock; to flout: n. a grotesque old woman; *formerly*, a flout; n. jeer.

*frush*, n. *frūsh* [*F. froisser*, to bruise—from *ml. l. frictiare*—from *frictus*, rubbed], in *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, easily broken or crushed; dry; crumbling: *v.* to bruise; to dash violently to pieces: *frush'ing*, *imp.*: *frushed*, *pp.* *frūshit*.

*frush*, n. *frūsh*—see *frog 2*.

*frustrate*, *v.* *frūstrāt* [*L. frustratus*, disappointed, deceived—from *frustra*, in vain], to defeat; to disappoint: to bring to nothing; to render of no effect: *adj.* in *OE.*, of no effect; vain; useless; disappointed: *frustrating*, *imp.*: *frustrated*, *pp.*: *frustration*, n. *frūstrāshūn* [*F.*], the act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.—*SVN.* of *frustrate v.*: to baffle; disconcert; discomfit; foil; confound; balk; nullify.

*frustum*, n. *frūktīshūn* [*L. frustum*, a fragment], the part of a solid left after cutting off the top, as a truncated cone: *frustules*, n. *plū. frūktīshūn*, in bot., the parts or fragments into which diatoms separate: *frustulose*, a. *frūktīshūn*, consisting of fragments.

*frutescent*, n. *frūktīshēnt* [*L. frutescens* or *fruticescens*, putting forth shoots—from *frux* or *frutem*, a shrub], growing or becoming shrubby; taking the character of a shrub: *frutescence*, n. *shūn*, state of becoming shrubby: *fruticose*, a. *frūktīshūn* [*L. fruticōsus*], shrubby.

*fry*, *v.* *frī* [*F. frire*, to fry, to parch—from *L. frigere*, to roast, to parch], to heat or roast in a pan over a fire; to cook in a pan; to enlure or ensue the netion of extreme heat: n. a dish of anything fried: *fry'ing*, *imp.*: n. the process or act of roasting in a pan over the fire: *fried*, *pp.* *frīd*, cooked by frying: *fry'ing-pan*, a shallow pan with a long handle for dressing food by frying: out of the fry'ing-pan into the fire, from bad to worse.

*fry*, n. *frī* [*Icel. fræ* or *frío*, seed], the young brood of fish lately spawned; n. swarm of little animals; *familiarily*, n. number of very young children.

*fuchsia*, n. *fūshīd* [named after *Fuchs*, the discoverer], a flowering shrub of many varieties; a genus of plants, *Ord. Onagraceæ*: *fuchsia*, n. *fūshīd*, a red colouring matter derived from roseaniline.

*fuclvorous*, a. *fūst-rō-rūs* [*L. fucus*, sea-weed; *oro*, I devour], eating or living on sea-weed.

*fucoc-xanthine*, n. *fūktō-zānthīn* [*L. fucus*, a rock-lichen, sea-weed; *Gr. xanthos*, yellow], a brown colouring matter, found in sea-weeds.

*fucus*, n. *fūkus*, *fuci*, n. *plū. fūcī* [*L. fucus*; *Gr. phukos*, rock-lichen], n. large olive-brown sea-weed: *fucoid*, n. *fūktōid*, also *fucoid*, a. [*Gr. eidos*, likeness], resembling sea-weed: *fucoid*, n. a plant, or fossil plant, resembling a sea-weed.

*fuddle*, *v.* *fūdt* [*cf. Goth. dial. fultete*, to chent in playing], to sit long over liquor; to make tipsy; to stupefy oneself with drink: *fuddling*, *imp.* *fūdt'ing*: *fuddled*, *pp.* *fūdtīd*: *fuddler*, n. *fūdtēr*, one who stupefies himself with drink; n. drunkard.

*fudge*, *int.* *fū* [*prov. F. fuche*, an imitative word: *L. Ger. futsch*, begone], an exclamation of contempt; nonsense.

*fuel*, n. *fūel* [*OF. fouailles*, a woodyard: *ml. l. foellia*, fuel; *L. focus*, a fireplace], any matter used to produce heat by burning, as in grates or stoves; anything that serves to increase excitement or energy to add fuel to fire, to make matters worse.

*fuero*, n. *fūerō* [*Sp.*: *L. forum*, market-place], n. Spanish code of law; the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal in Spain.

*fugacious*, *a. fū-gū-shūs* [L. *fugācem*, swift—from *fugio*, I fly], fleetingly; volatile; unstable; in *bot.*, evanescent; falling off early: *fuga*, cloudiness, *n.* the quality of flying away; *fugacity*, *n. fū-gis-ti-ti*, act of flying away; volatility; uncertainty; fugitive, *a. fū-gi-tiv* [F. *fugitif*—from L. *fugitivus*], apt to flee away; flying; volatile; escaping readily: *n.* a running away; a deserter: *fugitively*, *ad. -li*: *fugitiveness*, *n.* the state of being fugitive; volatility; instability; uncertainty. —*SYN.* of 'fugitive *a.*': fleetingly; unstable; uncertain; wandering; eloping; evanescent.

*fugie warrant*, *fūji wōr-ānt* [L. *fugio*, I flee or run away], in *Scots law*, a warrant issued for the apprehension of a debtor who, according to sworn evidence, is about to abscond.

*fugleman*, *n. fū-gi-lan* [Ger. *Flügelmann*—from *flügel*, a wing; *mann*, a man], a soldier appointed to take his place in front of a line of soldiers under drill as a guide to the others—spelt also *flugelman*.

*fugue*, *n. fūg* [F. *fugue*; It. *fuga*—from L. *fuga*, a fleeing], in music, a piece in which the parts follow or chase each other with certain repetitions at intervals: *fugalist* or *fugist*, *n. fū-gist*, one who composes or performs fugues.

*ful*, postfix, *fūl* [from full], a postfix denoting that the thing holds all it can contain; *AS. handful*, *armful*, &c.

*fulcrum*, *n. fūl-krūm*, *fūl-ēra* or *fūl-ērams*, *n. plu.* [L. *fulcrum*, a prop—*from fulcire*, to keep upright], a prop or support; that by which any lever is sustained; in *bot.*, a bract or spine: *fulcrar*, *a. fūl-krār*, of or pert. to fulera.

*fulai*, *v. fū-ai* [from full, and *ful*], to complete or carry into effect; to perform what is promised, expected, or foretold; to bring to pass; to answer, as a purpose or design: *fulfilling*, *imp.*; *n.* accomplishment; completion: *fulfilled*, *pp. fūl*: *fulfillment*, *a. completion*; performance.—*SYN.* of 'fulfill': to accomplish; effectuate; realise; discharge.

*fulgent*, *n. fūl-jēnt* [L. *fulgens* or *fulgens*, shining], shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright: *fulgency*, *n. -si*, splendour; glitter.

*fulgurate*, *v. fūl-gū-rāt* [L. *fulgur*, a flash of lightning; *fulgurare*, to flash], to lighten—from *fulgere*, to gleam], to emit flashes of light: *fulgurating*, *imp.*; *fulgurated*, *pp.*: *fulguratiōn*, *n. -rū-shūn*, the brightening of melted gold or silver: *fulgurite*, *n. fūl-gū-rīt*, vitrified sand-tube, due to the action of lightning.

*fuliginous*, *a. fūl-i-j-i-nūs* [mid. L. *fuliginosus*, sooty—from L. *fuligo*, soot], sooty; smoky; smoke-coloured.

*fulmart*—an erroneous spelling of *foumart*, which see.

*full*, *a. fūl* [AS. *ful*: cf. Eccl. *full*; Sw. *full*; Ger. *voll*; L. *plenus*; Gr. *plērēs*, full], well supplied; holding all that can be contained; stored; stuffed; sated; complete; clear; distinct; mature: *ad. fully*; quite exactly; very: *n. complete measure*; highest state or degree; the whole or total: *fully*, *ad. -li*, completely; entirely; perfectly: *fulness*, *n.* state of being filled so as to leave no part vacant; completeness; plenty; extent; fondness: *full-aged*, of mature age: *full-blown*, fully expanded, as a blossom: *full-bodied*, having a large body; having standard strength and flavour: *full-bottomed*, having a large bottom, as a wig: *full-butt*, with strong force or violence: *full-cry*, said of the hounds that, having caught scent of the fox, cry or bark in concert: *full-dress*, *n.* the dress which custom or etiquette prescribes for any occasion of ceremony, social or public: *adj.* having all the necessary parts of attire for the occasion: *full-dressed*, dressed in proper form or costume, as for a ball or concert: *full-drive*, with full speed: *full-eyed*, prominent: *full-faced*, having a broad fat face; presenting the whole face as a portrait: *full habit* of body, stout and fat: *full-hearted*, courageous: *full-length*, extending the whole length; embracing the whole: *fully-manned*, completely furnished with men: *full pay*, the whole pay, without any deductions: *at the full*, fully brought out or expanded, as the moon.—*SYN.* of 'fully': largely; copiously; plentifully; maturely; plentifully; abundantly; sufficiently; amply; clearly; distinctly; adequately; satisfactorily.

*full*, *v. fūl* [OF. *foulter*; mid. L. *fullare*, to full

cloth—from L. *fullo*, a dresser of cloth], to scour or cleanse; to make compact, or to thicken in a mill; in *OE.*, to white cloth; to bleach: *falling*, *imp.*; *n.* the art of thickening and scouring cloth in a mill: *fulled*, *pp. fūl*: *adj.* cleansed; thickened: *fuller*, *n.* one whose business is fulling; in *OE.*, a bleacher; one who cleanses clothes: *fuller's earth*, a soft unctuous clay used in scouring and cleansing cloth; certain soft unctuous clays of the *oolite* and *chalk* systems: *fuller's thistle*, the plant tassel, whose burs are used in dressing cloth.

*fullam*, *n.* also *fulham*, *n. fūl-ūm* [sall] to be from *Fulham*, a district of London once notorious for blackleg], in *OE.*, loaded dice; false dice.

*fulls*—see under *matties*.

*fulmar*, *n. fūl-mār* [Lat. *fulmar*], a large species of petrel found in northern latitudes, valued for its down, feathers, and oil.

*fulminate*, *v. fūl-mi-nāt* [L. *fulminatus*, struck or blasted with lightning—from *fulmen*, lightning], to make a loud sudden noise; to cause to explode; to utter or send out a denunciation or censure: *n.* a substance which explodes by percussion, rubbing, or heat; a salt of fulminic acid: *fulminating*, *imp.*; *adj.* thundering; exploding with a crack and flash: *fulminated*, *pp.*: *fulminatiōn*, *n. -rū-shūn* [F.—L.], the utterance of threats or censure; explosion of certain chemical preparations: *fulminatory*, *a. -nūl-ēr-i*, thundering; striking terror: *fulminic*, *a. -nūl-ik*, a name given to an acid related to cyanic acid which in combination forms explosive compounds: *fulmure*, *v. fūl-mūr*, in *OE.*, to dart like lightning; to thunder; to speak with irresistible power.

*fulsome*, *a. fūl-sūm* [ME. *fulsum*, lit., fulfilling or satisfying; distasteful; disgustingly fawning or obsequious; nauseous; cloying; rank and gross, as a *fulsome* speech; in *OE.*, abundant: *fulsomenly*, *ad. -li*: *fulsomeness*, *n.* offensive grossness.

*fulvous*, *a. fūl-rūs* [L. *fulvus*, of a deep yellow], yellow; tawny; of a sallow colour.

*Fumaria*, *n. plu. fū-mār-i* [L. *fumus*, smoke], a genus of plants with small flowers. *Ord. Fumariaceæ*: the fumitory; *fumaric acid*, *fū-mār-ik*, a crystalline acid substance procured from *Fumaria* and some other plants.

*fumble*, *v. fūm-bl* [Dut. *fommelen*, to fumble], to feel or grope about; to handle awkwardly; to handle much: *fumbling*, *imp.*; *adj.* groping; managing awkwardly: *fumbled*, *pp. fūm-bl*: *fumbly*, *ad. -li*: *fumbler*, *n. -bl-ēr*, one who gropes or manages awkwardly.

*fume*, *n. fūm* [OF. *fum*, smoke—from L. *fūmus*, smoke], vapour from conflagration; smoke or vapour; any volatile or gaseous matter emitted in an offensive form; rage; passion: *v.* to yield vapour; to be in a rage; to chafe with anger: *fuming*, *imp.*; *adj.* sending forth vapour; raging: *fumed*, *pp. fūm-d*: *fumingly*, *ad. -li*: *fumeless*, *a.* free from fumes: *fumily*, *ad. -li*: *fuminess*, *n.* famy, *a. fū-m*, producing smoke or vapour; full of vapour: in a *fume*, in a state of ill-temper, particularly from impatience: *fumiferous*, *a. fū-mif-ēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], producing fumes or smoke: *fumarole*, *n. fū-mār-ōl* [It. *fumaruolo*], an opening in a volcanic district from which smoke and gaseous fumes issue forth.

*fumets* or *fewmets*, *n. plu. fū-mits* [F. *fumier*, dung—from L. *fūmus*, dung], the dung of deer.

*fumette*, *n. fū-mēt* [F. *fumet*, flavour], high flavour, as of long-kept game.

*fumigate*, *v. fū-mi-gāt* [L. *fumigatus*, smoked, fumigated—from *fūmus*, smoke], to smoke anything; to perfume; to expose to the action of disinfecting vapours: *fumigating*, *imp.*; *fumigated*, *pp.*: *fumigatiōn*, *n. -gū-shūn* [F.—L.], the employment of fumes or vapours in order to purify or disinfect: *fumigator*, *n. -gū-t-ēr*, an instrument for fumigating: *fumigatory*, *a. -gū-t-ēr-i*, that purifies by fumes or vapours.

*fumitory*, *n. fū-mi-tēr-i* [F. *fume-terre*, the fumitory—from L. *fūmus*, smoke; *terra*, earth—from its smell], a native wild plant, with divided leaves and spikes of little purple flowers; the genus of plants *Fumaria*, *Orn. Fumariaceæ*.

*fun*, *n. fūn* [Of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. and Ir. *fonn*, delight], sport; game; merriment; drollery: *fun-ning*, *a.* the act of making fun; the act of making a fool of, or making game of: *funny*, *a. -ni*, droll;

comical: fun'nily, ad. *It*: fun'ny-bone, the part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes.

funambulist, *n.* *fū-nāmbū-līst* [Sp. *funambulo*—from *L. funis*, a rope; *ambulo*, I walk], a rope-walker or dancer.

function, *n.* *fūŋkshūn* [F. *fonction*—from *L. functionem*, a performance—from *functus*, performed], performance; office; employment; duty belonging to any particular office or station; the office of any bodily organ; power; faculty; in earth, the result of certain arrangements of numbers; any number considered as formed from any other number: functional, *a.* *ad.* pert. to, or connected with, functions: functionally, ad. *It*: functionary, *n.* *er-t*, one who holds an office; an official: functional disease, in *med.*, the derangement of an organ arising from a cause external to itself; opposed to *organic disease*, in which the organ itself is affected.

fund, *n.* *fūnd* [OF. *fund*, a bottom, a floor, a merchant's stock—from *L. fundus*, a farm, an estate], that out of which supplies are drawn; a stock or bank of money; a staple store; permanent debts due by Government paying interest are called the *funds* or *stocks*: *v.* to place money in a fund; to put lent money into the form of permanent loans or stock bearing regular interest: fund'ing, *imp.* a putting into the funds; placing in the condition of a funded debt: funded, *pp.* *n.* placed in the funds or public stocks as a permanent investment; put into the form of loans or stock: fund'less, *a.*: fund-holder, one having money invested in the *funds*: sinking fund, a sum of money set apart, and increased at fixed intervals, with the view of extinguishing a public debt.

fundament, *n.* *fūndā-mēnt* [L. *fundamentum*, groundwork, basis—from *fundo*, I found], the foundation; the seat of the body: fundamen'tal, *a.* pert. to or serving for the foundation: essential; primary; leading; *n.* a leading or primary principle or article: essential: fundamen'tals, *n.* plu. *ālts*, essential parts, as fundamen'tal truths: fundamen'tally, ad. *āl-ti*: fundamen'tality, *n.* *āl-ti-ti*, character of being essential.

fundl or fundangi, *n.* *fūn'āl-ti*, *fūn-dīn'gī* [Afric.], a millet-like grain cultivated in W. Africa.

funeral, *n.* *fūnēr-āl* [und. *L. funerals*, relating to a burial—from *L. funus*, a burial], the ceremony of burying a dead human body: adj. pert. to or used at a funeral: funereal, *a.* *fūnēr-āl*, suit-ing a funeral; dark; solemn; mournful: fune'really, ad. *āl*.

fung'al—see under fungus.

fungus, *n.* *fūŋgūš*, *fungi*, *n.* plu. *fūŋgī*, sometimes *funguses*, *n.* plu. *fūŋgūš-es* [L. *fungus*, a mushroom or toadstool; Gr. *spongos*, a sponge], a mushroom or toadstool; a cryptogamic plant not containing chlorophyll: any spongy excrescence on a plant or animal: fun'gi, *n.* plu. *fūŋgī*, an order of plants: fun'gal, *a.* *gal*, a fungus: fungules, *n.* plu. *fūŋgū-lēš*, a more recent name for fungi: fungons, *a.* *fūŋgūš*, of or resembling a fungus; soft; spongy: fungosity, *n.* *gūš-i-ti*, soft excrescence: fungula, *n.* *fūŋgū-lā*, a mushroom-like genus of corals: fun'gic, *a.* *gic*, denoting an acid obtained from mushrooms: fun'giform, *a.* *fūŋgēr-m* [L. *forma*, shape], headed like a mushroom: fun'gite, *n.* *gīt*, a fossil fungiform coral: fun'giferous, *a.* *fūŋgō-ris* [L. *fero*, I devour], feeding on mushrooms: fungoid, *a.* *fūŋgōy-d* [Gr. *eidos*, likeness], resembling a mushroom.

funicle, *n.* *fūnī-kūl* [L. *funiculus*, a slender rope—from *funis*, a cord], in *bot.*, a cord-like appendage by which, in many cases, the seeds are attached: funic-ular, *a.* *fūnī-kū-lēr*, consisting of a funicle: funi-form, *a.* *fūnī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], resembling a cord or cable.

funk, *n.* *fūŋk* [Eng. dial.], cowardly fright: *v.* to fear; to be in a fright: funk'ing, *imp.*: funked, *pp.* *fūnkī*.

funnel, *n.* *fūnūl* (perhaps from Bret. *funnil*, a funnel), a trumpet-shaped tube for conveying liquids into close vessels; the hollow or shaft of a chimney.

fur, *n.* *fēr* [OF. *forre*, a sheath, a case; cf. Goth. *fodr*; Icel. *forth*, lining], the soft hair of certain animals growing thick on the skin; the skin and hair when prepared; any coating considered as resembling fur, as morbid matter on the tongue, the down on a peach, &c.; the calcareous deposit in a boiler or a kettle: adj. roads of fur: *v.* to lino or

ornament with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue: furring, *imp.* *fēr-ŋg*, covering with fur: *n.* in *arch.*, small slips nailed on joists or rafters to fill in deficiencies, and make the boarding lying on them level: furred, *pp.* *fēr-d*: adj. covered or ornamented with fur: furrier, *n.* *fūr-ri-ēr*, a dealer in furs: furry, *a.* *fēr-i*, covered with fur; consisting of fur: furrery, *n.* *fūr-ri-ēr-i*, furs in general; the trade in furs.

furbelow, *n.* *fēr-bē-lō* [D. *and* Sp. *folbio*], padding; a puckered flounce for ornamenting various parts of the female dress.

furbish, *v.* *fēr-bīsh* [OF. *forbir*, to furbish; *for-bissant*, furbishing: Oll. Ger. *furban*, to clean], to rub or scour to brightness; to polish: fur'bishing, *imp.*: fur'bished, *pp.* *bīsh*: fur-bisher, *n.* one who.

furcate, *n.* *fēr-kāl*, also fur'cated, *a.* *kāl-tēd* [L. *furcatus*—from *furca*, a fork], forked; branching like the prongs of a fork: furca'tion, *n.* *kāl-shūn*, a branching like a fork.

furculum, *n.* *fēr-kū-lūm*, also fur'cula, *n.* *āl* [L. *dim.* of *furca*, a fork], *n.* forked or V-shaped bone in the breast of a fowl, formed of the united clavicles; the merry-thought—see fourchette.

furfur, *n.* *fēr-fēr* [L. *furfur*, bran], scales like bran; dandruff; scurf: fur'fura'ceous, *a.* *dēsh-ūs* [L. *furfuraceus*], scurfy or scaly; covered with a meal-like powder: fur'fura'tion, *n.* *dēshūn*, the state of suffering from scurf or scalliness of the skin: furfur'amide, *n.* *dēnd* [fur'fural, and *amide*], a solid combustible substance obtained from furfural: furfuraline, *n.* *fēr-fū-rāl-in*, an isomeride of furfural: furfural, *n.* *fēr-fū-rāl* [L. *oleum*, oil], a volatile aromatic oil obtained from wheaton bran, also from sugar, starch, &c., by means of diluted sulphuric acid.

furfural, *n.* *fēr-fēr-āl*—same as furfural.

furions, *n.* *fūr-i-ōš* [F. *furieux*—from *L. furiosus*, mad, raging—from *furiō*, the three furies, rage], im-petuous; raging; transported by passion beyond reason: fur'iously, ad. *āl*: fur'iouslyness, *n.* madness; rage; fury, *n.* *fūr-i* [F. *furie*—from *L. furia*, rage, fury], rage; madness; impetuosity; a turbulent violent woman: Furies, *n.* plu. *r-i-z*, in *heathen myth.*, the three avenging female deities: fur'io'so, ad. *r-i-ō-sō* [It.], in music, furiously; vehemently: fur'or, *n.* *r-ōr* [L.], rage; fury.—SYN. of 'furious': violent; vehement; boisterous; fierce; turbulent; angry; mad; tumultuous; frenzied; frantic—of 'fury': rage; anger; wrath; resentment; ire; mad-ness; frenzy; turbulence; indignation; vehemence; violence; fierceness; a lag; a virago; a terragant.

furl, *v.* *fēr* [OF. *fardier*, to truss or pack up—from *fardel*, a bundle; Sp. *fardo*; Ar. *fardah*, a package], to roll up in a long bundle, as a sail or flag; to draw up: fur'ling, *imp.*: furled, *pp.* *fēr-d*.

furlong, *n.* *fēr-lōŋ* [contr. from *furrowlong*, the length of a furrow], a measure of length, being the eighth part of a mile.

furlough, *n.* *fēr-lō* [Dut. *verlof*; cf. Dan. *forlov*, leave, permission], among mil. men and Indian civil servants, leave of absence from duty: *v.* to grant leave of absence: fur'lothing, *imp.*: fur'loigned, *pp.* *lōd*, having a furlough.

furment, *n.* *fēr-mēnt*, also furmenty, *n.* *fēr-mēnt*—see frumenty.

furnace, *n.* *fēr-nās* [OF. *fournaise*; L. *fornameum*, an oven, a kiln—from *furnus*, an oven], an enclosed fire-place for obtaining a high degree of heat; an occa-sional of severe trial: *v.* to throw out sparks as from a furnace: fur'nac'ing, *imp.*: fur'naced, *pp.* *nāst*.

furnament, *n.* *fēr-mēnt* [F. *fournement*—from It. *fornimento*], in OE., furniture.

furnish, *v.* *fēr-nīsh* [F. *fournir*, to furnish; *fournissat*, furnishing: Oll. Ger. *furnmen*, to provide, to procure—from *furna*, profit, gain], to supply with anything wanted or necessary; to lit up: to store: fur'nish'ing, *imp.*: adj. supplying furniture, &c.: fur'nished, *pp.* *nīsh*, supplied: fur'nisher, *n.* one who; fur'tature, *n.* *nī-tūr* or *nī-chōr* [F. *fourni-ture*], the necessary movables of a house; equipage; decoration; in OE., supply.—SYN. of 'furnish': to supply; equip; provide; afford; fit out.

furor—see under furious.

furred, furrier, &c.—see under fur.

furrow, *n.* *fūr-rō* [AS. *furh*; cf. Ger. *furche*; L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows], the small trench or channel made by a plough; any narrow

groove or channel; a wrinkle: v. to form furrows in; to groove; to wrinkle: furrowing, *imp.*: furrowed, *pp.* *-rōd*, having channels or ridges lengthwise.

farther, a. *fērth-r* [AS. *furthor*, compar. of *fore*, before], more distant; beyond this; additional; is now used as the compar. of *far*, but erroneously: ad. to a greater distance: v. to help forward; to promote: furthering, *imp.* promoting; advancing: furthered, *pp.* *thert* furtherance, n. *therrāns*, a helping forward; furthermore, ad. moreover; besides: furthestmost, a. most remote: furthest, a. *fērthēst*, most advanced in time or place: ad. at the greatest distance.

fartive, a. *fērftē* [F. *furtif*—from L. *furtivus*, stolen—from *fūr*, n. thief], stealthy, as furtive glances; secret: furtively, ad. *-li*, by stealth.

furuncular, n. *fērūng-kū-lūs* [L. *furunculus*, a petty thief, a boil—from *fūr*, a thief], a boil or small sore having a central core, and suppurating imperfectly: furuncular, a. *fēr-ūng-kū-lēr*, like a furunculus.

fury—see under furious.

furze, n. *fēr-z* [AS. *fyrz*, furze: cf. Gael. *preas*, a briar, a bush], a common, hardy, prickly shrub; the gorse or whin; the *Ulex Europæus* or common furze, *Orn.* *Leguminosæ*: furzy, a. *fēr-zē*, full of furze.

fusarole, n. *fū-zēl rōl* [F.—from L. *fusus*, a spindle], in arch., a moulding on the capital of a pillar; an astragal.

fuscous, a. *fūs-kūs* [L. *fuscus*, dark], in bot., dark; dusky; brown: fuscous, a. *fūs-sēnt*, tending to a dark brown.

fuse, v. *fūz* [L. *fusus*, poured or spread out—from *fundo*, I pour, melt], to melt or liquefy by heat; to be melted: fusing, *imp.*: fused, *pp.* a. *fūzēd*, melted: fusion, n. *fūzshūn*, the act of melting; the state of being dissolved or melted by heat; the union or blending together as if melted: fusible, a. *-zē-bl*, that may be melted: fusibility, n. *-bilitēti*, the quality of being able to be melted: fusible metal, an alloy of bismuth, lead, tin, and cadmium, which melts at the heat of boiling-water: fusible plug, a plug of fusible metal placed in a steam-boiler or set in an electric circuit, intended to bring about an escape when a dangerous heat is reached.

fuse or fuze, n. *fūz*, also fusee, n. *fū-zē* [F. *fusil*: mid. L. *focile*; L. *foculus*, a fireplace], a tube filled with a combustible composition, or a kind of match, used for firing shells or for blasting: fusee, n. *fū-zē*, a match; a cigar-light.

fusee, n. *fū-zē* [OF. *fusle*: mid. L. *fūsula*, a spindle full of thread; L. *fusus*, a spindle], the cone or conical part of a clock round which the chain is wound: fusiform, a. *fūzē-fārm* [L. *forma*, shape], in bot., spindle-shaped; tapering like the root of a carrot.

fusel, a. *fū-zēl* (der. *fusel*, bad brandy), applied to a fetid oil produced in the distillation of spirits, especially from potatoes and inferior grain.

fusibility, fusible—see under fuse 1.

fusiform, a.—see under fusee.

fusil, n. *fū-zēl* [F. *fusil*: mid. L. *focile*, a fire-steel for a tinder-box—from L. *foculus*, fire], a light musket or firelock: fusilleer or fusilier, n. *fūzē-lēr* [F. *fusilier*], one of the soldiers of a foot regiment originally armed with a fusil: a title of certain British regiments: fusilade, n. *fūzē-lād* [F. *fusilade*, a shooting], discharges of fire-arms in military exercises.

fusil, a. *fū-zēl* [L. *fusus*, poured out, melted], in OE., fused; capable of being melted.

fusil, n. *fū-zēl* [from a supposed mid. L. *fusillus*—from L. *fusus*, a spindle], a spindle in heraldry.

fusion, n.—see under fuse 1.

fuss, n. *fūs* [probably onomatopoeitic], a bustle in a small matter; much ado about trifles: fusay, a. *-ti*, troublesome and bustling about a small matter: fusily, ad. *-li*, in a bustling manner: fussiness, n. *fūstēnēs*, the state of being fusy.

fust, n. *fūst* [OE. *fust*: L. *fustis*, a club], in arch., the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

fustanella, n. *fūs-tā-nēllā* [mid. L.—from mod. Gr. *phoustani*, a petticoat], a short skirt of white linen or cotton worn by men in modern Greece.

fusted, a. *fūstēd* [OF. *fustē*, tasting or smelling of the cask], having a bad smell; mouldy: fusty, a. *-ti*, ill-smelling; rank: fustiness, n. an ill smell from mouldiness, &c.: fust, v. in OE., to grow fusty or smelling of mould: fusting, *imp.*: fustēd, *pp.*

fustet—see fustic.

fustian, n. *fūst-i-ān* [OF. *fustaine*, so called as brought from *Fustat*, Cairo], a thick strong cloth made of cotton; an inflated swelling kind of writing or speaking; bombast: adj. made of fustian; absurdly pompous: fustianist, n. *-tān-ist*, one who admires inflated talk.

fustle, n. *fūstēk*, or fuset, n. *fūstēl* [F. *fustoc* or *fustel*, fustle, a smoke-tree; L. *fustis*, a club], a kind of wood used as a yellow dye-stuff.

fustigate, v. *fūst-i-gāt* [L. *fustigatus*, emgelled—from *fustis*, a club], to beat with a stick: fustigating, *imp.*: fustigated, *pp.*: fustigation, n. *-gā-shūn*, a beating with a stick or cudgel.

fusty—see under fusted.

fuzes, n. *fū-zēs* [L. *fusus*, a spindle], an extensive genus of shells, of which the spindle-shell and the red whelk may be taken as the type.

fuþork, n. *fū-thōrk*, the Runic alphabet, so called from its first six letters, *f, u, þ, o, r, k*.

futile, a. *fū-tēl* or *-il* [F.  *futile*, light, vain—from L. *futilis*, that easily pours out, untrustworthy], trifling; of no weight or importance; of no effect; unsuccessful: futilely, ad. *-li*: futility, n. *fū-tēl-tēti*, want of weight or effect; worthlessness.

futtocks, n. plu. *fū-tōks* [corrupt. of *foot-stocks* or *foot-hooks*], the upright curved timbers or ribs of a ship springing from the keel, which hold the ship together; small shrouds over the lower ones.

future, a. *fū-tūr* or *-chōr* [F. *futur*—from L. *futurus*, about to be], that is to come; that which is to exist: n. time to come; a tense in grammar implying an event to come: futurity, n. *fū-tūr-ēti*, time to come; event to come: futurist, n. *-tēst*, one who believes that the Bible prophecies are to be fulfilled in the future; one who lives in the future rather than in the present.

fuze—see fuse 2.

fuzz, v. *fūz* [an imitative word], to fly off with a sort of buzzing noise, as water from a hot surface: fuzzing, *imp.*: fuzzed, *pp.* *fūzēd*: fuzzle, v. *fū-zēl*, to confuse the head with drink; to fuddle: fuzzing, *imp.* *fūzēlūg*: fuzzled, *pp.* *fūzēlēd*: fuzzy, a. *fū-zēzē* [Scot. *fussy* or *fozy*], consisting of a frothy spongy mass: fuzzy-ball, a kind of fungus filled with dust; the puff-ball.

fy—same as fie.

fyke n. *fik* [Dut. *fuik*], a bag-net used in catching fish.

fyrd, n. *fērē* [AS.], in Anglo-Saxon hist., the land forces of the whole nation; a body corresponding to the German *landwehr*.

fytte, n. *fīt*—same as fit 3.

## G

g, G, *g*, the seventh letter of the English alphabet, and a consonant.

gabardine or gaberline, n. *gab-ēr-dēn* [Sp. *gabardina*], a loose outer garment; in the middle ages, a long loose coat or cassock rendered obligatory on the Jews to wear.

gabble, v. *gab-bēl* [freq. of ME. *gabben*, to talk idly; Icel. *gabbra*, to mock], to prate; to talk idly and rapidly, or without meaning: n. loud or rapid talking without meaning; inarticulate sounds: gabbling, *imp.*: gab-

bled, *pp.* *gab-bēd*: gabbler, n. *gab-bēr*, one who: gab, n. *gāb*, familiarly, talkativeness; loquacity: v. to talk much; to talk idly: gabbling, *imp.*: gabbed, *pp.* *gab-bēd*. gabbro, n. *gab-brō* [It.], a rock of varied character, essentially composed of felspar and diallase, sometimes with serpentine or mica: gab'broic, a. *-brō-ik*, pert. to: gab'bronite, gab'ronite, n. *-brō-nit*, *-rō-nit*, a greyish mineral, probably a variety of scapolite, occurring in foliated or in compact masses: also called fuscite, *fūstēit*.

**gaberlille**, *n.* *gäbér-lil'li* [Gael. *gabair*, a talker; *Seol. lilt*; Gael. *lontle*, a merry lay or song]. In *Eng. dial.*, a ballad-singer; **gaberlunzie-man**, *n.* *gäbér-lon'zi* [Gael. *londair*, an idle talkative beggar]. In *Seol.*, formerly a beggar who carried a wallet; a privileged beggar—also called a *bedesman* or *blue-geon*.

**gablon**, *n.* *gäb'lün* [F. *gablon*—from It. *gabbla*, a cage; *L. caven*, a cage]. In *nat.*, a large cylindrical basket of wicker-work, open at both ends and filled with earth, used as a shelter for working parties, and in the construction of the parapets of trenches, &c.; **gablonade**, *n.* *gäb'lün-äd'*, a parapet formed of gablons.

**gable**, *n.* *gäb'l* [OF. *gable*—from mld. *L. gabellum*, a gable; Oll. Ger. *gabala*, a fork], the triangular part of the end of a building between the eaves and the summit; **gablet**, *n.* *gäb'l*, the small gable used for the summit of niches or Gothic tabernacle-work.

**gad**, *n.* *gäd'* [Icel. *gádr*, a goad, a spike], in *mining*, a pointed wedge of a peculiar form, used to break up the ore under ground; a graver; in *OE.*, an arrow or spear head, a pointed knob, and the like; *v.* to rumble about without any fixed purpose, as cattle flying from the attack of the gad-fly; *gad dling*, *imp.*; *adj.* roving; *gad dingly*, *adj.*, in a gadding manner; *gadded*, *pp.*; *gad-dy*, the fly that goads or stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin; *gadabont*, *n.*, also *gadder*, *n.* *gäb'dér*, one who runs much abroad without business; a rambling title-tattler; upon the *gad*, in *OE.*, upon a sudden; with undue or impetuous haste.

**gaddee**, *gaddl*, or *gaddee*, *n.* *gäb'dil* [Hind.], a man's throne; a cushion; a seat.

**Gadhelic**, *n.* *gäb'dil-ik*—same as *Gaelic*.

**gadie** or *gadine*, *n.* *gäb'dik*, *gäb'in-ik* [mld. *L. gadus*, a cod-fish] derived from or pert. to codfish; *gadine acid*, a brown crystalline substance present in cod-liver oil.

**gadolinite**, *n.* *gäd'ölin-it* [after the Russian chemist *Gadolín*], a silicate of yttria found in Sweden in imperfect green crystals, and in amorphous masses in granite; *gadolinium*, *n.* *gäd'ö lin-i-üm*, a metallic element found in the mineral *gadolinite*.

**gadwall** or *gadwell*, *n.* *gäd'wäül*, *gäb'wül* [perhaps from Eng. *gad*, to walk about, and *well*], a grey freshwater duck.

**Gaelic**, *n.* *gä'lik* or *gä'lik* [Gael. *Gaithéal*, a Highlander], the language of the Highlanders of Scotland; a division of the Celtic language; *adj.* pert. to the Scottish Highlanders or their language; *Gaedhelic*, *n.* *gä'lik*, the division of the Celtic languages which comprises the Irish, Gaelic, and the Manx.

**gaf**, *n.* *gäf* [OF. *gaffe*, an iron hook], a prop or sort of boom used in extending the upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail; a long hook used for landing salmon; *v.* to land a salmon with such a hook; *gaf'ing*, *imp.*; *gaffed*, *pp.* *gäff*.

**gaffer**, *n.* *gäfs'ér* [a contr. of *grandfather*; Eng. dial., *graffer*], a word formerly applied to an aged man in humble life; a name given to a foreman or overseer.

**gag**, *n.* *gäg* [ME. *gaggen*; cf. W. *gegio*, to choke; *ceg*, the mouth], something put into the mouth to hinder speaking; in *stomy*, certain words introduced by an actor in a theatre into his part to suit a particular purpose; *v.* to hinder speaking by thrusting something into the mouth, or in any other way; *gag'ing*, *imp.*; *gagged*, *pp.* *gägd*; *gag-tooth*, *n.* projecting tooth.

**gage**, *n.* *gäj* [F. *gage*, a pledge—prob from an O.Sax. form *icaydon*, a pledge], a pledge or security; a glove or cap, &c., thrown to the ground as a challenge to combat; *v.* to pledge; to wager; *gag'ing*, *imp.*; *gaged*, *pp.* *gägd*, pledged; bound.

**gauge**, in *weather-gauge*, the windward of a ship; *gäge*, *v.* *gäj*, to measure—see *gauge*.

**gaggle**, *v.* *gäg'l* [ME. *gagelen*, to make a noise, as a goose; Icel. and Norw. *gagyl*, a wild goose], to make a noise like a goose; *gag'gling*, *imp.*; *gä-gling*; *adj.* silly; noisy and foolish; *gaggled*, *pp.* *gägd*.

**gahnite**, *n.* *gän'tit* [from *Gahn*, a chemist], a native aluminate of zinc, crystallising like *splael*; also called *zinc-splael*.

**galeity** and *gally*—see under *gay*.

**Galkwar** or *Gaeakwar*, *n.* *gä'kvär* [Hind.], the title of the native ruler of Baroda, W. India, now under British control.

**gain**, *n.* *gän* [Icel. *gagn*, *gain*; cf. Sw. *gagn*], profit;

*mäle*, *mäl*, *fär*, *läw*; *méle*, *mél*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *nöte*, *nöt*, *möve*;

advantage obtained; Interest; *v.* to get, as profit or advantage; to obtain by effort; to procure; to have profit or advantage; to reach or arrive at; *gain'ing*, *imp.*; *gained*, *pp.* *gäud*; *gaina*, *n.* *plu. gänz*, earnings, &c.; *gain'sol*, *a.* *gä'öl*, profitable; advantageous; *gain'fully*, *adv.*; *gain'fulness*, *n.*; *gain'giving*, *n.* *gä'ing*, in *OE.*, return; misgiving; *gain'less*, *a.* bringing no advantage; to gain ground, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to gain over, to draw to another party or interest; to gain on or upon, to encroach on; to get the better of.—*SVX.* of 'gain *v.*: to acquire; obtain; win; earn; attain; get; achieve; conciliate; reach; arrive at—of 'gain *n.*: emolument; lure; advantage; benefit; acquisition; accumulation.

**gainsay**, *v.* *gänsä* [ME. *gelaicien*; AS. *gagn*, against; *seegan*, to say], to speak against; to contradict; to oppose in words; *gainsaying*, *imp.*; *gainsaid*, *pp.* *säid*, contradicted; *gainsayer*, *n.* *sä-ér*, one who; an opposer.

**galast**, contr. for *agalast*.

**galastrive**, *v.* *gän'striv* [*ga*, and *strive*], in *OE.*, to strive against; to make resistance.

**galrish** or *garish*, *a.* *gä'rish* [Oll. *gaure* or *gare*, a variant of *gaze*], unduly or tastelessly fine; startling; glaring; showy; extravagantly gay; in *OE.*, highly; *gal'rishly*, *adv.* *splendidly*; *gauldily*; *gal'rishness*, *n.* *ga'ry*; *gaunting* gaudiness.

**gale**, *n.* *gäl* [Icel. *gala*, a way], manner and air in walking; walk or march; carriage; *gaited*, *a.* *gä'id*, having a particular manner of walking.

**gaiters**, *n.* *plu. gä'térz* [F. *guêtre* or *gültre*; perhaps Goth. *trasti*, a garment], coverings of cloth for the legs and ankles, coming down over part of the shoe.

**gala**, *n.* *gälä* or *gälä'd* [F. *It. gala*, ornament], a festival with music; display; splendour; *gala-day*, a day of pomp, splendour, or festivity.

**galactic**, *a.* *gä-lä'k'ik* [Gr. *gala*, milk; *galaktos*, of milk], connected with or relating to the galaxy or milky-way; of or pert. to milk; *galactile*, *n.* *gä-lä'k'it*, a mineral, so called from its giving the colour of milk when triturated among water; *galac'toceles*, *n.* *lō-sel* [Gr. *lālē*, a tumour], a tumour formed in the breast during lactation; *galactometer*, *n.* *gä-lä'k'itōm-ō-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the quality of milk; a lactometer; *galactin* or *galactine*, *n.* *gä-lä'k'itā*, a name given to a nitrogenous substance, resembling peptone, obtained from milk; also, an amorphous compound found in the seeds of leguminous plants; *galac'topoeitic*, *n.* *lō-pō-ē'tik* [Gr. *poieō*, I make], in *med.*, increasing the flow of milk; *n.* a substance which promotes the flow of milk.

**galactophorous**, *a.* *gäl-ä'k'itōf-ō-ris* [Gr. *gala*, milk; *galaktos*, of milk; *phorēō*, I carry], conveying milk or white juice; applied to certain ducts or canals in the mamma.

**galactose**, *n.* *gä-lä'k'itōs* [Gr. *gala*, milk; *galaktos*, of milk], a variety of milk-sugar or lactose formed by boiling it with dilute acid.

**galage**, *n.* *gä-lä'j*, in *ME.*, a galosh.

**galago**, *n.* *gä-lä'gō* [mld. *L.*], the squirrel-lemur of Africa.

**galangal** or *galingale*, *n.* *gäl-län-gäl*, *gäl'in gäl* [Ar. *Khalangan*; Chin. *Ko-liang-kiang*, wild ginger of Ko in district in Canton], a dried root brought from China, having an aromatic smell and a pungent bitter taste, formerly used in medicine; the root-stock of *Alpinia officinarum* and *A. galanga* has a similar rhizome. Ord. *Zingiberacea*.

**galantine**, *n.* *gäl-län-tē* [F. mld. *L. galatina*; *L. gelatus*, frozen—from *gelu*, frost], a dish of veal or other delicate meat, freed from bone, and prepared with spices and vegetables.

**Galatians**, *n.* *plu. gäl-lä'shän-z*, the inhabitants of *Galatia*, in Asia Minor, descendants of the Gauls, who settled there.

**galaxy**, *n.* *gäl-lä'k's* [F. *galaxie*, the milky-way—from Gr. *galaxias*—from *gala*, milk], the milky-way; the long white nebulous track which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle; any assemblage of distinguished persons or things.

**galbanum**, *n.* *gäl-bä-nüm* [L.], the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant imported from Turkey; perhaps the *Ferula galbaniflua* and *F. rubicantis*, found in Northern Persia.

**galbins**, *n.* *gäl-bä-läs* [L. *galbulus*, the nut of the cypress-tree], in *bot.*, a modification of the cone.

where the apex of each carapillary scale is much enlarged or fleshy, so that collectively they form a round compact fruit.

**gale**, *n.* *gál* [cf. Dan. *gal*, wind, furious], a loud, strong wind; a blast; in *nocturnal*, a wind having a velocity of 40 to 70 miles an hour.—**SYN.** of 'gale': wind; blast; gust; storm.

**gale**, *v.* *gál* [AS. *galan*, to sing], in OE., to cry; to creak; to scream; *gál'ing*, imp.; *galed*, pp. *gald*.

**gale**, *n.* *gál* or *gál-é* [AS. *gagel*], a native fragrant plant, called the Scotch myrtle or bog-myrtle; the *Myrica gál*, Ord. *Myricaceæ*, common to marshy grounds.

**gale**, *n.* *gál* [Eng. dial.; ME. *garel*; AS. *gafol*, a tax], in S. of England, a payment, at regular intervals, of rent or interest; the right of a noble to hold and work a plot of land, as in the Forest of Dean; *gale-day*, rent-day.

**galea**, *n.* *gál-é* [L. *galea*, a helmet], in anat., the antrum or canal; in zool., a fossil sea-urchin, shaped like a helmet; in entom., an appendage of the maxilla; in bot., a helmet like calyx or corolla; in surg., a bandage for the head; in path., headcase extending all over the head.

**galeate**, *a.* *gál-é-át*, also *galeated* [L. *galeatus*, wearing a helmet], in bot., shaped in a hollow vaulted manner like a helmet; bearing a flower resembling a helmet.

**galeata**, *n.* *gál-é-ná* [L. *galeata*—from Gr. *galéné*, tranquillity, *galena*], the common ore of lead of a bluish-grey colour and metallic lustre; native sulphide of lead; *galenite*, *a.* *gál-é-nít-ik*, pert. to *galena*.

**Galenism**, *n.* *gál-én-izm*, the medical theories, teaching, and practice of *Galen*, the most celebrated Greek physician of antiquity, who died about 200 A.D.; *Galénical*, *a.* *-í-kál*, of or pert. to *Galen* or his doctrines; *Galénist*, *n.* *-íst*, one who is a follower of *Galen*.

**galerites**, *n.* plu. *gál-ér-its* [L. *galera*, a helmet], in geol., helmet-shaped sea-urchins of the chalk period.

**Galilee**, *n.* *gál-í-lé*, a province of Palestine; a porch or chapel annexed to some anc. churches; *Gal'ile-an*, *n.* *-lé-an*, an inhabitant of Galilee.

**galloet**, *n.* *gál-lót* [F. *galiole*; mid. L. *galicota*, *galea*, a galley], a ship moved by both sails and oars; a small Dutch vessel; also *galloet*.

**galipot**, *n.* *gál-l-pót* [F. *galipot*], a white resinous juice found flowing from fir or pine trees.

**gall**, *n.* *gál* [L. *galla*], in an animal, a bitter yellowish-green fluid contained in the gall-bladder; bile; anything extremely bitter; anger; rancour; bitterness of mind; a neutral salt skinned off the surface of melted cross-glass; a gall-bladder, a small sack, pear-shaped, which receives the bile from the liver; *gall-stone*, a concretion found in the gall-bladder; *galless*, *a.* wanting *gall*, or bitterness.

**gall**, *n.* *gál*, or *gall-nut* [F. *galle*, a gall-nut—fr. *L. galla*, the oak-apple], a hard round excrescence growing round the eggs of an insect deposited in the tender shoots of the oak-tree, &c.; *gal'lic*, *a.* *-ík*, pert. to or obtained from *galls*, as *gallic acid*; *gal'late*, *n.* *gál-lát*, a compound of gallic acid with a base.

**gall**, *v.* *gál* [OF. *galler*, to fret, to itch; *galic*, a fretting or itching; L. *callus*, hard thick skin], to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; to break any surface by rubbing; to tease; to vex much; to chagrin; to wound the feelings; *n.* a wound in the skin by rubbing; *gall'ing*, imp.; adj. adapted to fret or vex; harassing, as a *galling* tire; *n.* a fretting or wearing of the skin by friction; *galled*, pp. *gálled*.—**SYN.** of 'gall v.': to chafe; rub; wear away; excoriate; vex; fret; harass; annoy.

**gallant**, *a.* *gál-lánt* [OF. *galant*, courteous, gallant—fr. *galer*, to rejoice—fr. *gale*, show, festivity], manifesting bravery; magnanimous; daring; showy; *gal'antly*, *adv.* *-ly*; *gal'antrý*, *n.* *-trí*, bravery; intrepidity; polite attention to women—often used in a bad or equivocal sense; *gallant*, *v.* *gál-lánt*, to attend and wait on, as on a woman; *n.* a showy person; one polite and attentive to women; a lover; adj. attentive to ladies; courteous; gallant'ing, imp.; *gallant'ed*, pp.—**SYN.** of 'gallant a.': bold; brave; fearless; intrepid; courageous; undaunted; valiant; berole; splendid; magnificent; chivalrous.

**galley**, *n.* *gál-lé* [F. *galée* or *galeasse*; It. *galeaza*—see *galley*], a low-built vessel having both sails and oars, formerly used on the Mediterranean.

**galloon**, *n.* *gál-lé-on*, or *galloon*, *n.* *gál-lón* [Sp. *galcon*, a great galley—see *galley*], a large Spanish ship formerly used in trading to America, or as a war-vessel.

**gallery**, *n.* *gál-lér-í* [F. *galerie*, gallery, lobby—from *gale*, show], a long apartment serving as a communication to others; any long passage; the upper seats in a theatre; the raised floor round a church or public building; a collection of paintings, &c., and the place where they are arranged for inspection; in mining, a working drift or level from which the mineral has been excavated; in mil., a passage formed under ground.

**galley**, *n.* *gál-lí* [OF. *galie*; L. *galea*, a galley], a one-decked vessel navigated with sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean; a light open boat; the kitchen of a ship; in printing, the frame which receives the types from the composing-stick [F. *galée*]; the *galley*, *n.* plu. *gál-líes*, *galleys* used as a place of punishment—*galleys* being generally rowed by slaves and criminals; *galley-slave*, a person condemned for a crime to work in a galley.

**gallard**, *n.* *gál-ýdrd* [F. *gallard*, bold; Sp. *gal'larda*, an airy dance], in OE., a gallant, gay, lively man; a lively, nimble dance.

**Gallic**, *a.* *gál-ík* [L. *Gallica*, Gaul, anc. name of France], pert. to Gaul or France; also *Gal'lican*, *a.* *-í-kán*; *gal'licise*, *v.* *-íz-iz*, to render French; *Gal'licism*, *n.* *-íz-izm*, a French idiom or form of expression; *Gallican Church*, the distinctive title of the R. Cath. Ch. in France.

**gallic acid**—see under *gall* 2.

**galligaskins**, *n.* plu. *gál-lí-gás-kínz* [F. *Greguesque*, Greek or Grecian; It. *Grecoesco*—fr. *L. Gracius*, Greek], leather protectors or hose for the legs of sportsmen; loose wide breeches.

**gallimaufry**, *n.* *gál-tí-máf-ýrí* [F. *gallimaufree*, hotch-potch], in OE., a stew or boiled dish of scraps; a ridiculous medley; a medley of persons.

**gallinaceous**, *a.* *gál-lín-ás-í-tús* [L. *gallinæus*, pert. to domestic fowls—from *gallina*, a hen], denoting birds like the domestic fowl, pheasant, turkey, &c.; *gallinacel*, *n.* plu. *gál-lín-ás-é-l*, that section of avian birds of which the common barn-fowl is a typical example.

**galliot**, *n.*—see *gallot*.

**galipot**, *n.* *gál-l-pót* [O. Dut. *gleyipot*, earthen pot; *gley*, clay], the coloured pots or vessels employed by druggists or apothecaries to contain medicines.

**gallium**, *n.* *gál-í-úm* [L. *Gallica*, France], a rare metallic element allied to aluminium.

**gallivant**, *v.* *gál-lí-vánt* [perhaps a variation of *v. gallant*], to gad about; to spend time frivolously; to flirt.

**gallivat**, *n.* *gál-lí-vát* [Dut.], a swift-sailing boat of large size, used on the Malabar coast, frequently carrying swivel-guns.

**gallwasp**, *n.* *gál-l-wésp* [W. Ind.], a small brown lizard of the W. Indies, much abhorred by the inhabitants, but innocuous.

**gallon**, *n.* *gál-lón* [OF. *galon*, a gallon], a liquid or dry measure containing four quarts.

**galloon**, *n.* *gál-lón* [F. and Sp. *galon*—fr. *L. gala*, pomp, show], a narrow kind of lace made of silk, cotton, gold, &c.

**gallop**, *n.* *gál-láp* [F. *galoper*—from O. Flem. *walop*, a gallop—from *wallen*, to boil], the swift forward movement of a horse or other animal by springs or leaps; the quickest pace of a horse; *v.* to move forward swiftly, as a horse; *galloping*, imp.; adj. rapid; *n.* the act of; *galloped*, pp. *-áp*; *galloper*, *n.* *-ér*, one who; *galloped*, *n.* *-áp* [F. *galopade*], a sidelong kind of gallop; a dance, and the music appropriate to it; *gallopa'ding*, *n.* the act of dancing a gallopade; adj. dancing a gallopade; moving about briskly; *hand-gallop*, a gallop, but not at full speed.

**gallow**, *v.* *gál-ló* [AS. *galgawan*, to astonish], in OE., to frighten; to terrify; *gallo'wing*, imp.; *gallo'wed*, pp. *gál-lót*.

**galloway**, *n.* *gál-ló-wá*, the name for a species of horse under 14 hands high, first bred in *Galloway*, in Scotland.

**gallowglass**, *n.* *gál-ló-glás* [Ir. *galloglach*, a servant], formerly, a heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles.

**gallows**, *n.* *gál-lós* [AS. *galga*], two upright posts, with a crossbeam on top, from which criminals are hung; formerly, one deserving the gallows; in Scot.

and prov. Eng., braces for trousers: gallows-tree, the gallows, or the wood for it.

galocbe or galoshe, n. *ga-lôsh'* [F. *galoché*; mid. L. *calopetia*; Gr. *kalopodion*—from *katen*, wood; *pous*, the foot], an overshoe of caoutchouc or leather for keeping the feet dry in wet weather; also galosh, which see.

galore, ad. *ga-lôr'*, and *golore*, ad., or *gillore*, ad. [Ir. Gael. *go*, to; *leoir* or *leor*, sufficiency]. In Scot. and Eng. dial., in abundance; in great plenty.

galvanism, n. *gal-vân-izm* [from *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer], the electricity developed from the chemical action which takes place from certain bodies placed in contact, as from two plates of dissimilar metals: *galvanist*, n. *-tst*, one who studies galvanism: *gal'vanology*, n. *-ô-lô-jî* [Gr. *bepos*, a discourse], a treatise on; *gal'vanologist*, n. one who writes on; *galvanic*, a. *gal-vân-ik*, of or pert. to galvanism; also *galvanical*, a. *-i-kal*: *galvanise*, v. *-rân-iz*, to affect with galvanism: *gal'vanising*, *imp.*: *gal'vanised*, pp. *-tst*: *gal'vanometer*, n. *-ô-mê-tôr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for detecting currents of electricity and estimating their amount: *galvanoscope*, n. *-ô-skôp* [Gr. *skopô*, I examine or view], an instr. for detecting slight currents of electricity: *galvanocauter*, *-ân-ô-kêr-iz-ik*, pert. to the heat arising from the action of an electric current in cauterisation: *gal'vanocautery*, *-kêr-iz-ik*, the act or effect of cauterising by electricity: *galvanic battery*, an apparatus for generating and accumulating galvanism: *galvanised iron*, iron, generally sheet-iron, covered with zinc by a peculiar process: *gal'vanography*, n. *-ô-grâ-fî* [Gr. *graphô*, a writing], a modern process by means of which objects of wood, stone, metal, &c., and coins, plaster-casts, copperplates when engraved, &c., may be exactly copied in copper; also called *electrography*—*sro* *electrotype*, under *electric*.

gamashes, also gambadoes, n. plu. *gâm-ash-iz*, *gâm-bâ-dô-iz* [F. *gamaches*, spatterashes; It. *gamba*, the leg], a kind of leggings.

gambadoes—*sro* under *gamashes*.

gambeson, gambison, n. *gâm-bê-zôn*, *gâm-bî-zôn* [OF. *gambeson*], in OE., a wadded coat worn under a coat of mail to make it sit easy; a wadded coat or frock for defence.

gambler or gambir, n. *gâm-bêr* [Malay], an asstringent extract obtained from a cinchonaceous plant of the Indian Archipelago; misnamed in trade circles, Terra Japonica; the *Uncaria Gambier*, Ord. Rubiaceæ.

gambit, n. *gâm-bit* [F. *gambit*—from It. *gambetto*, tripping up by the heels—from *gamba*, the leg], at chess, an opening made by sacrificing a pawn gratuitously at an early stage of the game in order to gain a particular advantage thereby.

gamble, v. *gâm-bl'* [for *gamble*—freq. of ME. *gamenen*; AS. *gamenian*—see *game* and *gambol*], to play at a game extravagantly for money: *gam'bling*, *imp.*: n. the act or practice of one who gambles: *gambled*, pp. *gâm-bl'd*, lost by gambling: *gambler*, n. *-blêr*, one who.

gamboge, n. *gâm-bôj* [from *Camboja*, Cambodia, in Asia], a yellow gum-resin used as a pigment, and in medicine as a drastic and nauseating purge; the resinous juice of the *Garcinia morella*, Ord. Guttiferæ or *Clusiaceæ*.

gambol, n. *gâm-bôl* [OF. *gambade*; It. *gambata*—from *gamba*, the leg—see *game*], a dancing or skipping about for sport or joy; a sportive prank: v. to dance and skip about in sport or joy; to frisk: *gam'boling*, *imp.*: adj. sportive: *gam'bolled*, pp. *-bôl'd*.—SYN. of 'gambol' v.: to dance; leap; tumble; frolic; skip; stut.

gambrel, n. *gâm-brêl* [It. *gambarella*—from *gamba*, a leg], the hind leg of a horse; a crooked stick used by butchers for suspending animals that have been slaughtered.

game, n. *pâm* [AS. and Icel. *gamen*, sport], wild animals pursued and killed by hunting or shooting, as hares, pheasants, &c.; sport or diversion of any kind; a single match at play; sportive insult or mockery; a scheme or measure planned or pursued: v. to play at any sport; to gambol: adj. In *familiar language*, crooked, as a 'game leg'; courageous; plucky: *games*, n. plu. *pâmz*, public athletic and other contests: *g'am'ing*, *imp.*: n. practice or habit of gamblers: *gamed*, pp. *gâm-d*: *gamester*, n. *-têr*, one who is viciously addicted to play for money;

a gambler: *gamekeeper*, n. one who has the care of certain wild animals protected by law: *gamey*, ad. *-li*, in a plucky or courageous manner: *game'some*, a. *-sôm*, gay; sportive: *game'somely*, ad. *-li*: *game'someness*, n.: *game-cock*, a cock of a particular species bred for fighting: *game-laws*, laws by which persons are punished by fine or imprisonment if convicted of taking certain wild animals, as hares, pheasants, &c.

gamle, a. *gâm-ik* [Gr. *gamikos*—from *gamos*, marriage], of a sexual character; sexual: *gam'ogenesis*, n. *-ô-jên-ô-sis* [Gr. *genesis*, origin—from *gennâô*, I cause], sexual generation.

gamin, n. *gâm-in* or *gâm-îng* [F. *gamin*], in France, a rude boy; an idle street boy; a black-guard.

gammer, n. *gâm-mêr* [contn. of *grandmother*], a word formerly used in addressing old women.

gammon, n. *gâm-môn* [AF. *gambon*—from *gambe*, a leg], a smoked or cured ham; the slender and thick portion of a slice of bacon having part of the leg.

gammon, int. *gâm-môn* [AS. *gamen*, sport], a familiar exclamation, signifying 'nonsense, you are joking': n. an imposition or hoax: v. to impose on by hoaxing; to defeat at the game: *blackgammon*: *gam'moning*, *imp.*: *gam'moned*, pp. *-môn'd*.

gamopetalous, n. *gâm-ô-pê-tâ-lis* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage; *petalon*, a leaf], in bot., having a corolla formed by the union or grafting together of several petals so as to form a tube; monopetalous: *gam'osepalous*, n. *-ô-sêp-â-lis* [*sepalon*, an adapted word from Gr. *petalon*, for a sepal], having a calyx formed by the union of several sepals; monosepalous.

gamophyllous, n. *gâm-ô-fî-lis* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage; *phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., having leaves united by their edges, opposed to *apophyllous*.

gamut, n. *gâm-ût* [OF. *gamut*, the musical scale; L. *ut*, used formerly to mark or designate the first note of the scale], the lines and spaces on which musical notes are written. *Note*.—The scale is said to have been so named from the Gr. letter  $\gamma$ , or *gamma*, standing prominently in front of the whole scale, whose notes were designated by letters of the alphabet, a, b, c, d, e, f, and  $\gamma$ .

gander, n. *gâm-dêr* [AS. *gandra*], the male of the goose.

gang, n. *gâng* [AS. *gung*, a journey, a step; Icel. *gungyr*—see *go*], a number going in company, generally of workmen, but frequently used in a bad sense; a crew; a band: *gang'er*, n. *-têr*, the foreman of a gang of labourers on a railway: *gang* or *gange*, n. *gâng*, the matrix or position of rock in which an ore is embedded: *gang'board*, a board or plank with steps for walking into or out of a boat: *gang'way*, a temporary road or passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; any temporary access to a building formed of planks; a narrow passage of any kind.—SYN. of 'gang': company; society; association; combination.

Gangetic, a. *gân-jê-tik*, pert. to the river *Ganges*; designating the Hindayan branches of the Turanian languages.

ganglion, n. *gâng-gli-ôn*, *gan'gli-ôn* or *gan'glio*, n. plu. *gli-â* [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumour], an enlargement in the course of a nerve; a tumour in the sheath of a tendon: *gan'glicated*, a. *-ô-fêd*, having ganglions; intertwined: *gan'glio'ic*, a. *-ô-nik*, relating to ganglia; applied to collections of nucleated nerve-cells which are centres of nervous power to the fibres connected with them: *gan'glio'ne'ra*, n. *-ô-nê-râ* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], applied to the molluscs and articulates which have a ganglionic nervous system.

gangrel, n. *gâng-grêl* [Scot.], a vagrant: adj. leading a vagrant life; vagabond.

gangrene, n. *gâng-grên* [F. *gangrène*—from L. *gangrena*—from Gr. *gangraina*, a gangrene—from *gairnô*, I eat or gnaw], a condition of some soft part of a living body causing mortification or death of the part: v. to mortify or become mortified: *gan'g'rening*, *imp.*: *gan'g'rened*, pp. *-grên'd*: adj. affected with gangrene: *gangrenous*, a. *gâng-grê-nis*, showing a tendency to gangrene; having the character of gangrene.

gange—see under *gang*.

gannet, n. *gân-nê't* [AS. *ganot*, the wild goose], the solan goose.



**gannister** or **gannister-beds**, *n.* *gân'ist-êr* [MIL. Ger. *gansler*, a spark], a miner's term for certain hard siliceous beds at the base of the true coal-measures; a mixture of ground quartz and fire-clay used as a lining for Bessemer converters.

**ganocephala**, *n.* *gân'ô-sêf-dêl* [Gr. *ganos*, lustre; *kephalê*, the head], a name applied to one of the orders of Reptilia, living and extinct, having reference to the sculptured and externally polished or ganoid bony plates with which the head is defended: **ganocephalons**, *n.* -*lâs*, pert. to.

**ganoid**, *a.* *gân'ôid*, also **ganoidéan**, *a.* -*ôid-ê-an* [Gr. *ganos*, splendour; *eidos*, appearance], applied to an order of fishes, living and extinct, having angular scales, composed of horny or bony plates covered with a strong shining enamel: **ganoides**, *n.* plu. *gân'ôid-êz*, the order of ganoid fishes.

**gantlope**—see under **gantlet**.

**gantlet**, *n.* *gân'tlet*—see **gantlet**.

**gantlet** in to run the gantlet, a corrupt of **gantlope**, *gân'tlop* [Sw. *galtopp*—from *gata*, a street, a line of soldiers; *topp*, a course], to run through a company of soldiers or sailors standing in two rows, making a lane, each having a switch or knotted cord in his hand to scourge the criminal—hence, to be exposed to criticism.

**gaol**, *n.* *jâl*, an obsolescent spelling of jail, which see.

**gap**, *n.* *gûp* [Ice. *gap*, a gap—from *gapa*, to gape], any opening; a hiatus; a breach; a hole; to stop a gap, to patch up or make a shift for a time; to stand in the gap, to stand forward in the post of danger, as a defender.—**SYN.** of 'gap': defect; flaw; break; chasm.

**gape**, *v.* *gûp* [Ice. *gapa*, to gape; cf. Sans. *jabhi*], to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness or dullness; to yawn; to open, as a crevice; *n.* a gaping; a yawn; the opening between the mandibles of birds: **gaping**, *imp.*: adj. opening like a crevice or large crack: **opening wide the mouth**: **gaped**, *pp.* *gâp*: **gaper**, *n.* one who stares foolishly: **gapes**, *n.* plu. *gâps*, a fatal disease among poultry and birds, in which they open their mouths wide and gasp for breath, caused by the presence of a parasite in large numbers in the trachea, or in the lungs: to gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to long for; to stare or gaze: to gape at, to stare in a wondering manner.—**SYN.** of 'gape v.': to gaze; stare.

**gar**, *v.* *gâr* [Ice. *gara*, to make], in Scot. and Eng. dial., to cause; to make one do a thing; to compel; to force: **gar'ring**, *imp.*: **garred**, *pp.* *gârd*.

**garb**, *n.* *gâr* [OF. *garbe*, gracefulness; OIL. Ger. *garbei*, dress, preparation], dress; clothes; mode or fashion of dress.—**SYN.**: guise; habit; clothing; fashion; mode.

**garb**, *n.* *gâr* [F. *garbe*; OIL. Ger. *garba*, a sheaf], in OE., a sheaf—an old heraldic term.

**garbage**, *n.* *gâr'bâj* [M.E. *garbage*, the entrails of fowls; cf. F. *grabeau*, refuse of drugs], the refuse of flesh or vegetables; the bowels of an animal; offal.

**garble**, *v.* *gâr'bl* [Sp. *garbillar*, to garble, to sift; OF. *garbeller*, to examine precisely, to sift nearly; Ar. *ghirbil*, a large sieve—*sift*, to sift out the refuse], to strike out the thick or prominent parts; to pick out and choose such parts from a statement, a writing, or an author, as may serve a purpose—generally in a bad sense; to mutilate: **gar'bling**, *imp.*: *n.* a picking or sorting: **gar'blings**, *n.* plu. the worst kind, or the refuse, of any commodity: **gar'bled**, *pp.* -*bl'd*: adj. separated or picked out to serve a purpose: **gar'bler**, *n.* -*bl-er*, one who; a sorter and cleanser, as of spices: **garbles**, *n.* plu. *gâr'blz*, the dust, soil, or dross separated from good spices or drugs, &c.: **gar'belled**, *n.* -*bl'd*, in com., sorted or picked: **gar'beller**, *n.* a sorter of spices or any other commodity.

**garboli**, *n.* *gâr'bôli* [OF. *garboul*, confusion; cf. It. *garboglio*], in OE., great confusion; disorder; hazy-burly.

**garçon**, *n.* *gâr'sông* [F.], in France, a boy, a lad; a young man; a waiter; a messenger.

**garden**, *n.* *gâr'd-en* [M.E. *gardin*; F. *garden*; OIL. Ger. *gartin*, gen. of *garto*, a yard, a garden], an enclosed cultivated space in which flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c., are reared; a large, well-cultivated, and fruitful territory: *v.* to cultivate a garden: **garden'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act or art of laying out and cultivating grounds as gardens: **garden'ed**, *pp.* *gâr'd-en*: **garden'er**, *n.* -*ên-er*, one who has charge of a garden, or who cultivates one: **kitchen-garden**, an en-

closed space where culinary herbs and vegetables are reared.

**Gardenia**, *n.* *gâr'dê-ni-â* [from Dr. Garden, a botanist], a genus of shrubs native to S. Africa and the eastern tropics, often spinous, producing large and fragrant white or yellow flowers; the Cape Jasmine, *G. florida*, Ord. *Rubiaceæ*.

**garée**—see **gharry**.

**garfish**, *n.* *gâr'fish* [AS. *gâr*, a spear], a fish known under the name of *sea-needle* or *garpike*.

**Gargantuan**, *a.* *gâr'gân'ti-ân* [from *Gargantuan*, the giant in *Rabelais*], great beyond belief; prodigious; **Grobian**; nagian.

**garget**, *n.* *gâr'gê* [OF. *gargate*, the throat, gullet—dim. from *gorge*, the throat], inflammation or distemper in cattle, especially affecting the throat: **gargol**, *n.* *gâr'gôl*, a distemper in legs.

**gargle**, *n.* *gâr'gl* [an imitative word: OF. *gar-gouiller*, to gargle], a liquid medicinal preparation used for washing the mouth and throat: *v.* to wash the mouth and throat by keeping the liquid in play in the back part of the throat by expirations of air from the lungs; to rinse the throat: **gar'gling**, *imp.* -*gling*: **gargled**, *pp.* *gâr'gl'd*.

**gargoyle**, *n.* *gâr'gôyl*, also **gargoyle**, *n.* *gâr'gôyl* [F. *gargouille*, the throat, a spout to void the rain-water of a house], one of the antic figures into which the spouts carrying off rain-water from a building were worked in Gothic architecture.

**garibaldi**, *n.* *gâr'ti-bâl'di*, a loose jacket of women and children, imitated from the red shirt worn by *Garibaldi* and his soldiers.

**garish**, *garishly*, **garishness**—see under **garish**.

**garland**, *n.* *gâr'lând* [OF. *garlande*, a garland—perhaps from MIL. Ger. *wieren*, to adorn—*wiere*: OIL. Ger. *wiara*, refined gold, ornament], a wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, &c.; a collection of poetical extracts: *v.* to deck with flowers: **gar'landing**, *imp.*: **gar'landed**, *pp.*

**garlic**, *n.* *gâr'lik* [AS. *gârlic*, *gatluc*—from *gâr*, *lac*, a leek; cf. Ice. *garlaukr*, a leek], a plant of the onion kind, having a very strong smell and an acrid pungent taste; the bulb of the *Allium sativum*, Oid. *Liliaceæ*.

**garment**, *n.* *gâr'mênt* [OF. *garncement*, decking or trimming; F. *garuir*, to deck, to adorn], any article of clothing: **garments**, *n.* plu. dress in general.—**SYN.** of 'garment': dress; attire; apparel; habit; costume; clothes; clothing; vesture; vestment; raiment; coat; gown.

**garner**, *n.* *gâr'nêr* [OF. *grnier* or *grenier*, a corn-loft—from *gren*, grain—from *L. granarium*, a granary], a place where grain is stored; a granary: *v.* to store in a granary: **gar'nering**, *imp.*: **gar'nered**, *pp.* -*nêrd*.

**garnet**, *n.* *gâr'nêl* [OF. *grenat* or *granat*; L. *granatus*, having many grains or seeds, in mid. L. a garnet], a precious stone of several varieties, the better varieties being of a beautiful red—so named from its colour resembling that of the grains of the pomegranate; **garnets** are silicates of alumina with other metals.

**garnish**, *v.* *gâr'nish* [F. *garnir*, to adorn—from OIL. Ger. root, *varnjan*, to guard against], to adorn; to decorate; to ornament; to furnish; to supply: *n.* a name formerly given to an unauthorised prison-fee in England, demanded by prisoners from new-comers: **gar'nishing**, *imp.*: *n.* something added for embellishment, as round a dish at table; that which ornaments: **gar'nished**, *pp.* -*nish*: **gar'nishment**, *n.* ornament; embellishment: **gar'niture**, *n.* -*nî-tûr* [F. *garniture*, garnishing], ornament; furniture; dress.

**garnishee**, *n.* *gâr'nish-ê* [F. *garer*, beware, look out, in law, the person in whose hands the property of another is attached till the claims of a third party be satisfied].

**garpike**, *n.* *gâr'pik* [see **garfish**], the garfish or sea-needle; an Amer. fresh-water fish covered with bony plates.

**garret**, *n.* *gâr'rê* [OF. *garite*, a place of refuge, the tower of a castle—from *garir*, to take refuge; cf. Gael. *garail*, a hiding-place], the apartments of a house immediately under the roof: **gar'reted**, *a.* -*rê-t-ed*, located in a garret; turreted.

**garrison**, *n.* *gâr-rî-sôn* [Norm. F. *garrison*, any garnishing, munition, or provision of war—from *gar'rant*, supplying; *gar'nir*, to supply—see **garfish**], a fortified place; the body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town: *v.* to place troops in a fort or

town for its defence; to secure by fortresses: gar-  
risoning, imp.: gar'risoned, pp. *sūnd*.

garrote or garota, *n.*, *gô-rô'* [*S.*] *garrote*, *n.* endzel.—from *garra*, a claw—from *Bret. gar*, the leg; the capital punishment in Spain, consisting of strangulation with an iron collar drawn tight; a method sometimes employed by thieves and footpads of rendering their victim insensible by seizing him round the throat from behind, thus causing partial suffocation; strangulation; a bow-string; *v.* to render suddenly insensible by compressing the throat, &c., and then to rob; *garot'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the practice or method of garrotters; *garot'ted*, *pp.* *garot'ter*, *n.* *-er*, one who attacks by garotting; *n.* machine for hooping casks by squeezing their staves together.

**garrulous**, *a.* *gār rō'-lūs* [*L. garrulus*, chattering, prating—from *garrō*, I chatter, I prate], talkative; chattering; loquacious: **garrulously**, *ad.* *-lūs*: **garrulity**, *n.* *-rō-lītē*, and **garrulousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the practice or habit of talking much.

**gar-ter**, *n.* **gärter** [OF *gar-ter*, *n.* **gar-ter**—from *gar-tel*, the back of the leg; *v.* and *br.* *gar*, the leg], *n.* string or band used to hold up the stocking on the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; the order itself; *v.* to bind or invest with the garter; **gar-ter-ing**, *imp.*: **gar-tered**, *pp.* **ter-t**; *adj.* wearing a garter: **Gar-ter King-at-arms**, the herald to the Order of the Garter, being also the principal king-at-arms, and the highest officer of the Herald's College under the earl marshal; **Order of the Garter**, the highest and most ancient order of knighthood in Britain, founded by Edward III., A.D. 1334 or 1318, the garter or band being a symbol of unity. *Note.*—The origin of the *Knights of the Garter* and their legend is popularly ascribed to an incident in the life of the Countess of Salisbury, who having slipped her garter at a court ball, it was gallantly picked up by Edward III. and tied round his own knee, while he said, 'Honi soit qui mal y pense' ('Shamed be he who evil thinks'); it was originally called the *Order of St. George*.

garth, n. *girth* [cel. *garth*], an enclosure; a yard;  
an enclosed garden; in *Orkney*, a house and the land  
attached; a dam or enclosure for catching fish.

garua, n. *gal-rô'di*, n local term for the dense sea-  
oggs that occur periodically along certain parts of  
he Pacific coast of S. Amer.

**gas**, *n.* **gās** [a word coined by Van Helmont, a Dutch chemist (1577-1614), said to have been suggested by Gr. *chaos*], an aeriform fluid; any air-carburetted hydrogen used to light our houses: **gasifier**, *n.* **gās-d'fēr**, a branching apparatus for dividing light by gas in rooms: **gasety**, *n.* **gās-ē-ti**, the state of being in the form or condition of gas: **gaseous**, *n.* **gās-ē-d-s**, in the form of gas: **gas-meter**, *n.* **gās-mē-tēr** [Gr. *metron*, a measure], the large gas-holder of a gas-work: **gasometry**, *n.* **gās-ō-mē-tri**, the art or act of measuring gas: **gas-engine**, a machine which furnishes power by small successive explosions of gas: **gas-fittings**, the different contrivances for the application of gas-lighting: **gasfitter**, one who fits up the pipes, &c.: **gas-giving light**, gas: **gas-holder**, a vessel for giving light by gas: **gas-meter**, a vessel for containing and distributing the volume or quantity of gas consumed: **gas-work**, the place where gas is manufactured: **gasify**, *v.* **gās'fī**, to turn or change into gas: **gasifying**, *imp.* **gas'ified**, *pp.* **fid**: **gas'ification**, *n.* **gās'fī-kā-shān** [L. *facto*, I make], the process of converting into gas. *Note*.—The word **gas**, designed to signify in general a spirit not capable of being coagulated, was evidently formed from the notion of such words as *ghost*, *gust*, &c.

gasconade, *n.* *gás'kón-ad'* [from *Gascony*, in France, the natives of which were great boasters]. *n.* boast; bluster; bravado: *v.* to bluster; to brag ostentatiously: *gas'cona'ding*, *imp.*: *gas'cona'ded*, *pp.*

**gash**, *v.* **gas-hold**. *n.* gas-holder, &c.—*sec under gas.*

**gash**, *n.* **gash** [*OF. garser*, to scratch] with a lancet from mild. *L. parsa*, scarification of the flesh : *Gr. arasedo*, I scratch]. *n.* deep long cut; *n.* deep irregular wound from *n.* slash : *v.* to cut deeply : **gash'ing**, *pp.* : **gashed**, *pp.* : **gash'd**.

gash, v. *gash* [perhaps *F. gausser*, to mock, to  
enter], in *Scot.*, to talk freely and fluently; to  
talk pertly or insolently: *adj.* lively and fluent in  
course; sagacious: *gash'ing*, *imp.*: *gashed*, *pp.*

măte, măt, făr, laiv; mēte, mēt, hēr; pēr

**gasket**, n. *gās-ket* [*gascette*, a gasket—from Sp. *gasceta*], plaited hemp used for packing pistons, &c.; plaited cords or small ropes by which the sails when furled are kept bound up close to the yards or gaffs.

gaskins, n. plu. *gis'kinz*, contracted form of galli-  
gaskins, which see.

gasogene—see gazogene.

gasometer, gasometry, &c.—see under gas.

**gasp**, *n.* *gisp* [cel. *gispā*, to yawn], the short convulsive opening of the mouth for breath when not able to breathe freely; the short sharp catch of the breath in agony or in dying: *v.* to breathe with difficulty by short inspirations: *gasp'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* opening the mouth to catch breath: *n.* act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of breath in agony or in dying: *gasped*, *pp.* *gaysd*. *Note.*—*gasp* may be considered *n. freq.* of *gaze*.

ghost, v. *ghost* [AS. *gæst*, the breath, a spirit—see ghost]. In OE., to frighten; to terrify: n. spirit; breath; a ghost: *ghosting*, imp.: *ghost'ed*, pp. *frightened*: *ghost'ness*, n. *-nēs*, terror.

*gasteromyces*, *n. nica*, *terror*.  
*gasteromyces*, *n. gaster-omphalites* [Gr. *gaster*,  
the belly; *omphalites*, a mushroom], in bot., a class of the  
fungi in which the fructification is always enclosed  
at first, and only exposed in decay, as in the earth-  
star and puff-balls].

gasteropods, n. plu. *gās-tēr'ō-pōds*, also *gās'ter-pōda*, n. plu. *-ōp'ō-dū* (Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *pous*, *podos*, the foot), an order of univalve molluscous animals which have a ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping, like the periwinkle; *gās'terop'odous*, a. *-ōp'ō-dūs*, pert. to the gasteropod.

*Gastraea*, n. *gäs-trä* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly], a minute animal of the simplest description supposed to have once existed, being a form of the *Gastrula*: *Gastraea*, theory, the theory which endeavours to establish that all animals above the *Protozoa*, with the exception of the sponges, take their origin from a form of *Gastrula*, which proceed upwards to the more perfect forms by the mere enlargement and differentiation of the primitive layers of cells representing the persistent *ectoderm* and *endoderm*.

gastrānm, n. *gās-trē-il-m* [Gr. *gastēr*, the belly] the hole of the under surface of an animal's body.

gastralgia, n. *gäs-trä'j-ä* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *gos*, pain], pain in the region of the stomach, a symptom of indigestion; also called *gastrodynia*—  
e under gastric.

the under gastric.  
gaster, *n.* *gástrík* [*L. gastricus*, gastric—from *gaster*, *gáster*, the belly or stomach; cf. *F. gastrique*], relating to the belly or stomach in man; applied to certain forms of fever; gastric juice, the fluid in the stomach which acts as the principal agent in digestion; *gástrítis*, *n.* *-trítis* [*itis*, denoting inflammation], inflammation of the stomach; *gástro*, *gástró*, in *anat.* and *med.*, a prefix in compound words signifying related to, or connected with, the stomach; *gástrótróp'ia*, *n.* *-tróp'ia* [*Gr. trópe*, pain], a painful affection of the stomach; *gástronomy*, *n.* *gástrónóm'ia* [*Gr. nomos*, nlaw], the art or science of good eating; *euphrasim*: *gástrónóm'ia*, *n.* *-trónóm'ia*, also *gástrónóm'ical*, *n.* *-trónóm'ical*, relating to the stomach or good living; *gástrónómist*, *n.* *-trónómíst*, one who likes good living; also *gástrónóm'er*: *gástrooome*, *n.* *gástrótrónóm* [*F.*], an adept in *gástronomy*; *gástrótóm'y*, *n.* *-trótóm'ia* [*Gr. tomé*, a cutting], the operation of making an incision into the stomach for surgical purposes.

*gastrocnemius*, n. *gās'trōk-nēm'ī-ŭs* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *knēmē*, the leg], the muscle which principally forms the calf of the leg, and whose office it is to extend the foot.

*gastromalaela*, n. *gās'trō-māl-ā'si-ā* [Gr. *gastēr*, the stomach; Gr. *malakos*, 'soft to the touch, tender', softening of the stomach, held to be due to the action of the gastric juice on the coats of the stomach after death.

astromaneý, n. gds:trōmān'sy [Gr. *gaster*, the  
y; *manteia*, divination], n kind of divination  
ong the ancients by means of ventriloquism;  
ination by means of large-bellied glasses, in the  
tre of which figures were supposed to appear  
ically.

**gastrostoma**, *n.* plu.—see **gasteropods**.  
**gastrostoma**, *n.* *gäs'trör-rē'd* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *stoma*, to flow], the catarrh of the stomach in dogs, attended with the discharge of abundant and dense mucus.

*astrula*, n. *gũs-trô'ld* [a dim. formed from Gr.  
*astron*; *nôle*, *nôl*, *môve* :

note, not, more :



ged, n. *gēd* [Heb. *gadda*, n. pike; *gadda*, a goad], a pike, so named from its sharp thin head—see *garfish*.  
gee, v. *impera*, *jē* [cf. *go*], an exclamation by the driver of a cart or wagon, and the like, ordering his horse to get on, or go faster.

geese, n. plu. of *goose*, which see.  
Geez, n. *gēz* [Ethiopic], the sacred and anc. language of Ethiopia and Abyssinia; the modern language of Abyssinia is called *Amharic*.

Gehenna, n. *gē-hē-nā* [Heb. *ge*, valley of, and *Hinnom*], the valley at Jerusalem where the Jews burnt their children in the fire to Moloch; in *Scripture*, used as a type of hell.

geic acid, *jē-ik* [Gr. *gē* or *gela*, the earth], an acid obtained from earth; a constituent of vegetable mould.

geitonogamy, n. *gē-lōn-gō-gā-mī* [Gr. *gēlōn*, neighbouring, contiguous; *gamos*, marriage], the fertilization of a flower by pollen from other flowers on the same plant.

gelatinogens, a. *jē-lā-tī-jē-nās* [Eng. *gelatin*; Gr. *gennāō*, I produce—see *gelatin*], capable of producing gelatin.

gelatin or gelatine, n. *jē-lā-tīn* [F. *gelatine*—from *ml. l. gelatina*—from *l. gelātus*, congealed; *gel*, icy coldness], a nitrogenous substance, forming glue, size, and isinglass, found in animals, chiefly in their connective tissues, but not found in vegetable substances; animal jelly; glue; glutin; gelatinous, a. *jē-lā-tī-nūs*, resembling or consisting of jelly; gelatinize, v. *-lā-tīz*, or gelatinise, v. *-nīz*, to convert into jelly; to assume the form of jelly; gelatinizing, imp.; gelatinising, imp.; gelatinated, pp.; gelatinised, pp. *-nīz*; gelatination, n. *-nī-shān*, the act or process of converting into gelatin.

gelatine, n. *jē-lā-tīn* [L. *gelātus*, frozen—*from gelu*, frost], a powerful explosive composed of collodion-cotton and nitro-glycerine, advantageous in blasting very hard rock,—so named from its jelly-like appearance.

geld, v. *gēld* [Heb. *gēldā*], to deprive of generative power; to castrate; to deprive of any essential part; gelding, imp.; n. act of depriving of generative power; a castrated animal, chiefly a horse; gelded, pp. castrated.

geld, n. *jēld* [L. *gelidus*, cold as ice—*from gelu*, ice, frost], very cold; geldily, ad. *-lī*; gelidness, n. also gelidity, n. *jē-lē-tī-tī*, great coldness.

gem, n. *jēm* [OF. *gemme*; L. *gemma*, a swelling bud, a gem], a precious stone of any kind; in bot., a bud; anything exceedingly beautiful or attractive; v. to adorn with precious stones; to embellish; to bespangle; to put forth the first buds; gemming, imp.; gemmed, pp. *jēmūd*; gemmy, n. *jēm-mī*, resembling or adorned with gems; glittering.

Gemara, n. *gē-mā-rā* [Heb. *gemara*, tradition—*from Chald. gamar*, to finish or complete], one of the two parts of the Talmud of Jerusalem, the other being the *Mishna*; *Gemara* means 'a work brought to perfection'; gemaric, a. *gē-mā-rīk*, pert. to geminate—see under *gemina*.

gemini, n. plu. *jēm-i-nī* [L. *gemini*, twins; *geminus*, doubled], twins; one of the signs of the zodiac; geminous, n. *-i-nūs*, double; in pairs; geminate, n. *-i-nāt*, in pair, growing in pairs; geminy, n. *jēm-i-nī*, in OE., in pair, in brace.

gemma, n. *jēm-mā* [L.], a bud; gemmaeous, a. *-mā-shī-nūs*, pert. to leaf-buds or to gems; gemmæ, n. plu. *-mæ*, leaf-buds; bulbils or adventitious shoots; gemmate, n. *-māt*, in bot., having buds; gemmated, n. having buds; adorned with gems; gemmation, n. *-mā-shān*, the disposition of the buds on plants; the period of the expansion of buds on plants; in zool., the reproduction of numerous species of the lower types of animals in which the process is akin to the budding of plants; gemmed, pp. *jēmūd*, adorned with buds or gems; gemmeous, a. *-mē-ūs*, connected with or having the nature of a gem; gemmiferous, a. *-mī-fēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing buds; gemmiparous, a. *-mī-pār-ūs* [L. *pario*, I produce], reproducing by buds; multiplying by a process of budding; gemmule, n. *jēm-mūl*, the first bud of the embryo; a little bud or gem.

gemote, n. *gē-mōt*—see *note 2*.  
gemsbok or gemsbok, n. *gēmz-bōk* [Dut.], a large antelope of S. Africa, with long straight horns.

gemshorn, n. *jēm-shōrn* [Ger. *gams*, chamois, and Eng. horn], a tapering meial organ stop with a pleasant horn-like quality of tone.

gen, n. *jēn* [Pers.], a name for Persian manna, called also *Alhadi manna*, obtained from the camel's thorn, a plant indigenous in the East.

gendarme, n. *zhān-dārm* [F. *man-at-arms*], in France, one of a sort of military police.

gender, n. *jēn-dēr* [F. *genre*—from L. *genus*, *generis*, kind or sort], in gram., the difference in words expressing the distinctions between male, female, and things destitute of life, the genders thus being three in number—the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter; sex. Note.—The lower types of life are generally comprised in the neuter gender. A noun or name is said to be of the 'common gender' when it can be applied to a male or a female indifferently.

gender, v. *jēn-dēr* [F. *engendrer*, to engender], for engender; to produce.

genealogy, n. *jēn-dē-ā-lō-jī* [OF. *genealogie*—from Gr. *genealogia*, genealogy—*from gēnos*, birth, race; *logos*, discourse], history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage; genealogical, a. *-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to the descent of persons or families; genealogically, ad. *-lī*; genealogist, n. *-lō-jīst*, one who traces descents of persons or families; genealogise, v. *-jīz*, to investigate the history of descents.

genera, n. plu. *jēn-ēr-ā*—see *genus*.

general, a. *jēn-ēr-āl* [F. *général*—from L. *generālis*, belonging to a kind or species—*from genus*, kind], relating to a whole class or order; not special or particular; public; common; extensive; usual; n. the whole; the total; the chief commander of an army; the commander of a division; generally, ad. *-lī*, in the main; without minute detail; generality, n. *-āl-tī*, the main body; the bulk; the greatest part; general-officers, the superior officers of an army—viz., field-marshal, general, lieutenant-general, major-general, brigadier-general; general, when combined with another word, denotes chief or superior; generalship, n. military skill; generalia, n. plu. *jēn-ēr-āl-ā*, generalities. In general, in the main; for the most part; lieutenant-general, an officer second in rank to a general; brigadier-general, the commander of a brigade; major-general, rank below lieutenant-general; general-warrant, a legal writ formerly issued by the Secretary of State, for the arrest of an individual without any particular name being mentioned—declared illegal by Parliament 1768; generalissimo, n. *-lī-sī-mō* [It.], the chief general of two or more armies acting in the same war; generalise, v. *-īz*, to extend from particulars to whole kinds or classes; to infer from the nature of one or a few, the nature of a number or the whole; generalising, imp.; adj. tending to or consisting in generalisation; n. the act or process by which we comprehend under a common name several objects agreeing in some point, and which that common name serves to indicate; generalised, pp. *-līz*; generalisation, n. *-lī-shān*, the deducing a general principle from a series of facts; act or process of grouping particulars in a genus; the act of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point.

generale or general, n. *jēn-ēr-āl* [F. *général*—from L. *generālis*, of or relating to all—see *general*], the tune played by drums and pipes immediately before a battalion of infantry falls in for the march.

generate, v. *jēn-ēr-āt* [L. *generatus*, begotten, engendered; *generans*, begetting—*from genus*, race, kind], to beget; to bring into life; to cause; to produce; generating, imp.; adj. producing; forming; generated, pp.; generator, n. *-tēr*, one who or that which; generable, a. *-ābl*, capable of being generated; generant, n. *-ānt*, the begetting or productive power; generation, n. *-ā-shān* [F.—L.], the act of begetting; production; formation; n. age; people of the same period; a family; a race; progeny; generative, a. *-tēr*, that generates or produces; having the power of producing.

generic, a. *jē-nēr-īk* [L. *genus*, *generis*, race, kind; cf. F. *générique*], pert. to a genus or kind; consisting in the classification of objects under genera, as opposed to species; also generic, a. *-nēr-ī-kāl*; generically, ad. *-lī*.

generous, a. *jēn-ēr-ūs* [F. *généreux*—from L. *generosus*, of good or noble birth, generous—*from gēnos*, kind, race], liberal; bountiful; excellent; open-hearted; strong or invigorating in its nature; gen-

erously, *ad. li.* *generousness*, *n.* *-nēs*: *gen'eros-ity*, *n.* *-tē-ti*, *n.* disposition to give liberally, or to bestow favours; *n.* quality of the heart opposed to meanness or parsimony.—*SYN.* of 'generous': beneficent; munificent; benevolent; noble; honourable; magnanimous; spirited; abundant; plentiful; overflowing; strong; exciting.

*Genesis*, *n.* *jēn'-sīs* [Gr. *genesis*, origin, source—from *gennāō*, I cause or produce], the first book of the Old Testament Scriptures, giving the history of the creation of the world and of man, &c.; the act of producing; *n.* production or formation; evolution: *genetic*, *a.* *jē-nē'tik*, *pert.* to origin or mode of production of a thing; *genetical*, *a.* *jē-nē'tik-al*, same as *genetic*: *genetically*, *ad.* *-kāl*, *in* reference to the origin, descent, or mode of production.

*genet* or *gennet*, *n.* *jēn'-et* [OF. *genette*—from Sp. *gineca*, *n.* *maç*], a small Spanish horse.

*genet* or *Genette*, *n.* *jēn'-et* [F. *genette*, a genet—from Ar. *jarneit*], an animal like the civet-cat found in S. Europe.

*genetic*, *genetical*—see under *genesis*.

*genera*, *n.* *jē-nē-rā* [confused with the name of the town *Genera*: F. *genévère*, the juniper-tree: OF. *genèvre*—from L. *juniperus*], *pln.* especially that made in Holland.

*Genevan*, *n.* *jē-nē-vān*, or *pert.* to *Geneva*, or to the theology taught there by Calvin: *Genevise*, *n.* *jē-nē-vēz*, the people of *Geneva*.

*genevrette*, *n.* *jē-nē-vrēt* [F. *genévrier*, the juniper], a wine made from wild fruits.

*genial*, *a.* *jē-ni'al* [L. *genialis*, merry, pleasant], cheerful; cultivating; contributing to life and cheerfulness; pleasantly warm and cheering, as genial weather: *genially*, *ad.* *-li*: *geniality*, *n.* *-tē-ti*, *galety*; cheerfulness.

*geniculate*, *v.* *jē-ni-kū-lāt* [L. *geniculatus*, having knots, jointed—from *genu*, the knee], *in OE.* to form joints or knots on: *ad.* *in bot.*, bent like a knee: *geniculating*, *imp.*: *geniculated*, *pp.*: *ad.* having joints like the knee: *geniculation*, *n.* *-kū-shān*, the state of having knots or joints like the knee.

*genil*, *n.* *jē-ni-ti* [called by Eastern nations *ginn* or *djinn*: confused with L. *geni* and F. *génie*], *n.* race of imaginary beings in Eastern tales, said to have been created from fire, and endowed with certain bodily forms which they can change at pleasure, and to have possessed supernatural powers.

*genipap*, *n.* *jē-ni-pāp* [S. Amer. *guipapō*], an orange-like fruit of a large tree of S. Amer., *Genipa americana*.

*genital*, *a.* *jē-ni-tāl* [L. *genitalis*, serving to beget—from *gigno*, I beget], *pert.* to generation or the act of begetting: *genitals*, *n.* *plu.* *-tālz*, *in animals*, the organs of generation.

*genitive*, *n.* *jē-ni-tiv* [F. *génitif*, the genitive case—from L. *genitivus*, *pert.* to generation or birth, genitive case—from *gigno*, I beget: an erroneous rendering of Gr. *genikē*, 'general name', or 'the case which expresses the genus or kind', *in gram.*, *n.* noun inflected to indicate ownership or possession, the sign of which may be rendered by *of* in many languages,—thus, *in L.* *homo*, man, *hominis*, of man or man's; and *in Eng.* *s* and *'s*—thus, *lady's bonnet*, *lady's bonnets*: *ad.* *pert.* to source, origin, or possession; possessive.

*genius*, *n.* *jē-ni-ās* [L. *genius*, the good or evil spirit supposed to attend on a man or woman, taste, inclination], the supposed protecting or ruling power of men or places; an imaginary spirit; the natural bent or disposition of mind by which a person is qualified for some particular employment; high mental powers or faculties; a person possessed of uncommon intellectual faculties; peculiar character, as 'genius of the place': *geniuses*, *n.* *plu.* *-tē-z*, persons possessed of high mental powers or faculties, as shown in originating and inventing: *genii*, *n.* *plu.* *jē-ni-ti*, good or evil spirits presiding over men's destiny in life; imaginary spirits.—*SYN.* of 'genius': ability; skill; capacity; capability; cleverness; talent.

*gennet*—see *genet* 1.

*Genoeze*, *n.* *jē-ni-ō-zē*, the inhabitants of *Genoa*, a town of Italy.

*Genouillère*, *n.* *zhēn-ō-l-yēr* [F. top of a boot, knee-piece—from *j.* *genou*, L. *genu*, the knee], *in fort.*, that part of the parapet reaching from the platform to the sill of the embrasure, and covered by the fore part of the gun-carriage; *in a barbette battery*, height

of the parapet above the banquette; metal armour for the knee.

*Genre-painting* or *-sculpture*, *zhāng-jē* [F. *genre*, kind, species], *in painting and sculp.*, the representation of the scenes and manners of everyday life, in contradistinction to historical or landscape painting.

*gent*, *n.* *jēnt*, *in familiar slang*, a contracted form of 'gentleman'; *in a depreciative sense*, a man who has vulgar show and pretensions.

*gent*, *a.* *jēnt* [contr. of *gentle*], *in OE.* gentle; delicate; fair; fine.

*gentee*, *n.* *jēn-tēl* [F. *gentil*, graceful, genteel—from L. *gentilis*, belonging to a nation or family—from *gens*, race, family], *polite*; refined; well-bred; easy and graceful in manners: *gentee'ly*, *ad.* *-li*: *gentee'ness*, *n.* quality of being genteel: *gentil'ity*, *n.* *-tē-ti*, good birth; the manners of well-bred people.—*SYN.* of 'gentee': polished; well-bred; elegant; fashionable.

*gentian*, *n.* *jēn'-shī-ān* [OF. *gentiane*, *gentian*: L. *gentiana*, after *Genius*, king of Illyria, who first experienced the virtues of the plant], a plant with a blue or yellow flower, whose root, which is very bitter, is used in medicine; the medicinal gentian is *Geniana lutea*, *Oral. Gentiana* &c., but the roots of other species are shrewdly employed, though much less effective.

*gentil*, *n.* *jēn-tūl* [F. *falcon-gentil*—that is, a falcon-gentee], *L. gentilis*, of a nation or family], handsome; graceful; applied to a female falcon which has attained her mature plumage.

*Gentile*, *n.* *jēn-tīl* [F. *gentil*, a gentile, a heathen—from L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan or house—from *gens*, a race, a stock], one belonging to the nations of the world in general, as opposed to the Jews; a heathen: *adj.* of or pert. to pagans or heathens: *gentilism*, *n.* *-izm*, heathenism; paganism: *gentilitions*, *n.* *-ish-ns*, peculiar to a people or nation; hereditary.

*Gentility*, *n.*—see under *gentel*.

*gentle*, *n.* *jēn-tīl* [unascertained], the larva of the flesh-fly, as well as other insects, found in carrion—used by anglers as bait.

*gentle*, *a.* *jēn-tīl* [F. *gentil*, genteel, graceful—from L. *gentilis*, belonging to a race, clan, or house—from *gens*, a race—from *gigno*, I beget], well-born; mild; amiable; meek; soothing; pacific; not rough or violent: *n.* *in OE.*, a gentleman; a man of birth: *v.* *in OE.*, to make gentle; to ennoble: *gent'ly*, *ad.* *-li*, softly; tenderly: *gentleness*, *n.* *-nēs*, softness of manners; mildness of temper; tenderness: *gentleman*, *n.* *jēn-tīl-mān* [from *gentel*, *and* man: F. *gentil*, *homme*], a man born and educated in a high social position; a man in any station of life who is possessed of good breeding and refined manners, strict integrity and honour, kindness of heart, and suchlike qualities; *in a limited sense*, a person of fortune and good family, whether titled or not; one who bears a coat of arms; a term of complaisance or respect, as in the plural—*gentlemen*, when addressing a number of persons, the legal term used of any one not engaged in business: *gentlemanly*, *ad.* *-li*, becoming a gentleman; also *gentlemanlike*, *a.* *-li*: *gentlemanliness*, *n.* *-tē-z*: *gentry*, *n.* *jēn-tē-ri* [OF. *gentense*, rank—from OF. *gentilis*], the persons possessed of landed property, holding rank between the nobility and the middle classes; *in OE.*, civility; the manners of gentlemen: *gentlewoman*, *n.* *jēn-tīl-wōmān*, a woman of good family, or of good breeding: *gentle-hearted*, *a.* *-tē-d*: *gentlelike*, *n.* *plu.* *-fōks*, persons distinguished by their birth or position: *gentleman-usher*, *in England*, one who ushers persons into the presence of the sovereign: *gentleman-usher of the black rod*, an officer belonging to the Garter whose duty it is to attend the House of Lords while Parliament is sitting, and to carry messages to the House of Commons: *gentleman-usher of the green rod*, an officer of the Order of the Thistle: *gentlemen-at-arms*, a corps of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions.—*SYN.* of 'gentle': soft; bland; tame; placid; quiet; peaceful; tractable; docile; well-born.

*Gentoo*, *n.* *jēn-tō* [Port. *gentio*, gentile, pagan], a general name for the pagan natives of India during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century.

*Gentry*—see under *gentle*.

*Genuflexion*, *n.* *jēn'-flek-shūn* [F. *genuflexion*—from mid. L. *genuflexio*], *in L. genu*, the knee;

*cōtē*, boy, foot; *nūre*, bud; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

*flecto*, I bend or incline), the act of bending the knee, particularly in worship: genuflect, v. *genu-flect*, to bend the knee as in worship: genuflecting, imp.; genuflected, pp.

**genuine**, n. *gēn-u* [L. *genuinus*, peculiar, natural]—from *geno*, I beget, I bring forth, real; natural; not spurious; not adulterated: *genuinely*, ad. *It*: *genuineness*, n. *nēs*, purity; reality; freedom from adulteration or mixture—see *Note* under *authentic*.—*Syn.* of 'genuine': authentic; true; unadulterated; pure; unalloyed; native; unsophisticated.

**genus**, n. *gē-nūs*, *genera*, n. plu. *gēn-ēr-ā* [L. *genus*: Gr. *genos*, birth, descent], that which has several species under it; a number of groups of individuals having certain characters in common, each group being called a species; a group; a kind: *generic*, a. *gē-n-ēr-ik*, pert. to a genus, race, or kind. *Note*.—A *genus* is below an *order* and included in it—see *order*.

**geocentric**, a. *gē-ō-sen-tr-ik* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *ken-tron*, the centre], having the centre of the earth for its centre—applied to the position of a celestial object as viewed from the earth; also *ge'ocent'ric*, a. *-tr-ik-āl*.

**geode**, n. *gē-ōd* [F. *géode*, eagle-stone: Gr. *gōidēs*, earthy—from *gē* or *gno*, the earth], a round or roundish lump of a stony substance, nearly always quite hollow and lined with crystals.

**geodesy**, n. *gē-ōd-ē-sī* [Gr. *gēōdaisia*—from *gē*, the earth; *daio*, I divide], those branches of mathematics which are applied to the determination of the magnitude and figure of the whole earth, or of any large portion of its surface, and to the construction of maps: *geodesic*, a. *gē-ōd-ēs-ik*; and *geodesical*, a. *-ik-āl*, also *geodetic*, n. *gē-ōd-ē-t-ik*, and *geodetic*, a. *-ik-āl*, pert. to the art of measuring large portions of the earth's surface, ascertaining its figure, &c.

**geogeny**, n. *gē-ōj-ē-nī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *genesis*, origin], a word employed by Mr Herbert Spencer to designate the science which treats of the formation of the earth; *geogeny*.

**geognosy**, n. *gē-ō-gn-ō-sī* [F. *géognosie*—from Gr. *gē*, the earth; *gnōsis*, knowledge—from *gnō*, I know], the knowledge or study of the structure of the earth's crust in its grand features of mountain-ranges, valleys, oceans, &c., in contradistinction to *geology*: *ge'ognostic*, a. *-nōst-ik*, pert. to.

**geogony**, n. *gē-ō-g-ō-nī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *gonē*, generation], the doctrine of the formation of the earth: *geogonic*, n. *gē-ō-g-ō-n-ik*, pert. to *geogony*.

**geography**, n. *gē-ō-j-ō-r-ī* [F. *géographie*: L. *geographia*; Gr. *gēographia*—from *gē*, the earth, and *graphein*, n. writing or description], n. description of the surface of the earth, of its artificial divisions into countries, states, kingdoms, cities, towns, &c., and of its natural divisions into oceans, rivers, continents, islands, mountains, &c.; a book containing such description: *geographer*, a. *-fēr*, one versed in geography; a writer on the subject: *ge'ographic*, a. *-ō-j-ō-f-ik*, and *ge'ographical*, a. *-ik-āl*, of or relating to geography: *geographically*, ad. *It*: *mathematical geography*, that branch of geography which treats of the size, form, and planetary relations of the earth, and which teaches us how to determine the position of places on its surface in relation to one another, as well as how to inscribe them on globes, maps, and charts: *physical geography*, the branch which treats of the general surface-structure of the terrestrial globe, its varied climates and soils with their productions, the atmosphere by which it is surrounded, and the distribution of living beings on its surface: *political geography*, the branch which treats of the various artificial divisions of the earth's surface into empires, kingdoms, and republics, with their industries, and the social, civil, and religious conditions of each.

**geolatry**, n. *gē-ō-l-ā-trī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *latreia*, worship], the worship of terrestrial objects.

**geology**, n. *gē-ō-l-ō-jī* [F. *géologie*—from Gr. *gē*, the earth; *logos*, a discourse], the science which treats of the structure of the earth, and the substances of which it is composed: *ge'ologic*, a. *-ō-l-ō-j-ik-āl*, pert. to geology: *geologist*, n. *-ō-l-ō-j-ist*, one versed in the science of geology: *ge'ologic*, v. *-j-iz*, to study or pursue the science of geology: *geol'og-ist*, imp.: *geological*, pp. *-j-izd*.

**geomancy**, n. *gē-ō-mān-sī* [F. *géomancie*—from Gr. *gē*, the earth; *manteia*, divination], divination by points or circles drawn on the ground, and after-

wards on paper: *ge'omant'ic*, a. *-ik*, pert. to: *ge'omancer*, n. *-sēr*, one who.

**geometry**, n. *gē-ō-mē-trī* [F. *géométrie*—from Gr. *gē*, the earth; *metron*, a measure], that branch of mathematics which treats of the measurement of lines, surfaces, and solids, with their various properties and relations: *ge'omet'r*, n. *-ēr*, one who is skilled in geometry; also *ge'omet'rician*, n. *-tr-īsh-ān*: *geometric*, a. *gē-ō-mē-tr-ik*, and *ge'omet'ric*, a. *-tr-ik-āl*, relating to geometry, or according to its rules and principles: *ge'omet'rically*, ad. *It*: *geometric mean*, the second term of a geometric progression consisting of three terms, or the second of three continued proportionals: *geometrical progression*, a series of numbers, each of which is obtained from the preceding one by being multiplied by a constant number called the common ratio: *geometric pen*, an ingenious instr. for drawing curves.

**geo-navigation**, n. *gē-ō-nāv-ī-g-ē-shūn* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *navigation*], a term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth.

**geonomy**, n. *gē-ō-n-ō-mī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *nomos*, a law], the science of the physical laws of the earth, including geology and physical geography: *geonomic*, a. *-ō-n-ō-m-ik*.

**geophagy**, n. *gē-ō-j-ō-jī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *phagō*, I eat], the practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, or chalk: *geophagous*, a. *-ō-j-ūs*, earth-eating: *geophagist*, n. *-j-ist*, one of a tribe which practises geophagy.

**geoponics**, n. plu. *gē-ō-p-ō-n-ik* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *ponos*, labour], the art or science of cultivating the ground: *ge'opon'ic*, a. *-ik-āl*, relating to agriculture.

**georama**, n. *gē-ō-rā-mā* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *hōrma*, a sight or view], a large hollow spherical chamber, lined with cloth, on which is set forth a general view of the geography of the earth's surface.

**George**, n. *j-ōrj*, a figure of St George on horseback worn by knights of the Garter.

**Georgian**, n. *gē-j-ō-j-ān*, pert. to Georgia in Asia, or to one of the United States so called; pert. to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of England.

**Georgics**, n. *j-ōr-j-iks* [L. *Georgica*, the Georgics— from Gr. *gē*, the earth; *ergon*, labour], n. poem of Virgil, the anc. Latin poet, treating of the rules for cultivating land; n. poem on rural subjects: *ge'org'ic*, a. *-j-ik*, relating to agriculture.

**Georgium-lidus**, n. *j-ōr-j-ū-m-sī-dūs* [L. for *George*, used as an adjective, and *L. sidus*, n. star], the name of a planet, better known as Uranus or Herschel.

**Geosaurus**, n. *gē-ō-sā-r-ūs* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *sauros*, n. lizard], in *geol.*, a gigantic terrestrial reptile of the oolitic epoch.

**geoscopy**, n. *gē-ō-s-k-ō-pī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *skopō*, I view], a knowledge of the different kinds of earth.

**geoselenic**, a. *gē-ō-sē-lē-n-ik* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *sēlētē*, the moon], pert. to the mutual relations of the earth and the moon.

**geothermic**, a. *gē-ō-thēr-m-ik* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *thermē*, heat], relating to the internal heat of the earth.

**geo-thermometer**, n. *gē-ō-thēr-mō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *thermometer*], an instr. for measuring the earth's heat at different depths, as in wells and mines, and for ascertaining its rate of increase.

**geotropism**, n. *gē-ō-trō-p-iz-m* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *trōpē*, a turning], in *bot.*, the movements of leaves or flowers towards the earth; the influence of gravitation on growth.

**Gephyrea**, n. plu. *gē-j-ēr-ē-ā* [Gr. *gephura*, a mound or dike], a class of the Anarthropoda, comprising the spoon-worms and their allies.

**gerah**, n. *gē-rā* [Heb.], the smallest coin current among the anc. Jews, equal to 1/3d. nearly.

**geranium**, n. *gē-rā-n-ūm* [L. *geranium*; Gr. *geraion*—from Gr. *geranos*, a crane], an extensive genus of plants, some of the species producing very handsome flowers, while others are mere weeds; crane's-bill or stork's-bill: *Geraniaceae*, n. plu. *gē-rā-n-ī-d-ēs-ē*, the systematic name of the geraniums, so named by Linnaeus, in allusion to the crane-like beak terminating the carpels: *gerani'al*, a. *-n-āl*, pert. to: *geranin*, n. *gē-rā-n-ūn*, a valuable astringent obtained from the root of one of the geraniums called crane's-bill.

gerfalcon and gyrfalcon, n. *jér-fául-ká* [OF. *ger-fault*; mid. L. *hiernfalcon*—from Gr. *hierax*, sacred, and mid. L. *falco*, a falcon; cf. Ger. *gerfalk*] a large and fierce species of falcon of a white colour—so named from its dazzling light.

germ, n. *jér-m* [F. *germe*—from L. *germen*, the bud of a tree, a young twig] that from which anything springs; origin; first principle; a bud or shoot; germ-cells, the cells which contain active germinal matter or protoplasm and a nucleus or kernel; germ-mass, the materials prepared for the future formation of the embryo; germeu, n. *jér-mén*, in bot., a name for the ovary; germinate, v. *jér-má-náit* [L. *germinatus*, sprouted forth, germinated] to bud or sprout; to begin to grow; to vegetate; to cause to sprout; germinating, imp.: adj. sprouting or vegetating; germinated, pp.: germinant, a. *-má-náit* [F.—L.] pert. to a germ; germinant, a. *-má-náit*, sprouting; germinating; germination, n. *-ná-shún* [F.—L.] the act of sprouting; the time of vegetating; the first appearance of vegetation in seed that has been planted; germinal vesicle, in bot. and zool., a cell contained in the embryonic sac, from which the embryo is developed; the small vesicular body within the ovum or the yoke of the egg; the nucleus of the ovum; germ-layer, n. in path., one of the layers of cells which develop into the embryo; germ-plasm, the part of the germ-cell that, in Weismann's theory, is the material and continuously transferred basis of heredity; germ-theory, the theory that zymotic diseases take their origin from the presence and multiplication in the body of micro-organisms, as bacteria; also, the doctrine that all living matter can only spring from living germs or seeds.

german, a. *jér-mán*, also *germane* and *germain*, a *jér-mán* [OF. *germain*; L. *germanus*, sprung from the same stock] of the first degree of relationship; of the same stock; nearly allied; natural; cousins; german, the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; cousins having the same grandfather.

German, n. *jér-mán*, a native of Germany; also the language; German-silver, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc; Germanism, n. *-tém*, an idiom of the German language; Germanic, a. *-tik*, pert. to Germany.

germander, n. *jér-mán-dér* [F. *germandrée*—from Gr. *chamandra*—from *chamai*, the ground, and *drus*, a tree], a native plant formerly used in medicine and in brewing; the genus *Teucrium*, Ord. *Labiata*; the germander speedwell, a species of *Veronica*.

germane, a. *jér-mán*, nearly related—see *german*.

germanium, n. *jér-má-ní-úm* [L. *Germania*, Germany], a metallic element found in argyrolite.

germin or germeu, n. *jér-mín*, in OE., for germ, which see.

germinal, germinate, germination—see under *germ*.

gerontocracy, n. *jér-ón-tók-rá-sí* [Gr. *gerón* or *geronta*, an old man; *krátos*, I rule over] the government or influence of old men or elders.

geropigia or jerupigia, n. *jér-ó-pí-já*, *jér-ó-pí-já*, corrupt, of *hierapicra*, which see.

Gerrymander, v. *jér-rí-mán-dér* [from *Gerry*, a governor of Massachusetts, and *-mander* in *U.S. manders*—from the shape of part of this state], in U.S. polit., to make undue changes in the arrangement of voting districts in order to benefit a particular party; hence, to give a false rendering to facts; gerry-mandering, imp.: gerrymandered, pp. *-dér*; gerrymander, n. the act of.

gerund, n. *jér-únd* [L. *gerundium*, a gerund; *gerundus*, that which is to be done or carried on—from *gero*, I bear, I carry], in Latin gram., a kind of verbal noun; gerundial, a. *jér-únd-iál*, pert. to or resembling a gerund; gerundive, n. *jér-únd-iv*, in Latin verbs, the futuro participle passive; perhaps more strictly, 'a passive verbal adjective'; adj. pert. to or resembling a gerund; gerundial: gerundively, ad. *-iv*.

gest, n. *jést* [OF. *geste*, thing done, exploit; L. *gestus*, borne, carried on—from *gero*, I carry], a deed; an act; a feat.

gest, n. *jést* [F. *giste*, a lodging—from mid. L. *gista* or *gesto*, a sleeping place], in OE., a lodging or sleeping place; the appointed resting place for the king on a royal progress; the roll in which these stages were written.

gestation, n. *jést-á-shún* [F. *gestation*—from L. *gestationem*, a bearing or carrying—from *gero*, I

bear or carry], the act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; the state of pregnancy; gestatory, a. *-tá-tó-rí*, that may be carried or worn; pert. to pregnancy.

gesticulate, v. *jést-ik u-láit* [L. *gesticulatus*, having made pantomimic gestures—from *gesticulus*, a mimic gesture—from *gestus*, a gesture—from *gero*, I carry], to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attempting to speak; to play antic tricks; gesticulating, imp.: gesticulated, pp.: gesticulator, n. *-tá-tór*, one who; gesticulation, n. *-tá-shún* [F.—L.], the act of making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiment; motions or postures of the body in speaking; gesticulatory, a. *-tá-tó-rí*, connected with or having the character of gesticulation.

gesture, n. *jést-úr* or *-chór* [mid. L. *gestura*, mode of acting—from L. *gestus*, posture, motion—from *gero*, I carry], motions of the body or limbs used to express forcibly ideas or passions, or to enforce an argument or opinion; any significant motion of the body or limbs; gestural, a. *-tá-rí*, belonging to gesture; gestureless, a. *-lís*, free from gestures.

get, v. *gét* [ME. *geten*, to get; cf. Ice. *gela*, to conceive, to acquire; Goth. *gahandan*, I hold] to procure; to obtain; to attain; to realise; to bring into a certain condition; to become; to beget; get ting, imp.: n. the act of obtaining or acquiring; acquisition; profit; got, pt. *gót*, did get; gotten or got, pp. *gót*; got, getter, n. one who; to get ahead, to advance; to prosper; to get at, to reach; to make advance; to prosper; to leave; to escape; get away I begone! to get by heart, to learn anything, as a lesson, so as to be able to repeat it from memory; to get clear, to escape; to be released or freed, as from confinement or danger; to get drunk, to become intoxicated; to get loose, to disengage oneself; to get off, to escape; to get on, to proceed; to advance; to prosper; to get out, to extricate oneself; to escape; to get over, to surmount; to get quit or rid of, to be freed from an disagreeable person or thing with difficulty or after effort; to get the day, to win; to get through, to traverse; to finish; to get to, to reach; to arrive at; to get together, to assemble; to convene; to amass with effort; to get up, to rise from sleep or repose; to make ready or prepare, as a play; to perfect oneself, or make oneself competent in, as in a subject for examination.—SYN. of 'get': to acquire; gain; win; earn; procure; generate; learn; induce; persuade; betake; carry.

get, v. *gét*, a courir, for beget; getter, n. *gét-ér*, one who begets.

gewgaw, n. *gú-gáw* [ME. *gwegow*], a showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; adj. showy, but of no value.

gey, ad. *gá* [a form of *gay*, in Scot., very, as, 'gey sharp', pretty or rather sharp].

geyser or geysir, n. *gá-ér* [Ice.], from *geysa, to gush], an intermittent boiling spring found in Iceland, New Zealand, and elsewhere; geyseric, a. *-sír-ik*, a loose, porous, hydrated form of silica, deposited in concretionary cauliflower-like masses around such hot springs as the geysers.*

gharry or garee, n. *gá-rí* [Hind. *geri*], in India, a cart.

ghastly, a. *gá-stlí* [AS. *gæstlic*, terrible], unearthly; spectre-like; deathlike; pale; dismal; shocking; dreadful; ghastliness, n. horror of countenance; a deathlike look.—SYN. of 'ghastly': grim; grisly; horrible; hideous.

ghaut, n. *gá-ét* [Hind. *gáth*], a difficult pass through a mountain; a range or chain of mountains; landing or ferry stairs.

gheber or ghebre, also gueber, n. *gá-bér* or *géb-ér* [Pers. *gabr*], one of the anc. Persian fire-worshippers, so called by the Mohammedans; a Parsee.

ghive, n. *gá-iv* [Hind. *ghí*], clarified butter used by the natives of India.

gherkin, n. *gér-ín* [Dut. *apurkje*; mid. L. *anguricus*; Gr. *angourion*; Pers. *angrah*], a small cucumber, suitable for pickling.

ghetto, n. *gét-to* [It.], the quarter in certain Continental towns inhabited exclusively by Jews.

ghiaour, n. *já-úr*, a spelling of *giaour*, which see.

Ghibelline, n. *gí-bél-lín* [It. *Ghibellino*—from *Wolffling*, the castle of one of their leaders], one of a faction in Italy in the 12th century which favoured the German Emperors, in opposition to the *Guelphs*, who sided with the Pope.

cóir, bóy, fót; púre, búil; chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, zenl.

ghoor or goor, *n.* *gôr* [Hind. *gur*]—same as jaggery.

Ghoorka, Goorkha, or Gurkha, *n.* *gôr-khâ*, one of the dominant race in Nepal, of Hindu descent.

ghost, *n.* *gôst* [AS. *gîst*, a spirit: cf. Ger. *geist*—see *agbâst*], an apparition or spectre; the soul or spirit of a deceased person: *v.* in OE., to haunt with ghosts or apparitions; ghost'ing, *imp.*: *ghosted*, pp. *ghost'ed*: *ghost'ly*, *a.* *-ly*, pert to the soul or spirit; spiritual; not carnal; not secular; relating to apparitions: *ghostliness*, *n.*: *ghostlike*, *a.*: *ghostly*, having sunken eyes: *ghostless*, *n.* without spirit or life: Holy Ghost, the Third Person of the Trinity; the Comforter; the Advocate; the Paraclete: to give up the ghost, to die; to yeld up the breath or spirit.—SYN. of 'ghost': phantom; vision; phantasm; spirit; soul.

ghoul, *n.* *gûl* (Pers. *ghol*, a syrian demon), a supposed demon that feeds on the dead; also spelt *gbole*.

gbyll or gill—same as gill 3.

giant, *n.* *giânt* [OF. *giant*—from L. *giganteus*: Gr. *gigas*, a giant], a man of very large stature; a person of great bodily or intellectual power: *adj.* great in size or strength: *giantess*, *n.* a female giant: *giantlike*, *a.* of unusual size: *giantship*, *n.* quality or character of a giant: *Giant's Causeway*, a columnar basaltic formation on the N. coast of Ireland—the columns being arranged like an artificial causeway.

gianoir, *n.* *giôr* or *gôr-ôr* [Turk. *gianoir*: Pers. *gater*, *n.* insult], a term of reproach or contempt applied by the Turks to all unbelievers in Mohammedanism, but more especially to Christians.

gib or gib-cat, *n.* *gib* [a contr. of *Gilbert*—cf. *Gilbert*, in *saucy* sense, viz., name for a male cat, as *tom-cat* now is], a he-cat; an old male cat; a tom-cat.

*gib*, *n.* *gib* [the same root as *fib*, which see], something which projects and swings loose; a raised or projecting thing; the lower jaw of a horse as projecting parts; *gibbet*, that which can swing up into the air; *fib*, the foremost sail, the projecting part of a crane, and *gib*, have a common origin.

*gib* and *key*, *fib* [*gib*, cat or male cat—see *gib* 1], in steam machinery, the fixed wedge, and the driving wedge, for tightening the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting-rod; *n.* piece or slip in a machine, or any kind of structure, to hold parts together, or keep them in place: *v.* to secure or fasten with *gibs*: *gib'bing*, *imp.*: *gibbed*, *pp.* *gib'd*.

*gibber*, *v.* *gib'ber* [imitation of the sound of rapid talking without reference to meaning], to speak inintelligibly; to gabble: *gib'bering*, *imp.*: *gib'bered*, *pp.* *gib'ber'd*: *gib'berish*, *n.* *-ber'ish*, unmeaning words; unintelligible language: *adj.* canting; unintelligible.

*gibber*, *n.* *gib'ber* [L. *gibber*, croak-barked, hunch-backed], in bot., a pouch nt the base of a floral envelope—see *gibbose*.

*gibbet*, *n.* *gib'bet* [OF. *gibet*, a gibbet—from *gibbe*, a sort of arm], a gallows on which criminals are hanged, or on which they were formerly exposed in chains; the projecting beam of a crane; any cross-beam like a gallows: *v.* to hang or expose on a gallows; to expose to public scorn and execration as if a criminal on a gibbet: *gib'betting*, *imp.*: *gib'beted*, *pp.*

*gibbon*, *n.* *gib'bôn* [F.], an ape of the E. India Islands, remarkable for the length of its arms.

*gibbose*, *a.* *gib'bôs* [mid. L. *gibbosus*: L. *gibbus*, humped], humped; *n.* term applied to surfaces having large elevations: *gibbos'ly*, *n.* *-bôs'ly*, *n.* round or swelling prominence; in bot., a swelling nt the base of an organ: *gibbons*, *n.* *gib'bôs*, swelling; protuberant; swollen at the base, or having a swelling on the surface; convex, chiefly applied to the moon in her second and third quarters: *gib'bously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *gib'bousness*, *n.*

*gibe*, *n.* *gib* [Sw. *gipa*, to talk idly—from Icel. *geip*, idle talk], *n.* expression of sarcastic scorn; a scoff; a railing; *n.* sneer: *v.* to cast reproaches and sneering expressions at; to rail at; to taunt; to scoff: *gib'bing*, *imp.*: *gibed*, *pp.* *gib'd*: *giber*, *n.* *-ber*, one who: *gib'bingly*, *ad.* *-ly*.—SYN. of 'gibe': to rail; to flout; to deride; to jeer; to sneer.

*gibel*, *n.* *gib'el* [Ger. *gibel*], a species of carp, supposed to have been introduced into Great Britain from Germany.

*giblets*, *n.* plu. *gib'lets* [OF. *giblet*, stewed rabbit: cf. Gael. *gibbon*, the entrails of a goose or fowl fit for food; *gibban*, *n.* fowl's gizzard], the parts of a goose or of poultry, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c., cut off before it is dressed: *gib'let*, *n.* made of giblets: *giblet-pie*, a pie made of giblets.

*gibstaf*, *n.* *gib'staf* [OF. *gibbe*, a sort of hoe, and Eng. *staf*], *n.* staff with which to ascertain the depth of water or to push off a boat.

*gid*, *n.* *gid* [a corruption of *giddy*, unsteady, alluding to their tottering gait: Norw. *gidda*, to shake, to tremble], the disease called 'sturdy' among sheep, caused by parasites on the brain—viz., the *Cœnurus cerebralis*.

*giddy*, *a.* *gid'dy* [MIL. *gidi*—from AS. *giddian*, to be merry], having a confused sensation of swivelling or whirling in the head; rotatory; that causes giddiness; unstable; changeable; thoughtless; elated by excitement: *gid'dily*, *ad.* *-ly*: *gid'diness*, *n.* *-ness*, swivelling of the head; inconstancy; levity: *giddy-headed*, very thoughtless.

*gier-eagle*, *n.* *jer-ê-gl* [Dut. *gier*, a vulture, and Eng. *eagle*: cf. Ger. *gier-adler*], a bird of the eagle kind; *n.* vulture.

*gier-falcon*, *n.* *jer-fâl'kn*—same as gyrfalcon.

*gift*, *n.* *gift* [Icel. and Dut. *gift*, a gift, a present—from give, which see], *n.* present; anything given or bestowed; an offering; power of giving; faculty: *v.* to endow with any power or faculty: *gift'ing*, *imp.*: *gift'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* endowed by nature with any power or faculty; talented; endowed with gifts: *gift'edness*, *n.*—SYN. of 'gift': donation; grant; benefaction; largess; gratuity; boon; bounty; endowment; talent; offering; bribe; oblation; power.

*gig*, *n.* *gig* [MIL. *gigge*: cf. Icel. *geiga*, to rove at random], originally, anything that easily whirls about; a light two-wheeled carriage; a long light boat; anything light, swift, or whirling; a machine for forming the nap of cloth—see *gig*.

*gigantic*, *a.* *gi-gan'tic* [L. *gigantem*, a giant—see *giant*], very large; huge; of extraordinary size; enormous: *gigantically*, *ad.* *-tically*: *gigantology*, *n.* *-tôl'ôj* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], an account or description of giants: *gigantean*, *a.* *gi-gan-tê'an*, belonging to a giant; gigantic.

*giggle*, *n.* *gi-ggl* [an imitative word: cf. Dul. *gic-kelen*, Swiss *gic-len*, to giggle; Irel. *gagl*, a goose], a short titling laugh: *v.* to laugh in a silly manner; to titter: *gig'gling*, *imp.* *-gling*: *adj.* laughing in a suppressed way; tittering: *n.* half-suppressed or smothered laughter; the act of tittering: *gig'gler*, *n.* *-gler*, one who.

*giglot*, *n.* *gi-glot* [cf. Icel. *gikkra*, a pert person; Dan. *gikk*, a wag], in Scot. and OE., a girl of light manners; a wanton woman.

*gigot*, *n.* *gi-got* [F. *gigot*, a leg of mutton—from *gigue*, the thigh], a joint; *n.* leg of mutton.

*gild*, *v.* *gild* [AS. *gildan*, to gild: Icel. *gilla*—see *gold*], to overspread with a thin covering of gold; to overlay with gold leaf-metal or powder; to render bright; to adorn; to give a fair appearance to falsehood and the like: *gild'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the art or trade of overlaying with gold-leaf, &c.; that which is laid on; *fig.*, superficial coating, as opposed to the solid metal: *gild'ed* or *gilt*, *pp.* or *pt.* *gilt*: *gilder*, *n.* *gild'er*, one whose trade is to gild.

*gilet*, *n.* *zhê'l* [F.], a style in which *n.* bodice is made; a waistcoat; *n.* coat-bodice.

*gill*, *n.* *jil* [OF. *gelle*, *n.* sort of wine measure: mid. L. *gilla*, a wine measure], a liquid measure containing the fourth part of a pint; a liquid measure varying in quantity locally.

*gill*, *n.* *jil* [a shortened name for *Gillian*—from L. *Juliana*—from *Julius*, *Julius*], in OE., a generic name for a woman; ground-ivy—called *gill-creeper*—by the wall: *gill-ale*, the herb ale-hoof: *gill-firt*, a wanton girl.

*gill*, *n.* *gil* or *jil* [Icel. *gil*, a deep narrow glen with a stream; *gell*, a ravine], in prov. Eng., a woody glen with a rivulet flowing through it; a deep ravine.

*gill*, *n.* *gil* [Sw. *gâl*: cf. Dan. *gælle*, a gill], the organ of respiration in fishes and other animals which breathe air mixed with water, being reddish vascular folds placed on both sides of the head; the flap below the beak of a fowl; in bot., the thin, vertical, spore-bearing plates under the cap of certain fungi: *gill-bearing*, producing gills: *gill-flap* or *gill-ild*, the covering of the gill; the operculum.



**gillaroo**, *n.* *gill-là-rò* [Ir.], a variety of the common trout of certain parts of Ireland, in which the coats of the stomach become thick from feeding on shell-fish.

**gilly** or **gillie**, *n.* *gill*, *gillies*, *n. plu.* *ills* [Gael. *gille*; *Ir. gilla*, a lad, n. servant-man], in *Scot.*, a man or lad who attends on a sportsman, or who is employed in protecting game.

**gillyflower**, *n.* *gill-flower* [F. *girasole*, a gillyflower: *L. carophyllum*; *Gr. karophyllon*—from *karion*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf], a common plant of many species which flowers about July, having a clove-like odour; the common stocks of our gardens; the genus *Mathiola*, *Ord. Brassicaceae*.

**gilt**, *v.* *gill* [see *gild* and *gold*]; *adj.* overlaid with gold-leaf; *n.* gold laid on the surface of a thing; golden or outside show.

**gimbals**, *n. plu.* *gim-balls* [OF. *gemelle*; *L. gemellus*—from *geminus*, twin, double], pairs of brass hoops or rings moving within one another on diameters at right angles to each other, so that anything suspended in their centre will always retain a constant position, the apparatus on board a ship to which the mariner's compass is attached being an example.

**gimcrack**, *n.* *gim-crak* [Eng. dial. *gim*, spruce, and *crack*, a lively body—*lit.*, a spruce arch lad, an upstart], any trivial mechanism; n. device; a toy.

**gimlet**, also **gimblet**, *n.* *gimblet* [OF. *gimblet*; *O. Dut. wimpey*, n. bore], a small boring-tool with a screw point; n. large one of the same kind is called an *auger*; *v.* in a *ship*, to turn round an anchor by the stocks; *gim'letting*, *imp.*; *gim'leted*, *pp.*

**gimmals**, *n. plu.* *gim-diz*; also *gimmers*, *n.* *gim-mers*—same as *gimbals*.

**gimzer**, *n.* *gim-mize* [low]. *gimbur*, a ewe-lamb; in *Scot.*, a ewe in its second year, which has had its first lamb.

**gimp**, *n.* *gimp* [F. *guipure*, lace—from *guiper*, to cover or whip about with silk], a kind of interlaced silk twist or edging, used for trimmings, often beaded.

**gin**, *n.* *jin* [formed by contr. from *geneva*, which see], a well-known distillated spirit flavoured with juniper-berries; also called *geneva* or *hollands*; *gin-palace*, a large finely fitted shop where gin is retailed; a public-house.

**gin**, *n.* *jin* [contr. of *L. ingenium*, natural disposition, invention, or *F. cuqin*, an engine, understanding—see *engine*], contrivance; snare; trap; a machine for driving piles, or for raising and moving heavy weights; n. kind of machinery for raising coals or ore from mines; *v.* to catch in a trap; to separate the seeds from the cotton by a machine; *gin'ning*, *imp.*; *n.* the act or process of clearing cotton from seeds; *ginned*, *pp.* a *find*, caught in a trap; cleared from seeds, as cotton; cotton-gin, n. machine for separating the raw cotton from its seeds.

**gin**, *v.* *gin* [AS. *ginnan*, to begin], in *OE.*, to begin; *begin* is a mere derivation from the older form *gin*; *gin'ning*, *imp.*; *ginned*, *pp.* *gind*.

**gingal** or **gingal**, *n.* *jin-gal* [Hind.], an E. Ind. breech-loading firearm, discharged from a rest.

**ginger**, *n.* *jin-ger* [OF. *gingibre*; *F. gingembre*; *L. zingiber*; *Gr. zingiberis*; Sans. *zingeraca*, ginger], the prepared root of a plant cultivated in the W. Indies; the *Zingiber officinale*, *Ord. Zingiberaceae*; ginger-beer, an effervescent drink flavoured with ginger; ginger-bread, sweet bread flavoured with ginger; ginger-wine, a liqueur, when good, made by boiling sugar, lemons, bruised ginger, and chopped nutmeg in water, which preparation is afterwards fermented.

**gingerily**, *ad.* *jin-ger-ly* [OF. *geuzor*; *L. gentius*, well-born—from *gigno*, I beget], caulously; carefully, as from delicacy or timidity.

**gingham**, *n.* *ging'am* [F. *guingan*; Malay. *ging-gang*, striped], cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before being woven—thus distinguished from printed cotton or prints.

**gingiva**, *n. plu.* *jin-jiv-æ* [L. *gingiva*, a gum], the gums; a dense fibrous tissue, very closely connected with the periosteum of the alveolar processes, and covered by a red mucous membrane; *gingival*, *n.* *jin-jiv-ral*, of or pert. to the gums; *gingivitis*, *n.* *jin-jiv-itis*, inflammation of the gums.

**gingle**, *n.* *jin-gle*—see *gingle*.

**ginglymus**, *n.* *ging-gli-mus* [Gr. *ginglymos*, a hinge or joint], a joint allowing motion in two directions

only, as the joint of the elbow and lower jaw; *gin-glymoid*, *n.* *gin-gly* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling a hinge.

**ginseng**, *n.* *jin-seng* [Chin. *jint'an*], an Asiatic plant, whose root, of an aromatic flavour, is highly esteemed as a medicine among the Chinese, a species of *Panax*; the *Panax quinquefolium*, *Ord. Araliaceae*, the Amer. species, possessing qualities resembling those of the *ginseng*, and imported by the Chinese.

**gip**, *n.* *gip*—see *gyp*.

**gipsire**, *n.* *gip-sir* [OF. *gibecière*; mid. *L. gibac'ia*, n. large pouch], in *OE.*, n. game-bag; n. purse or pouch formerly worn at the girdle.

**Gipsy**, *n.* spelt also **Gypsy** and **Gypsey**, *n.* *gip-sit* [n. corrupt. of *Egyptian*], a wandering race of people found in almost every European country since about the 13th century, supposed to have come from Central Asia, and in some cases through Egypt; name of slight reproach to a young woman; *Gipsies*, *n. plu.* *siz*; *Gipay*, *a. pert.* to or resembling the *Gypsies*.

**graffe**, *n.* *ji-ras* or *zhi-ras* [F. *grasse*—from Sp. *gracia*—from *Ar. zaraf* or *zarafa*, a giraffe], a remarkable African quadruped having n. very long neck and long front legs; the camelopard.

**girandole**, *n.* *ji-ran-dol* or *zhi-ran-dol* [F.—from *L. gyro*, I turn in n. circle], a large kind of branched candlestick; a candelabrum.

**grasole**, *n.* *zhi-ras-ol* [F.—from *L. gyro*, I turn in n. circle; *sol*, the sun], a plant called turnsole; the Jerusalem-artichoke or sunflower; a transparent variety of opal, showing a bright hyacinth-red when turned towards the sun or n. bright light; the fire opal.

**grid**, *v.* *gird* [AS. *gyrdan*; cf. *Ice. gyrdan*, to enclose or surround with a fence], to bind round; to surround with a flexible substance, as n. bandage, twig, or cord; to invest; to encircle; n. in *Scot.*, a hoop; *gird'ing*, *imp.*; *gird'ed*, *pp.*, also *girt*, *g'rt*. *girdler*, *n.* *g'rd-ler*, that which binds, ties, or encircles; in arch., a principal beam in a floor for supporting the binding or other joists, used also for supporting the main walls of a building, or for the supporting of the roadway of a bridge; *girdle*, *n.* *g'rd-ll* [Ice. *gyrdill*; Sw. *gordel*], a band or belt for the waist; a zone; in *Scot.*, a round iron plate on which bread is baked; *v.* to surround; to bind; to enclose; *gird'ing*, *imp.*; *gird'ed*, *pp.* *gird*.

**gird**, *n.* *gird*, or *girr*, *n.* *gir*, in *Scot.*, n. hoop—see *gird* 1.

**gird**, *v.* *gird* [AS. *gird*, a rod], in *OE.*, to lash with sneers or reproaches; to sneer at; n. a sharp retort; a sarcasm; *gird'ing*, *imp.*; *gird'ed*, *pp.*—see *gride*.

**girdle**, *n.* *g'rd-ll*—see under *gird* 1.

**girl**, *n.* *g'rl* [ME. *girie*, L. *Ger. gör*, a child; cf. Swiss *guriel*, a depreciatory term for n. girl], formerly, a youth of either sex; a female child; a young woman; formerly, a roebuck of two years; *girlhood*, n. the state of a girl; *girl'sh*, *a. -ish*, like n. young woman or child; youthful; *girl'shly*, *ad. -ly*; *girl'shness*, *n.* the manners of a girl.

**girn**, *v.* *girn* [see *girn*], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to whine and cry from ill-humour or fretfulness; to snarl; to grin; to gape; n. a crying from fretfulness; a grin; *gir'ing*, *imp.*; *girn'ed*, *pp.* *girnud*.

**girnol**, *n.* *g'rd-nal*, also *garnel*, *n.* *g'rd-nel* [a variant of *garner*; OF. *grainier*, a granary], in *Scot.*, n. granary; a large chest for holding meal.

**Grondist**, *n.* *ji-rond-ist*, in *French hist.*, one of the Girondists or Girondins, a celebrated political party during the Revolution of 1789—so named from the department of La Gironde.

**Gironette**, *n.* *zhi-rò-èl* [F. n. weathercock—from OF. *gier*—from *L. gyro*, I turn], a politician who turns with every prevailing side.

**girt**, *g'rt*, *pt.* or *pp.* of *gird*, which see.

**girt**, *v.* *gert* [from *gird*], to gird; to surround;

**girt'ing**, *imp.*; *girt'ed* or *girt*, *pp.*

**girth**, *n.* *g'rt-h* [Ice. *gyrd*], connec. with *gird* 1], the band or strap by which n. saddle is made fast on a horse by passing it under his belly; the circumference or round measurement of thaber, or of animals.

**gist**, *n.* *jist* [OF. *gist*, a lying or lodging; *L. jaceo*, I lie; originally a lodging-place to a traveller for the night], the main point of a question; that on which it rests or turns; point to arrive at—see *gest* 2.

**gitano**, *n.* *gè-lá-nò*, fem. *gitana* [Sp. Egyptian], a gipsy.

gittern, n. *gittern*—n. corrupt. of cithern.  
 glasto, nd. *glāstō* [It.—from *L. justus*, just]. In music, in just or equal time.

give, v. *gie* [Icel. *gífa*; cf. AS. *gifan*; Dan. *give*; Goth. *giban*], to bestow; to confer; to pay, as a price; to grant without price or reward; to impart; to grow moist; to soften; to resign or yield up; to render or utter; to yield to pressure or other force: *giving*, imp.; gave, pt. *gde*, did give: given, pp. *gír-n*, bestowed; conferred; addicted: *giver*, n. *-ir*, one who: to give away, to confer on without an equivalent: to give back, to return; to restore: to give chase, to pursue: to give ear to, to listen to: to give forth, to publish; to tell; to send forth, as light: to give in, to yield: to give off, to yield or produce from n surface, as vapour or a smell: to give out, to report; to publish: to give over, to cease; to addit; to attach to; to conclude lost; to abandon: to give place, to give way; to yield: to give up, to resign; to quit; to abandon; to deliver: to give up one's self to, to devote oneself to without restraint: to give way, to yield; to make room for; to break: to give in to, to elude; to yield; to embrace—SYN. of 'give': to grant; yield; allow; deliver; pay; communicate; announce; pronounce; render; utter; permit; license; commission; produce; show; exhibit; devote; nuply; move; recede.

gizzard, n. *giz-ár* [OF. *gizier*; mid. *L. gigeria*], the strong muscular stomach of a bird, in which the food is ground after being acted upon by the gastric juice of the first stomach.

glabella, n. *glab-é-lá* [*L. glabellus*, without hair, smooth—dim. from *glaber*, smooth]. In anat., the triangular space between the eyebrows; the nasal eminence lying between the superciliary ridges.

glabrous, a. *glá-brás* [*L. glaber*, smooth, without hair]. In bot., smooth; devoid of hair; bald: *glabrate*, a. *-brát*, in bot., becoming glabrous from age.

glacial, a. *glá-shi-ál* [F. *glaciel*, ice—from *L. glaciālis*—from *glaciā*, ice], consisting of ice; frozen; relating to glaciers: glaciers, n. plu. *glá-shi-ér* or *glá-shi-érz* [in Savoy word—from F. *glacier*], vast fields or accumulations of ice, or snow and ice, which collect in the valleys and ravines of snow-capt mountains like the Alps, and slide downwards till they melt in warmer regions: glaciation, n. *glá-shi-á-shi-n*, the act of freezing; the effects of glaciers on a country, as the rounding of hills, the scratching of rocks, the production of moraines, &c.: *glaciālist*, n. *-shí-ál-íst*, one who accounts for geological phenomena as mainly due to the former action of ice: *glaciālisty*, ad. *-shí-ál*, by means of glaciers or of glaciation: *glaciāte*, v. *-shí*, to convert into ice; to be converted into ice; to become ice: *glaciāter*, n. *-shí-ál*, a mass or sheet of ice beneath the snow-fields at the highest summits of mountains: *glaciōlogy*, n. *-shí-ál-jí* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the science of the formation and action of glaciers: *glaciōlogist*, n. *-shí-ál-íst*—same as *glaciālist*: glacier-tables, the name given to large table-like blocks of stone lying on the surface of glaciers in alpine regions: Glacial Period or Epoch, in geol., a period so called from the signs of the action of glaciers or icebergs in the polished and grooved surfaces of the rocks over which they slid with their shingle and impacted boulders; called also Ice Age and Ice Epoch: *glacières*, n. plu. *glá-shi-érz* [F. *glacières*, ice-houses], n. name given to caves full of ice, found chiefly in the alpine mountains.

glacis, n. *glá-shis*, also *glá-shis* [F. *glacis*—from *L. glacies*, ice], a gentle slope; a smooth sloping bank; in fort., a bank of earth gently sloping towards the country; a bare open tract left round a fortress which the enemy cannot cross without being seen.

glad, a. *glád* [AS. *glad*, shining, bright; cf. Icel. *gladr*; Ger. *glatt*, smooth; Russ. *gladkie*, even, polished], pleased; elevated with joy; wanting the appearance of joy; expressing joy, as a glad sound; moderately joyful: v. to gladden or make glad: *gladly*, ad. *-li*, with pleasure: *gladness*, n. a moderate degree of joy; pleasure of mind: *gladden*, v. *glá-dín*, to cheer; to please; to excite joy in: *glad-dening*, imp. *-ning*, ad. *-ing*, cheering; exhilarating: *gladdened*, pp. *glá-dín-éd*: *glad some*, n. *-sím*, pleased; joyful; causing joy: *glad somely*, ad. *-li*: *glad someness*, n. *-nes*, moderate joy; pleasure of mind.—SYN. of 'glad': joyful; joyous; delighted; gratified; exhilarated; animated; cheerful; exhilarating; animating.

glade, n. *glád* [AS. *glæd*, bright; cf. Norw. *glætte*, a clear spot among clouds], an opening or passage in a wood through which the light may break in and shine; any long opening or space in a wood or plantation, covered as in lawn with grass.

gladiāte, a. *glá-dí-át* [*L. gladius*, a sword], in bot., shaped like a short straight sword: *gladiāter*, n. *-át-ér* [L.], a prize-fighter with swords; in anc. Rome, a man who engaged in mortal combat with another for the entertainment of the people: *gladiātorial*, a. *-át-ri-ál*, pert. to; also *gladiātor*, a. *-át-ri-ál*: *gladiātorship*, n. *-át-ship*, the conduct or quality of a gladiator.

gladiolus, n. *glá-dí-ól-us*, popularly *glá-dí-ól-us* [L. a small sword—from *gladius*, a sword], a genus of beautiful flowering bulbs. Ord. *Iridacée*: the sword-lily; the corn-flag: *gladiol*, n. *glá-dí-ól*, a lily-like plant of the genus *gladiolus*; the court-fliz; *gladius*, n. *glá-dí-ús* [L. a sword], the horny endoskeleton or pen of certain cuttle-fishes.

gladly, gladdens, gladsome—see under glad.  
 Glagol, n. *glá-p-ól* [O. Russ. *glagol*, a word; Sans. *gar*, to swallow], the original Slavonic alphabet, principally used in the psalm, liturgies, and other forms of the R. Cath. Ch. in Istria and Dalmatia: *glagolitic*, a. *-glá-p-ól-ic*, pert. to.

glair, n. *glár* [OF. *glair*, white of an egg—from mid. *L. clara*, white of an egg—from *L. clarus*, clear], the white of an egg; any viscous transparent substance resembling it: v. to smear or varnish with the white of an egg: *glair-lag*, imp.; *glaired*, pp. *gláir-d*: *glairy*, a. *-i*, having the character of glair; slimy: *glairine*, n. *glá-rín*, a slimy substance on the surface of some mineral springs.

glave or glave, n. *glár* [F. *glave*—from *L. gladius*, a sword], a broadsword; a scimitar.

glamour, n. *glám-ér* [Scot.: a corrupt. of *gramary*, which see], a charm on the eyes making them see things different from what they are.

glance, n. *gláns* [a nasalsed form from OF. *glancr*, to slide], a rapid or momentary view; a sudden shoot of light or splendour; n. name applied to minerals, chiefly sulphides, possessing a semi-metallic lustre: v. to dart aside; to shoot, as a ray of light or splendour; to fly off obliquely; to snatch n. momentary view; in OE., to censure in an indirect or covert way: *glanc-ing*, imp. *-ing*; adj. shooting; darting; casting suddenly; n. the act of one who glances; in OE., oblique censure: *glanced*, pp. *gláns-d*: *glanc-ingly*, ad. *-li*: *glance-coal*, anthracite, in allusion to its semi-metallic lustre.

gland, n. *glánd* [OF. *gland*, an acorn—from *L. glandem*, an acorn], an organ of manifold forms and structure which performs the functions of secretion, or when ductless is believed to modify the composition of the blood—found in all parts of the body; n. small sap-receptacle in plants: *glander*, v. *glánd-ér*, to affect with glanders: *glánd-ering*, imp.; *glánd-ered*, pp. *-ér-éd*: *glanders*, n. *glánd-érz* [OF. *glándere*, a swelling of the glands], a disease of horses, generally affecting the lungs and mucous membrane of the nostrils: *glánd-er*, n. *-ér-ál*, affected with glanders: *glánd-ular*, a. *-úl-ér*, containing glands; consisting of or pert. to glands; in bot., applied to hairs having glands at their tips: *glánd-ularly*, ad. *-li*: *glánd-ulation*, n. *-úl-shi-n*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants: *glánd-ulo*, n. *-úl*, n. small gland or secreting vessel: *glánd-ulo-ferous*, a. *-úl-ér-ús* [*L. ferro*, I carry], bearing noorns, or fruit like noorns: *glánd-ulo-us*, a. *-úl-ús*, consisting of or pert. to glands.

glans, n. *gláns* [L. *glans*, any acorn-shaped fruit—see gland], in bot., applied to the acorn or hazel-nut, and suchlike fruit, which are enclosed in bracts; the nut-like extremity of the penis.

glare, n. *glár* [ME. *glaren*; MH. Ger. *glaren*, to shine brightly], n. bright dazzling light; overpowering lustre; a fierce piercing look: v. to shine with n. dazzling light; to look with fierce piercing eyes: *glár-ing*, imp.; adj. shining, so as to distress the eyes; clear; notorious; barefaced: *glared*, pp. *glárd*: *glár-ingly*, ad. *-li*, openly; notoriously: *glár-iness*, n.—SYN. of 'glare v.': to flare; flash; flicker; glitter.

glareous, a. *glá-rí-ús* [F. *glaireux*, slimy, mucous—see gland], resembling the white of an egg.  
 glaserite—see under glass.

glass, n. *glás* [AS. *glass*, glass; cf. OH. Ger. *glas*; Dan. *glar*], a hard, brittle, transparent substance, made by fusing powdered flint or lime sand with some

máte, máf, fár, láw; míle, mēl, hēr; pīne, plā; nōte, nōl, mōve;

alkali; a small drinking-vessel; the quantity contained therein; a mirror; an hour-glass—a measure of time; a draught of a liquid; a scientific instrument, as a *prospect-glass*, a *weather-glass*; *adj.* made of glass; *v.* in *OE.*, to see us in a glass; to case in glass; to glaze or cover with vitrifying matter: *glass'ing*, *imp.*: *glassed*, *pp.* *glst*, cased in glass: *glass'y*, *a.* -*st*, made of or resembling glass: *glass'sily*, *ad.* -*ly*: *glassiness*, *n.* -*ness*: *glass'ful*, *n.* -*ful*, as much as a glass will hold: *glass-blower*, one who makes glass vessels: *glass-furnace*, a furnace in which the materials for glass are fused: *glass-house*, a place where glass is made; a house made of glass: *glass-work*, a place where glass is made: *glass-wort*, a sea-plant yielding soda, which is used in making glass; a species of *Salicornia*, *Ord.* *Chénopodiaceae*: *hour-glass*, an instr. made of glass for measuring an hour or other portion of time by the running out of dry sand from one compartment into another: *green or bottle glass*, a coarse semi-transparent glass made of the silicates of alumina, iron, magnesia, and potash or soda: *flint-glass*, a silicate of potash and lead: *window-glass*, a silicate of soda and lime: *plate-glass*, a silicate of potash and lime: *muscovy-glass*, *muscovite*, *n.* -*ite*: *crow-glass*, glass formed in large circular plates or discs, used as common window-glass: *stained-glass*, glass in which the colouring matter is mixed with the glass while in a state of fusion: *glaserite*, *n.* *glaser-ite*, a sulphate of potash, occurring in delicate white or yellowish-white crystallisations sublimed around the fumaroles of active volcanoes.

*glau'ber-salt*, *n.* *glau'ber-satell* [after Glauber, who first discovered the artificial salt], sulphate of soda, occurring in an impure state as an efflorescence, and entering largely into the composition of certain mineral waters: *glau'berite*, *n.* -*ite*, a rare crystallised salt.

*glaucoma*, *n.* *glau'kō-mā* [*L.*: *Gr.* *glaukōma*, a certain disease of the eye—from *glaukos*, blue-grey, or sea-green; *n.* disease of the eye, giving to it a bluish or greenish tinge: *glaucomatous*, *a.* *glau'kō-mā-tis*, resembling or pert. to *glaucoma*: *glaucomas*, *a.* *glau'kō-mā-s*, of a sea-green colour; a greyish blue; in bot., covered or frosted with a pale-green bloom: *glau'conite*, *n.* *glau'con-ite*, silicate of iron and alumina, forming small round grains in greensand.

*glaze*, *n.* *glāz*—see *glial*.

*glaze*, *v.* *glāz* [*Fr.* *glaz*, which see], to furnish with panes or windows of glass; to cover with a smooth coating of glass, as in earthenware; to give a smooth glassy surface to; to cover with anything smooth and shining; *n.* the vitreous or glasslike surface given to earthenware, &c.: *glaz'ing*, *imp.* giving a smooth shining surface to; *n.* the act of giving a smooth shining surface to; the vitreous substance with which potters' ware is covered; the act of furnishing or covering with glass; that part of oil-painting which consists in the application of an extremely thin layer of colour over another to modify its tone: *glazed*, *pp.* *glāz'd*: *adj.* furnished with glass; incrustated with a glasslike substance; rendered smooth or shining: *glazier*, *n.* *glāz'zer*, one who sets glass in window-frames.

*gleam*, *n.* *glēm* [*AS.* *glēm*, splendour—perhaps from *glōwen*, to glow; a shoot or stream of light; a beam; a ray; transient lustre: *v.* to shoot out as a ray of light; to shine: *gleam'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* shining with a gleam: *n.* a shoot or shooting of light: *gleamed*, *pp.* *glēm'd*: *gleam'y*, *a.* -*y*, darting beams of light; flashing.—*SYN.* of *gleam n.*: beam; glimmer; shoot; ray; glitter; sparkle; shine; brightness; splendour; lustre.

*glean*, *v.* *glēn* [*OE.* *glaner*, to glean—from *glane*, a handful of ears of corn—from *mid.* *L.* *glanēre*], to gather on the field what the reapers have left behind; to collect things thinly scattered: *n.* a collection made by gleanings, or by slow degrees: *glean'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of gathering what is left behind by the reapers; what has been gathered or gleaned: *gleaned*, *pp.* *glēn'd*: *glean'er*, *n.* one who gathers after reapers; one who gathers slowly and laboriously.

*glebe*, *n.* *glēb* [*F.* *glèbe*—from *L.* *glēba*, a clod or lump of earth], soil; ground; a tract of land belonging to a church living or benefice: *gle'by*, *a.* -*ty*, cloddy; turf; glebale, *n.* *glē-bā-le*, in bot., masses in appearance like crumbs.

*glede* or *glead*, *n.* *glēd*, also *glēd*, *n.* *glēd* [from

*glēde*, in allusion to its swift motion], a rapacious bird, also called a kite.

*glede* or *gleed*, *n.* *glēd* [*AS.* *glēd*, hot coal—from *glōtan*, to glow], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, a hot ember; a live coal; flame.

*glee*, *n.* *glē* [*AS.* *glēo*, *glig*, music, sport; *glōtavian*, to sing, to play], joy; merriment; gaiety; a song sung in parts: *glee'ful*, *a.* -*ful*, merry; cheerful: *glee'fully*, *ad.* -*ly*: *glee'some*, *a.* -*som*, merry; joyous: *glee'man*, *n.* a minstrel.

*glee* or *gley*, *v.* *glē* [*Ice.* *glugga*, to stare], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to squint; to look obliquely from a malformation of the eyes: *glee'ing*, *imp.*: *gleed* or *glēd*, *a.* *glēd*, in *Scot.*, glee-eyed; having squinting eyes.

*gleek*, *n.* *glēk* [*OF.* *glie*, chance: *Dut.* *gelijck*, alike], a game at cards; a scoff; a jest: *v.* in *OE.*, to jeer; to hanker; to scoff: *gleek'ing*, *imp.*: *gleeked*, *pp.* *glēkt*.

*gleet*, *n.* *glēt* [*F.* *glette*, the froth of an egg: *L.* *Ger.* *gleit*, slippery], a slimy or glary discharge from a wound; a thin humour running from an ulcer, now generally restricted to the result of gonorrhoeal disease: *gleety*, *a.* *glēt'y*, thin; fluid.

*gleg*, *a.* *glēg* [*Gael.* *glie*, wise], in *Scot.*, sharp; lively; keen; quick of perception: *n.* a glimpse; a short time.

*Gleichenia*, *n.* *plu.* *glī-Ā-ent-ā* [after Baron Gleichen, a German botanist], a genus of the *Ord.* *Filices*, or ferns, admired for their graceful forms, and tender, feathery, drooping branches.

*Glenlivet* or *Glenlivet*, *n.* *glēn-lī-vē*, *glēn-lē-vāt*, a superior Scotch whisky, first made at *Glenlivet*, in *Banffshire*.

*glen*, *n.* *gl'n* [*Gael.* and *Ir.* *gleann*, a valley: *W.* *glyn*: *Corn.* *glyn*], a hollow space between hills; a narrow valley.

*gleue*, *n.* *glēne* [*Gr.* *glēnē*, a socket for a bone], the hollow part of a bone; *n.* socket: *glenoid*, *a.* *glē-nōid* [*Gr.* *elōs*, form], in *anat.*, applied to a round shallow excavation in a bone to receive the head of another bone.

*gliadin*, *n.* *glī-ā-dīn* [*Gr.* *glia*, glue], an albuminoid found in eride wheat gluten; vegetable glue; glutin.

*glib*, *a.* *glīb* [*Dut.* *glībberig*, slippery—from *glippen*, to slip], slippery; voluble; easily moved, as the tongue; glibly, *ad.* *glīb-ly*: *glib'ness*, *n.* -*ness*, smoothness; volubility of the tongue.—*SYN.* of 'glib': fluent; smooth; suppliant.

*glib*, *n.* *glīb* [*Ir.* and *Gael.* *glīb*, a lock of hair], in *OE.*, a bunch of thick, curled hair made to hang over the forehead and eyes.

*glib*, *v.* *glīb* [*Dut.* *lubbēn*, *Scot.* *lib*, to castrate], in *OE.*, to castrate: *glīb'bing*, *imp.*: *glībbed*, *pp.* *glīb'd*.

*glide*, *v.* *glīd* [*AS.* *glidan*: *cf.* *Dan.* *glide*: *Sw.* *glida*: *Dut.* *gliden*], to flow gently, as water; to move silently and smoothly; to pass rapidly and easily: *n.* the act or manner of moving smoothly and swiftly: *glīd'ing*, *imp.*: *glīd'd*, *pp.*: *glīder*, *n.* -*der*, one who: *glīd'ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*.

*gliff*, *n.* *glīf* [*Dan.* *glipho*, to blink], in *Scot.*, a glimpse; a transient view; a moment; sudden fear.

*glimmer*, *v.* *glīm'mēr* [*L.* *Ger.* *glimmern*, freq. of *glimmen*, to shine], to send forth feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly: *n.* a feeble light; mica or muscovy-glass: *glīm'mering*, *imp.*: *adj.* shining faintly: *n.* a faint beaming of light; a faint view: *glīm'mered*, *pp.* -*mer'd*.—*SYN.* of 'glimmer v.': to gleam; glitter, &c.—see *gleam*.

*glimpse*, *n.* *glīms* [*Swiss* *glimsen*, a spark], a short transitory view; a glance; a weak faint light: *v.* to appear by glimpses: *glīm'ping*, *imp.*: *glīmpsed*, *pp.* *glīms't*.

*glint*, *n.* *glīnt*, also *glent*, *n.* *glēnt* [*Ice.* *glitlu*, to shine], in *Scot.* and *proe.* *Eng.*, a glance or flash from; a sly glance; a smart or sudden stroke: *v.* to glance or flash from: *glīnt'ing*, *imp.*: *glīnted*, *pp.* *glīnt'ed*.

*glioma*, *n.* *glī-ō-mā*, *gliomata*, *n.* *plu.* *glī-ō-mā-tā* [*Gr.* *glia*, glue], a tumour peculiar to the brain and similar nervous structures, generally the former.

*glissade*, *n.* *glīs-ād'* [*F.* *glissade*: *cf.* *Dut.* *glissen*: *Ger.* *glitschen*, to slide], the act of sliding down a slope, as of ice or snow: *v.* to slide; to glide.

*glisten*, *v.* *glīs'n* [*AS.* *glisntan*, to gleam; *cf.* *Ice.* *glissa*, to sparkle, to glitter], to shine: *v.* to sparkle with light: *glīst'ing*, *imp.* *glīs'ting*: *glīstened*, *pp.* *glīs'n'd*: *glīster*, *v.* *glīs'tēr*, to shine; to be bright: *glīs't'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* sparkling with light; shining: *glīs't'ered*, *pp.* -*ter'd*.



lag at the upper part of the windpipe: *glot'tal*, *a.* *lāl*, pert. to the glottis: *glottitis*, *n.* *glot'ti-tis*, inflammation of the glottis.

*glottology*, *n.* *glot'to-lō-jī* [*Gr. glōtta*, the tongue; *logos*, discourse], same as *glossology*: *glottologist*, *n.* *-ō-jist*, one skilled in comparative philology: *glottologic*, *a.* *-lō-jik*, pert. to.

*glout*, *v.* *glōt* [*a* variant of *gloat*], in *OE.* to look sullen; to view attentively: *n.* *o* sullen angry glance.

*glove*, *n.* *glōv* [*AS. glōf*, a glove: cf. *Ice.* *glōf*—prob. from prefix *ge*, to, on, and form *lofa*, the palm (oot fonol): cf. *Goth. lofa*: *Ice.* *loft*, *Gael. lauch*: *Scot. loff*], a covering for the hand, or for the hand and arm, usually with sheaths for the fingers: *v.* to cover, as with a glove: *glōv'ing*, *imp.*: *glōved*, *pp.* *glōd*: *adj.* covered, as with a glove: *glōv'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who makes or sells gloves.

*glow*, *n.* *glō* [*AS. glōcan*, to glow: cf. *Ice.* *glōa*: *Dao. glōe*], brightness of colour; redness; shining heat; passion: *v.* to shine with heat; to be red or flushed, as with heat or animation; to feel heat: *glōw'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* burning with vehement heat and shining; ardent; animated; inflamed: *n.* act or condition of that which glows: *glōwed*, *pp.* *glōd*: *glōw'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *glōworm*, *n.* *-worm*, an insect which emits a shining green light at certain seasons.

*Gloxinia*, *n.* *glōks-in-ā* [*a*fter the botanist *Gloria* of Colibri], a sphealid genus of plants, *Ord. Gesneriæcæ*.

*gloze*, *v.* *glōz* [*ME. glōsen*, to make glosses; a corrupt of gloss 2, which see], to flatter; to wheedle; to talk smoothly: *n.* flattery; insinuation: *glōz'ing*, *imp.*: *glōzed*, *pp.* *glōz'd*: *glōz'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who.

*glucina*, *n.* *glōk-in-ā*, also *glucin*, *n.* *glōk-sin* [*Gr. glukus*, sweet], the oxide of the metal glucinum, a white powder without taste or odour, and insoluble in water: *glucin'um*, *n.* *-num*, the metallic base of glucina, closely resembling magnesium; beryllium, which see under *beryl*: *glucose*, *n.* *glōk-sōs* [*Gr. glukus*, sweet], the peculiar form of sugar which exists in grapes and in other fruits; grape-sugar: *glucosides*, *n.* *plu.* *glōk-sōs-idz* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], the name of a large number of bodies occurring in plants which are bitter in taste, yielding glucose, or a similar sugar, nearly allied to glucose: the *glucosides* are such as *salicin*, *rescin*, &c.

*glucosemia*, *n.* *glōk-sōs-hē-mi-ā* [*Gr. glukus*, sweet; *haima*, the blood], the presence of an excessive quantity of glucose in the blood: *glucosemia*, *n.* *-sā-rī-d* [*Gr. ouron*, urine], a form of diabetes, characterised by the occurrence of glucose in the urine.

*glue*, *n.* *glō* [*OE. glu*, bird-lime—from *L. glūen*, glue or paste: cf. *W. glud*, tenacious paste], a tenacious jelly made from the parings of the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals, and used as a cement: *v.* to join or unite by means of glue; to stick or hold fast; to join: *glū'ing*, *imp.*: *glued*, *pp.* *glōd*: *glū'er*, *n.* one who: *glue'y*, *a.* *glō-y*, tenacious like glue: *glueyness*, *n.* *-ness*.

*glum*, *a.* *glūm* [*a*nother form of *gloom*: cf. *Sw. dial. glōmma*, to stare: *Ger. glummi*, gloomy], sullen; stubbornly grave: *glum'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat gloomy: *glump*, *v.* *glūmp*, in *familiar language*, to show sullenness by manner; to be sullen: *glump'y*, *a.* *-pl*, sullen.

*glume*, *n.* *glōm* [*L. glūma*: cf. *F. glume*], the husk of corn or grasses formed of flaps or valves embracing the seed: *glumous*, *a.* *glō-mūs*, having a glume: *glumaceous*, *a.* *-mā-shi-ūs*, resembling the dry scale-like glumes of grasses: *glumiferous*, *a.* *-mī-fēr-ūs* [*L. fero*, I bear], bearing or producing glumes: *glumelle*, *n.* *glō-mel*, also *glumel'um*, *n.* *-mē-l* [*dim. of glume*], the inner husk of the flowers of grasses—also *glumella*, *n.* *glō-mē-lā*, *glumel'æ*, *n.* *plu.* *-æ*, the palea or fruit glumes of grasses.

*glut*, *v.* *glūt* [*L. glūtū*, I swallow], to swallow greedily; to gorge; to fill or to be filled beyond sufficiency: *n.* superabundance, more than enough—as, there is a *glut* in the market; anything which obstructs a passage: *glūt'ing*, *imp.*: *glūt'ed*, *pp.*: *glutman*, *n.* *glūt-mān*, an extra officer in a custom-house when there is an excess of work.

*gluten*, *n.* *glōtēn* [*F. gluten*—from *L. glūen*, paste or glue], a tough substance obtained from wheat and other grains containing fibrin and gliadin; in *vegetable*, a compound made of wax and copal, with an essential oil with which the pigments are mixed: *glutenoid*, *a.* *-ōyd* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], resembling gluten or allied to it: *glutū*, *n.* *glōt-in*, the part of crude gluten which is soluble in alcohol;

*gliadin*: *glū'tinate*, *v.* *-tī-nāt* [*L. glūtinātus*, glued together], to unite with glue; to cement: *glū'tinat'ing*, *imp.*: *glū'tioated*, *pp.*: *glū'tuatiōn*, *n.* *-nāt*, *shin*, the act of uniting with glue: *glū'tinative*, *a.* *-nāt-iv*, having the quality of glue or cementing: *glū'tinous*, *a.* *-tī-nūs* [*L. glūtinus*, gluey], tenacious; covered with slimy moisture: *glū'tinousness*, *n.* also *glū'tinosity*, *n.* *-nōs-i-tē*, the quality of being glutinous; tenacity.

*gluteus*, *n.* *glō-tē-ūs* [*Gr. glūtos*, the buttock or hip], one of the three large thick muscles on which we sit: *glute'al*, *n.* *-tē'al*, pert. to the buttocks.

*glutton*, *n.* *glūt'n* [*OF. glouton*, a glutton—from *ind. L. glūtōnem*: *L. glūtio*, I swallow], one who eats to excess; one who gorges or stuffs himself with food; a carnivorous animal about the size of a large badger: *gluttonous*, *a.* *glūt'n-ūs*, given to excessive eating: *glūt'tonously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *gluttony*, *n.* *glūt'n-ī*, excess in eating; voracity of appetite: *glūt'tonize*, *v.* *-iz*, to eat to excess: *glūt'toniz'ing*, *imp.*: *-tīz'ing*, *glūt'tonised*, *pp.* *-tīz*.

*glycerides*, *n.* *plu.* *glīs-ēr-ī-dēz* [*Gr. glukus*, sweet; *eidos*, resemblance], a general term for compound fatty substances which, when acted on by water, are resolved into the sweet substance *glycerin*, and the fatty acids *stearic*, *palmitic*, *oleic*, &c.

*glycerin*, *n.* *glīs-ēr-in* [*F. glycérine*—from *Gr. glukeros*, sweet—from *glukus*, sweet], a sweet body obtained from oils and fats by the removal of the fatty acids; a sweet, luscious, and thick syrup, when pure: *glyceric acid*, *glīs-ēr-ik*, an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on *glycerin*: *nitro-glycerin*, *nītrō-*, a powerful blasting oil, and highly dangerous explosive agent, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on *glycerin*.

*glycocholic acid*, *n.* *glīk-kō-kīl-ik* [*Gr. glukus*, sweet; *cholē*, bile], one of the constituents of bile.

*glycolol*, *n.* *glīk-kō-lōl* [*Gr. glukus*, sweet; *kolla*, glue], hard transparent crystals obtained from the action of acids or alkalis upon certain animal substances, as glue, also on *glycocholic acid*, &c.; also called *glycolite*, *glīk-kō-līn*.

*glycogen*, *n.* *glī-kō-jēn* [*Gr. glukus*, sweet; *gennad*, I produce], a starch-like substance, tasteless and inodorous, obtainable from the livers of animals, and which may be converted into grape-sugar: *glyco-genic*, *a.* *glīk-kō-jēn-ik*, producing or elaborating grape-sugar.

*Glycol*, *n.* *glīk* [*a* compound of first syllable of *glycerin*, and the last one of alcohol], one of several liquids more or less viscid, freely soluble in water and alcohol, intermediate between *glycerin* and alcohol: *ethylene alcohol*: *glycolic acid*, *-ik*, a syrupy liquid obtained from one of the *glycols* by treatment with nitric acid.

*glyconian*, *a.* *glī-kōn-i-ān*, also *glycon'ic*, *a.* *-kōn-ik* [*Gr. glukoneios*, a kind of verse, said to be so called after its inventor, *Glykon*], denoting a kind of verso in Greek or Latin poetry, consisting of three feet—a spondee, a choramb, and a pyrrhic or iambus.

*glycyrrhiza*, *n.* *glīs-ēr-rī-zā* [*Gr. glukus*, sweet; *rhiza*, a root], herbaceous plants having the small flowers in bunches or cones, commonly known by the name of *liquorice plants*, *Ord. Leguminosæ*: *glycyrrhizin*, *n.* *glīs-ēr-rī-zīn*, the saccharine matter of liquorice root.

*glyph*, *n.* *glīf* [*Gr. glūphō*, I hollow out, I carve], in *sculp.*, a notch, channel, or cavity cutted as an ornament: *glyph'ic*, *a.* *-ik*, relating to carving or sculpture: *n.* a picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic: *glyphograph*, *n.* *-ō-grāf* [*Gr. graphō*, I write], a plate produced by *glyphography*: *glyphographer*, *n.* *glī-fō-grā-fēr*, one who practices *glyphography*: *glyphicæ*, *n.* *plu.* *-fē-ā*, in *scul.*, a genus of small lobster-like crustaceans: *glyphography*, *n.* *glī-fō-grā-fī* [*Gr. graphō*, I write], a particular kind of raised engraved drawing produced by an electrolytic process.

*glyptic*, *a.* *glī-tīk* [*Gr. glūptikos*, carving—from *glūptō*, I carve], or of relating to the art of carving on stone: *glyptics*, *n.* *plu.* *-tik*, the art of engraving figures, as on precious stones: *glyptograph*, *n.* *glī-tō-grāf* [*Gr. glūptas*, carved, and *graphō*, I write], an engraving on a gem: *glyptographer*, *n.* *glī-tō-grā-fēr*, a gem engraver: *glyptography*, *n.* *-tō-grā-fī* [*Gr. graphō*, I write], a treatise on the art of engraving on precious stones: *glyptographic*, *a.* *-tō-grā-fīk*, describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones.

glyptodon, n. *glip-tō-dōn* [Gr. *glyptos*, carved, sculptured; *odon*, a tooth], a gigantic fossil animal, killed to the mammals, so called from its deeply-grooved teeth.

glyptotheca, n. *glip-tō-thē-kā* [Gr. *glyptos*, carved; *thēka*, a repository], a building or an apartment in which works of sculpture may be preserved.

gnar, v. *nār* [Dut. *knorren*, to snarl—see gnarl], in *OL*, the same as *gnarl*; to growl; to snarl: n. a hard knot in a tree; gnarl ring, imp.; gnarred, pp. *nārd*.

gnarl, n. *nār* [Dut. *knorren*, to growl, to snarl; cf. Sw. *knorra*: Dan. *knurre*, to growl; to murmur; to snarl; gnarl, imp. *nār-ling*; gnarled, pp. *nārld*. adj. distorted in large woody knots; knotted; twisted and knotty: gnarl'y, a. -ly, knotted or knotty.

gnash, v. *nāsh* [an imitative word: Dan. *gnaske*; Sw. *gnasta*; Icel. *gnasta*; Dut. *knarsen*, to gnash; to strike the teeth together as in pain or rage; to grind the teeth; to growl; gnash ing, imp.; n. a striking together or grinding of the teeth in rage or pain; gnashed, pp. *nāsh*; gnash'ingly, ad. -ly.

gnat, n. *nāt* [AS. *gnat*, a gnat; cf. Sw. *gnadd*, a midge], a very small stinging fly of the mosquito kind; anything proverbially small: to strain at a gnat (at for out) and swallow the camel, to strive to make a fuss about a trivial offence while overlooking a very great one.

gnathia, n. *nāthik* [Gr. *gnathos*, the cheek or jawbone], belonging to the cheek or superior maxilla: gnathites, n. plu. *nāthitz*, in *COL*, the masticatory organs of the Crustacea: gnathitis, n. *nāth-itis*, inflammation of the jaw: gnatho, *nāthō*, n. prefix in compounds indicating connection with the jaw.

gnaw, v. *nāw* [AS. *gnagan*, to gnaw; cf. Icel. *gnaga*: Dan. *gnave*; Ger. *gnagen*], to eat away or bite off by degrees; to bite in agony or rage; to corrode; to fret; gnaw'ing, imp.; adj. eating by slow degrees; corroding; gnawed, pp. *nāwed*; adj. bit; corroded; gnaw'er, n. -er, one who or that which.

gneiss, n. *nts* [Ger. *gneiss*, a kind of granite], a hard, tough, crystalline, and slaty rock, composed mostly of quartz, felspar, and mica, differing from granite in presenting a foliated appearance; gneissic, a. *nīs'sik*, also *gneis'sose*, a. -sōs, having the aspect of gneiss; exhibiting the crystalline texture, and the foliated and flexured structure, of gneiss: gneis'soid, n. -sōid [Gr. *eidōs*, form], resembling gneiss; applied to rocks intermediate between granite and gneiss, or between mica-slate and gneiss.

gnome, n. *nōm* [F. *gnome*: Gr. *gnōmōn*, one that knows—from *gignōskō*, I know], an imaginary being said to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.

gnome, n. *nōm* [Gr. *gnōmē*, an opinion—from *gignōskō*, I know], n. sententious saying: *gnō'mic*, a. -mīk, having the character of a gnome; sententious; also *gnō'mical*, n. -mī-kāl.

gnomon, n. *nōmōn* [L. *gnōmōn*: Gr. *gnōmōn*, the index of a dial], in a sundial, the pin which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; that which remains of a parallelogram after taking away one of the two parallelograms formed about the diagonal: *gnomon'ic*, a. -ik, also *gnomon'ical*, n. -ikāl, pert. to dials or dialling: *gnomon'ically*, ad. -ly. *gnomon'ics*, n. plu. -iks, the principles or art of dialling.

Gnostics, n. *nōs'tiks* [Gr. *gnōstikos*, possessing the power of knowing, intelligent—from *gignōskō*, I know], sects in the first ages of Christianity who taught that they alone had a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and who attempted to incorporate the tenets of the pagan philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity: *Gnos'tic*, a. -tik, pert. to a Gnostic: *Gnos'ticism*, n. -ti-sizm, the doctrines or tenets of the Gnostics.

gnu, n. *nā* [Hottentot], a wild horned animal of the antelope kind inhabiting S. Africa,—a seeming compound of horse, buffalo, and antelope.

go, v. *gō* [AS. *gan*, contr. from *gangau*, to go; cf. Icel. *ganga*; Dut. *gaan*; Ger. *gehen*], to move from one place to another; to pass; to proceed; to depart; to walk; to be pregnant; to run; to take a direction; to move or work, as a watch or a mill; to contribute, as, the different ingredients which go to make up the compound; to conduce; to fall out or terminate; to reach or be extended; to fare; went, pt. *wēnt*, did proceed or go, &c.; go'ing, imp. about to do, as I was going to say, &c.; adj. moving; travelling; walking;

rolling; sailing; goings, n. plu. movements; gone, pp. *gōn*, declined; departed; ruined; undone; past; decreased; to go against him, to be unfavourable; to lose his case; to go against a town, to besiege or attack it with troops; to go about, to attempt; to engage in: to go about your business, to depart and mind your own affairs; to go between, to interpose; to mediate; to go beyond, to overreach; a go-between, an intermediate agent; in *China*, an agent or middle person employed in the transaction of important business; a go-down, in *China*, a one storeyed building where goods are kept; the go-by, an evasion; a shifting off; giving the cut; escape by artifice; go to! an exclamation meaning, 'come, come, say the right thing, or take the right course'; move; begin: to go abroad, to go out of the country; to walk outside the house; to be disclosed or published; to go aside, to retire to a private place; to err; to go astray, to wander from the right course; to go away, to depart; to go down, to come to nothing; to disappear; to be swallowed or accepted; to go for nothing, to have no meaning or effect; to go forth, to issue; to become public; to go hard with, to have small chance of escape; to cause serious trouble or danger to: to go in, to enter; to go in and out, to go freely; to be at liberty; to go off, to depart to a distance; to die; to explode; to run away; to go on, to proceed; to make no appearance, as on the stage; to go out, to issue forth; to go upon any expedition; to be extinguished; to go over, to change sides; to read; to examine; to go shares, to divide; to go through, to suffer; to undergo; to perform thoroughly: to go under, to be known by, as, to go under a certain name; to be ruined: to go ill with, not to prosper; to go well with, to prosper; to go in unto; in *Script.*, to have sexual intercourse with: to let go, to allow to depart; to release; go-cart, a framework moving on wheels for training children to walk; get along with you, a familiar expression of disbelief in the words of the speaker, 'talk not so, for I don't believe it'; Little Go, the first examination of an undergraduate; Great Go, the last examination before taking a degree.

goad, n. *gōd* [AS. *gōd*; cf. Icel. *gaddr*; Goth. *gadzis*], a pointed stick used in driving oxen: v. to drive as with a goad; to urge forward; to rouse by anything severe or irritating; to stimulate: goad'ing, imp.; goaded, pp.; goads'man, n. a driver with a goad.

goaf, n. *gōf*, or gob, n. *gōb* [see gobbling], in mining, the waste or empty space left by the extraction of a seam of coal.

goal, n. *gōl* [F. *gal*, the goal nt foothall; *gaul*, a long pole set up to mark the bounds of the race: O.Fris. *teulu*: Goth. *teulus*, a staff], the winning-post at football or on a racecourse; final purpose or aim.

goat—same as gore.

goat, n. *gōt* [AS. *gōt*, a goat; cf. Dan. *ged*; Icel. *geit*], a well-known animal useful for its milk and flesh: goat'ish, a. resembling a goat; of a rank smell; lascivious: goat'hiness, n.: goat'chafer, n. a kind of beetle: goat'berd, n. one whose occupation is to tend goats: goatsucker, n. an insect-eating bird: goat-moth, a large whitish moth whose caterpillar is very destructive to trees.

gob, n. *gōb* [OF. *gobel*, a morsel—of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *gob*, the mouth], a hump: gobbet, n. *gōb-bet*, a mouthful; a morsel: v. to swallow as a mouthful: gob'beting, imp.; gob'beted, pp. *gōb-bet-ed*.

go-bang, n. *gō-bāng* [Jap. *goban*, a chess-board], a game of Japanese origin played with thin counters of bone or ivory on a board marked with 321 small squares.

gobbling, n. *gōb-bling*, also gobbin, n. *gōb-bin*, and gōf'm, n. *gōf-fm* [see gob], the refuse thrown back into the mine, after the removal of the coal, to help to support the roof.

gobble, v. *gōb-bl* [in freq. from gob—which see], to swallow in large pieces; to swallow greedily and with noise; to make a noise like a turkey-cock: gob'b'ing, imp. -bling; gobbled, pp. *gōb-bl'd*: gob'b'ler, n. -bler, one who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a turkey-cock—so called from the character of the noise which it makes.

Gobelins, n. plu. *gōb-lins* [said to be so named after *Gobelin*, a French dyer in the reign of Francis I.], the royal manufactory of tapestry near Paris.

goblet, n. *gōb-lit* [F. *goblet*, a wide-mouthed vessel

to drink from—from mid. *L. cupellum*, a goblet, a cup or drinking-vessel without a handle; a bowl.  
*goblia*, *n. goblin* [OF. *gobelin*, a goblin; mid. *L. gobelinus*—from *cobalus*, a goblin; Gr. *kobalos*, a sprite, a goblin; cf. Ger. *kobold*; W. *coblyn*], the familiar name of a supposed supernatural being of small size but of great strength, dwelling under ground in places, in mounds, and in desert places, not generally ill-disposed towards men; an evil spirit; a fairy; *hobgoblin*, a spirit.

*goby*, *n. gōbi* [L. *gobius*; Gr. *gobios*], a small scabbish of singular form.

*God*, *n. gōd* [AS. *gōd*: cf. Icel. *gud*; Dut. *god*; Goth. *guth*; Ger. *gott*], the Supreme Being; the Almighty; an idol or improper object of worship; *god*, *v. in OE.*, to treat as a divinity; to deify: *god'ding*, *imp.*: *god'ded*, *pp.*: *god'dess*, *n. feim. gōd'ēs*, *n. female* heathen deity or idol; *godfather*, *n.* one who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism—a woman who does so is called a *godmother*; *godchild*, *n.* a child for whom one becomes sponsor; *godson*, *n.* a male child—*goddaughter*, *n.* a female child—for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism; *Godhead*, *n. gōd'hēd* [Goth. and AS. *head*, person, quality, state], the divine essence or nature; *the Deity*; *godless*, *a. gōd'lēs*, *impious*; *regardless of God*; *godlessly*, *ad. -ly*; *godlessness*, *n.* state of being godless or irreligious; *Godlike*, *a. -lik*, resembling God; of superior excellence; *divine*; *godly*, *n. -li*, devout; *pious*; *godliness*, *n.* religious life; *piety*; the Christian revelation, as, 'great is the mystery of godliness'; *godsend*, *n.* an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune; *godship*, *n.* rank or character of a god; *God forbid*, *n.* strong exclamation, indicating the desire that a stronger power than man may intervene; *God-speed*, *God be with you*; may God prosper you; *Godward*, *ad. -ward*, toward God; among the gods, in familiar language, the nude in the upper gallery of a theatre—so named in allusion to their elevated position; *God's acre*, a churchyard or burial-ground.

*godroon*, *n. gō-drōn* [F. *godron*, *n. plait*], a fluted architectural ornament; *n. costumio ruffie*.

*godwit*, *n. gōd-wīt* [perhaps AS. *gōd*, good; *weht*, creature, animal], a bird, like a small curlew, frequenting fens and the banks of rivers, has long legs and a long flexible bill.

*Goethe*, *n. gū-thē* [named in honour of Goethe, the poet], an ore of iron found in crystals of a reddish and blackish bronze colour; hydrous peroxide of iron.

*goffer*, *v. gōs-fēr* [OF. *gaufrer*, to crimp—from *goffre*, a water], to pucker; to plait; to flute, as linen, lace, and the like; *goffering*, *imp.*: *n.* the operation of puckering or plaiting; *goffered*, *pp. gōs-fēr'd*—see *gauffering*.

*goggle*, *v. gōg'l* [Ir. and Gael. *gog*; a nod; Ir. *gogaim*, a nod—altered to *cog*, *jog*, and *shog*, expressive of motion brought to a sudden stop], to strale or roll the eyes; *n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes; *adj.* having full eyes; staring with rolling eyes; *goggling*, *imp. gōg'ling*; *goggled*, *pp. gōg'ld*; *goggles*, *n. plu. gōg'ls*, spectacles to cure squinting or keep off dust; *goggle-eyed*, having large prominent eyes, which are constantly in motion.

*goitre*, *n. gōitr* [F. *goître*—from *L. guttur*, the throat, the meaning in mid. *L.* is 'goitre'; a large tumour or swelling on the forepart of the neck, consisting of an enlargement of the thyroid gland, prevalent chiefly in alpine districts; known in Eng. as Derbyshire neck; *goitred*, *a. gōitr'd*, affected with goitre; *goitrous*, *a. -trous*, affected or inclined to goitre.

*Golconda*, *n. gōl-kōn-dā*, an ancient city near Hyderabad in India, once famous for the cutting and polishing of diamonds; hence a mine of wealth; a rich investment.

*gold*, *n. gōld* [AS. *gold*: cf. Icel. *gullr*; Dut. *goud*; Dan. *guld*; Goth. *gulth*; Ger. *gold*], an elementary body; one of the precious metals, of a bright yellow colour; money; riches; wealth; *adj.* made or consisting of gold; *golden*, *a. gōld'n*, consisting of gold; bright; shining; of a gold colour; excellent; happy or innocent, as the *golden age*; pre-eminently favourable; *goldbeater*, *n. -bē-ēr*, one whose trade it is to make gold-leaf; *goldfish*, *n.* beautiful fresh-water fish of a golden-yellow colour, a variety of the carp; *goldfinch*, *n. -fīsh*, a native song-bird—so called from the colour of its plumage: *gold-*

*lace*, *lace* wrought with a mixture of gold threads; *gold-leaf*, gold beaten extremely thin; *goldsmith*, *n.* a worker in the precious metals; *gold-dust*, gold in found in fine particles; *golden-haired*, having yellow hair; *golden number*, number which shows the year of the moon's cycle; *golden rule*, the Christian rule, 'that we should do as we would be done by'; *gold-field*, the district of a country where gold is found; *goldbeater's skin*, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used to keep separate leaf-gold in the process of gold-beating; *golden age*, the fabled age of primeval simplicity; the most brilliant literary age in any country, as the *Augustan Age* in Rome (31 B.C.—A.D. 14); *golden fleece*, in *anc. myth.* *n.* fleece made of gold, in search of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition; *Golden Horn*, the inlet or harbour of the Bosphorus on which Constantinople is situated—so named from its curved shape, and the glittering cupolas of the mosques around it; *gold-stick*, a court official bearing a gilt rod, in attendance on the sovereign during ceremonies; *gold-thread*, an evergreen plant, *Coptis trifida*, having fibrous yellow roots; *golden-eye*, *n.* species of sea-duck; *n.* lace-winged fly.

*goldlocks* or *goldyllocks*, *n. gōl'd-lōks* [gold, and locks], a native plant, so called from the tufts of yellow flowers which terminate the stems; a familiar name of various species of plants, as *Helleborus*, *Stachys*, *Ranunculus auricomus*, and for the genus *Chrysocoma*.

*golf*, *n. gōlf* [Dut. *kolf*], a club, used in a game with a ball, a mallet-stick, a game played over large links with clubs and a ball; *golfer*, *n.* the act of playing at the game of golf.

*Golgotha*, *n. gōl-gōth* [Heb. a skull], the place where our Lord was crucified—so named either (1) because it was the place for executions, and the burials of the criminals, or (2) because it was a hillock or mound, bald and skull-like.

*galore*—see *galore*.

*galosh*, *n. gō-lōsh* [F. *gatoche*, a galosh, a clog—from mid. *L. calopodia*, a wooden shoe; Gr. *kalopodia*—from *kalo*, wood, and *pous*, a foot], a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry; *galoshes*, *n. plu. -es*; *galoshed*, *a. -lōsh'd*, applied to half boots in which the parts passing round the ankles are of a different material from the rest of the upper—generally of a finer quality of leather, with elastic gussets at sides, or made to lace or button; also *galoeche* or *galoshe*.

*gombeenism*, *n. gōm-bēn'izm* [Ir.], the practice of resorting to money-lenders, prevalent among the Irish peasantry; *gombeen-man*, a money-lender.

*gomeril*, *n. gōm'er-il*, also *gomral*, *n. gōm'rāl* [Scot.], a stupid fellow; *adj.* foolish; nonsensical.

*gomphosis*, *n. gōm'fōstis* [Gr. *gomphosis*, a bolting together—from *gomphos*, a bolt], in *anat.*, a form of joint in which a conical body is fastened into a socket, as the teeth in the jaw; *gompholite*, *n. -fō-līt* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a name applied to certain sandy conglomerates which occur in vast thickness at the foot of the Alps in the great Swiss valley.

*gomuti*, *n. gō-mū'ti* [Malay], a substance resembling black horse-hair, obtained from an Indian palm.

*gonangium*, *n. gō-nān'jū-m* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring; *angion*, a vessel], the chitinous receptacle in which the reproductive buds of certain of the hydrozoa are produced.

*gondola*, *n. gōn'dō-lā* [It. *gondola*], a Venetian pleasure-boat or barge; *gon'doller*, *n. -lēr*, a man who rows a gondola.

*gone*, *pōn*, *pp. of go*, which see.  
*gonfalon*, *n. gōn'fāl-on* [a corrupt. of *gonfalon*: OF. *gonfalon*: OH. Ger. *gundfana*—from *gund*, battle; *fano*, a banner], in *OE.*, an ensign; a standard.

*gong*, *n. gōng* [Malay; prob. imitative], a Chinese musical instr. of a circular shape, like the lid of a pot or caldron, and beaten with a stick like a drum; a metal drum.

*gongylus*, *n. gōn'yū-lūs* [Gr. *gongylos*, round], in *bot.*, applied to round hard bodies produced on certain *niger*, which become ultimately detached, and germinate; *gongyli*, *n. plu. -jī-lī*.

*goniaster*, *n. gōn'āstēr* [Gr. *gonia*, an angle; *aster*, a star], a genus of star-fishes, popularly known as *cushion-stars*; *goniatites*, *n. -ā-tīs* [Gr. *gonia*],

In *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so called from the zigzag lines which mark the junctions of their chambers.

**gonidia**, *n.* *gō-nīd'ia* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, seed]. In *bot.*, green germinating cells in the thallus of lichens—now known to be the *algæ* on which the remaining part of the lichen is parasitic.

**goniometer**, *n.* *gō-nī-ō-mē'tēr* [Gr. *gonia*, an angle; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring solid angles, particularly the angles of crystals: *goniometry*, *n.* *tr.*, the art of: *goniometrical*, *n.* *ō-mē'tri-kal*, pert. to.

**gonoblastidia**, *n. plu.* *gō-nō-blast-id'ia* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring; *blastula*, a dim. of *blastos*, a bud], the processes which carry the reproductive receptacles or 'gonophores' in many of the hydrozoa.

**gonocalyx**, *n.* *gō-nō-kal'iks* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring; *kalyx*, a cup], the swimming-bell in a medusa-form gonophore; the same structure in a gonophore which is not detached.

**gonophore**, *n.* *gō-nō-fōr* [Gr. *gonos*, generation; *phoros*, I bear], in *bot.*, an elevated or elongated receptacle, bearing the stamens and carpels in a prominent and conspicuous manner; one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozoa.

**gonorrhea**, *n.* *gō-nō-rē'ia* [Gr. *gonē*, semen; *rheîn*, to flow], the name of a contagious disease: *gonorrhœal*, *a.* *rē'ial*, of or pert. to.

**gonosome**, *n.* *gō-nō-sōm* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring; *sōmā*, body], one of the reproductive zooids of a hydrozoan.

**gonotheca**, *n.* *gō-nō-thē'ka* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring; *thēkē*, a chest, a case], the chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain of the hydrozoa are produced.

**good**, *a.* *gōd* [AS. *gōd*, good; cf. Dut. *goed*; Icel. *gōdr*; Goth. *gōds*; Ger. *gut*], the opposite of *bad*; pious; sound; undamaged; proper or fit; considerable; having sufficient; pleasant to the taste; unblemished; kind; favourable; convenient; clever; beneficial; comely—as, she is *good-looking*; real—as, he is in *good earnest*, in the sense of wishing well—as, *good-day* and *good-bye*; *n.* the contrary of evil; virtue; righteousness; benefit; advantage: *ad.* well, as in the phrase *as good*: *Int.* *n.* word expressing approbation or admiration: *goods*, *n. plu.* *gōdz*, household furniture; wares; merchandise: *goodly*, *a.* *lī* [AS. *gōdlic*], being of a handsome form; fine: *goodhead*, *n.* *lī-hēd*, in OE., grace; goodness: *goodliest*, *n.* *mest* good or excellent: *goodliness*, *n.* beauty of form; grace; goodness, *n.* kindness; benevolence; Christian excellence; mercy: *goody*, *n.* *gōd'ī*, a familiar contr. for goodwife; *n.* child's name for a sweetmeat: *as good as*, the same as; no worse than; in effect; virtually: *a good many*, a considerable number: *in good time*, early enough: *good-breeding*, polite manners: *Good Friday*, the annual commemoration of the crucifixion; the Friday before Easter Day: *goodman*, *goodwife*, applied to the master and mistress of a house, implying some degree of respect: *good woman*, a familiar, but not quite respectful, term of address: *good manners*, politeness: *good sense*, sound judgment: *goodwill*, kind feeling; favour; the benefit of a business in full operation, for which a price may be paid: *good fellow*, a kind man; a boon companion: *good-fellowship*, merry society; pleasant company: *good-humour*, *n.* cheerful temper or state of mind: *good-humoured*, *a.* being of *n.* cheerful temper: *good-humouredly*, *ad.* *good-nature*, mildness and kindness of disposition: *good-natured*, *a.* possessing *n.* mild disposition: *good-naturedly*, *ad.* *good-tempered*, having *n.* temper not easily irritated: *good heed*, due caution; great care: *to make good*, to supply deficiency; to prove or establish; to fulfil; to indemnify for: *to stand good*, to be firm or valid: *as good as his word*, performing what was promised: *for good and all*, completely; wholly: *good-bye*, *ōi* [a contr. of *God be with you*], a salutation at leave-taking: *good-speed*, an old form of wishing success—another form of *God speed you*: *goods* and *chattels*, in *law*, personal and movable things as distinguished from lands and tenements: *the chief good*, in *phil.*, that end of choice and action which goes to constitute the happiness of man.—*Syn.* of 'good *a.*': serviceable; useful; admirable; excellent; commendable; virtuous; religious; benevolent; humane; merciful; propiti-

ous; graceful; friendly; suited; suitable; adapted; skilful; handy; dexterous; sufficient; competent; adequate; valid; serious; actual; full; complete; honourable; fair—of 'good *n.*': prosperity; possession; property—of 'goods': chattels; commodity; merchandise; freight; effects; wares; property; possession.

**goosander**, *n.* *gō-sān'dēr* [*goose*, and *-ander*, from *gander*], a species of merganser.

**goose**, *n.* *gōs* [AS. *gōs*, a goose; cf. Low Ger. *goos*; Dan. *gås*; Icel. *gás*], a well-known web-footed bird; a silly person; a tailor's smoothing-iron: *geese*, *n. plu.* *gō's*: *goosery*, *n.* *ēr-ā*, *n.* place for geese; folly: *goose-foot*, a native plant, so called from the shape of the leaf, forming several species of *Chenopodium*: *goose-grass* or *cleavers*—see under *cleave*: *goose-quill*, a quill from *n.* goose's wing, used for writing with: *to cook one's goose*, in familiar language, to do for one in the sense of cheating, befouling, or getting the better of: *green-goose*, a goose less than four months old.

**gooseberry**, *n.* *gō-sēr-rī* [perhaps *n.* corrupt. of *gooseberry* for *gooseberry*; another derivation takes it from Ger. *kraus-beere* or *kraus-beere*—from *kraus*, crisp, prickly; *beere*, *n.* berry], the well-known fruit of a prickly shrub; the fruit of the many varieties of the *Ribes grossularia*, Ord. *Grossulariaceæ* or *Libéniceæ*: *gooseberry-fool*, *gooseberries* stewed or scalded, pounded with cream, and sweetened.

**gopher**, *n.* *gō'fēr* [Heb.] in *Script.*, the wood—identified—used in building the ark.

**gopher**, *n.* *gō'fēr* [F. *gouffre*, a honeycomb], the popular name of *n.* burrowing animal, about the size of a squirrel, of various species, found in America; a species of turtle.

**goral**, *n.* *gō-rāl* [F. Ind.], a greyish goat-antelope of the Himalayas, having short, inclined, recurved horns.

**goramy** or **gonrami**, *n.* *gō-rā-mī*, *gō-rā-nī* [Javanese], a fish native to the China seas, of excellent flavour.

**gorcock**, *n.* *gōr'kūk* [*gorse*, and *cock*, or may be of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *gorm*, a grassy plain], the moor-cock or grouse.

**Gordian**, *a.* *gō-rī-dī-an*, intricate; applied to anything very intricate and not easily unravelled: *Gordian knot*, *n.* *nūt*, in *anc. times*, a knot said to have been so skillfully tied by the Phrygian king Gordius that its ends could not be discovered, and to the untier of it an oracle promised the sovereignty of Asia—*Alexander the Great* cut it through with his sword; any inextricable difficulty or problem, hence, *to cut the knot*, to solve a difficulty, or overcome it, in any bold manner.

**gords**—see *gorda*.

**gore**, *n.* *gōr* [AS. *gor*, wet filth, blood; cf. Icel. *gor*; Sw. *gorr*], thick blood flowing from the body; thick or clotted blood; in OE., dirt or filth: *gory*, *a.* *gō-rī*, covered with congealed or clotted blood.

**gore**, *v.* *gōr* [AS. *gār*, a spear; Icel. *geirr*], to pierce or wound with anything pointed, as with the horns of a bull: *gōr'ing*, *imp.*: *gored*, *pp.* *gōrd*: connected with *gore* 3.

**gore**, *n.* *gōr* [AS. *gira*, *n.* projecting piece of land—from *gār*, a spear], *n.* corner-shaped piece let into a garment to widen a part: *v.* to furnish with gores.

**gorebelled**, *a.* *gōr-bēl'id* [AS. *gōr*, dirt, filth, and *bēlga*], in OE., having a fat belly: *gorcrow*, *n.* *gōr-krow* [Eng. *crow*], the common or carrion crow.

**gorge**, *n.* *gōrj* [OF. *gorge*, the throat; mid. L. *gorgia*—from L. *gurgies*, *n.* whirlpool], the throat; the gullet; the entrance into the outwork of a fort; the imaginary line joining the interior extremities of the two faces or flanks of a work; that which is swallowed; a narrow passage between hills or mountains: *v.* to swallow greedily; to feed to satiety; to glut: *gorg'ing*, *imp.*: *gorged*, *pp.* *gōrj'd*, glutted.

**gorgeous**, *a.* *gōrj'ūs* [OF. *gorpias* or *gourgias*, gaudy, flaunting, proud; connected with F. *gorpe*, the throat], showy; splendid; glittering in a variety of colours: *gor'geously*, *ad.* *lī*: *gor'geousness*, *n.* *nēs*, splendour of raiment; magnificence.

**gorget**, *n.* *gōr-jēt* [F. *gorgette*—from *gorge*, the throat], a piece of armour for the throat; a small ornament worn by officers on the breast; a kind of knife formerly used by surgeons in cutting for the stone.

**Gorgon**, *n.* *gōr-gōn* [L. *gorgon*, a Gorgon—from Gr.

*māte*, *māt*, *fūr*, *lāte*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nēt*, *mōte*;



**Gorgo**, the Gorgon—from *gorgos*, fierce), anything very horrid or ugly; in *Gr. myth.*, one of the three sister-deities *Stheno*, *Medusa*, and *Euryale*, said to be of such terrible aspect as to turn the beholder into stone: **Gorgonean** or **Gorgonian**, a *gō-ni-tu*, like or pert to a Gorgon; very ugly or terrific: **Gorgoneia**, *n. plu. gōr-gō-nē-ia*, masks carved in imitation of the Gorgons' heads, used as keystones in arches; sing. **Gorgoneion**, *nē-gōn*: **Gorgonia**, *n. gōr-gō-ni-a*, a genus of corals, so called from their branching flexible stems, and popularly known as 'Venus fans' and 'sea-fans', from their spreading fanlike forms.

**Gorgonzola**, *n. gōr-gōn-zō-lā*, a kind of cheese, named from a village near Milan.

**gorilla**, *n. gō-rī-lā* [an African word: said by Latham to be found in a *Gr.* translation of an *anc. Carthaginian* work in the plural, *gorillai*], an African ape, most nearly resembling man, and as large, remarkable for its strength and ferocity.

**gormand**, *n. gōr-mānd*, or **gormand**, *n. gōr-vānd* [*F. gourmand*, a glutton—from *prov. F. gourmet*, to taste wine; *OF. gourmet*, belly-god, a greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton; one who studies good living: *gormandise*, *v. -dz*, to eat greedily: *gormandising*, *imp.*; *adj.* gluttonous; *n.* gluttonous habits: *gormandised*, *pp. -dzd*: *gormandiser*, *v. -dzr*, one who eats much and greedily: *gormandism*, *n. -dzm*, gluttony.—*SYN.* of 'gormand': epicure; voluptuary; sensualist.

**gorse**, *n. gōrs* [*AS. gors*, perhaps for *grast*—from *grācan*, to grow], a prickly shrub bearing yellow flowers; within or furze; the *Ulex europæus*, *Ord. Leguminosæ*; *gorsy*, *a. gōr-si*, abounding in or resembling gorse.

**gory**, *a. -see* *goro* 1.

**goshawk**, *n. gōs-hāwk* [*AS. gōs-hafuc*—from *gōs*, a goose; *hafuc*, a hawk: cf. *Ice. gas-haukr*], a bird of the hawk kind.

**goslarite**, *n. gōs-lār-ī-t* [*Goslar* in the Harz mountains], a mineral, a native sulphate of zinc.

**gosing**, *n. gō-sing* [*AS. gōs*, a goose, and *ling*, din, termination], a young gosso; a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

**Gospel**, *n. gōs-pel* [*AS. gōd-spell*, good tidings—from *gōd*, good; *spell*, a story; later, *gōd-spell*, the narrative of God—i.e., the life of Christ], one of the four histories of Christ handed down to us by the inspired writers, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; the whole system of the Christian faith; God's word; general doctrines of the New Test.; *gospeller*, *n. -r*, he who reads the Gospel at the altar: *Gospel*, truth, the doctrines or truths of the New Test.; certain truth. *Note*—Gospel is not the translation of the Greek word *euangelion*, as is constantly supposed. The text gives the correct etymology—see *Skeat*.

**Goss**, *n. gōs* [see *gorse*, of which *goss* is an inaccurate spelling], in *Oh.*, furze; *gorse*.

**Gossamer**, *n. gōs-sā-mēr* [properly *gosomer* or *gossummer*, i.e., *goose-summer*, or *summer-gorse*—from *ME. gos*, a goose, and *Ger. somer*, summer-fest, so called from its downy appearance; *Skeat* suggests this derivation: cf. *Dut. zomerdraden*, summer-threads], the fine long filaments formed by a small spider, found floating in the air in calm clear weather in autumn; anything unsubstantial or flimsy: *gos'samery*, *a. mēr-i*, flimsy; unsubstantial. **Gossan**, *n. gōs-zān* [Cornish], among *Cornish miners*, the peculiar ferruginous condition of the top of a vein near its outcrop, considered to be very strongly indicative of the lode below; ferruginous quartz.

**Gossip**, *n. gōs-sip* [*ME. gosdib*, related in *God*, sponsor—from *gōt*, *Gōt*, sib, place, relationship], originally, a sponsor, a neighbour, or friend; an idle tattler; a busy teller of news; small-talk; scandal; *v.* to run about among neighbours and engage in idle talk; to engage in much small-talk; to tattle: *gos-siping*, *imp.*; *gos-siped*, *pp. -siped*; *gos-sipry*, *n. -ri*, special intimacy; idle talk: *gos'sipy*, *a. -i*, full of gossip; chatty.

**Gossoon**, *n. gōs-sōn* [*Fr. F. garçon*, a little boy], in *Ireland*, a boy; a serving lad.

**got**, *pt.*, and **gotten**, *pp.*, of *get*, which see.

**Goth**, *n. gōth* [*L. Gothus*—from a probable *Goth. form Guts*], one of an *anc. tribe* or nation which took an important part in the overthrow of the *Roman empire*; any one rude and uncivilised; an enemy to the fine arts, or one destitute of a taste for

them—*Vandal* is also employed in the latter sense; **Gothic**, *a. -th*, of or belonging to the *Goths* or their language; designating the architecture of the middle ages: *goth'icise*, *v. -ic-iz*, to reduce to barbarism: *goth'icising*, *imp.*; *goth'icised*, *pp. -ic-izd*: **Goth'icism**, *n. -izm*, rudeness of manners; a *Gothic idiom*; conformity to Gothic architecture. *Note*—The *Ostrogoths* and *Visigoths*—that is, the *East-Goths* and *West-Goths*—were names applied to those who settled on or near the Black Sea and up to and on the Danube; the *Mircogoths* were those who settled in *Mosia*; the *Suio-Goths* were those who settled in *Scandinavia*.

**Gothamite**, *n. gōth'am-ī-t*, or **Goth'amist**, *n. -mīst*, a man of *Gotham*, a village in Nottinghamshire, whose habits were noted for their real or supposed simplicity—hence ironically, the wise men of *Gotham*; a simpleton.

**gouache**, *n. gōtsh* [*F. gouache*, water-colours: *It. guazzo*—from *guazzare*, to splash], an inferior style of water-colour painting, produced by the use of opaque colours, as in scene-painting in theatres; a painting of this character; the pigment employed in.

**gonda**, *n. gōt-dā*, a kind of cheese made at *Gonda*, in *Holland*.

**gouge**, *n. gij* [*OF. gouge*—from *mhd. L. guria*, a chisel], a rounded hollow chisel for cutting channels or grooves in wood or stone: *v.* to scoop out as with a gouge; to force out, as the eye, with the thumb or finger: *gouging*, *imp.*; *n.* the act of scooping out, as with a gouge; *gouged*, *pp. gijd*.

**goujier**, *n. gō-jēr* [*OF. gouge*, a servant, a prostitute—from *Heb. gugg*, a Christian servant], in *OE.*, the venereal disease.

**gourd**, *n. gōrd* [*F. gourde*—from *OF. gounourde*—from *L. cucurbita*], the name of a plant which produces a large fruit somewhat of a bottle shape, a native of warm climates; also its fruit; the genus *Cucurbita*, of various species, *Ord. Cucurbitaceæ*; *C. orifera* is the well-known vegetable marrow; a vessel made from the hard outer shell of the *Lagenaria vulgaris*; in *OE.*, a false die; *gourdy*, *a. gōr-dī*, swelled in the legs; *gourdiness*, *n.* swelling on a horse's leg.

**Gourmand**, *n. gōr-mānd*—see *gormand*.

**Gout**, *n. gōut* [*F. goutte*, a drop, the gout—from *L. gutta*, a drop, so called from the old medical theory which attributed all disorders to the settling of a drop of morbid humour upon the part affected], a well-known painful disease of the joint or extremities confined almost wholly to high livers, and is often hereditary: *gouty*, *a. -i*, subject to the gout or affected with it; *goutily*, *ad. -i-lī*: *goutiness*, *n. -nēs*, state of being affected with the gout.

**gout**, *n. gōut* [*L. gutta*, a drop], in *OE.*, a drop; a clot.

**Gōt**, *n. gō* [*F. gōit*—from *OF. goust*; from *L. gustus*, taste], taste; relish.

**govern**, *v. gōv-ēr-n* [*OF. gouverner*—from *L. gubernare*, to direct, to govern; *Gr. kubernan*, to steer], to direct and control; to regulate by authority; to command; to have influence or force, as a verb in grammar; to exercise authority; to restrain: *governing*, *imp.*; *adj.* holding the superiority; controlling; directing: *governed*, *pp. -rēd*: *governor*, *n. -rē-nēr*, one who rules or directs; one who is invested with supreme authority; in a machine, a contrivance for maintaining a uniform velocity with varying resistance; a regulator: *governorship*, *n.* the office of a governor: *governance*, *n. -nēs*, a lady intrusted with the care and instruction of children or young ladies: *governable*, *a. -nā-bl*, manageable; obedient: *governance*, *n. -nāns*, rule, management; control: *government*, *n. gōv-ēr-n-mēt*, control; restraint; the exercise of authority; the ruling power in a state; the principle or system under which a state is ruled; *adj.* connected with or pursued by government: *governmental*, *a. -ēr-n-mēn-tāl*, of or relating to government: *governante*, *n. -ēr-nāt* [*F.*], a lady who has the care of young girls of quality; a lady-tutor or governess.—*SYN.* of 'govern': to rule; regulate; direct; control; influence; manage; administer.

**gowan**, *n. gōwān* [*Ice. gult*, yellow], in *Scot.*, a wild daisy: *gowany*, *a. gōwān-i*, abounding in gowans.

**gowd**, *n. gōed*, in *Scot.*, gold.

**gowk**, *n.* *pöck* [Eng. and Scot. dial. *gowk*, a cuckoo; Icel. *gaukur*] one easily imposed on; a simpleton; a fool; *v.* to make a fool of my one: **gowkit**, *n.* *pöckill*, foolish; light-headed: to **hant the gowk**. In *Scot.*, to go on a fool's errand; to send on a fool's errand on 1st April—see **gawk**.

**gown**, *n.* *göwn* [cf. *W. gwen*, *n.* gown—from *gwent*, to sew, to stitch: cf. OF. *goune*, *n.* gown] a woman's upper garment; a long, loose, light robe worn by professors, clergymen, barristers, &c.: **gowned**, *pp.* **göwning**; **gowned**, *adj.* dressed in a gown: **gown-man** or **gown-woman**, *n.* a university student: **dressing-gown**, a long loose robe worn by gentlemen within doors, especially in the morning before dressing.

**gozzard**, *n.* *gö-zärd* [corrupt. of *gooseherd*] In *Eng. dial.*, a gooseherd; a stupid fellow.

**grab**, *v.* *grab* [Sw. *gräbba*, to grasp: cf. Dut. *graben*; Icel. *græpa*] to seize; to grasp suddenly; to clutch: **grabbing**, *imp.*: **grabbed**, *pp.* **gräbd**: **grabbie**, *v.* *gräbbil*, to grope; to feel in muddy places: **grabbling**, *imp.* **-bling**: **grabbled**, *pp.* **gräbbid**.

**grace**, *n.* *gräs* [OF. *grace*, favour—from *L. grätia*, favour, grace—from *grätus*, pleasing], favour; goodwill; the free and unmerited favour of God; good disposition proceeding from divine favour; a state of reconciliation to God; mercy; pardon; the Gospel; elegance; any natural or acquired excellence; behaviour, considered as good or bad—as, he did it with a very bad grace; privilege; a short prayer before or after a meal; the title used in addressing a duke or an archbishop; act or decree of a university: *v.* to adorn; to honour: **gräcing**, *imp.*: **graced**, *pp.* **gräst**, *adj.* endowed with grace; in OE., virtuous; chaste: **gräcfül**, *adj.* **-föul**, elegantly easy—used with reference to motion, looks, and speech; possessing an agreeable dignity of manner: **gräcföul**, *adj.* **-il**: **gräcföulness**, *n.*: **gräcföless**, *n.* **-lës**, coarse; rude; wicked; depraved: **gräcfölessly**, *adj.* **-il**: **gräcfölessness**, *n.*: **gräcföus**, *adj.* **-il**, favourable; kind; disposed to show kindness or favour: **gräcföusly**, *adj.* **-il**: **gräcföusness**, *n.* kind condescension; mercy: **gräcfönotes**, in music, ornamental notes added to the principal ones: **good gräces**, *grädis*, favour; friendship: the Graces, in *anc. myth.*, three beautiful sisters who attended on Venus, and who were said to confer beauty; beauties; arts of pleasing: to say grace, to give thanks to God for food, before or after a meal, or both; means of grace, the methods or ways appointed by God to obtain His mercy and love—as, prayer, worship, the sacraments, preaching, &c.: **days of grace**—see under **day**: **gräcf-cup**, in former times, the last cup of liquor drunk before retreating to rest: **airs and gräces**, amusing acts of affectation.—*SVS.* of 'grace *n.*': charm; comeliness; kindness; mercy; privilege; beauty—of 'gracious': merciful; benignant; benevolent; beneficent; friendly.

**grackle** or **grakle**, *n.* *gräkil* [*L. graculus*, a jackdaw], a bird of the starling family; a species of American blackbird.

**gradation**, *n.* *grä-shit-shün* [F. *gradation*—from *L. gradationem*, the making a series of steps—from *gradus*, a step], a regular advance from one degree or state to another; regular progress step by step; order; series: **gräda'tional**, *adj.* according to gradation: **gräda'tioned**, *adj.* **-shünd**, formed by gradation: **gradatory**, *n.* *grä-dä-tär-i*, the steps from the cloisters into the church; a proceeding step by step: **grade**, *n.* *gräd* [F. *gräde*, a degree—from *L. gradus*, a step], a degree or rank in order or dignity; a step or degree in any series: *v.* to cut or reduce to the proper levels, as a canal or road: **gräding**, *imp.*: **gräded**, *pp.*: **grä'dient**, *n.* **-dient**, the slope or incline, chiefly of a railroad: **gradual**, *adj.* **grä-dü'al** [F. *graduel*—from *L. gradus*—from *gradus*], advancing step by step; proceeding by degrees; regular and slow: **grädu'ally**, *adj.* **-il**, by degrees; step by step: **grädu'alit'y**, *n.* **-it'y**, progression by degrees: **grädu'ate**, *n.* **-ät** [mid. *L. gradüatus*, one who has received an academical degree], one who has received an academical degree: *v.* to divide any space into small regular intervals or parts; to mark differences; to change gradually; to receive or take a degree from a university: **grädu'ating**, *imp.*: **grädu'ated**, *pp.*: **grädu'ateship**, *n.* the state of being a graduate: **grädu'ation**, *n.* **-itshün** [mid. *L. gradüationem*], regular progression; the act of marking or dividing into degrees; the act of re-

ceiving an academical degree: **grädu'ator**, *n.* **-tär**, an instr. for dividing lines into equal parts; an instr. used in vinegar-making: **gradus**, *n.* *gräd'üs* [L.], a dictionary for Latin or Greek verse-making, the full title being *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus, the abode of the Muses.

**grade**, **gradient**, **gradnal**, **gradnate**, **gradus**, &c.—see under **gradation**.

**gradin** or **gradine**, *n.* *gräd'in*, **grä-dén'** [F.—from *L. gradus*, a step], one of a tier of seats; an altar shelf; a toothed chisel used by sculptors.

**gradual**—see **grail** 1.

**graff**, *v.* *gräf*, the old spelling of **graft**, which see.

**graffito**, *n.* *gräfs'fö'to*, **graffiti**, *n.* *plu. gräfs'fö'te* [It.—from mid. *L. graphium*, a style], an ancient writing or sketch on a wall, column, tablet, or other surface.

**graft**, *n.* *gräft* [OF. *graffe*; *L. graphium*; Gr. *graphicon*, a style, a pencil—from *grapho*, I write], a small shoot or scion cut from one tree and inserted into a part of another: *v.* to insert a cutting of one tree into a part of another in such a way that they unite; to insert anything into a body to which it did not originally belong: **gräft'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act or art of inserting grafts or scions: **gräft'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* inserted on a foreign stock: **gräft'er**, *n.* one who.

**grail**, *n.* *gräl*, or **gradnal**, *n.* *gräd'näl* [OF. *greel*; mid. *L. gradale*—from *L. gradus*, a step], a book of maxims or sentences of Scripture used in the worship of the R. Cath. Ch.—so named because originally read from the steps of the 'ambo,' a kind of pulpit.

**Grail (Holy)**, *n.* *gräl* [OF. *grail*, a flat dish: mid. *L. gradale*, *n.* flat dish, a vase; corrupt. of *crutell*—dim. of *crater*, a cup; see **Sangreal**], an English accommodation or translation of the OF. *le Sang Real*: mid. *L. Sanguis realis*; Eng. the true blood. *Note*—*Sang Real* signifies 'Royal blood,' and not 'Real or true blood,' and is itself a corruption of the OF. *San Graal*, Holy Dish—see **Scéal**.

**grail**, *n.* *gräl* [F. *grêle*, slender—from OF. *graille*, fine, small—from *L. gracilis*, slender], in OE., fine and; gravel.

**grain**, *n.* *grän* [OF. *grain*—from *L. gränum*, grain, corn], any small hard mass; a single seed; corn in general; any minute particle; the smallest weight, so named because supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn; the unit of the English system of weights; direction of the fibres of wood; the wood as modified by the fibres; the form or direction of the constituent particles of a body; the temper or disposition: *v.* to form into grains, as powder: **gräined**, *adj.* **gränd**, formed into grains; roughened: **grain-dealer**, one who deals in corn: **gräin-tin**, tin melted with charcoal; the tin reduced from the melted grains of tin-stone: **gräins of paradise**, the seeds of a certain plant largely imported from Africa, and used illegally to give a pungent flavour to spirits and beer; the seeds of the *Ammodium Molegnetta*, called also *Malegueta* pepper, Ord. *Zingiberaceae* or *Scitamineae*: **granary**, *n.* *grän'ä-ri*, a building for storing grain: **gränif'erous**, *adj.* **-fär'üs** [*L. fero*, I carry], bearing hard seeds or grain: **grän'iform**, *adj.* **-fä'iform** [*L. forma*, shape], resembling grains of corn: **gränif'erous**, *adj.* **-fä'ris** [*L. vero*, I devour], grain-eating: **gränular**, *adj.* **grän'ü-lär**, consisting of grains; resembling grains: **grän'ularly**, *adj.* **-il**: **grän'ulate**, *v.* **-äl**, to form into grains or very small pieces; to make rough on the surface; to repair lost parts, as a wound in healing: **grän'ulating**, *imp.*: **grän'ulated**, *pp.*: **grän'ulation**, *n.* **-itshün** [F.—*L.*], the act of forming into grains; the act of forming metals into grains by pouring them, when melted, from a height into water; small fleshy excrescences springing up on the surface of wounds in the process of healing: **grän'ule**, *n.* **-il**, a little grain: **grän'uloce**, *n.* **-ilös**, the more soluble portion of the starch grains in plants: **grän'ulous**, *adj.* **-lös**, full of granules; against the grain, against the direction of the fibres: **cross-gräined**, across the natural fibre, and so difficult to plane; ill-tempered: to go against the grain, to be repugnant to; to cause trouble or mortification: to dye in grain, to dye in the raw material; to dye firmly: the grain-side of leather, that side of the tanned or dressed hide on which the hair grew.

**grain**, *v.* *grän* [see **grain** 1], to form into grains, as powder or sugar; to paint or ornament in imitation

of wood; **grain'ing**, *imp.*; *n.* a mode of palating in imitation of the grains of wood; a process of staining; **grained**, *pp.* **grained**; **grain'er**, *n.* *er*, one who paints in imitation of the grain of wood; the brush with which he works; an infusion of pigeon's dung, or the like, used for giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning; **grain colours**, dyes made from cochineal.

**grain**, *n.* **grān** [Icel. *grain*, the branch of a tree]. In *founding*, *n.* chaplet or garland; *plā*, an instr. with barbed prongs, used for spearing fish.

**grains**, *n.* *plu.* **grānz** [perhaps a corrupt of **drains**: or may be simply *plu.* of **grain** 1], the refuse or husks from malt or grain after brewing or distillation; also called **draff**.

**grains of paradise**—see under **grain** 1.

**grap**, *n.* **grāp** [O.Sw. *grape*, a dung-fork]. In *Scot.*, a dung-fork; a forked instr. for lifting potatoes, &c.

**grath**, *n.* **grāth** [Icel. *græth*, equipment, arrangement; *græthi*, to equip]. In *Scot.*, furniture; accoutrements; the working tools of a miner; any materials employed by mechanics and others in preparing their work; soap suds for washing clothes.

**gralle**, *n.* *plu.* **grālē**, also **grallatores**, *n.* *plu.* **grāl'atōrēz** [L. *grallator*, he that goes on stilts; *gralla*, stilts—from *gradus*, a step], stilted or long-legged wading birds, such as the stork or crane; **grallatory**, *a.* *ter.*, of or pert. to; also **grāl'atōrial**, *a.* *ter.* *ad.*

**gram**, *n.* **grām** [Icel. *gramr*, wrath]. In *OE.*, angry; wrathful.

**gram**, *n.* **grām** [Port. *grao*, L. *grānum*, grain]. the name by which the chick-pea is known in the East, used as food when roasted.

**gram for grammae**, which see.

**gramary**, *n.* **grām'arī** [OF. *gramare*, grammar, credulity]. In *ME.*, learning; magic; enchantment; **gramercy**, *n.* **grām'ēr'st** [F. *graut*, great; *merci*, thanks]. In *OE.*, great thanks, an expression of thanks for an obligation.

**gramineal**, *a.* **grām'īn'ē-āl**, also **gramin'eous**, *a.* *-ē-ūs*, and **gram'īn'ē-ōns**, *a.* *-ē-ēt-ūs* [L. *gramineus*, pert. to grass—from *grāmen*, grass], grassy; like grass; pert. to grass; **gramineæ**, *n.* *plu.* **grām'īn'ē-ē**, also **graminaceæ**, **grām'īn'ē-ā-ē**, a very extensive and important order of plants called grasses; **gram'īn'f'loas**, *a.* *plu.* **grām'īn'f'lo-ūs [L. *folium*, a leaf], bearing leaves like grass; **gram'īn'f'vorous**, *a.* *-t'vō-rūs* [L. *voro*, I devour], feeding on grass.**

**grammar**, *a.* **grām'mēr** [F. *grammaire*—from *ind.* L. *grammāria*—from Gr. *gramma*, a letter], the science which treats of the principles of language; the art of speaking, reading, or writing any language with correctness according to established usage; the book containing the rules and principles relating to a language; propriety of speech; speech according to grammar; *adj.* *pert.* to; **grammar-school**, a school where the Latin and Greek languages are chiefly taught; **gramma'rian**, *a.* **grām'm'ri-ān**, one versed or skilled in the grammar of a language; **grammat'ical**, *a.* **grām't'ī-āl**, also **grammat'ic**, *a.* *-īk* [L. *grammaticus*—from Gr. *grammatikos*], according to the rules of grammar; belonging to grammar; **grammat'ically**, *ad.* *-lī*; **grammat'icalness**, *n.* the quality of being according to the rules of grammar; **grammat'icise**, *v.* *-tēz*, to render grammatical; to act the grammarian; **grammat'icising**, *imp.*; **grammat'icised**, *pp.* *-stēd*.

**gramme**, *n.* **grām** [F.—from Gr. *gramma*, what is written], a French unit of weight equal to 15.432 English grains; sometimes spelt **gram**.

**grampus**, *n.* **grām'pūs** [a prob. corrupt. of F. *grand poisson*, lt. *grand pèche*, or Sp. *gran pez*; L. *grandis piscis*, great fish], a large species of Arctic dolphin which is frequently found on our northern coasts.

**granary**, **graule**, **granulate**, &c.—see **grain** 1.

**grand**, *a.* **grānd** [F. *grand*—from L. *grandis*, great, large], splendid; sublime; lofty; great, as applied to size; the second degree of parentage or descent, as **grandmother**; principal or chief, as **grandmaster**; **grandly**, *ad.* *-lī*; **grand jury**, a jury of the principal men of the county who decide whether there is sufficient evidence to put the accused on trial; **grandchild**, *n.* a son or daughter's child, the male being a **grandson**, the female a **granddaughter**; **grandfather** or **grandire**, *n.* the father of one's father or mother; **grandmother**, *n.* the mother of one's father or mother; **grantee**, *n.* **grān-dē'** [Sp.] a

Spanish nobleman; a man of great rank; **grantee'ship**, *n.* the state or rank of a grandee; **grandness**, *n.* insignificance; greatness; **grandeur**, *n.* *mer* [F. *gratèrèss*], splendour of appearance; that which excites *n* feeling; or sentiment of greatness; elevation of sentiment, language, or men—*SYN.* of 'grand': noble; imposing; majestic; stately; splendid; magnificent; superb; august; dignified; elevated; pompous; exalted; extensive; chief, principal; eminent; superior.

**grandam**, *n.* **grān-dām** [Eng. *grand*, and *dam*], a grandmother; an old withered woman.

**grande**, **graa'deur**—see under **grand**.

**grandiloquent**, *a.* **grān-dī-lō-kuēt** [L. *grandis*, great; *loquentem*, speaking—from *loquor*, I speak], pompous in language; bombastic; **grandil'ogence**, *n.* *-kēns*, pomposity of language; **grandil'ogently**, *ad.* *-lī*.

**grandiose**, *a.* **grān-dī-ōs** [F. *grandiose*; L. *grandis*, grand], impressive or elevating in style or effect; splendid; affectingly grand; bombastic; **gran'diosely**, *ad.* *-ōs-lī*; **gran'diosity**, *n.* *-ōs-ī-tē*, the quality of being grandiose.

**grange**, *n.* **grānj** [F. *grange*, a barn—from L. *gratum*, corn], a granary; a farmhouse with its attached buildings.

**grangerism**, *n.* **grānj'ēr-izm**, the practice of illustrating a book by adopting in it engravings from other books, named from James Granger (1769), a work by whom was the first of this description; **grangerize**, *n.* *-jēr-īz*, one who; **grānj'erise**, *v.* *-jēr-īz*, to practise grangerism.

**granite**, *n.* **grān'īt** [It. *granito*, a kind of speckled stone; L. *granum*, grain, corn], a well-known plutonic rock, having a granular-crystalline composition and appearance, and composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, arranged in distinct grains or crystals; **granitic**, *a.* **grān'īt-īk**, also **grān'īt'al**, *a.* *-ī-āl*, partaking of the character and appearance of granite; **grān'ītoid**, *a.* *-ī-ōid* [Gr. *eidos*, likeness], applied to such rocks as have the granular crystalline aspect of granite; **graphie granite**, **grāf'īk** [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a compound of felspar and quartz, the quartz being disposed through the felspar matrix like lines of Arabic writing.

**granivorous**, *a.* **grān'īvō-rūs** [L. *grānum*, a grain or seed; *voro*, I devour], living upon grains or other seeds.

**grant**, *v.* **grāt** [OF. *granter*, to assure, to promise—from L. *credo*, I believe], to admit as true what has not been proved; to give or bestow something which cannot be claimed by right; to concede; *n.* the thing conferred on or conveyed to; an allowance; concession; admission; **grant'ing**, *imp.*; **grant'ed**, *pp.*; **grant'er**, *n.* one who; **grant'able**, *a.* *-ā-ble*, that may be granted; **grantee**, *n.* *-tē*, the person to whom anything is conveyed or granted; **grantor**, *a.* *-tōr*, in law, one by whom a grant is made—*SYN.* of 'grant' *v.* to confer; give; convey; bestow; transfer; admit; allow; yield; cede.

**granular**, **granulate**, **granulation**, **granule**, **granulose**, **granulous**, &c.—see under **grain** 1.

**grape**, *n.* **grāp** [OF. *grappe*, a cluster of grapes; O.H.Ger. *krappō*, a hook], the fruit of the vine; a single berry; **grāp'y**, *a.* *-yē*, like grapes, or made of grapes; full of clusters of grapes; **grape'less**, *a.* without grapes; **grape-shot**, a number of balls arranged in three tiers by means of circular plates, and secured by a pin passing through the centre, intended to be discharged from a gun; shot discharged in clusters; **grapestone**, *n.* the seed of the grape; **grape-angar**, a variety of sugar obtained principally from fruits, forming also the basis of honey, and often called *sugar of fruits*, *sugar of starch*, or *glucose*; **grapery**, *n.* **grāp'ēr-ī**, a place where grapes are grown.

**graphic**, *a.* **grāf'īk**, also **graph'ical**, *n.* *-ī-āl* [L. *graphicus*; Gr. *graphikos*, done to the life—from *graphō*, I write], well delineated; described with accuracy; lifelike; having the appearance of writing, as **graphic granite**; **graphically**, *ad.* *-lī*.

**graphite**, *n.* **grāf'īt** [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a mineral, a form of the element carbon, known chiefly by the name *plumbago* or *black-lead*, though lead does not at all enter into its composition, used in the manufacture of pencils; **graph'olite**, *n.* *-ō-līt* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a sort of slate suitable for writing on.

**graphometer**, *n.* **grāf'ōm'ē-tēr** [Gr. *graphō*, I write;



a smell strong-scented: grave'olence, n. -léus, a strong and offensive smell.

graves, also greaves, n. plu. grázr [L. Ger. grázr, refuse of land] the dregs at the bottom of the pot in melting tallow made up into cakes as food for dogs, &c.: to grave a ship, to smear the hull with graves, for which pitch is now employed: graving, n. gráz'ing, the act of cleaning a ship's bottom and covering it with pitch: graving-dock, a dock from which the water can be run off in order to smear a ship with graves; an enclosure on the side of a river or on the sea-shore, into which a vessel can be floated for examination and repairs.

gravid, a. gráz'id [L. gravidus, heavy with young—from L. gravid, heavy], weighty; being with young; pregnant: gravid'ity, n. -i-ti, pregnancy.

gravi'grade, n. gráz'-grád [L. gravis, heavy; gradus, a step], one of the fossil family Gravit'grada, allied to the sloth, but of the bulk of the rhinoceros.

gravimeter, n. gráz'-mí-tér [L. gravis, heavy; Cr. metron, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, whether liquid or solid: gravimetric, a. gráz'-mí-tér'ik, of or pert. to; applied to chemical analysis when proceeding by fixed weights, in contradistinction to volumetric.

graving, graving-dock—see under graves.

gravitate, v. gráz'-tát [L. gravitatem, heaviness—from gravis, heavy], to tend towards the centre of attraction: grav'it'ating, imp. a tending towards another body by the law of gravitation: grav'it'ated, pp.: grav'it'ation, n. -tá-shún [F.—L.] the peculiar force by which all bodies are drawn to the surface of the earth or in the direction of its centre; the tendency of all bodies, at liberty, to approach each other: gravity, n. -i-ti, weight; heaviness; gravitation; seriousness; solemnity; atrociousness; weight of guilt: centre of gravity, the point of a body which, if supported, all the other parts will be equally balanced: specific gravity, the relative weight of any solid or liquid as compared with the weight of an equal bulk of distilled water, or of any gas as compared with air.—SVN. of 'gravity': sobriety; enormity; lawfulness.

gray, n. gráz'et [orig. an adjective—from gravis, the dregs of melted tallow: see graves], the luscious fat which drips from flesh while roasting; dripping; sauce.

gray or grey, a. gráz [AS. grág: cf. Icel. grár; L. Ger. granz, gray; L. rarus; Gr. gráios, aged, gray: the probable original meaning was particoloured], of a white colour tempered with black; hoary; mature: n. a colour compounded of black and white in various proportions; the badge, from its parti-coloured face: gray fish, n. -ish, gray in a moderate degree: grayness, n.: graybeard, an old man; a large coarse earthenware vessel for holding liquors; formerly stoneware drinking-jugs having a bearded face on the spout; the preceding also spelt grey: Grayfriars or Greyfriars, Franciscan friars, so named from the colour of their habit: gray-headed, having the hair of the head intermixed with gray hairs; grayhound, another spelling for greyhound, which see under grey: gray powder, a combination of chalk and mercury, much used as a medicine: graystone, n. a volcanic rock of a grayish colour: gray-weather, in geol., n. name for Druid stones. grayling, n. gráz'ing [from gray], a native fish allied to the trout, called also the amber or shadow, from its exceeding quick movements; a kind of brown butterfly.

graywacke, and greywacke, n. gráz'-wák'-it, also graywacke, n. gráz'-wák'-it [Ger. grauwaacke—from grau, gray; wacke, stone], a hard siliceous sandstone of paleozoic age, composed of grains or fragments of different minerals, cemented by a siliceous paste.

graze, v. gráz [a coined word—prob. from F. raser, to shave], to rub or brush lightly anything in passing; to touch and glance from, leaving a very superficial wound: gráz'ing, imp.: grazed, pp. grazed.

graze, v. gráz [AS. grasian, to graze—from grās, grass], to furnish pasture for; to feed on grass; to supply grass: gráz'ing, imp.: adj. supplying pasture; feeding on grass; n. the act of feeding on grass; a pasture: gra'zer, n. an animal which grazes: grazier, n. gráz'ier, one who pastures cattle and rears them for market.

grazioso, ad. gráz'-i-ó-z-ó [It.], in music, an intimation to perform the music smoothly and gracefully.

great, n. gráz—see Graill.

grease, n. grés [OF. grece, fatness—from cras, fat—from ind. L. crassus, thick, fat], soft animal fat, as tallow or lard; in vet. med., a putrid inflammation of a horse's heels: grease, v. gráz, to smear, rub, or anoint with fat: greasing, imp. gráz'-ing, smearing with fat or oily matter: greased, pp. gráz'd: greasy, a. gráz'it, oily; of or like grease; smeared or covered with grease: greasily, ad. gráz'-it-ly. grea'siness, n. -i-ti-us, oiliness; fatness.

great, a. gráz [AS. græt, large; cf. Dut. groot, Gr. gros], large or considerable in bulk, dimensions, or number; weighty; adorne; marvellous; principal; having rank or power; illustrious; eminent; of a high and noble character; expressing an extension or unusual degree of a thing; pregnant; a word used in the more remote steps of consanguinity, either ascending or descending, as great-grandfather; hard, difficult, or grievous: greatly, ad. -ly: great'ness, n. largeness; extent; high degree, rank, or place; eminence; elevation of sentiment; magnificence: grandeur, greatcoat, an overcoat: Great Britain, a name first applied to England, Wales, and Scotland on the accession of James I. 1604, who was proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland—its legal application, however, only commenced at the legislative union agreed upon by the commissioners, 22nd July 1706, and completed by the royal assent 1707: Greater Britain, the colonial possessions of Great Britain: great seal, the principal seal of a state, upon which are engraved the effigy of the reigning sovereign with his style and titles—an impression from which in wax on a document gives to the document the authority of the Crown: a great while, a long time; the great, people of rank or distinction: great-hearted, noble; undaunted: great circles—see under circle: Great Go, the familiar slang term for a university examination for a degree, the preliminary or previous examination being termed the Little Go: by the great, in the gross or whole. Note.—The applications of great are very numerous, and it often imparts merely an intensive or emphatic meaning to a noun.—SVN. of 'great': important; considerable; chief; venerable; wonderful; general; noble; excellent; magnanimous; generous; high-minded; opulent; sumptuous; magnificent; swelling; proud; big; grievous; grand—of 'greatly': much; considerably; magnificently; nobly; illustriously—of 'greatness': bulk; size; magnitude; elevation; dignity; distinction; power; command; pomp; magnanimity; nobleness; force; intensity.

greaves, n. gréz, in OE., a grove, which see; a groove or depression in the earth.

greaves, n. plu. gréz [OF. greves, boots, greaves—from greve, the sulc], armour for the legs.

greaves, n. plu. gráz—see graves.

grebs, n. gréb [F. grèbe], a water-fowl with half-webbed toes and an erect posture like an auk or penguin.

Grecian, a. gréz'-shún, pert. to Greece: n. a native of Greece; one versed in the Greek language: Grecise, v. gréz'-stz, to translate into Greek; to render Grecian: Gre'cising, imp.: Gre'cised, pp. -sized: Gre'cism, n. -sizm, a Greek idiom.

gree, n. gré [F. gré, will, inclination, taste—from ind. L. grátum, will, pleasure], in OE., goodwill; favour.

gree, n. gré [L. gradus, a step], in OE., a degree; a step; pre-eminence; authority.

gree, v. gré, an abbreviation of agree.

greed, n. gréd—see under greedy.

greedy, a. gréd'it [AS. grádig, greedy—from gréd, desire, hunger], ravenous; voracious; having a keen appetite for food or drink, or for anything desired; vehemently desirous: greed'ily, ad. -it, in a greedy manner; eagerly; ravenously: greed'iness, n. keenness of appetite for food or drink; voracity; ardent and selfish desire: greed, n. gréd, greediness; avarice.—SVN. of 'greediness': eagerness; avidity; ravenousness; avarice.

Greek, n. grék, a native of Greece; the language; in familiar language, something unintelligible; adj. pert. to Greece: Greek'ling, n. a beginner in Greek: Greek Church, the Eastern division of the Christian Church, which separated from the Roman or Western Church in the eleventh century; it exists chiefly in

Russia, where it is the established form of religion, in Greece, Servia, and Roumania: **Greek-fire**—see under **fire**: **Greek calends**, never; to defer a thing to the **Greek calends** is to defer it indefinitely, as there were no calends in the Greek month.

**green**, *a. grēn* [AS. *grēne*, green: cf. Icel. *grœnn*; Dut. *groen*; Mil. Ger. *gruen*], of the colour of plants or herbage; verdant; flourishing; fresh; not dry; half-rare; unripe; inexperienced; *n.* a colour; a small grassy plant: **greens**, *n. plu.* *grēnz*, certain fresh vegetables dressed for food: **greenish**, *a.* somewhat green: **greenly**, *ad. it.* *grēnness*, *n.* quality of being green; unripe; freshness; vigour; inexperience: **green-bone**, two kinds of British fish, as the garfish or sea-needle, so called from the colour of their bones when dressed: **green-cloth**, a former tribunal in the royal household, so named from the green cloth on the table of the court: **green-crop**, a crop, such as grasses, turnips, &c., used chiefly as fodder for cattle: **green-earth**, an earthy variety of chlorite, occurring in various shades of green: **greenery**, *n. grēn-er-ē*, a place for cultivating green plants; a mass of green plants or foliage: **green-eyed**, having eyes that see through a false medium as if coloured with green; jealous: **greenfinch**, a small singing-bird of a greenish colour; also called the *green linnet* or *grossbeak*: **green-mantled**, covered with verdure: **greengage**, a variety of plum: **green-goose**, a young goose: **greengrocer**, one who deals in vegetables and fruit: **green-hand**, one raw and inexperienced: **greenhorn**, *n.* an ox with his horns first beginning to appear; a raw youth easily imposed upon; one unacquainted with the world: **greenhouse**, *n.* a house, built mostly of framework filled with glass, in which tender plants are reared: **greengrass**, *n.* in a theatre, the actors' retiring room, so named because originally decorated in green: **greensand**, *n.* two strata of the Chalk formation, the one above, the other below, the gault, as developed in the south of England, so called from its greenish colour: **green-shank**, *n.* a species of snipe: **green-sickness**—same as chlorosis: **greenstone**, *n.* a general designation for the hard, granular, crystalline varieties of trap, in which greenish or blackish green colours largely prevail; a rock composed of hornblende with a trichite felspar: **greensward**, *n.* turf on which grass grows: **green wood**, unseasoned wood; a wood or forest when the trees are out; *adj. pert.* to: **green vitriol**, sulphate of iron in the form of crystals: **green tea**, a name of several commercial varieties of tea: **green turtle**, the species of turtle imported as a luxury for making turtle-soup: **Scheele's green**, a pigment of a vivid light-green colour, consisting of arsenite of copper: **greenback**, *n.* in U.S., one of the bank-notes issued by Government, so called because the back is printed in green.

**greenockite**, *n.* *grēn-ōk-it* [after Lord Greenock], a mineral, sulphide of cadmium.

**greese**, *n. plu.* *grēz* [see *gree* 2], in OE., steps; stairs: also spelt *grice*, *grise*, *grize*.

**greet**, *v. grē* [AS. *grētan*, to approach, to address], to salute in kindness and respect; to congratulate; to meet and salute; in OE., to address in whatever manner: **greeting**, *imp.* *n.* a salutation; expression of kindness or joy: **greeted**, *pp.* *grēet-er*, *n.* one who—SYN. of 'greet': to salute; hail; accost; address; compliment.

**greet or greil**, *n. grēt* [AS. *grētan*, to weep; cf. Icel. *grēta*; Goth. *grētan*], in Scot., to weep; to shed tears.

**greffer**, *n. grēf-tēr* [F.—from mid. L. *graphiarius*: Gr. *graphō*, I write], a registrar or recorder.

**gregal**, *n. grē-gāl* [L. *gregalis*, belonging to a herd—*from greg*, a herd], in OE., *pert.* to a flock.

**Gregale**, *n. grē-pāl* or *grē-pāl* [It. *gregale*—from Gr. *Grego*, Greek], a cold dry N.E. wind blowing over Malta, having an origin similar to the *mistral*, which see.

**Gregarina**, *n. grēg-ā-rī-nā* [L. *gregarius*, belonging to a herd or flock—*from greg*, a flock], a very minute and simple parasite belonging to the Protozoa.

**gregarious**, *n. grē-gā-rī-ās* [L. *gregarius*, *pert.* to a herd—*from greg* or *gregem*, a flock], having the habit of associating or living in flocks or herds; not living alone: **gregariously**, *ad. it.* *grēg-ā-rionsness*, *n.*

**Gregorian**, *a. grē-gō-rī-ān*, denoting what *pert.* to Gregory, the name of certain popes: **Gregorian calendar**, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582: **Gregorian chants**, a collection origin-

ally compiled by Pope Gregory the Great (590-601), still used by the R. Cath. Ch.

**grenade**, *n. grē-nād* [F. *grenade*; Sp. *granado*—*from* L. *granatum*, a pomegranate], a hollow ball of iron or other metal filled with powder, to be thrown from the hand amidst an enemy when ignited by means of a fuse: **grenadier**, *n. grēn-ā-dēr* [F.], a tall foot-soldier, so called from originally being employed to throw hand-grenades; a member of the regiment of Grenadier Guards, composed of exceptionally tall soldiers.

**grenadine**, *n. grēn-ā-dīn* [F. *grenade*, a pomegranate], a thin strong stuff for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c., similar to barège, made of wool, but now to a considerable extent made of silk.

**gressorial**, *a. grēs-sōr-ī-āl* [L. *gressus*, a stepping or step—*from gradior*, I walk], applied to the feet of birds which have three toes forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

**grew**, *grō*, *pt.* of grow, which see.

**grew**, *grewome*—see under *grue*.

**grey**, *a. grā*, another spelling of gray, which see: **Greys** or **Scots Greys**, a British cavalry regiment, so named because mounted on grey horses.

**greyhound**, *n. grā-hō-ūnd* [AS. *grighuud*, where *grīp*=dog], a tall slim dog which chases hares by sight.

**greywacke**—see *graywacke*.

**griddle**, *n. grīd* [W. *griddyll*; L. *crāticula*], an iron plate to bake cakes on; a limestone; a sieve with a wire bottom used by miners: **gridiron**, *n. grīd-ī-rōn*, a grained frame for broiling flesh or fish over a fire; a kind of frame for drawing up a ship on to be docked and repaired.

**gride**, *v. grīd* [for *grīd*: AS. *girden*, to strike, pierce—*from gerde*, a rod], to pierce or cut; to cut through; to cut harshly or with a grating sound: **grīd'ing**, *imp.* *grīd'ed*, *pp.*

**grīd'ed, *n. grīd'ē-līn* [F. *gris de lin*, flax], a colour of mixed hues in which grey predominates.**

**gridiron**—see under *griddle*.

**grief**, *n. grēf* [OF. *grief*, oppression—*from* L. *gravis*, heavy], pain of mind on account of any trouble past or present, or of fault committed; sorrow; that which afflicts: **griefless**, *a.* without grief: **grieve**, *v. grēv* [from *grief*: OF. *grevā*, to grieve], to cause pain of mind to; to afflict; to hurt; to feel pain of mind; to mourn or lament: **griev'ing**, *imp.* *griev'ed*, *pp. grēv'd*: **griev'er**, *n.* one who: **griev'ance**, *n. -āns*, that which causes grief or uneasiness; a hardship or wrong: **griev'ingly**, *ad. it.* *grēv'ous*, *n. -ūs*, hard to be borne; burdensome; distressing: **griev'ously**, *ad. it.* *grēv'ousness*, *n.*—SYN. of 'grief': affliction; distress; trouble; sadness; trial; grievance—of 'grievance': hardship; burden; oppression; trouble; injury; affliction; grief—of 'grieve': to sorrow over; mourn; try; offend; vex.

**griefful**, *n. grēf-fūl* [see *grief*], in OE., full of sorrow or grief; melancholy.

**grieve**, *grievous*, &c.—see under *grief*.

**grieve**, *n. grēv* [AS. *grēfa*, a governor; cf. Ger. *graf* and *gravia*, an elder, a count—see *reeve* 1], a farm overseer; an overseer of any work; a bailiff.

**griffin**, *n. grīf-sin*, also *grīf-ton*, *n. -fōn* [F. *griffon*; L. *griffus* for *grīps*; Gr. *grīps*, a griffin—*from* Gr. *grīpos*, curved], a fabulous animal, half eagle, half lion; a name familiarly applied to young men going to India for the first time: **griffin-like**, resembling the rapacity of a griffin.

**grig**, *n. grīg* [cf. Norw. *krak* or *krik*, a little creature; Dut. *kriek*, a cricket], a small eel; a sand-eel; a grasshopper or cricket: as merry as a grig, exceedingly lively and happy, expressed by physical motions, compared to the very lively motions of the grig. Note.—As merry as a cricket is a phrase used in the same sense; but Skent says as merry as a grig is of independent origin, or may simply be the corruption of the older phrase as merry as a Greek.

**grill**, *v. grīl* [F. *griller*, to broil—*from grille*, an iron grato—*from* L. *craticula*, a gridiron], to dress or broil on a gridiron; to harass: *n.* that which is broiled on a gridiron; the large gridiron so used: **grīl'ing**, *imp.* *grīl'ed*, *pp. grīd'* *ad.* *grīl'ed*, *ad.* broiled on a gridiron: **grillade**, *n. -ād*, the act of grilling; something broiled.

**grillage**, *n. grīl-lāz* [F. wirework—*from grille*, a grating], a framework of heavy cross-beams, used to sustain the foundation of a pier or wharf on easily compressible soil.

**grise**, *n.* **grils** [prob. a corrupt. of Sw. *gräslax*, a gray salmon], in *Scot.*, a salmon not fully grown, usually one in its second year.

**grim**, *a.* **grim** [AS. *grim*, *herce*—from *grama*, fury; cf. *leel*, *grima*; Dan. *grim*; Ger. *grimm*] ugly and fierce; stern and surly; impressing terror and alarm; **grimly**, *a.* *il.*, in *OE.*, having a fearful or hideous look; *ad.* in a grim manner; hideously; **grimness**, *n.* fierceness of look; sternness; **grim-faced**, having a grisly appearance, and stern scowling look.—*SYN.* of 'grim': ghastly; grisly; herce; surly; frightful; horrid; horrible; ferocious; furious; stern; sullen; sour; hideous; ugly.

**grimage**, *n.* **grimands** [F. *grimage*, a crabbed look; cf. *leel*, *grima*, a masque], a snarled, crabbed look; a wry face; a distortion of face from habit, affectation, or insolence; **grimageed**, *a.* *grimand*, distorted.

**grimalkin**, *n.* *grimald* [Ger. *grimald*, a corrupt. of *gray*, and *malin*, a dim. of *mal*, *moll*, or *markin*, for *Mary*, a scarecrow], an old cat; a fiend supposed to resemble an old grey cat.

**grime**, *n.* **grits** [leel. *grima*, a blackened face, a mask], foul matter; dirt; a blackness and foulness not easily cleansed; *v.* to foul or soil deeply; **grim-ing**, *imp.*; **grimed**, *pp.* **grimd**; **grimy**, *a.* *grimt*, dirty; foul.

**Grimm's law**, *grims' lile*, a law, laid down by Jacob Grimm, a German philologist, as to the interchange of mute consonants in the chief of the Aryan languages.

**grin**, *v.* **grin** [AS. *gremnian*, to grin; cf. *Dut.* *grinsen*; leel. *grinja*; Ger. *grinsen*], to close or clench the teeth and open the lips, as in mirth, scorn, or anguish; to show the teeth and snarl like a dog; *n.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them; an affected laugh; **grin'ing**, *imp.*; *ad.* showing a grin; **grinned**, *pp.* **grind**; **grin'ner**, *n.* one who; **grin'nigly**, *ad.* *il.*

**grind**, *v.* **grind** [AS. *grindan*, to grind], to break and reduce to powder by friction or rubbing, as between stones; to sharpen or polish; to oppress by severe exactions; in familiar language, to prepare a student for examination, or to prepare oneself; to perform the operation of grinding; **grind'ing**, *imp.*; *ad.* harassing; oppressing; *n.* act or process by which anything is ground; the act of preparing oneself for examination; **ground**, *pt.* and *pp.* **gründ**, did *grind*; **grinder**, *n.* one who, or that which; a back or molar tooth; **grind'stone**, *n.* a flat circular piece of sandstone for sharpening tools.

**grip**, *n.* **grip** [Eng. dial.], a little ditch or channel for surface-water.

**grip**, *n.* **grip** [see *gripe*], *n.* grasp; a holding fast; strength in grasping; a peculiar mode of clasping the hands; that by which anything is grasped; *v.* to grasp; to hold fast; **grip'ping**, *imp.*; **gripped**, *pp.* **gript**.

**grip or gripe**, *n.* **grip** [L. *gryps*; Gr. *gryps*, *grypos*, a griffin], in *OE.*, a griffin.

**gripe**, *n.* **grip** [AS. *gripan*, to seize; cf. *Dut.* *grijpen*; leel. *gripa*; Ger. *greifen*], a clasping with the hand or arms; a hold; *n.* grasp; pinching distress; oppression; pain in the bowels; *v.* to catch with the hand; to seize; to grasp; to pinch; to press; to cause a colicky pain in the bowels; in *nar.*, applied to a ship when she runs her head too much into the wind; **grip'ping**, *imp.*; *ad.* catching or holding, as in a gripe; distressing, as gripping poverty; *n.* the sensation of pain or pinching; distress; **griped**, *pp.* **gript**; **griper**, *n.* one who; **grip'ingly**, *ad.* *il.*—*SYN.* of 'gripe': to catch; snatch; squeeze; clasp; clutch; embrace; straiten; distress.

**grippe** or **grip**, *n.* **grip** or **grép** [F., *n.* taking—from *grupper*, to seize—see *gripe*], a name for influenza.

**grippe**, *a.* **gripit** [dim. of *grip* 2—see *gripe*], in *OE.*, eagerly desirous of clutching; greedy; covetous; oppressive; **grippleness**, *n.* *gripit'ness*, covetousness.

**griqua**, *n.* **gré-ked** [S. Africa], one of a race of half-castes of S. Africa, sprung from Dutch and native parents.

**gris** or **grise**, *n.* **gris** [leel. *grise*, *a.* pig], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, a pig; in *her.*, a young boar; **griskin**, *n.* *grisk'kin* (dim. of *grise*), a sucking pig; a little pig; the roast spine or loin of pork.

**grisaille**, *n.* **gré-zil** [F. *gris*, grey], a style of painting in grey tints of various shades, employed either simply for decoration, or to represent solid bodies in relief; a painting or stained-glass window on this plan.

**gris-amber**, used by Milton for ambergris, which see under *amber*.

**grise**, *n.* **gris**, in *OE.*, a step—see *gree* 2, and *greese*.

**grissette**, *n.* **griz-zit** [F.—from *gris*, grey], originally a dress of common grey stuff, in France, a tradesman's wife or daughter; a shop-girl.

**griskin**, *n.* **grisk-kin**, a dim. of *gris*, which see

**grisly**, *a.* **grizli** [AS. *grizlic*, grisly, dreadful], frightful; horrible; hideous; **gris'liness**, *n.* the quality of being frightful to look at.

**grisly** or **grizly**, *a.* **grizli** [see *grizzle*], speckled; of mingled black and white.

**Grisons**, *n.* **griz'ant**, **gré-zant**, or **gré-zant** [F.], the most eastern of the Swiss cantons; the inhabitants.

**grist**, *n.* **grist** [AS. *grist*, *n.* supply of corn for grinding—from *grindan*, to grind], corn for grinding; the grain carried by a customer to the mill at one time; that which is ground at one time; *gala*; profit; **grist-mill**, originally a mill for grinding the quantities of grain brought by different customers: **grist** to the mill, *gain* or profit.

**gristle**, *n.* **griz-til** [AS. *gristile*, cartilage], soft bone which makes a peculiar crunching noise when bitten; in animal bodies, a smooth, solid, elastic substance, chiefly covering the ends of bones; cartilage; **gristly**, *a.* **griz-til**, of or like gristle; **grist'liness**, *n.*

**grit**, *n.* **grit** [AS. *grit*, sand, dust], any hard sandstone in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones; rough hard particles; the coarse part of meal; **grit'ty**, *a.* *il.*, containing sand or grit; **grit'tiness**, *n.* the quality of consisting of hard particles or grit.

**grits**, *n.* *plu.* **grits**, the proper spelling of groats, which see.

**grizzle**, *n.* **griz-til** [ME. *grisel*, an old man; OF. *gris*; M.H.Ger. *gris*, grey], a mixture of white and black; a grey colour; **grizzled**, *a.* **griz-til**, grey; of a mixed colour; **grizzly**, *a.* **griz-til**, somewhat grey.

**groan**, *n.* **gron** [AS. *grōnian*, to groan], a deep mournful sound uttered in pain, anguish, or sorrow; *v.* to utter a deep moaning sound; to be oppressed or afflicted; **groan'ing**, *imp.*; *n.* the act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow; **groaned**, *pp.* **grōnd**; **groan'ful**, *a.* in *OE.*, sad; agonising.

**groat**, *n.* **grōt** [L.Ger. *prole*, 'great', a great coin containing five of a smaller], an old silver coin of Edward III. equal to 4d.; familiarly, fourpence; a small sum.

**groats**, *n.* *plu.* **grōts** [AS. *grātan*], oats that have the hulls or shells taken off—see *groat*.

**grocer**, *n.* **grōser** [OF. *grossier*, a wholesaler dealer—from *gross*, gross, great], one who sells tea, coffee, sugar, &c.; **gro'cery**, *n.* *il.*, a grocer's shop or store; **gro'ceries**, *n.* *plu.* *il.*, the articles sold by a grocer; a grocery is also used in the sing. for articles sold at a grocer's.

**grog**, *n.* **grōg** [said to be so called from the nickname of Admiral Vernon, about A.D. 1745, who wore *grog* brand breeches], a mixture of spirit and cold water not sweetened; *v.* to recover spirits absorbed in the wood of empty spirit-casks by treating them with water; **grog'ing**, *imp.*; *n.* the act of recovering spirits from empty spirit-casks by treating them with water; **grogged**, *pp.* **grōgd**; **grog-shop** or **grog'gery**, *n.* *il.*, a shop dealing in spirits; **grog'gy**, *a.* *il.*, tipsy; having an unsteady gait; staggering.

**rogram**, *n.* **grōg'rām** [F. *grosgrain*, coarse grain—from *gross*, great; *grain*, grain], a kind of stuff with large wool and a rough pile.

**groin**, *n.* **grōin** [leel. *grein*, a branch, an arm; Dan. *green*; Sw. *greu*], in the human body, the depressed part between the belly and the thigh; the angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches; a frame of woodwork constructed across a beach, perpendicular to the general line of it, to retain or gather shingle; **groined**, *a.* **grōind**, having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches.

**Grolier**, *n.* **grō-līā**, a book or a binding from the library of the French book-collector, Jean *Grolier* (1479-1553). Grolier design, a design of interlaced or geometrical figures and gold leaf-sprays on the binding of books in the library of Jean Grolier; **Grolieresque**, *a.* *-esk*, pert. to the Grolier style of bookbinding.

**gromet**, *n.*, or **grommet**, *n.* *gröm'et* [F. *gourmette*, a curb], among *seamen*, a ring formed of a twist of rope laid in three flat's round.

**gromwell**, *n.* *gröm'wel* [F. *grémil*; L. *grānum*, grain, and *millium*, millet], a native wild plant with a yellow flower; the *Lithospermum officinale*, Ord. *Boraginaceæ*.

**groom**, *n.* *gröm* [OF. *gramme* or *gourme*, a boy], a man or boy who has the charge of horses; a man about to be married or who has been recently married—more usually called a *bridegroom*: *v.* to lead and clean, as a horse: **grooming**, *imp.*: *n.* the care and feeding of horses: **groomed**, *pp* *grömit*. **groom's-man**, an attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding;—familiarly called *best man*—see *bridegroom* under *bride*: **groom** in waiting, groom of the chamber, certain officers of the English royal household: **groom of the stole**—see *stole* 1.

**groove**, *n.* *grör* [but. *groere*, a groove (a joiner's term)—from *grāven*, to groove], a furrow; a channel or long hollow cut by a tool: *v.* to furrow; to cut a channel with an edged tool: **grooving**, *imp.*: **grooved**, *pp* *gröved*.

**grope**, *v.* *gröp* [AS. *grōplan*, to seize], to feel one's way, as with the hands, or as a blind man; to search or attempt to find, as in the dark: **groping**, *imp.*: **groped**, *pp* *gröpt*: **groper**, *n.* one who: **gropingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

**groschen**, *n.* *gröshin* [Ger.], a former silver coin of Germany, worth about three-halfpence.

**gros-de-Naples**, *n.* *grö-dē-nāp*: [F. *gris*, thick, stout; *de*, of; *Naples*, the town], a silk fabric like lute-string, but not so stout, made both plain and figured.

**gross**, *a.* *grös* [F. *gross*—from mid. L. *grossus*, thick], thick; fat; corpulent; coarse; rude; indelicate; impure; unrefined; great, as *gross ignorance*; whole or entire: *n.* the whole taken together; the whole weight of goods, including box, package, or such-like; the mass: **grossly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a gross manner; coarsely; shamefully; palpably: **grossness**, *n.* coarseness; thickness; greatness; unbecomely corpulence; want of refinement or delicacy: **grossification**, *n.* *-sif*: *gröshifshun* [L. *fario*, I make], in *bot.*, the process of swelling in the ovary after fertilisation: **gross average**, the average upon the gross or entire amount: *by the gross*, by the whole weight or bulk: **in the gross**, in the bulk; with all parts taken together.—*Syn.* of 'grossa': large; aggregate; bulky; rough; stupid; vulgar; low; obscure; dense; palpable; whole; total; entire; shameful; unseemly; enormous; heavy; oppressive.

**gross**, *n.* *grös* [F. *grosse*—from *gross*, large], the number of twelve dozen: **great gross**, 12 gross.

**grossart**, *n.* *grös-ärt* [OF. *groiselle*; Oll. Ger. *kraus-elschele*], in *Scot.*, a gooseberry: **grossular**, *n.* *grös-ülär*, also *grös-suläre*, *n.* *-ülär*, the name given to the pale gooseberry-green varieties of translucent lime-alumina garnet.

**grossbeak** or **grosbeak**, *n.* *grös-bek* [F. *gris-bee*, large beak], the hawfinch, a native bird having a short bill very thick at the base.

**grossification**, *n.*—see under *gross* 1.

**grossular**, &c.—see under *grossart*.

**grot**, *n.* *gröt*, or **grotto**, *n.* *gröt-tö* [F. *grotte*, a cave—from mid. L. *crypta* and *grypta*—from L. *crypta*, a vault], a cave; a cool recess or excavation; a summer-house in a garden of n particular form and ornamented, as with shells, &c.: *gröt-toes*, *plu.* *-töz*.

**grotesque**, *a.* *grö-tesk* [F. *grotesque*, odd—from *grotte*, n. *grötto*], lit., the style in which grottoes were ornamented; extravagant; whimsical; ludicrous: *n.* whimsical figures or scenery: **grotesquely**, *ad.* *-ly*: **grotesqueness**, *n.*

**grone**, *v.*—see *grue*.

**ground**, *n.* *gründ* [AS. *grund*, the ground; cf. Icel. *grunnur*; Dut. *grond*; Geth. *gründus*; Ger. *grund*; Gael. *gruind*, ground], the earth or soil, as distinguished from air or water; the surface or upper part of the earth; soil; territory or region; estate or possession; that which supports anything; fundamental cause; place of any contest; primary reason; in a painting, the primary or principal colour; fundamental substance; in *OE.*, a tune or plain song; fol]: *y.* to lay or place on the ground; to settle in first principles; to fasten or strike on the bottom, as a ship in too shallow water: **grounding**, *imp.*: **grounded**, *pp* fixed on the ground, as a ship; thoroughly instructed: **groundage**, *n.* *-dj*, toll for lying in port: **groundedly**, *ad.* *-ly*, upon good

grounds: **groundless**, *a.* without foundation; false: **groundlessly**, *ad.* *-ly*, without just cause or reason: **groundlessness**, *n.* want of just cause or reason: **groundling**, *n.* name of a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; a spectator in the pit of a theatre: **grounds**, *n.* *plu.* *drögs* or *lees*; in *arch.*, pieces of wood let in flush with the plastering, for which they serve as a guide, and to which the mouldings and other finishings are nailed: **ground-bait**, bait thrown into the water to assemble fish: **ground-floor**, the lowest floor of a house on a level with the outside ground: **ground-game**, wild animals such as hares and rabbits, as distinguished from *waged-game*: **ground-ice**, ice formed under peculiar circumstances at the bottom of running water: **ground-ivy**, an aromatic plant which creeps along the ground; the *Nepeta Glechoma*, Ord. *Labiata*; the *nicheof* or *tunkloof*: **ground-nut**, a name for several varieties of plants having seeds or the root of nut-like form; the *Arachis hypogæa*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*; the *Buntum flearuicum*; and the *Apyos tuberosa*: **ground-plan**, the plan of the lowest or bottom flat of a house: **ground-plate**, in *arch.*, the piece of timber which forms the lower part of a timber building: **ground-plot**, ground on which a building is placed: **ground-rent**, rent or fee paid for the ground on which the house is erected: **groundsel**, *n.* *gröen-sel* [AS. *grunde steelge*], a very common wild plant producing clusters of yellow flowers, so named from its abundance, swallowing or occupying the ground: a plant of the genus *Senecio*, Ord. *Compositæ*; the common groundsel is *Senecio vulgaris*: **groundsel**, *n.* *-sil*, also *-zel*, *-sel* [AS. *sil*, threshold], the timber of a building which lies next to the ground: **ground-swell**, the heavy swelling and surge of the sea after a storm, or as indicating an advancing storm: **ground-tackle**, in a ship, all the ropes, &c., connected with the anchors and other mooring apparatus: **ground-work**, the foundation or basis of anything; first principles; fundamentals: to fall to the ground, to come to nothing; to be quite unsuccessful: to gain ground, to advance; to have some success: to lose ground, to give way; to go back; to retire.—*Syn.* of 'ground n.': dust; earth; estate; land; field; possession; foundation; bottom; basis; premises; reason; datum; surface; floor; soil.

**group**, *n.* *gröp* [F. *groupe*, a cluster—from It. *gruppo*, a knot or lump; Ger. *kröpf*, a crop, a caw], a small crowd or assemblage; an assemblage of figures or objects having some resemblance or character in common: *v.* to bring or place together in a cluster or knot: **grouping**, *imp.*: *n.* the art of arranging or combining the objects in a picture, &c., in harmony with the design: **grouped**, *pp* *gröpt*.—*Syn.* of 'group n.': cluster; crowd; throng; assemblage; number.

**grouse**, *n.* *gröies* [OF. *griesche*, speckled, gray; Oll. Ger. *gris*, gray; mid. L. *græscia*, Greekish—from *græscus*, Greek; Gr. *graihos*], the heath-cock; a wild fowl of several species.

**gROUT**, *n.* *gröit* [AS. *grut*, meal of wheat or barley], coarse meal; a fine plaster for finishing ceilings; any solution of lime for cementing stones; an admixture of gravel and lime for cementing walls: **gROUTING**, *n.* finishing with grout.

**grove**, *n.* *grör* [AS. *grif*, a glade, a grove—from *grāfen*, to dig, to cut], a small wood or cluster of trees.

**grovel**, *v.* *grövel* [Icel. *gráfa*, to grovel], to creep on the ground; to be low or mean: **grovelling**, *imp.* *grövel-ling*: *ad.* mean in life or character; without dignity: **groveller**, *n.* *-lär*: **grov'eller**, *n.* *-lär*, one who.

**grow**, *v.* *grö* [AS. *grōwan*, to grow; cf. Icel. *grót*; Dut. *groeijen*], to increase in size or stature by a natural process; to increase or become greater; to be changing from one state to another; to vegetate; to cause to vegetate; to improve; to raise or produce, as corn; to proceed, as from a cause or reason: **growing**, *imp.*: *ad.* advancing in size or extent; increasing; thriving; producing: **grew**, *pt.* *grö*, *did grow*: **grown**, *pp.* *gron*: *ad.* increased in growth; arrived at full growth or stature: **grow'er**, *n.* one who raises or produces: **growth**, *n.* *gröth*, the act of growing; increase; advancement: **grown over**, covered with a growth, as of creeping plants; to grow out of, to issue from, as a branch from a tree; to result from: to grow up, to arrive at full stature





select troops for the protection of a prince: **Guardsman**, *gárdsmán*, a soldier of the Guards: **advanced-guard** or **vanguard**, a body of troops marching some distance in front of an army to prevent surprise, or to give notice of danger: **dismounting guard**, the act of coming off guard: **mounting guard**, the act of going on guard: **guard of honour**, a body of troops drawn up to receive eminent personages as a mark of respect: **quarter-guard**, the guard posted in front of a camp: **rear-guard**, a body of troops that march behind an army for its protection against surprise, or posted in rear of a camp: **guard-room**, a room for the accommodation of soldiers on guard: **guard-ship**, a vessel of war appointed for service in a harbour or river: on guard, acting or serving as a guard. — **SYN.** of 'guard v.': to keep; watch; shield; secure; shelter; preserve.

**guarish**, *v. gárish* [*Fr. guarissant*, healing—from *guérir*, to heal], in *OE.*, to heal: **guarishing**, *imp.*: **guarished**, *pp. gárish*.

**guava**, *n. guárá* [Braz. *guava*], a tree of tropical Amer., the fruit of which makes a delicious jelly; the fruit of various species of *Psidium*, *Ord. Myrtaceæ*.

**guddi** or **guddee**, *n. gúddi*—see *gaddes*.  
**gudgeon**, *n. gý-dún* [*Fr. goujon*—from *L. gódonem*; *Gr. góbios*, a gudgeon], a small river-fish easily caught; a person easily cheated or deceived.

**gudgeon**, *n. gý-dún* [*OF. goujon*, the pin of a pulley], the iron pin or shaft on which a wheel turns.

**gueber**—same as *geber*.

**guelder-rose**, *n. gúldér-rós* [from *Gelderland* in Holland; *L. rosa*, a rose], a shrub bearing large bunches of white flowers; the *Viburnum opulus*, *Ord. Caprifoliaceæ*—so named from a resemblance of the abortive heads of flowers to white roses; also called *snobdall-tree*.

**Guelphs** or **Guelphs**, *n. plu. gú'f's* [from the great Ger. house of the *Welfs* or *Guelphs*, the name of a famous faction or party in the middle ages in Italy acting in the interests of the Pope—the opposite faction being called *Ghibellines*].

**guerdon**, *n. gúrdún* [*OF. guerdon*—from *mid. L. reiderdónum*—from *Old Ger. wērdan*, against, back again; *L. dónum*, *n. gift*], reward; recompense: **v.** to reward: **guerdoning**, *imp.*: **guerdoned**, *pp. dóned*: **guerdonable**, *n. dón-ib.* [worthy of reward].

**guerilla**, *n. gú-ríllá* or *gúér-ríllá* [*Sp. guerrilla*, a war of partisans—from *guerra*, war; *Old Ger. werra*, discord], one of an irregular force employed in small bands to harass an army, particularly in a mountainous country: **adj. pert.** to irregular warfare; carried on by independent hands.

**guerite**, *n. gú-rét* [*Fr.*], a small projecting tower at the salient angles of a fortified work, to hold a sentinel.

**guess**, *n. gés* [*ME. gessen*, to guess; *Dan. gisse*, to guess], *n. conjecture*; an opinion formed without certain knowledge: **v.** to conjecture; to suppose; to form an opinion without sufficient evidence; to decide from mere probabilities; to hit upon the truth: **guessing**, *imp.*: **n.** the forming of conjectures: **guessed**, *pp. gést*: **gues'ser**, *n. sct.* one who: **gues'singly**, *ad. -ly*: **guesswork**, *n.* random or haphazard conjecture. — **SYN.** of 'guess n.': supposition; hypothesis; surmise; suspicion; thought; fancy; imagination; divination.

**guest**, *n. gést* [*AS. gæst*, a stranger: cf. *Goth. gasts*; *Ger. gast*; *Lecl. grstr*; *L. hostis*, a stranger], a stranger or friend entertained in the house of another; a visitor: **guest-chamber**, the public room of the house; the apartment appropriated to guests: **guest-wise**, in the manner of a guest.

**guffaw**, *n. gúf-fáw* [an imitative word], a long boisterous laugh; a loud burst of laughter.

**guffer**, *n. gúf-fér* [*Eng. dial.*], one of the names for the viviparous blenny; their common names are eel-pout, tanglake, and greenbone.

**guhr**, *n. gú-r* [*Ger.*], in *geol.*, an ochreous earthy deposit in the clefts of rocks.

**guide**, *n. gúid* [*Fr. guider*, to direct: *O. Sax. wēlan*, to pay heed], the person or thing that directs; one who leads; a regulator: **v.** to lead or direct; to influence; to instruct; to superintend: **guí'ded**, *a. -da-bl*, capable of being guided: **guiding**, *imp. gú'ding*: **guí'ded**, *pp.*: **guí'dance**, *n. -dúns*, a leading; direction; government: **guideless**, *a. -l's*, having no guide: **guide-post**, a post at a cross-road, directing the traveller which road to follow: **guí'der**, *n.* one who or that

which: **guide-book**, a book for tourists or visitors, containing directions how to visit certain districts or localities, what to see, and where, with useful information in regard to them; an elementary treatise — **SYN.** of 'guide v.': to conduct; direct; pilot; manage; regulate; order; instruct; train; govern.

**Guides**, *n. plu. gúds*, in *Fr. gúid* [a contr. of *guidons*—see *galdon*], a French cavalry corps which carries the principal *guidon* or standard.

**guidon**, *n. gú-dún*, in *Fr. gú'dún* [*Fr.*—from *guider*, to guide], the silk standard or flag of a regiment or squadron of dragoons; a small flag or streamer.

**guld**, *n. gúld* [*ME. gilde*, payment; *Lecl. gúld*, payment, a guild: cf. *L. Ger. gilde*, a feast, a company, a corporation], a society; a corporation; a confraternity: **guildhall**, the meeting-place of a guild—especially applied to the hall of the corporation of London: **guildry**, *n. gúld-ry*, the members of a guild: **Dean of Guild Court**—see under *dean*.

**gulder**, *n. gúld-er* [*Dut. and Ger. gulden*, a florin], a coin in Holland worth about one shilling and ninepence; a florin.

**gulle**, *n. gú* [*OF. gulle*, deceit: *Old Ger. gígel*, to deceive: cf. *AS. scit*, wile], craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity: **v.** in *OE.*, to deceive; to disguise: **gull'ing**, *imp.*: **gulled**, *pp. gúld*: **gulleful**, *a. -fúl*, crafty; insidious; wily: **gullefully**, *ad. -ly*, in a gulleful manner; treacherously: **gullefulness**, *n.*: **gulleless**, *a. artless*; frank; free from guile: **gullelessly**, *ad. -ly*: **gullelessness**, *n.*: **gull'er**, *n. -ér*, a deceiver.

**gulle-mot**, *n. gúld-mót* [*Brit. gúelan*, a gull; *F. muette*, a sea-mew], a thick clumsy sea-fowl, found in northern Europe, Asia, and America, resembling the puffin or razor-bill.

**gulloche**, *n. gúld-osh* [*Fr. guillocher*, to make waving lines by means of an engine—*Guilloit*, inventor], a series of interlaced ornaments on stone resembling network: **guilloched**, *a. -shí*, waved or engine-turned.

**gullotine**, *n. gúld-íen* [after *Guillotin*, a F. physician, who is said to have first suggested its use in capital punishment as more humane], in *France*, a machine for beheading at a stroke in carrying out a sentence of capital punishment: **v.** to take off the head by the guillotine: **gull'otining**, *imp.*: **gull'otined**, *pp. -tined*.

**guilt**, *n. gúlt* [*AS. gult*, a fine—from *gildan*, to pay], crime; offence; state of being tainted with sin or crime: **guiltless**, *a. innocent*; free from crime: **guiltlessly**, *ad. -ly*: **guiltlessness**, *n.*: **gulty**, *a. gúlt*, not innocent; justly chargeable with crime: **gultyly**, *ad. -ly*: **guiltiness**, *n.* consciousness of crime; wickedness.

**Guinea**, *n. gúin* [as having been first coined of gold from *Guinea*, in Africa], a gold coin of the value of 21s., not now used: **adj.** of or belonging to *Guinea*, *as* **guinea-hen**: **guinea-pig**, a small tailless animal of the rodent or gnawing order, covered with white, red, and black patches, from *S. Amer.*, and is probably so named from a corruption of *Guiana-pig*; a cony: **guinea-worm**, a worm which affects the skin of man, particularly the legs, in warm climates: **guinea-fowl**, a fowl so named because it was brought from the coast of *Guinea*: **guinea-hen**, in *OE.*, a courtesan whose favours are obtained by money.

**gulpure**, *n. gú-púr* [*Fr.*, thread of silk lace—from *OF. guiper*—from *Goth. weipan*, to weave], formerly lace made with silk or thread upon vellum; a kind of ornamental work for dollies, &c., consisting of a foundation netted in the usual way, which is afterwards decorated with worked patterns in embroidery, silk, &c.

**Guise**, *n. gúz* [*Fr. guise*; *Old Ger. weisa*, way, wise], external appearance; dress; manner; custom: **guisards**, *n. plu. gú-zerts*, also *guisers*, *n. plu. -zerts*, in *prose*, *Eng.*, persons, chiefly young persons, who go from house to house in a sort of masquerade, about Christmas time, singing songs and soliciting contributions for holiday purposes; immediately before the New Year is the similar practice in Scotland.

**guitar**, *n. gú-tár* [*Fr. guitare*; *L. cithara*; *Gr. kithara*, a kind of lyre], a stringed instr., much in the form of a violin, but with a longer neck, and played upon with the fingers.

**Gula**, *n. gúld*, or *gola*, *n. gúld* [*L.*, the throat], the alternate convex and concave parts of the moulding of a cornice; the cyma.

*múle, mál, fár, láw; méte, mēl, hér; plne, pín; nôte, nōl, móve;*

**gulch**, *v.* **gũlch** [Sw. *gũlha*, to swallow greedily: cf. Dut. *gulzig*, greedy]. In *O.E.*, to swallow voraciously: *n.* a glutton: **gulch** *ing*, *imp.*: **gulched**, pp. **gulcht**.

**gulch**, *n.* **gũlch** [see *gulch* 1]. In *O.E.*, a gully or swallow in a river; in *N. Amer.*, a short ravine: a short deep bit of a torrent's bed when dry; a miniature cañon.

**gules**, *n.* plu. **gũlz** [F. *gueules*, red or sanguine in blazon—from *gueule*, the mouth, the throat: L. *gula*]. In *her.*, a term denoting red, represented in engravings by upright lines.

**gulf**, *n.* **gũlf** [F. *golfe*: It. *golfo*, *n.* gulf: Gr. (late) *kolpos*=*kolpos*, the bosom, a bay], a tract of ocean water extending into the land: an arm of the sea; an abyss: a deep place in the earth; anything insatiable: **gulfy**, *a.* **gũlft**, full of or resembling gulfs: **Gulf-stream**, a great ocean-current, flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico, whose waters, of a high degree of temperature, crossing the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of north-western Europe, raise or modify, to a considerable degree, the temperatures of the climates prevailing there.

**gull**, *n.* **gũl** [W. *gwyllan*: Bret. *guelan*, from the peculiar wailing cry of the bird: Bret. *guelo*, to weep], a sea-bird of many species.

**gull**, *v.* **gũl** [from *gũl* 1—from the notion of the gull's stupidity]: to cheat; to deceive; to defraud: *n.* a cheat; a trick; one easily cheated: **gũlfling**, *imp.*: **gulled**, pp. **gũld**: **gũltable**, *a.* -*it-ib*, easily deceived: **gũlftility**, *n.* *blit-ib*, the state or condition of being easily cheated or defrauded.

**gullet**, *n.* **gũllet** [F. *goulet*, the gullet—from *goule*, the mouth: L. *gula*, the throat or gullet], the passage in the neck and chest of an animal down which food and drink pass into the stomach; the oesophagus: **gully**, *n.* **gũlly**, a channel or hollow formed by running water; a ditch; a gutter: **gũlled**, *a.* -*it-ib*, having a hollow worn by water; gully-hole, the mouth of a drain where the water pours with a gurgling noise into the sink or the main sewer.

**gully**—see under *gullet*.

**gully**, *n.* **gũlley**, *n.* or **gũllie**, *n.* **gũlly** [F. *goulet*—see *gullet*]. In *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, a large clasp-knife.

**gulp**, *v.* **gũlp** [Dut. *golyen*, to drink greedily: Dan. *gulpe*], to swallow eagerly or in large draughts: *n.* as much as can be swallowed at once: **gũlping**, *imp.*: **gũlped**, pp. **gũlpt**.

**gum**, *n.* **gũm** [F. *gomme*: L. *gummi*: Gr. *kommi*, gum], a vegetable muckage or glue, found thickened on the surface of certain trees: *v.* to smear with gum; to unite with gum: **gũmming**, *imp.*: **gũmmied**, pp. **gũmmd**: *adj.* covered or smeared with gum: **gũmmie**, *n.* **gũm'mik**, of or pert to gum: **gũmmiferous** [L. *fero*, I carry], bearing or producing gum: **gũmmous**, *a.* -*mis*, of the nature or quality of gum: **gũm'my**, *a.* -*mi*, adhesive; consisting of or resembling gum; formerly in *familiar slang*, thick, clumsy; puffy: **gũm'miness**, *n.*: **gũm-arabic**, -*arabik*, *n.* gum procured from several species of trees in Africa and S. Asia, generally from *Acacia gũm* and *A. arabica*: **gũm-lac**, -*lak*, a resinous substance exuded from the body of certain insects, chiefly upon the baumyan-tree; the *Aleurites lac-cifera*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*, furnishes gum-lac in Ceylon: **gũm-resins**, exudations from certain trees and shrubs partaking of the nature of gums and resins: **gũmmic acid**, an acid formed from gum: **British gum** or **dextrin**, a gummy substance produced by heating starch: **gũm-tragacanth**—see *tragacanth*: **gũm-tree**, species of *Eucalyptus*, which sec.

**gumbo**, *n.* **gũm'bũ** [of Indian or Negro origin]. In *D.S.*, the pod of a species of mallow; a kind of soup; a dialect of the Creoles and Negroes in the Western States of N. Amer.

**gumption**, *n.* **gũm'shũn** [Eng. dial. *gũm*, to observe, to understand: AS. *gũman*, to observe], in *familiar language*, capacity; shrewdness; commonsense; tact.

**gums**, *n.* plu. **gũmz** [AS. *gũma*, the jaws: cf. Icel. *gũmr*, Gr. *gũmen*], the fleshy matter surrounding the teeth; the sockets of the teeth: **gũm-boil**, a boil on the gum.

**gun**, *n.* **gũn** [etym. obscure: perhaps from *OF. mangonel*; mid. L. *mangonellus*—dim. of *mangon*; Gr. *mangonon*, a war-engine for throwing stones], any firearm, except a pistol and revolver: a fowling-piece; an instr. for throwing shot by means of gunpowder, as a musket, a rifle, a cannon:

**gun-barrel**, the tube of a gun: **gunboat**, a strongly-built vessel for rivers and coasting, carrying one or more heavy guns: **gun-carriage**, a carriage for bearing and moving heavy guns: **gun-cotton**, cotton-wool steeped in nitric and sulphuric acids, then washed in pure water and carefully dried, so highly explosive as to be used instead of gunpowder; also called *trinitro-cellulose*: **gun-fire**, in certain places, a morning and evening gun fired at fixed times: **gun'age**, *n.* -*idj*, the number of cannon a ship carries: **gun'ner**, *n.* -*ner*, one appointed over guns or ammunition; an artilleryman: **gun'ery**, *n.* -*i*, the art of managing guns, mortars, &c.; also the science: **gun-metal**, an alloy of 9 parts of copper with 1 of tin: **gunpowder**, *n.* -*poit-d'r*, the chemical composition used in guns, &c., composed of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal: **gun'shot**, *a.* caused by the shot from a gun, as a wound: *n.* reach or range of a gun: **gunsmith**, *n.* one who makes or repairs guns: **gun'stock**, *n.* the wood into which the barrel of a fowling-piece, musket, or rifle is fitted: **gun-tackle**, -*takl*, pulleys and ropes used on board of ships to secure guns, or to run them out of the ports: **gun'-wale**, *n.* *gũn'-il* [gun, and scale, which sec], the upper timber of a ship's side from the half-deck to the fore-castle—so named because the upper guns were pointed from it; spelt also *gun'nel*: to blow great guns, to blow violently: **sure** as a gun, as certain as that a gun will go off when the trigger is pulled: a great gun, a man of eminence and mark, especially as a preacher or public speaker: **air-gun**—see under *air*.

**gunjah**, *n.* **gũnjũ** [Hind. *gũngũ*], in *India*, the name given to the Indian hemp, gathered when in flower and containing its resin, and dried.

**gunny** or **gunney**, *n.* **gũn-ni** [Beng. *goni*], a coarse, heavy sacking of jute or hemp for wrapping cotton bales and for making bagging.

**Gunter's chain**, *gũn'terz chũn*, a surveyor's measure, so named after the inventor, consisting of a series of iron links, usually 100, each being 7.92 inches in length, or 66 feet in total length: **Gunter's scale**, *shũl*, a plane scale, having various lines engraved on it, used in certain mathematical computations.

**gup**, *n.* **gũp** [Anglo-Indian slang], tattle; current rumours in bazaars; topics of the time and place.

**gurge**, *n.* **gũrj** [L. *gurgus*, a whirlpool], in *O.E.*, a whirlpool; a gulf: *v.* to swallow up: **gurg'ing**, *imp.*: **gurg'd**, pp. **gurg'd**.

**gurg**, *n.* -*see* *gurgadings*.

**gurgle**, *v.* **gũrl** [an imitative word: It. *gorgogliare*, to gurgle, to bubble—from *gorgo*, a whirlpool: L. *gurgel*], to flow with an irregular bubbling noise, as water in a small pebbly stream, or from a bottle: **gurgling**, *imp.*: **gurg'ling**, *adj.* running or flowing with a broken bubbling noise: *n.* a gushing or flowing with a broken, bubbling, or clucking noise: **gurgled**, pp. **gũr-gld**.

**gurgyle**—see *gargoyles*.

**gurnard**, *n.* **gũr'nrd** [OF. *grognard*—from *grogner*, to grun], a small sea-fish of several species with a very large head and rough bony skin—so called from the grunting sound the fish emits in certain circumstances; often spelt *gurnet*, *gũr'nelt*.

**gurry**, *n.* **gũr-rĩ** [Hind. *garhi*], a small fort in India.

**gurt**, *n.* **gũrt** [a corrupt. of gutter, which see]. In mining, a gutter or channel for water, usually hewn out of the pavement or bottom of a working drift.

**gush**, *n.* **gũsh** [Sansk.], a spiritual guide.

**gush**, *n.* **gũsh** [Icel. *gusha*, to spurt out, to gush], a sudden and violent flowing out of a liquid from an enclosed place; a sudden flow: *v.* to rush as a fluid from confinement; to issue with force and rapidity: **gush'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* breaking forth with a gush or rush: **exubant**; demonstrative: *n.* a rushing forth with impulsive force: **gushed**, pp. **gũsh't**: **gush'ingly**, *adv.* -*ly*.

**gusset**, *n.* **gũs'set** [F. *gousset*, a flap, the armpit—from *gousse*, the pod or husk, as of peas: cf. It. *guscio*], in armour, the plate before the armpit; a triangular piece of cloth put into a garment to enlarge or strengthen a part; in *mech.*, an angular piece of iron to unite parts, or to give strength and stiffness to the angular parts of a structure.

**gust**, *n.* **gũst** [Icel. *gustur*, a cold blast of wind], *n.* sudden blast of wind; a sudden violent burst of

passion: **gusty**, *a. gŭs'tī*, subject to gusts; stormy; hasty or fitful in temper.

**gust**, *n. gŭst* [*L. gustus*, taste, flavour—from *gusto*, I taste], sense of tasting; relish; intellectual taste: *v. in OE.*, to taste; to have a relish of: **gustable**, *a. -tā-bl*, pleasant to the taste: **gustatory**, *n. -tēr-i*, pert. to the taste; tending to please the taste: **gust-to**, *n. -tō* [*It.*], relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate and tongue: **gustful**, *a.* tasteful: **gustfulness**, *n.* tastefulness; the relish of a thing.

**gustatory**, **gusto**—see under **gust**.

**gut**, *n. gŭt* [*AS. gut*, entrails: prob. from root in Goth. *gutlani*; *AS. gutan*, to pour out], the intestinal canal reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the anus; a passage or strait; a substance made from a silkworm, when ready to spin its cocoon, by pulling out and extending the silk part to a fine thread, and then hanging it up to dry; in *Eng. dial.*, a wide ditch or watercourse that empties itself into the sea; a strait or channel; a bay: *v.* to take out the inside of anything; to plunder thoroughly: **gutting**, *imp.*: **gutted**, *pp.*: **guts**, *n. plu.* stomach; the intestines; receptacle for food; gluttony.

**gutta**, *n. gŭt'tā* [*L.*], a drop; concrete julee: **gut'ta serena**, *ē-rē'nā* [*L.* clear drop], a loss or decay of sight from palsy of the optic nerve without any apparent blindness: **gut'tate**, *n.* besprinkled with drops: **gut'ta**, *n. plu. -tē*, in *sculp.*, ornaments like drops.

**gutta-percha**, *n. gŭt'tā-pēr'chā* [*Mal. gatah*, gum; *percha*, a tree from which it is obtained], a dried milky juice, the produce of a large forest-tree growing in the Eastern Archipelago, much used in the arts and for industrial purposes; the produce of the forest-tree *Ironandra gutta*, *Ord. Sapotaceae*: **gut'tiferous**, *a. -tīfēr-ŭs* [*L. fero*, I bear], yielding gum or resinous substances.

**gutter**, *n. gŭt'tēr* [*OF. gouttière*, a channel or gutter—from *goute*, a drop—from *L. gutta*, a drop], a channel or hollow for conveying water; any hollow piece of wood or metal for conveying waste water: *v.* to form into small hollows or channels: **gut'tering**, *imp.*: **gut'tured**, *pp. -tēr-i*: *adj.* cut into gutters or small hollows.

**guttulate**, *a. gŭt'tū-lāl* [*L. guttula*, a little drop], in *bot.*, in the form of small drops; composed of small round vesicles.

**guttural**, *a. gŭt'tēr-āl* [*F. guttural*—from *mlt. L. gutturalis*—from *guttur*, the throat], formed in the throat; pert. to the throat: *n.* a letter pronounced in the throat: **gut'turally**, *ad. -lī*.

**guy**, *n. gī* [*OF. guez*, a guide: cf. *guta*], in a ship, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering; a wire rope, chain, or rod to steady and prevent undulations in a suspension bridge.

**guy**, *n. gī*, a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes; a person dressed in mad odd or fantastic manner.

**guzzle**, *v. gŭz'zī* [*OF. goulzler*, to gulp up, to swallow down; cf. *It. gozzo*, the throat], to drink much and greedily; to drink often: **guzzling**, *imp.*: **guzzled**, *pp. -gŭz'zīd*: **guzzler**, *n. gŭz'zēr*, an immoderate drinker.

**gwyniad**, *n. gŭin-iād* [*W. gwyniad*, a whiting—from *gwyn*, white], a white fish found in the Welsh lakes, and in many lakes of Europe.

**gybe**—see **gibe**, *v. gīb*.

**gylo-tan**, *n. gŭl-tān*, a tun or vessel used by brewers.

**gymnasium**, *n. jīm-nāz'z-ŭm* [*L. gymnasium*—*Gr. gymnasium*, in ancient times, a place where men wrestled naked—from *Gr. gymnos*, naked], a school for gymnastics, or athletic exercises: **gymnas'tics**, *n. plu. -nās'tiks*, physical exercises tending to the improvement of health and strength, and muscular development: **gym'nast**, *n. -nās't*, one who teaches or practises gymnastics: **gymnas'tic**, *n. -nās'tik*, of or relating to gymnastics: **gymnas'tically**, *ad. -lī*: **gymnas'tarch**, *n. -nās't-ār-k* [*Gr. archos*, chief], in *anc. Greece*, the chief officer of a gymnasium: **gym'nic**, *a. in OE.*, practising athletic or gymnastic exercises; pert. to the exercises of the gymnasium.

**gymnaxony**, *n. jīm-nāks'ō-nī* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *axōn*, an axle-tree], in *bot.*, a state in which the placenta protrudes through the ovary and alters its position.

**gymnoblæstie**, *a. jīm-nō-blās'tik* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *blastos*, a bud], applied to the hydrozoa in which the nutritive and reproductive buds are not protected by horny receptacles.

**gymnocarpous**, *a. jīm-nō-kār'pŭs* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *karpōs*, fruit], in *bot.*, applied to certain lichens whose spores lie in widely open receptacles.

**gymnodonts**, *n. plu. jīm-nō-dōnts* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *odontos*, a tooth], applied to a family of fishes in which the jaws are covered with a substance resembling ivory, arranged in small plates representing united teeth.

**gymnogen**, *n. jīm-nō-jŭn* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *gennō*, I produce], a plant with naked seeds—that is, seeds which are not enclosed in an ovary; a gymnospermous plant.

**Gymnolæmæ**, *n. plu. jīm-nō-lē-mā-tā* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *laimos*, the neck or throat], an order of the polyzoa, having the mouth devoid of the valvular structure known as the epistome.

**Gymnophlona**, *n. plu. jīm-nō-ft-ō-nā* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *ophis*, ophis, a serpent], the order of the amphiha, comprising certain snake-like species.

**Gymnosomata**, *n. plu. jīm-nō-sōm-ā-tā* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *sōmata*, bodies], the order of pteropoda which have not the body protected by a shell.

**gymnosophist**, *n. jīm-nōs-ō-fist* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *sophistes*, a philosopher—from *sophos*, wise], a barefooted and slightly clad philosopher of India: **gymnosophy**, *n. -ō-ft*, their doctrines.

**gymnosperms**, *n. jīm-nō-spēr'mŭs* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *sperma*, seed], having naked seeds, or seeds not enclosed in a true ovary, as Conifers: **gymnospermæ**, *n. plu. -spēr'mē*, also **gymnosperms**, *n. plu. -spēr'mz*, plants differing from exogens in having naked ovules; plants having ovules developed without the usual integuments.

**gymnosporæ**, *n. jīm-nō-spōr* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *spora*, seed], a naked spore: **gymnosporous**, *a. -spōr-ŭs*, of or pert. to plants having naked spores: **gymnosporæ**, *n. plu. -spōrē*, the class of plants having naked spores, including fungi and algae.

**gymnostomi**, *n. plu. jīm-nōs-tō-mī* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *stoma*, a mouth], mosses without a peristome, or naked-mouthed: **gymnostomous**, *a. -tō-mŭs*, naked-mouthed; without a peristome.

**gymnotus**, *n. jīm-nō-tŭs* [*Gr. gymnos*, naked; *noton*, the back], the electric eel of S. Amer.

**gynaecology** or **gynecology**, *n. jīn-ē-kŭ-jŭj* [*Gr. gune*, a woman; *gynaikos*, of a woman; *logos*, discourse], the science which investigates the nature of the generative powers of women, and their diseases.

**gynandrian**, *a. jīn-ān'dri-ān* [*Gr. gune*, a female; *andra*, a male], in *bot.*, applied to those plants—the **gynandria**, *-dri-ā*—which have the stamens adhering to the pistil, as in orchids; also **gynandrous**, *n. -dri-ŭs*.

**Gynandrophore**, *n. jīn-ān'drōf-ōr* [*Gr. gune*, a female; *andra*, a male; *phorē*, I bear], in *bot.*, a column bearing stamens and pistils.

**gynantherous**, *a. jīn-ān'ther-ŭs* [*Gr. gune*, a female; *antheros*, flower], blooming—from *anthos*, a flower], an abnormal condition of the flower in which the stamens are converted into pistils.

**gynarchy**, *n. jīn-ār-kī* [*Gr. gune*, a woman; *archē*, government], government by a female: **gynæce'raey**, *n. -ē-kŭ-rā-sī*, or **gynæce'raey**, *n. -ē-kŭ-rā-sī* [*Gr. kratos*, strength, authority], female ascendancy or government; a government over which a female may preside.

**gynæza**, *a. jīn-ē-zās* [*Gr. gune*, a woman], in *bot.*, applied to the position of the stigma on the column of orchids.

**gynobase**, *n. jīm-nō-bās* [*Gr. gune*, a woman; *basis*, a base], a fleshy substance in the centre of a flower, to the base of which the carpels are attached: **gynoba'zic**, *a. -bāz'ik*, having a gynobase; applied to a stylo springing from between the carpels, as in *Labiata*.

**Gynœcelum**, *n. jīn-ē-zhī-ŭm* [*Gr. gune*, a woman; *oikos*, a house], the female organs of the flower; the pistils: **gynœ'cia**, *n. plu. -ē-sī-ā*, female organs.

**Gynophore**, *n. jīm-nō-fōr* [*Gr. gune*, a female; *phorē*, I bear], in *bot.*, a stalk supporting the ovary; in *zool.*, one of the generative buds or gonophores of hydrozoa containing ova alone, and differing in form from those which contain spermatozoa.

*māte, māt, fār, loŭ; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;*

**gynostegium**, *n.* *jīn'ō-stē-jī-ūm* [Gr. *gynē*, a female, a pistil; *stegō*, I cover], the staminal crown of *Asclepias*, a genus of plants.

**gynostemium**, *n.* *jīn'ō-stē-jī-ūm* [Gr. *gynē*, a female, a pistil; *stēmōn*, a thread, a stamen], a column in orchids bearing the organs of reproduction; the united stamens and pistil of orchids.

**gyp**, *n.* *jīp* [a supposed corrupt. of fused sarcastically], *Gr. gyps*, a vulture; but more probably from *gypsy*, *n.* sly, unscrupulous fellow; in *familiar language* at Cambridge University, a man-servant of undergraduates and other gyps.

**Gypsey** or **Gypsy**—see *Gipsy*.

**gypsoplast**, *n.* *jīp'ō-plāst* [Gr. *gypsos*, chalk; *plāstō*, I form or mould], a plaster-of-Paris cast.

**gypsum**, *n.* *jīp'sūm* [L. *gypsum*; Gr. *gypsos*, white lime], a soft chalky stone which, calcined and burnt, and reduced to powder, is called *plaster of Paris*; sulphate of limo or calcic sulphate; *gypsaceous*, *a.* *-sēs*, also *gypsine*, *a.* *jīp'sīn*, consisting of or resembling gypsum; *gypsiferous*, *a.* *-stēr-ēs* [L. *fero*, I bear], containing gypsum.

**gyracanthus**, *n.* *jī-rāt-kān'thūs* [L. *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*, a circle; *akantha*, a spine], in *geol.*, a genus of gigantic fin-spines of the Carboniferous formation, the groovings on which run in a spiral manner from the base upwards.

**gyrate**, *a.* *jī-rāt* [L. *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*, a circuit or compass, a circle], winding or going round, as in a circle; *v.* to whirl round; to revolve round a central point; *gyrating*, *imp.* *gy'rated*, *pp.* *gy'ral*, *a.* *-rūl*, whirling; *gyration*, *n.* *-rā'shūn*, a circular motion; a turning or whirling round; *gy'ratory*, *a.* *-tēr-l*, moving or whirling in a circle; *gy're*, *n.* *jīr*, a circular motion; a circle described by a moving body; *gy'red*, *a.* *jīrd*, falling in rings.

**gyre**—see under *gyrate*.

**Gyrencephala**, *n.* *jī-rēn-sē-jā-lā* [Gr. *gyrōs*, I curve or bend; *engkephalos*, the brain], a section of the mammalia, in which the cerebral hemispheres are abundantly convoluted.

**gyrfalcon**—see *gerfalcon*.

**gyrodus**, *n.* *jī-rō-dūs* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle; *odous*, a tooth], in *geol.*, a genus of thick-toothed fishes, so termed from their circular grinding teeth; *gyrogonites*, *n.* *plu. -rō-gō-nītz* [Gr. *gonos*, seed], the spiral seed-vessels of plants allied to the *Chara*, and found fossil in the fresh-water tertiary.

**gyrogonite**, *n.* *jī-rō-gō-nīt* [Gr. *gyros*, round; *gonos*, seed], a fossil seed-vessel of the flowerless plant-genus *Chara*, found in fresh-water deposits, and formerly supposed to be a shell.

**gyroma**, *n.* *jī-rō-mā* [Gr. *gyrōma*, a circle—from *gyros*, round], the annulus or ring around the sporocarp of ferns.

**gyromancy**, *n.* *jī-rō-mān'sī* [Gr. *gyros*, a circuit; *mantelē*, divination], a kind of divination by walking in a circle or ring.

**gyroscope**, *n.* *jī-rō-skōp* [Gr. *gyros*, a circuit; *skopeō*, I see], an instr. for illustrating the laws of rotation; it is composed of a heavy solid rotating wheel, the axis of which is free, and may be acted on by couples of forces; a kind of top which exhibits the effects of revolution and rotation.

**gyrose**, *a.* *jī-rōs* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle], in *bot.*, turned round like a crook; marked with wavy lines.

**gyrostat**, *n.* *jī-rō-stāt* [Gr. *gyros*, a circuit; *statos*, that stands, standing still], a gyroscope, which see.

**gyrus**, *n.* *jī-rūs*, *gyri*, *n.* *plu. jī-rī* [L. *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*, a circle], in *anat.*, a rounded ridge or convolution in the surface of the cerebral hemisphere.

**gyves**, *n.* *plu. jīv* [AF. *gyres*, fetters], shackles or iron fetters for the legs; *gy've*, *v.* *jīv*, to fetter; to shackle; *gy'ving*, *imp.* *gy'wed*, *pp.* *jīrd*.

## H

**h**, *H*, *Ach*, *h* is a consonant, and is the eighth letter of the English alphabet: *h* is wholly mute in *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *hour*, and their compounds; *h* is nearly mute in *human*, *humour*, and *humus*, and their compounds.

**ha**, *lat.* *hā* [an imitative word: O. Fris. *haha*, expressing laughter], a word expressing wonder or surprise; when repeated in rapid succession, it expresses laughter or joyous exultation: *n.* the interjection so sounded; *ha-ha*, *n.* also written *hah-hah*, *n.* *hā-hā*.

**haaf**, *a.* *hāf* [Heel. *haf*; cf. Dan. *hav*; AS. *heaf*, the sea], pert. to the deep-sea fishing off the Orkney and Shetland Islands—called the *haaf-fishing*; *n.* the deep-sea; a deep-sea fishing-bank.

**habble**, *n.* *hāb'l*, in *Scol.*, a squabble; a mob-fight; a street row; *v.* to put into a state of perplexity; to confuse; *habbling*, *imp.* *hāb'ling*; *habbled*, *pp.* *hāb'ld*.

**habecas corpus**, *n.* and *n.* *hā-bē-s kōr-pūs* [L. *habecas*, you may have; *corpus*, the body], in *law*, derived from the Great Charter, so called from containing these words, and which secures the liberty of the subject, or his person from illegal restraint; a writ or document which orders the body of a person confined in prison, or otherwise in restraint, to be produced.

**haberdashery**, *n.* *hāb'ēr-dāsh'ēr-ī* [AF. *hapertask*, a stuff], originally pedlar's wares as carried in a sack; small-wares, woollen drapery goods, and suchlike; *hab'erdasher*, *n.* a dealer in soft goods, as woollens, linens, silks, &c.; *haberdash*, *v.* *hāb'ēr-dāsh*, in *OE.*, to deal or trade as a haberdasher; *hab'erdashing*, *imp.* *hāb'ēr-dāsh'ed*, *pp.* *-dāsh't*.

**haberdine**, *n.* *hāb'ēr-dīn* [F. *haberdaine*; Dnt. *abberdaan*—perhaps from *Aberdeen*, whence the fish came], a kind of cod-fish cured; poor-john—perhaps first a corrupt, of F. *habordean* by cutting away the first syllable *ha*.

**habergeon**, *n.* *hāb'ēr-jūn* [F. *haubergeon*, originally a little coat of mail—see *hanberk*], a coat of mail or armour to defend the neck or breast, formed of little iron rings.

**habillment**, *n.* *hā-bīl'mēnt* [F. *habillement*, clothes—from *habiller*, to dress; L. *habilis*, fit—from *habere*, to have], a garment; clothing; *habill'ments*, *n.* *plu.* garments or dress in general.

**hability**, *n.* *hā-bīl'ī-tī* [L. *habilitas*, ability], in *OE.*, aptitude; ability.

**habit**, *n.* *hāb'īt* [OF. *habit*, a garment, a raiment; L. *habitus*, state of the body, dress—from *habeo*, I have, I possess], dress; the particular state of the body; a coat with a long skirt worn by ladies on horseback; the tendency to any action or practice occasioned by custom or frequent repetition; manner; way; in *bot.*, the general external appearance of a plant; *v.* to dress or array; *habbiting*, *imp.* *hāb'it'ed*, *pp.* *habituat*, *a.* *hā-bī-tū-āt* [F. *habitué*; OF. *habituat*; mid. L. *habituatus*], formed or acquired by habit; customary; usual; *habbitually*, *ad.* *-tī*; *habbit'ness*, *n.*; *habbit'ness*, *v.* *-tū* [mid. L. *habituatus*, brought into a certain condition], to accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice; *habbit'uating*, *imp.* *hāb'it'ated*, *pp.* *-tū-āt*; *habbit'uation*, *n.* *-tū-āt*; *habbit'ude*, *n.* *-tū-āt* [F. *-tū-āt*], state with regard to something else; long custom; *habbitné*, *n.* *hā-bī-tū-āt* [F.], one who is in the habit of frequenting a place, especially a place of amusement; *habbit-maker*, a tailor who makes long cloth riding-dresses for ladies; *habbit-shirt*, a thin muslin or lace garment worn over the neck and breast by females; *habbit* and *repente*, in *Scots law*, whatever is generally received as matter of fact; known to be acting or living in a certain way, as, a person may be married by *habit* and *repute*, and the crime of theft is aggravated by *habit* and *repute*.—SYN. of 'habit' *n.*: custom; fashion; method; mode; practice; usage; prescription; attire; apparel; array; costume; clothes; clothing; vestment; vesture; habillment; raiment; garment; guise; garb; temperament; conduct; disposition; character—of 'habitual': accustomed; common.

**habitable**, *a.* *hāb'ī-tā-bī* [F. *habitable*—from L. *habitas*, inhabitable—from *habitare*, to have possession of, to inhabit], that may be dwelt in; *hab'itableness*, *n.* *-tā-bēs*, capacity of being inhabited; *hab'itancy*, *n.* *-tān-sī*, abode; legal settlement; *hab'itat*, *n.* *-tāt* [L. *habitas*, it inhabits], dwelling; the natural locality of an animal or plant in its wild state; *hab'it'ation*, *n.* *-tā'shūn* [F. *-tū-āt*], a place of abode; a house; a residence; *hab'itance*, *n.* *-tāns*, in *OE.*, dwelling; abode.

*choo, boý, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.*

**habitant**, *n.* *hāb'it-ant* [F. *habitant*: L. *habitare*, freq. of *habere*, to have], specifically, a resident in Lower Canada, of French origin; in *OE.*, an inhabitant.

**habitat**, *habitation*—see under *habitable*.

**habital**, *habituat*, *habitude*, &c.—see under *habit*.

**hable**, *a.* *hā'b'l* [L. *habilis*, manageable, suitable], in *OE.*, fit; apt.

**habnab**, *ad.* *hāb'nāb* [AS. *habban*, to have; *nabban* = *ne habban*, not to have: cf. *hobnob*], in *OE.*, hit or miss; at random; by mere chance.

**hachure**, *n.* *hāsh'ūr* [F. *hachure*, hatching in engraving—from *hacher*, a hatchet], the shading on maps used to represent mountains, &c.

**hacienda**, *n.* *hā'si-ēnā'd* or *ā'thē-ēnā'd* [Sp.], in *Sp. Amer.*, an isolated farmhouse with surrounding land.

**hack**, *n.* *hāk* [an abbrev. of *hackney*: OF. *haque*, *n.* pony—prob. from Dut. *hakken*, to hack, to jolt; *negge*, *n.* nag], a horse kept for hire; a horse kept for all kinds of work, or for ordinary use; any thing or person overworked on hire; *n.* drudge; anything much used: *v.* to hire as a hack; to rough-ride; to treat roughly: *hackney*, *n.* *hāk'nē*, *hack'neys*, *n.* plu., *nēz*, a horse kept for hire: *adj.* let out for hire; devoted to common use: *v.* to use much; to use or convey by *n.* hackney: *hack'neying*, *imp.*: *hack'neyed*, *pp.*, *-nēd* *adj.* used much or in common; worn: *hackney-coach*, *n.* carriage exposed for hire: *hack-watch*, *in var.*, a good watch with a seconds hand, used in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer.

**hack**, *n.* *hāk* [AS. *haccan*, to cut: cf. Sw. *hacka*; Dut. *hacken*; Ger. *hacken*; Dan. *hakke*], a notch or cut made by the blow of an instrument; in *OE.*, *n.* hesitation or faltering in speech: *v.* to cut or chop with repeated strokes; to tangle; to mangle; to cough in a short broken manner; in *OE.*, to speak with stammering or hesitation: *hack'ing*, *imp.*: *hacked*, *pp.*, *hāk't*.

**hackbut**, *n.* *hāk'būt* [OF. *haquebute*, an arquebus; Dut. *haak*, *n.* hook; *buis*, *n.* gun-barrel], an old kind of musket, so named from its bent shape; an arquebuse, which see.

**hackery**, *n.* *hāk'ēr-i* [Anglo-Ind.], in Bengal, a native cart drawn by oxen.

**hackie**, *n.* *hāk'i*, also *heckle*, *n.* *hāk'i* [prob. a freq. from *hack* 2: Dut. *hekel*, *n.* hackle—from *haak*, *n.* hook; cf. Ger. *hechel*—from *haken*, a hook], an iron-spiked comb or machine for dressing flax, raw silk, or any silky substance; *n.* fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk: *v.* to dress flax with *n.* hackle; to tear asunder: *hack'ling*, *hap.*: *n.* act or process of preparing flax by the hackle: *hacked*, *pp.*, *hāk't*: *hackler*, *n.* *hāk'lēr*, or *heckler*, *n.* *hēk'lēr*, one who hackles, *n.* *hē*, rough, as if hacked: covered with sharp points: *hackles*, *n.* plu. *hāk'ēz*, the long shaggy feathers from the cock's neck, used to make artificial flies.

**hackmatack**, *n.* *hāk'mā-tāk* [N. Amer. Ind.], the N. Amer. Indian name, and now the popular name, of the red leech.

**hackney**—see *hack* 1.

**haqueton**, *n.* *hāk'ton* [OF. *haqueton* or *auqueton*, a cloak, stuff: Ar. *al-quton*], in *OE.*, a wadded coat or frock worn under a coat of mail; *n.* wadded coat worn alone as armour of defence.

**had**, *pt.* and *pp.* of *have*, which see.

**haddock**, *n.* *hād'dək* [perhaps *n.* corrupt. of AS. *hacod*, hooked, from the shape of the under-jaw of the fish], a common sea-fish of the cod kind, used for food.

**hade**, *n.* *hād* [AS. *heald*, sloping], among miners, the steep descent of a shaft; the inclination or deviation from the vertical position of *n.* mineral vein: *v.* to deviate from the vertical; to slope, as a fault, vein, or lode: *hād'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the amount of deviation from the vertical; the dip in *n.* vein: *hād'ed*, *pp.*

**Hades**, *n.* *hād'ēz* [Gr. *hāidēs*, the invisible], in *Gr. myth.*, the ruler of the under world, Pluto; the rhode of the dead.

**hadith**, *n.* *hād'th* [Ar.], the body of traditions relating to Mohammed, now forming a supplement to the Koran.

**Hadj**, *n.* *hāj* [Ar. *hajj*, *n.* pilgrimage], the pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina by a Mohammedan: *Hadji*, *n.* *hāj'i*, one who has made the pilgrimage: *naja hadji*,

*nāj'ad hāj'i*, the hooded snake of Egypt; the Egyptian cobra.

**hæmachrome**, *n.* *hē'mā-krōm* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *chrōma*, colour], the colouring matter of the blood.

**hæmadromometer**, *n.* *hē'mā-drō-mōmē'tēr* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *dromo*, a course; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the velocity of the blood stream.

**hæmadynamometer**, *n.* *hē'mā-di'nā-mōmē'tēr* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *dynamis*, force; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the force of the flow of blood in the vessels.

**hæmoglobin**—see *hæmoglobin*.

**hæmal**, *n.* *hē'māl* [Gr. *haima*, blood], connected with blood-vessels, or with the circulatory system; applied to the arch under the vertebral column which encloses and protects the organs of circulation.

**hæmapoiesis**, *n.* *hē'mā-pōi-ē'sis* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *poiesis*, the making or forming of a thing], the production or formation of blood: *hæmapoietic*, *a.* *hē'mā-pōi-ē'tik* [Gr. *poietikos*, making, effecting], making or producing blood.

**hæmapophyses**, *n.* *hē'mā-pōf'i-sēs* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *apophysis*], in anat., the parts projecting from a vertebra which form the hæmal arch.

**hæmatometer**, *n.* *hē'mā-tōmē'tēr* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *tachy*, swift; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the velocity of the blood-stream, for the same purpose as the hæmadromometer, but of *n.* different construction.

**hæmatemesis**, *n.* *hē'mā-tēmē'sis* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *haimatos*, of blood; *emē*, I vomit], in med., a vomiting of blood.

**hæmatin**, *n.* *hē'mā-tin* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood], the colouring matter resulting from the decomposition of hæmoglobin by heat: *hæmatic*, *a.* *hē'mā'tik* [Gr. *haima*, blood], in anat. and *phys.*, pert. to, or occurring in, the blood; sanguineous: *n.* a medicine which effects a change in the condition of the blood: *hæmat'ics*, *n.* *-iks*, that branch of physiological and medical science which is concerned with the blood: *hæmatoid*, *a.* *hē'mā-tōid* [Gr. *eidos*, form], in path., having the appearance of blood: *hæmatoidin*, *n.* *hē'mā-tōi-din* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], the blood-crystals found as a pathological production in old extravasations of blood: *hæmatitis*, *n.* *hē'mā-ti'tis*, inflammation of the blood: *hæmatinuria*, *n.* *hē'mā-ti-nū'r-iā* [Gr. *ouron*, urine], a condition of the urine in which it contains hæmatin.

**hæmatite**, *n.* *hē'mā-ti't* [Gr. *haimatitēs*, resembling blood—from *haima*, blood], *n.* native sesquioxide of iron of a reddish colour, and having a blood-like streak.

**hæmatocœle**, *n.* *hē'mā-tō-sēl* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *kēle*, *n.* tunicor], a tunicor filled with blood.

**hæmatocrya**, *n.* *hē'mā-tōk'r-iā* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *krus*, cold], *n.* term applied to the cold-blooded vertebrate animals, as fishes and reptiles: *hæmatocry'al*, *a.* *-k'r-iāl*, cold-blooded.

**hæmatoidin**—see under *hæmatin*.

**hæmatology**, *n.* *hē'mā-tōlō-jī* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *logos*, discourse], a description of the blood.

**hæmatoma**, *n.* *hē'mā-tōmā*, *hæmatomata*, *n.* plu. *hē'mā-tōmā-tā* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood], a kind of tumour formed from an effused blood-mass resulting from *n.* hæmorrhage.

**hæmatostroma**, *n.* *hē'mā-tō-mē'trā* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood; *stroma*, womb], an accumulation of menstrual blood in the uterus, which becomes thick, black, and tarry, and often causes great dilatation.

**hæmatosine**, *n.* *hē'mā-tō-sin*, same as *hæmatin*, which see.

**hæmatosis**, *n.* *hē'mā-tō'sis* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood], the formation of blood.

**hæmatothermia**, *n.* *hē'mā-tō-thēr-miā* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *thermos*, warm], a term applied to the warm-blooded vertebrate animals.

**hæmatoxylon**, *n.* *hē'mā-tōks-i-lōn* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood; *xylon*, wood], the logwood-tree; the *Hæmatoxylon Campêcheanum*, Ord. *Læguminosæ*: *hæmatox'ylin*, *n.* *-lin*, the colouring principle of logwood.

**hæmatozoa** or *hæmatozoa*, *n.* plu. *hē'mā-tō-zōā* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood; *zōon*, an animal], minute organisms occurring in the blood.

**hæmaturia**, *n.* *hē'mā-tū'r-iā* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood; *ouron*, urine], in med., *n.* discharge of bloody urine.

**hæmin**, *n.* *hæ-min* [Gr. *haima*, blood], a crystalline derivative from hæmoglobin, which forms a most delicate medico-legal test of the presence of blood; also called *hydrochlorate of hæminatin*.

**hæmoglobin**, *n.* *hæ-mō-glō-bīn* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *L. globus*, a ball], a red colouring matter which infiltrates the stroma of the blood-corpuscles, and which may be decomposed into an albuminous substance called *globulin* or *globin*, and a colouring matter called *hæmatin*; also in same sense *hæmatoglobulin*, *n.* *hæ-mat-ō-glō-bū-līn*.

**hæmoptysis**, *n.* *hæ-mōp-tī-sīs* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *ptōō*, I spit], in *med.*, a coughing up or spitting of blood.

**hæmorrhage**, *n.* *hæm-ōr-rā-jā* [Gr. *haimorrhagia*, a flowing of blood—from *haima*, blood; *rhegnaīmi*, I burst forth], a morbid flow of blood from the nose, lungs, or intestines; an infusion of blood into the brain, arising from the rupture of one or more blood-vessels; any bleeding; hæmorrhagic, *a.* *hæm-ōr-rā-jīk*, pert. to or consisting in hæmorrhage; hæmorrhoids, *n. plu.* *rōjds* [Gr. *rheō*, I flow; *cidos*, appearance], piles; called in Scripture, *emorrhoids*; hæmorrhoidal, *a.* *rōj-dāl*, pert. to. *Note*.—All the above words, and others, from *haima*, blood, are often spelt with a *h* than *æ*.

**hæmothorax**, *n.* *hæ-mō-thō-rāks* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *thōrax*, the trunk of the body], a fluid to the pleural sac filled with blood, or with a fluid of a sanguineous character, which undergoes various secondary changes and degenerations in which the surrounding tissues are also involved.

**hæmlin**, *a.* *n.* *hæf-līn*, in *Scot.*, half-grown; a lad.

**hæft**, *n.* *hæft* [A.S. *heft*, a handle; cf. *Icei. heft*, from *hefti*; Ger. *heft*], that part of a cutting instr. by which it is held and used; a handle; *v.* to set in a handle; hæft'ing, *imp.*; hæfted, *pp.* *hæft'ed*.

**hæg**, *n.* *hæg* [A.S. *hæcys*, a witch; cf. Ger. *hexe*; M.H.G. *hæcke*, connect. with *haggard*; a fury; an ugly old woman; a witch; an evil-like ugly; one of the launsey family; haggad, *a.* *hæg-gād*, ugly; like a hæg; hæg'ish, *a.* *gī-sh*, of the nature of a hæg; having a horrid, deformed appearance; ugly; hæg'ishly, *ad.* *īf*; hæg-like, like a hæg.

**hæg**, *n.* *hæg* [A.S. *haga*, a hedge; cf. Ger. *hay*; Dut. *haag*], *n.* quagmire, as *n* moss-hæg; haggard, *n.* *hæg-gård*, in *Eng. dial.*, a straw-yard; a farm-yard; a cart shed; an enclosure—see haggard 1.

**hægut**—same as *hækbæt*.

**hægadda**, *n.* *hæg-gād-dā*, hæga'doth, *n.* *īdu. hæg-gā-dōth* [Iob.—from *hagad*, say, tell], a legend, story, or saying in the Talmud, illustrative of the law; a free exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures, forming part of the Mishnah.

**haggard**, *a.* *hæg-gård* [F. *hugard*, wild, strange—from M.H. *L. haga*—from Ger. *hag*, a hedge, and the postfix *ard*: applied originally to the hawk], wild and rough in appearance; having sunken eyes; gaunt or lean; *n.* anything wild or irreclaimable; a wild or unreclaimed hawk; haggardly, *ad.* *īf*; hæg, *n.* *hæg*, or hæg'ger, *n.* *gēr*, in *Scot.*, a person employed in felling timber; the smaller branches of felled timber used as firewood.

**haggard**—see under *hæg* 2.

**hægis**, *n.* *hæg-gīs* [from *hæg* or *hæg*, to chop; cf. F. *hachis*, a hash], in *Scot.*, chopped meat, lungs, and liver of the lamb or sheep mixed with suet and oatmeal, well seasoned with condiments, and boiled in a sheep's or lamb's maw.

**hægle**, *v.* *hæg-lē* [from a freq. from *hack*, to cut], in *O.E.*, to hew; to mangle; to chop; hægling, *imp.* *hæg-līng*; hæggled, *pp.* *hæg-lūd*.

**hægle**, *v.* *hæg-lē* [a freq. from *hack* 2; cf. Dut. *hakelen*, to mangle, to stammer], to hack or dispute; to be difficult in bargaining; to stick at small matters; hægging, *imp.* *hæg-līng*; hæggled, *pp.* *hæg-lūd*; hæg'gler, *n.* *gēr*, one who to keep agging at one, in *O.E.*, to tease or provoke one much.

**Hagiographa**, *n.* *hæg-ō-g'grā-fā*, also *Hæg'lography*, *n.* *īf* [Gr. *hagios*, holy; *graphō*, I write], a certain division of the Old Testament Scriptures, comprising Chronicles, Nehemiah, Ezra, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, and Daniel; the sacred writings; the holy Scriptures; hæg'lographal, *a.* *rā-fāl*, pert. to the sacred writings; hæg'lographer, *n.* *rā-fēr*, one of the writers of the Hagiographa.

**hagiolatry**, *n.* *hæg-ō-lā-ā-lrī* [Gr. *hagios*, holy; *latreia*, worship], the worship of saints.

**hagiologist**, *n.* *hæg-ō-lō-g'ist* [Gr. *hagios*, holy; *logos*, a word], one who writes or treats of the sacred writings; hæg'ology, *n.* *ō-jī*, the history of saints.

**hail**! *hail*! *hail*!—see *ha*.

**hail**, *n.* *hik* [Ar.—from *hayyik*, to weave], a coloured woollen outer garment worn by Arabs.

**hail**, *n.* *hāl* [A.S. *hagol*, hail; cf. Norw. *hagl*; Ger. *hagel*], drops of rain frozen while falling; *v.* to pour down like hail; hail'ing, *imp.*; hailed, *pp.* *hāl'it*; hail'y, *a.* *hāl'ī*, consisting of hail; hail'stone, *n.* a drop of rain frozen while falling.

**hail**! *imp.* *hāl* [Icei. *heil*, sound, in good health], a word expressive of a wish for one's health; *n.* a familiar greeting; a reverential salutation.

**hail**, *v.* *hāl* [Icei. *heilsa*, to say hail to one—from *heil*, in good health], to address one in passing; to call after loudly; hail'ing, *imp.*; hailed, *pp.* *hāl'it*; hail-fellow, a companion; where do you hail from? 'where do you come from?' originally applied to a ship, which is said to hail from the port where she is registered.

**hail**, *n.* *hāl*, *halls*, *n. plu.* *hālts* [Icei. *hille*, I cover or conceal], in *Scot.*, the place where those that play at football or other games strike off; the act of driving a ball to the boundary, or reaching it; goals.

**haims**, *n. plu.* *hāmz*, also *hammys*, *n. plu.* *hāmz*; *mīs*, and *heams*, *n. plu.* *hēmz*, Scots spellings of *hams*.

**hain** or *hane*, *v.* *hān* [Icei. *hagna*, to protect], in *Scot.*, to spare; not to expend; to save from exhaustion by bodily labour or fatigue; hain'ing, *imp.*; hained, *pp.* *hānd*.

**hair**, *n.* *hār* [A.S. *hār*, hair; cf. Dut. *haar*; Icei. *hār*, Ger. *haar*], fibres or threads of different degrees of fineness which cover the bodies of many animals; anything very small and fine having length; a hair, a single hair; a fine slender thread or filament; the hair, the whole collection or body of threads or filaments growing upon an animal, or upon any distinct part; hairy, *a.* *hār'ī*, covered with hair; resembling hair; hair'iness, *n.* *īs*, the state of being covered or abounding with hair; hair'less, *a.* without hair; hairbell or harebell, a wild plant with blue pendulous flowers; the Scotch blue-bell—see under *blue*; hairbrained, wild and irregular; fickle and unsteady—properly harebrained, which see under *hare*; hair-breadth or hair's-breadth, a very small distance; among the *Jews*, the 45th part of an inch; hair-brush, a brush for smoothing and dressing the hair; haircloth, a woven fabric chiefly composed of horse-hair; hairdresser, one who trims and arranges the hair; hair-dye, a preparation for darkening or altering the colour of the hair; hair-gloves, gloves made of horse-hair for rubbing the skin while bathing; hair-line, a fishing-line made of horse-hair; hairlip, another spelling of harelip, which see under *hare*; hair-mould, *hār-mōld*, in *Scot.*, the mould on bread like hoar-frost; hair-net, a net for enclosing a female's hair; hair-oil, oil for moistening the hair, generally perfumed; hair-pencils, small brushes made of fine hairs used by artists; hairpin, a bent wire, or a double pin, for fastening a female's hair; hair-powder, a kind of fine powder for sprinkling on the hair; hair-salt, a popular name for native sulphate of magnesia, appearing as fine capillary incrustations on damp walls; hair-sieve, a strainer with a hair-cloth bottom; hair-splitting, the act or practice of making minute or fine-drawn distinctions; against the hair, against the grain; contrary to the nature of a person or thing.

**hairst**, *n.* *hār'st* [see *harvest*], in *Scot.*, the harvest, or harvest time.

**haivers** or *havers*, *n. plu.* *hā'vērz* [etym. unknown], in *Scot.*, foolish talk; incoherent speech; intelligence or statements unworthy of credit.

**haj**, *haj*!—see *hāj*.

**hake**, *n.* *hak* [Norw. *hakfish*, a fish with a hooked under-jaw—from *hake*, a hook; cf. Icei. *haka*, the claw], an iron hook; a kind of sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from having a hook-shaped jaw.

**hakim** or *hakeem*, *n.* *hak-ēm* [Ar. *hakīm*, wise], in the East, a wise man; a physician. **halberd**, *a.* *hal'bert*, *n.* *hāl'bert* or *hērt* [OF. *halebarde*, a halberd; M.H.G. *halmbarte*, a kind of spear], an anc. military weapon consisting of a long pole terminating in a battle-axe, overtopped by a spear-head; hal'berdier, *n.* *dēr*, one who carries

**habitant**, *n.* *hāb'it-ant* [F. *habitant*; L. *habitare*, freq. of *habere*, to have], specifically, a resident in Lower Canada, of French origin; in *OE.*, *nn* inhabitant.

**habitat**, *habitation*—see under **habitable**.  
**habituai**, **habituato**, **habitude**, &c.—see under **habit**.

**hable**, *n.* *hābl* [L. *habilis*, manageable, suitable]. In *OE.*, *fit*; *apt*.

**habnah**, *ad.* *hāb'nād* [AS. *habban*, to have; *habban* = *ne habban*, not to have: cf. *hobnob*]. In *OE.*, *hit* or *miss*; at random; by mere chance.

**hachure**, *n.* *hāsh'ūr* [F. *hachure*, hatching in engraving—from *hache*, a hatchet], the shading on maps used to represent mountains, &c.

**hacienda**, *n.* *hāsi-ēn'dā* or *ō'thē-ēn'dā* [Sp.], in *Sp. Amer.*, an isolated farmhouse with surrounding land.

**hack**, *n.* *hāk* [an abbrev. of *hackney*; OF. *haque*, a pony—prob. from Dut. *hakken*, to hack, to jolt; *negge*, *n.* nag], a horse kept for hire; a horse kept for all kinds of work, or for ordinary use; any thing or person overworked on hire; a drudge; anything much used: *v.* to hire *ns* *n* hack; to rough-ride; to treat roughly: *hackney*, *n.* *hāk'ēt*, *hack'neys*, *n.* plu., a horse kept for hire: *adj.* let out for hire; devoted to common use: *v.* to use much; to use or convey by a hackney: *hack'neying*, *imp.*: *hack'neyed*, *pp.*—*adj.* used much or in common; worn: *hackney-coach*, *n.* carriage exposed for hire: *hack-watch*, *n.* *hāw*, a good watch with a seconds hand, used in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer.

**hack**, *n.* *hāk* [AS. *haccan*, to cut: cf. Sw. *hacka*; Dut. *hacken*; Ger. *hacken*; Dan. *hakke*], a notch or cut made by the blow of an instrument; in *OE.*, a hesitation or faltering in speech: *v.* to cut or chop with repeated strokes; to mangle; to notch; to cough in a short broken manner; in *OE.*, to speak with stammering or hesitation: *hack'ing*, *imp.*: *hacked*, *pp.* *hāk't*.

**hackbut**, *n.* *hāk'būt* [OF. *haquebute*, an arquebus; Dut. *haak*; *n.* hook; *bus*, *n.* gun-barrel], an old kind of musket, so named from its bent shape; an arquebuse, which see.

**hackery**, *n.* *hāk'ēr-ī* [Anglo-Ind.], in *Dengal*, a native cart drawn by oxen.

**hackle**, *n.* *hāk'ī*, also *heckle*, *n.* *hēk'ī* [prob. a freq. from *hack* 2; Dut. *hekel*, a hackle—*tuim haak*, *n.* hook; cf. Ger. *heckel*—from *haken*, a hook], an iron-spiked comb or machine for dressing flax, raw silk, or any silky substance; *n.* fly for nugging, dressed with feathers or silk: *v.* to dress flax with a hackle; to tear asunder: *hack'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act or process of preparing flax by the hackle: *hackled*, *pp.* *hāk'hēd*: *hackler*, *n.* *hāk'hēr*, or *heckler*, *n.* *hēk'hēr*, one who: *hack'ly*, *n.* *hē*, rough, as if *hackled*; covered with sharp points: *hackles*, *n.* plu. *hāk'hēz*, the long shining feathers from the cock's neck, used to make artificial flies.

**hackmatack**, *n.* *hāk'mā-tāk* [N. Amer. Ind.], the N. Amer. Indian name, and now the popular name, of the red hare.

**hackney**—see **hack** 1.  
**haqueton**, *n.* *hāk'ēt-on* [OF. *haqueton* or *auqueton*, a cloak, stuff; Ar. *ak-goton*], in *OE.*, a wadded coat or frock worn under a coat of mail; a wadded coat worn alone as armour of defence.

**had**, *pt.* and *pp.* of **have**, which see.  
**haddock**, *n.* *hād'ōk* [perhaps *n.* corrupt, of AS. *hædd*, hooked, from the shape of the under-jaw of the fish], a common sea-fish of the cod kind, used for food.

**hade**, *n.* *hād* [AS. *headt*, sloping], among *winners*, the steep descent of a shaft; the inclination or deviation from the vertical position of a mineral vein: *v.* to deviate from the vertical; to slope, as a fault, vein, or lode: *hād'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the amount of deviation from the vertical; the dip in a vein: *hād'ed*, *pp.*

**Hades**, *n.* *hād'ēs* [Gr. *hādēs*, the invisible], in *Gr. myth.*, the ruler of the under world, Pluto; the abode of the dead.

**hadith**, *n.* *hād'hith* [Ar.], the body of traditions relating to Mohammed, now forming a supplement to the Koran.

**Hadj**, *n.* *hāj* [Ar. *hajj*, a pilgrimage], the pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina by a Mohammedan: *Hadji*, *n.* *hāj'ī*, one who has made the pilgrimage: *naja hadji*,

*nā'yā hāj'ī*, the hooded snake of Egypt; the Egyptian cobra.

**hæmochrome**, *n.* *hēm'ā-krōm* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *chrōma*, colour], the colouring matter of the blood.

**hæmadrometer**, *n.* *hēm'ā-drō-mōm'ē-tēr* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *dromos*, *n.* course; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the velocity of the blood stream.

**hæmadynamometer**, *n.* *hēm'ā-din'ā-mōm'ē-tēr* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *dunamis*, force; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the force of the flow of blood in the vessels.

**hæmaglobin**—see **hæmoglobin**.

**hæmal**, *n.* *hēm'al* [Gr. *haima*, blood], connected with blood-vessels, or with the circulatory system; applied to the arch under the vertebral column which encloses and protects the organs of circulation.

**hæmapoiesis**, *n.* *hēm'ā-pōi-ēs'is* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *poiesis*, the making or forming of a thing], the production or formation of blood: **hæmapoietic**, *a.* *hēm'ā-pōi-ēt'ik* [Gr. *poietikos*, making, effecting], making or producing blood.

**hæmapophyses**, *n.* *hēm'ā-pōf'is-ēs* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *apophysis*], in *anat.*, the parts projecting from a vertebra which form the hæmal arch.

**hæmatichometer**, *n.* *hēm'ā-tā-k'ōm'ē-tēr* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *tachus*, swift; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the velocity of the blood-stream, for the same purpose as the hæmadrometer, but of a different construction.

**hæmatomesis**, *n.* *hēm'ā-tēn-ēs'is* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *haimatos*, of blood; *emes*, I vomit], *in med.*, a vomiting of blood.

**hæmatin**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tin* [Gr. *haima*, hæmatos, blood], the colouring matter resulting from the decomposition of hæmoglobin by heat: **hæmatic**, *a.* *hēm'mā't'ik* [Gr. *haima*, blood], in *anat.* and *phys.*, pert. to, or occurring in, the blood; sanguineous: *n.* a medicine which effects a change in the condition of the blood: **hæmatites**, *n.* *hēm'mā't'is*, that branch of physiological and medical science which is concerned with the blood: **hæmatoid**, *a.* *hēm'mā-tō'id* [Gr. *eidos*, form], in *path.*, having the appearance of blood: **hæmatoidin**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tō'id'in* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], the blood-crystals found as a pathological production in old extravasations of blood: **hæmatitis**, *n.* *hēm'mā-t'is*, inflammation of the blood: **hæmatinuria**, *n.* *hēm'mā-t'is-ur'ia* [Gr. *ouron*, urine], a condition of the urine in which it contains hæmatin.

**hæmatite**, *n.* *hēm'mā-t'it* [Gr. *hæmatitis*, resembling blood—from *haima*, blood], a native sesquioxide of iron of a reddish colour, and having a blood-like streak.

**hæmatocèle**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tō-sēl* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *kelē*, *n.* tumour], a tumour filled with blood.

**hæmatocrya**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tōk'ri-ō* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *krus*, cold], a term applied to the cold-blooded vertebrate animals, as fishes and reptiles: **hæmatocryal**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tōk'ri-ōl*, cold-blooded.

**hæmatoidin**—see under **hæmatin**.

**hæmatology**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tōl'ō-jī* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *logos*, discourse], *n.* description of the blood.

**hæmatoma**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tōmā*, **hæmatomata**, *n.* plu. *hēm'mā-tōmā-tā* [Gr. *haima*, hæmatos, blood], a kind of tumour formed from an effused blood-mass resulting from a hemorrhage.

**hæmatometra**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tō-mē'trā* [Gr. *haima*, hæmatos, blood; *metra*, womb], an accumulation of menstrual blood in the uterus, which becomes thick, black, and tarry, and often causes great dilatation.

**hæmatosine**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tō-sin*, same as **hæmatia**, which see.

**hæmatosis**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tō-sis* [Gr. *haima*, hæmatos, blood], the formation of blood.

**hæmatotherma**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tō-thēr'mā* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *thermos*, warm], a term applied to the warm-blooded vertebrate animals.

**hæmatoxylon**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tōk's-tōn* [Gr. *haima*, hæmatos, blood; *xylon*, wood], the logwood tree; the *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: **hæmatoxylon**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tōk's-tōn*, the colouring principle of logwood.

**hæmatozoa** or **hæmatozoa**, *n.* plu. *hēm'mā-tō-zō'ā* [Gr. *haima*, hæmatos, blood; *zōon*, an animal], minute organisms occurring in the blood.

**hæmaturia**, *n.* *hēm'mā-tō-r'ia* [Gr. *haima*, hæmatos, blood; *ouron*, urine], *in med.*, a discharge of bloody urine.



**hæmin**, *n.* *hæmin* [Gr. *haima*, blood], a crystalline derivative from hæmoglobin, which forms a most delicate medico-legal test of the presence of blood; also called *hydrochlorate of hæmatin*.

**hæmoglobin**, *n.* *hæmo-glō-bīn* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *l.* *globus*, a ball], a red colouring matter which infiltrates the stroma of the blood-corpuscles, and which may be decomposed into an albuminous substance called *globulin* or *globin*, and a colouring matter called *hæmatin*; also in same sense hæmatoglobulin, *n.* *hæma-tō-glō-bil-īn*.

**hæmoptysis**, *n.* *hæ-mōp-tī-sis* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *ptūō*, I spit], in med., a coughing up or spitting of blood.

**hæmorrhage**, *n.* *hæm-ōr-rā-jē* [Gr. *haimorrhagia*, a flowing of blood—from *haima*, blood; *rhegmāi*, I burst forth], a morbid flow of blood from the nose, lungs, or intestines; an infusion of blood into the brain, arising from the rupture of one or more blood-vessels; any bleeding; hæmorrhagic, *a.* *hæm-ōr-rā-jīk*, pert. to or consisting in hæmorrhage; hæmorrhoids, *n.* plu. *-rōids* [Gr. *rhēō*, flow; *cidos*, appearance], piles; called in Scripture, *em-hæmorrhoids*, *a.* *-rōid-āi*, pert. to. *Note*.—All the above words, and others, from *haima*, blood, are often spelled with *e* than *i*.

**hæmothorax**, *n.* *hæ-mō-thō-rāks* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *thōraz*, the trunk of the body], applied to the pleural sac filled with blood, or with a fluid of a sanguineous character, which undergoes various secondary changes and degenerations in which the surrounding tissues are also involved.

**hæmia**, *a.* *n.* *hæfīn*, in *Scot.*, half-grown; a lad.

**hæft**, *n.* *hæft* [AS. *heft*, *n.* handle; cf. *Ice.* *hefti*, from *hefti*; Ger. *heft*], that part of a cutting instr. by which it is held and used; *n.* handle; *v.* to set in a handle; hæfting, *imp.* *hæfted*, *pp.* *hæfted*.

**hæg**, *n.* *hæg* [AS. *hægtis*, a witch; cf. Ger. *hexe*; MH.Ger. *hæcke*; connec. with *haggard*, a fury; an ugly old woman; a witch; an eel-like fish; one of the lamprey family; haggad, *a.* *hæ-gād*, ugly; like a hag; hæ-gish, *a.* *-gīsh*, of the nature of a hag; having a horrid, deformed appearance; ugly; hæ-gishly, *ad.* *-li*; hæ-g-like, like a hag.

**hag**, *n.* *hæg* [AS. *haga*, a hedge; cf. Ger. *kay*; Dut. *haag*], a quagmire, as a moss-hag; haggard, *n.* *hæ-gērd*, in *Eng. dial.*, a straw-yard; a farm-yard; a cart shed; an enclosure—see haggard 1.

**hagbut**—same as *hackbut*.

**haggada**, *n.* *hæg-gād*, *hæg-gād*, *n.* plu. *hæg-gād* [Heb., from *hagad*, say, tell], a legend, story, or saying in the Talmud, illustrative of the law; *n.* free exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures, forming part of the Midrash.

**haggard**, *a.* *hæg-gērd* [F. *hagard*, wild, strange—from *mid. L.* *haga*—from Ger. *kag*, a hedge, and the postfix *ard*; derived originally to the hawk], wild and rough in appearance; having sunken eyes; gaunt or lean; *n.* anything wild or irreclaimable; a wild or unreclaimed hawk; hæ-gardly, *ad.* *-li*; hag, *n.* *hæg*, or hægger, *n.* *-gēr*, in *Scot.*, a person employed in felling timber; the smaller branches of felled timber used as firewood.

**haggard**—see under *hag* 2.

**haggis**, *n.* *hæg-gis* [from *hag* or *hack*, to chop; cf. F. *hachis*, a hash], in *Scot.*, chopped heart, lungs, and liver of the lamb or sheep mixed with suet and oatmeal, well seasoned with condiments, and boiled in a sheep's or lamb's maw.

**hagle**, *v.* *hæg?* [*hæg*—a freq. from *hack*, to cut], in *OE.*, to hew; to mangle; to chop; haggling, *imp.* *hæglīng*; haggled, *pp.* *hæglid*.

**hagle**, *v.* *hægl* [a freq. from *hack* 2; cf. Dut. *hakelen*, to mangle, to stammer], to hack or disprove; to be difficult in bargaining; to stick at small matters; haggling, *imp.* *hæglīng*; haggled, *pp.* *hæglid*; hæggler, *u.* *-lēr*, one who to keep agging at one, in *OE.*, to tease or provoke one much.

**Hagiographa**, *n.* *hæg-tō-grā-fā*, also *Hag-log-rap-hy*, *n.* *-fā* [Gr. *hagios*, holy; *graphō*, I write], a certain division of the Old Testament Scriptures, comprising Chronicles, Nehemiah, Ezra, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, and Daniel; the sacred writings; the holy Scriptures; hæ-log-rap-hal, *a.* *-rā-fil*, pert. to the sacred writings; hæ-log-rap-hy, *n.* *-rā-fēr*, one of the writers of the Hagiographa.

**hagiolatry**, *n.* *hæg-tō-lā-trī* [Gr. *hagios*, holy; *latreia*, worship], the worship of saints.

**hagiologist**, *n.* *hæg-tō-lō-jist* [Gr. *hagios*, holy; *logos*, a word], one who writes or treats of the sacred writings; hæg-ology, *n.* *-ō-jī*, the history of saints.

**hah!** *int.* *hā*—see *ha*.

**halk**, *n.* *hik* [Ar.—from *hayrik*, to weave], *n.* coloured woollen outer garment worn by Arabs.

**hall**, *n.* *hāl* [AS. *hagol*, ball; cf. Norw. *hagl*; Ger. *hagel*], drops of rain frozen while falling; *v.* to pour down like hail; hælling, *imp.* *halled*, *pp.* *hālīd*; *hailly*, *a.* *hālīf*, consisting of hail; hailstone, *n.* a drop of rain frozen while falling.

**hail!** *int.* *hāl* [Ice. *heill*, sound, in good health], a word expressive of a wish for one's health; *n.* a familiar greeting; a reverential salutation.

**hail**, *v.* *hāt* [Ice. *heilsa*, to say hail to one—from *heill*, in good health], to address one in passing; to call after loudly; hælling, *imp.* *hatted*, *pp.* *hālīd*; hail-fellow, a companion; where do you hail from? 'where do you come from?' originally applied to a ship, which is said to hail from the port where she is registered.

**hail**, *n.* *hāl*, *hails*, *n.* plu. *hals* [Ice. *hille*, I cover or conceal], in *Scot.*, the place where those that play at football or other games strike off; the act of driving a ball to the boundary, or reaching it; goals.

**haims**, *n.* plu. *hams*, also *hammys*, *n.* plu. *hams*; *mfs.* and *hams*, *n.* plu. *hams*, Scots spellings of *hams*.

**hain** or *haae*, *v.* *hāu* [Ice. *hagna*, to protect], in *Scot.*, to spare; not to expend; to save from exhaustion by bodily labour or fatigue; hain'ing, *imp.* *hained*, *pp.* *hānd*.

**hair**, *n.* *hār* [AS. *hār*, hair; cf. Dut. *haar*; Ice. *hár*; Ger. *haar*], fibres or threads of different degrees of fineness which cover the bodies of many animals; anything very small and fine having length; a hair, *n.* single hair; a fine slender thread or filament; the hair, the whole collection or body of threads or filaments growing upon an animal, or upon any distinct part; hairy, *a.* *hārī*, covered with hair; resembling hair; hairiness, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being covered or abounding with hair; hairless, *n.* without hair; hairbell or harebell, a wild plant with blue pendulous flowers; the Scotch blue-bell—see under *blue*; hairbraided, wild and irregular; fickle and unsteady—properly harebraided, which see under *hare*; hairbreadth or hair's-breadth, a very small distance; among the Jews, the 48th part of an inch; hairbrush, a brush for smoothing and dressing the hair; haircloth, *n.* woven fabric chiefly composed of horse-hair; hairdresser, one who trims and arranges the hair; hair-dye, a preparation for darkening or altering the colour of the hair; hair-gloves, gloves made of horse-hair for rubbing the skin while bathing; hair-line, a fishing-line made of horse-hair; hairlip, another spelling of harelip, which see under *hare*; hair-mould, *hår-mold*, in *Scot.*, the mould on bread like hoar-frost; hair-net, a net for enclosing a female's hair; hair-oil, oil for moistening the hair, generally perfumed; hair-pencils, small brushes made of fine hairs used by artists; hairpin, a bent wire, or a double pin, for fastening a female's hair; hair-powder, a kind of fine powder for sprinkling on the hair; hair-salt, a popular name for native sulphate of magnesia, appearing as fine capillary incrustations on damp walls; hair-sieve, a strainer with a hair-cloth bottom; hair-splitting, the act or practice of making minute or fine-drawn distinctions; against the hair, against the grain; contrary to the nature of a person or thing.

**harst**, *n.* *hārst* [see harvest], in *Scot.*, the harvest, or harvest time.

**halvers** or *havers*, *n.* plu. *hå-vēr-z* [etym. unknown], in *Scot.*, foolish talk; incoherent speech; intelligence or statements unworthy of credit.

**håj**, *håj*—see *håj*.

**hake**, *n.* *hak* [Norw. *hakfish*, a fish with a hooked under-jaw—from *hake*, a hook; cf. Ice. *haka*, the chin, an iron hook; a kind of sea-fish allied to the eel, so called from having a hook-shaped jaw.

**hakim** or *hakeem*, *n.* *hå-kīm* [Ar. *hakim*, wise], in the East, a wise man; a physician.

**halberd** or *halbert*, *n.* *hålbērd* or *-bērt* [OF. *halebarde*, a halberd; MH.Ger. *heimbarte*, a kind of spear], an anc. military weapon consisting of a long pole terminating in a battle-axe, overtopped by a spear-head; halberdier, *n.* *-dēr*, one who carries

a halberd: tied to the halberts, strapped up to crossed halberts or beams to be punished by flogging; said metaphorically of a man put up for any kind of social punishment where he cannot help himself, or where resistance is vain—as a work adversely criticised and ridiculed whose author has nothing to say in his own defence.

**haleyon**, *n.* *halat-on* [*L. haleyon* or *ateyon*; *Gr. halakon*, the kingfisher, *haleyon*], a name formerly given to the bird kingfisher, said to lay its eggs near the sea during calm weather; a bird fabled to incubate on the sea, and which so brought about calm weather: *adj.* calm; quiet; undisturbed; peaceful: **haleyon days**, the name given by the ancients to the seven days which precede and follow the winter solstice, from the supposed circumstance of the *haleyon* selecting that period for incubation; days of peace and tranquillity: **haleyonism**, *n.* *halēs-ōr-ōn* [*Gr. ornus*, a bird], in *geol.*, an extinct bird whose remains occur in the *eoeno* Tertiary.

**hale**, *n.* *hāl* [*AS. hāl*, hale, sound: cf. *Ice. heill*: *Goth. hails*], sound of body; healthy; not impaired: *n.* in *OE.*, welfare. *Note.*—whole, *hāl* 2, and *hale* 1 are identical.

**hale**, *v.* *hāl* or *hāl* [*F. haler*, to haul]: *Oil Ger. halon*, to pull—see haul), to drag by force; to drag violently: *hal'ing*, *imp.*: *haled*, *pp.* *hald*.

**half**, *n.* *hāf*, halves, *n. plu.* *hāves* [*AS. healf*: cf. *Goth. halbs*; *Ice. hnfr*; *Sw. hal*], one portion of a thing divided into two equal parts: *adj.* in an equal part or degree: *ad. in part*: equally; very much, as half-starved: **halfness**, *n.* *hāf-nēs*, the state of being divided in opinions: in a state of uncertainty or half-heartedness: **half-and-half**, a mixture of porter and ale or beer, in about equal portions: **half-boarder**, only a day-boarder at a school: **half-bound**, having only the back and the corners of leather, as a book: **half-blood**, relationship, as horn of the same father or mother, but not of both: **half-breed** or **-bred**, of a mixed race; a mongrel; a race-horse not pure-blooded: **half-brother** or **-sister**, related by one parent only: **half-cap**, in *OE.*, a cap but partially put off or doffed: **half-caste**, a cross, as between a European and a Hindoo: **half-cock**, raised only half-way, as the hammer of a gun: *n.* the position of being half-raised: **half-crown**, the third highest in value of the British silver coins, in value thirty pence: **half-dead**, almost dead; very much exhausted: **half-faced**, *fast*, in *OE.*, showing only part of the face; small-faced—generally in contempt: **half-farthing**, the smallest British copper coin, in value the eighth part of a penny—not now in circulation; a mite: **half-holiday**, half of a working day devoted to rest or amusement: **half-measures**, not full and complete endeavours or steps to accomplish the end in view: **half-moon**, the moon when half the disc appears illuminated; anything like it: **half-yearly**, twice in the year: **half-part**, equal shares; halves: **half-pay**, *n.* a reduced pay—applied to naval and military officers: *ndj.* having a reduced pay: **halfpenny**, *n.* *hāf-pēn-ni*, a copper coin, the half of a penny—but we say *half-a-penny*, and pronounce it *hāf-a-pēn-ni*: **half-pike**, a boarding-pike used in ships: **half-price**, a reduced price of half the amount; a reduced charge for admission: **half-round**, a semicircular moulding: **half-seas-over**, half-drunk: **half-sovereign**, a British gold coin, equal to ten shillings: **half-stuff**, in manufacturing anything, half-formed material; a partially prepared pulp in paper-making: **half-sword**, in *OE.*, a close fight with swords, as it were at the distance of half a sword-length: **half-timer**, a child who, having some occupation, is allowed by law to attend an elementary school only half the day: **half-tint**, an intermediate tint: **halfway**, midway; equidistant from the extremes: **half-witted**, *wit-lēd*, weak in intellect; silly.

**half-a**, *n.* *hāf-a* [see *half*], in *OE.*, wanting half the necessary qualities to form a complete thing; **half-deal**, in *OE.*, nearly half.

**halbut**, *n.* *hāl-būt* [*Dut. heil-bot*—from *heil*, holy; *bot*, as in *bot-risch*, a flat-fish], a large flat sea-fish, so named as being excellent eating for holy-days.

**halidom**, *n.* *hāl-tā-lōm* [*AS. hāligdōm*, a sanctuary—*from hālig*, holy; and suffix, *dōm*: cf. *Ice. heilagr-dōmr*], in *OE.*, things of especial holiness; the relics of the saints on which oaths were formerly taken; holiness; sanctity; holy state—formerly much in use as an adjuration.

**hallography**, *n.* *hāl-lōg-rāf-ti* [*Gr. hals*, the sea; *graphō*, I write], a description of the sea.

**halliotin**, *n.* *hāl-tō-tis* [*Gr. hals*, the sea; *ous*, the ear], a name for the ear-shell: **halliotold, *n.* *-ōlōd*, like an ear-shell.**

**haltherium**, *n.* *hāl-thēr-i-um* [*Gr. hals*, the sea; *thērion*, a wild beast], in *geol.*, a tertiary sirelian having evident affinities to the sea-coys.

**haultus**, *n.* *hāl-tūs* [*L. haultus*, breath—from *halo*, I breathe], a breathing; the vapour from new-drawn blood.

**hall**, *n.* *hāl* [*AS. hēll*, a place of shelter, a large room—from *helin*, to conceal: cf. *Dut. hāl*; *Ice. hāl* or *hāl-lit*, a cover or place of shelter], a very large room for public assemblies, &c.; a large room at the entrance of a mansion-house or palace; *n.* court-house; the name often given to the country residence of a nobleman or gentleman; the place of meeting and business of a corporation; the designation of certain colleges in the English universities: **hall-mark**, the stamp affixed by the goldsmiths' company, and certain assay offices, to gold and silver articles, as a sign of their quality.—*SYN.* of 'hall': vestibule; court; entry; porch; passage; room; edifice; college.

**Hallelujah**, *int.* *hāl-lē-lō-jā*, also spelt *Hal'lel'jah* and *Al'lelu'jah* or *Al'lelu'la* [*Heb. hallelu Jāh*, praise ye Jehovah—from *hālal*, to praise; *Yah* or *Jah*, Jehovah], praise ye the Lord: *n.* a song of praise or thanksgiving.

**halliards**—same as **halyards**.

**halloo** or **halloa**, *n.* *hāl-lō* [*AS. ēlla*, behold—from *ea*, *hāl* *la*, *lo*], a shout to attract attention: *v.* to cry loudly after; to shout to: **halloo'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a loud shouting: **halloosed**, *pp.* *hāl-lōd*: **view-halloo**, hunting-cry when the fox breaks cover.

**hallow**, *v.* *hāl-lō* [*AS. hālgian*, to keep holy—from *hālig*, holy], to make holy; to consecrate; to honour: *n.* sacred; to devote to holy use: **hal'lowing**, *imp.*: **hallowed**, *pp.* *hāl-lōd*: *adj.* consecrated to a sacred use; treated as sacred: **Hallowfair**, *n.* *fār*, in *Scot.*, a market held in November: **Halloween**, *n.* *hāl-lō-ēn* [*hallo*, and *even*], in *Scot.*, All Hallows' or All Saints' Eve, 31st of October: **Hallowmas**, *n.* *hāl-lō-mās* [*hallo*, and *mas*], the feast of All Hallows or All Saints, 1st November.

**halloyite**, *n.* *hāl-lōp'it*, or **halloy'site**, *n.* *-sit* [*after Omalius d'Halloy*], a clayey mineral occurring in soft, smooth, amorphous masses of a whitish colour, rich in alumina; a hydrated silicate of alumina.

**hallucination**, *n.* *hāl-lō-si-nā-shūn* [*L. hallucinatio*—from *hallucinor*, I wander in the mind], delusion; error; an erroneous or insane belief in the reality of things which have no existence: **hallo'clat'ory**, *n.* *-nā-tēr-i*, partaking of hallucination.

**hallux**, *n.* *hāl-lūks* [*L. hallux*, the great toe], the innermost of the five digits which compose the hind foot of a vertebrate animal; the great toe.

**halm**—see **halm**.

**halo**, *n.* *hāl-lō* [*L. halos*, a halo: *Gr. halos*, a circular threshing-floor—from *aleo*, I grind], a circle or ring of prismatic light around the sun or moon, but distinct from a corona; in a painting, a bright ring around the head of a holy person; a glory or nimbus: **hal'loed, *n.* *-lōd*, surrounded by a halo.**

**halogens**, *n. plu.* *hāl-lō-jēnz* [*Gr. hals*, salt; *gennao*, I produce], substances such as chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, which, by combination with metals, produce saline compounds: **halogenous**, *n.* *hāl-lō-jē-nūs*, having the nature of a halogen: **haloid**, *n.* *hāl-lō-id*, or **haloid-salt** [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], a salt-like compound, produced by the combination of a metal with a halogen.

**haloid**—see under **halogens**.

**halomancy**, *n.* *hāl-lō-mān-ti* [*Gr. hals*, salt; *mantia*, divination], divination by means of salt.

**halophytes**, *n. plu.* *hāl-lō-fīt-z* [*Gr. hals*, the sea; *phuton*, a plant], in *bot.*, plants of salt marshes, containing salts of soda in their composition.

**haloscope**, *n.* *hāl-lō-skōp* [*Gr. hals*, a halo; *skopō*, I view], an instr. for exhibiting the phenomena connected with halos.

**halotrichite**, *n.* *hāl-lō-trī-kīt* [*Gr. hals*, salt; *trichis*, hair], an iron alum, a mineral occurring in fibrous silky masses of a yellowish-white colour.

**halse**, *n.* *hāl-lēs*, also **hawse**, *n.* *hānz* [*AS. halsan*, to embrace—from *hals*, the throat], in *OE.*, the neck: *v.* to take one by the neck; to embrace: **hals'fēg**,

Imp.: halsed or halst, pp. haltsed: haws'ing, Imp.: hawsed, pp. haltsed.

halse, halser—see hawse.

halt, n. halst [AS. *heall*, lame; cf. Goth. *halls*; Icel. *hallr*, lame; crippled: n. the act of limping; v. to limp from lameness; to hesitate; to falter: halting, Imp.: adj. limping: n. act of one who halts: halt'ed, pp.: halt'er, n. one who: halt'ingly, ad. -ly.

halt, v. hal'tu [AS. *healtian*, to be lame], to cease marching; to stop; to make a stand: n. a stopping; a stop in marching: halt'ing, Imp.: halt'ed, pp.

halter, n. hal'ter [AS. *healter*, a halter: cf. O.H.Ger. *halstra*; Dut. *halster*] a rope or strap for leading or confining a horse; a rope to hang criminals: v. to bind or catch with a halter: halt'ing, Imp.: halt'ered, pp. -ed.

halter, n. hal'ter, halteres, n. plu. hal'ter-tz [Gr. *halteris*, masses of lead held in the hands to balance leapers], the rudimentary filaments or balancers which represent the posterior pair of wings in the order of insects called the *diptera*.

halve, v. hāv [from *half*, which see], to divide into two equal parts: halv'ing, Imp.: n. a method of joining timbers by letting them into each other: halved, pp. hāvd: halves, n. hāvz, the plu. of *half*: Int. expression by which a person familiarly lays claim to an equal share of a thing; to go halves, to share equally.

halyards, n. hal'tyerdz [hale or haul, and yards], ropes or tackles, on their respective masts, for hoisting or lowering sails or yards.

halyates, n. plu. hal'ti-sits [Gr. *halius*, a chain], in *geol.*, chain-pore coral.

ham, n. hām [AS. *hamm*, the ham, the hough], the back part of the thigh; a salted thigh of pork; the salted or cured thigh of any animal: hamstrings, the strong sinews at the back of the knee: ham-string, v. to cut the strong sinews of the leg, and thus to disable or lame: hamstringing, Imp.: ham-strung, pp. -strung, disabled by having the strong sinews of the leg cut.

hamadryad, n. hām-dri-ād [L. *hamadryas*—from Gr. *homa*, together; *drus*, an oak], a wood-nymph attached to a particular tree, and whose existence depended on that of, the tree to which she was attached.

hamal, n. hām'al [Ar.], a porter in Oriental countries.

hamate, n. hām'al [L. *hamatus*, hooked, crooked— from *hamus*, a hook], hooked; entangled: hamated, a. hooked or set with hooks.

hamble, v. hām-bl, also hammel, v. hām'mel [AS. *hamelan*, to hamstring], to render dogs unfit for hunting by cutting their feet; to cut the tendons of the legs; to hamstring: hambling, Imp.: hambled, pp. hām-bl'd: ham'melling, Imp.: ham'melled, pp. -m'd.

hames, n. plu. hāmz, also haume, n. plu. hāyemz, and hamez, n. plu. hēmz [Dut. *haam*, a hame], the two long pieces of wood or iron put on each side of the collar which surrounds the neck of a working horse or ox, having the ends projecting upwards beyond the collar, and having the traces fastened to them.

hamesucken, n. hām'sūk-n [AS. *hom*, homo; *secan*, to seek; cf. Icel. *heimsókn*, an assault in one's home; Goth. *heimsohn*; Ger. *heimsuchen*, to visit, to invade violently], in *Scots law*, the crime of assaulting a person within his own house.

hamite, n. hām'it [L. *hamus*, a hook], in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so named from the shell, which is hooked or bent upon itself.

Hamites, n. plu. hām'its, the descendants of *Ham*, the son of Noah: Hamitic, a. hām'it-ik, pert. to *Ham*, or to his descendants.

hamlet, n. hām'let [OF. *hamel*], a hamlet, a village: L.Ger. *ham*, a home; a little cluster of houses in the country; a small village.

hammer, n. hām'mel—see *hemmel*.

hammer, n. hām'mer [AS. *hamor*, a hammer: cf. Ger. and Dut. *hammer*; Icel. *hamar*; perhaps connect. with Gr. *akmon*, an anvil], a striking instr.; an instr. for driving nails, &c.; in *athletics*, a heavy metal ball fixed on a wooden shaft, used for throwing; v. to beat or forge with a hammer: ham'mer-ing, Imp.: n. the act of striking with a hammer: ham'mered, pp. -m'erd: hammer-beam, a tie-beam at the foot of a pair of rafters, but not extending

so as to connect the opposite sides: hammer-cloth [prob. a corrupt. from Dut. *hemel*, a covering], the cloth which covers a coach-box: hammer-head, n. shark, the form of whose head resembles a double-headed hammer laid flat: hammerman, in *Scot.*, name for a smith: to hammer away, to be busy: to hammer out, to work or contrive in the mind; to work by keeping in motion or agitation: to bring to the hammer, to sell by putting up for auction.

hammock, n. hām'mök [W.I. *hamaca*], the swinging bed of the sailor on board a ship.

hamons, n. hām'its [L. *hamus*, a hook], in *bot.*, having the end hooked or curved.

hamper, n. hām'p-r [OF. *hanapier*: mid. L. *hanaparium*, a receptacle for cups; OF. *hanap*, a drinking-vessel—from O.H.Ger. *knaps*, a drinking-cup], a large basket for carrying articles of produce to market.

hamper, v. hām'p-r [Dut. *hamperen*, to stammer, to stick fast; perhaps connect. with *hambie*, to shackle; to impede in motion or progress; to perplex or embarrass; to entangle: n. an encumbrance: ham'per-ing, Imp.: ham'pered, pp. -p'erd.

hamster, n. hām'st-r [Ger. *hamster*], a species of rat inhabiting Northern Europe, having a pouch on each side of its jaw.

hamstring—see under *ham* 1.

hamulus, n. hām'ul'ūs [L. *hamulus*, a small hook —from *hamus*, a hook], in *bot.*, covered with little hooks: hamulus, n. hām'ul'ūs, a hooked bristle; in *anat.*, n. hook-like process: hamular, n. hām'ul-er, in *anat.*, having a hook-like appearance; having small hooks—see *hamous*.

Hanafite or Hanafite, n. hān'd-ift, hān'fist, a member of the most important of the four great orthodox schools of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by *Ahau Hanifah* in the eighth century: the system is that officially recognised in the Turkish empire.

hanaper, n. hān'd-y'r [mid. L. *hanaparium*, a large case], originally the basket in which writs relating to the business of the subject and their returns were kept, while the king's money or writs were kept in a little bag, hence the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*—abolished 1842; the treasury or exchequer: Hanaper Office, one of the offices formerly belonging to the Court of Chancery—the old form of *hanper* 1, which see.

hanees, n. plu. hān'sēs [see *haunch*], the ends of elliptical arches; in a *ship*, the falls of the poop-hanisters.

hand, n. hānd [AS. *hand*, the hand; cf. Icel. *hánd*; Goth. *handus*; Ger. *hand*; Goth. *haidan*, to seize], *lit.*, the part of the body which seizes and holds; the broad extremity of the arm below the wrist; the palm and fingers; side; part; act; power; agency; style of writing; a workman; cards held in a game; a measure of 4 inches used in measuring the height of horses—a hand's breadth: v. to give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to manage; to furl, said of a sail: adj. pert. to or used by the hand—much used as the first element of a compound word: hand'ing, Imp.: hand'ed, pp.: adj. having the greatest power or dexterity in one of the hands: handless, a. useless with the hands: hand'ful, n. -ful, as much as the closed hand will contain; a small number: clean hands, innocence; blameless: hand-barrow, a barrow carried with the hands having two handles at each end; also applied to the barrow with one wheel driven with the hands: hand-hell, a bell rung by the hand: handbill, a small printed sheet distributed to persons by hand, or from house to house: handbook, an elementary book easily carried and used; a manual; a guide for travellers: hand's-breadth, a measure of 4 inches; the breadth of a hand: hand-gallop, an easy gallop in which the rate of speed is regulated by pressing the bridle with the hand: hand-gear, the contrivances for working steam-engine valves: hand-glass, a glazed frame for sheltering and forcing outdoor plants: hands high, measure of height by the hand's-breadth, as applied to a horse: hand-lead, among *seamen*, the instr. for sounding when passing through shallow water: handloom, -lōm, n. loom net worked by steam, as opposed to power-loom, one worked by steam: handmade, made by the hand and not by

n machine: hand-rail, n rail supported by balusters, as in staircases: *handspike*, *-spike*, a wooden lever employed by seamen in turning the capstan: *hand-writing*, the form of writing peculiar to a person; any writing: at hand, near; within reach: by hand, with the hands; not by tools or instruments, &c.: from hand to hand, from one person to another: hand in hand, in union; conjointly: hand to hand, close union; close fight: hands off, keep off; forbear: In hand, present payment; in possession; in the state of execution; in a state of discipline; under restraint: *lying on of hands*, a form used in consecrating, setting apart, or blessing, by placing the hands upon: offhand, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately: off one's hands, out of one's possession or care: on hand, in present possession: on all hands, on every side; by all parties: out of hand, immediately: putting the hand under the thigh, an anc. ceremony used in swearing: heavy hand, with much severity; great trouble and distress: light hand, with gentleness; without severity: right hand, place of honour or power: slack hand, idleness; carelessness: strict hand, severe discipline; rigorous government: to his or my hand, in readiness; always prepared: under his or my hand, with the proper writing or signature of the name: to be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar with: to bear a hand, to give help quickly; to bear in hand, in OE., to elude; to bring up by the hand, to bring or rear up, as a lamb, without suckling it: to change hands, to change sides or owners: to clasp hands, to express joy: to come to hand, to be received: to give one's hand in marriage, to take in marriage; to marry: to hand down, to transmit in succession: to have a hand in, to have a part or concern in doing: to have one's hands full, to be pressed by much labour or by many engagements: to kiss the hand, to worship idols; to bid an affectionate adieu: to lay hands on, to seize: to lend a hand, to give assistance: to live from hand to mouth, to live barely and uncertainly as to the supply of daily food; to live up fully to one's income, or upon daily resources alone: to set the hand to, to engage in: to strike hands, to make a contract; to become surety for; to take in hand, to attempt; to undertake: to wash one's hands, to withdraw from an affair.—SYN. of 'hand n.': measure; quarter; rate; price; performance; workmanship; nearness; advantage; gain; superiority; competition; contest; transmission; conveyance; possession; influence; management; agent; manager; giver; receiver; actor; soldier; writing; discipline; restraint.

*handcuffs*, n. *händ-kjäs* [AS. *handcops*, a handcuff—from *hand*, the hand; *cops*, *cosp*, a fetter], n ring or chain to confine the hands; a manacle: handcuff, v. to confine the hands with a ring or chain; to manacle: handcuffing, imp.: handcuffed, pp. *kjäst*.

*handicap*, v. *händ-ä-käp* [hand-in-cap: prob. from the custom of drawing lots from a cap], to weigh or bear down by a weight; to place on such a footing as to have an equal chance: *handicapping*, imp.: *handicapped*, pp. *käpt*: *handicapper*, n. *käp-är*, one who settles the conditions so as to equalise the chances of success: *handicap*, n. *händ-ä-käp*, n race in which the horses carry different weights according to age and character for speed, or are placed at different distances, or start at different times, &c., with the view of equalising the chances as nearly as possible; the term is said to have been originally applied to the method of settling a bargain by putting n hand with money into a cap.

*handicraft*, n. *händ-ä-kraft* [AS. *handcraft*, a trade—from *hand*, the hand; *craft*, strength, skill, trade: *handy*, and *craft*], work performed by the hand; in OE., a workman: adj. belonging to a trade: *handicraftsmen*, n. an artisan; n mechanic.

*handiwork*, n. *händ-ä-wörk* [AS. *handgeweorc*—from *hand*, the hand; *geuorc* or *weorc*, work], work of the hands; work of skill or wisdom.

*handkerchief*, n. *händ-ä-ker-älf* [*hand*, and *kerchief*], n piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried in the pocket or worn around the neck.

*handie*, n. *händ-ä* [AS. *handlian*, to touch—from *hand*, of Icel. *höndla*; *Dut. handelen*; Ger. *handeln*], that part of anything held in the hand when used; that of which use is made; the instr. by which a purpose is effected: v. to feel, use, or hold with the hand; to make familiar by frequent touching; to

treat or discourse on; to treat or use well or ill; to manage: *handling*, imp. *händ-ä-ting*: n. In the fine arts, the method of manipulation peculiar to each artist in the use of his pencil: *handled*, pp. *händ-ä-ä*: *handie* to his name, a title, as Doctor, Sir, Lord, &c.

*handmaid*, u. *händ-mäd*, also *handmaiden*, n. *mäd-in-hand*, and *maid* or *maiden*, n female servant or attendant.

*Handsel* or *hansel*, n. *händ-säl* [AS. *hand-syllan*; Icel. *hansel*, an agreement upon which hands have been joined—from *hand*, the hand; *sella*, to give or bestow], an earnest; money for the first thing sold; something given or done to make good a contract; in Scot., a gift conferred at a particular season, as at or shortly after the New Year: v. to pay an earnest; to use anything for the first time; the first money received for goods: *hand-selling*, imp.: *hand-selled*, pp. *-sälä*: *Handsel-Monday*, in Scot., the first Monday of the year, on which servants and children receive presents.

*handsome*, a. *händ-säm* [*hand*, and *some*: cf. Dut. *handraam*, tractable, agreeable], having n well-proportioned and pleasing figure; beautiful or elegant; ample; large; generous: *handsomely*, ad. *-li*: *handsomeness*, n. beauty; elegance; grace.—SYN. of 'handsome': beautiful; lovely; fine; agreeable; pleasing; comely; nice; good-looking; becoming; appropriate; liberal; noble; ready; gallily; graceful.

*handy*, a. *händ-ä* [AS. *hendig*, handy, expert—from *hand*, the hand], ready; able to use the hands with ease and skill; dexterous; convenient; near: *handily*, ad. *-ä-ä*, in a handy manner: *handiness*, n.: *handiwork*, n. *händ-ä-wörk*, work done by the hands; workmanship.—SYN. of 'handy': skillful; adroit; near.

*handy-dandy*, n. *händ-ä-dänd-ä* [a word expressive of shifting and changing—see *hand* and *dandle*], in *children's play*, a changing of hands and places; the changing of an article from hand to hand rapidly, and the guessing in which hand it ultimately rests.

*hang*, v. *häng* [AS. *hangian* (intrans.), to hang—from *hän* (trans.), to hang], to suspend; to be suspended; to fasten to something above in such a way as to be immovable; to put to death by suspending by the neck; to be supported by something raised above the ground; to dangle; to depend; to cling to; to linger: *hanging*, imp.: adj. dangling; swinging: n. death by a halter: *hangings*, n. pl. drapery hung against the walls or at the windows of rooms for ornament; figured paper-linings for rooms: *häng*, pt. and pp. *häng*, did *häng*; also *hanged*, pt. and pp. *hängd*: *hanger*, n. that on which anything is hung; a short broadsword: *hanger-on*, a dependant: *hangman*, n. the public executioner: to hang out, to display: to hang over, to hover or impend; to project: to hang up, to suspend; to suffer to remain undecided: to hang fire, in mil., to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge, as in a gun; to be slow in taking effect: to hang together, to be closely united. Note.—When reference is made to the punishment of death, *hang*, *hanging*, *hanged*, are the words employed, and not *hang* and *hung*.

*hank*, n. *hängik* [Icel. *hök*, n coll: cf. Dan. *hank*, a handle; Sw. *hank*, n string], a loose ring or coll for hanging things up by; a parcel of thread consisting of two or more skeins tied together; n coll of thread; in ships, a wooden ring fixed to a stay; in N. of Eng., a withy or rope for fastening a gate.

*hanker* (after), v. *häng-är* [a freq. of *hang*: cf. Dut. *hunker*, to seek eagerly], to long for with eagerness: *hankering*, imp.: adj. longing for with ardent desire: n. an ardent or vehement desire to possess or enjoy: *hankered*, pp. *-kerd*.

*Hanseard*, n. *händ-särd*, the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings of Parliament, named after the printer.

*Hanseatic*, a. *händ-ä-ä-ä* [F. *hanse*, n corporation of merchants—from Icel. *hansal*, n contract; Goth. *hansla*, n band of men], pert. to the *Hanse towns*, certain towns in Germany; anciently associated for the protection of commerce; in 1383 the last cities of the union—Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen—joined the German customs union: *Hanseard*, n. *-särd*, n merchant of a Hanse town: *Hanseatic League*, the famous confederacy of the Hanse towns in the middle ages.

*Hansel*—see *handsel*.

*Hanse towns*—see under *Hanseatic*.



stout; daring; resolute; hard; firm; stubborn; intrepid; confident; compact.

**hare**, *n.* *hār* [AS. *hara*, *n. hare*—*lit.*, a jumper: cf. Dut. *haas*; Sw. *hare*; Icel. *héri*; Ger. *hase*], a common field animal like a rabbit, but larger, having a divided upper lip and long hind-legs; harebrained, *a. -brānd*, unsettled and wild like the hare; giddy; heedless: *harellp*, *n.* a cleft or division in the upper lip of a child, like that of a hare, which remains through life if not operated upon: *harellpped*, *a. -llyt*, having a barellip: *harehell*, the common Scottish bluebell, named after the animal so called, or from the hairs on the style; more likely a mere corruption of *heatherbell*, the *Campanula rotundifolia*, Ord. *Campanulaceae*; perhaps also the *Scilla nutans*, Ord. *Liliaceae*: *harehound*, a harrier, which see; *mad as a March hare*, as mad as a hare in the rutting season, when they are wild, mighty, and strange.

**harem**, *n.* *hārēm*, also *hārām*, *n. -rām* [Ar. *haram*, women's apartments; *lit.*, 'sacred'—from *harama*, to forbid], the apartments allotted to females among Eastern families; a seraglio.

**haricot**, *n.* *hār-i-kō* [F.], a ragout; the French kidney-bean—the ripe beans of *Phaseolus vulgaris*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, and other species; a kind of ragout of meat and vegetables.

**hark**, *v.* or *int.* *hārk* [contr. from *hearken*, which see], used generally in the imperative, hear; listen; *hearken* back, to return to an old subject or story; to cling to one leading idea, and constantly talk of it—from the fox-hunting cry, 'Hark back!' when the hounds have lost the scent.

**hari**, *n.* *hārī*, the skin of flax or hemp.

**harle**, *v.* *hārī*, in *Scot.*, to trail or drag along or over with force; to rough-cast a wall, as with a mixture of lime and gravel: *har'lag*, *imp.*: *harled*, *pp.* *hārid*: also spelt *haurī*.

**harlequin**, *n.* *hār-i-kwīn* [F. *arlequin*; *It.* *arlecchino*—perhaps from O.Eris. *helle kin*, 'the host of hell,' a troop of demons], in a *pantomime*, the performer who is dressed in a many-coloured, tight-fitting suit, and who carries a talismanic wand: *har'lequinade*, *n. -kwīn-ād*, a piece in which *harlequin* acts the conspicuous part.

**harlot**, *n.* *hār-lōt* [OF. *arlot*, a vagabond—from O.H. Ger. *Arri*, *n.* man—originally used of either sex, meaning little more than 'fellow'; a strumpet; a woman of loose character; *fig. in Scrip.*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols: *har'lotry*, *n. -ry*, lewdness; in *OE.*, a name of contempt for a woman: to play the harlot, to commit lewdness or fornication.

**harm**, *n.* *hārm* [AS. *hearm*, evil; harm: cf. Icel. *harmr*, grief; Sw. and Ger. *harm*, anger, affliction], hurt or injury with an arm or weapon; injury; hurt; damage; moral wrong; mischief: *v.* to hurt; to injure: to damage: *harming*, *imp.*: *harmēd*, *pp.* *hārmēd*: *harmful*, *a. -fūl*, injurious: *harmfully*, *adv.*: *harmfulness*, *n.*: *harmless*, *a. -lēss*, void of harm; inoffensive: *harmlessly*, *adv.*: *harmlessness*, *n.* innocence; freedom from tendency to injure or hurt.—*SYN.* of 'harm *n.*': crime; detriment; injustice; wrong; wickedness; prejudice; evil; loss; misfortune—of 'harmless': unoffending; innocuous; innocent; unhurt; uninjured; unharmed.

**Harmattan**, *n.* *hār-māt-tān* [an Arabic word], the hot dry wind of Senegambia and Guinea, blowing from the great desert of Africa in Dec., Jan., and Feb.

**harmel**, *n.* *hār-mēl* [Ar. *harmal*], Syrian rue, found in S. Russia, the *Pedunculus harmala*; *harmīn*, *n.* *hār-mīn*, the two colouring matters extracted from the seeds, used in dyeing—called also *harmalaredd*.

**harmonia**, *n.* *hār-mōn-i-ā* [Gr. *harmonia*, a joining together—from possible root *arcin*, to fit together], in *anat.*, *n.* form of articulation which does not allow motion to the bones.

**harmonic**, *n.* *hār-mōn-ik*, also *harmonical*, *a. -i-kāl* [L. *harmonicus*, harmonious—from L. or Gr. *harmonia*, *n.* due proportion, as of sounds, harmony—from possible root *arcin*, to fit together], relating to harmony or music; musical; consonant; applied to the sounds which accompany the simple tone of any chord or string: *harmonically*, *adv.*: *harmonical*, *n. -i-kāl* [F.—from Gr. *harmonika*], an instr. formed of glasses on which musical compositions can be performed: *harmonics*, *n. plu.* *-iks*, the doctrine or

science of musical sounds; the accompanying secondary notes which emerge directly from notes produced on an instr., as a note struck on a piano: *harmoni-ous*, *n. -mōn-i-ūs*, sweet to the ear; living in peace and friendship; being in concord; adapted to each other; symmetrical; symphonious; musical: *harmoniously*, *adv.*: *harmoniousness*, *n.*: *harmon-leon*, *n. -mōn-i-kōn*, a musical instr. contrived to imitate the effect of a military band, including the triangle, cymbal, and drum: *harmonium*, *n. -mōn-i-ūm*, a wind instr. keyed like a piano, and producing sounds similar to the organ, but by means of metallic tongues: *harmonise*, *v. hār-mōn-i-zē*, to bring together and reconcile; to adjust in harmony; to agree: *harmonising*, *imp.*: *harmonised*, *pp.* *-izd*: *harmoniser*, *n. -sēr*, one who 'harmonises'; *a. musical composer*: *harmonometer*, *n. -mōn-i-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds: *harmony*, *n. [f.] harmonie*, *-mō-ni*, an agreeable combination of sounds heard at the same time; the just adaptation of parts to each other; concord or agreement; correspondence of sentiment or feeling: *harmonic triad*, in *music*, the chord of a note with its third and perfect fifth; the common chord: *harmonic proportion*, that relation of three numbers, when the first is to the third, as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as in the three numbers 2, 3, and 6: *harmony of the Gospels*, an arrangement of the several narratives of the evangelists to show the points of their natural agreement as independent writers of the same life.

**harmony**, *n.* *hār-mō-tōm* [Gr. *harmos*, *n.* joint; *tomē*, a cutting], cross-stone, one of the zeolite family, and so called from the joint-like intersection of its rhombic crystals—a silicate of alumina and baryta.

**harness**, *n.* *hār-nēs* [Bret. *harnes*; OF. *harnas*, armour], armour; the tackle or fittings of horses when employed in dragging cars, coaches, gigs, &c.: *v.* to put on warlike accoutrements; to prepare a horse with the necessary fittings for drawing a vehicle; in *OE.*, to defend; to protect: *har'nessing*, *imp.*: *har'nessed*, *pp.* *-nēst*; *har'nesser*, *n. -sēr*, one who.

**harp**, *n.* *hārp* [AS. *hearpe*, a harp; cf. mld. L. *harpa*], a large musical instr., strung with strings or wires, which are played on with the fingers—so named from plucking the strings with a hook or the fingers; a sifting implement for cleaning grain or screening lime: *v.* to play on the harp; to bring out a sound from the harp; in *OE.*, to touch any passion; to affect or move: *harp'ing*, *imp.*: *harpēd*, *pp.* *hārpēd*: *harper*, *n. -ēr*, one who; *n. instr.*: *harp'ist*, *n.* one who plays on or teaches the harp.

**harp**, *v.* *hārp* [AS. *hærpan*—from *hearpe*, a harp], to play on the harp; to cling persistently to the same subject of talk; to return to an old subject or idea, and dwell on it vexatiously and tediously: *harp'ing*, *imp.*: *adv.* dwelling on continually: *n.* *n.* continual dwelling on: to harp on one string, to dwell on or treat any subject in a disagreeable and exclusive way.

**harplings**, *n. plu.* *hār-plīngz* [ME. *harpling*; from *harp* 2], pieces of oak which hold the timbers of the fore-and-aft cant-bodies till a ship is planked.

**harpoon**, *n.* *hār-pōn* [Dut. *harpoen*, a kind of dart; F. *harpon*, primarily a kind of cramp-iron; Gr. *harpē*, a sickle], a long-shafted barbed spear, held by a long coil, used in catching whales, &c.: *v.* to strike or kill with a harpoon: *harpooning*, *imp.*: *harpooned*, *pp.* *-pōnd*: *harpooner*, *n. -ēr*, also *har'pooneer*, *n. -ēr*, one who throws the harpoon.

**harpsichord**, *n.* *hār-pi-si-kōrd* [OF. *harpechord*—from *harpe*, a harp; Gr. *chordē* or *cordē*, a string], *n.* musical instr. strung with wires, and played by striking keys, the original of the piano.

**harry**, *n.* *hār-pī*, *hār'ples*, *n. plu.* *-pīz* [OF. *harple*, a harpy; L. *harpia*; Gr. *harpia*, the spoiler], the harpies, usually three in number—from *harpazo*, *i.* seize, I ravage], a fabulous winged monster, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture; a plunderer; an extortioner.

**hargnebs**, *n.* *hār-gebnēs*, and *hargnebs*, *n. hār-gebnēs* [F. *hargnebusse*], a species of portable gun, varying in size from a small cannon to a musket.

**harridan**, *n.* *hār-rī-dān* [OF. *harleide*, a lean ill-favoured jade], an ill-tempered, ugly old woman; a hag.



cf. Icel. *hatr*; Sw. *hat*; Dan. *had*; Goth. *hafis*; connected with *haste*, to dislike greatly; to detest: n. hatred: *hat'ing*, imp.: *hat'ed*, pp.: *hater*, n. one who: *hate'able*, a. *ab'le*, that may be hated: *hate'ful*, a. *fool*, exciting hate; odious; detestable: *hate'fully*, ad. *it*: *hate'fulness*, n.: *hatred*, n. *hättréd*, intense dislike or aversion; ill-will; enmity.—*Syn.* of 'hate v.': to dislike; abhor; abominate; loathe—of 'hateful': execrable; loathsome; malvolent; malignant; repugnant; abhorrent; abominable—of 'hatred': aversion; antipathy; repugnance; rancour; malevolence; malice; odium; animosity; malignity; detestation; loathing; abhorrence.

*hatter*, v. *hät'ter* [cf. L. Ger. *verhadden*], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, to entangle; to weary out; to wear out; to harass: n. in *Scot.*, an irregular collection or assemblage of any kind: a heap of stones.

*hatter*—see under *hat*.

*hatti-sherif*, n. *hät'ti-shér'ef* [Turk.—from Ar. *hakti*, a writing, and *sherif*, noble], an irrevocable order direct from the Sultan of Turkey.

*hauberk*, n. *häu'berk* [OF. *hauberc*; OH. Ger. *hals-berc*, a hauberk—from *hals*, the neck; *bergan*, to cover or defend], armour for the neck and chest; a tunic of ringed mail descending below the knees, and having short wide sleeves.

*haugh*, n. *häu'ch* [cf. Sw. *hage*, a pasture: Gael. *auch*, a meadow], in *Scot.*, a little low-lying meadow. *Note*.—The *ch* in *Scotch* is guttural.

*haught*, a. *häu't*, OE. for *haughty*, which see.

*haughty*, a. *häu'ti* [OF. *hautain*, *haughty*—from *haut*, high: L. *altus*], proud and disdainful; arrogant; haughtily, ad. *it*: *haught'iness*, n. *nés*, pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.—*Syn.* of 'haughtiness': superciliousness; disdain; contemptuousness; loftiness; high-mindedness—of 'haughty': proud; insolent; contemptuous; bold; adventurous; high; lofty.

*haul*, v. *häu'l* [F. *haler*—see *hale*], to pull or draw with force; to drag; to transport by drawing; in *nav.*, to pull upon a rope directly; to change the direction of a ship's course: n. a catch, as of fish; a pull; among ropemakers, a bundle of about 400 threads to be tarred: *haul'ing*, imp.: *hauled*, pp. *hau'ted*: *hau'ler*, n. one who: *haulage*, n. *häu't-aj*, the act of pulling or dragging, as a railway engine the carriages; the dues paid for pulling or dragging, as to a steam-tug: to haul over the coals, to charge with a fault or misdemeanour, not exactly criminal, with a view to reparation—referring probably to the ancient ordeal of fire: to haul the wind, to turn the head of the ship closer to the direction of the wind.—*Syn.* of 'haul v.': to pull; draw; tug; pluck.

*haulm* or *halm*, n. *häu'm* [AS. *healm*, a stalk of corn: cf. Icel. *halmr*; Dan. and Swed. *haln*], the stem or stalk of grain; the dead stems of herbs, as the potato.

*haunch*, n. *häu'nesh* [F. *hanche*: OF. *hanke*, the hip—from OH. Ger. *ancha* or *encha*, the leg, the haunch], the hip; the part of a man or quadruped which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; a joint of mutton or venison; the hind part; in an arch, the part between the vertex and springing.

*haunt*, n. *häu'nt* [OF. *hanter*, to frequent, to haunt—perhaps from L. *ambitus*, a going about], a place of frequent resort: v. to resort much or often to; to trouble with frequent visits; to visit, as a spirit or ghost; to be much about: *haunt'ing*, imp.: *haunt'ed*, pp.: adj. frequently visited, especially by ghosts or apparitions; subject to the visits of: *haunt'er*, n. one who.

*haurient*, a. *häu'ri-ent* [L. *haurio*, I draw], in *her.*, in reference to a fish as a bearing, represented with the head above the water, as if to suck in air.

*hanri*—see *harle*.

*hausmaalse*, v. *häu'se'män-lz* [from *Hausman*, a French prefect], to improve a district by the carrying out of public works.

*hausmannite*, n. *häu'se'män-ntf* [after *Hausmann*], a mineral; native red oxide of manganese.

*haustellate*, a. *häu'se'te't-äl* [mid. L. *haustellum*, a sucker—from *haurio*, I draw water], provided with a sucker: *hausto'rium*, n. *häu'se'to-ri-um* [mid. L. *hausto-rium*, a drinking-place, a well], the sucker at the extremity of the parasitic root of dodder.

*hant*, n. *häu't* [mid. *hant*], in the *East*, a market.

*hantboy*, n. *häu'boy* or *ö-boy* [F. *hautboy*—from *haut*, high; *bois*, wood—from L. *altus*, high; mid. L. *boscus*, a bush], a wind instr. like a flute, with a

long-mouthed reed, made of wood, and high in tone; also called oboe; the *Fragaria elatior*, Ord. *Rosacea*.

*hanteur*, n. *häu'ter* [F. *hanteur*, height—from *haut*, high—from L. *altus*], baughtness; insolent manner or spirit.

*hant-gout*, *häu-gó* [F.—from *haut*, high; *gout*, taste—from L. *gustus*, taste, flavour], high seasoning; high relish or flavour.

*haayne*, n. *häu'in* [after M. *Haüy*], one of the haloid minerals of a fine azure-blue colour; a silicate of alumina and soda, with sulphate of lime.

*have*, v. *häv* [AS. *habban*, to have; cf. Icel. *hafa*; Goth. *haban*; Ger. *haben*; L. *habere*], to possess or hold; to enjoy; to be under necessity or impelled by duty, as you will have to do it; to desire, as 'I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God'; to buy; to hold opulently; to bring forth: *hav'ing*, imp.: n. in OE., the act or state of possession; possessions; fortune: *hav'ings*, n. plu. belongings; *had*, pt. and pp. *had*: to have at, to assail; to attack: to have on, to wear, as dress: to have it out, to come to an explanation; to speak one's mind: to have after, or with, or at, in OE., done! agreed!—*Syn.* of 'have': to own; obtain; take; hold; maintain; accept; wish; desire.

*haven*, n. *häv'n* [AS. *hafene*, a haven; cf. Dut. *haven*; Icel. *hafn*; Ger. *hafen*], a harbour; a port; a place of safety; a shelter. *Note*.—*havea*, in the same sense, assumes the various forms of *hope*—as in *St Margaret's Hope* in Orkney—*hoff*, *hoff*, and *haaf*.

*haver*, v. *häv'er* [perhaps from Icel. *hau-rurr*, nolsy], in *Scot.*, to talk foolishly or irrelevantly: *hav'er'ing*, imp.: *havered*, pp. *häv'ér'd*: *haveril*, n. *häv'ér-il*, one who talks foolishly about a matter: *havers* or *havers*, n. plu. foolish talk; incoherent speech; intelligence or statements unworthy of credit.

*haver*, n. *häv'er* [have, possess], in OE., one who holds or has; a possessor: *havers* and *exhibits*, the possessors of documents and the producers of them: *havers*, n. plu. *häv'érz*, in *Scots law*, those who have the possession or custody of documents necessary to be produced in the conduct of litigation; a holder: *exhibits*, n. plu. *egz-hib'it-s* [L. *exhibitus*, shown or displayed], the writs and documents produced by a *haver*.

*haver*, n. *häv'er* [Icel. *havr*, oats], in OE., oats: *haver-cakes*, oatmeal cakes: see *haversack*.

*havers*, n. plu. *häv'érz*, in OE., manners; behaviour: see *haviour*.

*haversack*, n. *häv'ér-säk* [F. *harre-sac*; Ger. *habersack*, an out-bag, a knapsack—from Ger. *haber* or *haver*, oats, and *sack*, n. bag], a soldier's provision-bag when on a march or on service, generally made of canvas; in *Scot.*, a bag hung at a horse's mouth containing his oats.

*haversian canals*, *häv'ér'si-an* [after *Havers*, their discoverer], a name given to a very complicated apparatus of minute canals found in the substance of bone.

*havildar*, n. *häv'el-där* [Hind. *havalddär*—from *hauvāta*, charge; *dār*, having], a sergeant in the native Indian army: *havildar*-major, a native sergeant-major in the Indian army.

*haviour*, n. *häv'ür* [OF. *avoir*, possessions, ability; Sw. *hävra*, to have, to possess], in OE., the primary word of which *behaviour* is the derivative; behaviour; conduct; manners.

*havoc* or *havock*, n. *häv'ök* [AS. *hafoc*, a hawk], wide and general destruction; devastation; in OE., the cry of the soldiers when no quarter was given.

*haw*, n. *häu* [AS. and mid. L. *haga*, an enclosure; cf. Ger. *hag*; Dut. *haag*, a hedge; Icel. *hagi*, a hedged field], the berry of the hawthorn; a gristly excrescence under the nether eyelid of a horse; the white of the eye in a horse: *hawthorn*, n. *häu'thörn* [have, and thorn; AS. *heagthorn*], a common prickly tree or shrub, chiefly used in forming hedges: the *Crataegus oxyacantha*, Ord. *Rosacea*: *haw-haw* [Icel. *hegi*, a hedged field], a sunk fence.

*haw*, v. *häu* [an imitative word], to make sounds like *haw*, *hau*, between one's words in speaking: *haw'ing*, imp.: n. hesitation: *hawed*, pp. *häu'd*: *hems* and *haws*—see under *hnm*.

*hawk*, n. *häu'k* [AS. *hafoc*, *hæfoc*, a hawk; cf. Icel. *haukr*; Sw. *hök*], a bird of prey of several species: v. to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing: *hawk'ing*, imp.: n. the sport of taking wild birds by means of a hawk: *hawked*, pp. *häu'kt*: adj. crooked or



curled, like a hawk's bill: **hawk-eyed**, quick-sighted: **hawk-moth**, a very large moth with a long mouth which makes a noise, humming noise: **hawk-nosed**, *nasus*, having a nose crooked like the beak of a hawk.

**hawk**, *v.* **hauk** [an imitative word: *W. hochl*, to clear the throat; *hochl*, the throwing up of phlegm; cf. *Magyar hok*, clearing the throat, phlegm; to bring up phlegm by coughing: **hawk-ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the effort to force up phlegm from the throat; a small cough: **hawked**, *pp.* **haukt**.

**hawk** or **hauk**, *n.* **hauk** [*icel. hauk*, a hook] *nn.* instr. with bent prongs for dragging manure from the cart in the process of manuring a field: *v.* to drag manure from a cart in manuring a field: see **hawk 1**.

**hawk**, *n.* **hauk**, a small flat board, having a handle underneath, used by plasterers when at work with mortar or plaster: prob. connec. with **hawk 3**.

**hawker**, *n.* **hauker** [*O. Dut. haker*, a huckster—from *heukeren*, to huckster], a pedlar; a travelling seller of goods; a crier and retailer of goods about the streets: **hawk**, *v.* **hauk**, to carry about goods for sale from place to place; to peddle: **hawk-ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of offering goods for sale on the streets: **hawked**, *pp.* **haukt**.

**hause**, *n.* **hauz**, also **halse**, *n.* **hauz** [*icel.* and *Dut. hals*, the neck part of the bow of a ship, or of a sail], the situation of a ship's cables when she has two anchors down—a *four hause* being when the cables cross each other or are twisted together; the part of the bows close to the cables; in *Scot.*, *hause* means the throat: **hawkes**, *n. plu.* **hauk-iz**, or **hause-holes**, the holes in the bow of a ship through which cables are passed: **hawser**, *n.* *er*, or **halser**, *n.* **hauz-er**, a small cable or large towing-line.

**hawthorn**—see under **haw 1**.  
**hazo**-casemate, *n.* **hauksa**, in *mil.*, a vault of masonry thrown over a gun, but not over its embrasure, and open at the rear.

**hay**, *n.* **hā** [*AS. hīg*, grass, hay: cf. *Goth. hawi*; *icel. hey*; *Dut. hooft*, cut grass dried and used for fodder: *haycock*, **hauk-ik**, a conical pile or heap of hay in the field: *hayrick*, *-rik*, *hay* raised in a pile or heap for preservation in the open air; also *haystack*: bottle preservation in the open air; in *OE.*, a bundle of hay; *bol* [*F. botte*, a bundle], in *OE.*, a bundle of hay; *hay-fever*, a catarrhal affluence of the mucous membrane of the eyes and air-passages, attributed to the effect of the pollen of certain June grasses on sensitive persons.

**hayesine**, *n.* **hauz** in [after *Hayes*], borate of lime, occurring in globular or reniform masses, particularly abundant on the western coast of America, of great value in the manufacture of glass.

**hayward**, *n.* **hauwerd** [see **haw 1**, and *ward*], in *OE.*, a parish or district bounded by *hays* or *hedges*; the petty officer for the conservation of such enclosures.

**hazard**, *n.* **haz-erit** [*F. hazard*—from *Sp. azar*, unlucky throw of the dice: *Ar. al zahr*, the die: *Pers. zar*, a die], that which falls or comes unexpectedly; a chance; accident; chance of danger; venture; a gambling game played with dice; peril: *v.* to put in danger; to expose to chance; to risk; to try the chance: **haz-ard-ing**, *imp.*: **haz-arded**, *pp.*: **haz-ard-ous**, *a.* *er-dūs*, perilous; dangerous: that exposes to the chance of loss or evil: **haz-ardously**, *ad.* *il.*: **haz-ardousness**, *n.* *ness*: **hazardry**, *n.* **haz-er-ri**, **haz-ardousness**, a general term for loss in *OE.*, temerity; precipitation; a general term for games of chance.—*SYN.* of 'hazard *n.*': danger; fortune; probability; peril; risk; jeopardy; hap.

**haze**, *n.* **hāz** [*icel. hāss*, grey or dusky in colour; connec. with *AS. hasu*, dark grey], light vapour; mist; a slight fog: **hazy**, *a.* **hā-zī**, covered or shrouded with light vapour; misty: **haziness**, *n.* *zi-ness*, mistiness.

**hazel**, *n.* **hā-zel** [*AS. hāssell*, the hazel; cf. *Norw. hasl*; *Dan. hassel*], a shrub or tree whose wood, being very flexible, is used for the hoops of casks, and also in turnery; the *Corulus avellana*, *Ord. Cypripifera* or *Corylaceæ*; a miner's term for a tough fine-grained sandstone; *ad.* of a light-brown colour like the hazel-nut: **haz-elly**, *a.* *il.*, of a light brown: **hazel-nut**, the nut of the hazel-tree.

**he**, **hē** [*AS. he*; cf. *Dut. hij*; *Fris. hi*; *Dan. han*, *hej*, pron. of the 3rd pers. applied to a man or boy; poss. *his*, *obj. him*; often used as a prefix to denote the masc. gen., as *he-bear*; *n.* a male.

**head**, *n.* **hēd** [*AS. hēafod*, a head; cf. *icel. höfuð*;

*Dan. hoved*; *Dut. hoof*], the uppermost part of the body containing the face, &c.; a chief person; the chief or principal part of anything; a leader; understanding or mind; a title or heading; source of a stream; a cape; the top part; the fore-part, as of a ship; chief place, as *head* of affairs; each one among many, as twenty head of cattle, division of a discourse; crisis or height, as to bring or come to a head; successful progress; headway; in *phys.*, static or latent force; in *bot.*, a capitulum; in *geol.*, a layer of angular debris from neighbouring strata: *v.* to act as a leader to; to fit or furnish with a head; to top off; to form a head; to go in front of; to oppose; to restrain: *adj.* chief; principal: **head-ing**, *imp.* getting in advance or ahead of: *n.* that which stands at the head or top, as of a subscription paper; material for heads of any sort: **head-ed**, *pp.*: *adj.* coming to a head: having a head or top: **head-less**, *a.* without a head: **head-ache**, *n.* **hēd-āk**, pain in the head: **head-er**, *n.* a plunge into water by a bath or swimmer head-foremost: **head-ers**, *n. plu.* *erz*, **heads** placed lengthwise across the wall: **head-ly**, *ad.* apt to affect the head; intoxicating: **head-iness**, *il.* in a heady manner; hastily; rashly: **head-ness**, *n.* *ness*, rashness; obstinacy: **head-dress**, an ornamental covering for the head; also **head-gear**, *ger*; mental covering for the head: **head-lines**, *n.* **headland**, *n.* a cape or promontory: **head-lines**, *n.* **head-lins**, lines displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, or at the beginning of a chapter: **head-long**, *a.* head-foremost; steep; precipitous; rash: *ad.* rashly; precipitately; hastily: **head-money**, a poll-tax: **head-most**, *a.* most advanced: **head-piece**, *n.* the helmet of the soldier; an ornament at the head of a chapter or page of a book: **head-quarters**, *n.* the place of general rendezvous; the residence of the officer or general in command: **head-sea**, the heavy sea that materially opposes a ship's progress: **headshake**, *n.* a shake of the head intimating doubt or denial: **head-ship**, *n.* dignity; chief place; authority: **headsmen**, *n.* **hēd-smēn**, an executioner: **headstall**, *n.* **hēd-stall** [*icel. and stall*], the part of the bridle which surrounds the head: **head-stone**, *n.* a stone with inscription, placed at the head of a grave: **head-strong**, *a.* self-willed; obstinate; violent; ungovernable: **head-tire**, *n.* covering for the head of a female: **head-way**, *n.* the motion of an advancing ship: **head-wind**, *n.* a contrary wind: **head of cattle**, a single one of wind, a reservoir: **down by the head**, said of a ship deeply laden at the bows: **neither the one nor tail**, neither beginning nor end; **neither the one thing nor the other**; confused: **on one's own head**, on one's own responsibility: **out of one's own head**, without the advice or co-operation of another: **over head and ears**, completely overwhelmed; entirely: **to head off**, to get before; to intercept: **to give the head**, to let go control, as he gave his horse the head: **to lay heads together**, to combine in a plan: **to make head against**, to advance; to resist with success.—*SYN.* of 'head *n.*': person; knob; crisis; chief; principal; commander; top; knob; direct; pitch; body; conflux—of 'head *v.*': to lead; direct; govern; influence; behead; to—of 'headstrong': ungovernable; obstinate; violent; heady; untractable; stubborn; unruly; venturesome.

**headiness**, **headlong**, **heady**, &c.—see under **head**.

**heal**, *v.* **hēl** [*AS. hēlan*, to cure—from *hēl*, whole; cf. *icel. heila*; *Goth. hulfjan*; *Ger. heilen*], to cure of a disease or wound; to restore to soundness or health; to reconcile; to grow healthy or sound: **heal-ing**, *imp.*: *ad.* *il.* **healed**, *pp.* **hēld**: **heal-ingly**, *ad.* *il.* of curing: **healed**, *pp.* **hēld**: **heal-ingly**, *ad.* *il.*

**health**, *n.* **hēth** [*AS. hēth*, health—from *hēl*, whole; see **heal**], sound state of the body, in which the parts perform freely their natural functions; mental vigour; moral purity; divine favour: **health-ful**, *a.* *ful*, *in a sound state of body*; wholesome; **salubrious**: **health-fully**, *ad.* *il.*: **healthfulness**, *n.* *ness*: **healthy**, *a.* **hēth-ī**, in a sound state of body; salubrious; enjoying health; vigorous: **healthily**, *ad.* *il.*: **healthiness**, *n.* *ness*.—*SYN.* of 'healthy': wholesome; salutary; sound; hale; healthful.

**heam**, *n.* **hēm** [*AS. hēme*, the birth, the womb], the after-birth or secundine among beasts.

**heap**, *n.* **hēp** [*AS. hēap*, a heap, a crowd; cf. *icel. hópr*; *Dut. hoop*; *Ger. haufe*], a pile or mass consisting of many single things; a collection, as of

*cōw, bōy, fōot, pūre, būd: chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.*

ruins: v. to throw or lay together single things in a mass or pile; to accumulate; to amass or lay up: heaping, imp.: heaped, pp. *hept*: to heap up, to accumulate in great quantity.—*SYN.* of 'heap v.': to amass; pile; collect; crowd; throng; cluster.

hear, v. *hēr* [AS. *hýran*, to hear: cf. Icel. *heyrá*; Goth. *haurjan*; Ger. *hören*], to perceive by the ear; to attend or listen to willingly; to attend; to listen; to obey; to try in a court of law; to be told; to receive by report; to receive intelligence or news; in OE. to bear a name; to acknowledge as a title: hearing, imp.: n. the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial trial; extent within which sound may be heard: heard, pp. *hērd*, did hear; hearer, n. *hēr-er*, one who hearsay, n. *hēr-sā*, report; rumour; common talk: hear, hear, an exclamation calling forcible attention to certain words of a speaker, while speaking, without necessarily expressing approval: hearing-trumpet, an instr. for collecting sounds and conveying them to the ear.

hearken, v. *hār-ken* [AS. *hýrcentan*, an extended form of *hýran*, to hear], to attend to what is uttered; to listen; to give heed to: hear-kening, imp. *-kn-ing*: hearkened, pp. *hār-kend*: hearkener, n. *hār-ken-er*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'hearken': to attend; listen; hear; heed; grant.

hearse, n. *hērs* [MF. *herce*, n. narrow, then a carriage for a dead body—from mld. L. *hircipicem*, a narrow], a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave: v. to enclose in a hearse: hears'ing, imp.: heard, pp. *hērs't*: hears'e-like, n. suitable to a funeral; mournful.

heart, n. *hārt* [AS. *heorte*, the heart: cf. Dut. *hart*; Icel. *hjartr*; Goth. *hairsō*; Ger. *herz*; L. *cor*; Gr. *kardia*], the well-known organ in animals which, by alternately contracting and expanding, sends the blood through the arteries, to be again received by it from the veins; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the centre or interior; the seat of the affections and passions; disposition of mind; courage; spirit: v. to become close or hard in the centre, as a cabbage: heart'ing, imp.: heart'ed, pp.: heart'less, a. void of feeling or affection; faint-hearted; without courage: heart'lessly, ad. *-ly*: heart'lessness, n. defection of mind; want of courage: heart'ed, n. laid up or sealed in heart—generally used as the latter part of a compound, as *hard-hearted*: heart'some, a. *-sūm*, merry; lively: hearty, a. *hārt'y*, proceeding from the heart; warm; sincere; zealous; full of health; vigorous; plentiful, as a meal: heart'ily, ad. *-ly*, from the heart; fully: heart'iness, n. state of being hearty; sincerity; ardour; eagerness of appetite: heart-ache, anguish of mind; sorrow: heart-blood, blood from the heart; the life: heart-deep, rooted and felt in the heart: heart-breaking, overpowering with grief or sorrow: heartbroken, n. intensely grieved or afflicted: heartburn, n. pain, heat, and uneasiness about the region of the stomach: heart-burning, n. cause of discontent; deep-sented, secret enmity: heart-dear, much beloved: heart-ease, quietness; tranquillity: heartfelt, a. deeply and sincerely felt: to take heart of grace, to pluck up heart; to take good heart: heart-grief, in OE., deep sorrow: heart-piercing, very acute or affecting: heartrending, deeply afflictive: heart-searching, searching the secret thoughts and purposes: heart's-ease, n. *hārt's-ēz*, a wild and cultivated plant; the *Viola tricolor*, Ord. *Violacē*: the violet or pansy: heart-sick, sick at heart; pained in mind: heart-sicken, sickening or paining the heart: heart-sore, deeply wounded; that pains the heart: heart-stirring, moving the feelings; also heart-touching: heart-strings, the nerves or tendons supposed to brace or sustain the heart: heart-struck, fixed and rooted deeply in the heart; impressed indelibly on the mind; dismayed by sudden fear or bad news: heart-wheel, n. contrivance for converting circular into rectilinear motion: heart-wood, the innermost layers of wood in exogenous trees, more deeply coloured and harder than the rest; the duramen: heart-whole, with the affections yet untouched; having the vital energies yet unimpaired: hard-hearted, unfeeling; cruel: faint-hearted, wanting in courage: liable to sink under difficulties or trials: at heart, as regards the heart; really: by heart, fixed in the memory; in a most thorough manner: to break the heart, to reduce to despair or hopeless grief: to find in the heart, to be willing or disposed:

to speak to one's heart, to speak homo to; to encourage: to lay to heart, to be much affected: to lose heart, to become discouraged: to set the heart on, to fix the desires on; to take to heart, to be much concerned about; to be cast down and depressed in spirit by: with all my heart, with right good will; sincerely: get or learn by heart, to commit to memory: hearty-hale, in OE., good for the heart.—*SYN.* of 'heart u.': affection; inclination; memory; ardour; conscience; strength; power; vigour; efficacy; life—of 'heartly': really; sincerely; cordially; actively; diligently; vigorously; eagerly; zealously; warmly; ardently; earnestly—of 'hearty': undissembled; strong; hard; durable; cordial; frank; candid; open; ingenuous; real; unfeigned; earnest.

hearth, n. *hārth* [AS. *heorh*, a hearth: cf. Dut. *haard*; Sw. *hård*; Ger. *herd*], the large flat stone placed in front of a fireplace, and generally on a level with the floor; the fireside; one's home: hearth-money, a tax formerly imposed upon hearths and fireplaces: hearth-rug, n. a thick ornamental piece of carpet-work laid on a hearth or in front of a fireplace.

heartily, hearty, &c.—see under heart.  
heat, u. *hēt* [AS. *hætu*, heat: cf. Dan. *hede*; Sw. *hetta*], the sensation experienced on approaching or touching a hot body; hot air or weather; redness or flush of face; a form of energy usually manifested by a rise of temperature or expansion; strong excitement or agitation; ardour; fervency; in *horse-racing*, a single round of the course, constituting one completed race—see dead-heat under dead; a race; a course: v. to make hot; to become warm; to warm with passion or desire; to excite: heat'ing, imp.: adj. stimulating; exciting: heat'ed, pp.: heat'er, n. that which warms or makes hot.

heath, n. *hēth* [AS. *hæth*, heath: cf. Goth. *hæthi*; Icel. *heid*], a small narrow-leaved flowering shrub of various species, very common on certain high lands—called in Scotland *heather*; the common *heather* or ling is *Calluna vulgaris*, Ord. *Ericacē*; a tract of land covered with heath; an open waste tract of land: heathy, a. *hēth'y*, abounding with heath; heath-cock, called also heath-pont, a large fowl found on heaths; a species of grouse: heath-pea, a species of wild vetch; a species of *Lathyrus*, Ord. *Leguminosā*.

heathen, n. *hēthēn* [from *heath*: AS. *hæthen*, a heathen—from *hæth*, a heath—lit., one who lived on the heaths or moors and not in a walled town, among whom idolatry was longer prevalent], one who knows not the true God; a worshipper of idols; a pagan; a very ignorant person: adj. *per-t*, to pagan; gentile: the heathen, idolaters: heath'enise, v. *-iz*, to render heathen: heath'en'ing, imp.: heath'enised, pp. *-tēd*: heath'enish, n. *-tēsh*, rudeness; ignorance; or of relating to heathens: heath'enishly, ad. *-ly*: heath'enism, n. *-izm*, ignorance; rudeness; ignorance of the true God: see *heath*.

heather, n. *hēth-er* [from *heath*, which see], that which grows on the heath; in Scot., the common name for heath: heath'ery, n. *-ry*, abounding in heather or heath: heather-bells, blossoms of a kind of heather; the Scotch bluebell, of which *harebell* may be a mere corruption—see *harebell* under hare.

heave, v. *hēv* [AS. *hebban*, to lift: cf. Goth. *heffan*; Icel. *heffa*; Dut. *heffen*; Ger. *heben*], to raise or force from the breast, as a sigh; to lift; to throw or cast with strong effort; to cause to swell; to pant; to rise with pain; to swell and fall; to bave an inclination to vomit; to raise, as an anchor: n. a rising or swell; exertion or effort upwards; in mining, the displacement of a vein or bed when thrown upwards by the intersection of another vein or fault: heaving, imp.: adj. throwing upwards from the breast; swelling; panting: n. a rising or swell: hove, pt. or pp. *hōv*, or heaved, *hēvd*: heaves, n. plur. *hēvz*, a disease of horses: heave-offering, something heaved or lifted up; among the Jews, a tenth of the tithes, &c., received by the Levites, which was offered by heaving or elevating: heaving the log, using the log to ascertain the rate the ship is going to; to heave to, to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion: to heave in sight, to make its first appearance.—*SYN.* of 'heave v.': to raise; lift; swell; exalt; elevate; puff; elate; throw; cast; reach.

heaven, n. *hēv'n* [AS. *heofon*, heaven: cf. Icel. *hifinn*—lit., a vaulted covering], the place where the

divine glory is manifested, and the abode of the blessed; great happiness; the region or expanse above us; the sky; the supreme power; God; heavenly, *n.* *hē*, supremely excellent; godlike; celestial; pert. to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven; delightful; *ad.* in a manner resembling that of heaven; heaviness, *n.* state or quality of being heavenly; supreme excellence; heaviness-born, of surpassing genius; native of heaven; heaviness-bred, grand and impressive as if produced in heaven; heavinessward, *ad.* *hē*, also heavinessward, *nd.* *hē*, toward heaven; heaviness-minded, having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven or heavenly objects; heaviness-mindedness, state of having the affections placed on heavenly things; heaviness of heavens, the highest heaven as distinguished from the air and the firmament; according to the Jews, the dwelling-place of God and the angels.

heavily, heaviness—see under heavy.

heavy, *a.* *hē* [AS. *hefī*, heavy—*lit.*, 'hard to heave, from *hebban*, to heave], weighty; ponderous; laborious; dejected; depressed; dark; drowsy; not light or spongy; large; abundant; indigestible; dull or tedious, as a speech or discourse; soft or milky, as heavy land; loud, as heavy firing; *ad.* common as the first element of a compound; heavily, *as* in *heavily-laden*, heavily-hearted; heavily, *ad.* *hē*, heaviness, *n.* quality of being heavy; heavily-spar, *n.* mineral, the name given to weight; heavy-spar, *n.* mineral, the name given to sulphate of baryta in consequence of its great specific gravity; heavy-weight, *in* *sporting*, a man of more than the average weight.—*SYN.* of heavy: a: sorrowful; slow; grievous; oppressive; afflictive; dull; torpid; indolent; lazy; stupid; foolish; troublesome; tedious; burthensome; loaded; encumbered; thick; cloudy; gloomy; dark; pregnant; cumbersome; leaden; burdened; sluggish; dilatory; inactive; lifeless; inanimate; strong; violent; forcible; low; deep; clammy; solid; cloggy; clayey.

hebdomadal, *a.* *hēb-dōm'ā-dāl* [L. *hebdomadalis*, belonging to a week; Gr. *hebdomas*, the number of seven, a week—from *hepta*, seven], weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days; also in same sense, hebdomatal, *a.* *hēb-dōm'ād'āl*; hebdomadary, *n.* *hēb-dō*, in a convent, an inmate officiating in turn for a week; *ad.* weekly; hebdomadal council, part of the governing body at Oxford.

Hebe, *n.* *hēbē* [Gr. *Hebe*], in the anc. myth., the goddess of youth; one of the planetoids.

heben, *n.* *hēbēn*, in OE., for ebony, which see.

hebenon, *n.* *hēbē-nōn*, in OE., a supposed corruption of *heben* or *ebony*, whose juice was considered poisonous; also said to be *henbane*, or the poisonous crude oil of tobacco.

hebetate, *a.* *hēb-ē-tāt* [L. *hebes* or *hebetem*, dull, blunt; cf. F. *hébété*, stupid], in OE., dull; stupid; doltish; *n.* a dull, sluggish, obtuse person; hebetude, *n.* *hēb-ē-tūd*, dullness; stupidity; obtuseness.

Hebrew, *n.* *hēbrō* [F. *Hebreu*; L. *Hebraeus*; Gr. *Hebraios*, pert. to the Hebrews; Heb. *ivri*, a Hebrew of uncertain origin, but may have been applied to Abraham after he crossed the Euphrates—from Heb. *'abar*, he crossed over], a Jew; an Israelite; the language of the Jews; *ad.* of or pert. to Hebrews or Jews; Hebraic, *a.* *hēbrā'ik*, of or relating to the Hebrews or the language; Hebraically, *ad.* *hēbrā'ik*, after the manner of the Hebrew language; Hebraicise, *v.* *hēbrā'iz*, to make or convert into Hebrew; Hebraicising, *imp.* *hēbrā'iz*, same as *Hebraicise*; Hebraise, *v.* *hēbrā'iz*, same as *Hebraicise*; Hebraising, *imp.* *hēbrā'iz*, same as *Hebraicise*; Hebraism, *n.* *hēbrā'izm*, Hebrew idiom; an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew language; Hebraist, *n.* *hēbrā'ist*, one versed in Hebrew; Hebraistic, *a.* *hēbrā'istik*, pert. to or resembling Hebrew.

Hebridian, *a.* *hēb-rīd'ian*, pert. to the Hebrides. Hebrides, *a.* *hēb-rīd'ez*, a group of islands on the west coast of Scotland; *n.* an inhabitant of.

Hecate, *n.* *hēkātē*, sometimes *hēkātē* [L. *Hecate*; Gr. *Hekate*—from *hekas*, far off], a mysterious divinity of anc. Greece, who was an anc. Thracian divinity, and a sort of trinity who ruled in heaven, earth, and sea, and was honoured by the immortal gods; she was a triple deity—Phoebe or the Moon in heaven, Diana on the earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in hell.

hecatoomb, *n.* *hēkātōm* [F. *hécatoombe*; L. *hecatoombe*; Gr. *hekatoombē*—from *hekaton*, a hundred; *bous*, an ox], in anc. Greece or Rome, the sacrifice of a hundred oxen at one time; any destruction or sacrifice of a large number of victims.

heck, *n.* *hēk*, or hack, *n.* *hāk* [a form of hatch 2], an instr. for catching fish; a bend in a stream; a rack for holding fodder; heck and manger [heck, the rack; manger, the feeding trough], in *Scot.*, to live comfortably at free quarters; to live in plenty and luxury without regard to consequences.

heckle, *v.* *hēk-lē* [see hackle], in *Scot.*, to ask searching and troublesome questions, as at a candidate for municipal or parliamentary honours; heckling, *n.* *hēk-līng*, act or process of preparing flax; in *Scot.*, a rough off-hand way of questioning a candidate for a seat in Parliament as to his views and political principles; in OE., busy interference; heckled, *pp.* *hēk-lid*.

hectare, *n.* *hēk-tār* [F.—from Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred; L. *area*, any void place], a French measure containing 100 French acres, or two and a half Eng. imperial acres nearly.

hectic, *a.* *hēk-tik* [F. *hettique*; mid. L. *hcticus*; Gr. *hēktikos*, pert. to habit of body—from *heks*, habit of body], constitutional; habitual; troubled with a flushed face, the result of unnatural heat; affected with fevers called hectic; also hectic, *n.* *hēk-tik*; hecticly, *ad.* *hē*; hectic, *n.* a peculiar remitting fever attended with alternate chill and heat.

hectocetylus, *n.* *hēk-tō-kēt-lūs* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred; *kotulos*, a cup], the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttlefishes.

hectogramme, *n.* *hēk-tō grām* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred; *gramma*, a letter, an account], a French weight containing 100 French grammes, being 3½ oz. avoirdupois.

hectolitre, *n.* *hēk-tō-lē-trē* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred; *litra*, a pound], a French measure of 100 French litres, about 22 gallons Eng.

hectometer, *n.* *hēk-tōm-ē-ter*, also hectometre, *hēk-tōm-ē-trē* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred; *metron*, a measure], a French measure of 100 French metres, about 328 feet Eng.

hector, *n.* *hēk-tōr* [from *Hector*, the famous Trojan warrior], a bully; a blustering fellow; *v.* to threaten; to play the bully; hectoring, *imp.* *ad.* blustering; insolent; hectorer, *pp.* *hēctōr*.

hedge, *n.* *hēd* [Norso; cf. Icel. *hafned*, thrum for holding the web], in weaving, the meshes by which the warp is alternately raised and depressed for the passage of the weft.

hedenbergite, *n.* *hē-d'n-bēr'it*, an important variety of ilmenite, of a black or bluish-green color, named after Hedenberg, the Swedish chemist.

hederaceous, *a.* *hēd-er-ā'sh-ūs* [L. *hedera*, the plant ivy, or of belonging to ivy; *hēd-er-ā*, *a.* *hēd-er-ā*, of or pert. to ivy].

hedge, *n.* *hēd* [AS. *hege*, a hedge; cf. Icel. *hogi*, Dut. *hegge*], a fence of thorn-bushes or small trees; *v.* to guard or protect; to obstruct; to skulk; to hide the guard or protect; to obstruct; to skulk; to surround for defence; to guard against loss, or much loss, by bet-dolence; to guard against loss or misdeed on both sides; to guard against loss or misdeed on one kind of venture by undertaking another thing of a different kind to a modified extent; hēd'ing, *imp.* guarding or protecting; among *sporting men*, manœuvring with a bet; hedged, *pp.* *hēd*; hedger, *n.* *hēd-jēr*, one who repairs or makes hedges; obscure; *a.* *hēd*, without a hedge; hedge-born, lowly; obscure; hedging-bill, a pruning-hook; hedgerow, also hedge-hedgerow, a small insectivorous quadruped covered on the p.p., a small insectivorous quadruped covered on the p.p., upper part with prickles or spines; hedgerow, *n.* *hēd-jēr*, a thick-set line or row of small trees or bushes forming a fence; hedge-school, in Ireland, an open-air school beside a hedge; a common country school; school beside a hedge; a common well-known bird; to hedge a sparrow, a common and well-known bird; to hedge a bet, among betting men, to bet on both sides in order to guard against great loss.

hedonism, *n.* *hēdō-nizm* [Gr. *hēdonē*, delight, pleasure], the philosophical doctrine that pleasure is the end of life, and that the difference between the pleasures of sense and of reason is only in degree; hedonist, *n.* *hēd-ō-nist*, one of those who advocate or act upon the theory of hedonism; hedonic, *a.* *hēd-ō-nik*, pert. to pleasure; hedonics, *n.* that branch of ethics which deals with pleasure in its

cōiv, bōy, fōot; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

relation to duty: hedonistic, *a. hē'dō-nis'tik*, *pert.* to hedonism or hedonists.

**heed**, *n. hēd* [AS. *hēdan*, to take care; cf. Dut. *hoeden*; Ger. *hüten*], care; attention; regard: *v.* to regard with care; to mind; to observe; to attend to: *heed'ing*, *imp.* *heed'ed*, *pp.* *heed'less*, *a. careless*; inattentive: *heed'lessly*, *adv.* *heed'lessness*, *n.* inattention; carelessness: *heed'ful*, *n. fool*, attentive; watchful; observing: *heed'fully*, *adv.* *heed'fulness*, *n. vigilance*.

**heel**, *n. hēl* [AS. *hēla*, the heel; cf. Icel. *hæll*; Dan. *hæl*; Dut. *hiel*], the hind part of the foot; hind part of a shoe or stocking; the latter or remaining part of a thing; among *seamen*, the lower end of anything, as of a mast: *v.* to add a heel to; in *OE.*, to dance: *heel'ing*, *imp.* *heeled*, *pp. heeld*: *heel-piece*, a piece fixed on the heel of a shoe: *heeltap*, *n.* in *toasting*, the liquor left undrunk in a glass: *neek and heels*, the whole length of the body: to *be at the heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard: to go *heels over head*, to go over so as to bring the heels uppermost; to move in a hasty, precipitate manner: to have the *heels of*, to outrun: to lay by the *heels*, to fetter; to confine: to show the *heels*, to flee; to run from: to take to the *heels*, to take to flight: out at *heels*, worn out; in very poor or decayed circumstances, as stockings worn out at heels.

**heel**, *v. hēl* [AS. *hydan*, to incline; cf. Icel. *halla*; Dan. *helde*], to lean on one side, as a ship: *heel'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the leaning over to one side of a vessel: *heeled*, *pp. hehl*.

**heer or hier**, *n. hēr* [Scot.], the sixth part of a hamp or hank of yarn; two cuts.

**heft**, *n. hēft* [from *heaved*], in *OE.*, a heaving or rething; an effort.

**haft**, *n. hēft*—*see* *haft*.

**Hegelianism**, *n. hē-gē'lī-ān-izm*, the philosophical system of George Frederick William Hegel (1770-1831), forming a kind of idealistic pantheism: *Hegelian*, *a. -ian*, *pert.* to Hegelianism: *n.* a disciple of Hegel.

**hegemonic**, *a. hē-gē-mō-nik* [Gr. *hēgemonikos*, fitted for a command, chief, ruling; predominant; also *hegemonical*, *a. -ical*; *he'gemony*, *n. -mō-nī* [Gr. *hēgemonia*, leadership], leadership of one state over another; preponderant influence or authority.

**Hegira**, *n. hē-jī-rā* or *hē-jī-rā* [Ar. *hadjara*, to remove or desert; *hijrah*, separation, flight], the Mohammedan era dated from 16th July, A.D. 622, being the date of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; any flight or exodus.

**heifer**, *n. hē-fēr* [AS. *heahfere*—also spelt *heafre*, *heaf-fre*], *lik.*, a full-grown ox or cow; a young cow.

**heigh-ho**, *int. hī-hō*, an exclamation expressing uneasiness or languor.

**height**, *n. hīt* [AS. *hēahthū*, *height*—from *hēah*, high—see *high*], distance above the ground; elevated ground; a hill; altitude of any thing or person; elevation of rank, excellence, or fame; highest state; crisis: *heighten*, *v. hī-n*, to raise higher; to increase; to improve; to aggravate: *heightening*, *imp. hī-n'ing*; *n.* the making high; exaltation: *heightened*, *pp. hī-n'ed*: *heightener*, *n. hī-n'ēr*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'height': elevation; altitude; summit; ascent; eminence; pre-eminence; prominence.

**heinous**, *a. hā-nūs* [OF. *hainos*, odious—from *haine*, hate—from Goth. *hainan*, to hate], wicked in a high degree; hateful; atrocious: *he'iously*, *adv.* *he'iousness*, *n. -nēs*, wickedness; atrociousness.—*SYN.* of 'heinous': enormous; great; flagrant; excessive; aggravated; monstrous; flagitious; odious.

**heir**, *n. dr* [OF. *heir* and *hoir*; L. *heres*, an heir], one who is entitled to anything after its present possessor: *v.* to inherit: *heir'less*, *fem. of heir*: *heir'less*, *a. desitute* of an heir: *heir'ship*, *n. stato* or *right* of an heir: *heirloom*, *n. -lōm* [AS. *geloma*, goods], any movable article which by law descends to the heir with the freehold: *heir-apparent*, one entitled to succeed to an estate, &c.: *heir-presumptive*, one who stands nearest in succession in default of an heir-apparent: *heir-at-law*, one who succeeds to an estate by common law when there is no will, or near relative of deceased. *Note.*—A man's son or daughter is *heir-apparent*, but when he has no son or daughter, then his brother or cousin, &c., is *heir-presumptive*.

**held**, *v. hēld*, *pl.* or *pp.* of *hold*, which *see*.

**hels or hell**, *v. hēl* [AS. *hētan*, to conceal], in *old* and *prov. Eng.*, to cover; to conceal; to hide: *hē-*

*ing*, *imp.* *heled*, *pp. hēld*: *hellier*, *n. hēl'ī-ēr*, in *OE.*, a coverer of houses; a thatcher or tiler; a slater.

**helenine**, *n. hēl'ē-nīn* [L. *helenium*, the plant elecampane—so called because supposed to have sprung from the tears of Helen], a substance like camphor obtained from the plant elecampane.

**heliacal**, *a. hē-lī-ā-kāl* [Gr. *hēliakos*, belonging to the sun—from *hēlios*, the sun], emerging from the light of this sun, or passing into it, as a star or planet: *heliacally*, *adv.* *hēllanthus*, *n. hēl'ī-ān'thūs* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower], a genus of plants of several species, one of which is the well-known sun-flower: *hēllanthoida*, *n. -thōy'dā* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *ēidos*, form, shape], an order of polypes, resembling a sun-flower in appearance, of which the actinia or sea-anemones may be taken as the type.

**heliac**, *n. hē-lī-kāl* [Gr. *hēlix* or *hēlika*, a winding, a spiral body], winding: *heliacally*, *adv.* *hē-lī-spher'ic*, *a. -spher'ic* [Gr. *sphaira*, a globe or ball], spiral or winding; also *hē-lī-spher'ic*, *a. -tāl*: *hēllēdā*, *n. plu. hē-lī-ē-dē*, the land or garden snails, having a light variously coloured shell: *hē-lī-oceras*, *n. -t-ō-sēr-ās*, or *hē-lī-ocer'atite*, *n. -t-ō-sēr-ātīt* [Gr. *keras*, a horn], a genus of the ammonite family—so named from the spiral arrangement of its chambered whorls: *hē-lī-oid*, *n. -kōy'd* [Gr. *ēidos*, form], a peculiar curve or spiral: *hē-lī-oidāl*, *a. -tōy'dāl*, in *bot.*, having a coiled appearance like the shell of a snail—applied to inflorescence: *hēlix*, *n. hē-lī-ks*, *hē-lī-ēs*, *n. plu. -t-sē*, something that is spiral; the external body of the ear; the snail-shell; in *arch.*, the delicate volute, like the tondril of a vine, which curls over the leaves, and just beneath the abacus of a Corinthian capital: *hē-lī-ite*, *n. -t-sīt*, in *geol.*, any fossil shell of the helix family.

**Helicon**, *n. hē-lī-t-kōn*, a range of mountains in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses, on which was a grove, and also fountains sacred to the Muses.

**heliocentric**, *a. hē-lī-t-sēn'trīk* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *kentron*, centre], concentric with the sun; having the sun as the centre; also *hē-lī-ocēn'trīcal*, *a. -trī-kāl*: *hē-lī-ocēn'trically*, *adv.* *hē-lī-ocēn'tricity*, *n.*

**heliochrome**, *n. hē-lī-t-ō-krōm* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *chrōma*, colour], a photograph in natural colours: *hē-lī-ochromy*, *n. -ō-krō-nī*, the art of producing photographs in natural colours: *hē-lī-ochromic*, *a. -ō-krōn'ik*, *pert. to*.

**Heliograph**, *n. hē-lī-t-ō-grāf* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *graphō*, I describe or paint], an instr. devised for obtaining photographs of the sun; a sun telegraph; a photograph: *hē-lī-ography*, *n. -ō-grāf'ī*, a description of the sun; the art of fixing images of objects by means of photography: *hē-lī-ograph'ic*, *a. -ō-grāf'ik*, *pert. to*: *hē-lī-ographer*, *n. -ō-grāf'ēr*, one who.

**Heliolatri**, *n. hē-lī-t-ō-lā-trī* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *latreio*, I worship], the worship of the sun: *hē-lī-olā'ter*, *n. -tēr*, one who worships the sun.

**Heliolites**, *n. plu. hē-lī-t-ō-lī-tz* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *lithos*, a stone], an extensive genus of fossil corals—so called from the sun-like aspect of the septa of their pores.

**Heliometer**, *n. hē-lī-t-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the apparent diameter of any heavenly body—called also an *astrometer*.

**Helioscens**, *n. hē-lī-t-ō-sēn* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; L. *scēna*; Gr. *skēnē*, the scenes of a theatre], a sun blind or screen placed over a window outside to hinder the sun's rays unduly heating the glass.

**Heliosteps**, *n. hē-lī-t-ō-skōp* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *skopeō*, I view], a telescope fitted for solar observations: *hē-lī-oscōp'ic*, *a. -skōp'ik*, *pert. to*: *hē-lī-ostat*, *n. -stāt* [Gr. *statos*, that stands or remains], an instr. which continually reflects the sun's rays in the same direction, consisting of a rotating mirror moved by clock-work.

**Heliostis**, *n. hē-lī-t-ō-stīs* [Gr. *hēliosthai*, to bask in the sun—from *hēlios*, the sun], in *bot.*, the production of burned patches or spots on leaves by continuous striking of the sun's rays upon them.

**Heliotrope**, *n. hē-lī-t-ō-trōp* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *trōpē*, a turning], that which turns towards the sun; an anc. instr. for showing the time of the sun's arrival at the tropics or equinoctial line; a popular garden and window flowering-plant; the turnsole or sun-flower, of the genus *Heliotropium*; a mineral of a deep green; bloodstone: *hē-lī-otrop'ic*, *n. -t-rōp'ik*,

having the property of always turning its leaves and flowers towards the sun: heliotropism, *n.* -*helio-* *plasm*, movements of leaves or flowers towards the sun: heliotropic curvatures, the movements which certain plants, like the sun-flower, perform under the influence of the sun; the periodical movements of organs, &c., in plants.

heliotype, *n.* *heli-*o*-tip* [Gr. *helios*, the sun; *typos*, type, form], *n.* sun-picture or photograph.

heli-spheric, &c.—see under helical.

helium, *n.* *heli-*um** [Gr. *helios*, the sun], a substance allied to argon, existing in an incandescent state in enormous quantities near the sun—second in importance, perhaps, only to hydrogen.

helix, helices—see under helical.

hell, *n.* *hēl* [AS. *hel*, concealed place, hell—from *helan*, to cover: cf. Icel. *hel*, *Dut. hel*; Dan. *helvede*], the place or state of punishment after death; the place of departed souls; any den of vice or misery; Hades; the grave; a gambling-house: hellish, *a.* -*ish*, pert. to hell; infernal: hellishly, *ad.* -*ly*: hellishness, *n.* the qualities of hell; extreme wickedness or malignity: hell-broth, any compound made for hellish purposes: hell-hound, an agent of hell; a diabolical savage: gates of hell, the power and influence of Satan and his demons: descended into hell, into the place of the dead.

hellebore, *n.* *hēl-le-bōr* [OF. *ellebore*; L. *helleborus*; Gr. *helleboros*—prob. related to *bora*, food], a common name of several poisonous plants, *Ord. Ranunculaceae*, the Christmas rose or flower: helleb'rine, *n.* -*le-bōr-in*, the native principle of hellebore: hellebore niger, *hēl-le-bōr-*is* nīgēr* [L. black hellebore], the Christmas rose; a homeopathic medicine.

Hellenic, *a.* *hēl-len-ik* [Gr. *Hellenikos*, Grecian—from *hēllēn*, son of Deucalion], pert. to the Hellenes (*hēl-len-ēs*) or Greeks: Hellenism, *n.* -*ism*, a Greek idiom: Hellenist, *n.* -*ist*, a Jew who spoke Greek; one skilled in Greek: hellenistic, *a.* -*ik*, also hellenistic, *a.* -*ik*, pert. to the Greek spoken by the Hellenists: hellenistically, *ad.* -*ly*.

hellier or helier—see under heli.

hellish—see under hell.

helm, *n.* *hēlm* [AS. *helma*, a rudder: cf. Icel. *hildm*], the movable instr. at the hinder part of a ship by which it is steered; the place of direction or management: *v.* to steer; in OE., to guide or conduct: helming, *imp.*: helmed, *pp.* *helmd*: *ad.* furnished with a helm: helmless, *a.* without a helm: helmsman, *n.* one who guides the helm.

helm—see under helmet.

helmet, *n.* *hēl-mēt*, also *holm* [AS. *helmi*, a protection, a helm—from *helman*, to cover: cf. Goth. *hilmis*; Icel. *hildmr*; Ger. *helm*], defensive armour for the head; in *her*, the representation of a helmet, denoting, by modifications in form, certain gradations of rank; in *bol*, nu rched concave petal or sepal, or a part of one, as the upper lip of several labiate flowers: helmeted, *a.* furnished with a helmet.

helminthic, *a.* *hēl-mīn-thīk* [Gr. *helmins*, a worm], relating to worms; expelling worms: *n.* a medicine for expelling worms: helminthoid, *a.* *hēl-mīn-thōyid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], worm-shaped; vermiform: helminthology, *n.* -*thōlō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, in discourse], the science or history of worms: helminthologist, *n.* -*ist*, one who: helminthologic, *a.* -*thōlō-jīk*, also helminthological, *a.* -*ist*, pert. to worms or their history: helminthites, *n.* plu. *-thīts*, in *geol.*, applied to those long sinuous tracks so common on the surfaces of many flinty stones—usually considered as worm-trails.

helot, *n.* *hēl-ōt* or *hēl-ōt* [L. *helōta*, the helots; Gr. *hēlōtai*—from *helos*, a town of Sparta], a slave of ane, Sparta: hel'otism, *n.* -*izm*, the condition of the helots or slaves of anc. Sparta: hel'otry, *n.* -*ōt-ry*, the body of helots; helot-like bondsman.

help, *v.* *hēlp* [AS. *helpan*, to help: cf. Goth. *hulpan*; Icel. *hjalpa*; Ger. *helfen*], *lit.*, to side with one or take his part; to assist; to aid; to forward or promote; to avoid; to forbear; to lend aid; to prevent or hinder: *n.* assistance; aid; relief; that which gives aid or relief: in *Amer.*, a hired man or woman: help'ing, *imp.*: *ad.* assisting; aiding; helped, *pp.* *helpd*: help'er, *n.* an assistant: help'ful, *a.* -*fool*, that gives aid or assistance; useful: help'fulness, *n.*: help'less, *a.* unable to succour oneself, and wanting assistance: help'lessly, *ad.* -*ly*: help'lessness, *n.* want of ability; want of succour: help'mate, *n.* -*mat*, a companion or partner: to help forward, to

advance by assistance: to help out, to aid, as in delivering from a difficulty: to help over, to enable to surmount: to help to, to furnish with.—*SYN.* of 'help *v.*': to succour; relieve; serve; cure; heal; remedy; promote; forward.

helter-skelter, *nd.* *hēl'tēr-skēl'tēr* [an imitative word: cf. Low Ger. *hulter-poller*; *hulter-de-bulter*, in a great hurry], in hurry and confusion; tumultuously.

helve, *n.* *hēlv* [AS. *hēlf*, *n.* handle: cf. O.Dut. *helve*; Mill.Ger. *halp*], the handle of an axe or hat-bet: *v.* to furnish with *n.* helve: helv'ing, *imp.*: helved, *pp.* *helvd*.

Helvetic, *n.* *hēl-vē'tīk* [L. *Helvetii*, *nn.* Inhabitants of Switzerland], pert. to Switzerland.

hem, *n.* *hēm* [AS. *hem*, a hem, *n.* border], the edge or border of a garment doubled down and sewed: *v.* to fold down and sew the edge of cloth; to confine: to enclose; to surround: hem'ing, *imp.*: hemmed, *pp.* *hemd*—*SYN.* of 'hem *v.*': to border; edge; enclose; environ; confine; shut—see *hem 2*.

hem, *n.* or *int.* *hēm* [imitative], a sort of half-voluntary cough as a preparation for speaking, or as a call to a person at a little distance.

hema- or hemat-, for words beginning thus, look back for the same words commencing with *hema-*.

hemachrome, *hemal*, *hematin*, *hematuria*, *hemoptysis*, &c.—see under *hæ-*.

hematologic or hemastatological, *a.* *hē-mā-stā-tō-lō-jīk*, *hē-mā-stā-tō-lō-jīk* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *statikos*, causing to stand], serving to arrest the flow of blood; styplic; pert. to the pressure and equilibrium of blood: *n.* a substance that stops bleeding.

hematin, *n.* *hē-mā-tīn* [Gr. *haima*, blood], the colouring matter of blood—see *hematin*: *hematite*, *n.* -*ite*—see *hematite*: hem'atite, *n.* -*ik*, pert. to or resembling *hematite*.

hemble, *n.* *hēm-blē* [Eng. dial.], same as *hemmel*.

hemelytra, *n.* plu. *hēm-ēl'tēr-ā* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *elytron*, a sheath], among certain insects, wings which have the apex membranous, while the inner portion is chitinous, and resembles the elytron of a beetle.

hemeralopia, *n.* *hēm-ēr-ō-pō-pi-ā* [Gr. *hēmēra*, day; *alops*, blind; *ops*, the eye], day vision only; night-blindness; intermittent amaurosis, in which the person is able to see only in daylight: hemeralops, *n.* *hēm-ēr-ō-pōs*, one afflicted with night-blindness.

hemi, *hēm-i* [Gr. *hēmi*, half—from *hēmisa*, *the* half], a prefix signifying *n.* half.

hemiearp, *n.* *hēm-i-kārp* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *karpōs*, fruit], in *bot.*, one portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves.

hemierany, *n.* *hēm-i-kra-nt* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *kranion*, the skull], a pain which affects one side of the head only: also *hemierania*, *n.* -*ni-ā* [L.].

hemicycle, *n.* *hēm-i-sē-ik* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; Eng. *cycle*], *n.* half cycle or circle; in *bot.*, applied to the transition from one floral whorl to another when it coincides with a definite number of turns of the spiral.

hemigamous, *a.* *hēm-i-gā-mūs* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *gamos*, marriage], having two florets in the same spikelet, one of which is neuter and the other unisexual.

hemihedral, *a.* *hēm-i-hē-drāl* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *hedra*, a seat], in a *crystal*, having only alternate faces developed; having only half the usual number of normal planes.

hemihedristm, *n.* *hēm-i-hē-dristm*, that property of crystals in accordance with which they assume hemihedral forms: hemihedron, *n.* -*hē-drōn*, a crystal with only half the number of planes which complete symmetry requires.

hemimetabolic, *a.* *hēm-i-mē-tā-bō-līk* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *metabolē*, change], applied to insects which undergo *n.* incomplete metamorphosis.

hemimorphite, *n.* *hēm-i-mōr'fīt* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *morphē*, shape], a silicate of zinc forming a valuable ore.

hemiotopia, *n.* *hēm-i-ō-pō-ti-ā* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *ops*, the eye], a disease of the eye in which only half the object looked at is seen.

hemiplegy, *n.* *hēm-i-plē-jī*, also *hem'iplegia*, *n.* -*jī-ā* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *plēgē*, a stroke], paralysis of one side.

hemiptera, *n.* plu. *hēm-iptē-rā*, or *hemipt'era*, *n.* plu. *-tēr-ā* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *pteron*, a wing], an order of insects with the upper wings usually partly coriaceous and partly membranous: hemipt'eral, *a.* pert. to; also hemipt'eros, *a.* -*ēs*.

cōo, bōy, jōōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thīng, thēr, zeal.

hemisphere, *n.* *hēm'i-sfēr* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *sphaira*, a globe], a half sphere or globe; *n.* representation of half the earth; *in anat.*, applied to each lateral half of the brain: *hemispher'ical*, *a.* *-sfēr'ikāl*, also *hemispher'ic*, *a.* *-ik*, containing half a sphere or globe; half-round.

hemistich, *n.* *hēm'i-stīk* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *stichos*, *n.* row, a verse], the half of a line in poetry, or an incomplete line: *hemistichal*, *a.* *hēm-is'tī-kāl*, pert. to a hemistich.

hemitrope, *a.* *hēm'i-trop* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *trope*, a turning], half-turned: *n.* *in min.*, a crystal whose halves bear a reversed position to one another; *n.* *maclo*: *hemitropal*, *n.* *hēm'it-rō-pāl*, *in bot.*, designating an anatropal ovule in which the raphe only extends along the back of the ovule—only half-way from the chalaz to the micropyle—see *anatropal*.

hemlock, *n.* *hēm-lōk* [AS. *hemlic*: cf. Dut. *hammen*, to maim, and AS. *lēc*, a leak, a plant—lit., the herb that hurts], *n.* wild poisonous plant, used medicinally; the *Conium maculatum*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

hemmel, *n.* *hēm-mēl* [cf. Dut. *hemel*, *n.* canopy], *in Scot.*, a cover or shed for cattle.

hemorrhage, hemorrhoids—see under *hæ*.

hemp, *n.* *hēmp* [AS. *hennep*: cf. Dut. *hennip*; Icel. *hannp*; Ger. *hanf*; L. *cannabis*; Gr. *kannabis*, hemp], the fibres and threads of a plant of the same name cleaned and dressed, used for making coarse cloth, ropes, &c.; the *Cannabis sativa*, Ord. *Cannabiferae*; a species of hemp so named, used in W. India under various names as a narcotic and intoxicant: *hempen*, *a.* *hēm'ym*, made of hemp: *hempy*, *a.* *hēm'pī*, like hemp; fibrous: *hempy* or *hemple*, *n.* *hēm'pī*, *in Scot.*, one for whom the hemp grows; *a.* *rogue*: *adj.* *roguishly*; *romping*: *hemp-seed*, the seeds of hemp-plants, used as food for cage-birds, and from which an oil is expressed.

hen, *n.* *hēn* [AS. *henn*, *a.* hen—from *hana*, a cock; cf. Icel. *henna*; Ger. *henne*], the female of any kind of fowl: *hen-pecked*, *a.* *-pēkt*, governed by the wife: *hen-coop*, *-kōp*, *n.* cage for fowls: *hen-barrier*, a kind of hawk or kite—so called as the harrier or enemy of hens: *hen-bane*, *n.* *-bān* [*hen*, and *bane*], *n.* poisonous wild British herb, used medicinally—so called from being supposed poisonous to domestic fowls; the *Hyoscyamus niger*, Ord. *Solaniferae*.

hence, *ad.* *hēns* [ME. *hennes*], from this place; from this source; from this time; away; to a distance; for or from this reason: *henceforth*, *ad.* *fōrth*, from this time forward: *henceforward*, *ad.* *fōr-wērd*, from this time to futurity; *henceforth*.

henchman, *n.* *hēnsh'mān* [prob. from AS. *hencst*, a horse, and *man*], a supporter; one who stands at one's haunch; a servant; a groom.

hend, *v.* *hēnd*, also *hent*, *v.* *hēnt* [AS. *hentan*, to seize; Icel. *henda*], *in OE.*, to seize; to lay hold on; to surround; to mob; to overtake: *hending*, *imp.* *hend'ed*, *pp.* *hent'ing*, *imp.* *hent'ed*, *pp.*

hendecagon, *n.* *hēn-dēk-ā-gōn* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven; *gōnia*, an angle], a figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.

hendecasyllable, *n.* *hēn-dēk-ā-sīl-ā bl* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven; *syllabē*, *n.* syllable], a metrical line of eleven syllables.

hendiadys, *n.* *hēn-dī-ā-dis* [Gr. *hen dia duoīn*, one by or through two], a figure of speech in which two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective, as 'a mouth of wisdom' for 'a wise mouth'—'craft and subtlety' for 'subtle craft'; the same idea presented by two phrases.

hen-barrier, henpecked, &c.—see under *hen*.

henna, *n.* *hēn-ā* [Ar. *hinā-ā*], a tropical shrub, the powdered leaves of which, made into a paste, are used by Asiatics for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue; the product of the *Lacunaia ternmis*, Ord. *Lythraceae*.

henobelsm, *n.* *hēn-ō-thē'ism* [Gr. *hen*, one; *theos*, god], a phase of religious thought in which an individual god, as for example Osiris or Horus, is conceived as omnipotent when worshipped as the great beneficent deity, the creator and father of all, infinite and eternal.

Henry, *n.* *hēn'ri* [from Joseph Henry, physicist], the practical unit of self-induction: same as *secohm*.

hent, *v.* another spelling of *hend*, which see.

hep, another spelling of *hip* 2, which see.

hepar, *n.* *hē-pār* [Gr. *hepar*, the liver], a combination of sulphur with an alkaline metal; also called *hepar sulphuris*, *sūtī-fū-ris* [L. liver of sulphur—so

called from its liver-brown colour], sulphuret of potassium—a homeopathic remedy.

hepatic, *a.* *hē-pāt'ik*, also *hepat'ical*, *a.* *-ī-kāl* [Gr. *hepatikos*, affecting the liver—from *hepar*, the liver], belonging to the liver—applied to a duct conveying the bile from the liver; having a liver-like colour and consistency; applied to sulphurous springs: *hepatite*, *n.* *hē-pā-tī*, a dark-grey variety of heavy-spar which, when rubbed or beaten, emits a fetid odour like sulphuretted hydrogen: *hepatitis*, *n.* *-ītis*, inflammation of the liver: *hepatisation*, *n.* *hē-pāt-i-zā'shūn*, a diseased part of the body, especially of the lungs, having the appearance of liver: *hepatic air*, an old name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

hepato, *hē-pā-tō* [Gr. *hepar*, the liver; *hepatos*, of the liver], a prefix signifying 'connected with or related to the liver': *hepato-gastric*, *a.* *-gās'trik* [Gr. *gaster*, the stomach], belonging to the liver and stomach.

hepta, *hēp'tā* [Gr. *hepta*], a prefix signifying seven. *heptachord*, *n.* *hēp'tā-kārd* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *chordē*, a chord], an anc. musical instr. of seven strings; a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes.

heptad, *n.* *hēp'tād* [Gr. *hepta*, seven], *in chem.*, an element whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen.

heptagon, *n.* *hēp'tā-gōn* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *gōnia*, an angle], a figure with seven sides and angles: *heptagonal*, *a.* *-ō-nāl*, having seven sides and angles.

heptagynous, *a.* *hēp'tā-gī-nūs* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *gynē*, a female], *in bot.*, having seven styles.

heptahedron, *n.* *hēp'tā-hē'drōn* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *hedra*, *n.* seat], a solid figure having seven bases or sides.

heptandrian, *a.* *hēp'tān-dri-ān* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *andr* or *andria*, a man], *in bot.*, having seven stamens, as in the *heptandria*, *n.* *-dri-ā*; also *heptandrous*, *n.* *-dri-ā*.

heptangular, *a.* *hēp'tāng-gū-lēr* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; L. *angulus*, a corner], having seven angles.

heptarchy, *n.* *hēp'tār'kī* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *archē*, rule], a government by seven persons; the country so governed; England, when divided into seven kingdoms under the government of seven kings, included Kent, the South Saxons, Wessex, East Saxons, the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland: *heptarchic*, *a.* *hēp'tār'kī*, denoting a sevenfold government: *heptarchist*, *n.* *-kīst*, one who rules in a heptarchy.

her, *pron.* *hēr* [AS. *hēo*, she; *hē*, her; *hiere*, of or to her], the objective case sing. of the fem. pers. *pron.* *she*: *hers*, *hēr's*, the poss. form; *herself*, compound pers. *pron.*

herald, *n.* *hēr-āld* [OF. *herault* and *heralt*; mfd. L. *heraldus*; OH.Ger. *herolt*—from *haren*, to shout], an officer who reads proclamations and regulates public ceremonies, &c.; one who orders and registers all matters connected with genealogy and armorial bearings; a precursor or harbinger; one who formerly carried messages between princes: *v.* to proclaim; to introduce, as by *n.* *herald*: *heralding*, *imp.* *heralded*, *pp.* *heraldic*, *n.* *hēr-āld'ik*, of or relating to heralds or heraldry: *heraldically*, *ad.* *-lī-kāl'ik*: *heraldry*, *n.* *hēr-āld'ri*, the art or practice of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, &c.; the science which teaches how to blazon or explain in proper terms all that belongs to coats of arms: *heraldship*, *n.* the office of a herald.

herb, *n.* *hēr'b* [F. *herbe*—from L. *herba*, grass, vegetation], a plant or vegetable with a soft stalk or stem, opposed to one with a woody stem; a plant whose stem dies annually: *herbless*, *n.* *-lē's*, having no herbs: *herbaceous*, *n.* *hēr-bā'shūs* [L. *herbaceus*, grassy], pert. to or having the nature of herbs; applied to any portions of a plant more particularly green and succulent: *herbage*, *n.* *hēr-bāj* [F.], grass; pasture; herbs collectively: *herbal*, *n.* *-bāl*, *n.* book which contains a classification and description of plants; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved: *adj.* pert. to herbs: *herb-alist*, *n.* *-ist*, one who collects or sells herbs; a practical botanist: *herbarium*, *n.* *-bā-rī-ūm* [L. *herbārium*, a book describing herbs; *herbārium*, one skilled in the knowledge of plants], a prepared collection of dried plants: *herbary*, *n.* *-bē-rī*, a herb-garden: *herbescent*, *n.* *-bē-sēnt* [L. *herbescent*, growing green], growing into herbs: *herbivora*, *n.* *plu.* *-bī-vō-rā* [L. *vor*, I eat].

*vāte*, *māt*, *fēr*, *lāō*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*:

animals living on herbs or vegetables: *herbivorous*, *a.* *-rās*, eating or living on herbs or vegetable substances: *herborize*, *v.* *hēr-bōr-iz*, to search for plants, or seek for new species: *herboring*, *imp.* *u.* *-gōng* about seeking for and gathering medicinal herbs: *herborised*, *pp.* *-izd*: *herborization*, *n.* *-rās-shūn*, act of seeking for plants in the field; figures of plants in mineral substances: *herbous*, *a.* *hēr-bās*, abounding with herbs; also *herbous*, *a.* *-bās*: *herbar*, *n.* *hēr-bār*, in *OE.*, a collection of flowers: *herbarism*, *n.* *-izm*, in *OE.*, the business or study of the herbarist: *herbarist*, *n.* *-ist*, in *OE.*, one skilled in the names and virtues of herbs: *herbelet*, *n.* *hēr-bē-let*, a small herb: *herby*, *a.* *hēr-bē*, in *OE.*, having the nature of herbs or pert. to them.

*herculean*, *a.* *hēr-kūl-ēn* [pert. to *Hercules*, a hero in the Greek mythology celebrated for his feats of strength, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena], very great; difficult or dangerous; of extraordinary strength or power: *Pillars of Hercules*, the two capes on the opposite shores of the Straits of Gibraltar—viz., Cape Calpe, or the rock of Gibraltar, in Europe, and Abyla, or the rock of Ceuta, on the African coast.

*herd*, *n.* *hēr* [*AS. hiorð*, a herd; cf. *Ice.* *herða*, to keep, to guard], a collection or assemblage, as cattle or beasts; the rabble; in *Scot.*, one employed to attend cattle: *v.* to unite or associate, as beasts; to form into a herd: *herding*, *imp.* *herd'ed*, *pp.* *herds'man*, *n.* one employed in tending herds of cattle: *herdsgroom*, *n.* in *OE.*, a keeper of herds.

*here*, *ad.* *hēr* [*AS. hēr*, here; cf. *Ice.* *hēr*: *Sw. här*: *Ger. and Dut. hier*], in this place; in the present state or life; here and there, in a dispersed manner; thinly; neither here nor there, neither in this place nor in that; of no importance: *here or here's*, a word used as an introduction to the drinking of a health, or in calling to, or making an offer, as '*here's* my hand,' '*here goes*': *hereabout*, *ad.* *also hereabouts*, *ad.* about this place; *hereaf'ter*, *ad.* in time to come: *n.* a futuro state: *hereat*, *ad.* at this: *hereby*, *ad.* by this: *herein*, *ad.* in this: *hereof*, *ad.* of or from this: *hereon*, *ad.* on this: *hereto*, *ad.* *-tō*, to this; *add to this*: *heretofore*, *ad.* *-tō-fōr*, hitherto; formerly: *heremto*, *ad.* *-m-tō*, to this: *hereupon*, *ad.* *-p-ōn*, on this: *herewith*, *ad.* with this.

*heredipety*, *n.* *hēr-ē-dip-ē-ti* [*L. heredis*, an heir; *heredis*, of an heir; *petyo*, I seek], legacy-hunting.

*hereditable*, *a.* *hēr-ē-dit-ā-b'l* [*L. hereditas*, heirship, an inheritance from *herēs*, an heir], that may be inherited: *hereditably*, *ad.* *-bit*: *hereditament*, *n.* *hēr-ē-dit-ā-mēt*, any species of property that may be inherited: *hereditary*, *a.* *hēr-ē-dit-ēr-t*, that has descended from an ancestor; that may descend from an ancestor; that may be transmitted from parent to offspring: *hereditarily*, *ad.* *-t-ly*: *heredit'ly*, *n.* *-t-ty*, or *heredit'ary transmission*, the scientific name for the law 'that each plant or animal produces others of like kind with itself.'

*heresy*, *n.* *hēr-ē-si* [*OF. hérésie*: *L. hæresis*—from *Gr. hæresis*, *heresy*—from *Gr. haireō*, I take, I choose], an untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine; religious opinion opposed to Scripture, as interpreted by the authorized doctrinal standard of any particular church: *heretic*, *n.* *-tik* [*Gr. hairetikos*, heretical], one who holds opinions contrary to those generally received or taught: *heretical*, *a.* *hēr-ē-ti-kal*, contrary to the true or established faith; erroneous: *heret'ically*, *ad.* *-t-ly*: *heresarch*, *n.* *hēr-i-st-ārk* or *hēr-ē-st-ārk* [*Gr. archos*, chief], a leader in heresy; the founder of a sect of heretics: *heresiarchy* or *heresiarchy*, *n.* *-ārk-ty*, chief heresy: *heresiographer*, *n.* *-ō-grā-fēr*, one who writes on heresies: *heresiography*, *n.* *-ō-grā-fy* [*Gr. graphō*, I write], a treatise on heresies.—*SYN.* of 'heresy': *herodoxy*; *schism*; *sectarianism*.

*heriot*, *n.* *hēr-i-ōt* [*AS. herigæthen*, a warlike implement, what was given to the lord of the manor to prepare for war—from *here*, an army; *geath*, a provision, a treasure], primarily a tribute to the lord of the manor to assist his preparation for war; a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the manor on the death of the landholder or vassal: *her'iotable*, *a.* *-ō-tā-b'l*, subject to a tribute or fine.

*heritable*, *a.* *hēr-i-tā-b'l* [*OF.*; *mid. L. hereditabilis*—from *L. herēs*, *heredis*, an heir], that may or can be inherited; that passes to the heir: *herit'age*, *n.* *-i-tāj* [*F.*], an estate which passes from an ancestor to an heir; in *Scip.*, those whom God adopts: *heritor*, *n.* *hēr-i-ter*, in *Scot.*, a landholder in a parish.

*herling* or *hirling*, *n.* *hēr-ling* [*etym. unknown*], in *Scot.*, the young of the sea-trout.

*hermæ*, *n.* *plu. hēr-mē* [*L.* and *Gr. Hermēs*, Mercury], heads carved on the top of a square pedestal or post diminishing towards the base, used to mark the boundaries of land.

*hermaphrodite*, *n.* *hēr-māf-rō-dit* [*Gr. Hermēs*, the god Mercury, as representing the male principle; *Aphrodite*, the goddess Venus, as representing the female principle], a living creature which is both a male and a female; a plant having the male and female organs of generation: *ad.* designating both sexes: *hermaphrodite*, *a.* *-dit-ic*, uniting in one body the character of both sexes: *hermaphroditi-cally*, *ad.* *-ly*: *hermaphrodite*, *n.* *-dē-t-ty*, being in the state of a hermaphrodite: *hermaphrodism*, *n.* *-rō-dizm*, also *hermaphroditism*, *n.* *-dit-izm*, state of being a hermaphrodite; the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

*hermeneutics*, *n.* *plu. hēr-mē-nū-tiks* [*Gr. hermēneutikos*, pert. to explanation—from *hermeneus*, an interpreter—from *Hermēs*, Mercury], the art of interpreting or explaining with clearness the clauses or sentences of any author, particularly of Scripture: *hermeneutic*, *n.* *-tik*, also *hermeneutical*, *a.* *-t-ik*, interpreting; explanatory: *hermeneutically*, *ad.* *-ly*.

*hermetical*, *a.* *hēr-mē-ti-kal*, also *hermetic*, *a.* *-ik* [*mid. L. hermēticus*, relating to alchemy—from *Gr. Hermēs*, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry], chemical; perfectly closed, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape or enter: *hermetically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *hermetically sealed*, closed up or sealed by fusion, as the closing of a glass tube by melting the ends; closed secretly.

*hermit*, *n.* *hēr-mit* [*F. hermite*—from *mid. L. heremita*—from *Gr. erēmítēs*, a solitary—from *erēma*, a desert], one who retires from society and lives in solitude for devotional purposes; an anchorite; a recluse or ascetic: *hermitage*, *n.* *-m-tāj*, a place inhabited by a hermit; a secluded or solitary dwelling-place; also *hermitary*, *n.* *-t-ry*, *hermitical*, *a.* *-t-kal*, pert. to a hermit or to a retired life; *hermit-crab*, *n.* a crustacean in which the tail is soft-skinned and unsymmetrical, thus inducing the creature to occupy the shell of some gastropod.

*hermodactyl*, *n.* *hēr-mō-dākt-il* [*Gr. Hermēs*, Mercury; *daktulos*, a finger], Mercury's finger, a root shaped like a heart flattened, and of a white colour, brought from Turkey, and used in medicine; probably a species of *Colchicum illyricum*, *Ord. Melanthaceæ*.

*hernia*, *n.* *hēr-ni-ā* [*L. hernia*, a rupture—from *Gr. hernos*, a branch, a sprout], the protrusion of some part of the intestine from its proper place; a rupture: *hernial*, *a.* of or relating to hernia.

*hero*, *n.* *hērō*, *he-roes*, *n.* *plu. -rōz* [*OF. herōz*, a demigod—from *L. herōem*, a hero—from *Gr. hērōs*, a demigod, a hero], a man who displays remarkable intrepidity, enterprise, or courage in matters connected with danger or suffering; the principal male character in a poem or tale: *heroine*, *n.* *sem. hēr-ō-ti* [*F. héroïne*—from *mid. L. heroīna*; *Gr. hērōinē*, a demigoddess, a heroine], a female hero; a brave woman; the principal female character in a story: *herole*, *a.* *hēr-ō-lik*, also *heroleal*, *n.* *hēr-ō-lik-kal*, pert. to a hero or heroes; brave; magnanimous: *heroically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *herol-comic*, *a.* *hēr-ō-kōm-i-kal*, also *herol-comical*, *a.* *-kōm-i-kal*, consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; serio-comic: *heroism*, *n.* *hēr-ō-izm*, the quality or character of a hero; bravery; valour: *herotship*, *a.* the character of a hero: *hero-worship*, *-wēr-ship*, extravagant admiration of great men: *herole age*, the age when heroes, or the supposed children of the gods, are fabled to have lived: *herole verse*, in English, the iambic of ten syllables, and in classical poetry the hexameter.—*SYN.* of 'herole': *noble*; *intrepid*; *enterprising*; *illustrious*; *bold*; *fearless*; *courageous*; *undaunted*; *valiant*; *gallant*; *daring*.

*Herodians*, *n.* *plu. hēr-ō-dī-ānz*, a sect among the Jews at the time of Christ which took its name from *Herod* the Great; adherents of his family and dynasty.

*heron*, *n.* *hēr-ūn* [*OF. hairon*—from *mid. L. airōnem*: *OH. Ger. heigr*, a heron], a large long-legged fowl living on fish: *herons'aw*, *n.* *hēr-ūn-shāw* [*OF. heronpeau*: *Eng. heron*, and *Scot. shaw* or *shaw*, a wood], a heron; the shaw or wood where herons breed: *her'onry*, *n.* *-ry*, a place where herons breed.

**herpes**, *n.* *hēr'pēs* [Gr. *herpēs*, a spreading eruption on the skin—from *herpō*, I creep along], a skin disease consisting of clustered eruptions: *herpet'ic*, *n.* *pēt'ik*, creeping; spreading; of or resembling herpes.

**herpetology**, *n.* *hēr'pē-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile; *logos*, discourse], the natural history of reptiles and a description of them: *herpet'olog'ic*, *a.* *pēt'ō-lō-j'ik*, pert. to: *her'petol'ogist*, *n.* *jīst*, one versed in.

**herring**, *n.* *hēr'ring* [AS. *hæring*, a herring—possibly connected with *here*, an army—lit., 'the fish that goes in shoals': cf. OF. *harenc*; Ger. *haring*], a well-known sea-fish: king of the herrings, a cartilaginous fish which follows shoals of herring, killed to the sturgeon; the chimarra: herring-bone, applied to a kind of cross-stitch in seams; in *masonry*, when the stones now laid aslant instead of being bedded flat.

**hers**, *hērē* [see *her*], 3rd pers. pron. fem. poss.: herself, compound pers. pron. fem. added for the sake of emphasis, as *she herself*; in her ordinary character; female individual.

**Herschel**, *n.* *hēr'shēl*, the planet discovered by Sir William Herschel, now called *Uranus*.

**herse**, *n.* *hērē* [Fr. *herse*, a harrow—from OF. *herce*—from It. *erpic*—from mid. L. *hīrpicum*, a harrow], a latice or portcullis in the form of a harrow set with iron spikes; a frame of light woodwork covered with a cloth or pall, and ornamented with banners and lights, set up over a corpse in funeral solemnities; a hearse—which see.

**hervidero**, *n.* *hēr'vī-tō-dō-rō* [Sp. *hervidero*, ebullition—from *hervir*, to boil], the name given in Central America to the mud-volcanoes.

**hesitate**, *v.* *hēz'itāt* [L. *hesitatus*, undecided, hesitated—from *hesito*, I tuck fast—from *hæreo*, I tuck, I cleave], to pause respecting decision or action; to be in doubt; to delay; to waver; to stammer in speech; *hesitating*, *imp.*; *adj.* pausing; stammering: *hes'itated*, *pp.*: *hes'itation*, *n.* *hēs'ishūn* [F.—L. *doubt*; *suspensio* of opinion or decision from uncertainty how to act; *hes'itatingly*, *ad.* *it.*: *hes'itancy*, *n.* *hēs'itā-si*, *n.* pausing to consider; suspense.—SYN. of 'hesitate': to pause; denuy; doubt; scruple; falter; stammer; deliberate; stop; waver; fluctuate.

**Hesper**, *n.* *hēs'pēr* [L. *Hesperus*; Gr. *Hesperos*, *Hesperus*], the evening star: *hesp'erian*, *n.* *pēr'tān*, western; situated at the west: *Hesper'ides*, *n.* *pēr'tā-dēs*, in anc. myth., the daughters of Hesperus, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit, guarded by a dragon, at the western extremity of the earth: *hes'perid'ium*, *n.* *pēr'tid'ium*, an indehiscent many-celled fruit coated with a spongy rind, the cells containing a mass of pulp, in the midst of which a few seeds are embedded, as in the orange.

**hesperornis**, *n.* *hēs'pēr-ōr'nīs* [Gr. *Hesperos*, *Hesperus*; *ornis*, a bird], a large fossil toothed bird, with rudimentary wings, from the chalk of N. Amer.

**Hessian**, *a.* *hēs'hī-ān*, pert. to *Hesse* in Germany, or its inhabitants: *Hessian fly*, a small black fly very destructive to grain, supposed to have been originally brought from Hesse into other countries.

**hessonite**, *n.* *hēs'sōn-it* [Gr. *hesson*, inferior—from its comparative softness], a variety of garnet; also called cinnamon-stone.

**hest**, *n.* *hēs't* [AS. *hæs*, a command—from *haldan*, to command; cf. Icel. *heill*, a vow; O.H.Ger. *heiz*, a command; see *bestest*, of which *hest* is the older form], in OE., a promise; a behest; a command.

**hetairism**, *n.* *hēt'ir'izm* [Gr. *hetaira*, a mistress, a courtesan], the system of communal marriage as practised by some tribes; indiscriminate concubinage.

**heteracmy**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-āk'mī* [Gr. *heteros*, other; *acmē*, maturity], in bot., the cross-fertilisation of flowers by the maturing of the etamens and pistils at different times.

**heterarchy**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ār'kī* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *archē*, rule], the government of an alien.

**hetero**, *hēt'ēr-ō*, or *beter*, *hēt'ēr* [Gr. *heteros*, another], a common prefix, meaning another; one opposite or different; denoting dissimilarity; irregular; abnormal.

**heterocephalous**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ō-sēf-āl'is* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *kephalē*, the head], in bot., having some flower-heads male, and others female, on the same plant.

**heterocercal**, *a.* *hēt'ēr-ō-sēr'kāl* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *kerkos*, a tail], applied to fishes having unequally lobed tails, as in the sharks and dogfish.

**heterochromous**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ō-krō'mūs* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *chrōma*, colour], in bot., having the central florets of *n* different colour from those of the circumference.

**heteroclitte**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ō-klit* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *klitos*, a slope], anything irregular or anomalous—particularly applied to grammar; *adj.* varying from the common forms; irregular: *het'eroclit'ic*, *a.* *ō-klit'ik*, also *het'eroclit'ical*, *a.* *ī-āl*, deviating from the common rule.

**heterocysts**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ō-sists* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *kystis*, a bag], in bot., colourless large cells, incapable of division, occurring at intervals in the threads of *Nostochiaea*.

**heterodox**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ō-dōks* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *doxa*, an opinion], contrary to right doctrines or tenets; holding doctrines contrary to those established or generally received; heretical; opposed to orthodox: *het'erodoxy*, *n.* *hēs'itā-si*, the state of being heterodox; opinions or doctrines contrary to those generally received; heresy.

**heterodromous**, *a.* *hēt'ēr-ōd'rōm-ūs* [Gr. *heteros*, different; *dromos*, a course], in bot., running in different directions—applied to the arrangement of leaves in branches in a different manner from the stem; having spirals running in opposite directions.

**heteroelism**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ēs'elzm* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *elkos*, a house], the state or condition of a parasitic fungus, which is found in one stage of development on one body, and in another stage of development on quite a different body, as the wheat-rust, which exists in its first stage on the barberry, and in its second on wheat, oats, &c.

**heterogamous**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ō-gām-ūs* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *gamos*, marriage], in bot., having the essential parts of fructification on different spikelets from the same root; having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers: *het'erogamy*, *n.* *ō-mī*, a circuitous method of fertilisation in plants, in contradistinction to *orthogamy*, or direct fertilisation; the state in which the sexual organs are arranged in some unusual manner.

**heterogangliate**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ō-gāng'it-āl* [Gr. *heteros*, another; different; *ganglion*, a little tumour under the skin], in zool., having a nervous system in which the ganglia are scattered and unsymmetrical, as in the mollusca.

**heterogeneous**, *a.* *hēt'ēr-ō-jē'nī-āls*, also *het'erogēneal*, *a.* *ō-dēl* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *genos*, a kind], of a different kind of nature; unlike; dissimilar; confused and contradictory, the opposite of *homogeneous*: *het'erogēneousness*, *n.*: *het'erogēneously*, *ad.* *it.*: *het'erogēne'ity*, *n.* *jī-nē'tāt*, opposition of nature; dissimilarity: *heterogenesis*, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ō-jē'nē'sis* [Gr. *genesis*, origin, source], the doctrine that certain organisms are capable of giving origin to others totally different from themselves, and which show no tendency to revert to the parent form; sometimes applied to spontaneous generation, in which living cells are supposed to be produced by inorganic matter.

**heterologous**, *a.* *hēt'ēr-ō-lō-gūs* [Gr. *heteros*, another; different; *logos*, speech, appearance], in anat., applied to growths which are unlike normal, mature tissues; having a new growth of simple and normal tissue, but occurring in an organ of a different structure and at a distance from tissue of the same kind; a synonym of 'hyperplastic.'

**heteromerous**, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ō-mēr-ūs* [Gr. *heteros*, another; different; *meros*, a part, a portion], in bot., applied to lichens where the thallus appears stratified by the crowding of the gonidia into one layer, and the hyphae form two layers; in zool., applied to the coleopterous insects which have five joints in the tarsus of the first and second pairs of legs, and only four joints in the tarsus of the third pair: *heteromeres*, *n.* *hēt'ēr-ō-mēr-ēs*, coleopterous insects whose legs have a different structure one from another.

**heteromorphous**, *a.* *hēt'ēr-ō-mōr'fīl* [Gr. *heteros*, another; different; *morphē*, shape, form], differing in form or shape; in bot., having different forms of flowers as regards stamens and pistils, these being necessary for fertilisation, as in *primula*: *het'eromorphism*, *n.* *fizm*, a deviation from the natural form of structure: *het'eromorphous*, *a.* *fūs*, having



an irregular or unusual form; having more than one form of flower differing in the relative positions of the essential organs: *het'eromor'phy*, *n.* *f.t.* deformity in plants.

*heteronomy*, *n.* *hét'ér-ô-mi* [Gr. *heteros*, other; *nomos*, law], subordination to a law imposed by another—the opposite of *autonomy*; in the *Kantian* phil., subjection to the passions, instead of to the reason.

*heteropathic*, *a.* *hét'ér-ô-pá-thik* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *pathos*, suffering], regulating by a different action, force, or law: *het'eropathy*, *n.* *ôp-i-thi*, same as *allopathy*.

*heterophagi*, *n.* plu. *hét'ér-ô-fá-jí* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *phagô*, I eat], applied to birds that are born in a helpless condition, and require to be fed by the parents for a longer or shorter period.

*heterophyllous*, *a.* *hét'ér-ô-fil-lús* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *phylon*, a leaf], in bot., presenting two different forms of leaves on the same stem: *het'erophylly*, *n.* *f.t.t.*, the variation in the leaves of plants in external form.

*heteroplastic*, *a.* *hét'ér-ô-plás-tik* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *plastikos*, formed, fashioned—from *plássô*, I form], in anat., applied to those growths which are unlike the tissues from which they take their rise; *heterologous*.

*heteropods*, *n.* plu. *hét'ér-ô-pô-dz* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *pous* or *pôdi*, a foot], molluscous animals whose feet are compressed so as to form a kind of vertical fin.

*heterorhizal*, *n.* *hét'ér-ô-rí-zal* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *rhiza*, a root], in bot., applied to roots proceeding from various points of a spore during germination; rooting from no fixed point.

*heterosclan*, *a.* *hét'ér-ô-sk-lán* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *skia*, a shadow], applied to the inhabitants of the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, in allusion to their shadows, at noon, always falling in one direction—in the one case towards the north, and in the other towards the south: *a.* an inhabitant of either of those parts of the earth.

*heterosporous*, *n.* *hét'ér-ô-sp-ô-rús* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *spora*, spore, seed], in *cryptogamic* plants, having both microspores and macrospores on the same individual.

*heterotaxy*, *n.* *hét'ér-ô-ták-si* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *taxis*, arrangement], in bot., the deviation of organs from their ordinary position or arrangement.

*heterotomous*, *a.* *hét'ér-ô-tô-mús* [Gr. *heteros*, other; *temnô*, I cut], in min., having an abnormal cleavage.

*heterotropical*, *a.* *hét'ér-ô-trô-pál*, also *het'erot'ropous*, *a.* *pús* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *tropê*, a turning], lying across—applied to the onubry of seeds when they lie in an oblique position.

*Hetman*, *n.* *hét-mán* [Pol. *hetman*; Ger. *hauptmann*, head man or chieftain—from *haupt*, head, and *mann*, man], the prince or commander-in-chief among the Cossacks; a title of the Czarévitch.

*Heulandite*, *n.* *hét-lán-dít* [after *Heuland*, the mineralogist], a mineral, usually of a white, but also of a flesh or tile-red colour, occurring in detached crystals, and in layers and granular masses; a silicate of alumina and lime.

*Hew*, *v.* *há* [AS. *hæwan*, to hew, to cut; cf. Ice. *höggja*; Dut. *hauen*; Ger. *hauen*, to hew], to cut; to chop; to hack: *n.* in OE., destruction by cutting down: *hew'ing*, *imp.*: *hewed*, *pt.* and *pp.* *hád*: *hewn*, *pp.* *hün*: *hew'er*, *n.* *ér*, one who: *hewed* or *hewn*, *a.* made smooth and even by cutting, as with a chisel; shaped by cutting: to *hew* down, to cut down; to *fell* by cutting: to *hew* out, to shape; to *hollow*.

*hex*, *hék-s* [Gr. *hex*, six], a common prefix, meaning six: *hexachord*, *n.* *hék's-á-kórd* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *l. chorda*; Gr. *chordê*, a string or chord], a musical instr. of six strings.

*hexad*, *n.* *hék's-id* [Gr. *hex*, six], in chem., an element having a combining power of six equivalents; a sex-equivalent element.

*hexagon*, *n.* *hék's-á-gôn* [Gr. *hex*, six; *gónia*, a corner], a figure of six sides and angles: *hexag'onal*, *a.* *ôg-ô-nál*, having six angles and six sides: *hexag'onally*, *ad.* *í*: *hexagyn'ian*, *a.* *ô-jín-ián*, also *hexagynous*, *a.* *ô-jín-iús* [Gr. *gynê*, a female], in bot., having six styles or pistils: *hex'ahed'ral*, *a.* *héd'ral* [Gr. *hedra*, a base or seat], having six equal sides: *hex'ahedron*, *n.* *ô-drôn*, a cube; a figure with six sides, usually equal.

*hexagoneuchyma*, *n.* *hék's-á-gôn-ô-ni-l-má* [Gr. *hexágōnos* or *hexágōnos*, six-angled; *euchyma*, an infusion—from *chaima*, tissue, juice], cellular tissue which when cut in any direction exhibits a hexagonal form.

*hexameter*, *n.* *hék's-ám-é-ter* [Gr. *hex*, six; *metron*, a measure], in L. or Gr. *poetry*, a line consisting of six poetic feet, of which the first must always be a spondee: *adj.* having six poetic feet: *hex'amet-ric*, *a.* *rík*, consisting of six poetic feet.

*hexandrian*, *a.* *hék's-án-á-ri-án*, also *hexan'drous*, *a.* *drús* [Gr. *hex*, six; *ándrōs*, a man], having six stamens, of the genus *hexan'dria*, *n.* *á-ri-á*: *hexan'gular*, *a.* *íng-ú-lér* [L. *angulus*, a corner], having six angles or corners.

*hexapetalous*, *a.* *hék's-á-pét-á-lús* [Gr. *hex*, six; *petalon*, a leaf], having six petals or flower-leaves: *hex'apetaloid*, *a.* *hék's-á-pét-á-lóid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., having six coloured parts like petals.

*hexapla*, *n.* *hék's-á-pá* [Gr. *hexaplos*, sixfold—from *hex*, six; *aplos*, single, plain], a collection of the Holy Scriptures in six versions of the Gr. and Heb. text, arranged in columns, particularly applied to Origen's edition: *hex'aplar*, *a.* *pár*, containing six columns of the same matter in different versions, or in different languages.

*hexapod*, *n.* *hék's-á-pôd* [Gr. *hex*, six; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], a creature having six legs, as insects: *hexapodous*, *n.* *hék's-á-pô-dús*, having six legs.

*hexastich*, *n.* *hék's-á-stík* [Gr. *hex*, six; *stichos*, a verse], a poem consisting of six verses.

*hexastyle*, *n.* *hék's-á-stíl* [Gr. *hex*, six; *stulos*, a column], a building with six columns in front, or with six columns to support the roof.

*hexiology* or *hexicology*, *n.* *hék's-ô-ló-jí*, *hék's-kô-l-ô-jí* [Gr. *hexis*, a state—from *ekhō*, I have, hold, and *lôgō*, I speak], the history of the development and conduct of living beings as influenced by their environment.

*hexyl*, *n.* *hék's-il* [Gr. *hex*, six; *hulê*, material of which a thing is made], a name applied to the class of alcohols containing six atoms of carbon; an aromatic oily liquid.

*heyday*, *hit.* *há-dá* [AS. *hēah*, high; *dæg*, day; cf. Ger. *heyda*, an exclamation of high spirits], an exclamation of frolic or exultation: *n.* frolic; wildness—applied to youth.

*heydeguy*, *n.* *hét-é-gt* [perhaps from *heyday* and *guiso*], in OE., a joyous and frolicsome dance.

*H hiatus*, *n.* *hí-á-tús* [L. *hiatus*, an opening, a cleft—from *hio*, I open or gape], the opening of the mouth in pronouncing words or syllables, when a vowel follows a vowel; the effect so produced; a defect in a MS.; a gap; an opening.

*Hibernacula*, *n.* *hí-bér-nák-á-lá* [L. *hibernacula*, winter quarters], a name applied to the leaf-buds, as the winter quarters of the young branches; the winter quarters of a wild animal, or of a plant.

*Hibernial*—see under *hibernate*.

*Hibernate*, *v.* *hí-bér-nat* [L. *hiberna*, winter quarters, houses for winter—from *hiems*, winter], to pass the winter in a state of seclusion or sleep, as certain wild animals do: *hib'ernating*, *imp.*: *adj.* having the nature of that which hibernates: *hib'ernated*, *pp.*: *hib'erna'tion*, *n.* *ni-shún*, the act of spending winter in seclusion or sleep: *hib'ernal*, *a.* *ni-d* [F.—from L. *hibernalis*], of or belonging to winter. *Note*.—The preceding words are sometimes spelt with *y* for *i*.

*Hibernian*, *a.* *hí-bér-ni-án* [L. *Hibernia*, Ireland], of or pert to *Hibernia* or Ireland: *n.* an Irishman: *Hibernicism*, *n.* *ni-sím*, a mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; an Irish idiom; a bull: *Hiberno-Celtic*, *a.* the native Irish language.

*Hibiscus*, *n.* *hí-bis-kús* [L. *hibiscum*; Gr. *hibískos*, the marsh-mallow], a genus of very handsome plants with large and showy flowers. *Ord.* *Malvaceæ*.

*Hiccough* or *hiccup*, *n.* *hík-ôp* [an imitative word; cf. Dut. *hík*; Dan. *hikke*; Sw. *hicka*; Gael. *tach*, to gasp; W. *ig*, a hiccup], the sound caused by a sudden catching of the breath, repeated at short intervals; a short inspiratory movement, attended by convulsive contraction of the diaphragm: *v.* to have the hiccup; to utter a short choking cough: *hic'coughing*, *imp.*: *hic'coughed*, *pp.* *kápt*: more usually spelt *hic'cup*, *hic'cupping*, *hic'cupped*, *kápt*. *Note*.—The spelling *hicough* is due to popu-

lar etymology, from the mistaken idea that it was a simple compound of *hic* and *cough*.

**hickory**, n. *hi-kôr-î* [N. Amer. -Ind., from an earlier form *po-hickery*], a nut-bearing American tree whose wood possesses great strength and tenacity; a species of walnut; the *Carya alba*, Ord. Juglandaceae.

**hiern-piera**—see *hiern-piera*.

**hidalgo**, n. *hi-il-dô-gô* [Sp. *hijo*—from L. *filium*, n. son, and *algo*—from *aliquid*, something], in Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the lowest class.

**hide**, v. *hid* [AS. *hutan*, to hide; cf. Dut. *houden*, to keep, to protect; W. *huddo*, to cover; Norw. *hide*, the lair of a beast], to be withdrawn from sight; to conceal; to keep secret: *hi'ding*, imp.: n. concealment; *hid*, pt. *hid*, did *hide*; *hidden*, pp. *hid'den*, concealed; adj. that cannot be seen or known; secret; mysterious: *hi'der*, n. *-der*, one who: *hid'denly*, ad. *-li*: *hide-and-seek*, a child's amusement, in which some hide and others seek: *hiding-place*, a place of concealment.—**SYN.** of 'hide': to cover; secrete; screen; shelter; disguise; dissemble; withhold; defend.

**hide**, n. *hid* [AS. *hyd*, the skin; cf. Dut. *huid*; Icel. *hud*; Ger. *haut*], the skin of a horse, ox, or other large animal: v. to give a flogging to: *hiding*, n. *hi'ding*, in familiar language, a beating: *hido'-bond*, n. applied to a disease of cows and horses characterised by a morbid tightness of the skin; having the bark so close and firm as to impede growth—said of trees; *hurd*; *niggardly*.

**hide**, n. *hid* [AS. *hid*, n. portion of land], an ancient measure of land of about 100 acres, or as much as could be tilled by a single plough.

**hideous**, a. *hid-i-us* [OF. *hidos* and *deur*, dread—from Iald. L. *hispidosus*, roughish—from *hispidus*, rough], horrible; frightful to the sight; exciting terror; in OE, detestable: *hid'eously*, ad. *-li*, in a manner that shocks; dreadfully: *hide'ousness*, n.—**SYN.** of 'hideous': horrid; dreadful; shocking; formidable; frightful; ghastly; grim; grisly; terrible.

**hie**, v. *hi* [AS. *higran*, to hasten; cf. Dut. *higen*, to pant for], to come or go; to hasten; to go in haste: *hi'ing*, imp. *hi'ing*; *hied*, pp. *hid*.

**hiemal** or **hyemal**, a. *hi'-em-âl* [L. *hiemalis*, wintry—from *hiems*, winter], belonging to or done in winter: *hi'emation*, n. *-mâ'shun*, the passing or spending of winter in a particular place.

**hiern-piera**, n. *hi'-er-d-pîk'-râ* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred; *pîkros*, bitter], a popular remedy for constipation, known by the name *hickory-pickory* or *hiern-piera*, consisting of a mixture of equal parts of cannella-bark and aloes.

**hierarch**, n. *hi'-er-ârk* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred; *archos*, a ruler or prince], the chief of a sacred order: *hi'er-ârchal*, a. *-âr-kâl*, pert. to hierarchy or sacred government: also *hi'er-ârchical*, a. *-âl-kâl*: *hi'er-ârchically*, ad. *-li*: *hi'er-ârchy*, n. *-âr-kî*, ranks or orders of the sacred ministry, commonly applied to the order of Episcopal churches; the priesthood: *hi'er-â'tic*, a. *-ât-ik*, pert. to priests or to sacred uses: *hi'er-ârchism*, n. *-âr-kizm*, church government by a hierarchy: *hi'er-oc'-rasy*, n. *-ôk'-râ-sî* [Gr. *kratô*, I am strong or powerful], government by priests; hierarchy.

**hieroglyph**, n. *hi'-er-ô-glîf*, also *hi'er-oglyph'ic*, n. *-ik* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred; *gluphō*, I carve], a sacred character or symbol; the sculpture or picture-writing of anc. Egypt—generally used in the plu. *hieroglyphics*: *hi'er-oglyph'ic*, a. *-ik*, also *hi'er-oglyph'ical*, a. *-î-kâl*, expressive of some meaning by pictures or figures; emblematic: *hi'er-oglyph'ically*, ad. *-li*: *hi'er-oglyph'ist*, n. one skilled in the reading of hieroglyphs: *hierogram*, n. *hi'-er-ô-grâm* [Gr. *gramma*, a letter], a species of sacred writing: *hi'erogram-matic*, a. *-mât-ik*, pert. to a hierogram: *hi'erogram-matist*, a. a sacred writer: *hi'er-og'raphy*, n. *-ôg'-râ-sî* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], sacred writing: *hi'er-og'raphic*, a. *-îk*, also *hi'er-og'raph'ical*, a. *-î-kâl*, pert. to: *hi'er-og'ogy*, n. *-ôg'-ô-gî* [Gr. *logos*, a word], the science of hieroglyphics: *hi'er-og'og'ic*, a. *-ôg'-ô-ik*, also *hi'er-og'og'ical*, a. *-î-kâl*, pert. to: *hi'er-ol-ogist*, n. *-jîst*, one who is skilled in: *hi'er-omancy*, n. *-mân-sî* [Gr. *mantia*, divination], divination by observing the things offered in sacrifice: *hi'er-ophant*, n. *-fânt* [Gr. *phainō*, I show, I explain], in anc. Greece, a priest who initiated candidates into sacred mysteries and duties: *hi'er-ophan'tic*, a. *-îk*, pert. to: *higgle*, v. *hi-gî* [variant of *haggle*], *hi-*, to carry

about provisions for sale; to be difficult in making a bargain; to chaffer: *higglug*, imp. *hi-g'ling*; n. the being tedious and nice in making a bargain: *higgled*, pp. *hi-g'ld*: *higgler*, n. *hi-g'ler*, one who chaffers; one tedious in making a bargain—see *haggle*?

**higgledy-piggledy**, ad. *hi-g'ld-pî-g'ld* [imitative of confusion], in familiar language, confusedly; topsy-turvy; chance-medley.

**high**, a. *hi* [AS. *hah*, high—*hit*, raised or lunched up; cf. Goth. *hauhs*; Icel. *há*; Dan. *høi*; Ger. *hoch*], far upwards; elevated; lofty; noble; honourable; solema; violent; boastful; principal or chief; strong or powerful; dear in price; full or complete—applied to time; acute, as applied to music: *ad. aloft*; greatly; with deep thought: *high'ly*, ad. *-li*, in a great degree with esteem; in OE, proudly; arrogantly: *high'ness*, n. *-nês*, a title given to princes or persons of rank; elevation: on *high*, aloft: *high* admiral, the chief admiral: *high* altar, the principal altar: *high* and *dry*, completely out of the water; out of reach of the waves: *high* art, that elevated style which disarms criticism by avoiding the slightest attempt at meretricious display: *high* bailiff, the chief officer of some corporate towns: *high-blown*, much inflated: *high-born*, of noble birth: *high* church, the party in the Church of England who hold strong views of the authority and jurisdiction of the Church: *high-colored*, glaring; exaggerated: *High Commission* Court, in *hist.*, a court established by Queen Elizabeth to reform the Church, which much abused its powers, now abolished: *high* day, a great feast-day; a day of great ceremonies: *high-fed*, pampered: *high-flier*, one who carries his opinions or claims to extravagance: *high-flying*, extravagant in opinions or claims: *high-favoured*, having a strong flavour: *high-flown*, swelled; proud; extravagant: *high-handed*, violent; overbearing: on his *high* horse, in a state of high excitement and glee; displaying arrogant, boastful, and offensive conduct: *high latitudes*—see under *latitude*: *high* life, the manner of life among the aristocracy, or persons of wealth: *high* living, the feeding upon rich and costly food: *high-logs*, *-lôz*, a boat extending up to the aukle only: *high* mass, mass on great occasions, and in a specially formal and solemn manner: *high-mettled*, having a proud or ardent spirit: *high-minded*, foolishly proud; arrogant; often applied in the sense of having honourable pride: *High Misdemeanor*, an offence or crime closely bordering on treason: *highmost*, in OE, highest; topmost: *high* place, an elevation or mound used in ancient times for worship and sacrifices: *high-pressure* engine, a steam-engine in which the steam is not condensed: *high* priest, the principal priest among the Jews, &c.: *highroad*, that used by the public for traffic, vehicles, &c.—so named as having been raised above the usual level of the country in many parts of it: *high* seas, the ocean beyond the limits of the waters usually assigned to nations—that is, beyond the limits of three miles: *high-seasoned*, food well spiced: *high-sounding*, pompous; noisy: *high-spirited*, full of life and spirit: *High Steward*, a legal peer appointed by the Crown to act as speaker or chairman of the peers who sit at the trial of another peer indicted for treason or felony: *high* time, time at which a thing must be attended to; quite time: *high-toned*, high in sound or in moral principles: *high* treason, the greatest offence that can be committed by a subject, and assigned by statute to various crimes—as, compassing the death of the king or queen, rebellion against the state, killing certain high officers, counterfeiting the great seal, &c.: *high-water*, the time when the tide has flowed to its farthest point: *high-water* mark, line reached by the farthest flow of the tide; *fig.*, the highest point of an achievement: *highway*, a road; a path; a way; a course: *highwayman*, n. a robber who plunders on the public roads: *high-wrought*, *-vâlt*, accurately and elaborately finished; denoting a highly excited mental state; in OE, tumultuous; seething.—**SYN.** of 'high': raised; exalted; difficult; extreme; abstruse; ostentatious; arrogant; proud; supercilious; tall; severe; oppressive; illustrious; powerful; tempestuous; loud; tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable; full; complete; dear; exorbitant; capital; great.

**high-falutin**, a. *hi-fâl-û-tîn* [a slang phrase], applied to a grandiose and bombastic style of speech or writing; much sound and little sense; *fustian*.

*mâte, mât, fâr, laû; mêle, mêt, hêr; pine, pîn; nôle, nôl, môre;*

high-jinks—see jink.

highland, *n.* *hi'-land* [*high*, and *land*], a mountainous region: *Highlands*, a district in Scotland so called: *Highlander*, *n.* one who is a native of the highlands of Scotland, or of any mountainous district of a country.

hight, *v.* *hit* [AS. *heht*, named—from *hitan*, to name, to be called: cf. Icel. *heittun*, named: Goth. *haitan*, to name], in OE., was or is called; called; intrusted; named.

higre, *n.* *hi'-gr*—see eagle.

hilarious, *a.* *hi-lar-i-us* [L. *hilaris*: Gr. *hilaros*, merry, joyful], mirthful; merry: *hilarity*, *n.* *hi-lar-i-ty* [F. *hilarité*—from L. *hilaritas*], mirth excited by social pleasure; gaiety.—SYN. of 'hilarity': joviality; jollity; glee; cheerfulness; mirth; merriment; gaiety; joyousness; exhilaration.

Hilary, *a.* *hi-lar-i* [from St. Hilary], applied to a term commencing near the time of St. Hilary's day, Jan. 13, the legal term which begins 11th Jan.

hilding, *n.* *hi'-ding* [AS. *hildan*, to beault], in OE., a mental or base creature; a cowardly paltry fellow; a word applied to both sexes: adj. base and cowardly; sorry; paltry.

hille, *n.* *hil*—see hilum.

hill, *n.* *hil* [AS. *hill*, a hill: cf. O.Dut. *hit* or *hille*, Dut. *heuvel*; Icel. *hill*, Ger. *hugel*], a natural elevation of the land less in height than a mountain: hillside, *n.* the side of a hill: hill'y, *a.* -*i*, abounding with hills: hillock, *n.* *hil'-ok*, a small hill.

Hilsah, *n.* *hil'-ed* [E. Ind.], a fish of the river Ganges, much esteemed for food.

hilt, *n.* *hil* [AS. *hil*, a hilt or handle: cf. Dut. *hilt*; Icel. *hilt*, handle], the handle of anything, chiefly a sword; hilt'ed, *a.* having a hilt.

Hilum, *n.* *hi-lum*, also spelt hile, *n.* *hil* [L. *hilum*, a thread, a little thing], the eye of a seed; the scar or spot indicating the point where the seed was attached to the pericarp, as the dark mark at the one end of a bean.

him, pron. *him* [AS. *hinc*, him—see *ho*], the obj. case of *he*; his, poss.: himself, masc. (*him*, and *self*), a reciprocal pron., joined to a noun or pronoun to render it more emphatic; herself, fem.: themselves, plu. com. gen.: by himself, alone; unassisted.

Himyaritic, *a.* *hi-mi-yar-i-tik*, or *Himyaric*, *a.* *hi-mi-yar-ik* [Himyar, an anc. king of Yemen, Arabia], pert. to the primitive people, or their language, of S. Arabia; designating inscriptions exhibiting the oldest known forms of the language as spoken in S. Arabia.

hin, *n.* *hin* [Heb.], an anc. Hebrew measure containing about twelve pints.

hind, *n.* *hind* [AS. *hind*, a hind, a doe: cf. Icel. *hind*; Ger. *hinde*], the female of the red deer, of which the male is the stag: hind-berry [cf. Ger. *himbeere*], in OE., the raspberry, probably named after the female deer.

hind, *n.* *hind* [AS. *hinda*, a domestic], a servant; a husbandman; a peasant.—SYN. of 'hind': peasant; rustic; swain; countryman; boor; domestic; attendant.

hind, *a.* *hind* [AS. *hindan*, behind: cf. Goth. *hinder*, Ger. *hinter*], pert. to the tail or back part; pert. to the part which follows, in opposition to *fore*, as hind legs: compar. hinder, *hind-er*, in a position contrary to that of the head or forepart: superl. hind'most, -most, or hind'ermost [AS. *hindema*, superlative], termination erroneously assimilated to *most*, the last; being in the rear of all others.

hinder, *v.* *hin'-der* [AS. *hindrian*, to hinder—from *hinder*, behind, after], to put or keep back; to retard progress; to delay; to raise obstacles: *hin'-dered*, imp.: adj. delaying; obstructive: *hin'-dered*, pp.: *der-ing*: *hin'-derer*, *n.* *der'-er*, one who: *hin'-der-ance*, *n.* *der'-ans*, or *hin'-drance*, *n.* *-drans*, that which stops progress or advance; impediment.—SYN. of 'hinder': to stop; check; restrain; impede; interrupt; counteract; thwart; oppose; obstruct; debar; arrest; embarrass; clog; encumber; fetter; prevent; shackle; prohibit; exclude; forbid; preclude.

Hindi, *n.* *hin'-dē*, a dialect of N. India, differing from Hindustani in being purer Aryan.  
Hindu, *n.* also Hindoo, *n.* *hin'-dū* [Hind. *Hindi* or *Himdvat*, a native of India], a native of Hindustan: *Hinduism*, *n.* *-izm*, also *Hin'doism*, *n.* the doctrines and rites of the Hindoos: *Hin'dustan*, *n.* the

stan'ee, *n.* *-stān-ē*, the language of the Hindoos: adj. pert. to the Hindoos or their language.

hinge, *n.* *hinj* [AS. *hengen*, a hanging: cf. Icel. *hengja*, to hang], the hook or joint on which a door, &c., turns or swings; that on which something depends: *v.* to furnish with hinges; to hang or depend, as a question: *hing'ing*, imp.: *hinged*, pp.: *hinj-ing*, to be off the hinges, *hinj'ez*, to be in a state of disorder or irregularity.

hiny, *n.* *hin'-ny* [L. *hinnyce*, to neigh], the foal of a horse and a she-ass; a mule: *v.* to neigh: *hin'-ny-ing*, imp.: *hin'-nyed*, pp.: *nyed*.

hint, *n.* *hint*, *n.* variant of bent [AS. *hentan*, to seize], a distant allusion; slight mention or reference: *v.* to bring to mind by a slight intimation; to suggest; to allude to distantly; to imply: *hint'-ing*, imp.: *hint'-ed*, pp.: *hint'-ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: to hint at, to allude to slightly or obscurely.—SYN. of 'hint': allusion; notice; insinuation; suggestion; intimation; innuendo; implication; reference; glance; touch.

Hinterland, *n.* *hin'-ter-land* [Ger.], that district of a country extending inland from a line of coast which, if uninhabited or savage, has been claimed by occupiers of the coast region; the district of a country behind the sea-coast.

hip, *n.* *hip* [AS. *hype*, the hip: cf. Dut. *heup*; Icel. *huppr*, the hip, the flank; Ger.  *Hüfte*], the projection caused by the haunch-bone and its covering flesh; the upper fleshy part of the thigh; in *arch.*, the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides or skirts of a roof: *hipped*, *a.* *hip'd*, in the sense of benten; foiled: *hipped roof*, *hip'd rōf*, a roof having the ends and the sides of the same slope: *hip-knob*, the ornament placed at the point of junction where the sloping sides of a roof meet, or on the summit of a gable: *hip and thigh*, in *Scrp.* wholly; completely: have on the hip, to have a decided advantage over another.

hip, *n.* *hip* [AS. *hirope*], the fruit of the briar or dog-rose; the fruit of the *Rosa canina*, Ord. *Rosacea*.

hip, *hip*, an *hut*, used on convivial occasions, in connection with *hurrah*.

hippation, *n.* *hi-pa-ti-on* [Gr. *hippation*, a colt, a pony—from *hypoos*, a horse], in *geol.*, a tertiary mammal having affinities with the horse.

hipplish, *a.* *hip'-plish*, also *hipped*, *a.* *hip'd* [corrupt. of *hippochondriac*], somewhat hypochondriac.

hippocamp, *n.* *hi-pō-kāmp*, also *hippocāmpus*, *n.* *hi-pō-kāmp* [L. *hippocampus*, Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *kāmpō*, I bend or curve], a small fish of singular shape, with head and neck like a horse; the sea-horse; a fabulous monster, having the head and fore-quarters of a horse attached to the tail of a fish; a certain curved structure in the brain: *hippocē-aur*, *n.* *-sēn-tā-ter* [Gr. *hippos*, and *crē-aur*, which see], in *nnc. fab.*, a creature said to be half man and half horse.

hippocras, *n.* *hi-pō-kris* [after the anc. physician *Hippocrates*], an old medicinal drink consisting of spiced wine: *hippocrate*, *a.* *-krat'-ic*, of or pert. to *Hippocrates*; having pale, sunken, and contracted features in disease, or when dying.

hippocrepiform, *a.* *hi-pō-krep-i-fōrm* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *krēpis*, a sandal, a shoe: L. *forma*, shape], in *bot.*, having a horse-shoe shape.

hippodame, *n.* *hi-pō-dā-mē* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; and perhaps *Oē*, dam, a marsh], in OE., a supposed spelling of *hippopotamus*, but more probably it means 'a sea-horse.'

hippodrome, *n.* *hi-pō-drōm* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *dromos*, a running-course], a circus; a horse and chariot racing-ground.

hippogriff, *n.* *hi-pō-grif* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *griff*, a griffin], a fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.

hippolith, *n.* *hi-pō-lith* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *lithos*, a stone], a stone or chalky concretion in the lutescences of a horse.

hippomane, *n.* *hi-pō-man* [Gr. *hippomane*, a plant possessing aphrodisiac qualities], a substance said to be obtained from thorns of a new-born foal, once used as a love-charm; the manchineel tree.—*H. manchineel*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*.

hippopathology, *n.* *hi-pō-pā-thō-lō-jī* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and Eng. *pathology*], the doctrine or description of diseases of horses: *hippophagi*, *n.* plu. *-phā-gi* [Gr. *phagō*, I eat], horse-eaters: *hippoph-*

*cōre*, *bōy*, *fool*: *pūre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

agons, *n.* -*pūs*, feeding on horses: *hlp'poph'agy, n.* -*pōf-d-jī*, the practice of eating horse-flesh.

hippopodam, *n.* *hlp-pō-pō-dī-am* [Gr. *hippos*, *n* horse; *pous* or *podē*, a foot], in *geol.*, a large heavy bivalve characteristic of the lower lias shales of England.

hippopotamus, *n.* *hlp-pō-pō-tā-mūs*, plu. sometimes hippopotami, *hlp-pō-pō-tā-mī* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *potamos*, a river], the river-horse, a big animal inhabiting many of the large rivers of Africa.

hippotherium, *n.* *hlp-pō-thēr-i-um* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *therion*, a wild beast], in *geol.*, a mammal of the miocene tertiaries, so called from its close resemblance to the horse family.

hippurie, *n.* *hlp-pū-rīk* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *ouron*, urine], applied to nn acid obtained from the urine of horses or cows: hippuric, *n.* *hlp-pū-rī-ā*, nn excess of hippuric acid in the urine.

hippurite, *n.* *hlp-pū-rīt* [Gr. *hippos*, n horse; *oura*, a tail], in *geol.*, a massive horsehoof-like bivalve of the chalk formation, having a deep conical under valve, with a flatish lid or upper valve: hippurites, *n.* plu. -*rīts*, in *geol.*, n genus of coal-measure plants, so called from their close resemblance to the common hippuris, *hlp-pū-rīs*, or mare's tail of our marshes.

hircline, *n.* *hēr-sīn* [L. *hircus*, a he-goat], a fetid oily matter found in goat's or sheep's fat: hircine, *n.* -*sik*, applied to an acid derived from hircine.

hire, *v.* *hīr* [AS. *hȳr*, wages, service—from *hȳran*, to hire; cf. Dut. *huur*; Ger. *heuer*], to procure the use of, for a certain time, and at a certain price; to engage, as servants; to let out for money: *n.* the price paid for the loan or temporary use of anything; wages: hiring, *imp.*: *n.* an engagement to service: adj. applied to a place where engagements to service are entered into: hired, *pp.* *hīrd*: hireless, *a.* without hire: hīrer, *n.* -*rēr*, one who hires: hireling, *n.* one who serves for wages; a mercenary—used generally in a bad sense.—SYN. of 'hire *n.*: salary; stipend; allowance; pay; price; reward; compensation; recompense; payment.

hiren, *n.* *hī-rēn* (from *Hiren*, a female character in one of Peele's plays—a corrupt. of Gr. *Irene*), in OE., a prostitute.

hirple, *v.* *hērp* [perhaps allied to cripple], in Scot., to halt, as from lameness; to limp; to move crazily: hirpling, *imp.*: hirpled, *pp.* *hērpīd*.

hirscl, *n.* *hēr-sīl*, or hirsdel, *n.* *hēr-sīl* [from herd], in Scot., a multitude; a throng; a flock of sheep: *v.* to class into different flocks; to dispose in order: hirselling, *imp.*: hirselled, *pp.* *hēr-sīd*.

hirsle or hirsle, *v.* *hēr-sīl* [AS. *hirsilan*, to move or creep while sitting on the buttocks], in Eng. dial. and Scot., to move resting on the hams or while sitting; to sidget: *n.* the act of moving in a creeping manner when sitting or reclining: hirsiling, *imp.*: hirsilled, *pp.* *hēr-sīd*.

hirsute, *a.* *hēr-sūt* [L. *hirsutus*, rough, hairy], covered with long stiffish hairs thickly set; hairy: hirsuteness, *n.* -*nēs*, hairiness.

Hirudinea, *n.* *hīr-ū-dī-nē-ā* [L. *hirudo* or *hirūd-*, *n.* leech, n blood-sucker], in zool., the Ord. of Annelids including the leeches.

his, *hiz*, pers. pron. poss. of he, which see.

hispid, *a.* *hīs-pīd* [L. *hispidus*, bristly, rugged; cf. F. *hispidé*], rough; having strong hairs or bristles.

hiss, *n.* *hīs* [an imitative word; AS. *hysian*, to hiss; O. Dut. *hisschen*], an expression of contempt or disapprobation like the continuous sound of the letter s, produced by driving breath between the tongue and the teeth; the noise made by a serpent or goose, or by escaping steam: *v.* to express contempt by hisses; to condemn by hissing: hissing, *imp.*: *n.* the act or expression of hissed; *pp.* *hīst*: hissingly, *ad.* -*lī*: *hīst*, *int.* *hīst*, *hush*; silence.

histioid, *n.* *hīs-tī-ōīd* [Gr. *histos*, n web, a tissue; *eidos*, resemblance], in anat., tissue-like.

histogenesis, *n.* *hīs-tō-jēnē-sīs*, also histogeny, *n.* -*tō-jē-nī* [Gr. *histos*, n tissue, a web; *gennao*, I produce], the microscopic study of tissues in animals or plants; the formation and development of organic tissues: histogenetic, *a.* *hīs-tō-jē-nē-tīk*, promoting the formation of organic tissues; in bot., applied to minute molecules supposed to be concerned in the formation of cells.

histography, *n.* *hīs-tō-g-rā-fī* [Gr. *histos*, n web; *graphō*, I write], a description of organic tissues: histonomy, *n.* -*tōn-ō-mī* [Gr. *nomos*, n law], an

account of the laws which govern the development and growth of organic tissues.

histology, *n.* *hīs-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *histos*, a tissue; *logos*, a discourse], the science of the animal tissues; the description of the tissues which form an animal or plant: histological, *n.* -*tō-lō-jī-kāl*, relating to histology or the description of tissues.

histolysis, *n.* *hīs-tō-lī-sīs* [Gr. *histos*, a web or tissue; *lysis*, a solution—from *luō*, I dissolve], the disintegration of previously organised structures: histolytic, *a.* *hīs-tō-lī-tīk*, derived from the disintegration of previously organised structures; of the nature of histolysis.

history, *n.* *hīs-tō-rī* [L. and Gr. *historia*, history], a systematic account of facts and events, particularly those affecting nations or states; a narration of past events: historian, *n.* -*tō-rī-ān*, one who writes history: historical, *n.* -*tō-rī-kāl*, also histor'le, *a.* -*tīk*, pert. to history; contained in history or deduced from it: histor'ically, *ad.* -*kāl-ī*: historiette, *n.* *hīs-tō-rī-ē* [F. a story], a short or little history: historify, *v.* *hīs-tō-rī-fī* [L. *facio*, I make], in OE., to record or reduce to history: historifying, *imp.*: historified, *pp.* -*fīd*: historiography, *n.* -*tō-rī-ō-g-rā-fī* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], the art or employment of writing history: historiographer, *n.* -*rā-fēr*, one who; a person appointed by a sovereign to write the history of the kingdom: sacred history, the history of religion and the events connected with it, as contained in the Scriptures: profane history, the history of nations in general, called also civil history: anc. history, the history of the nations of antiquity down to the destruction of the Western Empire, 476 A.D.: history of the middle ages, extends from 476 A.D. to end of 15th century: modern history, from about 1492 A.D. to our own times: classical history, the history of the Greeks and Romans: natural history, a description and classification of the mineral, vegetable, and animal productions of the earth—sometimes limited to animals only.—SYN. of 'history': annals; chronicles; a relation; narration; description; narrative; account; record; story.

histronic, *a.* *hīs-trī-ōn-tīk*, also hist'ronic, *n.* -*kāl* [L. *histriōnicus*, pert. to stage-playing—from *histriōnē*, an actor or stage-player], of or relating to the stage or stage-players; befitting the stage: hist'ronically, *ad.* -*lī*: histronic art, the art of acting in the drama: hist'ronism, *n.* -*izm*, stage-playing.

hit, *v.* *hīt* [Icel. *hitla*, to light on; cf. Sw. *hitla*; Dan. *hitte*], to touch or strike with or without force; to touch, as a mark; to succeed; to chance luckily; to light on; in OE., to agree; to suit: *n.* a stroke; a chance; a lucky chance; a happy conception: hitting, *imp.*: hit, *hīt*, pt. and pp. by characteristic strokes; to hit off, to describe by characteristic strokes; to hit on or upon, to light upon, or come to, by chance: a great hit, an exceptional piece of good luck; a perfect success.

hitch, *n.* *hīch* [ME. *hichen*, to remove; cf. Dut. *hutsen*, to shake, to jumble; Ger. *hutschen*, to rock, to hitch oneself; Scot. *hitch*, to move by jerks; Eng. dial. *hick*, to spring], a catch, or anything which acts as one; a knot or noose in a rope; a sudden stop or halt; an impediment: *v.* to hook, or catch by a hook; to catch; to move by jerks: hitching, *imp.*: hitched, *pp.* *hīch*.

hither, *ad.* *hī-thēr* [AS. *hider* or *hither*, hither; cf. Icel. *hædra*; Dan. *hīd*; Goth. *hīdrē*], to this place: adj. nearer: hithermost, *a.* -*mōst*, nearest on this side: hitherto, *ad.* -*tō*, to this time or place; in any time before the present: hitherward, *ad.* -*wērđ*, or hitherwards, *ad.* -*wērđz*, towards this place: hither and thither, in several directions; backwards and forwards.

hive, *n.* *hīv* [AS. *hīf*, n house; cf. Goth. *heir*; Icel. *hú*], a kind of box or basket in which the domestic bees store their honey; a swarm of bees; any company of persons numerous and industrious: *v.* to collect into a hive; to take shelter together; to reside together: hiving, *imp.*: hived, *pp.* *hīvd*: hīver, *n.* one who.

hives, *n.* plu. *hīz* [see hive], in Scot. and N. of Eng., a skin disease among children, consisting of vesicles scattered over the body, which bear a faucal resemblance to *n. bee-hive*; the group.

hizz, hizz'ing, *hiz*, OE. spelling of hiss, hiss'ing. ho, also hōa, *int.* *hō* [cf. F. *ho*, an int. to impose



**hoist**, *v.* *höist* [N.Dut. *hyssen*, to hoist], to raise; to lift; to bear upwards by means of tackle: *n.* a raising; a lift; an apparatus for raising or lifting bodies from the ground through the several floors of a building: *hoist'ing*, *imp.*: *hoisted*, *pp.*

**holt**, *v.* *hölt* [etym. unknown], in OE., to leap; to caper: *holt'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* over-lively: *holt'ed*, *pp.*

**holty-toity**, *int.* *höit-töit-töit* [from *hoit*], an exclamation expressing a check to over-liveliness and exuberance of spirits; an old dance in time of Charles II.: *adj.* thoughtless; giddy; flighty.

**hold**, *v.* *höld* [AS. *haldan*, to keep, to observe; cf. Icel. *halda*, guard; Dnt. *houden*; Goth. *haldan*; Ger. *halten*], to stop; to detain; to have or grasp in the hand; to keep; to keep steady or fast; to contain; to possess; to be true; not to fail; to stick; to adhere; to maintain, as an opinion: *n.* a grasp, as with the hands; an embrace; power of keeping or seizing; influence; a fortified place; a prison: *int.* or *impera.* be still! forbear! stop! *hold'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a tenure; a farm held of a superior; land or house rented; held, *pt.* and *pp.* *höld*, *dld* held: *hold'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who possesses anything; a tenant: *hold'-fast*, *n.* *-fast*, a long nail with a catch or hook: to hold back, to restrain; to refrain from doing business; to hold forth, to offer; to put forward; to harangue: to hold in, to restrain; to restrain oneself: to hold off, to keep at a distance: to hold on, to continue; to proceed: to hold out, to propose or offer; to yield not; to last or endure: to hold true or good, to be a fact: to hold together, to remain in union: to hold up, to raise; to sustain or support; to continue fair, as the weather: to hold one's own, to keep one's ground: to hold with, to co-operate with; to agree with; to adhere to.—*SYN.* of 'hold *v.*: to grasp; gripe; clutch; retain; consider; regard; think of; receive; defend; have; suspend; fix; save; confine; continue; solemnise; celebrate; conserve; manage; maintain; prosecute; stand; last; endure; refrain—of 'hold *n.*: gripe; seizure; support; catch; custody; power; fortress.

**hold**, *n.* *höld* [Dut. *hol*, a hole—the *d* is excrement, due to confusion with *v.* *höld*], the interior cavity of a ship not inhabited or set aside for passengers; the space where the cargo is stored.

**holding**, *n.* *hölding* [see *hold*], in OE., tenacious; sticky: *n.* burden or chorus of *n* sound.

**hole**, *n.* *höll* [AS. *hol*, a cave; cf. Dnt. and Icel. *hol*; Ger. *höhle*], an opening in or through a solid body; an excavation in the ground; a perforation; *n.* cavity; *n.* mean place or habitation; a means of escape: *v.* to dig or make a hole in; to drive into a hole or bag, as in billiards: *hol'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* in coal-mining, cutting under a seam of coal so as to deprive it of support and facilitate its falling down: *holed*, *pp.* *höld*: hole and corner, special and private to promote party ends or some disreputable object, as a hole-and-corner meeting.—*SYN.* of 'hole *n.*: excavation; concavity; hollow; aperture; interstice; pit; cave; den; cell; rent; fissure; crevice.

**hollday**, *n.* *höll-tä* [*holty* and *day*: AS. *hällig dag*, holy day], a day of freedom from labour; a day of joy and gaiety: *adj.* pert. to a festival; gay.

**holdom**, *n.* In OE., a more modern spelling for *holdom*, which see.

**holly**, *nd.* *höll-ti* [from *holty*, which see], with sanctity; piously: In OE., inviolably.

**holiness**, *n.* *höll-nēs* [from *holty*, which see], freedom from sin; moral goodness; piety; purity; sacredness; a title of the Pope.—*SYN.*: devotion; religiousness; godliness; sanctity; righteousness.

**holling**, *n.*—see under *hole*.

**holia**, *n.* *höllä*—see *holloa*.

**holand**, *n.* *hölland*, fine unleached linen first manufactured in Holland: *hol'lands*, *n.* *plu.* *-lāndz*, Dutch or a superior kind of gin: *hol'lander*, *n.* a Dutchman.

**holloa**! *int.* *höll-tä*, also spelt *höll'o*, *höll'a*, and *höll'o* [F. *holä*, ho there!], an exclamation used in calling to some one at a distance to stop or wait; a word expressive of surprise: *v.* to call the attention of some one at a distance: *n.* *n* about; *n* word of command to stop: *holloa'ing*, *imp.*: *holloaed*, *pp.* *höll-töd*: *holloa* is a different word from *halloo*, which see.

**hollow**, *n.* *höll'is* [from *hole*, which see], having *n* empty space within; not solid; deep; not sincere or faithful; not real; false: *n.* any depression of

surface; a cavity; a pit; a groove: *v.* to dig or scoop out; to excavate: *ad.* without difficulty, as he carries it hollow; without *n* chance of success, or beyond a doubt, as he was beaten hollow—see phrase below: *hollow'ing*, *imp.*: *hollow'ed*, *pp.* *-öd*: *höll'-lowly*, *ad.* *-li*, in *n* hollow manner; dishonestly; insincerely: *hollow'ness*, *n.* state of being hollow; insincerity: *deceit*: hollow-hearted, insincere; treacherous: hollow square, in a body of foot, soldiers drawn up in the form of a square with an unoccupied space in the middle: hollow-eyed, having the eyes sunk in the head: I beat him hollow, a prob. corrup. of the phrase 'I beat him wholly,' that is, 'completely'.—*SYN.* of 'hollow *n.*: concavity; excavation; cavern; den; bele; bore; opening; orifice; perforation; passage; canal; hollow'ness—of 'hollow *a.*: vacant; empty; concave; sunken; low; faithless; deceitful; insincere; dishonest; treacherous; hollow-hearted.

**holly**, *n.* *höll-ti* [AS. *halegn*, holly: cf. W. *celyn*; Ir. *cuidann*; Gael. *cuiltinn*], an evergreen shrub having prickly leaves, and prednecing clusters of red berries; the *Ilex aquifolium*, the common holly, Ord. *Aquifoliaceæ*; the *holm-tree*; called also the *holm*.

**hollyhock**, *n.* *höll-ti-hök* [AS. *hoc*, a mallow, and *holty*—so called from being supposed to have been first brought from the Holy Land], a tall beautiful flowering plant; the *Aitha rosea*, Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

**holm**, *n.* *hölm* or *höm* [AS. *helen*, holm or alder tree—see *holly*], the evergreen oak; the *Quercus ilex*, Ord. *Cupulifera* or *Comptaceæ*; also *n* name given to the *holly*.

**holm**, *n.* *hölm* or *höm*, spelt also *holme*—generally when part of a compound word [AS. *holm*, *n* islet; Norw. *holm*; Icel. *holmr*], *n* slight elevation, or a rising ground; a river islet; generally applied to low flat rich land on the banks of *n* river.

**holoblastic**, *a.* *höll-tö-blastik* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *blasos*, a sprout, a bud], applied to an ovum whose vitellus becomes entirely segmented—see *meroblastic*.

**holocaust**, *n.* *höll-tö-kaust* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *kaustos*, burnt—from *katō*, I burn], a sacrifice or offering the whole of which was consumed by fire; *n* burnt-offering.

**Holoccephali**, *n.* *plu.* *höll-tö-kef'ä-li* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *kephale*, the head], in *zool.*, a sub-order of the Elasmobranchii, *-ä-lä-s-mö-brän'ki-ti*, comprising the Chimeræ.

**holocryptic**, *a.* *höll-tö-kriptik* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *kryptos*, hidden], incapable of being read except by means of a key, as *n* cipher; undecipherable.

**holograph**, *n.* *höll-tö-gräf* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *graphō*, I write], a deed or will written wholly by the hand of the grantor or testator: *adj.* applied to *n* written document or letter, written as well as signed by the same person; also *hol'ograph'ic*, *a.* *-ik*.

**holohedral**, *a.* *höll-tö-hödräl* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *hedra*, a seat], in *min.*, completely developed; symmetrical; the opposite of *hemihedral*.

**holometabolic**, *a.* *höll-tö-met-ä-bölik* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *metabolē*, change], applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

**holophotal**, *a.* *hö-löf-täl* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *phōs*, *phōtos*, light], applied to reflectors which throw back the rays of light in one unbroken mass without perceptible loss.

**holophrase**, *n.* *höll-tö-fräz* [Gr. *holos*, the whole; *phrazō*, I tell], in any language, *n* whole phrase, or long number of syllables, employed to express a simple idea, which in English is expressed by one word: *holophrastic*, *a.* *höll-tö-fräs'tik*, applied to those languages which have numerous syllables in a single word, often as many as fourteen.

**holopterychus**, *n.* *höll-tö-tyk-tis* [Gr. *holos*, whole, entire; *ptuchē*, a wrinkle], in *geol.*, *n* genus of fossil fishes—so called from the corrugated or wrinkled surfaces of their enamelled scales.

**holosericeous**, *a.* *höll-tö-sēr-isch-ä-lis* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *serikos*, L. *sericus*, silky], covered with minute silky hairs, best discovered by touch.

**Holostomata**, *n.* *plu.* *höll-tö-stöm-ä-tä* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *stoma*, the mouth, *stomata*, mouths], a division of gasteropodous molluscs in which the aperture of the shell is rounded or entire.

**holothurian**, *höll-tö-thür-tän* [Gr. *holos*, the whole; *thurion*, a little door], a marine radiata animal of the order of echinoderms from its shape sometimes



**homogamous**, a. *hō-mōg'ā-mūs* [Gr. *homogamos*, married together—from *homos*, the same, similar; *gamos*, marriage], in *bot.*, applied to composite plants having the flowers of the capitula all hermaphrodite: **homogamia**, n. *hō-mō-gā'mī-tā*, or **homogamy**, n. *hō-mō-gā'mī*, in *bot.*, applied to the condition of plants when both parts of a generation are formed in a hermaphrodite flower exactly at the same period.

**homoganglionic**, a. *hō-mō-gāng'gī-āl* [Gr. *homos*, like; *ganglion*, a knot, a little tumour], in *zool.*, having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged.

**homogeneous**, n. *hō-mō-jē-nē-ūs* [Gr. *homos*, same, like; *genos*, kind], of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar constituent elements; having a uniform structure or substance—opposed to *heterogeneous*: **homogeneity**, n. *hō-mō-jē-nē-ūs*, sameness of kind or nature; uniformity of structure or material.

**homograph**, n. *hō-mō-grāf* [Gr. *homos*, the same; *graphē*, writing], a word of similar form to another but of different origin and meaning, as *base* or *dun*.

**homolousian**, n. *hō-mō-lō-ūs-ān* [Gr. *homoiouos*, of like or similar substance—from *homoiouos*, like; *ousia*, substance, being], in *ecclēs. hist.*, one who held that the Son was of like essence with the Father, and not of the same essence: **adj.** *pert.* to: **homolousian**, n. *hō-mō-lō-ūs-ān* [Gr. *homoiouos*, being of the same essence or substance—from *homos*, the same; *ousia*, essence, being], one who maintained that the Son had the same essence with the Father.

**homozoole**, see *homœozoic*.

**homologate**, v. *hō-mō-lō-gāt* [Gr. *homologos*, using the same words, of the same opinion—from *homos*, like; *logos*, n. word], to approve; to allow: **homologating**, *imp.*: **homologated**, *pp.*

**homologous**, a. *hō-mō-lō-gūs* [Gr. *homologos*, ascertaining, agreeing—from *homos*, the same, like; *logos*, speech], having the same ratio or proportion; constructed on the same plan, though differing in form and function: **homology**, n. *hō-mō-lō-jī*, affinity dependent on structure or the essential correspondence of parts; in the doctrine of the corresponding relations of parts, different beings, having the same relations but different functions: **homological**, a. *hō-mō-lō-jī-tāl*, *pert.* to homology: **homologically**, *ad.* *īl.*

**homologue**, n. *hō-mō-lō-g* [Gr. *homos*, same, similar; *logos*, discourse, proportion], correspondence or equivalence of certain organs; the same part or organ in so far as regards its anatomical relation, although differing in form and functions, as the arms in man, the wings in birds, and the pectoral fins in fishes.

**homomorphism**, n. *hō-mō-mōr'fizm* [Gr. *homos*, like; *morphē*, form], in *biol.*, mimicry or imitation of one thing by another; resemblance in external characters occurring in organisms not really akin.

**homomorphy**, n. *hō-mō-mōr'fī* [Gr. *homos*, like, similar; *morphē*, shape, form], in *bot.*, the condition of the Compositae when the disc florets assume the form of ray florets; the fertilisation of the pistil by the pollen from its own flowers; self-fertilisation: **homomorphic**, a. *hō-mō-mōr'fīk*, having the pistil fertilised by the pollen from its own flowers: **homomorphous**, a. *hō-mō-mōr'fūs*, in *zool.*, having a similar external appearance or form.

**homonym**, n. *hō-mō-nīm* [Gr. *homonymes*, having the same name—from *homos*, like; *onyma* or *onoma*, a name], a word, the same in sound but different in signification: **homonyms**, a. *hō-mō-nīm'īs*, having different significations; equivocal; ambiguous: **homonymously**, *ad.* *īl.*: **homonymy**, n. *hō-mō-nīm'īs*, sameness in name, with difference in signification; ambiguity.

**homomeros**, a. *hō-mō-mē-rōs* [Gr. *homoiros*, like, similar; *meros*, a part], in *bot.*, applied to lichens where the gonidia and hyphae in the thallus appear about equally mingled.

**homocousian**—see under *homolousian*.

**homopetalous**, n. *hō-mō-pē-tāl-ūs* [Gr. *homos*, like; *petalon*, a petal], in *bot.*, having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike in a composite flower.

**homophone**, n. *hō-mō-fōn* [Gr. *homos*, like; *phōnē*, sound], a letter or character having the same sound as another: **homophonous**, a. *hō-mō-fō-nīs*, having the same sound; of the same pitch: **homophony**, n. *hō-mō-fō-nī*, sameness of sound.

**homoplasmy**, n. *hō-mō-plāz'mī* [Gr. *homos*, similar;

*plasma*, anything formed], in *bot.*, the phenomenon of the resemblance in odours of different orders of plants: **homoplast**, n. *hō-mō-plāst*, in *biol.*, an organ or part corresponding in external form to another, though of distinct nature: **homoplastic**, a. *hō-mō-plāstīk*, moulded alike, or similarly constructed, but not of the same origin; analogous, but not homologous; in structure: **homoplasia**, n. *hō-mō-plāz'ī*, the quality of being homoplastic.

**homotaxis**, n. *hō-mō-tāks'īs* [Gr. *homos*, similar; *taxis*, arrangement, position], in *geol.*, a term applied to strata occupying the same place or position in the stratified systems, but which may, or may not, be contemporaneous: **homotaxeous**, a. *hō-mō-tāks'ī-ūs*, that may, or may not, be contemporaneous; also **homotaxial**, a. *hō-mō-tāks'ī-āl*, same sense.

**homotropical**, n. *hō-mō-trōp'al* [Gr. *homos*, like; *trōpē*, a turning], in *bot.*, having the same general direction as a body of which it forms a part; applied to the slightly curved embryo when it has the same general direction as the seed.

**homotype**, n. *hō-mō-tīp* [Gr. *homos*, like, similar; *typos*, form, a type], that part of an animal which corresponds to another part; correspondence of parts which lie in series, as the bones of the foot with those of the hand: **homotypy**, n. *hō-mō-tīp'ī*, the state or condition of such correspondence: **homotypic**, a. *hō-mō-tīp'īk*, *pert.* to; homologous.

**homunculus**, n. *hō-mūn'kū-lūs* [L. *dim.*, from *homo*, a man], a little man; a dwarf; a contemptible man.

**hone**, n. *hōn* [AS. *hōn*, a hone; cf. Sw. *hcn*; Icel. *heia*], a stone of a fine grain used for sharpening cutting instruments: **v.** to sharpen on a hone: **honing**, *imp.*: **honed**, *pp.* *hōnd*.

**honest**, n. *ōn'ēt* [OF. *honesté*—from L. *honestus*, honourable—from *hones*, honour], fair in dealing with others; just; frank; hearty; sincere: **honestly**, *ad.* *īl.*, uprightly; justly: **honesty**, n. *īl.*, upright conduct or disposition; fairness in dealing with others.—**SYN.** of 'honest': upright; true; chaste; just; righteous; creditable; honourable; open; well-looking; jolly; trusty; faithful; equitable; rightful; frank; candid; fair—of 'honesty': sincerity; integrity; probity; uprightness; honour; justice; equity; candour; veracity.

**honey**, n. *hūn'ī* [AS. *hunig*; cf. Dut. and Ger. *honig*; Icel. *hunnag*, honey], the sweet substance collected by bees; sweetness: **honeyed** or **honed**, n. *hūn'īd*, sweetened in a figurative sense, as *honeyed words*; sweet; luscious: **honeyless**, a. without honey: **honeycomb**, n. the wax cells containing the honey—so named from a fancied resemblance to a comb: **honeycombed**, n. *hōm'd*, applicable to any surface having small irregular punctures spread over it, like the cells of the honeycomb—we even speak of a mountain as honeycombed with caverns: **honey-suckle**, n. *hūn'ī*, a well-known climbing plant and flower of the genus *Lonicera*, Ord. *Cayrtholideæ*: also applied to meadow clover, *Trifolium pratense*; the woodbine; in *OE.*, called *eglantine*: **honey-moon**, n. the first month after marriage, a name originally derived from the custom among the higher orders of the early Teutonic race of drinking mead, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding: **honey-mouthed**, soft or smooth in speech: **honey-stalks**, in *OE.*, clover and their stalks: **honey-stone**, a popular name for *melite*, from its honey-yellow colour: **honey-tongued**, fair and smooth of speech.

**honey**, n. *hūn'ī*, or **hlinney**, n. *hūn'ī* [in figurative usage of honey 1], in *familiar language*, a term of endearment among the Irish and Scotch—applied to a girl or woman; in *N. of Eng.*, applied to both sexes: **honeying**, n. in *OE.*, making love.

**hong**, n. *hōng* [Chinese *hang*, or *hong*, a mercantile house], in *China*, the company of merchants who were alone privileged to deal with foreigners; the buildings used for offices or counting-houses; the place where sales and purchases are made.

**honorarium**, n. *hōn'ō-rā-rī-ūm* [L. an honorary gift or acknowledgment], a voluntary fee paid to a professional man: **honorary**—see under *honour*.

**honorific**, a. *ōn'ēr'īfīk* [L. *honorificus*—from *honor*, honour, and *ficio*, I make or do], conferring honour; implying honourable distinction: n. a word or syllable used as an expression of deference or respect, as in Chinese and Japanese.





a vessel in which seed-corn is carried; a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water, for the use of the cutter la glass.

**hobble**, v. *hóppl* [variant of *hobble*, Dut. *hobbelen*, to jolt, to stammer], to tie the feet near together to prevent leaping; *hoppilag*, imp. *hóppl'ing*: *hoppied*, pp. *hóppl'd*: *hopples*, n. plu. *hóppl'iz*, fetters for the legs of horses.

**hop scotch**—see under *hop* 1.

**horal**, a. *hór'al* [L. *hora*, an hour], relating to an hour or hours: **horally**, ad. -ly: **horary**, a. *hór'a-ri*, relating to or denoting the hours; *in bol.*, lasting about an hour.

**Horatian**, a. *hór'a-shi-an*, pert. to the Latin poet Horace, *Quintus Horatius Flaccus*, 65-68, B.C., or to his poetry; resembling the poetry or style of.

**horde**, n. *hórd* [F. *horde*, a horde, a clan; Turk. *ordú*, a camp; Tatar *ardú*, a camp], a body of wandering or migratory people dwelling in tents or wagons: v. to live together like migratory tribes: *hórd'lag*, imp.: *hórd'ed*, pp.

**hordeine**, n. *hór-dé-in* [L. *hordeum*, barley], a peculiar substance found in barley.

**hordeolum**, n. *hór-dé-ól-um* [a dim. of L. *hordeum*, barley], a snail, hard, palish blot developed in the margin of the eyelid, so called from its likeness in size and hardness to a small barley-corn; the styro.

**horehound** or **hoarhound**, n. *hór-hóund* [AS. *hórhúne*, horehound—from *hórh*, hoary, grey; *húne*, hoarhound], a native wild medicinal plant of an aromatic and bitter flavour—so named from its bushy stems being covered with white woolly down: *white horehound* is *Marrubium vulgare*, Ord. *Labiata*; *black stinking horehound*, a common wayside perennial, is *Echium vulgare*.

**horizon**, n. *hór-ri-zón* [Gr. *horizōn*, that which terminates—from *horos*, a boundary], the circular line where the earth and sky seem to meet, called the *seensible horizon*; the great circle dividing the visible and invisible heavens into two equal parts is called the *rational horizon*: **horizontal**, a. *hór-i-zónt'al*, on a level; on a line with the horizon: the opposite of perpendicular or vertical: *hór'izon'tally*, ad. -ly: **horizontal'ity**, n. -i-ty, state of being horizontal: **artificial horizon**, a reflector whose surface is perfectly horizontal, used to observe altitudes: **horizon-glass**, a glass fixed in front of the telescope of a reflecting astronomical instr., whose lower part is a mirror, and upper transparent.

**horn**, n. *hór'n* [AS. *horn*, a horn; cf. L. *cornu*; Gr. *keras*; Goth. *haurn*; Icel. *horn*; Dut. *horen*; Bret. and W. *corn*; Ger. *horn*], the hard substance projecting from the heads of certain animals; a wind musical instr. originally made of horns; a drinking-cup; the two ends of the waning or waxing moon; in *Script.*, a symbol of power; the feelers of certain insects: **horay**, a. *hór'ay*, made of horn; hard; callous: **hornless**, a. *hór-n'les*, without horns: **horned**, a. *hór'n'd*, having horns; crescent-shaped: **hornedly**, ad. *hór'n'd-ly*: **horn'edness**, n. -ness: **horner**, n. *hór'n-ér*, one who works in horn: **horn'lag**, n. the appearance of the crescent moon; in *Scots law*, a certain process against a debtor: **horn-beak**, n. *hór-bék*, a bird: **hornbill**, n. a voracious African bird: **hornbook**, n. a single-leaved primer for children, originally faced with a plate of horn to keep it unsold: **hornbug**, a. a kind of beetle: **hornfish**, n. the garfish or sea-needle: **horn-mad**, in *OE.*, a supposed corruption of *harn-mad*—that is, brain-mad: **horstons**, n. a variety of quartz resembling flint, but more brittle, used for snuff-boxes, handles of knives and forks, &c.; **chert**: **hornstone**, n. a mineral: **hornblade**, n. *blénd* [Ger. *blende*, that which blinds—from *blenden*, to dazzle], a mineral of several varieties, so called from its horn-like cleavage and peculiar lustre; or so named from *blind* because it contains no ore; a rock-forming mineral consisting of several silicates: **hornblea'dle**, a. *blénd'ik*, composed chiefly of hornblende; pert. to: **horn'pipe**, n. name of a favourite dance, especially among sailors, performed by one person to an air on the hornpipe, which consisted of a pipe with a horn at each end; a lively air: **horn-silver**, the native chloride of silver, a valuable ore: **horawork**, n. in *fort.*, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain: **hornwreck**, n. -rúk [horn, and *wreck* = *wreck*], the sea-mat or lemon-weed: to draw in the horns, to withdraw from any position or attitude of assertion: to pat

to the horn, in *Scots law*, to denounce as a rebel, an outlaw, or a fugitive from justice—so called from the anc. formality of blowing a horn; to charge to pay a debt, or perform an act under a decree: to wear the horns, said of a married man whose wife is unfaithful to him; a submissive cuckold: horn of plenty, the cornucopia, which see: horns of a dilemma [see dilemma], a phrase taken from logical parlance; a difficulty of such a kind that, in whichever way met, the result is a disagreeable one; a strait between the choice of two evils, or two disagreeable things.

**hornbeam**, n. *hór-n'bém* [see beam—so named from the character of its wood], a tree having a white, hard, and heavy wood, forming a very useful hedge plant; the *Carpinus betulus*, Ord. *Cupulifera* or *Corylacea*; a North Amer. tree having a smooth grey bark and a white hard wood, also called *iron-wood*.

**hornet**, n. *hór-in'et* [AS. *hyrnet*, a hornet—from *horn*], a large stinging fly; a kind of large wasp.

**hornise**, v. *hór-n'iz* [so named after the inventor, Mr. Horn], to pave or causeway a footpath with chips or splinters of such hard rocks as greenstone or granite: **hornis'ing**, imp.: a. the art of paving footpaths with stone-chips: **hornised**, pp. *hór-n'iz'd*.

**hornito**, n. *hór-n'it-ó*, or *hór'ao*, n. -no [Sp.], a low oven-shaped mound or hillock of the volcanic districts of S. Amer., from which hot smoke and other vapours are usually emitted.

**horography**, n. *hór-ó-rá-fí* [Gr. *hóra*, an hour; *graphó*, I write], an account or description of the hours.

**horologe**, n. *hór-ó-lój* [F. *horologe*—from L. *horologium*, a clock or sun-dial—from Gr. *hóra*, an hour; *logos*, a word], any instr. for measuring time; a watch: **hor'olog'ic**, a. *hór'ik*, also **hor'olog'ical**, a. -i-kál, pert. to horology or time-keepers; in *bol.*, applied to flowers which open and close at certain hours: **horology**, n. *hór-ó-ló-jí*, the science which treats of the construction of clocks and watches: **hor'ologist**, n. -jíst, one versed in.

**horometry**, n. *hór-ó-m'é-trí* [Gr. *hóra*, an hour; *metron*, a measure], the art or practice of measuring time: **horometrical**, a. *hór-ó-m'é-trí-kál*, pert. to.

**horoscope**, n. *hór-ó-skóp* [F. *horoscope*, a horoscope or ascendant at nativity—from L. *horoscopus*—from Gr. *hóra*, an hour; *skopé*, I view or consider], in *astro.*, a representation of the aspect of the heavens at a given time, as at the hour of birth: **horoscopy**, n. *hór-ó-skóp-í*, divination by the stars; calculation of nativities.

**horrible**, a. *hór-ri-bl* [OF. *horrible*—from L. *horribilis*, dreadful—from *horrere*, to stand on end, to bristle, to shake or shiver], exciting horror; shocking; hideous; terrible: **hor'ribly**, ad. -blí: **hor'ribleness**, n. -bl'nes: **horrid**, a. *hór-rid* [L. *horridus*, rough, bristly], that does or may excite horror; hideous; gloomy; terrible; offensive: **hor'ridly**, ad. -blí: **hor'ridness**, n.: **horrifice**, a. *hór-í-fik* [L. *facio*, I make], causing horror: **horrify**, v. -rí-fí, to strike with horror; to render horrible: **horrify'ing**, imp.: **horrified**, pp. *fid*: **horripilla'tion**, a. *pl'it-á-shún* [L. *pilo*, I peel or pull off the hair], in *med.*, the peculiar shuddering sensation, resulting from sudden fright or from the incipient attack of fever: **horror**, n. *hór-rér* [L. *horror*, a shaking, a trembling], an excessive degree of fear with a shuddering; extreme dread or terror mixed with detestation; gloom; dreariness; that which excites horror: **hor'rors**, n. plu. -rés, the painful sensation of prostration felt by the drunkard deprived of liquor: **horror-stricken**, struck with horror.

**horse**, n. *hórs* [AS. *hors*, a horse; cf. Icel. *hross*; Olf. Ger. *hros*; Ger. *ross*], a well-known domestic animal; a cavalry; a wooden frame with legs; a large ston or tressel: v. to work or furnish with a horse or horses; to ride or sit on anything astride: adj. applied to something large and coarse: **hor'sing**, imp.: **horsed**, pp. *hórst*: **horseback**, n. the state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse: **horse-breaker**, one who tames and trains young horses for the saddle or draught: **horse-chestnut**, the name of a nut, so called from its roughness; also the tree, a kind of oak which bears the fruit; the *Æsculus hippocastanum*, Ord. *Sapindaceae*: **horse-courser**, n. *hórs kór'sér* [OF. *couracier*, a broker], a dealer in horses: **horse-dealer**, a trader in horses: **horse-drench**, a drastic purge for a horse; the horn

by which it is administered: horse-fly, a large fly which stings horses and sucks their blood: Horse Guards, a cavalry regiment of the household troops: the Horse Guards, the headquarters of the British army, and the chief administrative department of military affairs, situated in London—so called from two mounted sentries at the entrance: horse-jockey, one who rides a race-horse: a dealer in horses: horse-knacker, one who deals in worn-out horses, and trades in their carcasses, hides, bones, &c.: horse-leech, a variety of leech: a veterinary surgeon: horse-laugh, a loud, boisterous laugh: horse-man, a rider on horseback; one skilled in riding: horsemanship, n. the art of riding or managing horses: horse-coper, -cooper, or -couper—see under cope 3: horse-play, rough and frolicsome play attended with boisterous noise: horse-power, the force or power which a horse can exert when drawing a load, calculated to be equal to 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. high per minute, which force or power is made the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine: horse-race, a running match between horses to test their speed and endurance: horse-radish, a plant whose long root has a hot pungent taste, used in medicine, and as a condiment: the *Cochlearia Armoracia*, or *Armoracia rusticana*, Ord. *Crucifera*: horse-shoe, a curved iron plate nailed on the feet of horses: horse-shoe magnet, an artificial magnet in the form of a horse-shoe: horse-soldier, a soldier on horseback: horse-tail, the tail of a horse; a Turkish standard; a plant of the genus *Equisetum*, Ord. *Equisetaceae*: to horse-whip, to strike or chastise with a riding-whip: to take horse, to mount a horse in order to set out to ride.

hortative, a. *hortatīv*, also *hortatory*, a. *lér-t* [*L. hortatīvus*, that encourages or exhorts—from *hortor*, I strongly urge, I exhort, giving or containing exhortation or advice; encouraging].

horticulture, n. *hortikúltúr* [*L. hortus*, a garden; *cultúra*, cultivation], the art of cultivating gardens: horticultural, n. *lér-ról*, pert. to: horticulturalist, n. *lér-íst*, one skilled in: horticultural show, a public exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

hortus siccus, n. *hórtus sík-kús* [*L. hortus*, n. garden; *siccus*, dry], a collection of specimens of plants dried and arranged; a herbarium.

hosanna, int. n. *hó-sán-na* [Gr. *hosanna*—from Heb. *hoshá-ná* und, save, I beseech you], an exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

hose, n. *hóz* [AS. *hosa*, hose; cf. Ice. *hosa*; Dut. *hous*; Dan. *hose*], coverings for the legs; stockings; a flexible pipe for water: hose or hosen, plu. *hóz-ens*: hosier, n. *hó-zhí-ér* or *hó-zhí-ér*, a dealer in stockings, &c.: ho'siery, n. *ér-t*, stockings in general: hose-in-hose, in *hó-ri*, having the calyx in the form of a corolla, so as to give the appearance of two corollas, one within the other.

hospice, n. *hó-spí-ér* or *hós-pér* [F. *hospice*, a hospital—from *L. hospitium*—from *hospitum*, a guest], an Alpine convent which provides entertainment for travellers.

hospitable, a. *hós-pít-á-bl* [F. *hospitable*—from *L. hospitālis*, hospitable, friendly—from *hospitem*, a guest, a visitor], receiving and entertaining friends or strangers with generous kindness; offering kind reception; proceeding from or indicating kindness: hospitably, ad. *lér-bl*: hospitableness, n. *bl-nés*, disposition to entertain others, and do them kind acts, according to ability, especially to strangers.

hospital, n. *hós-pít-ál* [OF. *hospital*—from mid. *L. hospitāle*, a large house or palace—from *L. hospitum*, a guest, a visitor], a house for the reception and aid of the sick, infirm, or poor: hospital'ity, n. *lér-tít*, kindness and generosity to strangers or guests: hospital'aller, n. *lér* [F. *hospitalier*], in the middle ages, a body of men at Jerusalem who devoted themselves to protect pilgrims and relieve their necessities—so called from two hospitals erected there for that purpose, from whom sprang the order of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, subsequently known by the name of the Knights of Malta: hospitalism, n. *hós-pít-ál-izm*, the prejudicial influences of large hospital buildings upon sick residents, especially when the patients are numerous; the subject of hospital construction.

hospodar, n. *hós-pó-dár* [Roum. *hospodar*, host, landlord; *hospod*, lord; Russ. *gospodár*, a lord or master], in Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly, a governor, chief, or prince under the Sultan of

Turkey; a title of dignity borne by the Emperor of Russia.

host, n. *hóst* [OF. *hoste*, a landlord—from *L. hospitem*, a guest, a stranger], one who entertains a friend or stranger at his own house; the landlord of an inn: v. in OE., to give entertainment to another; to live at an inn or hostel: host'ing, imp.: host'ed, pp.: host'ess, n. [OF. *hostesse*], a woman who gives entertainment.

host, n. *hóst* [OF. *host*, an army; a contr. of the mid. *L. phrase* *bannire in hostem*, to order out against the enemy—thus, in mid. *L. hostis* first signified the enemy—then the military service itself, and finally, the army on duty], an army; any great number or multitude: host'ing, n. in OE., a muster of armed men; a hostile encounter: to reckon without your host, in any proposal or scheme not to take into account opposing or adverse elements; or, in living in a hotel, to take no account of extras in calculating the expenses which the host may charge—see host 1 and Wedgwood.

Host, n. *hóst* [F. *hostie*, the consecrated wafer—from *L. hostia*, a victim or sacrifice], in the R. Cath. Ch., the consecrated wafer—called by that Church, when used, the sacrifice of the Mass.

hostage, n. *hós'táj* [OF. *ostage* or *hostage*—from mid. *L. obstagia* and *obstāticus*, a hostage—from *L. obsidatus*, the act of being made a hostage, or the condition of one—from *obdes*, the one staying or remaining in a place, a hostage], a person left in the hands of an enemy as a pledge for the performance of the terms of an agreement.

hostel, n. *hós'tél*, and hostelry, n. *hós'tél-ri* [OF. *hostel*, an inn—from mid. *L. hospitale*—see host 1, hospitable, and hotel], an inn; a public lodging and boarding house: hostel is now spelt hotel, and hostler spelt ostler.

hostess, n. fem.—see under host 1.

hostile, a. *hós'tíl* [F. *hostile*—from *L. hostilis*, hostile—from *hostis*, an enemy], adverse; unfriendly: host'ilely, ad. *lér*: host'ility, n. *lér-tít* [F. *hostilité*], open warfare; attacks of an enemy; violence or animosity.—SYN. of 'hostile': contrary; opposite; inimical; repugnant; adverse; warlike; malevolent—of 'hostility': animosity; enmity; opposition; violence; aggression.

hostier or ostler, n. *ós'tér* [OF. *hostier*, an inn-keeper: F. *hostel* or *hétel*, a lodging, an inn], a man who has the care of horses at an inn or hotel.

hot, a. *hót* [AS. *hæt*, hot; cf. Ice. *heitr*; Dut. *heet*; Dan. *hed*; Sw. *het*; Ger. *heiss*], having much heat; fiery, as temper; violent; furious; biting; pungent in taste: hot'ly, ad. *lér*, in a hot manner; vehemently; passionately; lustfully: hot'ness, n. *nés*, hot bath, a bath of hot water or of vapour: hot-blooded, having a quick temper; irritable: hot-brained, -bränd, violent; rash: hot-headed, violently forward; unrestrained in passion; vehemently impulsive: hot-blast, n. a building covered with glass, and heated for rearing plants: hotbed, n. a bed of earth made warm by fermenting manure, usually covered with a glass frame; any place favourable to rapid growth: hot-blast, heated air blown into a furnace for smelting iron or other ore: to hot-press, to apply heat with pressure in order to give a smooth and glossy surface: hot-pressing, the mode of giving a glossy appearance to paper, linen, &c., by heat and pressure: hotspur, n. *spér* (*hot*, and *spur*), a violent, passionate, and heady man: hot'spurred, a. *spér-d*, vehement; passionate and rash; rashly impetuous: hot-cross-buns, on Good Friday, small light cakes prepared for sale by bakers and pastry-cooks, having on them the figure of the cross in commemoration of Christ's death: too hot for him, the surroundings made so disagreeable and intolerable as to necessitate a departure or retreat: in hot haste, in violent or unusual haste.—SYN. of 'hot': warm; burning; glowing; eager; ardent; keen; scorching; fervid; brisk; animated; precipitate; vehement; exciting; exasperated; lewd; lecherous; acrid; stimulating; pungent; dangerous.

hotch-potch or -pot, n. *hóch'póch* or -*pót*—see hodge-podge.

hotel, n. *hó-tél* [F. *hétel*: OF. *hostel*], a superior house for entertaining strangers or travellers: an inn; a palace; a town mansion: *hétel de ville*, *ó-tél d'é-tér* [F. *hétel de la town*], in France and Belgium, the city-hall or town-house: *hétel Dieu*, n. *ó-tél dá* [F. *Dieu*, God], in France, a hospital.

cōo, bōy, fōot; pūre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

**Hottentot**, *n.* *hōt-ən-tōt* [In Dutch name for the 'click' language of the S. African tribes—*hot-ent* indicating stammering: cf. Dut. *hateren*, to stammer], a native of S. Africa; a bushman or Bosjesman; a savage or brutal man.

**houdah**—see **howdah**.

**houldie**—see **howdy**.

**houff**—see **howff**.

**hough**, *n.* *hōk* [AS. *hōh*, the heel: cf. Icel. *hā*, as in *hástun*, a hock-shew; Dut. *hak*; Ger. *knacke*—see **hock**], the lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind leg of a beast: *v.* to hamstring by cutting the sinews of the ham: **hough'ing**, *imp.*: **houghed**, *pp.* *hōkt*.

**honud**, *n.* *hōwend* [AS. *hund*, a dog: cf. Icel. *hundr*: Goth. *hunds*; Ger. *hund*; L. *canis*; Gr. *kuon*, a dog], one of a particular breed of dogs used in hunting, as stag-hound, fox-hound, &c.: *v.* to set on; to chase: **hound'ing**, *imp.*: **hound'ed**, *pp.*: **hound-fish**, a kind of shark: **hounds**, *n. plu.* *hōwendz*, particular projecting parts of a mast-head: to follow the hounds, to be in the habit of hunting; to hound a person, to harass and annoy a person with the aid of others, as hounds lead slipp at game in hunting; to persecute unceasingly.

**hour**, *n.* *ōer* [OF. *hore*: L. and Gr. *hōra*, an hour], a period of time marked by a clock or watch; 60 minutes; 24th part of a day; a particular time as marked by a watch or clock: **hour'ly**, *a. -li*, done every hour; frequent; continual; *ad.* every hour: **hour-glass**, *an instr.* for measuring time, particularly an hour, consisting of two glass bulbs connected by a narrow tube, the one containing fine dried sand or a liquid sufficient in quantity to run out in an hour exactly: **hour-hand**, one of the hands of a clock pointing to the hours: to keep good hours, to be at home in good season; to attend closely to one's religious duties: hours, certain prayers in R. Cath. Ch.: canonical hours, the particular times of certain days appointed by ecclesiastical authority for public worship; also applied to stated times appointed for certain private devotions—see under canon: **hour-circles**, the 24 circles drawn from north to south on the terrestrial globe, and terminating at both poles.

**hour**, *n.* *hōt-ōr* [Pers. *hūr*, a virgin of Paradise], among Mohammedans, a nymph of Paradise: **houris**, *n. plu.* *hōt-ōriz*.

**house**, *n.* *hōies*, houses, *n. plu.* *hōies-ēz* [AS. *hūs*, a house: cf. Goth. *hūs*; Dut. *hūs*; Icel. *hús*; Ger. *haus*], any building for habitation or shelter; domestic concerns; manner of living; a family of ancestors or kindred; a trading firm; estates of a kingdom assembled in Parliament, as House of Lords, House of Commons; the body, as, 'house of this tabernacle'; the grave, as 'house appointed for all living'; an astrological division of the heavens: *v.* **hōiez**, to shelter; to take shelter; to put under cover: **housing**, *imp.*: *n.* the number of habitable buildings—see **housing**: **housed**, *pp.* *hōized*: **houseless**, *a.* *hōies-les*, destitute of a home: **house-boat**, *n.* a barge fitted up with a wooden building of one story on it: **house-bote** [ME. *bote*, payment], in law, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel, a right held by some tenants on English estates: **house-breaker**, *n.* one who enters a house by force to rob it: **house-decorator**, a tradesman who undertakes the painting and paper-hanging of houses: **house-dog**, a watch-dog: **house-factor**, in *Scot.*, an agent for the sale or letting of houses: **house of God**, a temple or church: **household**, *n.* a family living together: *adj.* of the house or family; domestic: **the Household**, the royal domestic establishment: **households**, *n. plu.* *hōldz*, among millers, a certain quality of wheaten flour: **household stuff**, the furniture, &c., of a house: **householder**, *n.* one who occupies or owns a house: **household gods**, in *Rom. myth.*, gods presiding over the house or family, or their images; Lares and Penates; hence, all those articles and domestic pets that so much endear to us our homes: **house-joiner**, a carpenter who does work for the interior of houses: **house-keeper**, *n.* one who has the chief care of a house or family: **house-keeping**, *n.* domestic concerns and management: **house-leek**, a plant found growing on the tops of houses, used for the cure of bruises and ulcers: **the Sempervivum tectorum**, Ord. *Crassulacae*: **house-line**, *n.* also **house'ing**, *n.* among seamen, a small line of three strands: **housemaid**, *n.* a female servant who attends table, and has the care of the

rooms, furniture, &c.: **house of call**, among tradesmen, a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble when out of work, and where they can be hired by masters: **house of correction**, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons: **house-room**, lodging in a house; free space: **house-steward**, a superior domestic who manages a large household: **house-warming**, *n.* *wa'rm-ing*, a familiar name for an entertainment on the occasion of taking possession of a new house or new premises, generally for business purposes: **housewife**, *n.* *hōies-wif*, the mistress of a house who is a good manager: **housewife**, *n.* *hōies-wif*, a little case for needles, &c.: **house-wifery**, *n.* *wif-ē-ri*, female management of domestic concerns: open house, hospitality to all comers: religions house, a monastery or convent: to bring down the whole house, to draw an outburst of applause from the entire audience, as in a theatre: to make a house, in *Parliament*, to get a quorum of members: House of Commons, the lower branch of the legislature, or Lower House, whose members consist of representatives from towns and counties: House of Lords, the upper branch of the legislature, whose members consist of princes of the blood, peers of the realm, and certain bishops of the Church: eaten out of house and home, deprived of all ordinary means of existence; resources will not be equal to the demands made on them: Household Troops, the troops whose appointed duties are to attend the sovereign, and guard the metropolis, consisting of 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and Foot Guards of three regiments—viz., the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards.—*SEN.* of 'house': tenement; dwelling; family; household: lineage; race; ancestors; descendants; kindred; tribe; a firm; a company; residence; building; edifice; mansion; abode; an inn; hotel; monastery; college; theatre.

**house**, *n.* *hōies-zil* [AS. *hūsel* for *hūnsel*, the Eucharist: cf. Goth. *hūns*, a sacrifice], in *OE.*, the Eucharist or Lord's Supper: *v.* to give or receive the Eucharist; to administer the Eucharist to one on his deathbed: **hou'selling**, *imp.*: *adj.* sacramental: **hou'selled**, *pp.* *hōies-zēld*.

**housing**, *n.* *hōies-ing* [F. *houise*: OF. *houce*, a short mantle worn about the head and shoulders in bad weather, a foot-cloth for a horse, a coverlet for a bed—from mid. L. *hultia*: mid. L. *hucia*, and *housta*, a cover: OH. Ger. *hulst*], a cover or protection to anything, as to a vessel in harbour: **hou'sings**, *n. plu.* the trappings of a horse.

**hout**, *n.* *hōw* [Dut.], in *S. Africa*, wood: **hout-berg**, a timbered mountain.

**hove**, *pt.* or *pp.* *hōv*, *OE.* *hōven*, *pp.* *hō'en* [see **heave**]: **hōven**, *n.* *hō'en*, the inflation of the stomach and intestines of cattle from imperfect digestion.

**hovel**, *n.* *hōv-ēl* [originally an open shed supported on posts, sometimes a canopy over a statue: Prof. Skeat suggests its derivation from OH. Ger. *hūba*, a hood], a shed; a mean habitation: *v.* to put into a hovel: **hōv'elling**, *imp.*: **hōv'elled**, *pp.* *hōv-ēld*.

**hover**, *v.* *hōv-er* [ME. *horeren*—freq. of *horen*, to wait], to hang fluttering over or about; to hang over; to stand in suspense; to wander about one place; in *OE.*, to stay; to wait for: **hōv'ering**, *imp.*: *adj.* hanging over; *n.* the act or state of hanging in suspense: **hōv'ered**, *pp.* *hōv-ērd*: **hōv'er-ingly**, *ad.* *-li*.

**how**, *ad.* *hōw* [Icel. *haugr*, a mound: Sw. *hög*, a heap: Dan. *høj*, a hill], a mound; a hill—chiefly in names of places.

**how**, *n.* *hōw*, also **haugh** or **hauch**, *n.* *hāw*, but in *Scot.* *gh* and *ch* are guttural [Gael. *ach* or *agh*, a field: Icel. *høge*, a place for pasture], in *Scot.*, any hollow place; a plain amidst rising grounds; low-lying flat ground on river-sides.

**howadjl**, n. *hōw-ād'jī* [Ar. *hawāḍjā*, a merehawl] in the East, n. merchant; n. rich man; a European gentleman.

**howdah** or **hondah**, n. *hōw-ād'dā* [Hind. *haudāh*; Ar. *hawādaj*, n. litter carried on a camel, n. seat fixed on the back of an elephant for riding on.

**howdy** or **hondie**, n. *hōw-ād'dī*, in Scot., a midwife.

**howel**, n. *hōw-ēl* [Dan. *huel*, a plane; *helfill*; Ger. *hobel*], a cooper's tool for smoothing work.

**howf** or **houff**, n. *hōw-f*.

**howitzer**, n. *hōw-ī-tēr* [Ger. *haubitze*], n. short mortar or gun mounted on a field-carriage, used for throwing shells.

**hower**, n. *hōw-ēr* [Dut. *hoeker*], n. Dutch vessel with two masts; a one-masted fishing-boat; same as **hooker**.

**howl**, n. *hōw-l* [ME. *hōulen*, to howl; cf. L. *ululāre*, to shriek, to howl; Ger. *heulen*], the cry of a dog or wolf; a piercing cry, arising from pain or fear.

**howling**, imp., v. to cry as a dog or wolf; to utter cries of terror or anguish; to roar or screech loudly, as the wind; **howling**, imp., v. adj. filled with howling beasts, as a howling wilderness; producing screeching or screaming sounds, as a tempest; dreary; n. loud outcries or mournful sounds; howled, pp. *hōw-lēd*; howler, n. -er, one who howls; a monkey so named.

**howlet**, n. *hōw-lēt* [F. *hollotte*—dim. from L. *ulula*, an owl—see howl], n. bird of the owl kind.

**box**, v. *hōks*, in OE., another spelling of **hock**, which see; to hamstring; **box'ing**, imp.; **boxed**, *hōkst*.

**boy**, n. *hōy* [Flem. *hoi*], a large boat, sometimes with one deck.

**boy** int. *hōy* [Dut. *hoi*, *hoi*! come!], in sea-faring terms, when one ship hails another, the exclamation is 'What ship, boy?' that is, 'Tell us who you are and whither bound?' stop! stay!

**Boya**, n. *hōyāl* [after *Hoy*, gardener to Duke of Northumberland, died 1821], a genus of plants, Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*, producing very handsome waxy flowers, some of them among the most ornamental plants of the hothouse.

**boyden**—see **holden**.

**hub**, n. *hūb* [OE. *hob*, a false step; Dut. *hobbelen*, to rock as a boat], a block of wood laid to the wheel of a carriage to stop its motion; the projecting nave of a wheel; the hill of a weapon.

**hub**—see **hob** 1.

**hubbub**, n. *hūb-būb* [a repetition of *hoop*, representing a cry; AS. *hōp*, an outcry; cf. Gael. *uabhan*, fright, terror], n. great noise of many confused voices; an uproar; n. tumult.

**huckaback**, n. *hūk-ā-bāk* [L. Ger. *huckebak*, pick-a-back—from *hūken*, to crouch; *bak*, the back], perhaps originally meaning 'pedlar's wares'; a rough coarse kind of linen used for towelling, so woven as to be partly raised.

**huckle**, n. *hūk-l* [a dim. of Eng. dial. *huck*, a hook—see **hook**], a hump; a small joint; the hip; among prov. miners, the summit or apex of an anticline or saddle-back; **huckle-backed**, *hūkt*, having round shoulders; **huckle-berry**, the black whortleberry; **huckle-bone** [Ger. *bein*, bone], the hip-bone.

**huckster**, n. *hūk-stēr* [Dut. *hecker*—from O. Dut. *huycken*, to stoop down, to bow], a pedlar, or one who carried his pack upon his back; a small retailer of provisions, &c.; a mean trickish fellow; v. to deal in small articles or in petty bargains; **huckstering**, imp.; **huckstered**, pp. *hūk-stērēd*. Note.—**huckster** is really n. fem. form corresponding to *hawker* masc.

**huddle**, v. *hūd-l* [AS. *hýdan*, to hide], to throng or crowd in a disorderly manner; to put on or up in haste or disorder; to crowd together in confusion; u. a crowd; confusion; **huddling**, imp. *hūd-līng*; **huddled**, pp. *hūd-lēd*.

**Hudibras**, n. *hū-dī-brās* [L. *hūdibras*, similar to the style of Butler's poem of *Hudibras* (1663); doggerel].

**hue**, n. *hū* [AS. *heow*, form, appearance; cf. Goth. *hneif*, show, appearance; Sw. *hy*, complexion], colour, or shade of colour; a compound colour in which one of the primaries predominates; tint or dye; **hued**, a *hūd*, coloured; having a colour; **hueless**, n. *hū-less*, without colour.

**hue**, n. *hū* [OF. *hu*—from *huer*, to hoot, to shout; O.Sw. *huta*, to hoot], a clamour; an outcry; **huer**, n. *hū-ēr*, a man stationed at the bow of a fishing-boat to watch the movements of a shoal of fish; **hue and cry**, the legal pursuit of a thief or other offender by

sending a description of him to police-offices, &c.; anciently, the pursuit of a felon, with loud outcries or clamour to give alarm.

**huff**, n. *hūf* [an imitative word; cf. Ger. *hauchen*, to breathe or blow], a puff up; sudden offence taken; a swell of sudden anger; a boaster; v. to blow or puff up; to offend; to swell or enlarge; to bluster; to blow, or remove a man from the board, as at draughts; **huff'ing**, imp.; **huffed**, pp. *hūf*, angry; **offended**; **huff'y**, a. -i, petulant; **belug** in ill-humour; **huffiness**, n. -ness, state of being puffed up; petulance; **huff'ish**, a somewhat huffy; petulant; arrogant; **huff'ishly**, ad. -ly, to huff up, to puff up, to swell with wind; to take huff, to take offence; to give one a huff, to speak like an angry man to one.

**hug**, n. *hūg* [Icel. *huko*, to sit on one's hams, to crouch], a close embrace; n. particular gripe in wrestling; v. to embrace closely; to gripe in wrestling; to keep close to, as to the wind, or the shore, in sailing—see **close-hauled**; **hugging**, imp.; **hugged**, pp. *hūgd*; to hug oneself, to applaud or congratulate oneself on some supposed advantage or superiority.

**huge**, a. *hūg* [OF. *ahuge*, huge, vast], very large or great; enormous—applied to bulk, not to space or distance; immense; **hug'sly**, ad. -ly, enormously; very great; very much; **hug'ness**, n. enormous bulk or largeness.—SYN. of 'huge': vast; prodigious; gigantic; colossal; immense; monstrous.

**hugger-mugger**, a. *hūg-gēr-mūg-gēr*, also **hudge-mudge**, a. *hūj-mūf*, and **hoder-moder**, a. *hōd-ēr-mōd-ēr* [Eng. dial. *hugger*, to hide; *mug*, the face], secret; clandestine; confused; disorderly; now generally applied to a mean or unsuitable way of living; v. to talk aside and in a low tone; ad. *privately*; clandestinely; n. aside talk in a low tone; confusion; **hug'gering**, imp.; **huggered**, pp. *hūgd*; see **curmudgeon**.

**Huguenot**, n. *hū-g'not* or *-nō* [prob. from F. *Huguenot*, which has been discovered by M. Littré to have been a proper name in France at least two centuries before the Reformation, and may be nothing more than the Christian name of a conspicuous supporter of the sect in early times, applied in contempt, as usually is the case, to the whole sect; *Huguenot* may be a dim. of F. *Hugues*, Hugh; or it may be a corrupt. of *Eulgenesseu*, the Swiss confederates—Genevieve being the headquarters of Protestantism, a name applied to the Protestants of France in the 16th and 17th centuries; *Huguenotism*, n. -izm, the tenets of the Huguenots, *-nōts* or *-nōz*.

**hulk**, n. *hūlk* [mid. L. *hulka*, a heavy merchant-ship; Gr. *holkas*, a ship of burden—from *helkein*, to draw], a large ship of clumsy make; the body of a ship—generally said of an old ship unfit for service; anything bulky or unwieldy, as a hulk of a fellow; in mining, an old excavated working; **hulky**, a. *hūk-l*, large; extra-sized; the hulks, old or dismantled ships, formerly used as prisons for convicts; a great hulking fellow, a large, overgrown, and lazy man.

**hull**, n. *hūl* [AS. *hulu*, a husk; cf. Dut. *hullen*, to put a mask on; Dan. *hülle*, to wrap; Ger. *hülle*, n. clothing, a veil], the outer covering of anything, as of a nut or grain; in Scot., the shell of a bean, or a pea-pod; v. to husk or shell; to take off the outer covering or husk; **hull'ing**, imp.; **hulled**, pp. *hūl*, v. a. -i, having husks or pods.

**hull**, n. *hūl* [Dut. *hol*, a hold—see **hold** 2, and **hull** 1], *lit.*, the hollow husk or shell which floats; the body of a ship; v. to pierce the body of a ship with shot; in OE., to float about, as a ship when the sails are taken down; **hull'ing**, imp.; **hulled**, pp. *hūl*, to lie a hull, to lie tossing to and fro upon the sea, as a sailing-vessel in a calm, or helplessly without sails or rudder; **hull down**, said of a ship when the masts and sails only are seen above the horizon.

**hullabaloo**, n. *hūl-ā-bā-lō* [an imitative word; cf. *hallo*, hurly-burly, &c.], words formed to represent a confused noise; the din of battle; uproar; confusion. Note.—The F. *hariberte* was really derived from Eng. *hurry-burly*; and the Eng. *hullabaloo* is said to be a mere corruption of the F.

**hum**, n. *hūm* [an imitative word; Ger. *hummeln*; Dut. *hommelēn*, to hum or buzz as a bee], the noise of bees or other insects; a low confused noise; for-

morly an expression of applause: *hum*, int. [Icel. *humus*, the blessing of a suppressed utterance.] a sound implying doubt and hesitation: *v.* to utter sounds like bees; to sing without words in a low or under tone; to utter low sounds expressive of indignation; in *OE*, to flatter; to cajole [Port. *zumbir*, to buzz; *zumar*, to joke] *hum'ing*, imp.: *hummed*, pp. *hum'd*: *hum'ner*, *n.* *-mēr*, one who hums; in *OE*, an applauder: *humble-bee*, which see: *huma* and *haws*, a suppressed utterance with stammering, indicating that the person is at a loss what to say: *humdrum*, *n.* what goes on in *n.* humming, drumming, droning way: *adj.* monotonous; commonplace; stupid: *humming*, *n.* *hum'ning*, the sound of bees: *humming-bird*, the smallest and most beautiful of birds, found in the tropical parts of Amer. and U. States—so called from the sound produced by the motion of its wings.

*human*, *n.* *hū'mān* [F. *humain*; L. *hūmānus*, human—from *homo*, man], of or pert. to mankind; having the qualities or nature of man: *hu'manly*, *ad.* *-ly*, after the manner of men: *human'ity*, *n.* *-mān'itē* [F. *humanité*—from L. *humanitas*], the quality of being human; the peculiar nature of man; the human race; benevolence; tenderness; mental cultivation befitting man; in *Scol. Lat.*, one of the *humanities*, viz., Latin, Greek, rhetoric, poetry, and grammatical studies, the acquisition of which is supposed to humanise or polish the mind—now restricted to the Latin language: *humane*, *a.* *hū'mān*, kind; tender and compassionate; having the feelings proper to man: *humane'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *humanise*, *v.* *hū'mān-iz*, to soften; to render kind and tender; to make civilised: *hu'man'isat*, imp.: *adj.* investing with the character of civilised man; softening: *hu'manised*, pp. *-isd*: *adj.* invested with the character of civilised man; made humane: *hu'man'iser*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: *hu'manisa'tion*, *n.* *-tēzā'shūn*, the act of humanising: *hu'manism*, *n.* *-izn*, culture based especially upon classical learning; a system of thought in which human interests predominate: *hu'manist*, *n.* *-ist*, one versed in, or devoted to, classical learning: *humanis'tic*, *n.* pert. to: *human-kind*, the race of man; the human species: *human'itarian*, *n.* *-dār'i-ān*, one who is distinguished by the possession of humane principles; a philanthropist; in *theol.*, one who supports the doctrine of the human nature of Christ and denies his divinity; one who maintains that man can attain perfection without grace.

*humate*, *n.* *hū'māt* [L. *humus*, the ground], *n.* compound of humic acid with a base.

*humble*, *a.* *hū'mbl* [F. *humble*—from L. *humilis*, lowly, mean—from *humus*, the ground], lowly; modest; meek; poor, as in humble circumstances; low, as opposed to *high* or *great*: *v.* to bring down; to reduce low; to subdue; to degrade; to mortify: *hum'bling*, imp.: *hum'bling*: *n.* humiliation; abatement of pride: *hum'bled*, pp. *hū'mbl'd*: *hum'blly*, *ad.* *-blly*, in a humble manner; without pride; modestly: *hum'bleness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*: *hum'blingly*, *ad.* *-bling-ly*—*SYN.* of 'humble *v.*': to abase; lower; depress: disgrace; humiliate; dishonour; sink; crush; break.

*humble-bee*, *n.* *hū'mbl-bē* [from *hum*: cf. Dut. *hummelen*, to hum; Ger. *hummel*, a humble-bee], a humming-bee, or one that hums often; a hairy, black bee of large size, with bands of yellow or orange, which constructs its hive underground; a humble-bee.

*humblies* or *umblies*, *n.* plu. *hū'mblz* [F. *nombles*], the entrails of a deer; generally the entrails and inferior parts of any beast; also spelt *nombles* and *numbles*: *hum'ble-pls*, *n.* *hū'mbl-pi*, as in the phrase, 'to eat *humble-pie*', to eat one's own words; to be obliged to act in a very humiliating way—that is, to stoop, as it were, to eat a pie made of humbles.

*humholdtine*, *n.* *hū'mbōl-tīn* [after *Humboldt*], a mineral occurring in yellowish capillary crystals in the brown-coal of Germany; oxalite or natural ferrous oxalate: *hum'holdtite*, *n.* *-tīt*, datholite or native borate of lime.

*humhng*, *n.* *hū'm'bing* [OE. *hum*, to impose on, and *bug*, an object of dread—prob. only originating in slang, as from *hum* and *buzz*—see *bug*], an imposition or trick played off under fair pretences; a piece of trickery; a hoax; an unreliable person; a deceiver; an imposter: *v.* to impose upon; to cheat; to play off an imposition: *hum'bugging*, imp.: *hum'bugged*, pp. *-būgd*: *hum'bugger*, *n.* one who humbugs.

*humdrum*—see under *hum*.

*humective*, *a.* *hū-mēctiv* [L. *humectare*, to moisten], able to moisten: *hu'mectat'ion*, *n.* *-tēzā'shūn*, a making wet: *humectant*, *a.* *hū-mēct-ānt*, making fluid; moistening: *n.* a substance regarded as increasing the fluidity of the blood.

*humeral*, *a.* *hū'mēr-āl* [mid L. *humeralis*—from L. *humerus*, the shoulder], pert. to the shoulder: *humerus*, *n.* *-is*, the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; the bone of that part.

*humhum*, *n.* *hū'm'hūm* [E. Ind.], a plain, coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.

*humic*, *a.* *hū'mik* [L. *humus*, soil], applied to a acid produced from the decomposition of mould by an alkali.

*humid*, *a.* *hū'mid* [F. *humide*—from L. *humidus*, moist—from *hūmēre*, to be moist or damp], rather wet or watery; moist; damp: *humid'ity*, *n.* *-itē*, moisture; dampness.

*humifuse*, *a.* *hū'mi-fūs* [L. *humus*, the ground; *fusus*, spread], in bot., spread over the surface of the ground; recumbent.

*humiliate*, *v.* *hū-mīl-i-āt* [L. *humiliatus*, humiliated—from *humilis*, lowly, mean—from *humus*, the ground], to humiliate; to depress; to mortify: *humiliating*, imp.: *adj.* abasing to pride; mortifying: *humiliated*, pp.: *humiliat'ion*, *n.* *-ā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of reducing from a high to a low state or condition; the state of being humbled or reduced to lowliness: *humili'ity*, *n.* *-itē* [F. *humilité*—from L. *humilitatem*], freedom from pride; modest estimation of one's own worth.—*SYN.* of 'humility': lowliness; humbleness; modesty; diffidence; submissiveness.

*humite*, *n.* *hū'mit* [after Sir A. Hume], a gem of transparent vitreous brown colour, found in the ejected masses of Vesuvius.

*hummer*, *v.* *hū'mēr* [AS. *hamelan*, to mutilate Icel. *hamla*], to separate or free from the nms, skin of haricy: *a.* in *Scol.*, applied to an ox wanting or deprived of horns; bruised; disfigured: *hum'meller*, *n.* *-mēl-lēr*, a machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed.

*hummock*, *n.* *hū'mōk* [Norw. *hump*, a knoll, a piece of land], a hillock or eminence of land, as seen from the sea, or a distance; among sailors, a large mass of floating ice.

*humums*, *n.* plu. *hū'mūmz* [Pers. *hammam*, bath], in Persia, sweating-places or baths.

*humour* or *humor*, *n.* *hū'mēr* [OF. *humor*; L. *humor*, fluid of any kind, moisture—from *hūmēre*, to be moist], any moisture or fluid of the body, except the blood; now usually restricted to the moisture of the body; certain fluids of the eye: *hum'oral*, *a.* *-āl*, pert. to the fluids or humors of the body, or proceeding from them; in *med.*, applied to that old doctrine which ascribed all diseases to degenerate or disordered state of the fluids of the body—see Note next entry: aqueous humour, the watery matter which fills the space in the forepart of the eyeball between the cornea and iris.

*humour*, *n.* *hū'mēr* [see *humour* 1], turn or temper of mind; the talent which perceives and generalises the peculiarities of persons or circumstances in a witty and kindly manner; caprice; present disposition; in *OE*, practice: *v.* to gratify by yielding to a particular inclination or desire; to indulge: *hum'mouring*, imp.: *hu'moured*, pp. *-mērd*: *hu'mourless*, *a.* without humour: *hu'mourist* or *hu'morist*, *n.* *-mēr-ist*, one who has a playful fancy for odd peculiarities and circumstances; a wag or droll fellow: *hu'morous* or *hu'morons*, *a.* *-ūs*, fitted to excite laughter; fanciful: playful: *hu'morously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *hu'morouslyness*, *n.* oddness of conceit: capriciousness: *hu'morsome*, *a.* *-sūm*, odd: peevish: petulant: *hu'morsomely*, *ad.* *-ly*. Note.—The terms 'good humour' and 'bad humour' are derived from the old 'humoral' pathology, according to which there were four principal moistures or humors in the body—namely, *choler*, *melancholy*, *phlegm*, and *blood*, on the due proportion and combination of which the disposition of body and mind depended, and thus the 'humors or temperaments' were reckoned four—viz., *choleric*, *melancholic*, *phlegmatic*, and *sanguine*, produced respectively by *choler*, *melancholy*, *phlegm*, and *blood*.—*SYN.* of 'humour *n.*': moisture; temper; disposition; jocularity; merriment; petulance; peevishness; trick-practice; whim; inclination; wit; satire; pleasantry; mood; frame; fancy.—of 'humourous'

moist; damp; dewy; humid; capricious; irregular; whimsical; pleasant; jocular; jocosely; merry; witty.

**hump**, *n.* *hūmp* [Dut. *homp*, *n.* hunch, a piece cut off something—from *hopen*, to cut off the extremities of a thing], the protuberance formed by a crooked back, as that on a camel: **humpback**, *n.* *-bāk*, one with a crooked back: **hump-backed**, *a.* *-bāk't*, having a crooked back.

**humpty-dumpty**, *n.* *hūm'ti-dūm'ti* [Eng. *humpty*, a protuberance; *dumpty*, *n.* short fat piece], a short, thick, round-shouldered person; a fat dwarf.

**humulus**, *n.* *hū-mū-lū* [*Humulus lupulus*, the systematic name of the hop plant—from *h.* *humus*, the ground], the narcotic principle of the hop.

**humus**, *n.* *hū-mūs* [*L. humus*, soil], the dark-brown or black soil formed by the decay of vegetable matter: **humic acid**, *hū-mīk*, *n.* acid derived from humus.

**hunch**, *n.* *hū-nsh* [*n.* nasalized form of hook, which see], *n.* bump or protuberance; *a.* lump or thick piece; *a.* push or jerk, *ns.* with the elbow: *v.* to push or jostle, *ns.* with the elbow: **hunch-fug**, *imp.*: **hunched**, *pp.* *hū-nsh't*: **hunch back**, *n.* one with a lump on the back: **hunch-backed**, *a.* *-bāk't*, having a crooked back.

**hundred**, *n.* *a.* *hūn'drəd* [*AS.* *hundred*—from *hund*, a hundred; *rād*, speech, discourse, reckoning; cf. *100*, *hundred*; Ger. *hundert*; Goth. *hundraht*], ten multiplied by ten; a number consisting of ten times ten; *in* commerce, *n.* variable amount of different kinds of goods; a division of a county in England: **hundredth**, *a.* *-drēth*, the one part or division of anything divided into a hundred parts: **hundred-fold**, *n.* a hundred times as much: **hundredweight**, *n.* *-wēit*, 112 lb.—contracted into *cent*: **hundred days**, *in* *F. hist.*, *n.* name given to the period between 20th March 1815, when Napoleon escaped from Elba and reached Paris, and 22nd June, when he abdicated in favour of his son.

**hung**, *hūng*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *hang*, which see; **hung-beef**, beef salted and dried.

**Hungary**, *n.* *hūng-gā-rē*, *pert.* to or obtained from *Hungary*: **Hungary balsam**, *n.* kind of turpentine from the mountain-pine of Hungary: **Hungary water**, *a.* distilled water from rosemary flowers—said to be named from a queen of Hungary.

**hunger**, *n.* *hūng-gēr* [*AS.* *hunger*, hunger; cf. *Dan.* *hunger*; *100*, *hunger*; Goth. *hunger*], the uneasy sensation caused by want of food; desire for food; any eager or violent desire; *v.* to feel the pain of hunger; to crave food; to long for: **hungering**, *imp.*: *n.* the suffering from hunger: **hungered**, *pp.* *-gēr'd*: *adj.* pinched by want of food; suffering from hunger: **hungerer**, *n.* *-gēr-ēr*, one who; **hungry**, *a.* *hūng-gēr*, having a keen appetite; feeling hunger; looking thin and eager; greedy; poor: **hungrily**, *ad.* *hūng-gēr-lē*: **hungrily**, *n.* *ad.* *hūng-gēr-lē*, *in* *OE.*, *in* want of nourishment: **hungerbit**, *a.* *-bit*, also *hungerbitten*, *a.* *-bit'ten*, pained or weakened from the effects of hunger: **hungerstarve**, *v.* *-stārv* [*Eng.* *starve*], *in* *OE.*, to starve with hunger; to pinch for want of food.

**hunks**, *n.* *hūnks* [*a.* prob. corrupt. of *huckster*], *a.* covetous, miserly man; a niggard.

**Huns**, *n.* *plu.* *hūnz* [*L. Hunni*], a savage and powerful Asiatic nation who overran a large portion of the Roman empire in the 5th century.

**hunt**, *n.* *hūnt* [*AS.* *hunting*, to hunt; cf. Goth. *hunnis*, captivity], the pursuit or chase of wild animals; pursuit; the pack of hounds: *v.* to chase or pursue wild animals; to follow closely: **hunting**, *imp.*: *n.* the act or practice of pursuing wild animals for sport or for food: **hunted**, *pp.*: **hunter**, *n.* one who hunts; a strong horse trained for the chase: **hunteress**, *n.* *-rēs*, a woman who hunts: **the hunt**, those who maintain a pack of hounds in any district: **to hunt down**, to bear down by persecution or violence; to pursue closely with a view to seize upon, as a criminal: **to hunt from**, to drive out or away: **to hunt out**, after, or up, to seek; to search for: **hunting-horn**, a kind of bugle: **hunting-box** or *-seat*, a residence for the convenience of hunting: **hunter's-man**, *n.* the servant who attends to the hounds, &c.; a hunter.

**hurdle**, *n.* *hēr-dl* [*AS.* *hyrdel*, a hurdle], a framework of intertwined twigs or the smaller branches of trees; a crate; the rough framework on which criminals were dragged to execution: *v.* to enclose or guard with hurdles: **hurdling**, *imp.* *hēr-dl'ing*:

**hurried**, *pp.* *hēr-dld*: **hurdles**, *n.* *plu.* *hēr-dlz*, frames for fencing, &c.

**hurdle**, *n.* *plu.* *hērds*—same as *hards*.

**hurdygurdy**, *n.* *hēr-dī-gū-r-dī* [*an* imitative word], a stringed instr. somewhat like a violin, the sounds of which are produced by a small wheel striking against the strings; also applied to a barrel-organ.

**hurkaru**, *n.* *hūr-kār-ū* [*100*], *in* the *East Indies*, *n.* running footman; *n.* messenger; *n.* Calcutta daily paper so called.

**hurl**, *v.* *hūr'l* [*a.* contracted form of *hurdle*, influenced also by *whirl*], to drive through the air with a whirling noise; to throw with violence; to drive with great force; to whirl; *fig.* to utter with vehemence; to scream: *n.* the act of hurling; *n.* tumult: **hurl-fug**, *imp.*: **hurled**, *pp.* *hūr'l'd*: **hurler**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'hurl' *v.*: to drive; throw; cast; toss.

**hurl**, *n.* *hūr'l* [*Scot.*, connec. with *whirl*, which see, and *hurl* 1], *in* *Scot.*, a drive in a conveyance or cart: *v.* to drive or drag a small hand-conveyance; to be driven in a conveyance: **hurley**, *n.* *hūr-ē-lē*, a small two-wheeled conveyance that can be driven with the hands; a hand-cart.

**hurlbowl**, *n.* [*for* *whirlbowl*], a bowl near the middle of a horse's buttock.

**hurly**, *n.* *hēr-lē* [*an* imitative word], *in* *OE.*, bustle; tumult; commotion: **hurly-burly**, *n.* *hēr-lē*, great commotion: *adj.* creating confusion; tumultuous—see *hullabaloo*.

**hurrah**! also **hurra**! *Int.* *hūr-rā'*, an exclamation expressive of pleasure or satisfaction; a shout of triumph or applause.

**hurricane**, *n.* *hūr-rē-kān* [*Sp.* *huracan*, *n.* hurricane —from a Caribbean word *hurakan*, imitative of rushing wind], a violent storm in which the wind blows fitfully with prodigious force: **hurricane**, *n.* *-kād-nō*, *in* *OE.*, same sense: **hurricane-bird**, *n.* name for the frigate-bird: **hurricane-deck**, *n.* a light elevated deck midships in passenger steamboats; a cross-deck.

**hurried**, *a.* *hurries*, *n.*—see under *hurry*.

**hurry**, *v.* *hūr-rē* [*an* imitative word: *O.Sw.* *hurra*, to swing, to whirl; *100*, *hurr*, *n.* noise: *Dan.* *hurte*, to buzz, to hum], to hasten; to impel to greater speed; to put into confusion through haste; to move or act with haste: *n.* haste; a driving or pressing forward, as on business: **hurry-fug**, *imp.* *-rē-ing*: *adj.* hastening; quickening: *n.* the urging to greater speed; rapidity of motion: **hurried**, *pp.* *-rē-d*: *adj.* hastened; urged to rapid motion or vigorous action: **hurriedly**, *ad.* *hūr-rē-dlē*: *n.* *hūr-rē-dlē*, *n.* *hūr-rē-r*, *n.* *hūr-rē*, one who: **hurryingly**, *ad.* *hūr-rē-lē*: **hurries**, *n.* *plu.* *hūr-rē-z*, stages or frames at the sides of a quay for the convenience of tumbling coals from the waggon right into the holds of sea-going vessels: **hurry-scurry**, *ad.* *hūr-rē-skūr-rē* [*colloquial*], confusedly; *in* *n.* bustle: *n.* confusion and bustle.—*SYN.* of 'hurry' *v.*: to precipitate; expedite; quicken; accelerate; speed; despatch; bustle.

**hurst** or **hyrst**, *n.* *hēr-st* [*AS.* *hyrst*, *n.* thicket], *n.* wood or grove; a postfix in names of places in same sense, as in *Flawkhurst*.

**hurt**, *n.* *hēr't* [*OE.* *hurter*, to knock, strike], *n.* wound; a bruise; injury: *v.* to give or cause pain to; to wound; to grieve; to injure: **hurting**, *imp.*: **hurt**, *pt.* and *pp.* *hūr't*: **hurt's**, *n.* *plu.* *hūr-tz*, pieces of wood for protecting the parapet from the wheels of gun carriages: **hurtful**, *a.* *-fūl*, injurious; pernicious; occasioning loss or injury: **hurtfully**, *ad.* *hūr-tfūl-lē*: **hurtfulness**, *n.* *hūr-tfūl-lē*, *in* *OE.*, that cannot hurt; harmless; innocent.—*SYN.* of 'hurt' *n.*: damage; detriment; harm; prejudice; injustice; wrong; mischief; loss; bare; disadvantage—of 'hurtful': mischievous; destructive; harmful; baneful; prejudicial; detrimental; disadvantageous; noxious; unwholesome.

**hurt's** or **hurt's**, *n.* *plu.* *hūr-tē-z*—see under *hurt*.

**hurtle**, *v.* *hūr-tl* [*a.* freq. of *hurt*: *F.* *heurter*, to dash against; Norw. *hurra*, to rattle], to clash or dash together; to rattle; to move violently: **hurtling**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of that which hurtles; the rattling, clashing noise sometimes made by a rapidly moving body: **hurtled**, *pp.* *hūr-tld*.

**hurtle-berry**, *n.* *hūr-tl-bēr-ē* [*AS.* *heort-berie*, hart-berry], the whortle-berry—which see.

**husband**, *n.* *hūz-bānd* [*100*], *husband*—from *hūs*, *a.*

house; *hündi*, dwelling], a man joined to a woman by marriage; an economist; the manager of the concerns of a ship, as in the phrase *ship's husband*: *v.* to manage with frugality; to use with economy: *husbanding*, *imp.*: *husbanded*, *pp.*: *husbandman*, *n.* the man who manages the concerns of the soil; a tiller of the soil; a working farmer: *husbandry*, *n.* *-bänd-ri*, the business of a farmer: frugality; domestic economy: *husbandless*, *a.* without a husband: *husbandage*, *n.* *-bänd-aj*, the agent's allowance or commission for attending to the business of a ship.—*Syn.* of 'husbandman': farmer; master; cultivator; tiller; agriculturist.

*hush*, *v.* *hush* [an imitative word; cf. Ger. *husch*, *hush!* quick!], to still; to render silent: *hush'ing*, *imp.*: *hushed*, *pp.* *hush't*: *hush-money*, a bribe for silence: *hush!* impera., silence; be still: *adj.* still; quiet; silent: to *hush up*, to conceal or suppress; to avoid mention of.

*husk*, *n.* *hüsk* [AS. *hūs*, a house], the dry external covering of many fruits and seeds: *v.* to remove the husks from: *husk'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the net of stripping off husks: *husked*, *pp.* *hush't*, covered with a husk; stripped of husks: *husky*, *a.* *-i*, abounding with or consisting of husks; dry; rough.

*husky*, *a.* *hüsk-i* [adited to *husk*], dry and rough in the throat arising from cold or otherwise; producing muffled imperfect speech; hoarse: *husk'ily*, *adv.* *-i*: *husk'iness*, *n.* roughness of sound; hoarseness.

*hussar*, *n.* *hűz-zár* [Ger. *husar*; Hung. *huszar*; Servian *čusar*, a hussar, a robber, a sea-robber; late Gr. *koursarios*, a pirate; mld. L. *corsarius*, a pirate; L. *corsus*, a course], a light armed horse-soldier, adapted to harass the enemy.

*hussif*, *n.* *hüs'sif* [Icel. *húsi*, a case; *hús*, a house], a case used by seamstresses to contain cotton, worsted, needles, and suchlike. *Note.*—The *s* in *hussif* is oxercescent: the word is not=*housewife*—see *Skeat*.

*Hussite*, *n.* *hüs'sit*, a follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer (burned 1415).

*hussy* or *hussle*, *n.* *hüz'i* [contr. for *housewife*], a pert or forward girl; applied as a term of slight reproach.

*hustings*, *n.* *plu.* *hüs'tingz* [AS. *husting*; Icel. *hustling*, a place of council—from *hus*, a house; *thing*, an assembly], the municipal court of the City of London; the platform from which candidates for Parliament formerly addressed the electors on the day of nomination.

*hustle*, *v.* *hüs's* [Dut. *hutselen*, to shake to and fro—from Dut. *hutsen*, to shake], to shake together in confusion; to push or crowd; to jostle in a crowd: *hustling*, *imp.* *hüs'ting*: *hustled*, *pp.* *hüs'id*.

*huswife*, another spelling of *housewife*.

*hut*, *n.* *hüt* [F. *hutte*; OH.Ger. *hüt*, a hut, a cottage], a slight temporary erection; a mean dwelling: *v.* to place in huts; *hut'ing*, *imp.*: *hut'ted*, *pp.*

*hutch*, *n.* *hüch* [F. *huche*—from mld. L. *hütica*, a cottage], a chest or bin; a coop for rabbits; a basket or cage in which the miners bring the coal from the mines: *v.* to hoard or lay up, as in a chest: *hutch'ing*, *imp.*: *hutched*, *pp.* *hücht*.

*hux*, *v.* *hüks* [etym. obscure], to fish by means of gear attached to floating bladders.

*huzz!* *int.* *hűz-zá* [Ger. *hussa*, *huzza*], a shout of joy or approbation: *v.* to receive with approbation: *huzz'ing*, *imp.*: *huzzaed*, *pp.* *-zäd*.

*hyacinth*, *n.* *hü-sin-th* [F. *hyacinthe*—from L. *Hyacinthus*; Gr. *Hyacinthos*, *Hyacinth*, a Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, who was accidentally killed, and from whose blood the flower was fabled to have sprung], a beautiful flowering plant of many varieties; the blue iris, corn-flag, or gladiolus of the ancients; the genus of plants *Hyacinthus*, Ord. *Liliacæ*; a precious stone of a violet colour; a variety of zircon: *hyacin'thine*, *a.* *-sin'thin*, consisting of or resembling hyacinth.

*Hyads*, *n.* *plu.* *hü-ädz*, or *Hyades*, *n.* *plu.* *hü-äd-zéz* [probably from L. *hyades*—from Gr. *hyades*, the piglins—from *hus*, a pig; but another derivation is from *huet*, it rains], a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's face in the constellation *Taurus*, the rising of which with the sun was supposed by the ancients to indicate rain.

*hyena*—see *hyena*.

*hyaline*, *a.* *hü-ä-lin* [Gr. *hualos*, glass], glassy; con-

sisting of or resembling glass; in bot., transparent or nearly colourless, applied to the part where the cell-nucleus appears; in med., clear, and of a slight consistence like a jelly: *hy'alito*, *n.* *-lit* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a variety of opal: *hy'aloid*, *a.* *-loyd* [Gr. *eidōs*, likeness], like glass; transparent: *hy'aloid'erite*, *n.* *-sü-ä-r-it* [Gr. *sideros*, iron], a brown or yellow-coloured very ferruginous and metallic-looking mineral—a variety of olivine: *hyaloesence*, *n.* *-séz-sens*, the process of becoming transparent: *hyalograph*, *n.* *hü-ä-lö-gräf* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], an instr. for inscribing on a transparent surface: *hyalography*, *n.* *hü-ä-lö-grä-f-i*, the art of writing or engraving on glass.

*hyernate*, *hyernation*—see *hibernate*.

*hyodous*, *n.* *hü-bö-düs*, also *hy'bodonts*, *n.* *plu.* *-dönts* [Gr. *hudos*, curved, humped; *odontos* or *odontia*, a tooth], in *geol.*, a family of fossil shark-like fishes furnished with teeth having knobbed crowns.

*hybrid*, *n.* *hü-brid* [F. *hybride*—from L. *hybrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid—from Gr. *hübriis*, a wanton act, an outrage], a mongrel; a mule; an animal or plant, the produce of different kinds or species: *adj.* having the origin or character of a hybrid; applied to words formed of elements derived from different languages; heterogeneous or mixed: *hy'bridous*, *a.* *-üs*, produced from the mixture of two species: *hy'bridism*, *n.* *-izm*, also *hybrid'ity*, *n.* *-brid-i-ti*, character, state or condition of a hybrid: *hy'bridize*, *v.* *-iz*, to make or become hybrid: *hy'bridising*, *imp.*: *hy'bridised*, *pp.* *-izd*: *hy'bridisation*, *n.* *-izä-shün*, the act of rendering hybrid; also *hy'brid'izing*, *n.* *-izing*.

*hydatids*, *n.* *plu.* *hü-ä-d'idz*, or *hydatides*, *n.* *plu.* *hü-ä-d'id-zéz* [Gr. *hüdatis* or *hüdatidn*, a vesicle—from *hüdoir*, water], little vesicles or bladders of water found in the bodies of animals in a state of disease, and containing the larvae of tapeworms; the simplest kind of intestinal worms: *hydatism*, *n.* *hü-ä-d'izm*, in med., a sound produced by the fluctuation of pus: *hy'datoid*, *n.* *-ä-d'öyd*, watery; aqueous; specifically, in anat., pert. to the aqueous humour of the eye.

*hydr*, *hü-dr*, and *hydro*, *hü-drö* [Gr. *hüdōr*, water], a common prefix, in scientific terms, denoting the presence, action, or quality of water; also, in certain chemical terms, denoting the presence of hydrogen.

*hydra*, *n.* *hü-drä* [L. *hydrā*; Gr. *hüdrā*, the hydra, a water-snake—from Gr. *hüdōr*, water], a water-snake; a fabulous monster serpent having many heads, slain by Hercules; a fresh-water polype: *hydra-headed*, having as many heads as the hydra, for when one head was struck off two at once sprang up in its place; denoting a difficulty or misfortune which apparently increases and strengthens the longer it is grappled with.

*hydracid*, *n.* *hü-drä'sid* [Gr. *hüdōr*, water; Eng. *acid*], an acid containing hydrogen with another element, but without oxygen, like hydrochloric acid.

*hydraform*, *n.* *hü-drä-förm* [L. *hydrā*, a water-snake; *forma*, shape], resembling the common fresh-water polype in form.

*hydragogue*, *n.* *hü-drä-gög* [Gr. *hüdōr*, water; *agō*, I lead], a medicine which produces a rapid discharge of fluid from the body.

*Hydrangea*, *n.* *plu.* *hü-dräng-jä-zé* [Gr. *hüdōr*, water; *angeion*, a vessel, a capsule], a sub-order of the Ord. *Saxifragaceæ*: *Hydrang'ea*, *n.* *-jé-ä*, a genus of plants, pretty when in flower, so called from the capsules of some of the species appearing like a cup: *Hydrang'ea Thunbergii*, *thün-bér-jé-i* [after *Thunberg*, a celebrated traveller and botanist], a species whose leaves furnish a tea of a very high character, bearing the name *Ama-tsu* in Japan.

*hydrant*, *n.* *hü-dränt* [Gr. *hydrainō*, I irrigate—from *hüdōr*, water], a pipe or spout for discharging water at a fire; a water-pipe.

*hydranth*, *n.* *hü-dränth* [Gr. *hydrā*, a water-serpent; *anthos*, a flower], the polypite or proper nutritive zoid of the *Hydrozoa*.

*hydrargillite*, *n.* *hü-drärg'il-it* [Gr. *hüdōr*, water; *argillos*, clay], a name given to the native phosphate of alumina, under the erroneous idea that it consisted of alumina and water.

*hydrargyrum*, *n.* *hü-drärg'i-rüm* [Gr. *hydrargyros*, fluid silver—from *hüdōr*, water; *argyros*, silver], quicksilver or mercury: *hydrargyria*, *n.* *hü-drärg'i-rä-ä*, one of the ill effects of mercury applied



locally: **hydrargyriasis**, *n.* *hi-drárg'i-rí-sis*, a disease produced by the abuse of mercury.

**hydrate**, *n.* *hi-drál* [Gr. *hulor*, water], a compound containing in definite proportion of water chemically combined: **hydrated**, *a.* *-drá-ted*, formed into a hydrate: **hydration**, *n.* *-shún*, the act or state of becoming a hydrate.

**hydraulic**, *n.* *hi-drú-é-lík* [F. *hydraulique*; L. *hydraulicus*; Gr. *huidraulikos*, belonging to a water-organ—from *huidraulós*, a water organ—from *hulor*, water; *aulos*, a pipe], relating to the conveyance of water through pipes; worked by water; also **hydraulic**, *n.* *-tík*: **hydraulics**, *n. plu.* *-tiks*, the science which treats of the application of the forces influencing the motions of fluids; the art of raising, conducting, and employing water for practical purposes: **hydraulic cements**, cements which have the property of becoming hard under water: **hydraulic press**, *n.* machine for producing great pressure by water-power: **hydraulic ram**, *n.* kind of force-pump.

**hydrocephaloele**, *n.* *hi-drén-sé-fá-tó-sel* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *enkephalon*, the brain; *kélē*, a tumour], a serous tumour occasioned by a hernial protrusion of brain through a fissure in the cranium: **hydrocephaloid**, *a.* *-sé-fá-tó-id* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), resembling hydrocephalus or dropsy of the brain: **hydroenteroele**, *n.* *-ler-dé-sel* [Gr. *entera*, the bowels; *kélē*, a tumour], dropsy of the scrotum complicated with intestinal hernia.

**hydride**, *n.* *hi-dríd* [Gr. *hulor*, water], a chemical compound of hydrogen with another element: **hydric**, *a.* *-drík*, containing hydrogen.

**hydroiodate**, *n.* *hi-drí-dá-dát* [Eng. *hydrogen*, and *iodine*], *n.* salt formed by the union of hydriodic acid with a base: **hydriodic**, *a.* *-drí-tík*, denoting an acid produced by combining hydrogen and iodine.

**hydro-see hydr.**

**hydroboracite**, *n.* *hi-dró-bór-á-sít* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *Eng. boracite*], *n.* mineral, a gypseous-like compound, having a radiated-fibrous and foliated structure, and generally freckled with spots of iron oxide.

**hydrobromic acid**, *hi-dró-bróm-ík* [hydro, and *bromic*, which see], *n.* gas, composed of hydrogen and bromine, powerfully acid, and resembling hydrochloric acid.

**hydrocarbons**, *n. plu.* *hi-dró-kár-bóns* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *Eng. carbon*], a term usually applied to the bituminous, mineral resins, and mineral fats, which are composed of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions: **hydrocarbonet**, *n.* *-búr-ét*, a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

**hydrocaulus**, *n.* *hi-dró-kául-ús* [Gr. *hulor*, a water-serpent; *kaulos*, a stem], *n.* in *zool.*, the main stem of the coenosarc of a hydrozoan.

**hydrocele**, *n.* *hi-dró-sel* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *kélē*, a tumour], dropsy of the testicle.

**hydrocephalus**, *n.* *hi-dró-sé-fá-lús* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *kephalē*, the head], dropsy of the head, generally known as water in the head: **hydrocephalic**, *a.* *-sé-fá-tík*, relating to or connected with hydrocephalus.

**hydrochlorate**, *n.* *hi-dró-kló-rát* [Eng. *hydrogen*, and *chlorine*], a compound of hydrochloric acid with a base: **hydrochloric**, *a.* *-kló-rík*, consisting of hydrogen and chlorine: **hydrochloric acid**, a pungent, colourless, and incombustible gas, having intensely acid properties, capable of dissolving most of the metals, and forming them with salts; known by the old names 'mariac acid' and 'spirit of salt,' because it was made from common salt.

**hydrocyanate**, *n.* *hi-dró-sí-d-nát* [Eng. *hydrogen*, and *cyanogen*], a compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base: **hydrocyanic**, *a.* *-án-ík*, consisting of hydrogen and cyanogen: **hydrocyanic acid**, prussic acid, so named because an ingredient of Prussian-blue.

**hydrocyst**, *n. plu.* *hi-dró-sís* [Gr. *hulor*, a water-serpent; *kystis*, a bladder, a cyst], *n.* curious processes attached to the coenosarc of the Physophoridae, and termed feelers.

**hydrodynamie**, *n.* *hi-dró-dínám-ík* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *dynamis*, power, force], *pert.* to or derived from the force or pressure of water: **hydrodynamical**, *n. plu.* *-tiks*, the science which treats of the phenomena of water or other fluids at rest or in motion, generally including both *hydraulics* and *hydrostatics*.

**hydroclium**, *n.* *hi-dró-sít sim* [Gr. *hulor*, a water-serpent; *oikos*, a house], the chamber into which the coenosarc in certain of the Hydrozoa can be retracted.

**hydrofluat**, *n.* *hi-dró-flú-at* [Eng. *hydrogen*, and *fluorine*], a compound of hydrofluoric acid with a base: **hydrofluoric**, *a.* *-drí-ík*, consisting of hydrogen and fluorine: **hydrofluoric acid**, *n.* volatile, fuming, and very corrosive liquid which dissolves most of the metals, and is employed extensively in etching on glass.

**hydrofossilic acid**, *hi-dró-flú-sít-lis-ík* [hydro, Eng. *fluor* or *fluorine*, and *fossile*], *n.* powerful acid, a double fluoride of hydrogen and silicon.

**hydrogen**, *n.* *hi-dró-jén* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *gennao*, I generate or produce], an elementary substance constituting a metal, which, as a gaseous body, is the lightest of all known bodies—called also inflammable air, and producing water when combined with oxygen: **hydrogenate**, *v.* *-dró-jé-nát*, also **hydrogenise**, *v.* *-íz*, to combine hydrogen with: **hydrogenating**, also **hydrogenising**, *imp.*: **hydrogenated**, also **hydrogenised**, *pp.* *-nát*: **hydrogenous**, *n.* *-én-us*, *pert.* to or containing hydrogen: formed by water: in *geol.*, applied to rocks formed by water, in opposition to *pyrogenous*, those formed by fire: **sulphuretted hydrogen**, a combination of hydrogen with sulphur, producing a gas having a smell like rotten eggs, found as a constituent of mineral waters.

**hydrography**, *n.* *hi-dró-grá-fí* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *grapho*, I describe or write], the art of forming charts representing sea-coasts, seas, gulfs, bays, islands, &c.; maritime surveying: **hydrographical**, *n.* *-dró-grá-fík*, also **hydrographical**, *n.* *-tík*, relating to maps or charts representing sea-coasts, rocks, islands, shoals, &c.: **hydrographer**, *n.* *-dró-grá-fér*, one who.

**Hydrola**, *n. plu.* *hi-dró-lá* [Gr. *hulor*, a water-snake; *eidos*, resemblance], *n.* in *zool.*, the sub-class of the Hydrozoa which comprises the animals most nearly allied to the hydra.

**hydrokinetics**, *n.* *hi-dró-kín-ét-iks* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *kínō*, I move], the mathematical theory of the motion of liquids; **hydrodynamics**; **hydrokinetic**, **hydrokinetic**, *n.* *hi-dró-kín-ét-ík*, *-tík*, *pert.* to.

**hydrology**, *n.* *hi-dró-ló-jí* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *logos*, discourse], that branch of *phys. geog.* which treats of the properties and laws of water, and its distribution over the earth's surface: **hydrologist**, *n.* *-lój-íst*, one skilled in hydrology: **hydrologic**, **hydrological**, *n.* *hi-dró-ló-jík*, *-lój-ík*, *pert.* to.

**hydrolysis**, *n.* *hi-dró-lí-sis* [Gr. *hulor*; *lysis*, a dissolving—from *lyō*, I loose], a kind of chemical decomposition by which a compound is resolved into other compounds by taking up molecules of water: **hydrolytic**, *a.* *hi-dró-lí-tík*, causing hydrolysis, or relating to the process or effects of hydrolysis.

**hydromagnetite**, *n.* *hi-dró-mágnét-ít* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *Eng. magnetite*], a native carbonate of magnesia, occurring in white earthy amorphous masses in serpentine rocks.

**hydromancy**, *n.* *hi-dró-má-n-ús* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *manieia*, divination], the method of predicting events by water, practised by the ancients: **hydromantic**, *a.* *-tík*, relating to.

**hydromel**, *n.* *hi-dró-mél* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *meli*, honey], honey mixed in water, called mead when fermented.

**hydrometeor**, *n.* *hi-dró-mé-té-or* [Gr. *hulor*; *metéōros*, raised high above the earth], a meteor or atmospheric phenomenon proceeding from the vapour of water, as rain, snow, &c.: **hydrometeorology**, *n.* *-dró-mé-té-ó-jí* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the branch of meteorology which deals with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, &c.: **hydrometeorological**, *n.* *-dró-mé-té-ó-jík*, *pert.* to.

**hydrometer**, *n.* *hi-dró-mé-tér* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the density, strength, &c., of liquids: **hydrometric**, *a.* *-dró-mé-tík*, also **hydrometric**, *n.* *-tík*, *pert.* to a hydrometer: **hydrometry**, *n.* *-dró-mé-t-ri*, the art of ascertaining the density, &c., of liquids.

**hydrometra**, *n.* *hi-dró-mé-trá* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *metra*, womb], an excessive secretion and accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the uterus.

**hydronephrosis**, *n.* *hi-dró-né-f-ró-sís* [Gr. *hulor*, water; *nephros*, kidney], dropsy of the kidney, caused by any permanent obstruction of the ureter.

**hydronette**, *n.* *hi-dró-nét* [Gr. *hulor*, water], a garden implement for watering flowers.

**hydropathy**, *n.* *hi-drōp-ā-thī* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *pathos*, feeling], the water-cure: **hydropathic**, *n.* *hi-drō-pāth-ik*, relating to: **hydropathist**, *n.* *-ā-thist*, one who practises the water-cure.

**hydropericardium**, *n.* *hi-drō-pēr-ī-kār-ī-ūm* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *pērī*, round about; *kardia*, the heart], an effusion of serum into the sac of the pericardium or membrane enclosing the heart; dropsy of the pericardium.

**hydropic**, *u.* *hi-drō-pīk* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *phainō*, I show], a variety of opal, pearly opaque when dry, but rendered translucent when saturated with water: **hydropic**, *u.* *-drō-pīk*, made translucent by water.

**hydrophobia**, *n.* *hi-drō-fō-bī-ā* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *phobos*, fear, dread], *n.* a dreadful and almost incurable disease, generally caused by the bite of a rabid dog; a preternatural dread of water: **hydrophobic**, *u.* *-fō-bīk*, pert. to dread of water or to canine madness.

**hydrophore**, *n.* *hi-drō-fōr* [Gr. *hudōr*; *phorō*, I bear, I carry], an instr. for obtaining specimens of water at any given depth.

**hydrophthalmia**, *n.* *hi-drō-ptā-mī-ā* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *ophthalmos*, an eye], dropsy of the eye.

**hydrophylla**, *n.* *hi-drō-fī-lī-ā* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-snake; *phulon*, a leaf], in *zool.*, overlapping appendages or plates which protect the polypites in some of the oceanic Hydrozoa; also termed "bracts."

**hydrophyte**, *n.* *hi-drō-fī-tē* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *phuton*, a plant], a plant which lives and grows in water: **hydrophytology**, *n.* *-fī-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the study of water-plants.

**hydropneumatic**, *u.* *hi-drō-nū-mā-tīk* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *pneuma*, breath, spirit], applied to the water-trough used in collecting gases, &c.

**dropsy**, *n.* *hi-drōp-sī* [Gr. *hudrops*, the dropsy; *hudropikos*, relating to dropsy—from *hudōr*, water], dropsy—dropsy being but a contraction of *hudropsy*: **hydropic**, *u.* *-drō-pīk*, also *hydropic*, *u.* *-ī-kā*, resembling dropsy: **hydropical**—see *dropsy*.

**hydropult**, *n.* *hi-drō-pūll* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *pallō*, I hurl or toss—see *catapult*], a garden implement for watering flowers.

**hydrorhiza**, *n.* *hi-drō-rī-zā* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-snake; *rhiza*, a root], in *zool.*, the adherent base or proximal extremity of any hydrozoan.

**hydro-salts**, *n.* *hi-drō-sāl-tē* [Gr. *hudōr*, water], salts, the acid or base of which contains hydrogen.

**hygroscopic**, *n.* *hi-drō-skōp* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *skopō*, I view], an instr. for measuring the dampness or moisture of the air, or of any other gas.

**hydrosoma**, *n.* *hi-drō-sō-mā* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-snake; *sōma*, body], in *zool.*, the entire organism of any hydrozoan.

**hydrostatics**, *n.* *hi-drō-stā-tīks* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *statikos*, standing or settling], the science which treats of the properties of fluids when at rest—namely, their weight, pressure, and equilibrium, particularly of water: **hydrostatic**, *u.* *-īk*, also **hydrostatical**, *u.* *-ī-kā*, of or relating to the properties of water while at rest: **hydrostatically**, *ad.* *-ī-kā-lī*: **hydrostatic balance**, a balance employed to weigh bodies in water in order to determine their specific gravity.

**hydrosulphuret**, *n.* *hi-drō-sūlf-ūr-ēt* [Eng. *hydrogen*, and *sulphur*], a compound of hydrosulphuric acid with a base: **hydrosulphuric**, *u.* *-fī-rīk*, pert. to or derived from hydrogen and sulphur.

**hydrotheca**, *n.* *hi-drō-thē-kā* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-snake; *thēkē*, a chest], in *zool.*, the little oblong cups in which the polypites of many Hydrozoa are protected.

**hydrothermal**, *u.* *hi-drō-thēr-māl* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *thermē*, heat], of or pert. to hot water—applied to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise producing mineral changes within the crust of the globe.

**hydrothorax**, *n.* *hi-drō-thō-rāks* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *thorax*, the chest], dropsy of the chest.

**hydrous**, *u.* *hi-drūs* [Gr. *hudōr*, water], containing water: **hydruret**, *n.* *-drō-rēt*, *n.* compound of hydrogen, chiefly with a metal.

**hydroxide**, *n.* *hi-drōks-īd* [Gr. *hudōr*, water, and Eng. *oxide*], in *chem.*, a compound containing the group hydroxyl.

**hydroxyl**, *n.* *hi-drōks-īl* [*hydro*, and *oxygen*], a univalent radical, consisting of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

**Hydrozoa**, *n.* *hi-drō-zō-ā* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-serpent; *zōon*, an animal], in *zool.*, gelatinous polypes organised like the hydra; the class of the Cœlentata comprising animals constructed like the hydra.

**hydruria**, *n.* *hi-drō-rī-ā* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *ouron*, urine], an excessive secretion of limpid, watery urine.

**hyemal**—see *hiemal*.

**hyen**, *n.* *hi-ēn*, OE. for *hyena*, which see.

**hyena** or **hyana**, *n.* *hi-ēnā* [L. *hyena*, a hyena; Gr. *kuina*, a hyena—from Gr. *kus*, a sow], the so-called quadruped—so named as thought to resemble a sow; a fierce untamable animal of the dog family inhabiting Africa and SE. Asia.

**hyetal**, *n.* *hi-ēt-āl* [Gr. *hietos*, rain—from *hiēi*, it rains], belonging to rain; descriptive of the rainfall of different regions: **hyetograph**, *n.* *hi-ēt-ō-grāf* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a chart showing the rainfall of different regions: **hyetography**, *n.* *hi-ēt-ō-grāf*, the science of rain; the study of the quantities and localities in which rain has fallen in a given time: **hyetographic**, *u.* *-ō-grāf-īk*, of or pert. to the science of rain: **hyetometer**, *n.* *hi-ēt-ō-mē-ter* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], a rain-gauge.

**Hygeia**, *n.* *hi-jē-ā* [L. or Gr.], in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of health, whose symbol was a serpent drinking from a cup which she held; one of the minor planets: **hygean**, *u.* *-jē-ān*, relating to Hygeia; pert. to health: **hygiene**, *n.* *hi-jēn* or *hi-jē-n*, health, its preservation and restoration: **hygienic**, *u.* *hi-jē-n-īk*, of or relating to health or hygiene: **hygieist**, *n.* *hi-jē-ist*, one who practises hygiene: **hygiology**, *n.* *hi-jē-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *hygieia*, health, and *logos*, discourse], the science of hygiene.

**hygrograph**, *n.* *hi-grō-grāf* [Gr. *hugros*, wet; *graphō*, I write], an instr. which automatically registers the variations of atmospheric humidity: **hygrology**, *n.* *hi-grō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], doctrine of the phenomena and causes of the moisture of the atmosphere: **hygrometer**, *n.* *-grō-mē-ter* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the degree of moisture in the atmosphere: **hygrometry**, *n.* *-ē-ter*, the art of measuring the moisture of the atmosphere; the science that treats of the measurement of moisture in bodies, particularly of the atmosphere: **hygrometric**, *u.* *-grō-mē-tīk*, also **hygrometrical**, *u.* *-rī-kā*, of or relating to hygrometry.

**hygroscopic**, *n.* *hi-grō-skōp* [Gr. *hugros*, wet, moist; *skopō*, I see or view], an instr. to show the moisture or dryness of the air: **hygroscopic**, *u.* *-skōp-īk*, pert. to the hygroscope; applied to moisture not readily apparent, but capable of detection by the hygroscope; having affinity to water.

**hygrostatics**, *n.* *hi-grō-stā-tīks* [Gr. *hugros*, moist; *statikos*, standing or settling], the science of comparing relative degrees of moisture.

**hylæosaurus**, *n.* *hi-lē-ō-sā-ūr-ūs* [Gr. *hylē*, wood, matter; *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, one of the dinosaurs, a gigantic terrestrial reptile.

**hylism**, *n.* *hi-lī-izm* [Gr. *hylē*, matter], in *meta.*, the theory which regards matter as the original principle of evil, in opposition to the good spirit: **hylieist**, *n.* *hi-lī-ē-ist*, a philosopher who declares matter the source of being.

**hylonomus**, *n.* *hi-lōn-ō-mūs* [Gr. *hylē*, wood, matter; *nomos*, an abode], in *geol.*, a small lacertian reptile found enclosed in fossil tree-trunks.

**hylophagous**, *u.* *hi-lōf-ā-gūs* [Gr. *hylōphagos*, eating wood—from *hylē*, wood, and *phago*, I eat], in *zool.*, wood-eating, as certain insects.

**hylozoism**, *n.* *hi-lō-zō-īzm* [Gr. *hylē*, wood, matter; *zōē*, life], the doctrine which imputes life and divinity to matter or the world: **hylozoic**, *u.* *hi-lō-zō-īk*, also **hylozoical**, *u.* *-ī-kā*, pert. to or connected with: **hylozoist**, *n.* *-zō-ist*, one who believes and teaches that every part of matter has a species of life or sensation: **hylotheism**, *n.* *-thē-īzm* [Gr. *theos*, God], the doctrine which teaches that the world or matter is God; **materialism**: **hylotheist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who believes that matter is God.

**Hymen**, *n.* *hi-mēn* [L. *Hymen*; Gr. *Humēn*], in *anc. myth.*, the god of marriage, son of Iacchus and Venus; in *anat.*, the vaginal membrane: **hymeneal**, *u.* *-mēn-ē-āl*, pert. to marriage: **hymen**, *n.* *-mēn-ē-ān*, also **hymenean**, *n.* *-mēn-ē-ān*.

**hymenium**, *n.* *hi-mēn-ī-ūm* [Gr. *humēn*, a membrane], in *bot.*, that portion of the fructification of

a fungus in which the sporules are situated, usually more or less in membranous expansion; the part which bears the fructification in agarics: *hymenial*, a. *hī-mē-nī-āl*, belonging to the hymenium: *hymenicolar*, a. *hī-mē-nī-kō-lēr* [L. *colo*, I inhabit], in bot., inhabiting the hymenium.

*hymenocaris*, n. *hī-mē-nī-ōl-ā-rīs* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane; *kāris*, a shrimp], in *geol.*, a small shrimp-like crustacean.

*hymenomyces*, n. *hī-mē-nī-ō-mī-sē-tēs* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane; *mukēs*, a mushroom], a class or division of the fungi in which the fructifying surface is exposed, as in mushrooms and sap-balls.

*hymenophorum*, n. *hī-mē-nī-ō-fō-rī-ūm* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane; *phorō*, I bear], in bot., the structure which bears the hymenium.

*hymenoptera*, n. plu. *hī-mē-nī-ō-p-tēr-s*, also *hī-mē-nī-ō-p-tēr-a*, n. plu. *hī-mē-nī-ō-p-tēr-a* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane; *p-teron*, a wing], an order of insects having four membranous wings, as bees or wasps: *hī-mē-nī-ō-p-tēr-ō-s*, pert. to.

*hymenulium*, n. *hī-mē-nī-ū-lī-ūm* [a dim. from Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane], in bot., a shield containing asc.

*hymn*, n. *hīm* [Of. *hymne*; L. *hymnus*; Gr. *hymnos*, a song, a hymn], a song or ode in honour of God; a song of praise or joy for use in public worship; a patriotic ode or song: v. to praise or worship in song: *hymning*, imp. *hī-mī-ng*; n. the singing of hymns: *hymned*, pp. *hī-mī-d*; *hymn-ic*, a. *hīm-īk*, relating to hymns: *hymn-al*, n. *hīm-āl*, a collection of hymns for public worship: *hymnol-ogy*, n. *hīm-nōl-ō-jī* [Gr. *hymnos*, discourse], the study or science of hymns; the system or arrangement of hymns: *hymnol-ogist*, n. *hīm-nōl-ō-jīst*, a specialist in hymnology; a composer of hymns.

*hyoid*, n. *hī-ōīd* [Gr. *υ*, the Greek letter upsilon; *eidos*, likeness], having the form of an arch or of the Greek letter *υ*; n. a bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx: *hyoid-es*, n. plu. *hī-ōīd-ēz*: *hyoid-eal*, a. *hī-ōī-dāl*, connected with the hyoid bone: *hyoglossus*, n. *hī-ōī-glō-sō-s* [Gr. *glōssa*, tongue], a flat quadrato muscle, arising from the whole length of the great cornu of the hyoid bone, and inserted into the tongue.

*hypotamius*, n. *hī-ō-pō-tā-mī-s* [Gr. *hūs*, a hog; *potamios*, a river], in *geol.*, a non-ruminant and even-toed tertiary mammal.

*hyoscyanus*, n. *hī-ō-sī-ā-nō-s* [L. *hyoscyamus*; Gr. *hūskaum*, henbane—from *hūs*, a hog; *kaum*, a bean], henbane, a genus of poisonous plants, used in medicine, of the Ord. *Solanaceae*: *hyoscyamine*, n. *hī-ō-sī-ā-mī-nī*, a peculiar poisonous substance obtained from henbane; also *hyoscyamia*, n. *hī-ō-sī-ā-mī-ā*.

*hyp*, *hīp*, and *hypo*, *hī-pō* [Gr. *hupo*, under], a common prefix in scientific terms, signifying under or beneath, in reference to place or position; indicating deficiency, or less than, when applied to quality or composition; used in same sense as L. prefix *sub*.

*hypathral*, n. *hī-pē-thrāl* [Gr. *hupathros*, in the open air—from *hupo*, under; *aithēr*, the clear sky], in arch., exposed to the open air; without a roof.

*hypallage*, n. *hī-pāl-lā-jē* [Gr. *hypallagē*, an exchange—from *hupo*, under; *allagō*, I change], a figure of speech in which words are made to interchange their cases, tenses, or relations.

*hypanthoclinus*, n. *hī-pān-thō-kī-nūs* [Gr. *hupanthos*, I begin to flower—from *hupo*, under; *anthos*, a flower], in *geol.*, a genus of rose-encrinites, so called from the flower-like contour of their receptacles and bifurcating arms.

*hypanthodium*, n. *hī-pān-thō-dī-ūm* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *anthos*, a flower], a fleshy receptacle enclosing the flowers, as in the fig; the flat, expanded receptacle of the genus of plants *Dorstenia*, bearing many flowers.

*hypapophysis*, n. *hī-pā-pō-fī-sīs* [Gr. *hupo*, below; *apophysis*, a sprout or process], in anat., a process or protuberance of bone which descends from the lower part of the centrum or body of the vertebra.

*hyper*, *hī-pēr* [Gr. *hyper*, above], a prefix signifying above, over, or beyond, in reference to place or position; indicating excess when applied to quality or composition; in chem., applied to acids which contain the largest proportion of oxygen.

*hyperemia*, n. *hī-pēr-ē-mī-ā* [Gr. *hyper*, over; *haima*, blood], an excessive supply or accumulation of blood: *hyper-ēmīc*, a. *hī-pēr-ēmīk*, pert. to; having an excessive supply of blood.

*hyperæsthesia*, n. *hī-pēr-ē-s-thē-sī-ā* [Gr. *hyper*, above; *aisthēsis*, perception, sensation], in med., excessive or morbid sensibility, as intolerance of light, sound, &c.

*hyperbation*, n. *hī-pēr-bī-tōn* [Gr. *hyper*, above or beyond; *bainō*, I go], n. figure of grammar in which the natural order or construction of a sentence is inverted: *hyperbat-ic*, a. *hī-pēr-bīk*, transposed; inverted.

*hyperbola*, n. *hī-pēr-bō-lā* [Gr. *hyper*, over, beyond; *ballō*, I throw], one of the conic sections or curves, formed by the section of a cone when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes: *hyperboloid*, n. *hī-pēr-bō-lōīd* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], a geometrical solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

*hyperbole*, n. *hī-pēr-bō-lē* [L. *hyperbolē*; Gr. *hyperbolē*—from *hyper*, over, beyond; *ballō*, I throw], a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth: *hyperbol-ic*, a. *hī-pēr-bō-līk*, also *hyperbolical*, a. *hī-pāl*, relating to or connected with the hyperbole; exaggerating much beyond the truth: *hyperbolically*, ad. *hī-pēr-bō-līk*; *hyperbolicism*, the use of hyperbole: *hyperbolist*, n. *hī-pēr-bō-līst*, one who: *hyperbolise*, v. *hī-pēr-bō-līz*, to speak or write with exaggeration; to exaggerate: *hyperbolising*, imp.: *hyperbolised*, pp. *hī-pēr-bō-līz*.

*hyperborean*, a. *hī-pēr-bō-rē-ān* [Gr. *hyper*, over or beyond; *boreas*, the north], of or from the north; northern: n. an inhabitant of the extreme north.

*hypercatalectic*, a. *hī-pēr-kāt-ā-lēk-tīk* [Gr. *hyper*, over or beyond; *katalexis*, termination], in L. and Gr. poetry, a verse having a syllable or two beyond the just measure.

*hypercatharsis*, n. *hī-pēr-kāt-hār-sīs* [Gr. *hyper*, over or beyond; *kathairō*, I purge], excessive purging of the bowels.

*hypercritic*, n. *hī-pēr-krit-īk* [F. *hypercritique*; Gr. *hyper*, beyond; *kritikos*, critical], one who is critical beyond measure or reason: *hypercritic*, also *hypercritical*, a. *hī-pāl*, unfairly severe or critical: *hypercritically*, ad. *hī-pēr-krit-īk*; *hypercriticism*, n. *hī-pēr-krit-ī-sīm*, excessive or ungenerous criticism.

*hyperdulia*, n. *hī-pēr-dū-lī-ā* [Gr. *hyper*, over; *douleia*, slavery, servitude], in the R. Cath. Ch., a superior kind of devotion paid to the Virgin Mary, as distinguished from the 'dulia' or worship offered to saints and angels.

*hyperdynamic*, a. *hī-pēr-dī-nām-īk* [Gr. *hyperdynamos*—from *hyper*, beyond, and *dynamis*, power], in path., morbidly exaltation.

*hyperinosis*, n. *hī-pēr-ī-nō-sīs* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond; *is*, a fibre; *nos*, of a fibre], in med., a condition characterised by an excessive formation of fibrin in the blood.

*Hyperion*, n. *hī-pēr-ī-ōn* [Gr. *Hyperion*], in Gr. myth., one of the Titans, son of Uranus and Co; Apollo, the god of day; a model of manly beauty.

*hypermeter*, n. *hī-pēr-mē-tēr* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond; *metron*, measure], anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure; a line or verse of poetry containing a syllable more than the usual number: *hypermetrical*, a. *hī-pēr-mē-tēr-īk*, having n syllable too much.

*hyperoodon*, n. *hī-pēr-ō-ō-dōn* [Gr. *hyperōōs*, upper; *odontos*, *odontos*, a tooth], a species of bottle-nosed whale.

*hyperostosis*, n. *hī-pēr-ō-s-tō-sīs* [Gr. *hyper*, over; *osteon*, a bone], an unnatural growth or projection from a bone; same as 'exostosis.'

*hyperparasitism*, n. *hī-pēr-par-ā-sīt-īz-m* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *parasitos*, a parasite], the existence of parasites in the larval state in the bodies of other parasites.

*hyperplasia*, n. *hī-pēr-plā-sī-ā* [Gr. *hyper*, over; *plasis*, I form], the excessive multiplication of the elements of a part: *hyperplastic*, a. *hī-pēr-plāstīk*, of or pert. to hyperplasia—see heterologous.

*hyperpyrexia*, n. *hī-pēr-pī-rē-sī-ā* [Gr. *hyper*, over; *erg*, pyrexia], the temperature of any body when very high, or when over 106° Fahr.

*hypersarcosis*, n. *hī-pēr-sār-kō-sīs* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond; *sarx* or *sarka*, flesh], the proud or fungous flesh of a wound.

*hypersthene*, n. *hī-pēr-s-thēn* [Gr. *hyper*, above or excess; *sthene*, strength], a mineral forming a silicate of magnesia and lime—so named because it possesses greater lustre and bardness than horn-

blende, with which it was formerly confounded; Labrador hornblende.

**hypersthenia**, n. *hî-pêrs-thên-i-ä* [Gr. *hyper*, excess; *sthenos*, strength], excessive energy of the organic powers amounting to disease: *hypersthenic*, a. *thên-ik*, of or belonging to.

**hypertrophy**, n. *hî-pêr-tro-fî* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond; *trôphê*, food, nourishment], excessive growth of a part; an increase in size of the healthy structure of an organ, due to increased exercise or nutrition, as in the arms of a blacksmith, or in the limbs of an athlete.

**hypha**, n. *hî-fä*, *hyphæ*, n. plu. *hî-fê* [Gr. *huphê*, weaving], the long cellular filaments occurring in many cryptogams, which, matted together, form a mycelium: **hyphal**, a. *hî-fäl*, pert. to a filamentous tissue.

**hyphasma**, n. *hî-fäs-mä* [Gr. *huphê*, weaving], in bot., a web-like thallus of agarics; the mycelium of certain fungi; same sense as 'hypha'.

**hyphen**, n. *hî-fên* [L. *hyphen*—from Gr. *huphen*, under one, together—from *hupo*, under; *hên*, one], a short line between the parts of a compound word: **hyphenated**, a. *fên-d*, united by a hyphen.

**hyphomycetes**, n. *hî-pô-mî-sê-têz* [Gr. *huphê*, a weaving, a texture; *mukê*, a mushroom], a class of the fungi in which the vegetative part consists mostly of threads not woven into a mass, as the naked-seeded moulds.

**hypnotic**, a. *hîp-nô-tîk* [Gr. *hupnos*, sleep], tending to produce sleep; n. a medicine which produces sleep; a soporific: **hypnotism**, n. *hîp-nô-tî-zm*, the sleep into which extremely impressible persons are thrown by mesmerism; the mesmeric sleep: **hypnoscops**, v. *-nô-skôp* [Gr. *skopê*, I view], to discover and measure the hypnotic sensibility: **hypnotise**, v. *-nô-tîz*, to bring on hypnotic sleep; to subject to hypnosis: **hypnotising**, imp.; **hypnotised**, pp. *-tîz-d*: **hypnotisation**, n. *-tî-zê-shûn*, the act of: **hypnotiser**, n. *-tî-zêr*, one who; also **hypnotist**, a. *-tîst*: **hypnotisable**, n. *-tî-zä-bl*.

**hypo**, *hî-pô*, or *hyp*, *hîp* [Gr. *hupo*, under], a prefix signifying under; beneath; indicating a less quality; implying diminution or inferiority.

**hypoblast**, n. *hî-pô-blät* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *blastos*, a bud, a germ], the under layer of the blastoderm; a fleshy body, or thick discoid, near the bottom of the dimple or hollow of the perisperm in the aged of the grainlike: **hypoblastic**, a. *bläs-tîk*, of or pert. to.

**hypocarpogean**, a. *hî-pô-kär-pô-jê-an* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *karpós*, fruit; *gê*, the earth], applied to plants producing their fruit below ground.

**hypocaust**, n. *hî-pô-käst* [L. *hypocausta*: Gr. *hypocauton*—from *hupo*, under; *kaiô*, I burn], among the Greeks and Romans, an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of heating the baths or rooms, &c., above it; the fireplace of a stove.

**hypochillum**, n. *hî-pô-hî-lî-üm* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *cheilos*, the lip], in bot., the lower part of the labellum of orchids.

**hypochondrium**, n. *hî-pô-kôn-dri-üm*, **hyp'ochondria**, n. plu. *-dri-ä* [L. *hypochondrium*—from Gr. *hypochondrion*, the viscera that lie under the cartilage of the breast-bone—from *hupo*, under; *chondros*, cartilage], the part of the belly under the short ribs containing the liver and spleen: **hyp'ochondria**, n. [from the *hypochondrium* having been supposed the seat of the disease], a mental disorder, characterised by morbid uneasiness on the subject of the patient's own health; also **hyp'ochondriasis**: **hyp'ochondriac**, a. *-dri-äk*, also **hyp'ochondriacal**, a. *-dri-ä-käl*, affected by depression of spirits or melancholy: **hyp'ochondriac**, n. one who is melancholy or disordered in imagination; a sufferer from *hyp'ochondria*: **hyp'ochondriacally**, ad. *-li*.

**hypocotyledonary**, a. *hî-pô-kô-lê-tê-dô-nêr-i* [Gr. *hupo*, under; Eng. *cotyledon*], in bot., applied to peculiar thickened roots whose structure it is often difficult to determine, and which have the aspect of stems.

**hypocrateriform**, a. *hî-pô-trä-têr-i-fä-örm* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *krater*, a cup; L. *forma*, shape], in bot., shaped like a saucer or salver.

**hypocritism**, n. *hî-pô-krit-i-sîm* [L. *hypocritis*—from Gr. *hypokritês*, the action of a player personating another, dissimulation—from *hupo*, under; *krînô*, I judge or discern], a feigning to be what one is not, especially as regards religion; concealment of one's

real character or motives: **hypocrite**, n. *hî-pô-krit*, one who feigns to be what he is not; n. dissembler: **hypocritic**, a. *-tik*, also **hypocritical**, a. *-i-käl*, assuming a false and deceitful appearance: **hypocritically**, ad. *-li*.—**SYN.** of 'hypocrite': pretender; cheat; deceiver.

**hypodermie**, n. *hî-pô-dêr-mîk* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *derma*, the skin], applied or inserted under the skin: **hypodermis**, n. *hî-pô-dêr-mä*, in bot., the layers of tissue lying beneath the epidermis, and serving to strengthen it: **hypodermal**, n. *-näl*, under the skin: **hypodermis**, n. *hî-pô-dêr-mîs*, in bot., the inner layer of moss tissue.

**hypogastric**, a. *hî-pô-gäs-trîk* [mid. L. *hypogastrius*—from Gr. *hupo*, under; *gaster*, the belly], relating to the middle part of the lower region of the belly, called the *hypogastrium*, n. *-trî-üm*.

**hypogæa**, n. *hî-pô-jê-nä* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *gennä*, I produce], a term applied to the whole family of crystalline rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, plutonic or metamorphic, which have not assumed their present form and structure near the surface.

**hypogeum**, n. *hî-pô-jê-üm*, **hyp'ogæa**, plu. *jê-ä* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *igê*, the earth], the underground parts of a building; one of certain ancient subterranean structures hewn out of the rocks which abound in Egypt; **hyp'ogæous**, a. *-is*, and **hyp'ogæal**, a. *-äl*, under ground; subterranean; in bot., applied to the parts of plants growing beneath the surface of the soil.

**hypoglossal**, n. *hî-pô-glôs-säl* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *glossa*, the tongue], pert. to the ninth pair of nerves, situated beneath the tongue.

**hypogynous**, a. *hî-pô-jî-nûs* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *gynê*, a female], in bot., inserted below the ovary or pistil: **hypogyn**, n. *hî-pô-jîn*, a hypogynous plant.

**hyponasty**, n. *hî-pô-näs-tî* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *nastos*, pressed together, stuffed], in bot., a form of nutation when the organs grow most rapidly on the dorsal side.

**hypophloeal**, a. *hî-pô-flê-däl* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *phlois*, bark], in bot., existing beneath the epidermis of the bark.

**hypophosphite**, n. *hî-pô-fôs-fî-tî* [Gr. *hupo*, indicating a less quantity; Eng. *phosphorus*], a compound of hypophosphorous acid with a base: **hyp'ophosphorons**, n. *-fô-rûs*, a name applied to an acid which contains less oxygen than phosphorous acid.

**hypophyllous**, a. *hî-pô-fî-lîs* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *phulon*, a leaf], in bot., situated under the leaf.

**hypopadia**, n. *hî-pô-spä-dä* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *spad*, I draw], a malformation sometimes occurring in the under surface of the penis.

**hyposporangium**, n. *hî-pô-spô-rän-jî-üm* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *spora*, seed; *angos*, a vessel], in bot., the indusium of ferns growing from beneath the sporocæa.

**hypostasis**, n. *hî-pô-sîs-sîs*, **hypostases**, n. plu. *-sêz* [Gr. *hypostasis*: *hupo*, under; *stasis*, a placing, a standing], distinct personality with joint dependence—applied to the Trinity; individual particular being; a common nature or essence: **hypostatic**, a. *-pô-sî-tîk*, also **hyp'ostatical**, a. *-i-käl*, personal or distinctly personal; relating to the union of the divine and human natures in the person of Christ: **hyp'ostatically**, ad. *-li*.

**hypostome**, n. *hî-pô-sî-dô-mê* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *stoma*, mouth], the upper lip or labium of certain crustacea.

**hypostyle**, n. *hî-pô-stîl* [Gr. *hypostulon*—from *hupo*, under; *stîlos*, a pillar], in arch., a covered colonnade; a pillared court or hall.

**hyposulphate**, n. *hî-pô-sül-fät* [Gr. *hupo*, under; Eng. *sulphate*], a compound of hyposulphuric acid with a base: **hyp'osulphite**, n. *-fî-tî* [Eng. *sulphite*], a compound of hyposulphurous acid with a base: **hyposulphuric**, a. *-fî-rîk* [Eng. *sulphuric*], applied to an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric, and more than sulphurous acid: **hyp'osulphurous**, a. *-fä-rûs* [Eng. *sulphurous*], applied to an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

**hypotenuse**, n. *hî-pô-tê-nûs*, also incorrectly **hyp'otenuse**, n. *hî-pô-tê-nûs* [L. *hypotenusa*; Gr. *hypotenousa*, the subtending line—from Gr. *hupo*, under; *teino*, I stretch—from *hupo*, under; *teino*, I stretch out, I lay along], the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the side opposite the right angle.

**hypothallus**, n. *hî-pô-thäl-lîs*, **hyp'othallî**, n. plu. *-thäl-lî* [Gr. *hupo*, under; Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot

or branch) delicate fungoid filaments, upon which a lichen thallus is first developed; the mycelium of certain entophytic fungi.

**hypothec**, n. *hi-pō-thēk* [Fr. *hypothèque*, a mortgage, a pawning of an immovable—from mid. L. *hypotheca*—from Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge not delivered, a mortgage—from *hypo*, under; *tithēmi*, I put or place] In *Scol.*, the right which the law gives to a landlord over the goods of his tenants, such as furniture or crops, as security for payment of rents: **hypothecate**, v. *-kāl*, to assign in pledge as security: **hypothecating**, imp.: **hypothecated**, pp.: **hypothecator**, n. *-kāl-ēr*, one who: **hypothecation**, n. *-kāl-shun*, the pledging of a ship or goods for advances made.

**hypothecium**, n. *hi-pō-thē-shūm* [Gr. *hypo*, under; *thēkē*, a case], the cellular disc beneath the thallium in *Hebeus*, which bears the thecae.

**hypothénar eminence**, *hi-pō-thē-nār* [Gr. *hypo*, under; *thénar*, the palm of the hand], in anat. and zool., the fleshy mass at the inner border of the hand, consisting of three muscles passing to the little finger.

**hypothesis**, n. *hi-pō-thē-sis* [Gr. *hypothesis*, foundation, supposition—from *hypo*, under; *tithēmi*, I put or place, I suppose], something assumed for the purpose of argument; a system or theory put forward to account for something not understood: **hypotheses**, plu. *-sēz*: **hypothetic**, a. *-thē-tik*, also *hypothetical*, ad. *-tīk*, assumed; conditional: **hypothetically**, ad. *-tīk*.

**hypotrachelum**, n. *hi-pō-trā-kē-lūm* [Gr. *hypo*, under; *trachelos*, the neck], in anat., that part of the capital of a column which occurs between the shaft and the annulets of the echinus.

**hypotypos**, n. *hi-pō-ti-pō-s* [Gr. *hypo*, under; *typos*, a type], highly descriptive language; imagery: **hypozanthion**, n. *hi-pō-zānthiōn* [Gr. *hypo*, under; *zanthos*, yellow], a peculiar organic compound found in the fluid of the spleen, and in very small quantity in muscle.

**hypozoic**, a. *hi-pō-zō-ik* [Gr. *hypo*, under; *zōon*, an animal], in geol., applied to those rocks which have as yet yielded no organic remains, and which lie beneath the undoubted fossiliferous strata.

**hypzish**—see *hippish*.

**hypsomety**, n. *hi-pō-sō-mē-tē* [Gr. *hypsos*, height; *metron*, a measure], the method of ascertaining heights by the barometer or by boiling water: **hypsometical**, a. pert. to: **hypsometer**, n. *hi-pō-sō-mē-tēr*, an instr. for measuring heights.

**hypophyllary**, n. *hi-pō-sō-fil-ēr-ē* [Gr. *hypsos*, top, summit; *phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., applied to leaves which are bracts.

**hyrax**, n. *hi-rāk-s* [Gr. *kurax*, the shrew-mouse, a rat], the rock-ladger or rock-rabbit, an animal not much bigger than a hare, remarkably assimilated to the rhinoceros and tapir; the supposed coney of Scripture: **hyraceum**, n. *hi-rā-sē-ūm*, a substance resembling castor in smell and properties, obtained from its urine: **hyracotherium**, n. *-rā-kō-thē-rē-ūm* [Gr. *therion*, a wild beast], in geol., a small pachyderm intermediate between the hog and hyrax.

**hyson**, n. *hi-sōn* [Chinese, *hi-dshun*, first crop], a fine sort of green tea.

**hyssop**, n. *hi-sīp* [L. *hyssopus*; Gr. *hussōpos*], a garden plant having an aromatic smell and pungent taste; in *Script.*, a species of caper is supposed to be meant: **Hyssopus**, n. *hi-sō-pūs*, a genus of plants. Ord. *Labiata*.

**hysteranthous**, a. *hi-stēr-ānth-ūs* [Gr. *husteros*, after; *anthos*, a flower], in bot., applied to plants whose leaves expand after the flowers have opened.

**hysteresis**, n. *hi-stēr-ē-sis* [Gr.—from *husteros*, latter], in phys., a special property of iron submitted to the action of a variable magnetic force.

**hysterics**, n. plu. *hi-stēr-ē-k* [OF. *hysterique*; L. *hystericus*—from Gr. *husterikos*, caused by the womb—from *hustera*, the womb], a nervous disease or affection peculiar to women, called also *hysteria*, n. *-stēr-ē*: **hysteria**, a. *-stēr-ē*, also **hysterical**, a. *-kāl*, affected with, or liable to, hysterics: **hysterotomy**, n. *hi-stēr-ō-tō-mē* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], the operation of cutting an unborn infant out of the womb.

**Hysterophyta**, n. plu. *hi-stēr-ō-fīt-ē*, also **Hysterophytes**, n. plu. *hi-stēr-ō-fīt-ēz* [Gr. *hustera*, the womb; *phyton*, a plant], another name for the order Fungi; plants living upon dead or living organic matter, as the Fungi.

## I

**I, I, I**, the ninth letter of the English alphabet, and a vowel; **I** and **J** were formerly treated as the same letter, and appeared as such until quite recently in all our dictionaries; **J** is now reckoned a consonant, and treated as such.

**I**, pron. *ī* [Ger. *ich*; Ice. *eg*; L. and Gr. *ego*, I], the person who speaks; oneself.

**Iambic**, n. *i-ām-bīk* [L. *iambus*; Gr. *iambos*, an iambic verse, a lampoon—from its original use by satirical writers—from *iambō*, I send, I assail with words], a poetic foot of two syllables, the first short, the second long or accented: adj. pert. to: **iambics**, n. plu. *-bīks*, a piece of poetry consisting of short and long syllables alternately: **iambically**, ad. *-kāl-īk*.

**Iatraliptes**, n. *i-ā-trā-līpt-ēz* [L. *iatraliptes*, an ointment doctor—from Gr. *iātros*, a surgeon; *alēiptēs*, an anointer—from *aleipō*, I anoint], one who professed to cure diseases by anointing and friction: **iatraliptic**, a. *-līpt-ik*, having the property of curing by anointing and rubbing.

**Iatro-mathematician**, n. *i-ā-trō-māth-ē-mā-tīk-ē-ān* [Gr. *iātros*, a physician; and *mathematician*], one of a school of physicians who explain the functions of the body and the action of remedies on mechanical principles.

**Iberian**, n. *ī-bēr-ē-ān*, pert. to anc. *Iberia* in Asia, now Transcaucasian Georgia; pert. to nuc. *Iberia*, including Spain, Portugal, and S.W. France.

**Ibez**, n. *i-bēks* [L. *ibex*, the ibex], the wild goat of the Alps, Pyrenees, &c.

**Ibidem**, ad. *ī-bī-dēm*, with its contr. *ibid.*, *ibīd* [L. *ibidem*], in the same place.

**Ibis**, n. *i-bīs* [L. *ibis*; Gr. *ibis*], a tall bird found in various parts of Africa, particularly in Egypt, and held sacred by the anc. Egyptians.

**Ibles**, n. *ī-bīs*—same as *Ibis*.

**Icarian**, a. *i-kār-ē-ān* [Gr. *Ikarios*; L. *Icarius*, of or pert. to *Icarus*, the son of *Daedalus*, who, attempting to fly with artificial wings too near the sun, the wax that cemented them was melted, and he fell into the sea], adventurous; soaring too high for safety.

**Ice**, n. *īs* [AS. *is*, ice; cf. Ice. *iss*; Dut. *ijs*; Ger. *eis*], frozen water; water in a solid state; a sweetened congealed by ice or a freezing mixture: v. to chill; to cover with ice; to cover with a concretion of sugar: Ice-ing, imp. *-z*, the act of covering with ice; the giving the appearance of ice to anything; the fine preparation of white sugar employed to adorn cakes, &c.: **iced**, pp. *ist*: adj. chilled with ice; frosted with sugar: **icicle**, n. *i-sīk* [AS. *is-gier*], a pendant or conical mass of ice hanging from the eaves of a house, &c.: **icy**, a. *is-ē*, full of ice; consisting of ice; having the nature of ice; very cold; frigid; without affection: **iceless**, n. *-lēs*, state of being very cold: **Ice Age**, in geol., that period of time commonly known as the Glacial Epoch: **icebergs**, n. plu. *-bērgs* [Sw. *is*, ice; *berg*, n. mountain], mountainous masses of ice floating in the polar seas—when flat they are called *field-ice*, and smaller in size *floes*: **ice-blank** [Dan. *isblank*; Sw. *isblink*], a distant bright appearance arising from the reflection of light from ice, seen before the ice itself; a field of ice extending far into the interior of Greenland, so named from its shining appearance: **ice-boat**, a strong boat, generally driven by steam, for breaking a passage through ice; a boat-shaped frame mounted on skate-like runners, and fitted with masts and sails, for travelling on ice: **ice-bound**, totally surrounded with ice, so as to hinder access or advance: **ice-cream**, cream flavoured and congealed, corrupted from *iced-cream*: **ice-field**, a very great extent of

ice in the arctic seas: ice-floe, a mass of floating ice: ice-house, a place for storing and preserving ice for use, especially in warm weather: ice-pack, broken and drifting ice again united into an irregular mass: ice-plant, a plant covered with glittering vesicles, which make it appear as if sprinkled with grains of ice; the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, Ord. *Mesembryaceae*: ice-plough, a sort of plough for making grooves on ice and breaking it up: ice-spar, a transparent variety of orthoclase or common prismatic felspar: ice-foot, n. *foot*, the name given to the narrow fringe of ice which forms every winter along boreal shores, rising to a height of 20 or 30 feet above sea-level, and stretching in breadth from 120 to 130 feet: ice-brook temper, in Spain, the temper given to sword by plunging it into icy-cold water: to break the ice, to begin a subject or topic; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties.

Icelander, n. *island-er*, a native of Iceland: Icelandic, a. *land-ic*, of or belonging to: n. the language of the Icelanders; the old Norse language: Iceland-moss, a kind of lichen yielding a nutritious starch, used in medicine and for food; the *Cetraria islandica*, Ord. *Lichenes*: Iceland-spar, a variety of calcareous spar, remarkable for its transparency and double refraction—the best specimens obtained from Iceland.

Ich dien, *ik dën* (Bav. I serve), the motto of the Prince of Wales, originally taken by Edward the Black Prince from John, King of Bohemia, who was killed at the battle of Crécy, 1346.

Ichneumon, n. *ik-nū-mōn* [L. and Gr.—from Gr. *ichneuo*, I follow the steps], n. sort of ferret or civet inhabiting Egypt, which tracks or hunts after the eggs of the crocodile, and feeds on them: Ichneumonidae, o. *ik-nū-mōn-i-dān*, relating to the Ichneumonidae, a family of predaceous insects having the Ichneumon-fly as its type: Ichneumon-fly, n. genus of insects which destroy caterpillars and other insects.

Ichnite, n. *ik-nit* [Gr. *ichnos*, n. footprint], in *geol.*, n. term applied to all fossil footprints; used frequently in composition, as ornithichnite, bird footprint; sauroichnite, saurian footprint, &c.

Ichnography, n. *ik-nō-grā-fī* [Gr. *ichnos*, n. footprint; *graphō*, I describe], n. description of the ground-plan of a building; a horizontal section of a building or other object: ichnographic, a. *nō-grāf-ik*, pert. to; describing a ground-plan; also ichnographical, n. *-i-kal*.

Ichnotite, n. *ik-nō-tit* [Gr. *ichnos*, a track; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a fossil stone with the mark of a footprint.

Ichnology, n. *ik-nō-lō-jī* [Gr. *ichnos*, n. footprint; *logos*, discourse], in *geol.*, the principles and details in the investigation of the footsteps or tracks of certain animals left as impressions on some strata; also called Ichnotithology, n. *ik-nō-lith-ō-tō-jī* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *logos*, discourse].

Ichor, n. *ik-ōr* [Gr. *ichōr*, matter, gore], in *class. myth.*, the colourless blood of the gods; a thin watery humor flowing from an ulcer: ichorous, a. *ik-ō-ras*, like ichor; watery; serous.

Ichthyic, a. *ik-thī-ik* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish], relating to fishes: Ichthyocol, n. *-ō-kōl*, also Ichthyocolia, n. *-kō-lia* [Gr. *kolla*, glue], fish-glu; isinglass: Ichthyocoprolite, n. *-kōp-rō-lit* [Gr. *kopros*, dung; *lithos*, a stone], also Ichthyocoprus, n. *-kōp-rūs* [Gr. *kopros*, dung], the fossil dung of fishes: Ichthyodorulite, n. *-dōr-ū-lit* [Gr. *doria*, a spear; *lithos*, a stone], the fossil fin-spine of a fish: Ichthyography, n. *-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a treatise on fishes.

Ichthyoid, a. *ik-thī-ōid* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *eidos*, likeness], resembling a fish: Ichthyol, n. *-ōk*, a brown viscous liquid obtained from bituminous materials, used medicinally, as in rheumatism: Ichthyolite, n. *-ō-lit* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], n. fossil fish, or any portion of a fish, as a scale, a tooth, a spine, &c.: Ichthyology, n. *-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], that branch of zoology which treats of the structure, the classification, the habits, and the history of fishes: Ichthyological, a. *-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to: Ichthyologist, n. *-jīst*, one versed in Ichthyoman'y, n. *-mān-i-si* [Gr. *manteia*, divination], divination by the entrails, &c., of fishes.

Ichthyomorpha, n. *ik-thī-ō-mōr-fā* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *morphē*, form, shape], an Ord. of Amphibians, also called *Urodela*, comprising the fish-like newts, and others.

Ichthyopatolite, n. *ik-thī-ō-pāt-ō-lit* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *patos*, n. footprint; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, the imprint of the pectoral fin-rays of fishes: Ichthyophagist, n. *-ō-fā-jīst* [Gr. *phagō*, I eat], one who eats or lives on fish: Ichthyophagus, a. *-gūs*, fish-eating: Ichthyophagy, n. *-jī*, fish diet or eating.

Ichthyophthalmite, n. *ik-thī-ōf-thāl-nit* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *ophthalmos*, the eye], fish-eye-stone; n. variety of pyramidal zeolite, having a peculiar pearly lustre: Ichthyopterygia, n. plu. *-ōp-tēr-ij-i-ā* [Gr. *pteryx*, a wing or fin], an order of reptiles, living and extinct, having limbs formed for swimming like fins: Ichthyosaurus, n. *-sāv-rūs* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, the fish-lizard of the secondary formations.

Ichthyophthira, n. plu. *ik-thī-ōf-thī-rā* [Gr. *ichthus*, n. fish; *phthir*, a louse], an order of crustacea, comprising animals parasitic upon fishes.

Ichthyopsida, n. plu. *ik-thī-ōp-sī-dā* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *opsis*, appearance], the primary division of the Vertebrata, comprising the Fishes and Amphibia; also called *Branchiata Vertebrata*.

Ichthyosis, n. *ik-thī-ō-sīs* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish], fish-skin disease; a papillary, indurated, horny condition of the skin: Ichthyomist, n. *-ōf-ō-nist* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], one engaged in the dissection of fishes.

Ichthyophallia, a. *ik-thī-fāl-ik* [Gr. *ichthus*, n. fish; *phallus*, n. fish], pert. to Ichthyophallus, or fish-god worship of the anc. Egyptians.

Icele, icing, icy—see under ice.

Iconoclast, n. *ik-nō-ō-klast* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image; *klastēs*, a breaker—from *klaō*, I break], a breaker or destroyer of images used in worship; n. name first given in the 8th century to those who destroyed the images in churches: Iconoclastic, a. *-tik*, breaking images: Iconoclasm, n. *-klazm*, the act of.

Iconography, n. *ik-nō-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *eikōn*, on image; *graphō*, I describe], the science of the description of paintings, sculptures, portraits, emblems, &c.; the art of illustrating by figures; n. representation, or collection of representations.

Iconolater, n. *ik-nō-ō-lā-ter* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image; *latreia*, religious service—from *latris*, n. servant], one who worships images: Iconolatry, n. *-trī*, the worship of images: Iconology, n. *-ō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, n. discourse], the doctrine of images or emblematical representations; n. description of pictures or statues.

Iconomachy, n. *ik-nō-ō-mā-kī* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image; *machē*, n. fight], strong hostility to images and pictures as objects of worship or reverence.

Iconophilist, n. *ik-nō-ō-fī-līst* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image; *philos*, loving], one skilled in the value of pictures or gems; n. collector of prints.

Icosahedron, n. *ik-ōs-ā-hē-drōn* [Gr. *eikōs*, twenty; *hedra*, n. seat, n. basis], a solid of twenty sides: Icosahedral, a. *-drāl*, having twenty sides: Icosandrian, o. *ik-ōs-dnā-rī-ān*, also Icosandrous, a. *-drūs* [Gr. *anēr* or *andra*, n. male], in *bot.*, having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

Icteric, a. *ik-tēr-ik*, also Icteric, a. *-i-kāl* [L. *ictericus*], Gr. *ikterikos*—from *ikteros*, jaundice], affected with jaundice; good in the cure of the jaundice: Icterus, n. *ik-tēr-ūs*, jaundice; in *bot.*, yellowness in a leaf or plant.

Icy—see under ice.

Id, n. *id* [contr. from Idioplasm—from Gr. *idios*, peculiar; *plasma*, a thing moulded or formed], in *biol.*, one of the series of ancestral plasmids regarded as composing the nuclear rods acting as a factor in heredity: Idant, n. *ī-dānt*, one of the nuclear rods regarded as a factor in heredity.

Id, contr. for I would or I should: I had was formerly but erroneously regarded as the full spelling of the contr. I'd.

Idea, n. *ī-dē-īd* [L. and Gr. *idea*, look, appearance, an idea—from Gr. *eidō*, I see], a notion; that which is seen or conceived by the mind; mental image: Ideal, a. *-lē*, destitute of ideas: Ideal, a. *ī-dē-īd* [F. *idéal*—from L. *ideālis*], existing in idea; mental; unreal: Ideal, ad. *īd*, in idea: Ideality, n. *-āl-tī*, in *phren.*, one of the sentiments proper to man; also its organ on the skull; a lively imagination united to a love of the beautiful and perfect: Idealise, v. *ī-dē-īz*, to form ideas: Idealising, imp. *ī-dē-īz*, pp. *-īz*: Idealisation, n. *-āl-tā-shūn*: Idealism, n. *-izm*, in *phil.*, the doctrine which denies the existence of matter, or according to which the objects of the external world are what they are through the action of the mind in which they exist as ideas; the quest of the ideal; the act of idealising; in *art*, the



mean, or base, as in thoughts, words, or actions: igno'biy, *ad. ill.*: igno'bleness, *n. ill-ūds*, mean-ness; want of dignity.—*SYN.* of 'ignoble': dishonourable; scandalous; infamous; degenerate; de-graded; disgraceful; reproachful; shameful.

**Ignominions**, *a. igno-mi-ni-ū-tis* [*L. ignominia*, dis-credit, reproach—from *tu, not; nōmen, n. name*], incurring or inflicting disgrace or shame; mean; dishonourable; shameful: ignomin'iously, *ad. ill.*: ignominy, *n. igno-mi-ni-ū* [*F. ignominie*], public disgrace, as on account of dishonourable motives or conduct; shame; infamy; dishonour: ignomy, *n. igno-mi, OE.*, for ignominy.—*SYN.* of 'ignominy': opprobrium; reproach; contempt.

**Ignoramus**, *n. igno-rā-mūs* [*L. ignōramus*, we know not, we ignore—the word forcibly written by a grand jury on a bill of indictment, when there was not sufficient evidence to find a true bill—hence to ignore], an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge: igno'rā-mūs, *n. plu. mūs-ēz*.

**Ignorance**, *n. igno-rāns* [*F. ignorance*—from *L. ignorātia*, ignorance—from *ignorans*, not knowing], the want or absence of knowledge: Ignorances, *n. plu. -rāns-ēz*. In *B. of Com. Prayer*, sins committed in or through ignorance: Ignorant, *a. -rānt* [*F.*], without knowledge or information; uninstructed; illiterate; without knowledge of some particular; unacquainted with: Ignorantly, *ad. ill.*: the igno-rant, those untaught or uneducated; the un-let-tered.—*SYN.* of 'Ignorant': illiterate; unlearned; unlettered; uninstructed; untaught; unenlightened; uninformed; unacquainted; unconscious; unaware; unknown; undiscovered.

**Ignore**, *v. igno-r* [*F. ignorer*, to ignore, to be ignorant of—from *L. ignorāre*, to have no knowl-edge of], to set aside or reject; to pass over or overlook purposely: Ignoring, *imp.*: Ignored', *pp. -nōrē*—see Ignoramus.

**Iguana**, *n. igu-a-nā* [*Sp. Iguana*—from a native St Domingo word, *igwana*], a genus of S. Amer. lizards of the family Iguanidæ, *igu-a-nā-dæ*: Iguan'odon, *n. -ō-dōn* [*Gr. odous or odonta, a tooth*], in *geol.*, one of the dinosaurs, a colossal lizard-like reptile of the cretaceous period having teeth resembling those of the iguana.

**Ilhlang ilhlang or ylang ylang**, *n. Ylang Ylang* [*Mal.*], a perfume contained in the volatile oil of an *B. Indian* flower.

**Ithram**, *n. i-th-rām* [*Ar.*], the distinctive garb of a Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca.

**It, il, n.** form prefix—in before *i*.

**Ileo**, *it-ē-ō* [*L. ilia*, the entrails of animals—from *Gr. eileō, I twist*], in *anat.*, a prefix denoting connection with the intestine called ileum, or relation to it: ileum, *n. it-ē-ōm*, the lower portion of the small intestines, so called from its numerous con-volutions: Ileos, *n. it-ē-ōs*, in *path.*, an obstruction in the bowels accompanied by vomiting, pain, and fever; Intussusception of the bowels; Ilac pas-sion.

**Ilex**, *n. it-ē-ēs* [*L.*], the genus of the holly, consist-ing of evergreen trees and shrubs; the *Ilex aquif-olium*, the common holly, *Ord. Aquifoliaceæ*, a tree of this species; the holly-oak.

**Ilac**, *a. it-ē-āk* [*L. ilia*, the flank, the entrails], belonging to the bone called ilium: Ilac passion, a vomiting of bilious and fecal matter in conse-quence of obstruction in the intestinal canal: Ilac regions, the sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips: Ilium, *n. it-ē-ām*, the large, partly flattened bone, forming the principal part of the pelvis, and entering into the composition of the hip-joint: Ilio, *it-ē-ō*, in *anat.*, a prefix denoting connection with the iliac bone.

**Iliad**, *n. it-ē-ād* [*L. Ilias*: *Gr. Ilias*—from *Ilion*, Troy], the great epic poem of the anc. *Gr. poet*, Homer, or, as some scholars maintain, of several writers, relating to the siege of Ilium or Troy.

**Ilium**, *n.*—see under *Ilac*.

**Ilk**, *n. it-ē* [*AS. etc.*, the same], in *OE.*, the same; the same place; in *Scot.*, an addition put to a gentle-man's name when the name of his estate is the same with his surname, as Balfour of that ilk—that is, Balfour of Balfour.

**Ill**, *n. it* [*cel. it-ir, ill*: cf. *Dan. ilde*; *Sw. illa*: *Goth. ubilis*; *AS. ūfel*, evil; *Ger. übel*], bad; evil; contrary to good; unfortunate; unfavourable; sick; unwell; cross; surly; ugly or repulsive, as ill looks; sinis-terious: *ad. ns* the first element of a compound,

signifying 'a negation' or 'some bad quality con-nected with it'; not well; badly; not easily: *n.* evil; misfortune; wickedness; illness, *n.* sickness; Indisposition: ill-blood, hostile feeling; resentment: ill-bred, *n.* badly taught; rude: ill-breeding, *n.* roughness and rudeness of manners; impoliteness: ill-fair'd, *it-fair'd*, in *Scot.*, ill-favoured; having a cross, forbidding aspect; ugly: ill-fashioned, *fish-und*, in *OE.*, ill-mannered; having a cross, quarrel-some temper: ill-favoured, ill-looking; ugly; de-formed: ill-baddēn, *had-ēn*, in *Scot.*, ill-holden; not kept under restraint: ill-nature, *n. it-nā-tūr*, or *-chōr*, habitual bad temper; crossness: ill-natur'd, *a. -tūrd*, habitually bad-tempered; crabbed; un-amiable; unkindly; surly: ill-natur'dly, *ad. ill.*: ill-omened, attended with dismal forebodings or bad omens: ill-set, evil-disposed; spiteful; ill-natur'd: ill-starred, influenced by evil stars; fated to be unfortunate: ill-suppressed, subdued or suppressed with difficulty, as indignation: ill-tempered, crab-bed; peevish: ill-time, *n.* time unsuitable for the thing: ill-timed, *n.* said or done at an unsuitable time: ill turn, an unkind or injurious act; a slight attack of illness: ill-wared, *-tūrd*, in *Scot.*, laid out or spent to little or no good, as money: ill-will, hostile feeling; enmity: ill-willie, *a. [Scot.]*, having a bad disposition; envious.—*SYN.* of 'ill *n.*': dis-agreeable; wicked; wrong; naughty; iniquitous; diseased; disordered; indisposed; unpollished; rude; incorrect; inelegant; crabbed; peevish—of 'illness': disease; disorder; badness; malady; in *OE.*, wicked-ness; iniquity; unrighteousness.

**Ilapse**, *n. it-laps* [*L. ilapsus*, a slipping or gliding in—from *it, in* or *on*; *lapis*, a falling, a slipping], a sliding in; a falling on.

**Ilative**, *n. it-lā-tiv* [*L. il, in* or *on*; *latus*, brought or carried], that may be inferred; that denotes an inference, as an *ilative* word or particle, *then, therefore*, &c.: *n.* that which denotes ilation or conclusion: ilatively, *ad. ill.*: Ilation, *n. it-lā-tiō* [*F. -L.*], a conclusion drawn from premises; an inference; an imperfect syllogism.

**Illaudable**, *n. it-lā-ū-dā-bl* [*L. illaudābills*, not worthy of praise—from *it, not*; *laudo, I praise*], in *OE.*, unworthy of praise; blamable; illaud'ably, *ad. -ā-bl*.

**Illegal**, *a. it-lē-gāl* [*L. illegālis*—from *it, not*; *legālis*, legal—from *lex, law*], contrary to law; unlawful: ille'gally, *ad. ill.*: illegality, *n. -gāl-ī-tē* [*F. ille-galité*], the state of being contrary to law; unlaw-fulness: ille'galise, *v. it-lē-gāl-iz*, to render unlawful: ille'gal'sing, *imp.*: ille'galised, *pp. it-d*.

**Illegible**, *a. it-lē-jī-bl* [*L. il, not*; *legiblis*, that may be read—from *lego, I read*], that cannot be read; not easily read; defaced: Illeg'ibly, *ad. ill.*: Illeg'ibil-ity, *n. -bī-lī-tē*, the quality of being not readable or not easily read.

**Illegitimates**, *n. it-lē-jī-t-māt* [*L. il, not*; *legitimus*, lawful], born out of wedlock; contrary to law; not genuine: *v.* to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardise: il'legitimating, *imp.*: il'legitimated, *n. -māt-ēd*, proved to have been born out of wed-lock: il'legitimately, *ad. ill.*: il'legitimacy, *n. -māt-s*, the state of being born out of wedlock; bastardy: Illegitim'ation, *n. -māt-shān*, state of not being born in wedlock; want of genuineness.

**Ilberral**, *a. it-lb-ēr-āl* [*L. il, not*; *liberālis*, befitting a freeman, liberal], of a contracted mind; not liberal; niggardly; mean; wanting charity in judg-ing: ilberr'ally, *ad. ill.*: ilberr'al'ity, *n. -āl-ī-tē*, narrowness of mind; meanness.

**Illicit**, *n. it-lis* [*F. illicite*, illicit—from *L. illic-itus*, not allowed—from *it, not*; *licitus*, permitted, allowed], unlawful; prohibited by law: Illicit'ness, *n. -nēs*, unlawfulness: Illicit'ly, *ad. ill.*

**Ilimitable**, *n. it-līm-ā-bl* [*L. il, not*; *limitāre*, to bound or limit], that cannot be limited or bounded: ilim'itably, *ad. -ā-bl*: Ilim'itedness, *n.* exemption from all bounds.—*SYN.* of 'ilimitable': boundless; limitless; unbounded; unlimited; vast; immenso; immeasurable; infinite.

**Iliterate**, *n. it-lī-ēr-āl* [*L. illiterālus*, uneducated—from *it, not*; *littera*, learning—from *littera, a letter*], ignorant; uninstructed: Ilit'erately, *ad. ill.*: Ilit'erateness, *n.* and Ilit'eracy, *n. -ās-ī*, want of learn-ing or reading; ignorance.—*SYN.* of 'illiterate': untaught; unlearned; unlettered.

**Ilness**—see under *Ill*.

**Illogical**, *a. it-lō-jī-kāl* [*L. il, not*, and *logical*], con-





obscure; imbrown'ing, imp.: imbrowned', pp. *bro'w'ed*.

Imbrue, v. *im-brū'* [OF. *embreuer*, to moisten, to soak in—from OF. *bevre*; L. *bibere*, to drink], to steep, soak, or drench, generally applied to blood; to wet or moisten; imbruing, imp.: imbrued', pp. *brūd'*; imbrument, n. the act of imbruing.

Imbrute, v. *im-brūt'* [im, into, and *brute*], to degrade to the state of a brute: imbrut'ing, imp.: imbrut'ed, pp.

Imbue, v. *im-bū'* [L. *imbūere*, to cause to drink in, to wet or soak], to dye; to tinge deeply; to tincture; to cause to imbibe, as the mind: imbuing, imp.: imbued', pp. *būd'*; imbument, n. *mēnt*, a deep tincture.

Imitate, v. *im-i-tāt'* [L. *imitātus*, pp. of *imitor*, I imitate], to follow, or to endeavour to follow, in other in manners, style, &c.; to copy generally; to counterfeit: imitating, imp.: imitated, pp.: adj. followed; copied: imitable, a. *-i-tā-bl'* [F.—L.], that may be imitated or copied: imitability, n. *-bi-ti-ti*, quality of being imitable: imitator, n. *-tā-tēr*, one who follows a pattern; n. copyist: imitation, n. *-shūn* [F.—L.], that which is made or produced as a copy or likeness; n. copy after a form or original; the act of following in manner, &c.: a counterfeit; n. copy in inferior materials; a work of art resembling something which we know it is not: imitative, n. *-tīv*, inclined to follow in manner; aiming at resemblance: imitatively, ad. *-tīv*.

Immaculate, a. *im-māk'ū-lāt'* [L. *immaculātus*, unstained—from *in*, not; *macula*, a spot], spotless; pure; unstained: immaculately, ad. *-tīv*. Immaculateness, n.: immaculate conception, the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin—held in the R. Cath. Ch.

Immanent, n. *im-mā-nēnt'* [L. *in*, in; *manens* or *manentem*, remaining or abiding], inherent; abiding; intrinsic.

Immanity, n. *im-mān-i-ti-ti* [L. *immanūs*, enormous, immense], in OE., savageness; barbarity.

Immanuel, n. *im-mā-nū-ēl'* [Heb.—made up of *im*, with, and *anu*, ns, and *ēl*, God], God with us; n. title of the Saviour; also *Emman' uel*.

Immarcescible, a. *im-mār-sēs-i-ti-bl'* [L. *in*, not; *marcescere*, to wither or pine away], in OE., unfading.

Immarginate, a. *im-mār-jin-āt'* [L. *in*, not; *marginātus*, furnished with n border—from *margo*, a border], in bot., not having n border or margin.

Immaterial, a. *im-mā-tē-ri-āl'* [F. *immateriel*—from mid. L. *immateriālis*, immaterial—from *in*, not; *materia*, matter], not consisting of matter; unsubstantial; spiritual; unimportant: immaterialised, a. *-tīd*, spiritualised; immaterialism, n. *-tīm*, the doctrine of the existence or state of spiritual beings; the doctrine which denies the existence of matter: immaterialist, n. *-tīst*, one who professes the doctrine of: immaterially, ad. *-tīv*: immateriality, n. *-tī-ti-ti* [F. *immateriālitē*], the quality of not consisting of matter; distinctness from body or matter.—SYN. of 'immaterial': insignificant; inconsiderable; trifling; trivial; frivolous; futile; unessential; irrelevant; petty; incorporeal; disembodied.

Immature, a. *im-mā-tūr'* [L. *immaturus*, not arrived at full growth—from *in*, not; *maturus*, ripe], that has not arrived at a perfect state; unripe; not perfect; too early; also immatured, a. *im-mā-tū-rād'*; immaturity, ad. *-tīv*: immaturity, n. *-tūr-nēs*, unripeness; the state of that which has not arrived at perfection.—SYN. of 'immature': early; premature; imperfect; basty; incomplete.

Immeasurable, a. *im-mē-šūr-ā-bl'* [in, not, and measurable], that cannot be measured or fathomed; immense: immeasurableness, n. *-bl-nēs*, state of being incapable of measure: immeasurably, ad. *-ā-bl'*: immeasured, a. *-ā-rd*, in OE., unmeasured.

Immediacy, n. *im-mē-dī-ā-si* [see immediate], in OE., power of acting without dependence or intervention; personal greatness.

Immediate, a. *im-mē-dī-āt'* [F. *immédiat*—from mid. L. *immediātus*, immediate—from L. *in*, not; *medius*, middle], without delay; instant; without the intervention of time; not acting by second causes: immediately, ad. *-tīv*, without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly: immediateness, n.—SYN. of 'immediately': directly; instantly; quickly; presently; proximally.

Immedicable, a. *im-mē-dī-kā-bl'* [L. *in*, not; *medicabilis*, that can be healed or cured], that cannot be healed or cured.

Immemorial, a. *im-mē-mō-ri-āl'* [L. *in*, not, and *memorial*: F. *immémorial*, immemorial], beyond memory; whose beginning cannot be remembered or traced; in *Eng. late*, long ago, arbitrarily fixed at the reign of Richard I; in *Scot.*, before forty years ago: im'memo'rially, ad. *-tīv*.

Immense, a. *im-mēns'* [F. *immense*—from L. *immensus*, boundless, endless—from *in*, not; *mensus*, pp. of *metior*, I measure], very large; enormous; boundless: immensely, ad. *-tīv*: immenseness, n. the state of being immense; unbounded extent; immensity: immen'tity, n. *-mēn'ti-ti* [F. *immensité*], vastness in extent or bulk; an extent that cannot be measured.—SYN. of 'immense': infinite; immeasurable; illimitable; unbounded; unlimited; interminable; prodigious; vast; monstrous; huge.

Immensurable, a. *im-mēn'sūr-ā-bl'* [L. *in*, not; *mensura*, a measure], not to be measured: immensurability, n. *-bi-ti-ti*, not being capable of measurement.

Immerge, v. *im-mērj'* [F. *immerger*, to immerse—from L. *immergere*, to plunge or sink into—from *in*, into; *mergo*, I plunge], to plunge into or under, as under a liquid; to dip; immerging, imp.: immersed', pp. *-mērj'd'*.

Immerse, v. *im-mērs'* [L. *immersus*, plunged or sunk into—see immerge], to plunge into or under, as into a liquid; to overwhelm; to engage deeply, as in business: immersing, imp.: immersed', pp. *-mērs'*: adj. in bot., growing entirely under water—applied to the leaves of aquatic plants; having one part or organ completely embedded in another: immersible, n. *-si-bl'*, that may be immersed: immersion, n. *-mēr-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of plunging into a liquid till covered; state of being immersed; baptism by plunging into water; in astron., the approach of one celestial body into such a position with respect to another as apparently to sink into it and disappear; the entrance of the moon into the earth's shadow in an eclipse.

Immethodical, a. *im-mēthō-dī-kāl'* [im, not, and methodical], having no method; without systematic arrangement; confused: im'method'ically, ad. *-tīv*.—SYN. of 'immethodical': disorderly; irregular; unsystematic.

Immigrate, v. *im-mī-grāt'* [L. *immigrātus*, removed into—from *in*, into; *migro*, I migrate or wander], to pass or remove into a country for permanent residence—applied to persons in regard to the country in which they settle: immigrating, imp.: immigrated, pp.: immigrant, n. *-grāt'*, a person who comes into a country for permanent residence—spoken of persons in regard to the country in which they settle; opposite of *emigrant*, one who removes out of a country: immigration, n. *-grāt-shūn*, removing into a country for permanent residence.

Imminent, a. *im-mī-nēnt'* [L. *imminens*, projecting over—from *in*, in or on; *minere*, to jut, to project], impending; threatening; at hand; near: imminently, ad. *-tīv*: imminence, n. *-nēs* [F.—L.], that which is imminent; a threatening.

Immiscible, a. *im-mīs-i-ti-bl'* [F. *immiscible*—from L. *in*, not; *miscere*, to mix, to mingle], in OE., that cannot be mixed or mingled.

Immission, n. *im-mī-shūn* [L. *in*, into; *missus*, sent], in OE., the act of sending into; injection.

Immit, v. *im-mīt'* [L. *in*, into; *mittere*, to send], in OE., to send into; to inject.

Immitigable for unmitigable, which see, incapable of being mitigated or softened.

Immobility, n. *im-mō-bīl-i-ti* [F. *immobilitéé*—from L. *immobilitatem*, immovableness—from *in*, not; *mobilis*, movable], fixedness in place or state; want of motion, or resistance to it.

Immoderate, a. *im-mō-dē-rāt'* [L. *immoderātus*, without measure, unrestrained—from *in*, not; *moderātus*, moderate], exceeding just or usual bounds; excessive: immoderately, ad. *-tīv*: immoderation, n. *-tī-shūn*, and immoderateness, n. want of moderation; excess.—SYN. of 'immoderate': inordinate; exorbitant; unreasonable; extravagant; intemperate.

Immodest, n. *im-mō-dēst'* [F. *immodeste*, immodest—from L. *immodestus*, unrestrained—from *in*, not; *modestus*, modest], wanting in decency and delicacy;



**imp.**: impassioned, pp. *-ünd*: adj. marked by passion or feeling, as a speech; excited; glowing; having the feelings excited, as a speaker: *impassionable*, a. *-ä-bl*, excitable: *impassionably*, ad. *-btl*.

**impassive**, **impassiveness**—see under **impassible**.  
**impaste**, v. *im-päs't* [in, in or on, and *paste*], to form into or cover, as with *pasto*; to lay on colours: **impast'ing**, imp.: **impast'ed**, pp.: *impastation*, n. *-päs-tä'shün*, the union of different substances by means of cements: **Impasto**, n. *im-päs'tō* [It.], a style of art in which pigments are applied to an appreciable thickness forming figures in low relief; generally, a term expressing the thickness of the layer of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas.

**Impatient**, a. *im-pä-shént* [F. *impatience*—from L. *impatiens*, suffering], not to be borne—*from in*, net; *patiens*, suffering], uneasy or fretful under suffering or delay; not enduring; hasty: **impatience**, n. *-shéns* [F.—L.] restlessness; uneasiness under pain or suffering; restless discontentment under any condition, with eagerness to change it: *impatiently*, ad. *-tl*.—**SYN.** of 'impatient': hot; eager; uneasy; fretful; intolerant.

**impawn**, v. *im-päw'n* [im, into, and *pawn*], to pledge; to deposit as a security: **impawning**, imp.: **impawned**, pp. *-päw'nd*.

**Impeach**, v. *im-pech'* [F. *empêcher*, to hinder: OF. *empescher*, to enumber, to hinder, from the notion of entangling with a sticky material—*from mid*. L. *impedicare*, to fetter—*from in*, on, and *pedem*, the foot], to charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to charge with treason or high public crimes, as a minister of state; to call in question: **Impeach and Impeachment**, in OE., hindrance: **impeach'ing**, imp.: **impeach'ed**, pp. *-pech't*: **Impeach'er**, n. *-er*, one who: **impeachable**, a. *-ä-bl*, liable to accusation; **impeachment**, n. *-mēt*, a charge or accusation; an endeavour to *fasten* a charge of treason on a person; an accusation and prosecution for treason or other high crimes or misdemeanours.—**SYN.** of 'impeach v.': to arraign; accuse; criminate; censure; indict; charge; cite; in OE., hinder; impede.

**Impearl**, v. *im-pērl'* [im, in or on, and *pearl*], to decorate with pearls or the resemblance of them; to form in resemblance of pearls.

**Impeccable**, a. *im-pēk-kä-bl* [F. *impeccable*—from L. *impeccabilis*, faultless, sinless—*from in*, not; *pecco*, I err or sin], not liable or subject to sin: **Impeccability**, n. *-bü-ti-ti* [F. *impeccabilité*], exemption from sin or error: **Impeccancy**, n. *-kä-n-si*, sinlessness.

**Impecunious**, a. *im-pē-kü-üt-us* [L. in, not; *pecunia*, money], without money; poor: **Impecuniosity**, n. *-bü-ti-ti*, the want of money.

**Impede**, v. *im-pēd'* [L. *impedire*, to hamper or hinder—*from in*, into; *pedem*, the foot], to hinder; to stop progress: **impeding**, imp.: **impeded**, pp.: **Impediment**, n. *im-pē-dim-ēt*, an obstruction; a hindrance; a defect, as in speech: **impedimental**, a. *-mēn-täl*, hindering; **impeditive**, a. *-tiv*, causing hindrance.—**SYN.** of 'impediment': obstacle; difficulty; clog.

**Impel**, v. *im-pēl'* [L. *impellere*, to drive forward—*from in*, into; *pello*, I drive], to drive or urge forward; to excite to action; to incite: **impelling**, imp.: **impelled**, pp.: **Impeller**, n. *-lēr*, one who: **impellent**, a. *-lēt*, a power or force which drives forward.—**SYN.** of 'impel': to induce; influence; actuate; move; instigate.

**Impend**, v. *im-pēnd'* [L. *impendere*, to hang over, to threaten—*from in*, into; *pendo*, I hang], to hang over; to menace or threaten; to be approaching and ready to fall on: **impending**, imp.: **impending**, pp.: **Impendence**, n. *-dēns*, hanging over; threatening: **Impendence**, n. *-dēns*, or **impendency**, n. *-dēn-si*, the state of hanging over.

**Impenetrable**, a. *im-pēn-ä-trä-bl* [F. *impenétrable*—*from in*, not; *penetro*, I penetrate or enter] that cannot be pierced; not to be affected or moved, as by the sight or the mind; not to be entered: **impenetrably**, ad. *-btl*: **Impenetrability**, n. *-bü-ti-ti* [F. *impenétrabilité*], in phys., that property of matter which prevents two bodies occupying the same space at the same time; the quality of not being able to be

pierced; obtuseness; incapability of being moved or affected.—**SYN.** of 'impenetrable': inaccessible; unimpossible; unsearchable; inscrutable.

**Impenitent**, a. *im-pēn-tēnt* [F. *impénitent*, *Impenitent*—*from in*, not; *penitens*, repenting], not repenting of sin; obdurate; not contrite; n. a hardened sinner: **Impenitently**, ad. *-tl*: **Impenitence**, n. *-tēns* [F.—L.], or **Impenitency**, n. *-si*, want of repentance; hardness of heart; want of remorse for crimes.

**Impennate**, a. *im-pēn-nät* [im, not, and Eng. *pennate*—*from in*, penno, a feather], having very short wings, and useless for flight; of the tribe *Impennates*, *-nä-tēs*, swimming birds having short wings covered with feathers resembling scales.

**Impervative**, a. *im-pēr-ä-tiv* [F. *impératif*, imperative, imperious—*from mid*. L. *imperativus*, due to a command—*from in*, *impero*, I command], expressing or containing positive command or desire; positive; authoritative; in *gram.*, the simple form of the verb which expresses command or exhortation, as *go, eat, sing*: **imperatively**, ad. *-tl*.

**Imperceptible**, a. *im-pēr-sēpti-bl* [F. *imperceptible*—*from in*, not, and *perceptible*], not to be known or discovered by the senses; very small or fine; very slow in motion or growth: **imperceptibly**, ad. *-btl*: **Imperceptibleness**, n. *-bl-nēs*.

**Imperfect**, a. *im-pēr-fēkt* [OF. *imperfekt*, or *imperfectus*—*from in*, not; *perfectus*, complete], not completed or finished; defective; liable to err; in *gram.*, applied to the tense of a verb expressing unfinished action, as *I was eating*: **imperfectly**, ad. *-tl*: **Imperfection**, n. *-fēk-shün* [F.—L.], the state of being defective; a fault or blemish: **Imperfection**, n. *-fēk-shün*, a state of being imperfect: **Imperfection**, n. *im-pēr-fēkt-i-ti*, incapability of being made perfect; that cannot be improved: **Imperfection**, n. *-fēkt-i-ti*, the state of being unable to be made perfect.—**SYN.** of 'Imperfection': falling; failure; weakness; frailty; foible; infirmity; fault; defect; deficiency; incompleteness; blemish; vice.

**Imperforate**, a. *im-pēr-fō-ä-t*, or **imperforated**, a. *-rä-tä* [L. in, not; *perforatus*, bored through], not perforated or pierced; having no opening or passage of communication; in *bot.*, without a terminal opening: **imperforable**, a. *-rä-bl*, that cannot be pierced: **Imperforation**, n. *-rä-shün* [F.—L.], state of being not perforated, or without an aperture.

**Imperial**, a. *im-pē-ri-äl* [OF. *imperial*—*from in*, *perialis*, of the empire, imperial—*from imperium*, command, empire—see *empire*], pert. to an empire or emperor; royal; supreme; anything larger than the usual size, or better than the usual quality: **Imperialise**, v. *-ä-ti*, to invest with an imperial character and tone: **Imperialising**, imp.: **Imperialised**, pp. *-ä-tä*: **Imperially**, ad. *-tl*: **Imperialism**, n. *-izm*, system or state of imperial government; the supposed government of a ministry, or the personal government of a minister of a constitutional country, hardly within the limits of the constitution: **Imperialist**, n. *-tst*, one who belongs to or supports an emperor—particularly applied to an advocate of the French empire as opposed to a monarchist or a republican: **Imperiality**, n. *-ä-ti-ti*, or **Imperialty**, n. *-ä-ti-ti*, the right of an emperor over a certain share of the produce of mines, &c.; imperial power: **Imperial weights and measures**, those enacted by Parliament as the legal standards for use in trade and commerce, and generally in ordinary dealings throughout the empire, in contradistinction to local and illegal weights and measures.

**Imperil**, v. *im-pēr-il* [in, into, and *peril*], to bring or lead into danger: **imperilling**, imp.: **imperilled**, pp. *-ltd*.

**Imperious**, a. *im-pēr-i-üs* [L. *imperiosus*, possessed of command, domineering—*from imperium*, a command—see *empire*], assuming or exercising authority in a manner highly offensive to others; haughty; overbearing; not capable of being resisted; urgent: **Imperiously**, ad. *-tl*: **Imperiousness**, n. *-nēs*, a dictatorial and bold contempt for the rights or feelings of another; haughtiness.—**SYN.** of 'Imperious': dictatorial; authoritative; imperative; commanding; domineering; lordly; tyrannical; despotic; arrogant; pressing; powerful; ascendant.

**Imperishable**, a. *im-pēr-ēsh-ä-bl* [L. in, not, and Eng. *perishable*: F. *imprissable*], not subject to decay; indestructible; calculated to last always:

imperishably, ad. -bīl: imperishableness, n. -bīl-nēs.

Impermeable, a. *im-pér-mé-á-bil* [in, not, and permeable: F. *imperméable*, impervious], not admitting the passage of water or other liquid through; rendered waterproof by the application of a solution: *impermeably*, ad. -bīl: *impermeableness*, n. -bīl-nēs, also *impermeability*, n. -bīl-tī-tī, the state or quality of being impermeable.

Impersonal, a. *im-pér-són-ál* [in, not, and personal—from *im-personalis*, impersonal: F. *impersonnel*], not personal; not having personality: *impersonality*, n. -ál-tī, the want or absence of personality: *impersonally*, ad. -ál-tī: *impersonal verbs*, those verbs which are used only in the 3rd pers. sing. of each tense, with the pron. it as a nominative, as 'it rains,' 'it snows': perhaps also the form in the first person, 'methinks'—'It seems to me.'

Impersonate, v. *im-pér-són-át* [in, in or on, and personate], to ascribe the qualities of a person to a thing; to represent things as persons; to personify: *impersonating*, imp.: *impersonated*, pp.: *impersonation*, n. -á-shún, the act of representing things as persons.

Impertinent, a. *im-pér-tí-nént* [in, not, and Eng. *pertinent*: F. *impertinent*, impertinent—from mid. L. *impertinentus*], rude; unmannerly; impudent; meddling unduly with the matters of others; n. one rude or unbecoming in behaviour: *impertinently*, ad. -tī: *impertinence*, n. -néns [F.—L.], rudeness; improper interference not becoming age or station: *impertinency*, n. -néns, state of being troublesome and intrusive; sauciness; rudeness; in OE, that which is of no weight or importance; something not belonging to the subject; a title; a thing of no value.—SYN. of 'impertinent a.': trifling; frivolous; insolent; officious; importunate; intrusive; meddling; saucy; in OE, irrelevant; inapplicable; misplaced; trifling; foolish.

Imperturbable, a. *im-pér-túr-bá-bil* [mid. L. *imperturbabilis*: L. in, not; *perturbo*, I confuse or disturb utterly], that cannot be disquieted or disturbed: *imperturbably*, ad. -bīl: *imperturbation*, n. -bī-shún, calmness; freedom from agitation of mind: *imperturbability*, n. -bīl-tī-tī [F. *imperturbabilité*], self-possession; coolness.

Impervious, a. *im-pér-ví-ús* [L. *impervius*, that cannot be passed through—from in, not; *peritus*, passable], not penetrable; not to be pierced; affording no way or passage: *imperviously*, ad. -tī: *imperviousness*, n. -nēs, the state of not admitting a passage; *imperviable*, a. -á-bil, impervious.—SYN. of 'impervious': impassable; pathless; impenetrable.

Impetigo, n. *im-pé-tí-gō* [L. *impetigo*, a scabby eruption—from *impeto*, I attack], a skin disease characterised by clusters of pustules which run into a crust; a running tetter: *impetiginous*, a. -tí-tis, of the nature of or relating to.

Impetrate, v. *im-pé-trát* [L. *impetratus*, accomplished, effected], to obtain by request or entreaty: *impetrating*, imp.: *impetrated*, pp.: *impetration*, n. -shún, entreaty or petition of the nature of a demand; the pre-obtaining a church living from the Pope, the disposal of which belonged to the king or other patron.

Impetuous, a. *im-pé-tú-ús* [mid. L. *impetuosus*—from *im-petuo*, violence, force, rushing with force and violence; moving or acting with force; hastily; violent: *impetuously*, ad. -tī: *impetuousness*, n. -nēs, also *impetuosity*, n. -ós-tī-tī [F. *impétuosité*], a rushing with violence or great force; force with fury; vehemence of temper: *impetus*, n. *im-pé-tús*, violent tendency to any point; violent effort; force or quantity of motion; the force with which a body is driven.—SYN. of 'impetuous': forcible; rapid; furious; precipitate; passionate; boisterous; raging; fierce; vehement.

Impeyan pheasant, *im-pé-án* [from Lady Inney, who tried to introduce it into England], an Indian pheasant, having a crest, and very brilliantly coloured.

Impi, n. *im-pí* [S. Afric.], a body of African warriors. Impierceable, a. *im-pér-s-á-bil* [in, not, and pierceable], in OE, that cannot be penetrated or pierced. Impiety, n. *im-pí-tí-tí* [F. *impiété*—from *im-pietas*, impiety—from in, not; *pius*, pious, devout], any act or expression tending to irreverence towards the Supreme Being or contempt of His laws; want of

filial affection or obedience to parents; profaneness; irreligion; impious, a. *im-pí-ús* [L. *impius*], irreverent towards God; irreligious; profane: *impiously*, ad. -tī: *impiousness*, n.—SYN. of 'impiety': ungodliness; unrighteousness; stiffness; wickedness; irreverence.

Impinge, v. *im-píng* [L. *impingere*, to drive into, as one thing into another—from in, into; *pingere*, to strike], to strike or dash against; to clash upon: *impinging*, imp.: *impinged*, pp.: *impingement*, a. -nt, falling or striking against.

Impious, impiously—see under impiety.

Implicate—see imp.

Implacable, a. *im-plá-ká-bil* [F. *implacable*—from *L. implacabilis*, unappeasable—from in, not; *placabilis*, placable], not to be appeased; stubborn or constant in enmity; in OE, not to be relieved or assuaged: *implacably*, ad. -bīl: *implacability*, n. -bīl-tī [F. *implacabilité*], also *implacableness*, n. -bīl-nēs, irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.—SYN. of 'implacable': unrelenting; unreluctant; relentless; unappeasable; irreconcilable; malicious.

Implant, v. *im-plánt* [L. in, into, and Eng. *plant*: F. *implanter*, to implant], to infuse; to lustri; to fix or plant in the mind for the purpose of growth: *implanting*, imp.: *implanted*, pp.: *implantation*, n. -á-shún [F.—L.], the act of implanting or fixing in the mind.—SYN. of 'implant': to insert; luxuriate; place; ingraft; settle; set; sow; inculcate.

Implead, v. *im-plé-d* [in, in or on, and plead: OF. *empletier*], to state the case for the plaintiff; to prosecute or sue at law: *impleading*, imp.: *impleaded*, pp.: *impleader*, n. one who.

Implement, n. *im-plé-mént* [L. *implementum*—from *impleo*, I fill up—from in, into; *pleo*, I fill], whatever may be used to supply a want; a tool or instr. of labour.

Implement, v. *im-plé-mént* [mid. L. *implementum*, that which fills up or completes—from *im-pleo*, to fill—from *in*, in; *pleo*, to fill], in Scot. law, to fulfil or perform an engagement: *implementing*, imp.: *implemented*, pp.: *impletion*, n. *im-plé-shún*, the act of filling.

Implex, a. *im-pléks* [L. *implexus*, platted—from in, into; *plecto*, I plait], involved; intricate.

Implicate, v. *im-plí-kát* [L. *implicatus*, entwined, involved—from in, into; *pleco*, I fold], to, to entwine into; to bring into connection with, as a crime or fault; to involve: *implicating*, imp.: *implicated*, pp.: *implication*, n. -á-shún [F.—L.], that which is implied but not expressed; something which may fairly be understood, though not expressed in words: *implicative*, a. -á-tí, having or conveying implication: *implicatively*, ad. -tī.

Implicit, a. *im-plí-kít* [L. *implicitus*, entwined or interwoven—see implicate], understood, though not expressed in words; trusting to another; relying entirely: *implicitly*, ad. -tī, by inference: *implicitness*, n. the state of trusting without reserve.

Implyed—see under imply.

Implore, v. *im-plór* [F. *implorer*—from *L. implorare*, to invoke with tears—from in, into; *ploro*, I weep over], to, to invoke with tears; to beg or entreat earnestly; to ask with urgency; to beseech: n. in OE, the act of humble and importunate begging or entreaty: *imploiring*, imp.: *implored*, pp.: *imploer*, n. -er, one who: *imploration*, n. *im-pló-rá-shún*, supplication: *implovingly*, ad. -tī, in the manner of entreaty.—SYN. of 'implore': supplicate; crave; entreat; beg; solicit; ask; request; adjure.

Impluvium, n. *im-plú-ví-úm* [L. in, into; *pluit*, it rains], the square basin or cistern in the forecourt or hall of an anc. Roman house for receiving the rain-water.

Imply, v. *im-plí* [OF. *implier* and *impliquer*—from *L. implicare*, to entwine or involve—from in, into; *pleco*, I fold—*lit.*, to entwine into], to involve or comprise in substance or by fair inference, though not expressed in words; to mean; to signify; in OE, to cover; to entangle: *implying*, imp.: *implied*, pp.: *imply*, ad. virtually contained in, though not expressed.—SYN. of 'imply': to involve; comprise; include; import; denote; wrap up; in OE, refer; ascribe; attribute.

Impoison, v. *im-pó-í-zén* [in, into, and poison: F. *empoisonner*, to poison], to affect with poison; to imbitter: *impoisoning*, imp.: *impoisoned*, pp. -end.

**impolity**, *n.* *im-pô-lî-tî* [*in*, not, and *policy*], want of policy or wisdom; unsuitableness to the end proposed; **impolitic**, *im-pô-lî-tîk* [*F. im-politique*], **impolitic**, not wise or prudent; not suited to promote the end in view; **impolitely**, *ad.* *-ly*. —**SYN.** of 'impolitic': indiscreet; incautious; imprudent; inexpedient; unwise.

**impolite**, *a.* *im-pô-lî-tî* [*in*, not, and *polite*]: *L. im-politiss*, rude, inelegant; uncivil; rude in manners: **impolitely**, *ad.* *-ly*: **impoliteness**, *n.* want of manners; rudeness.

**impolitic**—see under **impolicy**.

**imponderable**, *a.* *im-pônder-â-bl* [*L. in*, not or without; *pônd-ero*, I weigh—see **ponder**], that cannot be weighed; not having sensible weight; *n.* a name given to light, heat, electricity, and magnetism, when they were supposed to be forms of matter but of inappreciable weight: **imponderability**, *n.* *-bil-î-tî*, the want of sensible weight.

**imporous**, *a.* *im-pô-rî-us* [*im*, not, and *porous*], free from pores; not spongy; close of texture; very solid: **imporousity**, *n.* *-sî-tî*, the absence of pores; compactness.

**import**, *v.* *im-pôrt* [*F. importer*, to import—from *L. importare*, to bring or carry into—from *in*, into; *porto*, I carry], to bring or carry into; to bring in from another state or country; to bear or convey by words; to mean; to signify; to be of weight or consequence; in *OE.*, to suggest: **imports**, *v.* in *OE.*, it behaves; it interests or concerns me one: **importing**, *imp.* bringing into, as goods; bearing, as a meaning: **importing**, *pp.* *adj.* brought into a country; applied generally to all goods and merchandise brought by sea: **import**, *n.* *im-pôrt*, that which is brought into a country; that which is conveyed by words; meaning; tendency; bearing; in *OE.*, **importance**: **importer**, *n.* one who receives goods and produce directly from abroad: **importable**, *a.* *-â-bl*, that may be imported: **importation**, *n.* *-tî-shân* [*F. -tî*], the act or practice of bringing from another state or country; the articles brought from another country; conveyance and delivery: **important**, *n.* *-ant* [*F. -tî*], of great consequence; weighty: **importantly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **importance**, *n.* *-sî* [*F. -tî*], weight; consequence: **importance**, *n.* *-sî* [*F. -tî*], *OE.* for importance: **importantless**, *n.* *-less*, in *OE.*, of no moment or consequence. —**SYN.** of 'import v.': to include; denote; imply; concern; interest; introduce; bring in; carry in—of 'import n.': merchandise; purport; sense; tenor; drift; signification; scope; intention; weight; consequence—of 'important': momentous; weighty; forcible; significant; efficacious; in *OE.*, importunate.

**importable**, *a.* *im-pôrt-â-bl* [*OF. importabile*, intolerable—from *im*, into; *portabile*, that cannot be borne—from *L. in*, not; *porto*, I carry], in *OE.*, intolerable; that cannot be borne.

**importune**, *v.* *im-pôrt-un* [*OF. importun*, importunate—from *L. importunus*, inconvenient, troublesome—from *in*, not or without; *portus*, in harbour], to press or tease again and again with the same request; to urge with unceasing application: **importuning**, *imp.* importuning, *pp.* *-tî-nd*: **importuner**, *n.* *-ner*, one who; **importunely**, *ad.* *-ly*: **importunely** [*F. importunely*], pressing or incessant application for an claim or favour: **importunate**, *a.* *im-pôrt-â-nâ-tî* [*im*, into; *portunatus*, pressing urged], pressing urgent; not easily repulsed; incessant in solicitations: **importunately**, *ad.* *-ly*: **importunateness**, *n.* *-ness*, in *OE.*, the act of importuning. —**SYN.** of 'importune': to tease; request; press; harass; molest; disturb; annoy; solicit.

**importune**, *a.* *im-pôrt-un* [see **importune** 1], in *OE.*, recurring constantly; troublesome by urgency; vexatious; unreasonable; happening at a wrong time; inexorable; cruel.

**impose**, *v.* *im-pôz* [*F. imposer*—from *in*, on, upon; *pos-ere*, to place—from *im*, into; *pos-ere*, to place—from *L. pōnere*, to place], to lay or place on, as a burden or duty; to enjoin: *n.* in *OE.*, command; injunction: **imposing**, *imp.* *adj.* commanding; suited to impress forcibly: **imposingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **imposed**, *pp.* *-pôz-d*: **imposer**, *n.* *-er*, one who impresses or lays on: **imposable**, *a.* *-â-bl*, that may be imposed or laid on: **imposition**, *n.* *im-pô-zî-shân* [*F. -tî*], the act of laying on; injunction of anything as a law or duty; imposture; fraud; a tax or toll; oppression; an extra exercise laid on a student as a

punishment: **imposing**, *n.* among printers, the placing of pages of type upon a stone or iron table, called an **imposing-stone** or **imposing-surface**, and securing them firmly in an iron frame or chase, in order to their being printed from: **impost**, *n.* *im-pôst*, a tax; a burden; the top part of a pillar which supports an arch; to impose on, to deceive; to mislead by a false pretence: **imposition** of hands, in *eccles.*, the confirmation or ordination of persons by the bishop laying his hands on them; ordination; confirmation.—**SYN.** of 'imposition': deception; deceit; trick; charge; burden; injunction; levy; tax; toll; exaction; delusion; cheating; imposture—of 'impost': tribute; toll; excise; custom; duty.

**impossible**, *a.* *im-pôssî-bl* [*F. impossible*—from *L. impossibilis*, impossible—from *in*, not, and *Eng. possible*], that cannot be done; impracticable: **impossibility**, *n.* *-bil-î-tî* [*F. impossibilitas*], that which cannot be done; state of being not feasible.

**impost**—see under **impose**.

**imposthume** or **impostume**, *n.* *im-pôst-um*, the common but incorrect spelling of aposteme, what separates or stands apart; *n.* abscess—see **aposteme**.

**imposture**, *n.* *im-pôst-ûr* [*F. imposture*—from *im*, into; *postura*—from *L. pōnere*, to place on], deception; fraud: **impostor**, *n.* *-tîr*, one who assumes a character in order to deceive; a cheat.—**SYN.** of 'impostor': deceiver; rogue; pretender—of 'imposture': cheat; trick; imposition; delusion.

**impotent**, *a.* *im-pô-tînt* [*F. impotent*—from *L. impotentem*, powerless—from *in*, not; *potens*, powerful], weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; having no power of sexual intercourse: **impotently**, *ad.* *-ly*: **impotence**, *n.* *-tîns* [*F. -tî*], also **impotency**, *n.* *-tîns*, want of strength or power; weakness; impediency; incapacity of propagation.

**imponnd**, *v.* *im-pô-nd* [*in*, into, and *pound* 2], to shut up in a pound or pen; to confine; to shut in; to retain a document which has been produced in a case by order of the court with a view to a prosecution being founded in connection with it: **imponnding**, *imp.* *imponnded*, *pp.* *imponnder*, *n.* one who: **imponndage**, *n.* *-âj*, the act of imponnding or confining cattle.

**impoverish**, *v.* *im-pô-ner-îsh* [corrupted from *OF. apporissant*, impoverishing, beggarling—from *L. in*, into; *OF. pover*, poor; *L. pauper*], to reduce to poverty; to make poor; to exhaust, as resources, or the fertility of land: **impoverishing**, *imp.* *im-pô-ner-îsh*, *pp.* *-îsh-tî*: **impoverisher**, *n.* *-er*, one who: **impoverishment**, *n.* the act of reducing to poverty; exhaustion.

**impracticable**, *a.* *im-prâktîk-â-bl* [*F. impracticable*], in, not, and **practicable**, that cannot be done or performed; not to be done by human means; that cannot be easily dealt with; unmanageable; that cannot be used: **impracticably**, *ad.* *-â-bl*: **impracticability**, *n.* *-bil-î-tî*, also **impracticableness**, *n.* *-â-bl-nîs*, state or quality of being beyond the power of man, or the means proposed.

**imprecate**, *v.* *im-prê-kât* [*L. imprecâre*, invoked—from *in*, in or on; *precor*, I pray], to call for evil upon oneself or others; to invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall upon: **imprecating**, *imp.* *imprecated*, *pp.* *imprecator*, *n.* *-kât-shân* [*F. -tî*], the act of imprecating; a curse; a prayer that a calamity may fall on some one: **imprecatory**, *n.* *-kât-î*, containing a prayer for evil.—**SYN.** of 'imprecation': execration; malediction; anathema.

**impregn**, *v.* *im-prên* [*F. impregnér*, to impregnate—see **impregnate**], in *OE.*, to impregnate; to make prolific: **impregnating**, *imp.* *impregnated*, *pp.* *-prên-d*.

**impregnable**, *a.* *im-prêg-nâ-bl* [*in*, not, and **pregnable**: *OF. imprenable*, impregnable—from *L. in*, not; *OF. pugnér*; *L. prehendere*, to take], that cannot be reduced or taken by force; not to be moved or shaken: **impregnably**, *ad.* *-â-bl*: **impregnability**, *n.* *-bil-î-tî*, state of being impregnable.—**SYN.** of 'impregnable': unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

**impregnate**, *v.* *im-prêg-nât* [*im*, into; *prêgnâre*, to make pregnant—from *L. in*, into; *prêgnâre*, to make pregnant], to render or make prolific; to cause to conceive; to saturate; to infuse the qualities or virtues of one thing into another: **impregnating**, *imp.* *impregnated*, *pp.* *im-pregnâ-tî*, made pregnant or prolific: **impregnation**, *n.*

*in-shūn*, act of impregnating; that with which anything is impregnated.

**Impresario**, *n.* *im-pré-sá-ri-ó* [It.], one who undertakes any public or private business; the organiser of an opera company.

**Imprescriptible**, *a.* *im-pré-skríp-tí-bl* [L. *in*, not, and *prescriptible*], that cannot be lost or impaired by neglect or want of use: *imprescriptibly*, *ad.* *-bl*.

**Impress**, *n.* *im-préss* [It. *impressa*, an enterprise, an emblem], in *OE.*, an emblem; a device.

**Impress**, *v.* *im-préss* [OF. *impresser*, to impress—from *midl*, *L.* *impressus*, to impress; *L.* *impressus*, formed or made by pressing—from *in*, in or on; *pressus*, pressed or squeezed—from *premo*, *L.* *press*], to make *n* mark or figure by pressing; to stamp; to indent; to fix deep, *ns* in the mind; to seize or employ for the public service: *n.* *im-préss*, a mark or figure made by pressing; a stamp; the image or figure of anything, *ns* if formed by pressure; effects produced on character, events, &c.; in *OE.*, the act of forcing into any service; compulsion: **Impressing**, *imp.* *impressed*, *pp.* *-préss*: **Impression**, *n.* *im-présh-ūn* [F.—*L.*], the act of impressing; perceptible effects; a mark; a copy; effects produced by external causes on the mind; idea; indistinct recollection; the total number printed at one time, as of a book; *n* single edition; a print from an engraved plate: **Impressional**, *a.* *-sh-ūn*, liable or subject to impressions; susceptible of impressions: **Impressionalism**, *n.* *-izm*, the mode in art that aims at the representation of a scene in nature according to a first impression: **Impressionalist**, *n.* *-tst*, one who: **Impressible**, *a.* *-sh-ūn*, that readily receives impressions: **Impressibly**, *ad.* *-sh-ūn*: **Impressibility**, *n.* *-sh-ūn*, quality of being impressible: **Impressively**, *ad.* *-sh-ūn*, adapted to excite solemn attention and feeling: **Impressively**, *ad.* *-sh-ūn*, impressiveness, *n.* *-sh-ūn*, the quality of being impressive: **Impressment**, *n.* *-ment*, the act of seizing men for the public service; system of enforced service in the navy, formerly much resorted to: **Impressure**, *n.* *im-présh-ūn*, in *OE.*, a mark made by pressure; a debt: **Impress-gang**—see **press-gang**: **Proof-impression**, *n.* an early copy taken from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, and the like.—*SYN.* of 'impress': to imprint; press; stamp; mark; indent; incardinate—of 'impression': indentation; print; result; influence; operation; edition.

**Imprest**, *n.* *im-prést* [in, in; OF. *prester*, to lend; *L.* *præsto*, I become surety for], in *OE.*, money given out for a certain purpose to be afterwards accounted for; earnest-money; money advanced: In *prest*, in ready money: *v.* to advance money.

**Imprimatur**, *n.* *im-prí-ma-túr* [L. let it be printed—from *imprimis*, I mark or stamp], the licence to print a book which is printed on the title-page; authority.

**Imprimis**, *ad.* *im-prí-mis* [L. *imprimis*—from *in*, in; *primus*, first], in the first place.

**Imprint**, *n.* *im-prínt* [in, in or on, and *print*], the place where, the person by whom, and the time when a book is published, printed at the bottom of the title—sometimes at the end, as in newspapers: *v.* *im-print*, to mark by pressure; to stamp; to fix on the hand or memory: **Imprinting**, *imp.* *imprinted*, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'imprint': to impress; indent; mark; print; fix.

**Imprison**, *v.* *im-prí-zn* [in, in or on, and *prison*; *F.* *emprisonner*, to confine], to put into or to confine in a prison; to shut up or confine; to restrain: **Imprisoning**, *imp.* *imprisoned*, *pp.* *-prí-zn*: **Imprisonment**, *n.* *-ment*, the act of putting into prison; confinement in a place; restraint of liberty.—*SYN.* of 'imprison': to immure; confine; incarcerate—of 'imprisonment': incarceration; confinement; duration; custody; captivity; bondage.

**Improbable**, *a.* *im-prób-á-bl* [F. *improbable*—from *L.* *improbabilis*, not deserving of approbation—from *in*, not; *probo*, I prove], not likely to be true; unlikely; not to be expected: **Improbably**, *ad.* *-bl*: **Improbability**, *n.* *-bl-ty*, unlikelihood.

**Improbity**, *n.* *im-prób-í-ti* [L. *improbítatem*—from *in*, not; *probitas*, probity—from *probus*, excellent], want of integrity or honesty.

**Improficiency**, *n.* *im-pró-fish-én-si* [in, not, and *proficiency*], want of proficiency.

**Impromptu**, *n.* *im-prómp-tú* [F. *impromptu*, extempore—from *L.* *in promptu*, in readiness], a short composition produced on the spur of the moment—

generally something witty; *adj.* and *ad.* extempore; offhand.

**Improper**, *a.* *im-próp-ér* [in, not, and *proper*; *F.* *impropre*—from *L.* *improprius*, not befitting—from *in*, in, not; *proprius*, one's own, proper], not suitable; not adapted to *n* particular end; not becoming; not decent: **Improperly**, *ad.* *-l*: **Improperly**, *n.* *im-pró-prí-ti* [F. *improprieté*], unsuitableness to character or circumstances; an improper action or speech; an inaccuracy in language: **Improper fraction**, a fraction whose numerator is either equal to or greater than the denominator.

**Improperiate**, *a.* *im-pró-pri-át* [L. *in*, into; *propriatus*, to appropriate—from *propríus*, peculiar, private], devoted into the hands of *n* layman: *v.* to appropriate to private use; particularly to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of laymen: **Impropriating**, *imp.* *impropriated*, *pp.* *impropria* *for*, *ad.* *-t*, a layman who possesses or enjoys church lands: **Impropriation**, *n.* *-sh-ūn*, the act of impropriating; the profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman—so named from being improperly held: the ecclesiastical property appropriated; exclusive possession.

**Improprity**—see under *improper*.

**Improve**, *v.* *im-pró-v* [L. *in*, in, and *provo*, OF. *prover*; *L.* *probo*, to try, to esteem as good], to make better; to advance in value, &c.; to grow better or wiser; to raise from good to better; to turn to good account: **Improving**, *imp.* *adj.* growing better; using to better advantage: **Improved**, *pp.* *improvi*: **Improver**, *n.* one who: **Improvable**, *n.* *-á-bl*, capable of being made better: **Improvably**, *ad.* *-á-bl*: **Improveness**, *n.* *-á-bl-ty*, also **improvablety**, *n.* *-á-bl-ty*, capableness of being made better: **Improvingly**, *ad.* *-á-bl*: **Improvement**, *n.* *-ment*, advancement nearer to perfection; progress; a making or growing better; practical application, as of a sermon.—*SYN.* of 'improve': to increase; advance; better; meliorate; ameliorate; lighten; mend; correct; rectify; perfect; augment—of 'improvement': melioration; advancement; increase; instruction; edification.

**Improvident**, *a.* *im-pró-ví-dént* [L. *in*, not; *providens*, or *providentus*, foreseeing—see *provident*], wanting care to make provision for the future; neglecting measures for future safety or advantage; thoughtless: **Improvidently**, *ad.* *-l*: **Improvidence**, *n.* *-dén*, want of foresight; want of due regard to consequences: **Improvvident**, *n.* in *OE.*, unexpected; unforeseen.—*SYN.* of 'improvident': negligent; careless; heedless; inconsiderate.

**Improvise**, *v.* *im-pró-ví-z* or *-réz* [F. *improviser*, to speak or compose without preparation—from *It.* *improvvisare*, to make verses extempore; *L.* *improvisus*, unexpected—from *in*, not; *pro*, before, video, I see], to compose and recite without premeditation; to do offhand or in a rough and ready way: **Improvvising**, *imp.* *improvvised*, *pp.* *-réz*, extemporised; done in a rough and ready way: **Improvizate**, *a.* *im-pró-ví-zát*, unprepared: **Improvization**, *n.* *im-pró-ví-zásh-ūn*, the art of improvising or speaking extempore: **Improvise**, *n.* *im-pró-ví-zér*, or *-vísér*: **Improvvisatore**, *n.* *im-pró-ví-zá-tó-rí* [It.], in *Italy*, a man who makes and writes short poems without premeditation; an improviser: **Improvvisatori**, *n.* *plu.* *-tóri*: **Improvvisatrice**, *n.* *foem.* *-tóri-tris* or *-trí-cal* [It.], a woman who makes and recites extempore verses: **Improvvisatrici**, *plu.* *-tóri-trí-cal*.

**Imprudent**, *n.* *im-pró-ví-dént* [F. *imprudent*—from *L.* *imprudens*, not foreseeing, inconsiderate—from *in*, not; *prudens*, prudent], inconsiderate; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash: **Imprudently**, *ad.* *-l*: **Imprudence**, *n.* *-dén* [F.—*L.*], indiscretion; want of due regard to consequences: **Imprudently**, *ad.* *-l*—*SYN.* of 'imprudent': heedless; injudicious; incautious; unadvised.

**Impudent**, *a.* *im-prí-dént* [F. *impudent*—from *L.* *impudentem*, without shame—from *in*, not; *puens*, modest—from *puer*, I make or am ashamed], without modesty; bold; shameless; saucy; insolent: **Impudently**, *ad.* *-l*: **Impudence**, *n.* *-dén* [F.—*L.*], want of modesty; effrontery; impertinence.—*SYN.* of 'impudence': shamelessness; audacity; boldness; asaucousness; insolence; sauciness; rudeness; pertness—of 'impudent': audacious; brazen; bold-faced; immodest; pert; impertinent; rude; unblushing; forward.

**impugn**, v. *im-pūn'* [F. *impugner*, to impugn: L. *impugnare*, to fight against, to assail—from *in*, in or on; *pugno*, I fight], to attack or assail by words; to call in question; to contradict: *impugning*, imp.: *impugned*, pp. *im-pūn'*: *impugner*, n. *-er*, one who: *impugn*'able, a. *-ā-ble*, that may be impugned or opposed.

**impulse**, n. *im-pūls* [L. *impulsus*, pushed or driven against a thing—from *in*, on or against; *pello*, I drive], force suddenly communicated; influence acting on the mind; the effect of some sudden motion: *impul'sion*, n. *im-pūsh'ūn* [F.—L.], the sudden action of a moving body on another body; influence on the mind: *impul'sive*, a. *-siv*, having the power of driving or impelling; liable to be moved; moved to action by present feelings: *impul'sively*, ad. *-ly*. *impul'siveness*, n. *-ness*.

**impunity**, n. *im-pū-ni-ti* [F. *impunité*—from L. *impunitatem*, freedom or safety from punishment—from *in*, not; *pūnio*, I punish—from *pēna*, punishment], exemption or freedom from punishment, penalty, or injury.

**impure**, a. *im-pūr* [F. *impur*—from L. *impūrus*, impure, unclean—from *in*, not; *pūrus*, pure], not pure; foul; unclean; unelaste; unholly: *impurely*, ad. *-ly*. *impureness*, n., also *impur'ity*, n. *-i-ti* [F. *impureté*], foulness; any foul matter; want of purity; want of holiness.—SYN. of 'impure': tinctured; feculent; defiled; unhallowed; lewd; obscene; polluted.

**impruple**, v. *im-pē-ripl* [*in*, into, and *purple*], to colour or tinge with purple: *imprup'ling*, imp.: *imprup'led*, pp. *-pled*.

**impute**, v. *im-pūt* [F. *imputer*—from L. *imputare*, to bring or enter into the account—from *in*, into; *pūto*, I reckon], to charge; to attribute; to reckon as belonging to one that which belongs to another: *imput'ing*, imp.: *imputed*, pp.: *imputer*, n. *-er*, one who: *imputable*, n. *-ā-ble* [F.—L.], ascribable; that may be imputed to: *imputably*, ad. *-ly*: *imputableness*, n. *-ness*: *imputative*, a. *-ā-tiv*, that may be imputed: *imputatively*, ad. *-ly*, by imputation: *imputation*, n. *im-pū-tāsh'ūn* [F.—L.], charge of evil; censure; reproach; in *theol.*, charging to the account of one what properly belongs to another; in *OE.*, slight notice; hint.—SYN. of 'impute': to ascribe; reckon; regard; consider.

**in**, prep. *in* [AS., Ger., Dut., and Dan. *in*, in; Icel. *inn*, within, also a house], placed before an object, *in* is used to indicate a variety of relations; denoting presence or situation; within; inside of; not outside of; during, as *in* the year; by or through; on account of; out of, as *in*io in ten; ad. within some place; not out; denoting entrance; closely; often used for *into* or *inside*, as *he will come in*, that is, *into* or *inside* the house; used without the object being expressed, as *our party is in*, and *our opponents are out*, that is, *in office*, and *out of office*: *inasmuch*, since; seeing that: *in blank*, signed with the name only, and without other significant writing: *in that*, because; for the reason that: *ins* and *outs*, nooks and corners: *in the name of*, in behalf of; on the part of; a common phrase in invoking, swearing, and praying: *breed in* and *in*—see under *breed*: *play in* and *out*, to conduct oneself in any matter in a fast and loose way. *Note*.—In the preposition is used also as an Eng. prefix in composition, as, *inborn*, *inbred*, *inlet*, *instep*, *inwrap*, &c. We have, however, the Latin cognate form in *inaugurate*, *incarcerate*, *incarnate*, &c.—see next entry.

**in**, prefix, [L. *in*, in, within—akin to Sans. *an*; Gr. *en*; AS. *in*, in, into], *in*, as a prefix, with its forms *il*, *im*, *in*, signifies *in*, *into*, *on*, in verbs and nouns, as *include*, to shut *in*, *incure*, to run *into*; followed by *l*, *in* becomes *il*, as *illuminate*, to throw light on; followed by *b*, *p*, or *m*, *in* becomes *im*, as *immure*, to put within walls, *imbibe*, to drink *in*, *import*, to carry *in*: followed by *r*, *in* becomes *ir*, as *irrigate*, to let water flow on.

**in**, prefix, [L. *in*, not—akin to Sans. and Gr. *an*; Goth. and Ger. *un*, not], *in*, as a prefix, with its forms *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*, signifies *not* in adjectives, as *incorrect*, not correct; followed by *gn*, *n* is suppressed, and *in* becomes *i*, as *ignoble*, not noble, *ignorant*, not knowing; followed by *l*, *in* becomes *il*, as *illicit*, not permitted; followed by *p* or *m*, *in* becomes *im*, as *immature*, not ripe, *imprudent*, not prudent; followed by *r*, *in* becomes *ir*, as *irregular*, not according to rule.

**inability**, n. *in-ā-bi-lit-i* [L. *in*, not, and *ability*], want of power or strength; want of adequate means; incapacity.—SYN.: incompetence; disability; impotence; weakness.

**inabstinence**, n. *in-ab-stin-ēns* [*in*, not, and *abstinence*], in *OE.*, want of power to abstain or refrain from.

**inaccessible**, a. *in-ā-k-sē-si-ā-ble* [L. *in*, not, and Eng. *accessible*: F. *inaccessible*], not to be reached; not to be obtained or approached: *inaccessibly*, ad. *-ly*: *inaccessibility*, n. *-i-ty*, also *inaccessibleness*, n. *-bl-ness*, the quality or state of being inaccessible. **inacenerate**, n. *in-ā-k-ti-rā-l* [L. *in*, not, and *accare*], not exact or correct; not according to truth: *inacurately*, ad. *-ly*: *inacuracy*, n. *-rā-si*, defect; want of exactness.—SYN. of 'inaccuracy': error; defect; fault; mistake; blunder.

**inaction**, n. *in-ā-ksh'ūn* [L. *in*, not, and Eng. *action*: F. *inaction*], want of action; cessation of action; forbearance from labour; idleness; rest: *inactive*, n. *-tiv*, not active; dull; slothful; idle: *inactively*, ad. *-ly*: *inactivity*, n. *-i-ty* [F. *inactivité*], habitual idleness; want of action or exertion.—SYN. of 'inactive': inert; sluggish; lazy; indolent.

**inadequate**, a. *in-ā-dē-kwē-t* [L. *in*, not, and *adequate*], not equal to the real purpose, state, or condition of a thing; incomplete; defective: *inadequately*, ad. *-ly*: *inadequateness*, n. also *inadequacy*, n. *-kwē-si*, quality of being unequal to the purpose; incompleteness; defectiveness.—SYN. of 'inadequate': insufficient; unequal; incommensurate; disproportionate; incapable; incomplete.

**inadmissible**, a. *in-ā-d-mis-si-ā-ble* [L. *in*, not, and Eng. *admissible*: F. *inadmissible*], not proper to be allowed or received; that cannot be received: *inadmissibility*, n. *-bi-lit-i*, the quality of being inadmissible.

**inadvertent**, a. *in-ā-d-vē-rēt-ēnt* [L. *in*, not; *advertere*, directing or turning towards], heedless; not turning the mind to; inconsiderate; careless: *inadvertently*, ad. *-ly*: *inadvertence*, n. *-tēns*, also *inadvertency*, n. *-tēns-si*, oversight; mistake; any mistake or fault from want of forethought; heedlessness.—SYN. of 'inadvertency': thoughtlessness; inattention; carelessness; negligence.

**inaliable**, n. *in-ā-dā-ā-ble* [*in*, not, and *adāble*], in *OE.*, not to be assisted.

**inalienable**, n. *in-ā-lī-nē-ā-ā-ble* [L. *in*, not, and Eng. *alienable*: F. *inaliénable*], that cannot be legally or justly transferred to another; not transferable: *inalienably*, ad. *-ā-ly*: *inalienableness*, n. *-bl-ness*.

**inamorato**, n. *in-ā-mō-rā-tō* [It. *inamorato*, a lover—from L. *amor*, love, a lover; and *in* in love: *inamorata*, n. *fe-m.* *-rā-ti*, a woman in love].

**inane**, n. *in-ā-n* [L. *inānis*, empty], empty; void; useless; senseless: *inane'ly*, ad. *-ly*: *inanity*, n. *in-ā-ni-ti* [F. *inanité*], emptiness; vanity; inanities, n. plu. *-it-ies*, vanities; sillinesses: *inanity*, n. *in-ā-ni-ti-ēns* [F.], emptiness; want of fulness; starvation; a condition of starvation brought about by bad food, or food deficient in quantity.

**inanimate**, a. *in-ā-ni-māt* [L. *inanimatus*, lifeless—from *in*, not; *animatus*, living], destitute of life; dead; lifeless; dull; inactive; not sprightly: *inanimate*, n. *-māt*, deprived of animation; inanimate: *inanim'ation*, n. *-māt-sh'ūn*, lifelessness.—SYN. of 'inanimate': spiritless; inert; soulless.

**inanon**, **inanity**—see under *inane*.

**inanthorate**, a. *in-ā-nthēr-ā-t* [L. *in*, not, and Gr. *anthos*, flowery], in *bot.*, destitute of an anther.

**inappetence**, n. *in-ā-p-pē-tēns*, also *inappetency*, n. *-tēns-si*, not, and Eng. *appetence*: F. *inappétence*], want of desire to imbibe nourishment; want of inclination.

**inapplicable**, n. *in-ā-p-pi-kā-ā-ble* [L. *in*, not, and Eng. *applicable*: F. *inapplicable*], not suited or suitable to the purpose; unadapted: *inapplication*, n. *in-ā-p-pi-kā-sh'ūn* [F.—L.], want of attention; infitness; negligence; neglect of study or industry: *inapplicability*, n. *-bi-lit-i*, the state or quality of being inapplicable.—SYN. of 'inapplicable': unsuitable; unsuited; inapposite; inappropriate.

**inapposite**, a. *in-ā-p-pō-sit* [*in*, not, and *apposite*], not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

**inappreciable**, n. *in-ā-p-prē-shi-ā-ā-ble* [*in*, not, and Eng. *appreciable*: F. *inappréciable*], that cannot be duly valued; not to be estimated or ascertained.

**inapprehensible**, n. *in-ā-p-prē-hēn-si-ā-ble* [*in*, not,



and apprehensible), not intelligible: *inapp'rehen'sive*, a. -*siv*, slow in apprehending; regardless.

*inapproachable*, a. *in-ap-prōch'-ā-bl* [in, not, and *approachable*], not to be approached; inaccessible.

*inappropriate*, a. *in-ap-prō-pri-ā-tē* [in, not, and *appropriate*], unsuited; not proper: *in'appropri-ately*, ad. -*ly*: *in'appropriateness*, n.

*inapt*, a. *in-ap't* [L. *inaptus*, improper, inconsistent—from *in*, not; *aptus*, fit], not apt: *inapt'ly*, ad. -*ly*: *inapt'itude*, n. -*itū* [F.—L.], also *inaptness*, n. *unfitness*; unsuitableness.

*inarch*, v. *in-ārch'* [in, into, and *arch*], to graft by uniting a growing plant or branch to a neighbouring stock without separating it from the earth or from the parent tree: *inarch'ing*, imp.: n. n mode of grafting by bending two growing plants towards each other, and causing a branch of the one to unite to a branch of the other: *inarched*, pp. -*arch't*.

*inarticulate*, a. *in-ārt'-ik'-ū-āt* [in, not, and *articulate*—see *articulate*], not uttered with a distinct spoken sound; in *bot.*, without joints or interruption to continuity: *in'articulately*, ad. -*ly*: *in'articulateness*, n. also *in'articulātion*, n. -*ā-tsh'ān*, indistinctness of spoken sounds.

*inartificial*, a. *in-ārt'-ifish'-al* [in, not, and *artificial*], not done by art; simple; natural; artless: *inartificially*, ad. -*ly*.

*inasmuch*, ad. or con]. *in-āz-mūch'* [in, as, and *much*] seeing that; this being the fact.—*SYN.*: *since*; *because*; *for*; *as*.

*inattentive*, a. *in-āt'-ten'-tīv* [in, not, and *Eng. attentive*: F. *inattentif*, inattentive], careless; negligent: not fixing the mind on: *in'attentively*, ad. -*ly*: *in'attention*, n. -*sh'ān* [F.—L.] the want of fixing the mind steadily on; neglect.—*SYN.* of 'inattention': *inadvertency*; *thoughtlessness*; *heedlessness*—of 'inattentive': *thoughtless*; *heedless*; *remiss*; *regardless*.

*inaudible*, a. *in-āw'-dī-bl* [L. *in*, not, and *audible*], that cannot be heard; wanting in distinctness of sound: *inaudibly*, ad. -*ly*: *inaudibility*, n. -*bīl'-tē*, also *inaudibleness*, n. -*bī-nēs*, state or quality of not being heard.

*inaugural*, n. *in-āw'-gū-rāl* [F. *inaugural*; L. *inauguralis*, inaugural—from *inaugurare*, to consult the divining birds, to inaugurate—from *in*, into; L. *augur*, a soothsayer], pert. to inauguration; made or done at the introduction to an office, or at the beginning of an enterprise, as an inaugural address: *inaugurate*, v. *gū-rāl*, to commence with suitable ceremonies; to begin with good omens; to invest with an office in a formal manner: *inaugurating*, imp.: *inaugurated*, pp.: *inaugurator*, n. -*rā-ter*, one who inaugurates, n. -*rā-sh'ān* [F.—L.] the act of investing with an office with suitable solemnity; the solemn or formal beginning of any movement or course of action; the opening in a formal manner of a public building: *inauguratory*, n. -*lē-rī*, pert. to inauguration.

*inauspicious*, a. *in-āw'-spīsh'-s* [in, not, and *auspicious*], unlucky; unfavourable; ill-omened; unfortunate: *inauspici'ously*, ad. -*ly*: *inauspici'ousness*, n.

*inboard*, a. or ad. *in-bōrd* [in, into, and *board*], applied to anything within the hold of a ship.

*inborn*, a. *in-bōrn* [in, into, within, and *born*], implanted by nature; innate.—*SYN.*: *inbred*; *inherent*; *natural*.

*inbreathe*, v. *in-brēth'* [in, into, and *breath*], to infuse by breathing; to inspire: *inbreath'ing*, imp.: *inbreathed*, pp. -*breth'd*.

*inbred*, v. *in-brēd'* [in, into, and *breed*], to breed or generate within: *in'bred*, a. -*brēd*, natural; bred within.

*Inca*, n. *in-kā'* [Peru], the king or prince of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards.

*incege*, v. *in-kij'* [in, in, and *cege*: F. *inceger*, to incage], to confine, as in a cage; to coop up: *in-caging*, imp.: *incaged*, pp. -*kāj'd*.

*incalculable*, a. *in-kāl'-kū-ā-bl* [in, not, and *Eng. calculable*: F. *incalculable*], not to be computed or reckoned: *incalculably*, ad. -*ly*.

*incandescent*, a. *in-kān'-dēs-sēnt* [F. *incandescent*—from *L. incandescens*, becoming warm, glowing—from *in*, into, on; *candescere*, I become of a bright glittering white], white or glowing with heat: *incandescence*, n. -*sēns* [F.—L.], the glowing or luminous appearance which bodies assume when intensely heated.

*incanescent*, n. *in-kā-nēs-sēnt* [L. *incanescentem*, becoming white—from *candescere*, to become white or hoary], in *bot.*, hoary or grey in appearance.

*incantation*, n. *in-kān'-ā-tsh'ān* [L. *incantationem*—from *incantare*, to chant a magic formula against some one—from *in*, into; *canto*, I sing], the act of enchanting by songs or words of sorcery: *incan'tatory*, a. -*tōrī*, dealing by enchantment.

*incapable*, a. *in-kā-pā-ā-bl* [in, not, and *Eng. capable*: F. *incapable*], unable; unequal to; disqualified by disposition or law; that cannot stoop or condescend to, as to a falsehood: n. one insufficiently able to exercise his mental, moral, or physical powers; an inebrate: *incap'ably*, ad. -*ly*: *incap'ability*, n. -*bīl'-tē*, natural inability; legal disqualification.—*SYN.* of 'incapable': *incompetent*; *disqualified*; *unfit*; *deficient*; *insufficient*.

*incapacious*, a. *in-kā-pā'-shūs* [in, not, and *capacious*: L. *in*, not; *capacitas*, largeness], not large or spacious; of small size: *incap'aciousness*, n. -*nēs*: *incapacitate*, v. -*pās'-tāt*, to render incapable, unable, unfit; to disqualify: *incapacitating*, imp.: *incapacitated*, pp.: *incapacity*, n. -*tē* [F. *incapacité*], want of natural power to receive, contain, or understand—applied to the mind; defect of understanding; inability; disqualification.—*SYN.* of 'incapacity': *unfitness*; *incapability*; *incompetency*; *defect*; *absence*; *narrowness*.

*incarcerate*, v. *in-kār'-sēr-āt* [mid. L. *incarceratus* put into prison—from *in*, into; *carcer*, n. prison], to imprison; to confine in a jail: *incarcerating*, imp.: *incarcerated*, pp.: *incarceration*, n. -*ā-tsh'ān* [F.—L.], imprisonment; confinement.

*incarnadine*, v. *in-kār'-nā-dīn* [F. *incarnadin*, of a deep or bright carnation colour: old it. *incarnadino*, flesh colour—from *in*, in, or on; *caro*, flesh], in *OE.*, to dye of a red or carnation colour: adj. flesh-coloured: *incarnadining*, imp.: *incarnadined*, pp. -*dīn'd*.

*incarnate*, n. *in-kār'-nāt* [F. *incarnat*, of a flesh colour—from *in*, in, or on; *caro*, flesh], in *OE.*, to dye of a red or carnation colour: adj. flesh-coloured: *incarnating*, imp.: *incarnated*, pp.: *incarnation*, n. -*nā-sh'ān* [F.—L.], the act of assuming a human body, and taking the nature of man; the union of the Godhead with manhood in Christ.

*incase*, v. *in-kās'* [in, into, and *case*], to enclose, to cover or surround with something solid: *inca'sing*, imp.: *incased*, pp. -*kās't*.

*incautious*, n. *in-kāw'-shūs* [in, not, and *cautious*: L. *incautus*, incautions, heedless], unwary; heedless; not attentive to probable effects and consequences: *incautiously*, ad. -*ly*: *incautiousness*, n. -*nēs*, want of caution; want of foresight; heedlessness.—*SYN.* of 'incautious': *indiscreet*; *imprudent*; *inconsiderate*; *thoughtless*; *improvident*; *negligent*; *careless*; *impolitic*.

*incendiary*, n. *in-shēd'-ā-rī* [F. *incendiari*, incendiary—from *L. incendiarius*, an incendiary—from *incendo*, I set fire to], one who wilfully and maliciously sets fire to the houses, buildings, or property of another, or to his own; one who so inflames the public mind as to unduly promote discontent and faction: adj. relating to the wilful burning of a building; inflammatory; seditious: *incendiarism*, n. -*ā-rīz-m*, the act or practice of an incendiary.

*incense*, n. *in-sēns* [L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendo*, I kindle, I set fire to—*lit.*, what is burnt], the odours arising from certain spices, gums, &c., when thrown on fire, used in religious rites; the materials so burned; *fig.*, the worship of prayer and praise: v. to perfume with incense: *incense*, v. *in-sēns'*, to inflame with anger; to provoke; to exasperate: *incen'sing*, imp.: *incensed*, pp. -*sēnt'*: *incen'sive*, a. -*sēns'-iv*, tending to incense or provoke: *incen'sement*, n. in *OE.*, rage; fury; heat.—*SYN.* of 'incense v.': *enrage*; *anger*; *irritate*; *fire*; *heat*; in *OE.*, *enkindle*; *inflame*; *perfuse*.

*incentive*, a. *in-sēp'-tīv* [mid. L. *incentivus*, that sings or sounds to, that stirs up or incites—from *L. incino*, I sing or make music to], inciting; encouraging: n. that which kindles or excites; that which prompts to good or evil; a stimulus: *incentively*, ad. -*ly*—*SYN.* of 'incentive n.': *motivo*; *spur*; *incitement*; *encouragement*.

*inception*—see under *inceptive*.

*inceptive*, a. *in-sēp'-tīv* [L. *inceptum*, a beginning—

from *in*, into; *captus*, taken—from *capitō*, I take], beginning; denoting beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action, or of a course of action: *inceptively*, ad. *in*: *inceptor*, n. *inceptor* [L. *inceptor*], a beginner; one on the point of taking the academic degree of A.M.: *inception*, n. *in-sēp-shūn*, beginning; commencement.

*incertain*, a. *in-sēr-tū* [in, not, and *certinā*], in *OE.*, uncertain; doubtful: *incertainty*, n. *in-ti*, uncertainty; doubtfulness.

*incertitude*, n. *in-sēr-tū-tūd* [F. *incertitude*, uncertainty—from L. *incertitūdinem*—from *incertus*, uncertain—from *in*, not; *certus*, sure], uncertainty; doubtfulness.

*incessant*, a. *in-sēs-sant* [mid. L. *incessans*, continual—from L. *in*, not; *cessans*, ceasing or giving over—from *cesso*, I cease], continual; without interruption: *incessantly*, ad. *in*—*SYN.* of 'incessant': unceasing; uninterrupted; uninterrupted; ceaseless; perpetual; constant.

*incest*, n. *in-sēst* [F. *inceste*—from L. *incestus*, unclean, unchaste—from *in*, not; *castus*, pure, chaste], sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees: *incestuous*, a. *in-sēs-tū-ūs*, guilty of incest: *incestuously*, ad. *in*: *incestuousness*, n.

*inch*, n. *insh* [AS. *ynce*, an inch: L. *uncia*, an inch, an ounce—see ounce], the twelfth part of a foot; a measure; a small quantity or degree, as to die by inches: *adj.* measuring an inch, as a two-inch board; in *OE.*, an exact or nice point of time: *inched*, a. *insh*, containing inches: *incheal*, in *OE.*, a piece of inch long: *adj.* in *OE.*, by small degrees; by piecemeal.

*inch*, n. *insh* [Fr. *ints*: Gael. *innis* and *insh*, an enclosure for cattle, an island—akin to L. *insula*, an island], in *Scot.*, a small island.

*incharitable*, a. *OE.* for uncharitable.

*inchoate*, n. *in-khō-āt* [L. *inchoatus*, founded, begun], begun; entered upon; incipient: *v.* to begin; to commence: *inchoating*, imp.: *inchoated*, pp.: *inchoative*, ad. *in*: *inchoation*, n. *in-shūn*, the act of beginning: *inchoative*, a. *in* [F. *inchoatif*], expressing or indicating beginning.

*incidence*, n. *in-sit-dēns* [F. *incidence*—from L. *incidentia*—from *incidens* or *incidentem*, a falling in, or on—from *in*, in; *cado*, I fall], a falling on or occurring; the direction in which any elastic body, or light or heat, falls on or strikes another; accessories or matters, however remote, occurring in connection with a thing apart from its main design, as the incidence of a tax—for example, a tax may not really be paid by the person from whom it is actually received, as a tax on rents paid by landowners is really included in the rents exacted, or a tax may operate unequally or unfairly: *angle of incidence*, the angle formed by a ray, as of light or heat, striking or impinging on a surface, and which angle is equal to the angle of reflection—see *angle*: *in* *incident*, n. *in-sit* [F.—L.], something which happens beside the main design; a circumstance; an occurrence; an adventure: *adj.* falling into or upon; liable to occur; casual: *in* *incident*, a. *in-sit*, coming without design; issuing or happening apart from the main design; happening by chance; casual; occasional; not intended: *in* *incident*, n. *in*, things coming or happening without design: *in* *incident*, ad. *in*, beside the main design; occasionally: *in* *incidence*, n. *in-sit*, in *OE.*, a falling on or occurring; a casualty; *incidence*—*SYN.* of 'incident': falling on; fortuitous; occasional; liable; accidental—of 'incident': event; fact; casualty; chance; accident; contingency—of 'incident': fortuitous; contingent; accidental.

*incinerate*, v. *in-siv-ēr-āt* [mid. L. *incineratus*—from L. *in*, into; *cinis* or *cinerem*, ashes], to burn to ashes: *incinerating*, imp.: *incinerated*, pp.: *incineration*, n. *in-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of burning or reducing to ashes. *Note.*—Calcination is the process of reducing to a calx or friable state by heat.

*incipient*, a. *in-sip-ēnt* [L. *incipientem*, taking its hand, beginning—from *in*, in; *capio*, I take], beginning; commencing: *incipiently*, ad. *in*: *incipiency*, n. *in-sit*, commencement.

*incise*, v. *in-siz* [F. *inciser*, to cut in, to incise—from L. *incisus*, cut into—from *in*, into, *caedo*, I cut], to cut in or into; to carve; to engrave: *incising*, imp.: *incised*, pp.: *incised*, ad. *in*, cut down deeply: *cut in*: *incisor*, n. *in-siz-ēr*, one of the cutting or fore teeth; a cutter: *incision*, n. *in-sizh-ūn* [F.—L.], the act of

cutting into a substance; a cut; a gash: *incisive*, a. *in-siv* [F. *incisif*], also *incisory*, a. *in-siv*, having the quality of cutting; situated near the incisor teeth, or relating to them: *incisive*, a. that cuts into; that strikes into, opens up, and makes clear; sharp; trenchant; sarcastic: *incisure*, n. *in-sizh-ūr* [L. *incisura*, a cutting into], a cut; an incision.

*incite*, v. *in-sit* [F. *inciter*—from L. *incitare*, to urge on—from *in*, into; *citare*, to put into quick motion], to rouse or move the mind to action; to spur on; to encourage or instigate: *inciting*, imp.: *incited*, pp.: *inciter*, n. one who: *incitation*, n. *in-sit-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of inciting; that which excites to action; motive; incentive: *incitement*, n. *in-sit* [F.—L.], that which moves to action; impulse: *incitingly*, ad. *in*—*SYN.* of 'incite': to excite; arouse; awaken; stimulate; instigate; spur; goad; urge; provoke; encourage; prompt; animate—of 'incitement': motive; encouragement; incentive; spur; stimulus.

*incitatory* or *incitomotory*, n. *in-sit-mō-tō-ēr*, *in-sit-mō-tō-ēr* [F. *inciter*—from L. *incitare*, to urge on, and mid. L. *mōtor*, that which gives motion—from *mōtum*, to move], pert. to an action by the nervous system by which an impression from a centre causes contraction of a muscle.

*incivil*, a. *in-siv-il* [F. *incivil*—from L. *incivilis*, rude, uncivil—from *in*, not; *civis*, a citizen], in *OE.*, uncivil; rude: *incivility*, n. *in-siv-il-tē* [F. *incivilité*—from L. *in*, not; *civilitas*, courtesy, humanity], want of courtesy; rudeness of manners; any act of ill-breeding: *incivilities*, n. plu. *in-siv-il-tē*, acts of discourtesy—*SYN.* of 'incivility': discourtesy; impoliteness; disrespect; uncourteousness; rudeness; unmannableness.

*incivism*, n. *in-siv-izm* [F. *incivism*, want of patriotism—from L. *in*, not; *civis*, pert. to citizens—from *civis*, a citizen], want of patriotism; want of love of one's country.

*inclave*, a. *in-khā-vā-tēd* [L. *in*, into; *clavus*, a nail or spike], locked in; fast fixed: *inclave*, a. *in-khā*, dovetailed; resembling a dovetailed joint.

*inclement*, a. *in-khēm-ēnt* [F. *inclement*—from L. *inclementem*, unmerciful, severe—from *in*, not; *clēmens*, mild, gentle], harsh; un pitying; rough; stormy: *inclemently*, ad. *in*: *inclemency*, n. *in-sit* [F. *inclemence*], roughness; storminess; harshness; severity; want of tenderness or mercy. *Note.*—Inclement and inclemency are now generally restricted in their application to the weather.

*incline*, v. *in-khīn* [F. *incliner*—from L. *inclinare*, to bend or bow in any direction—from *in*, into; *clino*, Gr. *κλίνω*, I bend or lean], to bend; to lean from on erect or parallel line; to slope; to be disposed; to turn the desire towards: *n.* a slope; a gradient, as of a railway: *inclining*, imp.: *adj.* leaning; sloping: *inclined*, pp.: *inclined*, *adj.* deviating or leaning from the perpendicular; sloping; disposed: *incliner*, n. *in-sit*, one who or that which inclines: *inclination*, n. *in-khīn-shūn* [F.—L.], a bending or sloping either downwards or upwards; the direction of one body with respect to another when measured by the angle formed at the point of meeting: *tendency* or *leaning* towards; bias of mind or will; propensity; desire: *love*: *inclined plane*, a sloping surface; one of the five mechanical powers: *inclinometer*, n. *in-sit-mō-tō-ēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the vertical elements of the magnetic force—*SYN.* of 'inclination': deviation from; bent; a leaning; bias; turn; tendency; proneness; disposition; prepossession; predilection; attachment; affection; regard.

*inclose*, v. *in-khōz*—same as *enclose*.

*include*, v. *in-khūd* [L. *inclūdēre*, to shut up or in—from *in*, in; *clūdo*, I shut], to contain; to comprise; to comprehend: *including*, imp.: *included*, pp.: *adj.* in bot., applied to the stamens when inclosed within the corolla, and not pushed out beyond its tube: *inclusion*, n. *in-khūd-shūn* [L. *inclūsione*, a shutting up], the act of including: *inclusive*, a. *in-sit*, comprehended in the number or sum; in *OE.*, including; enclosing: *inclusively*, ad. *in*, in a manner so as to include—*SYN.* of 'include': to embrace; imply; involve; hold.

*incoagulable*, a. *in-khō-djā-lā-bl* [L. *in*, not, and *coagulabilis*, that cannot be coagulated].

*incog*, ad. *in-khōf* [It. *incognito*; L. *incognitus*, un-

known—from *in*, not; *cognitus*, known), the contracted form of *incognito*, *nd*. *in-kōgnit-lō*, in disguise; privately; in concealment.

*Incognisable*, *a*. *in-kōgnit-sā-bi* or *in-kōgnit-sā-bi* (*in*, not, and *cognisāble*), that cannot be known or distinguished.

*Incoherent*, *a*. *in-lā-hē-rēt* [*F*. *incohérent*—from *mid*. *L*. *incohærentem*—from *L*. *in*, not; *cohærere*, to be united, to adhere], not being united; loose; unconnected; having no dependence of one part on another, as the speech of a madman; *incoherence*, *n*. *chēs* [*F*.—*L*.] also *incoherency*, *n*. *st*, looseness of material parts; want of connection; incongruity; the want of dependence of one part upon another: *incoherently*, *ad*. *st*.—*SYN.* of 'incoherent': *incoherens*; *inconsistent*; *incompatible*.

*Incombustible*, *a*. *in-kōm-būst-ī-bi* [*F*. *incombustible*—from *L*. *in*, not; *mid*. *L*. *incombustibilis*, combustible—see *combustible*], that cannot be burnt or consumed by fire: *incombustibly*, *ad*. *st*. *bi*. *incombustibleness*, *n*. *bi-nēs*, also *incombustibility*, *n*. *bi-lī-ti*, the quality of not being able to be burnt.

*Income*, *n*. *in-kūm* (*in*, into, and *come*), that which comes in from labour or business; gain, profit, or interest, as from labour, business, or property; *n* stipend; revenue: *incomings*, *a*. coming in: *incomings*, *n*. *plu*. *ingz*, receipts; gains: *incoming tenant*, one who succeeds another, as in a house or a farm: *income-tax*, *n*. a tax levied in Great Britain and Ireland upon all persons whose incomes are above £160 *n*-year.

*In commendam*, *in kōm-mēnd-ām* [*L*. into trust], a vacant church living, as intrusted to the charge of a qualified person till it can be supplied with an incumbent.

*Incommensurable*, *a*. *in-kōm-mēn-sā-rā-bi* (*in*, and *Eng*. *incommensurable*; *F*. *incommensurable*—from *L*. *incommensurabilis*), having no common measure or standard of comparison, as the side of a square and its diagonal: *incommensurables*, *n*. *plu*. *rā-biz*, applied to quantities: *incommensurably*, *ad*. *bi*: *incommensurability*, *n*. *bi-lī-ti* [*F*. *incommensurabilitē*], quality or state of being incommensurable: *incommensurate*, *a*. *sā-rā-ti* (*in*, not, and *commensurate*), not admitting of *n* common measure; not adequate; insufficient: *incommensurately*, *ad*. *st*.

*Incommiscible*, *a*. *in-kōm-mis-ti-bi* [*L*. *in*, not; *con*, together; *miscere*, I mix], that cannot be mixed together.

*Inconmode*, *v*. *in-kōm-mōd* [*F*. *inconmode*, inconvenient, troublesome—from *L*. *inconmodus*, inconvenient, unsuitable—from *in*, not; *conmodus*, complete, perfect, fit—from *modus*, a measure], to give trouble to; to disturb or disquiet without any great injury: *inconmodding*, *imp*.: *inconmodded*, *pp*: *inconmoddions*, *a*. *di-tis*, inconvenient; giving trouble without much injury: *inconmoddiously*, *ad*. *st*.: *inconmoddionness*, *n*.—*SYN.* of 'inconmode': to inconvenience; disturb; annoy; molest; trouble; worry; disquiet; vex; embarrass.

*Incommunicable*, *a*. *in-kōm-mā-ti-kā-bi* (*in*, not, and *communicable*; *F*. *incommunicable*—from *mid*. *L*. *incommunicabilis*), that cannot be imparted or revealed to others: *incommunicably*, *ad*. *st*. *bi*: *incommunicableness*, *n*. *kā-bi-nēs*, also *incommunicability*, *n*. *bi-lī-ti*: *incommunicating*, *imp*. having no intercourse with each other: *incommunicated*, *pp*. *kā-tā*, not imparted: *incommunicative*, *a*. *st*. *tr*, not free or apt to impart to others in conversation.

*Incommutable*, *a*. *in-kōm-mū-tā-bi* (*in*, not, and *Eng*. *incommutable*; *F*. *incommutabile*—from *mid*. *L*. *incommutabilis*), not to be exchanged or commuted with another: *incommutably*, *ad*. *st*.: *incommutability*, *n*. *bi-lī-ti* [*F*. *incommutabilitē*], also *incommutableness*, *n*. *bi-nēs*, unchangeableness.

*Incomparable*, *a*. *in-kōm-pā-rā-bi* (*in*, not, and *Eng*. *comparable*; *F*. *incomparable*—from *mid*. *L*. *incomparabilis*), that admits of no comparison with others; without peer or equal: *incomparably*, *ad*. *rā-bi*, beyond comparison; without competition: *incomparableness*, *n*. *bi-nēs*, excellent beyond comparison.

*Incompatible*, *a*. *in-kōm-pā-ti-bi* (*in*, not, and *Eng*. *compatible*; *F*. *incompatible*), that cannot subsist with something else: *incompatibly*, *ad*. *st*.: *incompatibleness*, *n*. *bi-nēs*, also *incompatibility*, *n*. *bi-lī-ti* [*F*. *incompatibilitē*], irreconcilable disagreement: *incompatibles*, *n*. *plu*. *st*. *bi-z*, *in chem.*,

*salia* or compounds which decompose each other when brought in contact in solution.—*SYN.* of 'incompatible': *incongruous*; *inconsistent*; *incoherent*; *dissimilar*; *discordant*; *irreconcilable*; *repugnant*; *contradictory*.

*Incompetent*, *n*. *in-kōm-pēt* (*in*, not, and *Eng*. *competent*; *F*. *incompetent*—from *mid*. *L*. *incompetens*), wanting adequate powers of mind, or suitable facilities; wanting the legal ability: *incompetently*, *ad*. *st*.: *incompetence*, *n*. *chēs* [*F*.—*L*.] or *incompetency*, *n*. *chēs*, want of sufficient powers; liability.—*SYN.* of 'incompetent': *incapable*; *inadequate*; *insufficient*; *unable*; *improper*; *unfit*; *disqualified*.

*Incomplete*, *a*. *in-kōm-pēt* (*in*, not, and *Eng*. *complete*; *F*. *incomplete*—from *mid*. *L*. *incompletus*), not finished; imperfect; defective; *in bot.*, destitute of some organ: *incompletely*, *ad*. *st*.: *incompleteness*, *n*. imperfection; unfinished state.

*Incomplex*, *n*. *in-kōm-plēks* (*in*, not, and *Eng*. *complex*; *F*. *incomplex*, simple, *incomplex*—from *mid*. *L*. *incomplexus*), uncompounded; simple.

*Incompliant*, *n*. *in-kōm-pliānt* (*in*, not, and *compliant*), not compliant; *incompliantly*, *ad*. *st*. *plānt* (*in*, not, and *compliant*), not disposed to comply or yield to solicitation: *incompliance*, *n*. *plāns*, want of compliance.

*Incomposed*, *a*. *in-kōm-pōd* (*in*, not, and *composed*), *in OE.*, decomposed; disordered; disturbed.

*Incomprehensible*, *a*. *in-kōm-prē-hēn-sā-bi* (*in*, not, and *Eng*. *comprehensible*; *F*. *incomprehensibilis*—from *mid*. *L*. *incomprehensibilis*), that cannot be understood; beyond the reach of human intellect: *incomprehensibly*, *ad*. *st*.: *incomprehensibleness*, *n*. *bi-nēs*, also *incomprehensibility*, *n*. *bi-lī-ti* [*F*. *incomprehensibilitē*], the quality of being beyond the reach of human intellect: *incomprehension*, *n*. *shān* [*F*.—*L*.], want of comprehension or understanding: *incomprehensively*, *a*. *st*. *tr*, not capable of including or understanding; not extensive.

*Incompressible*, *a*. *in-kōm-prēs-sā-bi* (*in*, not, and *Eng*. *compressible*; *F*. *incompressible*—from *mid*. *L*. *incompressibilis*), not capable of being reduced by force to a smaller compass: *incompressibility*, *n*. *bi-lī-ti*.

*Incomputable*, *a*. *in-kōm-pū-tā-bi* (*in*, not, and *computable*), that cannot be reckoned.

*Inconceivable*, *a*. *in-kōm-sē-vā-bi* (*in*, not, and *Eng*. *conceivable*; *F*. *inconceivable*), that cannot be imagined; *inconceivably*, *ad*. *st*.: *inconceivableness*, *n*. *bi-nēs*, quality or state of being inconceivable: *inconceivability*, *n*.

*Inconclusive*, *a*. *in-kōm-kū-sā-bi* [*L*. *in*, not, and *conclusive*], not closing or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question; not exhibiting cogent or satisfactory evidence: *inconclusively*, *ad*. *st*.: *inconclusiveness*, *n*. want of such evidence as would satisfy the mind.

*Inconcessible*, *a*. *in-kōn-kū-sā-bi* [*L*. *in*, not, and *concessible*], that cannot be shaken.

*Incondensable*, *a*. *in-kōn-dēn-sā-bi* [*L*. *in*, not, and *condensable*], that cannot be reduced to a less compass, or converted from a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid: *incondensably*, *ad*. *st*.: *incondensability*, *n*. *bi-lī-ti*.

*Incongealable*, *n*. *in-kōn-jē-tā-bi* [*L*. *in*, not, and *congealable*], not capable of being frozen: *incongealableness*, *n*. *bi-nēs*.

*Incongruent*, *a*. *in-kōn-grō-ēt* [*L*. *incongruentem*, inconsistent, unsuitable], unsuitable; inconsistent: *incongruently*, *n*. *grō-ti* [*F*. *incongruitē*], unsuitableness; absurdity; inconsistency; disagreement of parts: *incongruous*, *a*. *kōn-grō-tis* [*L*. *incongruitus*], unsuitable; not fitting; improper: *incongruously*, *ad*. *st*.—*SYN.* of 'incongruous': *incoherent*; *inconsistent*; *incompatible*; *unsuited*; *inappropriate*; *unfit*.

*Inconsequent*, *a*. *in-kōn-sē-kvēnt* [*F*. *inconsequent*—from *mid*. *L*. *inconsequentem*, not logically consequent—from *L*. *in*, not; *con*, together; *sequor*, I follow], not following from the premises: *inconsequence*, *n*. *chēs* [*F*.], want of logical sequence or just inference: *inconsequently*, *ad*. *st*. *chēs*, not regularly following from the premises; of little moment: *inconsequently*, *ad*. *st*.

*Inconsiderable*, *a*. *in-kōn-sidērā-bi* (*in*, not, and *considerable*), not worthy of notice or consideration; unimportant; small; trivial: *inconsiderably*, *ad*. *st*.: *inconsiderableness*, *n*. *bi-nēs*.

**inconsiderate**, a. *in-kōn-sid'ér-át* [L. *inconsideratus*, unconsidered, thoughtless—from *in*, not; *considero*, I look at closely; hasty; rash; thoughtless; not attending to circumstances: *inconsiderately*, ad. -*ly*: *inconsiderateness*, n. also *inconsideration*, n. *in-sid'shūn* [F.—L.], thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.—SYN. of 'inconsiderate': inattentive; inadvertent; careless; hasty; heedless; negligent; imprudent; improvident; incautious; indiscreet; injudicious.

**inconsistent**, a. *in-kōn-sis'tent* [*in*, not, and *consistent*], being contrary at different times; not suitable; contradictory: *inconsistently*, ad. -*ly*: *inconsistence*, n. *in-sis'tēns* [F. *inconsistance*], also *inconsistency*, n. *in-sis'tēns*, self-contradiction; want of uniformity; want of attention to circumstances or consequences.—SYN. of 'inconsistent': incongruous; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; incompatible.

**inconsolable**, a. *in-kōn-sō'lā-bl* [F. *inconsolable*—from L. *inconsolabilis*: *in*, not, and Eng. *consolable*], not to be consoled; grieved beyond measure: *inconsolably*, ad. -*ly*.

**inconsonant**, a. *in-kōn-sō-nānt* [*in*, not, and *consonant*], not agreeing; discordant: *inconsonantly*, ad. -*ly*: *inconsonance*, n. *in-dn's*, also *inconsonancy*, n. *in-dn's*, disagreement.

**inconspicuous**, a. *in-kōn-spik'ū-ūs* [*in*, not, and *conspicuous*], hardly discernible; not to be perceived by the sight; *inconspicuously*, ad. -*ly*.

**inconstant**, a. *in-kōn'stānt* [*in*, not, and Eng. *constant*: F. *inconstant*—from mid. L. *inconstantem*], fickle; subject to sudden changes in opinions or purposes: *inconstancy*, n. *in-stān's*, fickleness, as of temper or affection; unsteadiness: *inconstantly*, ad. -*ly*—SYN. of 'inconstant': volatile; mutable; changeable; variable; versatile; unsteady; unstable; capricious.

**inconsumable**, a. *in-kōn-sū'mā-bl* [*in*, not, and *consumable*], that cannot be wasted or consumed: *inconsumably*, ad. -*ly*.

**incontestable**, a. *in-kōn-tēs'tā-bl* [*in*, not, and *contestable*: F. *incontestable*], too clear to be questioned; not admitting of dispute; undeniable: *incontestably*, ad. -*ly*—SYN. of 'incontestable': indisputable; unquestionable; incontrovertible; irrefragable; indubitable.

**incontinent**, a. *in-kōn'ti-nēnt* [*in*, not, and Eng. *continent*: F. *incontinent*—from L. *incontinentem*, not retaining, immoderate], not restraining the passions; unchaste; unable to restrain natural discharges: *incontinence*, n. *in-nēns* [F.—L.], also *incontinenty*, n. *in-nēns*, want of restraint of the passions—especially of the sexual appetite; inability to restrain discharge: *incontinently*, ad. -*ly*.

**incontrollable**, a. *in-kōn-trō'lā-bl* [*in*, and *controllable*], not to be controlled; incapable of being restrained; uncontrollable.

**incontrovertible**, a. *in-kōn-trō'ver'ti-bl* [L. *in*, not, and *controvertible*], too clear or certain to admit of dispute: *incontrovertibly*, ad. -*ly*: *incontrovertibility*, n. *in-trō'ver'ti-blē*—SYN. of 'incontrovertible'—see under *incontestable*.

**inconvenience**, n. *in-kōn-vē'n-i-ēns*, also *inconvenience*, n. *in-vē'n-s* [*in*, and Eng. *convenience*: F. *inconvenient*—from mid. L. *inconvenientem*], that which troubles or incommodates; anything that disturbs or hampers: v. to trouble; to cause uneasiness to: *inconvenienced*, imp. *in-conve'nien-sed*, pp. *in-conve'nient*, a. *in-conve'nient*, incommodes; unsuitable; giving trouble or uneasiness to; unfit: *inconveniently*, ad. -*ly*—SYN. of 'inconvenience n.': disturbance; annoyance; trouble; incommodousness; disquiet; disadvantage; uneasiness; molestation; unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpedience.

**inconvertible**, a. *in-kōn-vēr'ti-bl* [*in*, not, and *convertible*], that cannot be changed into something else: *inconvertibly*, ad. -*ly*: *inconvertibility*, n. *in-vēr'ti-blē*, the quality of not being changeable into something else.

**inconvincible**, a. *in-kōn-vin'si-bl* [*in*, and *convincible*], that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction: *inconvincibly*, ad. -*ly*.

**incoyny**, n. *in-kōn's* [origin unknown; perhaps from AS. *curman*, to know], in OE, pretty; innocent; artless; fine; delicate.

**incorporate**, v. *in-kōr-pō-rāl* [*in*, into, and *corporate*: L. *in*, into; *corporatus*, furnished with a body], to work one mass or body into another; to

unite; to blend; to form into a corporation or body politic; to unite so as to make part of another body; to embody: adj. mixed together; associated: *incorporating*, imp. *in-cōr-pō-rat-ed*, pp. *in-cōr-pō-rat-ed*, associated; united in a legal body: *incorporation*, n. *in-shūn* [F.—L.], union of different ingredients into one mass; an association constituted by Act of Parliament, or formerly by grant of the Crown.

**incorporeal**, a. *in-kōr-pō-rē-āl* [*in*, not, and *corporeal*], not consisting of matter; immaterial; spiritual: *incorporeally*, ad. -*ly*: *incorporalism*, n. *in-tēn*, state of spiritual existence: *incorporeity*, n. *in-rē-ti*, the quality of being not material.—SYN. of 'incorporeal': unsubstantial; bodiless; unbodily.

**incorrect**, a. *in-kōr-rikt* [*in*, not, and Eng. *correct*: F. *incorrect*, incorrect—from L. *incorrectus*], not exact; not according to a copy or model; not according to truth; in OE, not duly regulated or placed under proper obedience: *incorrectly*, ad. -*ly*, not exactly; inaccurately: *incorrectness*, n. *in-rēkt'nēs*, want of exactness; inaccuracy.—SYN. of 'incorrect': erroneous; wrong; faulty; inaccurate; inexact.

**incorrigible**, a. *in-kōr-rig-i-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *corrigible*: F. *incorrigible*—from mid. L. *incorrigibilis*], that cannot be amended; bad beyond correction or reform: *incorrigibly*, ad. -*ly*: *incorrigibility*, n. *in-bl'nēs*, also *incorrigibility*, n. *in-bl'i-ti* [F. *incorrigibilité*], the quality of being depraved or bad beyond correction; hopelessly depravity in persons.

**incorrodible**, a. *in-kōr-rō-dī-bl* [*in*, not, and *corrodible*], that cannot be eaten away or impaired: *incorrodibly*, ad. -*ly*.

**incorrupt**, a. *in-kōr-rūpt*, also *incorrupted*, a. [*in*, not, and Eng. *corrupt*: L. *incorruptus*, uncorrupted], not impaired or spoiled; untainted; pure; sound: *incorruptible*, a. *in-bl'i* [F.—L.], not corruptible; that cannot decay; incapable of being bribed; strictly just: *incorruptibly*, ad. -*ly*: *incorruptibleness*, n. *in-bl'nēs*, also *incorruptibility*, n. *in-bl'i-ti* [F. *incorruptibilité*], the quality of being incapable of corruption or decay: *incorruption*, n. *in-rūpt'shūn*, exemption from corruption or decay: *incorruptive*, a. *in-tiv*, free from corruption or decay: *incorruptness*, n. the quality of being exempt from decay; purity of mind and manners; integrity.

**incrassate**, v. *in-kras'sāt* [mid. L. *incrassatus*, flattened, made thick—from L. *in*, into; *crassus*, thick, dense] to thicken; to become thick or thicker: adj. *in-bol*, thickened: *incrassating*, imp. *in-cras-sat-ed*, pp. *in-cras-sat-ed*, n. *in-cras-sat-ed* [F.—L.], the act of thickening; the state of becoming thick: *incrassative*, a. *in-sā-tiv*, having the quality of thickening.

**increase**, n. *in-kre's* [F. *en*, in; OF. *croître*, to grow; L. *increscere*, to grow or increase in anything, to swell—from *in*, into; *creco*, I grow], growth; enlargement; additional to the original stock; accession; produce: v. *in-kre's*, to make or become more or greater; to advance or exalt; to extend; to spread; to make worse; to augment; to grow: *increasing*, imp. *in-cres-ed*, pp. *in-kre's*: adj. *in-kre's*, made more or greater, as in number, bulk, value, &c.: *increasingly*, ad. -*ly*—SYN. of 'increase v.': to multiply; advance; swell; intensify; add to; exalt—of 'increase n.': augmentation; increment; generation; progeny.

**incredible**, a. *in-kred'i-bl* [F. *incrédible*—from L. *incrédibilis*, that cannot be believed—from *in*, not; *credo*, I believe], that cannot be believed; too improbable to admit of belief: *incredibly*, ad. -*ly*: *incredibility*, n. *in-bl'i-ti* [F. *incrédibilité*], also *incredibleness*, n. *in-bl'nēs*, the quality of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

**incredulous**, a. *in-kred'ū-lūs* [L. *incrédulus*, unbelieving—from *in*, not; *credulus*, credulous], not believing; indisposed to receive as true: *incredulously*, n. *in-bl'nēs*, also *incredulity*, n. *in-kred'ū-lū-ti* [F. *incrédulité*], a refusal of belief; indisposition to believe.—SYN. of 'incredulity': scepticism; unbelief; disbelief; infidelity.

**increment**, v. *in-kre-mēt* [L. *incrementum*, consumed by burning—from *in*, into; *cremo*, I burn], to burn a dead body instead of interring it: *incrementing*, imp. *in-crem-at-ed*, pp. *in-crem-at-ed*; *incrementation*, n. *in-kre-mēt'shūn*, the burning of dead bodies instead of interring them.

**increment**, n. *in-kre-mēt* [L. *incrementum*, an increase, growth—from *in*, into; *creco*, I grow], the act of becoming greater; increase; that which is added; produce; in math., the quantity which increases a

variable quantity; *incredible*, a. *in-kre-sēnt*, growing; augmenting; *swelling*.

*Increment*—see under *Increment*.

*Incriminate*, v. *in-krim-i-nāt* [*L. in, in; crimindus*, accused of crime—see *criminate*], to charge with a crime or fault; to accuse; *incrīm'inating*, imp.; *in-crīm'inated*, pp.; *incrīm'ination*, n. *nā-shān* [*F.—L.*] the act of charging with crime.

*Incrust*, v. *in-krust* [*F. incruster*—from *L. incrustare*, to cover, as with a crust—from *in, in* or *en; crusto*, I plaster], to cover with a hard coat or crust; to form a crust on the surface of; *incrūst'ing*, imp.; *incrūst'ed*, pp.; adj. covered as with a crust; *in-crūsta'tion*, n. *ā-shān* [*F.—L.*] the crust or rough coat formed on the surface of a body; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, and suchlike; solid deposits of crystals in the interstices of porous vases; also *incrūst'ment*, n. *krūst'mēt*.

*Incubeate*, v. *in-kū-bāt* [*L. incubatus*, lain or rested upon—from *in, in* or *en; cubo*, I lie down], to sit upon; to upon eggs for hatching; *in-cūba'ting*, imp.; *in-cūba'ted*, pp.; *in-cūba'tion*, n. *bā-shān* [*F.—L.*] the act of sitting on eggs for the hatching of young; in *med.*, the period during which a contagious or infectious disease lies latent before showing itself; *in-cūba'tive*, a. *shē*, formed by or having the nature of incubation; *in-cūba'tor*, n. *shē*, n. machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

*Incubus*, n. *in-kū-būs* [mid. *L. incubus*, a nightmare—from *L. incubare*, to lie upon—from *in, in* upon; *cubo*, I lie down], the nightmare; that which sits upon, as some hideous monster; any oppressive or stupefying influence.

*Inculcate*, v. *in-kūl-kāt* [*L. inculcatus*, pressed or forced into, crammed in—from *in, in*; *culcare*, to tread], to impress or enforce by frequent admonitions; to teach by frequent repetitions; *in-cūl'cating*, imp.; *in-cūl'cated*, pp.; *in-cūl'cator*, n. *kā tēr*, one who; *in-cūl'cation*, n. *kā-shān*, the act of impressing on the mind by frequent repetitions.

*Inculpable*, n. *in-kūl-pā-bil* [*in, not*, and *Eng. culpable*, mid. *L. inculpabilis*], without fault; that cannot be blamed or accused; *in-cūl'pā-bly*, ad. *-bil*; *in-cūl'pableness*, n. *-bil-nēs*.

*Inculpate*, v. *in-kūl-pāt* [mid. *L. inculpatus*, brought blame upon—from *L. in, into; culpatus*, reproached, blamed—from *culpa*, a fault], to bring into blame; to censure; opposed to *exculpate*; *in-cūl'pating*, imp.; *in-cūl'pated*, pp.; *in-cūl'pation*, n. *pā-shān* [*F.—L.*] blame; censure; *in-cūl'pator*, n. *pā-tēr*, I imputing blame; *criminator*.

*Incumbent*, a. *in-kūm-bēnt* [*L. incumbens* or *incumbentem*, leaning or lying upon—from *in, in*; *cumbo*, I lie down], lying or resting on, as a duty or obligation; indispensable; in *bot.*, applied to cotyledons with the radicle on their back; n. the person who is in the possession of an office, as an ecclesiastical benefice; *in-cūm'bēntly*, ad. *-it*; *in-cūm'bency*, n. *bē-nēst*, the state of holding or being in possession of an ecclesiastical office.

*Incumber*, *incumbrance*, &c.—see *encumber*.

*Incunabula*, n. plu. *in-kū-nā-bū-ā* [*L. incunabula*, swathing-bands, a birthplace—from *in, into; cunā-bula*, a cradle], books printed in the early period of the art, generally before A.D. 1500.

*Incur*, v. *in-kēr* [*L. incurere*, to run or rush into—from *in, into; curro*, I run], to become liable or subject to; to contract, as a debt; *in-cūr'ring*, imp.; *in-cūrr'ed*, pp. *kēr'ed*.

*Incurable*, a. *in-kūr-ā-bil* [*in, not*, and *Eng. curable*]; *F. incurable*—from mid. *L. incurabilis*], that cannot be cured; incapable of remedy or cure; irremediable; n. one beyond the reach of cure; *in-cūr'ably*, ad. *-bil*; *in-cūr'ableness*, n. *-bil-nēs*, also *in-cūr'ability*, n. *-bil-tē* [*F. incurabilis*], a state unt admitting of any cure; impossibility of cure.—*SYN.* of 'Incurable' a.: *remediless*; *irretrievable*; *irrecoverable*; *hopeless*.

*Incurious*, a. *in-kūr-i-ūs* [*L. incuriosus*—from *in, not; curiosus*, inquisitive], not curious or inquisitive; inattentive; *in-cūr'i-ously*, ad. *-it*; *in-cūr'i-ousness*, n. *-nēs*, also *in-cūr'i-osity*, n. *-ōs-tē*, want of curiosity; inattentiveness.

*Incurison*, n. *in-kēr-shān* [*F. incurision*—from *L. incurisionem*, a running against, an onset—from *in, into; curro*, a running—from *curro*, I run], a sudden inroad or invasion for plunder or attack; a predatory inroad without occupation; *in-cūr'ive*, a. *-strē*, pert. to an incurison; *hostile*.—*SYN.* of 'incurison':

*inroad*; *invasion*; *foray*; *raid*; *irruption*; *intrusion*; *attack*; *ravaging*.

*Incurvate*, v. *in-kūr-vāt* [*L. incurvatus*, bent into a curve—from *in, into; curvo*, bent, crooked], to bend; to crook; adj. curved inwards or upwards; *in-cūr'vating*, imp.; *in-cūr'vated*, pp.; adj. gradually bending from without inwards; *in-cūr'vation*, n. *-vā-shān*, state of being bent; act of bowing or bending; *in-curve*, v. *in-kēr*, to curve; to curve in or inwards; to become bent; *in-cūr'ving*, imp.; *in-cūr'ved*, pp. *kēr'ed*; *in-cūr'vity*, n. *kēr'itē*, crookedness.

*Incus*, n. *in-kūs* [*L. incus*, a smith's anvil], a small bone of the ear, so called from its supposed resemblance to an anvil.

*Incuse*, n. *in-kūz* [*L. incusus*, struck or dashed against], formed by stamping; stamped; v. to form by stamping; *in-cū'sing*, imp.; *in-cū'sed*, pp. *in-kū'ed*.

*Indart*, v. *in-dārt* [*in, and dart*], in *O.E.*, to dart in; to strike in—see *dart*.

*Indebted*, n. *in-dēb'ted* [*OF. endebter* and *endeblter*, to bring into debt—from *en, in, into*; *debt* and *debtē*, a debt—from *L. in, into; debitus*, owed], being in debt; obliged by something received; *in-deb'tedness*, n. *-nēs*, state of being indebted.

*Indecency*, n. *in-dē-sēn-sis* [*in, not*, and *decency*]; *L. indecent*, or *indecentem*, unseemly, indecent], that which is unbecoming in language or manners; an offence against delicacy; *in-de'cent*, a. *-sēnt*, unfit to be seen or heard; *offensive* to modesty; *in-de'cently*, ad. *-it*.—*SYN.* of 'Indecent': *immodest*; *indelicate*; *indecorous*; *impure*; *obscene*; *unbecoming*; *unseemly*; *gross*; *unchaste*; *shameful*; *silly*.

*Indecimate*, a. *in-dē-sid-ā-t* [mid. *L. indeciduus*—from *in, against*, and *deciduum*, falling down—from *de*, down, and *cado*, I fall], in *zool.*, not having decidua; *in-deciduous*, a. *-sid-ūs*, in *bot.*, not liable to fall, said of leaves; *perennial*.

*Indecision*, n. *in-dē-si-zhōn* [*in, not*, and *Eng. decision*]; *F. indécision*—from *L. indecisionem*], want of settled purpose or firmness; a wavering of mind; irresolution; *in-de'cisive*, a. *-sive*, unsettled; *wavering*; *not bringing to a final close or issue*; *in-de'cisively*, ad. *-it*; *in-de'cisiveness*, n. *-nēs*, state of being undecided.

*Indeclinable*, a. *in-dē-kil'nd-ā-bil* [*in, not*, and *Eng. declinable*]; *F. indeclinable*—from mid. *L. indeclinabilis*], that cannot be varied by terminations; *in-de-clin'ably*, ad. *-bil*.

*Indecomposable*, n. *in-dē-kōm-pōz-ā-bil* [*in, not*, and *Eng. decomposable*]; *F. indecomposable*], that cannot be decomposed or resolved into its constituent parts.

*Indecorous*, a. *in-dē-kō-rūs* [*in, not*, and *Eng. decorous*]; *L. indecorus*, unseemly, unbecoming], unbecoming; violating good manners; *in-deco'rously*, ad. *-it*; *in-deco'rousness*, n. *-nēs*; *in-deco'rum*, n. *-rūm* [*L.*], impropriety of behaviour; that in manners or behaviour which violates the rules of good breeding or civility.—*SYN.* of 'Indecorous': *indecent*; *ruilo*; *coarse*; *unseemly*; *unclivil*; *impolite*.

*Indeed*, ad. *in-dēd* [*in, in* or *on*, and *deed*], in reality; in fact; in truth.

*Indefatigable*, a. *in-dē-fāt-i-gā-bil* [*F. indefatigable*—from *L. indefatigabilis*], that cannot be wearied out—from *in, not; defatigo*, I weary], unwearied; not yielding to fatigue; *in-de'fatigā-bly*, ad. *-bil*; *in-de'fatigableness*, n. *-bil-nēs*, also *in-de'fatigability*, n. *-bil-tē*, incapability of being fatigued.—*SYN.* of 'Indefatigable': *persevering*; *assiduous*; *untiring*; *unfatigued*.

*Indefensible*, a. *in-dē-fēn-si-bil* [*in, not*, and *defensible*], not to be defeated; that cannot be made void; *in-de'fēnsi-bly*, ad. *-bil*; *in-de'fēnsi-bility*, n. *-bil-tē*, the quality or state of not being subject to be made void.

*Indefectible*, a. *in-dē-fēk-tē-bil* [*in, not*, and *defectible*—see *defect*], not liable to defect or decay; un-falling; *in-de'fēk-tē-bly*, n. *-bil-tē*, the state of being subject to no defect; incapability of suffering decay; *in-de'fective*, a. *-fēk-tiv*, not defective; complete; perfect.

*Indefensible*, n. *in-dē-fēn-si-bil* [*in, not*, and *defensible*], that cannot be defended; not to be vindicated or justified; *in-de'fēnsi-bly*, ad. *-bil*; *in-de'fēnsi-bility*, n. *-bil-tē*.

*Indefinable*, a. *in-dē-fīn-ā-bil* [*in, not*, and *definable*], that cannot be defined; *in-de'fīnā-bly*, ad. *-bil*. *Indefinite*, a. *in-dē-fī-nit* [*in, not*, and *definite*]; *L.*

*indefinitus*, indefinite], not limited; not precise or certain; not distinctly marked; vague or unsettled; in *bot.*, applied to inflorescence in which the central or terminal flower is the last to expand; having more than twenty stamens; very numerous, as ovaries or seeds: *indefinitely*, ad. *-ly*. *indefiniteness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being unlimited or uncertain.

*indehiscent*, a. *in-dē-his-sēnt* [L. *in*, not; *dehiscentem*, gaping—from *dehisco*, I gape], in *bot.*, not opening—applied to fruits, as the apple, which do not split open.

*indeliberate*, a. *in-dē-līb-ēr-āl* [in, not, and *deliberate*: mid. L. *indēliberātus*], done or performed without consideration; sudden: *indeliberately*, ad. *-ly*.

*indelible*, a. *in-dē-līb-l* [F. *indélébile*—from L. *indelibilis*, imperishable—from *in*, not; *dēleo*, I blot out], that cannot be blotted out; that cannot be effaced, cancelled, or removed: *indelibly*, ad. *-bly*: *indelibility*, *n.* *-bly-ti*, quality of being indelible.

*indelicatē*, a. *in-dē-lē-kāt* [in, not, and *delicate*: F. *indélicat*], offensive to good manners or purity of mind; coarse; indecorous: *indelicately*, a. *in-dē-lē-kāt-ly*, want of delicacy; that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind: a certain coarseness of manners or language: *indelictely*, ad. *-kāt-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'indelicatē': unseemly; unbecoming; gross; rude; indecent; impolite; broad; offensive.

*indemnify*, v. *in-dēm-nī-fī* [L. *indemnus*, uninjured—from *in*, against; *daunum*, loss; *facio*, I make; cf. *OP. indemniser*], to secure against loss, damage, or punishment; to make good what has been lost; to compensate: *indemnifying*, imp.; *indemnified*, pp. *-nī-fīd*: *indemnification*, *n.* *-fī-kā-shān*, the act of indemnifying; security against loss or damage; the payment made on account of such loss: *indemnity*, *n.* *-nī-tī* [F. *indemnité*—from mid. L. *indemnitalēm*], *n.* security or pledge by which a person is secured against loss or punishment; compensation: Act of *Indemnity*, an Act of Parliament passed to relieve a government or its agents from the consequences of illegal acts which urgent circumstances may, in their opinion, have rendered necessary.

*indemonstrable*, a. *in-dē-mōn-strā-bil* [in, not, and *demonstrable*: mid. L. *indemonstrabilis*], that cannot be demonstrated; not evident.

*indent*, v. *in-dēnt* [mid. L. *indentatus*, having a toothed or serrated edge or border—from L. *in*, into; *F. dent*, a tooth—from L. *dentem*, a tooth], to notch; to cut into inequalities, like a row of teeth; to make a compact; to contract; to bargain; to order; in *OE.*, to run in and out; to zigzag: *n.* a stamp; an inequality; an incision; a contract; an order, as for goods: *indenting*, imp.; *indent'ed*, pp.: adj. notched, like the teeth of a saw; undulated; sinuous: *indentation*, *n.* *-ā-shān*, a notch or jag; a cut or depression in any margin or border; in *printing*, the commencement of the first line of a paragraph farther in than the other lines—called *common indentation*; the commencement of the second and succeeding lines further in than the first line is called *hanging* or *reverse indentation*: *indenture*, *n.* *in-dēn-tūr* [mid. L. *indentura*], a paper with a notched edge corresponding to the notched edge of another separated part], a written covenant or contract, as of apprenticeship—originally one of two copies made on the same skin or parchment, which were then separated by a zigzag cutting, so as to correspond when put together again: *v.* to bind by a written contract or indenture; in *OE.*, to run in and out like a jagged surface; to wrinkle: *indenturing*, imp.; *indentured*, pp. *-tūrd*.—*SYN.* of 'indentation': impression; print; mark; stamp; depression.

*Independent*, a. *in-dē-pēn-dēnt* [in, not, and *dependent*], not subordinate; not holding or enjoying at the will of another; self-relying or self-directing; not connected with; possessing moderate wealth: *independence*, *n.* *-dēns*, also *in'dependency*, *n.* *-dēn-sī*, sufficient means to support oneself; state over which none has power; exemption from undue influence; in *bot.*, the separation of organs usually entire: *independently*, ad. *-ly*: *in'dependents*, *n.* plu. *-dēnts*, a numerous body of dissenters who hold that every organized body of Christians is a church complete in itself, and independent of the control of any superior ecclesiastical authority; Congregationalists.

*indescribable*, a. *in-dē-skrib-ā-bl* [in, not, and *describable*], that cannot be described.

*Indesirable*, a. *in-dē-sī-rā-bl* [in, not, and *desirable*], not desirable—now rather spelt *undesirable*.

*Indestructible*, a. *in-dē-strūkt-ī-bl* [in, not, and *destructible*: *F. indestructible*], that cannot be destroyed; imperishable: *in'destructibly*, ad. *-bly*: *in'destructibility*, *n.* *-bly-ti*, quality of being incapable of destruction.

*Indeterminable*, a. *in-dē-tēr-mīn-ā-bl* [in, not, and *determinable*], that cannot be determined, ascertained, or settled: *in'determinably*, ad. *-bly*: *in'determinate*, a. *-mīn-āl* [mid. L. *indeterminatus*, undefined—from *in*, not; *determinatus*, defined, limited], variable; indefinite; uncertain; in *math.*, applied to problems which admit an unlimited number of solutions; in *bot.*, applied to indefinite inflorescence: *in'determinately*, ad. *-ly*: *in'determination*, *n.* *-ā-shān* [F.—L.], want of determination; irresolution: *in'determined*, a. *-mīnd*, unsettled; unfixed.

*Indevout*, a. *in-dē-vūt* [in, not, and Eng. *devout*: F. *indévoit*], not devout; irreligious.

*Index*, *n.* *in-dēks*, *indexes*, *n.* plu. *in-dēks-ēz*, or *indices*, *n.* plu. *in-dē-sēz* [L. *index*, a discoverer, the forefinger; *indico*, I point out, I show], the forefinger, being that employed in pointing at an object; that which points out; *n.* table of references; in *alg.*, the indicator of the power of a quantity: *v.* to provide with or form a table of references to, as to a book: *index'ing*, imp.; *index'ed*, pp. *-dēks*, provided with an index: *index'ical*, a. *-ī-kāl*, pert. to; having the form of an index: *index'ically*, ad. *-ly*: *Index Prohibitory*, *n.* list of books forbidden to R. Caths., published annually at Rome by the authority of the R. Cath. Ch.—the Latin name is *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*, *in-dēks lī-brō-rūm prō-hīb-ī-tō-rūm*, a list of prohibited books: *Index Expurgatorius*, *-ēks-pērg-ā-tō-rī-s* [L. *expurgatus*, purged quite, cleansed], a list of passages of books which are to be expunged or altered: *index-hands*, the pointers of a clock, a watch, and suchlike.

*Indexterity*, *n.* *in-dēk-sī-rī-tī* [in, not, and *dexterity*], want of skill or readiness.

*Indian*, *n.* *in-dī-ān* [India, name of a country: *Indus*, name of a river in India], pert. to the Indies, *F.* or *W.*; a native of India; a Hindu: *Indian* or *Red Indian*, an aboriginal inhabitant of N. Amer.—so named because Columbus, when he discovered Amer., thought he had reached India: *India*, *n.* *-dī-ā*, of or belonging to India: *n.* the country: *Indies*, *n.* plu. *in-dī-z*, when applied to Hindostan the name employed is the *East Indies*; when applied to Jamaica and the islands in the same seas the name employed is *West Indies* or *W. India Islands*: *India-rubber*, an elastic gum obtained from certain trees, called also *caoutchouc*—which see: *Indiaman*, *n.* a large ship trading to India: *Indian berry*, a plant, the *Cocculus indicus*—which see: *Indian corn*, in N. Amer., a cereal, also called *maize*; the *Zea mays*, Ord. *Gramineæ*: *Indian hemp*—see *hemp*: *Indian iak*, a mixture of fine lamp-black and gum: *Indian paper*, a delicate absorbent paper, used to take first or finest proofs of engravings: *Indian red*, a kind of ochre imported from the Persian Gulf, chiefly in small lumps, of a deep red colour with a shade of purple: *Indian summer*, in N. Amer., a brief period of warm pleasant weather occurring late in autumn: *Indian yellow*, a golden-yellow pigment brought from India. *Note.*—Indian was formerly applied to almost all savage people except negroes.

*Indican*, *n.* *in-dī-ān* [from *indigo*], a colourless substance related chemically to indigo, found in wood, in most plants yielding indigo-blue, and the urine of several animals, including man.

*Indicate*, v. *in-dī-kāt* [L. *indicatus*, pointed out—from *in*, into; *dicere*, to proclaim or make known], to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something that is not present or has not occurred; to show by symptoms, as a disease: *indicant*, *n.* *-dī-kānt*, that which indicates or points out: *indicating*, imp.; *indicated*, pp.: *indicator*, *n.* *in-dī-kā-tēr* [mid. L.], he who or that which points out; a gauge or diagram for showing the effective working power of an engine; a water-gauge in a steam-engine; in *nat.*, the muscle which extends the forefinger: *in'dication*, *n.* *-shān* [F.—L.], token; symptom; that which serves to discover: *in'declatōry*, *n.* *-lēr-ī*, serving to show or make known:

indicative, a. *in-dik-tā-tiv* [F. *indicatif*—from *L. indicativus*] serving to show or make known; the form of the verb which simply affirms or denies; *indicatively*, ad. *It.*—*SVN.* of 'indicate': to show; exhibit; display; disclose; demonstrate; evince; manifest; argue; mark; signify; denote—of 'indication': sign; mark; note; in *OE.* discovery; information; explanation.

**Indicolite**, n. *in-dik-sō-lit* [*indigo*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone], an indigo-blue variety of tourmaline.

**Indict**, v. *in-dikt* [OF. *indictier*—from *L. indictus*, declared or made known—from *in*, in or on; *dicere*, to speak or say—see *indite*], to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour, formally or in writing, as by a grand jury; *indicting*, imp.; *indicted*, pp.; *indict'er*, n. *er*, one who is indicted; a. *di-kt*, that may be indicted; *indictment*, n. *di-kt-mēt*, a formal charge; the paper or parchment containing the charge; *indict'ee*, n. *ee*, the person indicted. *Note.*—The spelling of *indict* is Latin, while its pronunciation shows clearly that the word comes to us from the French.

**Indiction**, n. *in-dik-shūn* [F. *indiction*, an indiction—*from L. indictionem*, a declaration or imposition of a tax—in *in*, in or into; *dictio*, I proclaim—*lit.*, the laying on of an impost or tax], the reckoning by cycles or periods of fifteen years, introduced by Constantine, A.D. 312, in connection with the payment of tribute—much used in the ecclesiastical chronology of the middle ages; *indictive*, a. *iv*, proclaimed; declared.

**Indifferent**, a. *in-dif-fer-ēnt* [F. *indifferent*—*from L. indifferens*, indifferent, careless—*from in*, not; *differo*, I differ], not inclined to one more than another; neither good nor bad in reference to quality; feeling no interest or anxiety; impartial; passable; *indifferently*, ad. *It.* without distinction or preference; equally; impartially; in a neutral state; tolerably; *indifference*, n. *ēns* [F.], also *indifferency*, n. *ēns*, carelessness; unconcern; neutrality of mind between persons or things; impartiality; *indifferentism*, n. *izm*, system or state of indifference; religious agnosticism; *indifferentist*, n. *ist*, one who holds that differences in religious faith are matters of no importance.—*SVN.* of 'indifference': apathy; insensibility; negligence; insignificance; passableness; mediocrity; impartiality; unconcernedness; neutrality; inattention; disregard.

**Indigence**—see under *indigent*.

**Indigene**, a. *in-dij-ēn* [F. *indigène*, native], belonging to a particular country; native; n. one who, or that which, is native.

**Indigenous**, a. *in-dij-ē-nūs* [*L. indigenus*, native; old *L. indigē*, *in*, in; *gigno*, I beget], born in a country, applied to persons; not exotic or introduced, applied to plants.

**Indigent**, a. *in-dij-ēnt* [F. *indigent*—*from L. indigens*, needy, poor; needy; destitute; necessitous; *indigently*, ad. *ēnt*; *indigence*, n. *ēns*; *indigens* [F.], also *indigency*, n. *ēns*, want; poverty.—*SVN.* of 'indigence': penury; destitution; need; pauperism.

**Indigested**, a. *in-dij-ēst-ed* [*in*, not, and *digest*—*from L. indigestus*, confused, disordered], not regularly digested; not formed or shaped; not changed or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body; not well considered or matured; *indigestible*, a. *in-dij-ēst-ē-ble*, not easily digested; not to be patiently endured; *indigestibly*, ad. *ē-ble*; *indigest'ion*, n. *ē-shūn* [F.—*L.*], a painful or imperfect change of food in the stomach while preparing for the nourishment of the body; want of due digestion; dyspepsia.

**Indign**, a. *in-dī-n* [OF. *indigne*, unworthy—*from L. indignus*—*from in*, not; *dignus*, worthy], in *OE.*, unworthy; undeserving; disgraceful; *indign'y*, ad. *ē-ly*, in an indign manner; unworthily.

**Indignant**, a. *in-dij-nānt* [*L. indignans*, angry, disabusing—*from in*, not; *dignus*, worthy], affected at once with anger and disdain; *indignantly*, ad. *ē-ly*; *indignation*, n. *nā-shūn* [F.—*L.*], anger mingled with disdain; strong disapprobation and disgust at flagitious conduct; extreme anger; effects of anger; *indign'ly*, n. *ē-ly* [F. *indignité*; *L. indignitas*, unworthiness], incivility or injury accompanied with insult; contemptuous rudeness; an affront; an outrage; *indign'ly*, v. *ē-ly* [*L. facio*, I make], in *OE.*, to treat unbecomingly or disdainfully; see *signify*.—*SVN.* of 'indignation': resentment; anger; ire; wrath; fury; rage.

**Indigo**, n. *in-dī-gō* [F. *indigo*], Sp. *indico*—*from L. indicium*—*from indicus*, Indian], a beautiful blue dye, obtained from the leaves of certain plants; to show, most common are *Indigofera tinctoria* and *L. coerulea*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceae*; *indigogen*, n. *in-dij-gō-jēn* [Gr. *gennao*, I produce], white or deoxidised indigo; *indigometer*, n. *in-dij-gō-mē-ter* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for testing indigo; *indigometry*, n. *ē-try*, the art of testing indigo; *indigotic*, a. *ē-tyk*, applied to an acid formed from indigo; *indigotine*, n. *ē-n*, pure indigo-blue.

**Indiminishable**, a. *in-dī-min-ish-ē-ble* [*in*, not, and *diminishable*], that cannot be lessened.

**Indirect**, n. *in-dī-rēkt* [*in*, not, and Eng. *direct*—F. *indirect*—*from L. indirectus*, not direct], not direct; circuitous; not straightforward; unfair; dishonest; *indirectly*, ad. *ē-ly*; *indirect'ness*, n. deviation from an upright or straightforward course; unfairness; *indirection*, n. *in-dī-rēk-shūn*, in *OE.*, oblique means; dishonest practices; *indirect taxes*, taxes levied on commodities from the producer or importer only, the share of the taxes to the consumer being included in the price he pays for the commodities.

**Indiscernible**, n. *in-dīs-er-nē-ble* [*in*, not, and *discernible*], not visible or perceptible; indistinguishable; *indiscernibly*, ad. *ē-ble*; *indiscernibleness*, n. *ē-ble-ness*.

**Indiscerptible**, a. *in-dīs-er-ptē-ble* [*L. in*, not; *discerptus*, plucked or torn to pieces], that cannot be destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts; *indiscerptibly*, ad. *ē-ble*.

**Indiscoverable**, n. *in-dīs-kō-ver-ē-ble* [*in*, not, and *discoverable*], that cannot be discovered.

**Indiscreet**, a. *in-dīs-kre-t* [*in*, not, and *discreet*; F. *indiscret*—*from mid. L. indiscretus*, imprudent; inconsiderate; rash; *indiscreetly*, ad. *ē-ly*; *indiscretion*, n. *krē-shūn* [F.], also *indiscreet'ness*, n. want of discretion; imprudence.—*SVN.* of 'indiscreet': heedless; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious; hasty.

**Indiscriminate**, a. *in-dīs-krim-i-nāt* [*in*, not, and *discriminate*; *L. indiscriminatus*, without distinction—*from in*, not; *discriminatus*, distinctly], without making any distinction; promiscuous; confused; *indiscriminately*, ad. *ē-ly*; *indiscriminating*, n. *nt* making any distinction; *indiscrimina'tion*, n. *shūn*, the quality of being indiscriminate; want of distinction; *indiscriminative*, n. *ē-ty*, making no distinction.

**Indispensable**, n. *in-dīs-pēn-sē-ble* [*in*, not, and Eng. *dispensable*; F. *indispensable*], that cannot be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary; *indispensably*, ad. *ē-ly*; *indispensableness*, n. *ē-ble-ness*, also *indispensability*, n. *ē-ty*, state of not being able to be spared or dispensed with.

**Indispose**, v. *in-dīs-pōz* [F. *indisposer*, to indispose; *in*, not, and *dispose*], to disincumb; to make averse to; to disorder slightly, applied to health; *indispos'ing*, imp.; *indisposed*, pp. *ē-ved*, averse to; unwilling; not in perfect health; *indisposition*, n. *in-dīs-pō-zish-ūn* [F.—*L.*], aversion; dislike; slight disorder.

**Indisputable**, n. *in-dīs-pū-tē-ble* [*in*, not, and Eng. *disputable*; F. *indisputable*—*from L. in*, not; *disputabilis*], not to be disputed; that is not to be questioned; undeniable; incontestable; *indisputably*, ad. *ē-ly*; *indisputableness*, n. *ē-ble-ness*.—*SVN.* of 'indisputable': incontrovertible; indubitable; unquestionable; irrefragable; positive; certain; undoubted; evident; clear; plain.

**Indissoluble**, a. *in-dīs-sō-lē-ble* [*in*, not, and Eng. *dissoluble*; F. *indissoluble*—*from L. indissolubilis*], not capable of being dissolved; not separable; firm; binding or subsisting perpetually; *indissolubly*, ad. *ē-ly*, in a manner resisting all separation or dissolution; power; *indissolubleness*, n. *ē-ble-ness*, also *indissolubility*, n. *ē-ty* [F. *indissolubilité*], the quality of being not capable of being dissolved or melted; binding force.

**Indissolvable**, a. *in-dīs-zō-lē-ble* [*in*, not, and *dissolvable*], incapable of being dissolved or separated into parts; subsisting perpetually; not to be broken or dissolved.

**Indistinct**, a. *in-dīs-tingkt* [*in*, not, and Eng. *distinct*; F. *indistinct*—*from L. indistinctus*], not plainly marked; obscure; confused; faint; imperfect; *indistinctly*, ad. *ē-ly*; *indistinction*, n. *tingkt-shūn*, confusion; uncertainty; also *indis-*

tinctness, n. *in-dēs*.—SYN. of 'indistinct': uncertain; undefined; undistinguishable; vague; indefinite; ambiguous.

**Indistinguishable**, a. *in-dīs-ting-uish-ā-bl* [*in*, not, and *distinguishable*], that cannot be distinguished or separated.

**Indite**, v. *in-dīt* [OF. *endictor*—from L. *indictus*, published, announced—from *in*, into; *dicere*, to speak; mid. L. *indictare*, to accuse—from L. *dicāre*, to declare, to dictate—see *indict*], to direct, suggest, or prompt what is to be uttered or written; to compose; to commit words to writing: *indī'ting*, imp.: *indī'ted*, pp.: *indī'ter*, n. one who: *indī'tement*, n. act of inditing. *Note*.—There can be no doubt that the meanings of the mid. L. words *dicāre*, to dictate, *indictare*, to point out, and *indictare*, to accuse, have influenced the meanings of *indite*; and the influence of *dicāre* cannot be separated from that of *dicere* in the consideration of both *indite* and *indict*: see *Skeat*.

**Indium**, n. *in-dī-ūm* [formed from *indigo*, referring to its indigo-coloured lines in the spectrum, an elementary body, an extremely rare metal discovered in 1863, first in zinc-blende].

**Indivisible**, a. *in-dī-vī-dā-bl* [*in*, not, and *dividable*]. In OE., that cannot be separated into parts; indivisible.

**Individual**, n. *in-dī-vī-dū-āl* [L. *individuum*, not divided or separated—from *in*, not; *divido*, I divide], one incapable of division or separation; a single one; a single person; a single animal, plant, or thing; adj. single: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-ly*, ad. *separately*; with a separate and distinct existence; inseparably: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-ty*, n. *-tī* [F. *individualité*], separate or distinct existence; character or property peculiar to an individual; distinctive character; a phrenological organ, supposed to indicate originality and independence: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-ly*, v. *-āl-iz*, to distinguish from others; to invest with the character of individuality; to particularise: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-iz-ing*, imp.: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-iz-ed*, pp.: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-iz-a-tion*, n. *-tī*, *-ā-shūn*, the act of individualising; the state of being individualised: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-ism*, n. *-al-izm*, the quality of being individual; an excessive or undue attachment to the interests of individuals; selfishness; specifically, the theory of government that is in favour of the greatest social and economic liberty of the individual, as opposed to socialism: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-ty*, v. *-vī-dū-āl*, to make single; to distinguish from others: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-ing*, imp.: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-ed*, pp.: *in-dī-vī-du-āl-ty*, n. *-ā-shūn*, the act of making single; that which makes an individual.—SYN. of 'individual': particular; solitary; undivided; distinctive; indivisible.

**Indivisible**, a. *in-dī-vī-dā-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *divisible*: F. *indivisible*—from mid. L. *indivisibilis*], that cannot be divided, separated, or broken: n. an elementary part or particle: *in-dī-vī-sī-bī-les*, n. plu. *-bī-les*, in math., elements infinitely small: *in-dī-vī-sī-bī-ty*, n. *-tī* [F. *indivisibilité*], the property of not being separable into parts: *in-dī-vī-sī-bī-ly*, ad. *-bī-ly*.

**Indocile**, a. *in-dūs-īl* or *-dō-sīl* [F. *indocile*—from L. *indocilis*, that cannot be taught—from *in*, not; *docere*, I teach], not teachable; not tractable; not easily instructed; dull; also sometimes *indocible*, n. *-tī*: *indocility*, n. *in-dō-sīl-ī-ty*, unteachableness; dullness of intellect.

**Indoctrinate**, v. *in-dōk-trīn-āt* [L. *in*, in; *doctrina*, doctrine—from *docere*, to teach], to teach; to instruct in the rudiments or principles of any branch of knowledge: *indoc'tri-nat-ing*, imp.: *indoc'tri-nat-ed*, pp.: *indoc'tri-na-tion*, n. *-ā-shūn*, instruction in the rudiments, as of a science; communication of doctrine.

**Indo-European**, *in-dō-ū-rō-pē-ān*, pert. to a family of languages existent both in Europe and India: these include Sanskrit, with the later Indian derivatives, and Iranian or Persian in Asia, and Teutonic, Celtic, Romanic, Greek, and Slavic in Europe; called also *Aryan* or *Indo-Germanic*.

**Indolent**, a. *in-dō-lēnt* [mid. L. *indolentem*—from L. *in*, in; *dolere*, to feel pain—*lit.*, free from pain], habitually idle; indisposed to labour or exertion; slothful; lazy; careless: *in-dō-lēnt-ly*, ad. *-lī*: *in-dō-lēnce*, n. *-lēns* [It.—from L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain], habitual or constitutional idleness; laziness; dislike to exertion.—SYN. of 'indolent': idle; inert; sluggish; inactive; listless; inattentive.

**Indomitable**, a. *in-dōm-ī-tā-bl* [L. *indomitus*, untamed, that cannot be checked—from *in*, not; *domitāre*, to tame], that cannot be subdued; untamable; irresistible.

**Indoors**, a. *in-dōrz* [*in*, and *doors*], being within the house.

**Indorse**, v. *in-dōrs* [OF. *endorser*; mid. L. *in-dorsare*, to place upon the back—from L. *in*, on; *dorsum*], to write on the back of any written paper; to transfer or assign by writing one's name on the back of a note or bill of exchange; to approve: *in-dōrs-ing*, imp.: *in-dōrs-ed*, pp. *-dōrs't*: *in-dōrs-able*, a. *-sā-bl*, that may be indorsed: *in-dōrs'er*, n. one who writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange, and thus makes himself liable for its payment: *in-dōrs-ment*, n. sanction or approval; that which is written on the back, as of a bill of exchange; also *in-dōrs-a-tion*, n. *-sā-shūn*: *in-dōrs'e*, n. *-sē*, the person to whom a note or bill of exchange is indorsed.

**Indra**, n. *in-drā* [meaning literally, giver of rain], an Indian deity whose father and mother are said to have been Heaven and Earth; the *Jupiter pluvius*, or rain-giving god of India, who is more often present to the mind of Indian worshippers than any other: *Indus*, n. *in-dūs* [Sans. *Sirāhu*, the irrigator—from *syand*, to sprinkle], one of the great rivers of India—*lit.*, the irrigator; any great stream.

**Indrench**, v. *in-drēnsh* [*in*, not, and *drench*], in OE., to overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench—which see.

**Indri**, n. *in-dri* [native name], a Lemurine animal about the size of a large cat, a native of Madagascar.

**Indubitable**, a. *in-dū-bī-tā-bl* [*in*, not, and *dubit-able*: F. *indubitable*—from L. *indubitabilis*, that cannot be doubted—from *in*, not; *dubitto*, I doubt], not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident: *in-dū-bī-tā-bl-ly*, ad. *-lī*: *in-dū-bī-tā-bī-ness*, n. *-bī-nēs*.—SYN. of 'indubitable': undoubted; clear; plain; incontrovertible; incontestable; undeniable; irrefragable.

**Induce**, v. *in-dūs* [L. *inducere*, to lead or bring in—from *in*, into; *duco*, I lead], to move by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to cause; to influence by motives: *in-dūc-ing*, imp.: *in-dūc-ed*, pp. *-dūc't*: *in-dūc'er*, n. *-sēr*, one who: *in-dūc-ible*, a. *-sī-bl*, capable of being induced: *in-dūc-ment*, n. *-dūc'mēnt*, motive; anything that leads or influences the mind to will or act.—SYN. of 'induce': to actuate; impel; influence; persuade; produce; effect; super-induce; move; instigate; urge; press; induct—of 'inducement': reason; influence; persuasion; purpose; object.

**Indulge**, n. plu. *in-dū-shī-ē* [L. *indulcia*, a truce, pause, delay], in Scotch law, days of grace; the days which intervene between the citation of a defender, and the day of appearance in the action.

**Induct**, v. *in-dūkt* [L. *inductus*, led or brought in—from *in*, in; *duco*, I lead], to introduce, as to an office, or to an ecclesiastical benefice; to put formally into possession: *in-dūc't-ing*, imp.: *in-dūc't-ed*, pp.: *in-dūc'tor*, n. *-tēr*, one who: *in-dūc'tile*, a. *-dūk'tīl*, not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal: *in-dūc'tīl-ty*, n. *-tī*: *induction*, n. *in-dūk'shūn* [F. —L.], introduction into an office, as of a clergyman into a benefice; entrance; in logic, the inference of some general truth from special facts; the method of reasoning from particulars to generals; in phys., the influence by which an electric or galvanic current produces magnetic polarity in certain bodies near or round which it passes; in OE., something introductory to a play; a preface: *in-dūc'tional*, a. pert. to: *in-dūc'tive*, a. *-tīv*, leading to inferences; operating by induction: *in-dūc'tively*, ad. *-lī*: *induction-coil*, n. *in-elec.*, an apparatus capable of producing currents of intense effect by electro-magnetic induction: it is composed of two coils of insulated wire enclosing an iron core, the one coil, named the *primary*, being so arranged as simply to generate, if necessary, a current of increased tension in the *secondary* coil: *inductive science*—see under *science*. *Note*.—*Induction* and *inductive* regard generalisations drawn from the consideration of a number of particular facts; while *deduction* and *deductive* are said of such generalisations when applied to particular facts or cases. By *induction* we establish the law that heat expands bodies; by *deduction* we are enabled to explain by this law why the pendulum, and consequently the clock, moves slower in summer than in winter.



**Indue**, *v.* *in-dū'* [*L. induo*, I put on, I clothe with—from old *L. induo*—*in*, *in*], to clothe; to invest; to supply with; in OE., to endow; to furnish; *induing*, *imp.* *indued*, *pp.* *induit*—see *endue*.

**Indulge**, *v.* *in-dulj'* [*L. indulgeo*, I am courteous, I pamper—from *in*, *in* or on; *dulcis*, sweet], to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without constraint or control; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; to grant as a favour; to humour; *indulging*, *imp.* *indulged*, *pp.* *indulgent*; *indulgence*, *n.* *in-dul-jens* [*F. indulgence*—from *L. indulgentia*] forbearance of restraint or control; gratification; favour granted, a power claimed by the *L. Cath. Ch.* of granting remission of the penalty due to sin for a certain time, either on earth or in purgatory; or, a remission of temporal punishment due to sin after the guilt has been removed by penance; *v.* to attach or grant an indulgence to any pious practice; *indulgence*, *a.* *gent*, specially authorised; *indulgent*, *a.* *gent* [*F. L.*], compliant; unduly favourable; yielding to the wishes and desires, &c., of those under one's care; *indulgently*, *ad.* *ti.* *indulger*, *n.* *ger*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'Indulge': to gratify, favour, humour; cherish; foster; allow; harbour; grant.

**Indult**, *n.* *in-dult'*, or *indulto*, *n.* *in-dult-to* [*L. indultus*, indulgent], the right to present to certain benefices and dignities, granted by the Pope; in France, a right of demanding at the filling up of a vacant bishopric or abbey the presentation to the first benefice falling vacant in that bishopric or abbey; a duty or tax paid in Spain.

**Indumentum**, *n.* *in-dū-men-tum* [*L. a garment*—from *induo*, I put on], the plumage of birds; in bot., a hairy covering.

**Induna**, *n.* *in-dū-nā*, a native African name for a prince or chief.

**Induplicate**, *a.* *in-dū-pli-kāt* [*in*, *in*, and *duplicate*: *L. duplex*, double], in bot., applied to the arrangement of a flower-bud in which the edges of the sepals or petals are slightly turned inwards; *induplicative*, *a.* *pliv*, in bot., applied to a modification of valvate prothorax in which the edges of the petals or sepals are bent in or rolled round.

**Indurate**, *v.* *in-dū-rāt'* [*L. induratus*, hardened—from *in*, into; *dūro*, I harden], to make or grow hard; to harden; to make unfeeling; *indurating*, *imp.* *indurated*, *pp.* *ad.* *hardened*; made obdurate; in geol., applied to rocks that have been hardened by the action of heat; in durat'ion, *n.* *ur-shun*, the act of hardening, or process of growing hard.

**Indur**—see under *Indra*.

**Indusia**, *n.* *in-dū-siā*, *indusie*, *n.* *plu.* *siē* [*L. indusium*, a shift, a woman's under garment—from *induo*, I put on], the cases or coverings of certain insects; *indusial*, *ad.* *siā*, composed of or pert. to petrified Indusie; *indusial limestone*, a remarkable form of fresh-water limestone found in Aveyron, abounding in the Indusie or cases of caddis-worms; *indusium*, *n.* *in-dū-siūm*, in zool., a covering or case; in bot., the epidermal covering of the fructification in some ferns; a collection of hairs so united as to form a sort of cup, and which encloses the stigma of a flower.

**Industrial**, *a.* *in-dūs-tri-āl* [*ind.* *L. industridus*—from *L. industria*, carefulness, industry], relating to industry, or the products of the arts and manufactures; *industrially*, *ad.* *ti.* *industrious*, *a.* *triv*, diligent in business or study; assiduous; not remiss; *industriously*, *ad.* *ti.* *industry*, *n.* *in-dūs-trik*, habitual diligence in any employment or pursuit; *industrial exhibition*, the public exhibition or display of the various products of a country, or of various countries, the results of labour and skill; *industrial school*, a school in which some of the mechanical arts and useful occupations are taught.—*SYN.* of 'industry': diligence; assiduousness; assiduity; laboriousness.

**Indutire**, *a.* *in-dūt-irē* [*L. indutius*, a putting on, clothing—from *induo*, I put on], in bot., applied to seeds which have the usualimentary covering.

**Induvie**, *n.* *plu.* *in-dūt-irē* [*L. clothes*], in bot., persistent portions of the perianth; the withered remains of certain leaves which, not being articulated, remain on the stem, and do not fall off and leave a scar; *induvium*, *n.* *ir-vim*, the calyx forming the large, membranous, orange-coloured pouch of *Physalis* or 'winter cherry'; *induvial*, *a.* having the form of the calyx or membranous pouch around the fruit of *Physalis*.

**Indweller**, *n.* *in-dwēll-er* [*in*, *in*, and *dwell*], an inhabitant; *in-dwelling*, *a.* remaining in the heart; *n.* residence within.

**Inebriate**, *v.* *in-ē-brī-āt* [*L. inebriatus*, made drunk—from *in*, *in*; *ebrio*, drunk], to make drunk; to disorder the senses; to intoxicate; *n.* a drunkard; *inebriating*, *imp.* *inebriated*, *pp.* *inebriation*, *n.* *ē-brī-āt-shun*, drunkenness; *inebriety*, *n.* *in-ē-brī-ē-ti*, intoxication; drunk-ness.

**Inedited**, *a.* *in-ē-dī-tīd* [*in*, *not*, and *Eng. edited*], *L. ineditus*, not edited; unpublished.

**Ineffable**, *a.* *in-ēf-ā-bl* [*F. ineffable*—from *L. ineffabilis*, unutterable—from *in*, *not*; *effo*, I speak out], unutterable; incapable of being expressed in words,—used only in a good sense; *ineffably*, *ad.* *bl*, in a manner not to be expressed.—*SYN.* of 'ineffable': unspeakable; inexpressible.

**Ineffaceable**, *a.* *in-ēf-ā-si-ā-bl* [*in*, *not*, and *Eng. effaceable*: *F. ineffaceable*], that cannot be destroyed or made invisible; *ineffaceably*, *ad.* *bl*.

**Ineffective**, *a.* *in-ēf-fē-tī-ē* [*in*, *not*, and *effective*], failing to produce any effect, or the effect intended; useless; *ineffectively*, *ad.* *ti.* *ineffectiveness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'ineffective': weak; inefficient; inefficacious; vain; fruitless; abortive.

**Ineffectual**, *a.* *in-ēf-fē-tū-āl* [*in*, *not*, and *effective*], not producing its proper effect; weak; resulting in failure; *ineffectually*, *ad.* *ti.* *in value*; *ineffectualness*, *n.* *ti-nēss*, want of power to produce the effect desired; inefficacy.

**Ineffervescent**, *a.* *in-ēf-fē-rē-sēnt* [*in*, *not*, and *effervescent*], not effervescing; *ineffervescent*, *n.* *ti-nēss*, state of not effervescing; *ineffervescent*, *a.* *ti-bl*, not capable of effervescing.

**Inefficiency**, *n.* *in-ēf-fī-ēn-si-ēn* [*in*, *not*, and *efficient*], *F. inefficace*, inefficiency—*from L. inefficax*, not possessing the power to produce the effect desired; of inadequate power or force; *inefficiency*, *ad.* *ti.* *inefficiency*, *n.* *ti-nēss*, want of sufficient power to produce the effect desired, or the effect expected; failure.

**Inefficient**, *a.* *in-ēf-fī-ēnt* [*in*, *not*, and *efficient*], not possessing the power or qualities desired, not efficacious; not active; *inefficiently*, *ad.* *ti.* *inefficiency*, *n.* *ti-nēss*, want of power or qualities to produce the effects desired; inactivity.

**Inelastic**, *a.* *in-ē-lās-tīk* [*in*, *not*, and *elastic*], not elastic; *inelasticity*, *n.* *ti-si-ti*, the want of elastic power.

**Inelegant**, *a.* *in-ē-lē-gānt* [*in*, *not*, and *Eng. elegant*: *L. elegans* or *integumentum*, not choice or elegant], wanting beauty or polish, as in language or manners; wanting symmetry or ornament; *inelegance*, *n.* *gāns* [*F. L.*], or *inelegancy*, *n.* *gān-si*, want of beauty or polish, as in language or manners; *inelegantly*, *ad.* *ti.* *not becomingly*; without ornament or polish; coarsely.

**Ineligible**, *a.* *in-ē-lī-gi-bl* [*in*, *not*, and *eligible*: *F. ineligible*], incapable of being elected to an office from absence of necessary qualifications; not to be chosen; *ineligibly*, *ad.* *bl*; *ineligibility*, *n.* *ti-ti*, incapacity of being elected to an office; state or quality of not being worthy to be chosen.

**Ineloquent**, *a.* *in-ē-lō-kwēnt* [*in*, *not*, and *eloquent*], not eloquent; wanting in graceful and fluent speech; not persuasive as in written or spoken words.

**Inembryonate**, *a.* *in-ē-n brī-ō-nāt* [*in*, *not*, and *embryo*], in bot., having neither embryo nor germ.

**Inenchyma**, *n.* *in-ēn-gi-mā* [*L. in*, *in*; *enchyma*, what is poured in, juice, tissue], in bot., cells in which there is a spiral elastic fibre coiled up in the inside, the cells generally consisting of membrane and fibre combined.

**Inept**, *a.* *in-ēp'* [*OF. inepte*, foolish—from *L. ineptus*, improper—from *in*, *not*; *aptus*, fit, apt], unfit; unsuitable; improper; foolish; *ineptly*, *ad.* *ti.* *ineptitude*, *n.* *ti-tūd*, unfitness.

**Inequality**, *n.* *in-ē-ī-ē-l-ē-ti* [*in*, *not*, and *Eng. equality*: *F. inégalité*], state of not being equal; unevenness; a part unlike or different from the rest; difference of rank, station, or condition; inadequacy; disparity.

**Inequilateral**, *a.* *in-ē-ī-ē-l-ā-tēr-āl* [*in*, *not*, and *equilateral*], having the two sides unequal, as in the case of the shells of the ordinary bivalves; not having the convolutions of the shells lying in the same plane, but obliquely wound round an axis, as in some Foraminifera.

**Inequitable**, *n.* *in-ē-ku-i-tā-bl* [*in*, not, and *equi-*table], not equitable; not just.

**Inequivalve**, *a.* *in-ē-ku-e-valv* [*in*, not, and *equi-*valve], composed of two unequal pieces or valves.

**Ineradicable**, *a.* *in-ē-rā-dī-kā-bl* [*in*, not, and *eradic-*able], that cannot be rooted up or destroyed.

**Inermis**, *a.* *in-ēr-mīs* [*L. inermis*, unarmed], in bot., unarmed; without prickles or thorns.

**Inert**, *a.* *in-ēr-t* [*L. inertum*, without skill, slothful; *in*, not; *ars*, art, skill], without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; slow to act; disinclined to act; sluggish; inertly, *ad. -ly*, sluggishly; dully; *inertness*, *n.* want of activity; sluggishness; *inertia*, *n.* *ēr-shī-dā* [*L.*], in med., the sluggish action of some organ or part; that inherent quality of passiveness in bodies which preserves them in a state of perpetual rest when undisturbed, or in perpetual motion unless stopped by some resisting force.—*SYN.* of 'inert': dull; passive; inactive; lazy; slothful; indolent; powerless.

**In esse**, *in ēs-sē* [*L. in*, in; *esse*, to be], in being; actually existing; *in posse*, *in pōs-sē* [*L. in*, in; *posse*, to be able], denoting that a thing is not, but may be; probable, though not yet having any real existence.

**Inestimable**, *a.* *in-ēs-tī-mā-bl* [*in*, not, and *Eng. estimable*], *F. inestimable*—from *L. inestimabilis*, not able to be estimated or computed; being beyond all price; invaluable; incalculable; *inestimably*, *ad. -bl.*

**Inevitable**, *a.* *in-ē-vī-tā-bl* [*F. inévitable*—from *L. inevitabilis*, unavoidable—*from evitare*, to shun, to avoid—*from e*, out of; *vitare*, to shun], that cannot be avoided or escaped from; inevitably, *ad. -bl.*; *inevitableness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, also *inevitability*, *n.* *-bl-tī-tē*, certainty to happen; impossibility to be avoided.

**Inexact**, *a.* *in-ē-gz-dkt* [*in*, not, and *Eng. exact*], *F. inexact*, not quite correct or true; *inexactness*, *n.* *inexactness*.

**Inexcitable**, *a.* *in-ē-kt-sī-tā-bl* [*in*, not, and *excitable*], not capable of being roused into action; dull; lifeless.

**Inexcusable**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-kū-zā-bl* [*in*, not, and *Eng. excusable*], *F. inexcusable*—*from inld. L. inexcusabilis*, not to be excused or justified; *inexcusably*, *ad. -bl.*; *inexcusableness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*.

**Inexhausted**, *a.* *in-ē-gz-hawst-ed* [*in*, not, and *Eng. exhausted*], *L. inexhaustus*, unexhausted], not spent or emptied; not having wholly lost all strength or resources; *inexhaustible*, *a.* *-bl*, unfailing; *inexhaustibly*, *ad. -bl.*; *inexhaustibleness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, also *inexhaustibility*, *n.* *-bl-tī-tē*, state of being inexhaustible; *inexhaustive*, *a.* *-hawst-iv*, not to be exhausted or spent.

**Inexorable**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-dā-bl* [*F. inexorable*—*from L. inexorabilis*, unyielding—*from in*, not; *ex*, out of; *oro*, I plead], that cannot be moved by entreaty or prayer; unflexible; unyielding; *inexorably*, *ad. -bl.*; *inexorableness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, also *inexorability*, *n.* *-bl-tī-tē*, the quality of being inflexible.—*SYN.* of 'inexorable': implacable; unrelenting; relentless; determined; unchangeable.

**Inexpedient**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-pē-dī-ēnt* [*in*, not, and *expedient*], not tending to promote a purpose; unfit; unsuitable to time and place; *inexpedience*, *n.* *-dī-ēns*, also *inexpediency*, *n.* *-ēnt-sī*, want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to time or place; *inexpediently*, *ad. -l.*

**Inexpensive**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-pen-siv* [*in*, not, and *expensive*], not costly.

**Inexperience**, *n.* *in-ē-ks-pē-rī-ēns* [*in*, not, and *Eng. experience*], *F. inexperience*, want of knowledge derived from observation and trial; *inexperienced*, *a.* *-ēnt*.

**Inexpert**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-pērt* [*in*, not, and *expert*], not skilled; wanting in that knowledge or dexterity which is derived from practice; *inexpertness*, *n.* want of expertness.

**Inexpiable**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-pī-dā-bl* [*F. inexpiable*—*from L. inexpiabilis*, that cannot be atoned for—*from in*, not; *expio*, I make atonement for], admitting of no atonement or satisfaction; that cannot be appeased; *inexpiablely*, *ad. -bl.*

**Inexplicable**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-pī-kā-bl* [*F. inexplicable*—*from L. inexplicabilis*, that cannot be unfolded—*from in*, not; *explico*, I unfold], incapable of being explained or interpreted; that cannot be rendered intelligible; *inexplicably*, *ad. -bl.*; *inexplicability*, *n.*

*ness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, also *inexplicability*, *n.* *-bl-tī-tē*, state of being inexplicable.

**Inexplicit**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-plī-sī-t* [*L. inexplicitus*, unexplained, obscure; *in*, not, and *Eng. explicit*], not clear in statement.

**Inexplorable**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-plō-rā-bl* [*in*, not, and *explorable*], that cannot be searched out or discovered.

**Inexpressible**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-prēs-sī-bl* [*in*, not, and *expressible*], not to be expressed in words; unexpressible; indescribable; *inexpressibly*, *ad. -bl.*, in a manner or degree not to be told in words.—*SYN.* of 'inexpressible': ineffable; unutterable; untold.

**Inexpressive**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-prēs-siv* [*in*, not, and *expressive*], not tending to represent or show; not emphatic; *inexpressiveness*, *n.* *-siv-nēs*.

**Extinct**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-īngkt* [*in*, not, and *extinct*], not put out; not quenched.

**Extinguishable**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-īngkwīsh-ā-bl* [*in*, not, and *Eng. extinguishable*], *F. extinguishable*—*from nihil L. extinguibilis*, that cannot be quenched or destroyed; that cannot be put an end to.

**Inextricable**, *a.* *in-ē-ks-trī-kā-bl* [*F. inextricable*—*from L. inextricabilis*, that cannot be disentangled—*from in*, not; *extrico*, I disentangle], that cannot be freed or disentangled; *inextricably*, *ad. -bl.*; *inextricableness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*.

**Infailable**, *a.* *in-fā-il-bl* [*in*, not, and *fallible*], *F. infallible*, that cannot err or be deceived; certain; *infailibly*, *ad. -bl.*; *infailibility*, *n.* *-bl-tī-tē* [*F. infallibilitas*], also *infailibleness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, entire exemption from fallibility or error.

**Infamous**, *a.* *in-fā-mūs* [*OF. infameuz*; *mid. L. infamis*; *L. infamis*, ill spoken of—*from in*, not; *fama*, fame], having a reputation notoriously vile; base; odious; detestable; *infamously*, *ad. -l.*; *infamy*, *n.* *in-fā-mī* [*F. infamie*—*from L. infamia*], public disgrace; extreme baseness or villainy; qualities which are detested and despised.—*SYN.* of 'infamous': odious; disgraceful; ignominious; detestable; scandalous; shameful; base; vile.

**Infant**, *n.* *in-fānt* [*L. infans* or *infans*, very young, little], a babe; a child; *in late*, a person under 21 years; *adj.* tender; young; immature; *infant-like*, like an infant; *infancy*, *n.* *in-fān-sī* [*L. infantia*], the first part of life; the first age of anything; early period; *in law*, state of being a minor; *Infante*, *n.* *in-fān-tā*, in Spain and Portugal, any son of the king except the eldest; any daughter except the eldest is styled the *Infanta*; *n.* *-tā*; *infanticide*, *n.* *-tī-sīd* [*F. infanticide*; *L. infanticidium*], the murder of an infant; *child-murder*; *infanticide*, *a.* *in-fān-tīd* [*OF. L. infanticida*], of or relating to an infant; young; childish; *infantine*, *a.* *-tīn* [*OF. infanlin*], pert to young children.

**Infantry**, *n.* *in-fān-trī* [*F. infanterie*; *It. infanteria*, foot-soldiers—*from L. infans*, an infant], in OE., the servants of the knights—so named because they walked on foot; foot-soldiers of an army armed with rifles, as distinguished from cavalry. *Note.*—Engineers and army service corps men, though not mounted, are not termed infantry.

**Infatuate**, *v.* *in-fā-tū-āt* [*L. infatuatus*, made a fool of—*from in*, in; *fatuus*, foolish], to make foolish; to inspire with an extravagance, or with a foolish passion beyond the control of reason; *infatuating*, *imp.* *in-fat-u-āt*, *pp.* *adj.* affected by extreme folly; exhibiting a total want of prudence or judgment in the affairs of life; *infatuation*, *n.* *-tū-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], a state of mind in which a person conducts himself without judgment, or contrary to reason,—generally, or in regard to particular objects.—*SYN.* of 'infatuate': to besot; stupidity; mislead.

**Infect**, *v.* *in-fēkt* [*OF. infect*, corrupt, infected—*from L. infectus*, tainted, dyed—*from in*, in; *facio*, I make], to taint with disease; to corrupt; to communicate bad qualities to; *infecting*, *imp.* *in-fēkt-ed*, *pp.* *adj.* tainted or corrupted, as by the communication of disease; *infecter*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who infects; *infection*, *n.* *-fēk-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act by which poisonous matter or exhalations produce disease in a healthy body; that which taints or corrupts, as by communication from one to another; *infections*, *a.* *-shūn*, having the quality of infecting; *contaminating*; apt to spread; *infectiousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, quality of being capable of communicating disease; *infectiously*, *ad. -l.*; *infective*, *a.* *-tī-*, able or tending to taint with noxious matter or bad qualities. *Note.*—*Contagion* and *contagious* are

used with respect to things which spread by contact or imitation—*infection* and *infectious* are generally restricted to a more hidden and diffusive power; but this distinction is not always observed; an *epidemic disease* is a disease universally prevalent in a country or district—*endemic disease*, a disease due to local conditions, and restricted to a limited district.—*SYN.* of *infect*: to poison; defile; vitiate; pollute.

*infectious*, n. *in-fek-shūn* [L. *infectuosus*, unfruitful—from *in*, not; *fecundus*, prolific; unfruitful; not producing young; *infectuositas*, n. *in-fek-shūn-ī-tis*, unfruitfulness.

*infectious*, n. *in-fek-shūn-ī-tis*, also *infectious*, n. *in-fek-shūn-ī-tis*, also *infectious*—from *F. fester*, to infect—the *fes* or *fec* to a new-comer—see *fes* and *fec*], in *Scot.*, the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the evidence of which is an lustr of estate; the placing in possession of a fee or freehold estate: *infect* or *infectio*, v. *in-fek*, and *infect*, v.—see *infectio*.

*infelicitous*, a. *in-fel-ī-ti-tūs* [in, and *felicitus*], unhappy; not prosperous; *infelicitous*, n. *in-fel-ī-ti-tūs* [F. *infelicité*—from L. *infelicitas*, ill-luck], unappiness; unfortunate state.

*infelt*, a. *in-felt* [in, and *felt*], felt deeply.

*infer*, v. *in-fēr* [F. *inferer*, to infer—from L. *inferre*, to bring or carry into—from *in*, into; *fero*, I bear or carry—*lit.*, to bear or carry into], to deduce as a fact or consequence; to assume or draw, as a conclusion, from general facts: *infering*, imp.; *inferred*, pp. *in-fēr*: *inferable*, n. *a-bil*, also *inferable*, n. *a-bil*, that may be inferred or deduced from premises: *inference*, n. *in-fēr-ēns*, a conclusion drawn from previous arguments; a truth or proposition drawn from another truth or proposition which has been admitted, or which is supposed to be true; *inferential*, a. *in-fēr-ēn-shāl*, deducible by inference; *inferentially*, ad. *in-fēr-ēn-shāl*, by way of inference.—*SYN.* of *inference*: conclusion; deduction; consequence; induction.

*inferior*, a. *in-fēr-ī-ōr* [L. *inferior* or *inferiorem*, lower—from *inferus*, beneath, below], lower, as in station, rank, age, condition, excellence, or value; of second-rate quality; not the best; subordinate; in *bot.*, applied to the ovary or fruit when it seems to be situated below the calyx, and to the part of a flower farthest from the axis: n. one who is in a lower station or rank from another: *inferiority*, n. *in-fēr-ī-ōr-ī-ti*, a lower state of dignity, age, &c., than another: *inferior* is often used to qualify scientific terms, indicating 'below, lower, inner,' and apposed to *superior*, which indicates 'above, upper, outer': *inferior extremities*, the legs, as the lower parts of the body; *inferior tide*, the tide which occurs at any place when the moon is below the horizon: the inferior planets, those whose orbits are within that of the earth.—*SYN.* of *inferior*: second; secondary; minor; lower; less; below; younger.

*infernal*, a. *in-fēr-nāl* [F. *infernal*—from mid. L. *infernalis*—from L. *inferni*, those below—from *infernus*, lying below], pert. to the lower regions; pert. to hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish: *infernally*, ad. *in-fēr-nāl*.—*SYN.* of *infernal*: Tartarean; satanic; malicious; Stygian; devilish.

*infero-branchiate*, a. *in-fēr-ō-brang-ki-āt* [L. *inferus*, below; Gr. *branchia*, gills], having the gills arranged along the sides of the body under the margin of the mantle—applied to an order of gastropodous molluscs.

*inferred*, *infering*, *inferrible*—see under *infer*.

*infertile*, a. *in-fēr-tīl* [L. *in*, not; *fertilis*, fruitful], not fruitful or productive; barren: *infertilely*, ad. *in-fēr-tīl-ī-ti*: *infertility*, n. *in-fēr-tīl-ī-ti*, barrenness; unproductiveness.

*infest*, v. *in-fest* [F. *infester*—from L. *infestare*, to trouble or vex—from *infestus*, made unsafe, hostile—from *in*, in; *fero*, I strike], to trouble greatly; to disturb; to harass; to annoy by presence and numbers, as vermin; adj. in *OE.*, hurtful; dangerous: *infesting*, imp.; *infested*, pp.

*infestation*, n. *in-fes-tā-shūn* [L. *in*, into; mid. L. *feudum*, the property in land distributed by William the Conqueror to his followers—see *feud*], the act of putting into possession of an estate or fee; the granting of fiefs to laymen.

*infidel*, n. *in-fī-dēl* [OF. *infidèle*—from L. *infidēlis*, not trustworthy—from *in*, not; *fidelis*, faithful], an unbeliever; one who does not believe in the divine origin of Christianity; one not of the faith—applied

by Mohammedans to Christians, and vice versa; a sceptic; adj. unbelieving; sceptical; in *fidēl-ty*, n. *in-fī-dēl-ī-ti* [F. *infidélité*], disbelief in revealed religion; unfaithfulness in married persons; breach of trust; treachery.—*SYN.* of *infidel* n.: unbeliever, deist; atheist; freethinker.

*infiltrate*, v. *in-fīl-trāt* [in, into, and Eng. *filtrate*—F. *filtrer*, to filtrate, to enter into substance through means of its pores; *infiltrating*, imp.; *infiltrated*, pp.: *infiltration*, n. *in-fīl-trā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act or process of passing into the pores or textures of a body; the liquid or substance which has so entered.

*infinite*, n. *in-fī-nīt* [L. *infinitus*, boundless, unlimited—from *in*, not; *finis*, ended or limited; *finis*, an end], without limits; unbounded; endless; perfect, as applied to God; immense; very large: n. that which is infinite; a boundless space or extent; the Almighty; in *infī-nīt-ly*, ad. *in-fī-nīt-ly*: *infinitesimal*, n. *in-fī-nī-tē-sī-māl* [F.], infinitely small; n. an infinitely small quantity: *infinitive*, a. *in-fī-tīv* [F. *infinitivus*—from L. *infinitus*], denoting that of a verb which expresses the action without the limitation of person or number, as to *run*, *infinitively*, ad. *in-fī-tīv-ī-ti*: *infinitum*, n. *in-fī-tūm* [F. *infinitus*], unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; immensity; *infinitude*, n. *in-fī-tūd*, state of being without limits; boundless number; infinity: *infante* decimal or series, one which cannot be brought to an end.—*SYN.* of *infinitum* n.: boundless; unlimited; limitless; unlimitable; immeasurable; interminable.

*infirm*, n. *in-fēr-m* [in, not, and *firm*: L. *infirmus*, weak, *infirm*—from *in*, not; *firmus*, strong, solid], weak; infirmly, ad. *in-fēr-m-ī-ti*: *infirmity*, n. *in-fēr-m-ī-ti* [F. *infirmité*], also *infirmness*, n. n. falling; n. fault; mental instability; n. disease, malady, or defect: *infirmary*, n. *in-fēr-m-ē-ri* [F. *infirmier*—from mid. L. *infirmarium*], a hospital for the sick poor; a place for gratuitous medical relief.—*SYN.* of *infirm*: weak; enfeebled; debilitated; sickly; imbecile; unsound; unsolid; unstable—of *infirmity*: falling; imperfection; weakness; frailty; foliole; irresolution; debility; imbecility; feebleness; defect; malady.

*infix*, v. *in-fīks* [OF. *inflixer*; L. *infixus*, pp. of *infigo*, I fix in—from *in*, in; *figo*, I fix], to fix or set in; to implant: *infixing*, imp.; *infixed*, pp. *in-fīks*.

*inflame*, v. *in-flām* [OF. *enflammer*—from L. *inflammaré*, to set on fire—from *in*, in or on; *flamma*, flame], *lit.*, to set on fire; to kindle; to excite; to incense or augment; to exasperate; to heat the blood, as with wine; to grow hot or angry: *inflaming*, imp.; *inflamed*, pp. *in-flām-d*: *inflamer*, n. *in-flām-ēr*, n. one who inflames; *inflammable*, a. *in-flām-ā-bil* [F.—L.], that may be easily kindled; combustible; *inflammably*, ad. *in-flām-ā-bil-ī-ti*, the state or quality of being readily set on fire; *inflammation*, n. *in-flām-mā-shūn* [F.—L.], redness and heat in some part of the body, unaccompanied with pain and swelling; heat; malignity: *inflammatory*, n. *in-flām-mā-tōr*, tending to inflame or excite; marked by inflammation.—*SYN.* of *inflamm*: to burn; irritate; provoke; fire; exaggerate; aggravate; incense; enrage; anger; heat.

*inflate*, v. *in-flāt* [L. *inflatus*, blown into, caused to swell—from *in*, into; *flare*, to blow], to fill and swell out with air; to blow in; to puff up; to elate: *inflating*, imp.; *inflated*, pp.: adj. blown up; filled with air; pompous; full of high-sounding words: *inflatingly*, ad. *in-flāt-īng*: *inflation*, n. *in-flā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of inflating; the state of being distended, as with air; the state of being puffed up, as with pride or vanity.

*inflect*, v. *in-flekt* [L. *inflectere*, to bend or curve—from *in*, into; *flecto*, I bend], to bend; to turn from a direct line or course; in *gram.*, to show the various changes of termination which a word undergoes: *inflecting*, imp.; *inflected*, pp.; *inflection*, n. n. turning from a direct line or course; in *gram.*, the act of putting a word through all its changes of termination; the rise or fall of the voice in speaking; modulation of the voice: *inflectional*, a. *in-flekt-ōn-āl*, pert. to the nature of an inflection: *inflective*, a. *in-flekt-īv*, having the power of bending.

**inflexed**, a. *in-flekt'* [L. *inflexus*, bent, envered—from *in*, into; *flecto*, I bend], turned; bent; in *bot.*, curved or bent upwards and inwards: **inflexible**, a. *in-flekt-si-bl* [F. *inflexible*—from L. *inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent—from *in*, not; *flexibilis*, pliant, flexible], that cannot be bent; not to be moved or prevailed on by entreaty or argument; unyielding; inexorable: **inflexibly**, ad. *-bli*: **inflexibility**, n. *-bli-ti* [F. *inflexibilité*], also **inflexibleness**, n. *-bli-nés*, unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper.—**Syn.** of 'inflexible': unbending; stubborn; unrelenting; rigid; pertinacious; obstinate; firm; unalterable.

**inflexion**, n. another spelling of inflection—see under *inflect*.

**inflict**, v. *in-flikt'* [L. *inflictus*, let fly against, hurled at—from *in*, on; *fligo*, I strike down], to lay out; to impose, as a punishment or disgrace: **inflict**, imp. *in-flikt*; **inflict**, ed. pp.: **inflicted**, n. one who: **infliction**, n. *in-flikt-shún* [F.—L.], the act of laying on or applying; that which is applied; punishment or hardship imposed; n. calamity; **inflictive**, a. *-tív* [F. *inflictif*], able or tending to inflict; imposing a punishment.

**inflorescence**, n. *in-flo-rés-séns* [F. *inflorescence*—from L. *inflorescens*, beginning to blossom—from *in*, in or on; *florescere*, to blossom or flourish], a flowering or putting forth blossoms; the character or mode of flowering which distinguishes different kinds of plants.

**influence**, n. *in-flú-éns* [OF. *influence*, n. flowing in as of a supposed modifying power of the planets—from mid. L. *influētia*, a flowing into—from L. *influo*, flowing into—from *in*, into; *fluo*, I flow], power supposed to be exercised by the planets—primarily a term of astrology; authority; sway; power of directing or modifying, seen or felt by its effects; ascendancy: v. to move or affect by moral force; to lead or direct; to move or affect by a physical power not palpably apparent, such as the atmosphere, electricity, &c.: **influencing**, imp. *in-flú-éns*; **influenced**, pp. *-ént*: **influential**, a. *-én-shál*, exerting a directing or modifying power over the minds of men: **influentially**, ad. *-shál-ly*.

**influenza**, n. *in-flú-én-zá* [It. *influenza*, influence, an epidemic catarrh—see *influence*], a severe epidemic catarrh or cold, attended with loss of strength, and with fever.

**influx**, n. *in-flúks* [L. *influxus*, flowing or running into—from *in*, into; *fluo*, I flow], the act of flowing in; infusion; importation.

**infold**, v. *in-fóld'* [*in*, into, and *fold*], to wrap up; to enclose; to clasp, as with the arms: **infoldding**, imp.: **infold**, ed. pp.: **infoldment**, n. *-mént*, act of infolding; state of being infolded.—**Syn.** of 'infold': to enwrap; embrace; clasp; wrap; involve.

**inform**, v. *in-fór-m'* [F. *informer*, to inform—from L. *informare*, to shape, to fashion—from *in*, in or on; *formo*, I form or shape—*lit.*], to give form or shape to a thing; to instruct; to communicate knowledge to; to make known to; to tell; to give intelligence: **informing**, imp.: **informed**, pp. *-fór-m'*: **informant**, n. *in-fór-mánt*, one who communicates intelligence or news: **inform**, n. *-már*, one who makes it his business to lay facts of a criminal or illegal character before the authorities: **information**, n. *in-fór-má-shún* [F.—L.], intelligence; knowledge derived from reading or instruction; an accusation laid against a person in a court of law: **to inform** against, to accuse of a breach of law: **informed**, a. [*in*, not, and *form*], in OE. not formed; imperfectly formed.—**Syn.** of 'inform': to acquaint; apprise; advise; teach; in OE. to animate; appear.

**informal**, a. *in-fór-mál* [*in*, not, and *formal*], contrary to established forms; not with the official forms; irregular; not competent: **informally**, ad. *-li*: **informality**, n. *-mál-ti*, want of established or official forms; irregularity in form or procedure.

**informidable**, a. *in-fór-mí-dá-bl* [*in*, not, and *formidabile*], in OE. not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

**infra**, *in-frá* [L.], the first element in certain scientific terms, signifying 'beneath; below,'—as *infrastructure*, beneath the ribs; *infra dig.*, *in-frá dig* [L. *infra*, beneath, below; and an abbreviation of *dignitatem*, dignity, rank], in *slang*, beneath dignity; unworthy of notice.

**infraction**, n. *in-frák-shún* [F. *infraction*—from L. *infractionem*, n. breaking, a weakening—from *in*,

into; *fractus*, broken—*lit.*, n. breaking or weakening], the act of breakage; breach; violation; non-observance.

**infralapsarian**, n. *in-frá-láp-sá-rí-ún* [L. *infra*, below; *lapsus*, a fall], one of those Calvinists who hold that the decrees of God were formed after His knowledge of the fall, and in consequence of it; opposed to supralapsarian, which see.

**infrangible**, a. *in-frán-gí-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *frangible*: F. *infrangible*], that cannot be broken or separated into parts: **infrangibility**, n. *-bí-ti*, also **infrangibleness**, n. *-bí-nés*, the state or quality of being infrangible.

**infrrequent**, a. *in-fré-kwént* [*in*, not, and Eng. *frequent*: L. *infrequens* or *infrequent*, that does not often happen—from *in*, not; *frequens*, often, frequent: L. *infrequent*], rare; seldom happening: **infréquency**, n. *-kwént-sí*, also **infréquence**, n. *-kwéns*, the state of occurring rarely; uncommonness; **infréquently**, ad. *-li*.

**infringe**, v. *in-frínj'* [L. *infringere*, to break to pieces—from *in*, into; *frango*, I break], to break, as laws; to violate; to transgress; to encroach: **infring**, imp.: **infringed**, pp. *-frínj'*: **infringer**, n. *-ér*, one who: **infringement**, n. *-mént*, breach; violation, as of an agreement or right; non-fulfilment; the infraction of the copyright or patent rights of another; encroachment.—**Syn.** of 'infringe': to trespass; break; destroy; hinder; non-fulfil.

**infructuous**, a. *in-frúktú-ús* [L. *infructuosus*—from *in*, not; *fructus*, fruit], not producing fruit; unfruitful: **infructescence**, n. *in-frúkt-és-séns*, in *bot.*, the character or condition of fruits which are multiple or polythalamie.

**infule**, n. plu. *in-fú-lé* [L. *infula*, a band], in *ecclesiastical costume*, the pendants to the mitre.

**infundibular**, n. *in-fún-dí-bú-lér* [L. *infundibulum*, a funnel or funnel], in *bot.*, having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped: **infundibuliform**, a. *-dí-bí-lí-form* [L. *forma*, shape], funnel-shaped, as a flower: **infundibulum**, n. *in-fún-dí-bú-lúm*, **infundibula**, n. plu. *-dí-bú-lá*, in *anat.*, a name given to various parts of the body which more or less resemble a funnel; in *zool.*, a tube formed by the coalescence or apposition of the epipodia in the Cephalopoda; known also as the 'siphon' or 'funnel.'

**infuriate**, a. *in-fú-rí-át* [L. *in*, into; *furidus*, driven mad; *furia*, a fury, a fiend], enraged; mad: v. to enrage; to render furious; to madden: **infuriating**, imp.: **infuriated**, pp.: adj. rendered furious or mad.

**infuse**, v. *in-fúz'* [F. *infuser*, to infuse—from L. *infusus*, poured into, infused—from *in*, into; *fundo*, I pour], to pour in, as a liquid; to instill, as principles; to steep in water without boiling: **infusing**, imp.: **infused**, pp. *-fúz'*: **infusible**, a. *-zí-bl* [F.—L.], that may be infused: **infusion**, n. *in-fú-zhún* [F.—L.], the operation of steeping in water to extract the medicinal qualities of plants; a preparation or liquor obtained by pouring boiling water on a substance, as on tea; *fig.*, inspiration; suggestion; instilling: **infusive**, a. *-fú-zív*, having the power of being infused.—**Syn.** of 'infuse': to pour in; inspire; steep; macerate; saturate; tincture; supply; fill; introduce; implant; inoculate.

**infusible**, a. *in-fú-zí-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *fusible*: F. *infusible*—see *fuse*], that cannot be melted: **infusibility**, n. *-bí-ti*, incapability of being melted.

**infusoria**, n. plu. *in-fú-só-rí-á* [mid. L. *infusoria*—from L. *infusio*, poured into, soaked], very minute animal organisms or animalcules inhabiting water—so called from their being readily obtained in *infusions* of vegetable matter that have been exposed to the air; the name is now provisionally given to the highest class of the protozoa: **infusorial**, a. *-rí-ál*, obtainable by infusion; pert. to infusoria: **infusory**, a. *in-fú-zí-ri*, applied to an order of animalcules obtained in infusions; containing infusoria.

**ing**, n. *ing* or *inj* [AS. *ing*, a meadow; Icel. *eng*], in OE., a meadow, generally one near a river; a common pasture.

**ingathering**, n. *in-gáth-ér-ing* [*in*, into, and *gather*], harvest; the act of securing the fruits of the earth.

**ingeminate**, v. *in-jém-i-nút* [L. *ingeminatus*, redoubled—from *in*, into; *geminus*, I double or increase], to double or repeat: **ingeminate**, imp.:

ingem'inated, pp.: ingem'ination, n. repetition; reduplication.

Ingenger—see engender.

Ingenuous, a. *in-ge-nū-ās* [L. *ingenūsus*, endowed with genius; ingenuus, innate or natural quality, capacity—from *in*, in; *gigno*, I beget] Inventive; skilful or prompt to contrive; clever or curious, as applied to any work or mechanism; witty, acute, or pointed; in OE., mental; Intellectual: ingenuously, ad. *in*; ingenuously, n., also ingenuity, n. *in-ge-nū-ē-ti* [F. *ingénuité*] cleverness or superior power of invention; quickness or acuteness in forming new and unexpected combinations; superior skill.—SYN. of 'ingenuous': clever; aptly formed; inventive—of 'ingenuity': skill; inventiveness; cleverness; in OE., wit; invention; acuteness; subtlety; genius.

Ingenuus, n. *in-ge-nū-ās* [F.] an ingenious, artless girl or young woman; n stage character representing such a person, or the actress who takes this part.

Ingenuous, a. *in-ge-nū-ās* [L. *ingenūsus*, frank, natural—from *in*, in, and *gignere*, old form of *gignere*, to beget] open; frank; candid; free from reserve or dissimulation: ingeniously, ad. *in*; ingenuousness, n. n's, openness of heart; freedom from reserve or dissimulation; frankness.—SYN. of 'ingenuous': fair; open; candid; generous; noble; free-born; unreserved; plain; artless; sincere; hearty; cordial; warm.

Ingust, v. *in-ge-st* [L. *ingustus*, poured or thrown into—from *in*, into; *gero*, I bear], to throw into—the stomach: ingesting, imp.: ingested, pp.: ingestion, n. *in-ge-sti-gān*, the act of throwing into the stomach; ingesta, n. plu. *in-ge-stā*, things taken in, as food taken into the stomach; opposed to egesta.

Ingulf, n. *in-ge-ſt* [orig. unknown; cf. L. *igniculus*, a little fire—from *ignis*, a fire], in Scot., a fire or fireplace; ingle-cheek, the fireside.

Inglorious, a. *in-ge-lō-ri-ās* [L. *inglorius*, without glory or fame—from *in*, not; *glōria*, glory, renown], not bringing honour, glory, or fame; mean; disgraceful: ingloriously, ad. *in*; ingloriousness, n.

Ingulvies, n. *in-ge-lū-vi-ēs* [L. *ingulvies*, the crop or maw of animals], the crop or partial dilatation of the oesophagus in birds; the stomach of ruminants: ingulvial, a. *-vī-āl*, connected with the crop.

Ingorge—see engorge.

Ingot, n. *in-ge-ſt* [AS. *in*, in; *golen*, poured—from *gōlen*, to pour], originally the mould in which the metal was cast; a small mass or bar of unwrought metal—generally said of silver or gold.

Ingraft, v. *in-grāft* [*in*, into, and *graft*], to insert a prepared part of one tree into another for propagation; to plant or introduce something foreign; to set or fix deeply: ingrafting, imp.: ingrafted, pp.: ingraftment, n. the act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted.—SYN. of 'ingraft': to implant; insert; propagate; introduce; set; fix.

Ingrain, v. *in-grān* [*in*, into, and *grain*], to impregnate or fix deeply; to dye in the raw material, or before being manufactured: ingrain'ing, imp.: ingrained, pp. *-grānd'*, adj. thoroughly impregnated; dyed in the raw material, or before manufacture: rogue-ingrain, a thorough rogue; one dyed as it were in the grain.

Ingrate, a. *in-grāt* [F. *ingrat*, ungrateful—from L. *ingratus*, unthankful, ungrateful], ungrateful; unthankful; n. one who is ungrateful for favours received; an ungrateful person: ingrat'ful, a. *-fūl*, in OE., wanting gratitude: unthankful.

Ingratiate, v. *in-grā-ti-āt* [*in*, into; *grātia*, favour], to secure the goodwill or favour of another; to commend oneself to the favour or confidence of another: ingrat'iating, imp.: ingratiated, pp.

Ingratitude, n. *in-grā-tū-d* [*in*, not, and *gratitudo*: F. *ingratitude*; L. *ingratitude*—from L. *ingratus*, unthankful], the return of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingredient, n. *in-grē-dī-ēn* [F. *ingrédient*—from L. *ingredientem*, going or entering into—from *in*, into; *gradior*, I go], that which enters into a compound or mixture; a component part.

Ingress, n. *in-grēs* [L. *ingressus*, an entering or a going into—from *in*, into; *gradior*, I go], entrance; power, right, or means of entrance: ingress'ion, n. *in-grēs-si-ōn*, the act of entering.

Inguinal, a. *in-ge-nū-āl* [L. *inguinalis*—from *in-guen*, the groin], pert. to the groin.

Ingulf, v. *in-gūlf* [*in*, into, and *gulf*], to swallow

up wholly, as in a gulf or depth; to cast into a gulf: ingulf'ing, imp.: ingulfed, pp. *-gūlf'*: ingulfment, n. the swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

Ingurgitate, v. *in-ge-rjī-tāt* [L. *ingurgitatus*, swallowed up or gulfed in—from *in*, in; *gurgis*, a whirlpool] to swallow greedily or in great quantity: ingurgit'ating, imp.: ingurgitated, pp.: ingurgitation, n. *-tā-shān*, the act of swallowing in great quantity.

Inhabit, v. *in-hā-bīt* [L. *inhabitare*, to dwell in, to inhabit—from *in*, into; *habito*, I dwell], to occupy, as a place of settled residence; to live or abide: inhabit'ing, imp.: inhabited, pp.: adj. occupied, as by persons or animals: inhabit'able, a. *-tā-bl*, that may be dwelt in; but in OE., not habitable; uninhabitable: inhabit'ant, n. *-tānt*, one who dwells or resides in a place: inhabit'er, n. *-ēr*, an inhabitant: inhabitat'ion, n. *-tā-shān*, in OE., a place of dwelling; an abode; state of being inhabited.

Inhale, v. *in-hāl* [L. *inhālāre*, to breathe at or upon—from *in*, in or on; *hālo*, I breathe], to draw into the lungs, as air; to inspire: inhaling, imp.: inhaled, pp. *-hāl'*: inhale'r, n. *-ēr*, one who or that which; esp. an apparatus for taking the chill off the air, or for purifying it, before it reaches the lungs, or for inhaling medicated vapours, or supplying fresh air to a diver; n. respirator: inhale'able, a. *-tā-bl*, that may be drawn into the lungs: inhale'tion, n. *-shān*, the drawing into the lungs of air, fumes, or vapour; that which is inhaled: inhale't, n. *-tānt*, an instr. used for inhaling: inhale't, n. *-tānt*, an instr. from which any vapour may be inhaled.

Inharmonic, a. *in-hār-mōn-īk*, also in'harmen'ical, a. *-tāl* [*in*, not, and *harmonic*], discordant; not musical: in'harmo'nious, a. *-mōn-i-ās* [*in*, not, and *harmonious*], discordant; unmusical: in'harmo'niously, ad. *in*; inhar'mony, n. *-i*, discord.

Inhearse, v. *in-hērs* [*in*, in, and *hearse*], to enclose in a hearse; to enclose a funeral monument.

Inhere, v. *in-hēr* [L. *inherere*, to remain firm or fast in—from *in*, into; *heres*, I stick], to exist or be fixed in something else; to belong, as attributes or qualities: inher'ing, imp.: inhered, pp. *-hēr'*: inher'ence, n. *in-hē-shān* [old, L. *inherēntem*], the state of being fixed on something else: inherent, n. *in-hēr-ēn* [L. *inherentem*], naturally pert. to; innate; natural: inher'ently, ad. *in*; inher'ence, n. *-rēns* [F.—L.], also inher'ency, n. *-rēn-si*, existence in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.—SYN. of 'inherent': inborn; native; inbred; inwrought.

Inherit, v. *in-hērīt* [L. *in*, in; OF. *heriter*, to inherit: mid. L. *hereditare*—from *heres*, an heir], to possess by descent from an ancestor; to receive by nature from a progenitor, as a disease or quality; to enjoy: inher'iting, imp.: inherited, pp.: adj. received by right or descent; possessed: inher'iter, n. *-tēr*, one who inherits: inher'itrix, n. *in-hēr-ī-trīs*, also inher'itress, n. *in-hēr-ī-trēs*, a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit: inher'itable, a. *-tā-bl*, that may be transmitted from the parent to the child: inher'itably, ad. *-tā-bl*, by inheritance: inher'itability, n. *-tā-bī-l-i*, the quality of being inheritable: inher'itance, n. *-tāns*, possessions which may descend to an heir; reception of possession; hereditary estate.

Inhesion—see under inhère.

Inhibit, v. *in-hībīt* [L. *inhibere*, kept back, restrained—from *in*, not; *habeo*, I have or hold], to restrain; to hinder; to check or repress; to forbid: inhib'iting, imp.: inhibited, pp.: inhibitor, n. *-ēr*, one who: inhibition, n. *in-hīb-ī-shān* [F.—L.], restraint; a writ from a higher to a lower court to stay proceedings; in Scot., a process in law which hinders or restrains a wife from burdening her husband with debts: inhib'itory, a. *-tēr-i*, having the nature or power of an inhibition.

Inhoop, v. *in-hōp* [*in*, into, and *hoop*], in OE., to confine within an enclosure.

Inhospitable, a. *in-hōs-pī-tā-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *hospitable*: OF. *inhospitable*—from L. *in*, not; *hospēs* or *hospitem*, a guest], not disposed to entertain friends or strangers; affording no means for subsistence or shelter, as a rugged desert country: inhospit'ality, n. *-tāl-i-ti* [F. *inhospitalité*], want of kindness to others; unwillingness or refusal to entertain: inher'itability, ad. *-tā-bl*.

Inhuman, a. *in-hū-mān*, also in'humane', n. *-mān'* [*in*, not, and human: F. *inhumain*, inhuman: L. *in-*

cōis, boy, fool; pīre, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

*inhumanus*, savage—from *in*, not; *hūmānus*, human], cruel; destitute of the kinder qualities of human nature; pitiless: *inhumanly*, ad. *in*, in 'humanity, n. *inhumanity* [F. *inhumanité*], cruelty in disposition; cruelty in act; barbarity.—*SYN.* of 'inhuman': barbarous; savage; unfeeling; brutal; merciless.

*inhume*, v. *in-hūm* [F. *inhumer*—from *in*, *in-humare*, to bury in the ground—from *in*, *in*; *humo*, 1 bury—from *humus*, the earth], to bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body: *inhuming*, imp.: *inhumed*, pp. *inhūm'd*: *inhumation*, n. *in-hū-mā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of burying; interment; a method of digesting a substance by burying the vessel containing it among dung or warm earth.

*inimaginable*, a. *in-im-a-jin-ā-b'l* [*in*, not, and *imaginable*], that cannot be imagined; for the commoner spelling 'unimaginable'.

*inimical*, a. *in-im-i-k'l* [mid. L. *inimicālis*—from *in*, inimicus, unfriendly—from *in*, not; *amicus*, a friend], hostile; unfriendly; adverse: *inimically*, ad. *in*.

*inimitable*, n. *in-im-i-tā-b'l* [F. *inimitable*—from *in*, *inimitabilis*, that cannot be imitated—from *in*, not; *imitor*, 1 imitate], that cannot be imitated or copied: *inimitably*, ad. *inim-ā-bil-ity*, n. *in-im-i-tā-b'l-ty*, incapability of being imitated or copied.

*inion*, n. *in-i-on* [Gr. *inion*, a cleft], in *on*, a ridge of the occiput.

*iniquity*, n. *in-ik-wi-ty* [F. *iniquité*—from *in*, *iniquitatem*, unevenness, injustice—from *in*, not; *equus*, even, equal], injustice; wickedness; marked departure from justice: *iniquitous*, a. *in-i-kw-i-tūs*, characterised by injustice; very unjust; wicked; *iniquitously*, ad. *in-i-kw-i-tūs*.—*SYN.* of 'iniquitous': nefarious; unjust; criminal; unrighteous—of 'iniquity': crime; vice; sin; offence; trespass; transgression; wrong; misdeed; unrighteousness.

*initial*, a. *in-ish-ūl* [F. *initial*—from mid. L. *initialis*—from *in*, *initium*, beginning, an entrance—from *in*, into; *initio*, to go], beginning; placed or being at the beginning; n. that which begins; the first letter of a word or proper name: *initials*, n. plu. *in-ish-ūls*, the first or capital letters of a name and surname: *initiate*, v. *ish-i-āt* [F. *initier*—from *in*, *initiare*, to initiate; *initidus*, initiated], to instruct in rudiments or principles; to give an entrance into any society or sect; to perform the first act or rite: *initiating*, imp.: *initiated*, pp. *in*, instructed in the first principles; entered: *initiative*, a. *in-i-tiv* [F.—L.], serving to introduce; n. the introductory step; power of commencing: *initiation*, n. *in-ish-ūn* [F.—L.], the act or process of introducing; formal admission: *initiatory*, n. *in-i-ti-er*, serving to introduce; introductory: *initiate*, a. in *OE.*, newly admitted; fresh and unpractised like a novice.

*inject*, v. *in-jekt* [F. *injecter*, to inject—from *in*, *injectare*, to throw or cast in or into—from *in*, into; *jacere*, to throw], to throw or cast in; in *anat.*, to fill the vessels of a dead animal with colouring matter to facilitate dissection: *injecting*, imp.: *injected*, pp. *in*, thrown in; *injection*, n. *in-jek-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of throwing a liquid in by a syringe; the liquid substance to be thrown into a body: *injection-pipe*, the pipe through which cold water passes to the condenser of an engine.

*judicial*, a. *in-joo-dish-ūl* [*in*, not, and *judicial*], not according to the forms of law.

*judicious*, a. *in-joo-dish-ūs* [*in*, not, and *judicious*], acting without judgment; unwise; indiscreet: *judiciously*, ad. *in*, with ill judgment; not wisely: *judiciousness*, n. want of discretion or sound judgment.—*SYN.* of 'judicious': imprudent; hasty; inconsiderate; incautions; rash.

*injunction*, n. *in-jūngk-shūn* [mid. L. *injunctionem*—from *in*, *injunctus*, laid or imposed upon—from *in*, into; *jungo*, I join], the act of enjoining, commanding, or ordering; a command, order, or precept; urgent advice; the writ or order of a court of equity whereby a person is required to do a certain thing, or is restrained from doing it.

*injure*, v. *in-joor* [F. *injurer*, to insult—from *in*, *injuria*, a thing done contrary to justice—from *in*, not; *jūs*, that which is right, law; *jūris*, of law], to do a wrong to; to hurt or wound; to damage or impair; to lessen the value of: *injuring*, imp.: *injured*, pp. *in-joor'd*: *injurer*, n. *in-joor-er*, one who is injurious, a *in-joor-i-ūs* [*in*, *injurius*], unjust; hurtful to the person, to property, or to rights, feelings,

&c.; *pericious*; baneful: *injurious*, ad. *in*: *injuriousness*, n. *in-ēs*: *injury*, n. *in-joor-i*, wrong or damage done to a person, property, rights, interests, &c., of any one; that which brings harm or occasions loss; mischief.—*SYN.* of 'injury': to impair; hurt; harm; damage; wound; tarnish; slander; diminish; grieve; annoy—of 'injurious': wrongful; hurtful; unjust; prejudicial; harmful; detrimental; deleterious; noxious.

*injustice*, n. *in-jūs-tis* [F. *injustice*—from *in*, *injustitū*, unjust proceeding—from *in*, not; *justus*, just], iniquity; wrong; any violation of the rights or due of another, as, 'you do me an injustice'; un-fairness in word or deed.

*ink*, n. *in-gk* [OF. *enque*, ink; L. *encaustum*, the purple ink used in the signature of the emperor—from *Gr. enkauston*, burnt in—later, purple ink—from *en*, in; *kaiō*, I burn], a fluid used in writing, printing, &c.: v. to daub or black with ink: *inking*, imp.: *inked*, pp. *in-gk't*: *inky*, a. *in-gk-i*, of or like ink: *inkiness*, n. the quality of being inky: *ink-stand*, n. a vessel for holding ink: *ink-bag*, the bag containing a deep black liquid found in the cuttle-fish: *inkhorn*, n. [*ink*, and *horn*], a portable case for the instruments of writing; an inkholder: *inking-roller*, a roller made of a certain composition used by printers for spreading the ink equally over the type, &c.: *inking-table*, the table or slab covered with ink on which the *inking-roller* is turned to receive the requisite quantity of ink.

*inkle*, n. *in-gk-i* [origin uncertain: perhaps from *L. lineolum*, a little line—from *linen*, a string of hemp or flax: Prof. Skeat suggests *Dut. enkel*, single], a kind of broad linen tape; bleached yarn.

*inkling*, n. *in-gk-ling* [ME. *incle*, to murmur; cf. *Dan. myrle*, to whisper, to spread a rumour; *icel. ynta*, to whisper, to rumour; *uml*, a murmur, a hint or whisper of some intelligence; an intimation].

*inlaid*, v. *in-lāz* [*in*, into, and *lace*], to embellish with work resembling lace: *inlaid*, imp.: *in-laced*, pp. *in-lāz't*.

*inlaid*, *in-lāz'd*—see under *inlay*.

*inland*, a. *in-lānd* [*in*, into, and *land*], interior; remote or distant from the sea; domestic; not foreign; in *OE.*, civilised, as opposed to *outlandish*, which see: n. interior part of a country: *inlander*, n. a dweller remote from the sea: *inland bills*, bills of exchange drawn and payable in the same country: *inland trade*, the home trade in goods spread over the country, and which does not pass by sea: *inland revenue*, that portion of the national income which is derived from stamps, taxes, and excise—see *customs*. *Note.*—*Inland* properly signifies, 'an accessible part of the country, a place near some great town or centre'—in contradistinction to *upland*, 'a remote country district where manners were supposed to be rough and somewhat uncivilised.'

*inlay*, v. *in-lā* [*in*, into, and *lay*], to ornament a surface by inserting thin pieces of ivory, pearl, fine wood, metal, &c.: *inlaying*, imp.: n. the art of inserting ivory, fine wood, metal, &c., for decorative purposes: *inlaid*, pp. and pt. *in-lāz'd*: *inlayer*, n. one who.

*inlet*, n. *in-lēt* [*in*, into, and *let*], a small bay or recess on the shore of a lake, sea, or river; a place of ingress; a passage into.

*inlier*, n. *in-lī-er* [*in*, into, and *lier*], in *geol.*, the converse of *outlier*: a space occupied by one formation, which is completely surrounded by another that rests upon it.

*inly*, a. *in-lī* [AS. *illic*, internal—from *in*, *in*; *lic*, like], internal; inward; secret: ad. *internally*: *within*.

*inmate*, n. *in-māt* [*in* or *inn*, within, and *mate*], a dweller in a house; a member of the same family or household; a lodger; in *OE.*, admitted as an inmate.

*inmost*, a. *in-mōst* [*in*, within, and *most*; AS. *innemest*], farthest within; remotest from the surface. *Inn*, n. *in* [AS. *inn*, a house—from *inn*, within; *leel*, *inn*], formerly, a house; a mansion; a house for lodging and entertaining travellers; a tavern: v. in *OE.*, to house; to put under cover; to lodge: *inn'ing*, imp.: *inn'd*, pp. *in*: *inn-keeper*, n. one who keeps an inn or tavern: *Inns of Court*, in *Eng.*, a college of law professors and students which has the exclusive right of calling to the bar, consisting of four societies or colleges—viz., *Inner Temple*, *Middle Temple*, *Lincoln's Inn*, and *Gray's Inn*, each named

after their places of meeting and residence, which were formerly the mansions of Lord Gray, Earl of Lincoln, &c.—see **innings**.

**Innate**, a. *in-nat* [L. *innātus*, inborn, natural—from *in*, into; *nātus*, born]. Inborn; native; natural; in bot., applied to anthers when attached to the top of the filament; in *nately*, ad. *it*; in *nateness*, n. quality of being innate.

**Innavigable**, n. *in-nā-ti-gā-bl* [F. *innavigable*—from *in*, in; *navigabilité*, in *OE.*, impassable by ships; unnavigable].

**Inner**, a. *in-nēr* [AS. *inn*, within; Icel. *inn*]. Comparative of *in*; farther in; not outward; interior; inward; internal; in *most*, also in *nermost*, a superl. of *in*; farthest inward.

**Innerv**, v. *in-nerv* [L. *in*, into; *nervus*, a nerve or sinew]. To innervate; to strengthen; innerv'ing, imp.; **Innerved**, pp. *nerv'd*; in *nervation*, n. *in-rā-shun*, the distribution of nerves by which nervous energy is given to any animal, or to a part; the functions of the nervous system.

**Innings**, n. *in-nings* [AS. *innung*—from *in*, in; *in*, cricket, the time during which a side is batting; a turn for using the bat; lands recovered from the sea; *in*ing, n. *in-ting* [OE. *tin*, to house or secure as corn], the securing or safely housing of corn when ripe; had a long *innings*, a long time of good luck.

**Innocent**, a. *in-nō-sēnt* [F. *innocent*—from L. *innocens* or *innocentem*, harmless, blameless—from *in*, not; *noco*, I hurt], not producing injury; harmless in effects; free from crime or evil actions; blameless; pure; spotless; n. *it*, one free from guilt or guilt; a person deficient in intellect; an idiot; in *nocently*, ad. *it*; in *nocence*, n. *in-sis* [F.—L.], also in *nocency*, n. *in-sis*, freedom from any quality that can injure; freedom from some particular sin or guilt; purity or simplicity of heart; **Innocents**, n. plu. a church festival to commemorate the slaughter of the children of Bethlehem, held on 28th December.—*SYN.* of 'Innocent' a.: *inoffensive*; harmless; guiltless; upright; immaculate; innoxious; unblamable; guileless; faultless; unhurtful; innoxious; lawful; permitted; in *OE.*, ignorant; idiotic; imbecile.

**Innocuous**, n. *in-nō-kū-ūs* [L. *innocuus*, harmless—from *in*, not; *noco*, I hurt], harmless in effects; safe; **Innocuously**, ad. *it*; *innocuousness*, n. *in-sis*.

**Innominate**, a. *in-nō-mī-nat* [Mid. L. *innominatus*, not named—from L. *in*, not; *nōmen*, a name], without a name; in *anat.*, applied to a bone forming half of the pelvis, composed of three portions, the haunch-bone, the hip-bone, and the share-bone; designating the branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta.

**Innovate**, v. *in-nō-vat* [L. *innovatus*, renewed—from *in*, into; *novus*, hurtful], to change or alter by introducing something new; to make changes; in *novating*, imp.; in *novated*, pp.; in *novator*, n. one who; in *novation*, n. *in-shūn* [F.—L.], change by the introduction of something new; change in established laws or practices; in bot., buds in mosses.

**Innoxious**, n. *in-nō-ksh-ūs* [L. *innoxius*, harmless—from *in*, not; *noxius*, hurtful], harmless; free from hurtful qualities; **Innoxiously**, ad. *it*; *innoxiousness*, n.

**Innuendo**, n. *in-nū-ēn-dō*, *in-nuen-does*, n. plu. *dōz* [L. *innuendum*, a nodding to or towards], an intimation; **Innuendo**, by an intimation—from *innuens*, nodding to—from *in*, to, towards; *nūo*, I nod; cf. *in* *nuendo*—*lit.*, suggestion by a nod], an indirect or oblique hint; an indirect intimation or reference.—*SYN.* of *innuendo*: *insinuation*; *representation*; *suggestion*; *hint*; *intimation*; *reference*.

**Innumerable**, a. *in-nū-mēr-ā-bl* [F. *innumérable*—from L. *innumerabilis*, countless—from *in*, not; *numerus*, a number], that cannot be numbered for multitude; countless; **Innumerbly**, ad. *it*; *innum'erability*, n. *in-nū-ti-ti*; *innum'erableness*, n. *in-nū-tis*.

**Innutritious**, a. *in-nū-trīsh-ūs* [in, not, and *nutritious*], not supplying nourishment; **Innutritive**, a. *in-trī-tī*, not nourishing; in *nutrit'ion*, n. *in-trīsh-ūn*, want of nutrition.

**Inobservant**, a. *in-ōb-sēr-vānt* [in, not, and *observant*: L. *inobservantia*, inattention, negligence], not taking notice; in *observantly*, ad. *it*; in *observ'able*, a. *in-bi*, not capable of being observed; in *observance*, n. *in-vāns*, heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

**Incarpous**, n. *in-ō kār-pūs* [Gr. *is*, or *ina*, a fibre; *karpōs*, fruit], having fibrous fruit.

**Inceramus**, n. *in-ō-sēr-ā-mūs* [Gr. *is* or *ina*, a fibre; *keramos*, an earthen vessel], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil bivalves, found in the secondary formations, belonging to the wing-shells or pearl-oysters—so named from the fibrous structure of their shells.

**Inocular**, n. *in-ō-kū-lēr*, in *anatom.*, inserted in the angle of the eye, as the antennæ of some insects.

**Inoculate**, v. *in-ō-kū-lāt* [L. *inoculatus*, ingrassated by inserting an eye or bud of one tree into another—from *in*, into; *oculus*, an eye], to communicate in mild form of a disease, as the *small-pox*, by inserting infectious matter into the punctured skin or flesh; to bud; to propagate a plant by inserting one of its buds or eyes into another stock; to furnish a bud for, or insert a bud into; **Inoculating**, imp.; **Inoculated**, pp.; **Inoculator**, n. *in-kū-lēr*, one who; **Inoculation**, n. *in-kū-shūn* [F.—L.], the act or practice of communicating disease by inserting contagious matter into the punctured skin; the act of inserting the eye or bud of a plant into another stock with the view of producing fruits or flowers of a finer kind—see **vaccination**.

**Inodorous**, a. *in-ō-dō-rūs* [L. *inodorus*, without smell—from *in*, not; *odor*, scent, smell], wanting scent; having no smell.

**Inoffensive**, n. *in-ō-fen-siv* [in, not, and Eng. *offensive*: F. *inoffensif*], harmless; giving no offence, provocation, or uneasiness; doing no injury or mischief; in *offensively*, ad. *it*; in *offensiveness*, n. *in-sis*.

**Inofficial**, a. *in-ō-fish-āl* [in, not, and *official*], not proceeding from the proper officer or from proper authority; not accompanied with usual or official forms; **Inofficially**, ad. *it*.

**Inoperative**, a. *in-ō-pēr-ā-tiv* [in, not, and *operative*], producing no effect; not active.

**Inopercular**, n. *in-ō-pēr-kū-lēr* [L. *in*, not; *operculum*, a lid], without an operculum or lid—applied to certain univalve shells; **Inoperculata**, n. plu. *in-ō-pēr-kū-lēr-ā*, certain univalve shells in which there is no shell or horny plate to close the shell when the animal is withdrawn within it.

**Inopportune**, n. *in-ō-pōr-tūn* [F. *inopportun*—from L. *inopportūnus*, unsuitable—from *in*, not; *opportūnus*, suitable], inconvenient; unseasonable; **Inopportunately**, ad. *it*.

**Inoppressive**, a. *in-ō-p-rēs-siv* [in, not, and *oppressive*], not burdensome.

**Inordinate**, a. *in-ō-rdī-nāt* [L. *inordinatus*, irregular—from *in*, into; *ordinō*, I put in order], irregular; not limited to rules; excessive; inordinately, ad. *it*; **Inordinateness**, n. *in-sis*, want of regularity; excess.—*SYN.* of 'inordinate': *immoderate*; *extravagant*; *exorbitant*; *unlimited*; *disorderly*.

**Inorganic**, a. *in-ō-r-gā-nīk*, also in *organical*, n. *in-kūl* [in, not, and *organic*: F. *inorganique*], not endowed with the organs or instruments of life; not produced by vital action; in *med.*, not apparently connected with change in structure; **Inorganically**, ad. *it*; **Inorganical**, a. *in-sis*, not having organic structure, as earth or metals.

**Inoculate**, v. *in-ō-kū-lāt* [L. *in*, into; *oculus*, kissed—from *oculus*, a little mouth], to unite as two vessels in a living body; to unite by contact; **Inoculating**, imp.; **Inoculated**, pp.; **Inoculation**, n. *in-shūn*, union by mouths or ducts; in bot., grafting or inserting buds in other stocks.

**Inosin**, **Inosinic**—see under **inosite**.

**Inosite**, n. *in-ō-sit*, also *inosin*, n. *in-ō-sin* [Gr. *is*, fibre or muscle; *inos*, of fibre], a saccharine principle obtained from the juice of flesh, which is not susceptible of alcoholic fermentation; muscle-sugar; a name applied to a substance forming a successful imitation of red coral; **Inosinic**, a. *in-ō-sin-īk*, applied to an acid obtained from muscular fibre; **Inosinate**, n. *in-ō-sin-āt*, the combination of inosinic acid with a base; **Inosuria**, n. *in-ō-sit-ū-ri-ā* [Gr. *ourōs*, I make water], the muscle-sugar when found in morbid urine.

**Inoxidisable**, a. *in-ōk-sī-dīz-ā-bl* [in, not, and *oxidisable*], in *chem.*, that cannot be oxidised or converted into an oxide.

**Inquest**, n. *in-kvēst* [OF. *enquête*, an inquiry; L. *inquisitus*, searched or inquired into—from *in*, into; *quærō*, I seek or look for], a judicial inquiry or examination; a jury empanelled by a coroner to inquire into a sudden death, or concerning a fire.

inquietude, *n. in-kwē'tūd* [F. *inquiétude*, uneasiness—from L. *inquietūdine*, restlessness—from *in*, not; *quietus*, quiet, undisturbed], disturbed state; want of rest of mind or body.

inquire, *v. in-kwē'r* [L. *inquirere*, to seek after—from *in*, into; *quero*, I seek], to seek for or after by questions; to seek, as for truth by discussion or investigation; to ask about: *inquiring*, *imp.*: *adj.* given to search or inquiry: *inquired*, *pp.* *-kwē'r*: *inquirer*, *n.* *-rēr*, one who asks a question; a searcher after knowledge: *inquiringly*, *ad.* *-lī*: *inquiry*, *n.* *in-kwē'ri*, a question; search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; scrutiny.—*SYN.* of 'inquiry': interrogation; interrogatory; query; investigation; inquest; examination; search; inquisition.

inquirendo, *n. in-kwē'rēn'dō* [L., of inquiring—see *inquire*], in law, an authority to inquire into some matter for the advantage of the crown or state.

inquisition, *n. in-kwē'tish'ſhſn* [L. *inquisitionem*, a seeking or searching for—from *in*, into; *quæstus*, *pp.* of *quæro*, I seek], a court or tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics formerly established in some Roman Catholic countries, and particularly at Rome; judicial inquiry: *inquisitional*, *a.* *-ſhſn*, also *inquisitorial*, *a.* *-ſhſn*, making or busy in inquiry: *inquisitor*, *n.* *-ſhſt* [L. *inquisitor*], a member of the court of inquisition in some Rom. Cath. countries: *inquisitorial*, *a.* *-ſhſt*, with the prying eye and severity of an inquisitor: *inquisitorially*, *ad.* *-lī*.

inquisitive, *a.* *in-kwē'ti-tiv* [L. *inquisitivus*, searched for—from *in*, into; *quæstus*, *pp.* of *quæro*, I seek], apt to ask questions; curious; prying; inquiring: *inquisitively*, *ad.* *-lī*: *inquisitiveness*, *n.* curiosity to learn what is not known.

inroll, *v. in-rōl* [*in*, into, and *roll*], to enroll with rolls.

inroad, *n. in-rōd* [*in*, and *road* = Scot. *raid*; AS. *rād*, a riding], encroachment; a sudden invasion.—*SYN.*: invasion; incursion; irruption; intrusion; entrance; attack.

insalivation, *n. in-sā-lī-vā'shſn* [L. *in*, into; *saliva*, spittle], the mingling of saliva with the food in the act of eating.

insalubrious, *a.* *in-sā-lō'bri-ſhſ* [*in*, not, and *salubrious*, *n.* *ſalūbrīs*, unwholesome], unfavourable to health; unwholesome: *insalubriety*, *n.* *in-sā-lō'bri-ti* [F. *insalubrité*], unhealthiness.

insalutary, *n.* *in-sā-lū-tēr-ī* [*in*, not, and *salutary*], not favourable to health.

insane, *a.* *in-sān* [L. *insanus*, unsound in mind—from *in*, not; *sanus*, sound], deranged in mind; mad; crazy; wild or rashly conceived, as a project or action; in OE., making mad; the insane, those who are deranged in mind: *insanely*, *ad.* *-lī*: *insanity*, *n.* *in-sān-i-ti* [L. *insanitas*], also *insaneness*, *n.* *-nēs*, mental aberrations of various kinds and degrees, in which the patients are in certain respects incapable of self-control, resulting from diseased conditions of body, either organic or functional, as their proximate causes; unsoundness in mind; any degree of mental derangement.—*SYN.* of 'insanity': innacy; inadness; derangement; aberration; mania; delirium; dementia; frenzy; monomania; alienation; idiotey.

insatiable, *a.* *in-sā-shī-ā-bl* [F. *insatiable*—from L. *insatiabilis*, not to be satisfied—from *in*, not; *satio*, I satisfy or glut], incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy: *insatiably*, *ad.* *-blī*: *insatiability*, *n.* *-blī-ti* [F. *insatiabilité*], also *insatiableness*, *n.* *-blī-nēs*, a greediness that cannot be satisfied: *insatiately*, *ad.* *-lī*: *insatiety*, *n.* *-sā-ti-ti*, state of being unsatisfied.

inscribe, *v. in-skrib* [L. *inscribere*, to write upon—from *in*, on; *scribo*, I write], to write or engrave on anything; to assign or address to; to dedicate to; to draw one figure within another: *inscribing*, *imp.*: *inscribed*, *pp.* *-skrib*: *inscriber*, *n.* one who: *inscribable*, *a.* *-bā-bl*, that may be inscribed.

inscription, *n. in-skrip'shſn* [L. *inscriptionem*—from *in*, on; *scriptus*, written], words written or sculptured on a monument, tomb, or building; something written or printed on a book, as a mark of respect, or as an informal dedication; words placed in the centre of a coin or medal on one face,—those placed in the circle near the rim being called the legend: *inscriptive*, *a.* *-ſhſ*, bearing an inscription.

inscrutable, *a.* *in-skro'tā-bl* [F. *inscrutable*, inscrutable—from L. *inscrutabilis*—from *in*, not; *scrutari*, I search], that cannot be searched into and understood by man; impenetrable: *inscrutably*, *ad.* *-blī*: *inscrutableness*, *n.* *-blī-nēs*, also *inscrutability*, *n.* *-blī-ti*, quality of being inscrutable.

insecul, *v. in-skūlp* [L. *in*, in or on; *sculpis*, carved or cut], in OE., to engrave; to cut: *inseculing*, *imp.*: *inseculped* or *inseculpt*, *pp.* *in-skūlp*: *inseculpture*, *in-skūlp'tūr*, or *-chōr*, in OE., anything engraved.

inseam, *v. in-sēm* [*in*, into, and *seam*], to impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.

insect, *n. in-sekt* [F. *insecte*—from L. *insectum*, an insect—from *insectus*, *pp.* of *insecare*, to cut into—from *in*, into; *seco*, I cut], a general name for a small creeping or flying animal, such as the fly, bee, bug, &c., so named because the bodies of many of them are cut or almost divided into parts: *insected*, *a.* *in-sektēd*, divided into sections, like an insect: *insecticide*, *n.* *-ſhſt* [L. *caedo*, I cut or kill], that which kills or destroys insects: *insectile*, *a.* *in-sekt-il*, having the nature of insects: *insection*, *n.* *-shſn*, a cutting into: *insectivora*, *n.* *plu.* *in-sekt-ivō-rō* [*oro*, I devour], a family of animals, such as the hedgehog and the mole, that live principally on insects: *insectivorous*, *a.* *-rōs*, feeding on insects: *insecta*, *n.* *plu.* *in-sekt-ā*, the class of articulate animals commonly known as insects.

insecure, *a.* *in-sekūr* [*in*, not, and *secure*], not safe; apprehensive of danger or loss: *insecurely*, *ad.* *-lī*: *insecurity*, *n.* *-kūr-i-ti*, the condition of being insecure; want of confidence in safety; danger; hazard.

insensate, *a.* *in-sēn'sat* [mid. L. *insensatus*, insensate—from L. *in*, not; *sensus*, sense, reason], stupid; destitute of sense or mental perception; wanting sensibility: *insensately*, *ad.* *-lī*.

insensible, *a.* *in-sēn-si-bl* [F. *insensible*—from L. *insensibilis*, that cannot be felt—from *in*, not; *sensus*, sense, reason], that cannot be felt or perceived; incapable of feeling in mind or body; very slow or imperceptible; very gradual; not emotional; void of emotion or affection; dull; stupid: *insensibly*, *ad.* *-blī*: *insensibleness*, *n.* *-blī-nēs*, also *insensibility*, *n.* *-blī-ti* [F. *insensibilité*], loss of the power of feeling or perceiving; want of power to be readily or easily moved or affected; dullness; stupidity.—*SYN.* of 'insensibility': indifference; imperceptibility; numbness; apathy; unfeelingness; senselessness; torpor; insensceptibility; hardness; callousness.

insentient, *a.* *in-sēn-shēnt* [*in*, not, and *sentient*], not having perception.

inseparable, *a.* *in-sēp-ā-rā-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *separable*; F. *inséparable*—from mid. L. *inseparabilis*], that cannot be disjoined or parted: *inseparably*, *ad.* *-blī*: *inseparableness*, *n.* *-blī-nēs*, also *inseparability*, *n.* *-blī-ti*, incapability of being separated or disjoined.

insert, *v. in-sērt* [L. *inserius*, put or introduced into—from *in*, into; *serere*, to interweave; to connect], to set or place in or among; to thrust in; to introduce: *inserting*, *imp.*: *inserted*, *pp.*: *insertion*, *n.* *in-sēr'shſn* [F.—L.], the act of placing or setting into another thing, or among other things; the thing inserted; a kind of lace or trimming.

insectores, *n.* *plu.* *in-sē-sō-rēs* [L. *insectus*, seated or perched upon—from *in*, on; *sedeo*, I sit], an order of birds that live habitually among trees; the perchers—often called *Passeres*: *insectorial*, *a.* *-sō-rī-āl*, pert. to.

inset, *v. in-sēt* [*in*, into, and *set*], to set in; to implant.

insbaded, *a.* *in-shādēd* [*in*, into, and *shaded*], marked with shades, or with different shades.

insbeathe, *v. in-shēth* [*in*, into, and *shenthe*], to hide or cover, as in a sheath.

inshore, *a.* and *ad.* *in-shōr* [*in*, into, and *shore*], near the shore.

inshrine, *v.*—see *enshrine*.

inside, *n.* *in-sīd* [*in*, into, and *side*], the inner part; the part within; the interior: *adj.* being within; included or enclosed in anything; interior; internal: *ad.* in the interior; within: *insides*, *n.* *plu.* *-sīd*, passengers in the interior of a vehicle; the internal parts.

insidions, *a.* *in-sīd-i-ſhſ* [L. *insidiosus*, cunning, artful—from *insidie*, troops of men who lie in ambush—from *in*, on; *seido*, I sit], deceitful; sly;



treacherous; intended to ensnare or entrap: insidiously, ad. -ly: insidiousness, n. -ness, craftiness; deceit; treachery.—SYN. of 'insidious': circumventive; crafty; sly; artful; designing; deceptive; deceitful; guileful.

insight, n. *in-sīht* [AS. *in*, *in*; *sīht*, sight: cf. Dut. *inzicht*; Ger. *Einblick*] deep inspection or view; thorough knowledge or skill; introspection.

insignia, n. plu. *in-sīg-ni-ā* [L. *insignia*, signs, badges; *insigne*, a badge—from *in*, on; *signum*, a mark] badges or distinguishing marks of office, honour, &c.; signs or visible impressions by which a thing is known.

insignificant, a. *in-sīg-nif-i-kānt* (*in*, not, and *signif*, significant), without weight or effect; unimportant; contemptible; trivial: insignificantly, ad. -ly: insignificance, n. -ness, also in 'insignificance', n. -ness, unimportance; want of meaning; triviality: insignificant, n. -ad-ly, not expressing by external signs.—SYN. of 'insignificant': immaterial; meaningless; ineffectual; inconsiderable; trifling; mean.

insincere, a. *in-sīn-sēr* (*in*, not, and Eng. *sincere*: L. *insincerus*, not genuine, unfair—from *in*, not; *sincerus*, pure, real): false; deceitful; hypocritical: insincerely, ad. -ly: insincerity, n. -sēr-i-ty, deceitfulness; want of truth or fidelity.—SYN. of 'insincere': dissembling; unfaithful; hollow; disingenuous; deceptive; unreliable; imperfect; unsound.

insinuate, v. *in-sīn-u-āt* [L. *insinuatus*, put or thrust into the bosom—from *in*, into; *sinus*, a bend, the bosom, an inlet], to push or work oneself into favour by gentle means; to wind in; to ingratiate, as into the affections or one's confidence; to hint, generally in a bad sense; to gain on by gentle or artful means: insinuating, imp. ad. insensibly gaining favour and confidence: having the power of pleasing: insinuated, pp.: insinator, n. one who insinuates, n. -i-d-shun [F.—L.] the act of insinuating: the art or power of pleasing or gaining on the affections; a hint or distant allusion: insinuatingly, ad. -ly: insinuation, a. -tē, having a tendency to insinuate; stealing on the affections.

insipid, a. *in-sī-pīd* [F. *insipide*—from L. *insipidus*, insavoury—from *in*, not; *sapio*, I taste], without taste; unable to gratify desire or satisfy the mind; dull; lifeless; flat: insipidly, ad. -ly: insipidness, n. also in 'insipidity', n. -pī-d-i-ty, want of taste; want of life or spirit.—SYN. of 'insipid': tasteless; heavy; spiritless; vapid; unamalted.

insist, v. *in-sīst* [F. *insister*—from L. *insistere*, to stand upon—from *in*, on; *steto*, I stand], to dwell on and press, as a point or argument; to press or urge with earnestness, or by way of command; to stand upon, as an angle on the arc of a circle: insist-ing, imp. insist-ed, pp.: insistence, n. *in-sīst-ēns* [F. *insistance*], the quality of being urgent: insistent, a. *in-sīst-ēnt*, standing or resting on, as an insistent wall: insisture, a. *in-sīst-i-ūr*, in OE., standing or dwelling on; regularity.

insnare, v. *in-snār* [*in*, into, and *snares*] to entrap; to allure; to take by guile; to entangle: insnaring, imp.: insnares, pp. -snār-ed: insnarer, n. -er, one who.

insobriety, n. *in-sō-brī-i-ty* [*in*, not, and *sobriety*], want of sobriety; drunkenness.

insociable, a. *in-sō-sī-ā-bil* [*in*, not, and *sociable*: L. *insociabilis*, that cannot be joined together], unsociable; taciturn; incapable of connection.

insolate, v. *in-sō-lāt* [L. *insolatus*, dried in the sun—from *in*, into; *sol*, the sun], to dry in or expose to the rays of the sun: insulating, imp.: insolated, pp.: insolation, n. -i-shūn [F.—L.], exposure to the sun's rays for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, &c.; a stroke of the sun.

insolent, a. *in-sō-lēnt* [F. *insolent*—from L. *insolens* or *insolentem*, unaccustomed, insolent—from *in*, not; *solere*, to be accustomed—lit., that is unusual or unaccustomed], haughty and contemptuous either in language or behaviour; insulting; overbearing; very rude: insolently, ad. -ly: insolence, n. -lēns [F.—L.], impudence; proud or overbearing treatment of others.—SYN. of 'insolent': impertinent; impudent; haughty; abusive; offensive; saucy; pert; audacious; rude; opprobrious; reproachful.

insolidity, n. *in-sō-lī-dī-i-ty* [*in*, not, and *solidity*], want of solidity or strength; weakness.

insoluble, a. *in-sō-lū-bil* [*in*, not, and Eng. *soluble*:

F. *insoluble*—from L. *insolubilis*, that cannot be loosed—from *in*, not; *solvo*, I loose], that cannot be dissolved in a liquid: insolubility, n. -bil-i-ty [F. *insolubilité*], quality of not being soluble: insoluble, a. -rū-bil, that cannot be solved or explained.

insolvent, a. *in-sō-lē-vēnt* [L. *in*, not; *solvens* or *solvens*, loosening or setting at liberty, paying], unable to pay debts; in pecuniary difficulties: a debtor unable to pay his debts: insolvency, n. -lē-vēns, inability to pay one's debts.

insomnia, n. *in-sō-m-ni-ā* [L. *in*, not; *somnus*, sleep], want of sleep; a disordered condition of body characterised by sleeplessness during night.

insomnuch, conj. *in-sō-mūch* [*in*, so, and *munch*], so that; to such a degree that,—followed by *that* or *so*.

inattention, n. *in-ēn-si-ō-nēns* [F.], carelessness; thoughtlessness: inattentive, a. *in-ēn-si-ō-nēns*, careless; thoughtless.

inspan, v. *in-spān* [Dut. *inspannen*, to put to, as horses to a cartage], to yoke draught-oxen; to yoke horses to a vehicle: inspanning, imp.: n. the act of yoking horses or draught-oxen: inspanned, pp. -spān-ed, yoked up.

inspect, v. *in-spēkt* [L. *inspectare*, to look into—from *in*, into; *specio*, I look or view], to view or oversee for the purpose of examination or correction of errors; to look into and examine; to superintend: inspecting, imp.: inspected, pp.: inspector, n. -tōr, one who looks into or oversees; a superintendent: inspection, n. *in-spēk-ti-shūn* [F.—L.], careful examination; an official survey: inspective, n. -tē, tending to inspect; inspecting: inspectorship, n. the office of an inspector.—SYN. of 'inspection': watch; survey; examination; superintendence; insight.

inscrimins, n. *in-spēk-t-i-mis* [L. we have inspected], the first word of ancient charters confirming a former royal grant or charter.

insphere, v. *in-sfēr* [*in*, into, and *sphere*], to place within an orb or sphere: insphering, imp.: insphered, pp. -sfēr-ed.

inspire, v. *in-spīr* [F. *inspirer*—from L. *inspirare*, to blow or breathe into—from *in*, into; *spiro*, I breathe], to breathe into; to draw into the lungs; to draw in breath—the opposite of *expire*; to communicate or instruct by divine influence; to infuse ideas: inspiring, imp. ad. animating; infusing spirit into: inspired, pp. -spīr-ed: adj. influenced or directed, as by the Holy Spirit: inhaled: inspirable, a. -rū-bil, that may be drawn into the lungs, as air: inspiration, n. *in-spīr-ā-ti-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of drawing air into the lungs; the influence of ideas or knowledge into the mind by the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit; the elevating of the imagination; that which is inspired: inspiratory, a. -spīr-ā-tōr-i-āl, pert. to inspiration or inhalation: inspirer, n. -spīr-ēr, one who inspires: *in-spīr-it*, to animate; to infuse new life or spirit into; to encourage; to cheer: inspiring, imp.: inspired, pp.: plenary inspiration, that inspiration under which the inspired person is rendered incapable of error in delivering the inspired message: verbal inspiration, that in which the very words and forms of expression of the message are communicated.—SYN. of 'inspire': to invigorate; exhilarate; enliven.

inspissate, v. *in-spī-sī-sāt* [mid. L. *inspissatus*, condensed, concentrated—from L. *in*, into; *spissatus*, made thick], to thicken, as a fluid by evaporation: inspissating, imp.: inspissated, pp.: adj. thickened: inspissation, n. -sī-si-shūn, the act of making a liquid thick.

inst., a contraction for *instant*—see under *enrt*.

instable, a. *in-stā-bil*, for *unstable* [*in*, not, and *stable*: L. *instabilis*, that does not stand firm], inconstant; prone to change; not fixed: instableness, n. -bi-lēns, also in 'instability', n. -stā-bil-i-ty [F. *instabilité*], changeableness; fickleness; inconstancy.—SYN. of 'instability': wavering; unstableness; unsteadiness; mutability.

install, v. *in-stāl* [F. *installer*—from mid. L. *installare*, to place in a seat or office—from mid. L. *in*, into; *stallum*, a stall, a seat—see *stall*], to set or place in a stall or official seat, as the outward sign of possession; to invest with, as an office or dignity: installing, imp.: installed, pp. -stā-l-ed: installation, n. -i-shūn [F.—L.], the act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order with the accustomed

ceremonies: *instal'ment*, *n.* *-mēt*, the act of giving possession to an office with the usual ceremonies; part payment, as of a sum of money.

*Instance*, *n.* *in'stāns* [*F.* *instance*—from *L.* *instantia*, a being near, urgency—from *instans*, present, urgent—from *instāre*, to be at hand, to urge—from *in*, upon, near; *stare*, to stand], example; a case occurring; order of occurrence, as, in the first *instance*; solicitation; importunity: *v.* to mention or give as an example: *in'stancing*, *imp.*: *in'stanced*, *pp.* *instānt*: *in'stant*, *a.* *-stant* [*F.* *instant*, *n.* moment—from *L.* *instans*, present], immediate; present; without delay; urgent; current: *n.* a point in duration; a moment: *instantly*, *ad.* *-ly*, immediately; directly; at once; without delay: *instantaneous*, *a.* *-tānē-us* [coined as if from *L.* *instantaneus*, done in an instant; occurring or acting at once: *instantaneously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *instantaneousness*, *n.*: *instantly*, *ad.* *in'stānt-ly* [*L.*], without delay; immediately; for instance, for example.—*SYN.* of 'instance *n.*': case; illustration; urgency; application; occurrence; occasion; instigation; motive; influence; document; act; the *Syns.* are generally in OE. use—of 'instant': pressing; importunate; earnest.

*Instantly*—see under *instance*.

*Instate*, *v.* *in'stāt* [*in*, into, and *state*], to set or place, as in a rank or condition: *instating*, *imp.*: *instated*, *pp.*

*Instead*, *ad.* *in'stēd* [*in*, into, and *stead*: *AS.* *on-stede*, in the place], in the place or room of: instead of, a prepositional phrase; in room of; in place of.

*Instep*, *v.* *in'stēp* [*in*, into, and *step*], in OE., to soak or steep well; to macerate; to lie under water: *insteping*, *imp.*: *insteped*, *pp.* *in'stēpt*.

*Instep*, *n.* *in'stēp* [*in*, into, and *step*], a corrupt, of an older *instep*, the arch or raised part of the human foot near its junction with the leg; the part of the hind leg of a horse reaching from the hani to the pastern joint.

*Instigate*, *v.* *in'stī-gat* [*L.* *instigator*, incited, stimulated], to urge or incite to wrong or crime; to set on or encourage: *instigating*, *imp.*: *instigated*, *pp.*: *instigator*, *n.* *-tēr*, an inciter to ill: *instigation*, *n.* *-gā'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], incitement to evil or wickedness; impulse to commit a crime or evil act.—*SYN.* of 'instigate': to urge; provoke; incite; stimulate; spur; impel; aumate; tempt; goad; set on.

*Instill*, *v.* *in'stīl* [*F.* *instiller*—from *L.* *instillare*, to pour in by drops—from *in*, into; *stillo*, I drop], to pour into by drops; to infuse by drops; to infuse slowly or by small quantities, as into the mind: *instilling*, *imp.*: *instilled*, *pp.* *instīd*: *instiller*, *n.* one who; *in'stillation*, *n.* *-lā'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of infusing by drops or small quantities, as of principles into the mind: *instillment*, *n.* anything instilled; that which is instilled.—*SYN.* of 'instill': to impart; infuse; drop into; inculcate; ingrat.

*Instinct*, *n.* *in'stīngt* [*F.* *instinct*, instinct or inclination—from *L.* *instinctus*, suggestion, impulse—from *in*, on; *stinguo*, I goad on, I instigate], the natural impulse or disposition by which animals are guided in performing those actions which are necessary for their wellbeing and the continuation of their species: *adj.* moved; animated: *instinctive*, *a.* *-stīngt-iv* [*F.* *instinctif*], acting without the intervention of reason or deliberation; spontaneous: *instinctively*, *ad.* *-ly*, by instinct; by the impulse of nature alone.

*Institute*, *v.* *in'stī-tūt* [*L.* *institutus*, placed, set up—from *in*, in; *statuo*, I cause to stand, I put], to commence or set in operation; to found or originate; to establish; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: *n.* [*F.* *institut*], established law; settled order; a literary or philosophical society: *in'stitutes*, *n.* *plu.* *-tūts*, a book of elements or principles; particularly applied to the elementary treatise on the Roman or civil law; a commentary: *in'stituting*, *imp.*: *in'stituted*, *pp.*: *in'stitutor*, *n.* *-tēr* [*F.* *institutor*], one who founds or institutes: *in'stitution*, *n.* *-tū'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of establishing; that which is prescribed or founded by authority; an establishment, public or social; a system or society established for promoting a particular object; the ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice: *institutions*, *n.* *plu.* applied to the laws, customs, &c., of a country: *in'stitutional*, *a.* *-shūn-dl*, instituted by authority; elementary;

also *in'stitutionary*, *a.* *-tēr-l*: *in'stitutist*, *n.* one who writes elementary rules or instruction: *in'stitutive*, *a.* *-tīv*, having the power to establish: *in'stitutions* of medicines, the science of physiology as the basis of medicine.—*SYN.* of 'institute *v.*': to settle; set up; erect; appoint; ordain; originate; found; commence; begin; ground; educate; instruct; invest; fix; enact; prescribe.

*Instruct*, *v.* *in'strīkt* [*L.* *instructus*, arranged, trained, instructed—from *in*, in; *struo*, I pile up—*lit.*, to pile up or build one thing into another], to impart knowledge to; to teach; to give directions to; to advise or give notice to: *instructing*, *imp.*: *instructed*, *pp.*: *instructor*, also *instructer*, *n.* *-tēr* [*L.*], one who imparts knowledge to: *instructress*, *n.* *fe-m.* *-trēs*, a woman who imparts knowledge: *instructible*, *a.* *-tīb-l*, capable of being instructed: *instruction*, *n.* *-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of teaching or informing the understanding; information; counsel; authoritative direction; order: *instructive*, *a.* *-tīv* [*F.* *instructif*], conveying knowledge; serving to inform: *instructively*, *ad.* *-ly*: *instructiveness*, *n.* *-nēs*—*SYN.* of 'instruct': to inform; educate; instruct; direct; equalize; appraise; advise; indoctrinate; enjoin; command; order; in OE., to model; form—of 'instruction': teaching; mandate; education; breeding; training; indoctrination; advice; command.

*Instrument*, *n.* *in'strū-mēt* [*F.* *instrument*—from *L.* *instrumentum*, a tool—from *instruo*, I prepare, I set in order—from *in*, on; *struo*, I pile up, I build], a tool; a machine; a machine for the production of musical sounds; that by which something is prepared, produced, or done; a writing containing the terms of a contract; an agent, often in a bad sense: *instrumental*, *a.* *-dl*, pert. to an instrument; serving to promote or effect some object; not vocal, as instrumental music: *instrumentalist*, *n.* *-līst*, one who plays on a musical instrument: *instrumentally*, *ad.* *-ly*: *instrumentality*, *n.* *-tā-tē-ty*, agency of anything, as means to an end: *instrumentation*, *n.* *-tā'shūn* [*F.*], the act of using an instrument; *in-music*, the arrangement of a musical composition to be performed by a number of different instruments; a musical composition for an orchestra or band: *instrumentist*, *n.* *-līst*, one who.

*Insurrection*, *n.* *in'sūb-jek'shūn* [*in*, not, and *sub-jection*], want of subjection.

*Insubordinate*, *a.* *in'sūb-ōr-dī-nat* [*in*, not, and *subordinate*], not submitting to authority: *insubordination*, *n.* *-nā'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], disobedience to lawful authority; state of disorder.

*Insubstantial*, *a.* *in'sūb-stān'shāl* [*in*, not, and *substantial*], in OE., for insubstantial.

*Insufferable*, *a.* *in'sūf-fer-d-ē-l* [*in*, not, and *sufferable*], that cannot be borne or endured; intolerable: *insufferably*, *ad.* *-ly*, to a degree beyond endurance.

*Insufficient*, *a.* *in'sūf-fī'shēt* [*in*, not, and *sufficient*], not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; incapable: *insufficiently*, *ad.* *-ly*: *insufficiency*, *n.* *-tēs*, also *insufficiency*, *n.* *-tēs*, inadequacy of power or ability; incapacity; incompetency; deficiency.—*SYN.* of 'insufficient': inadequate; unfit; unequal; incommensurate; incompetent; incapable.

*Insufflation*, *n.* *in'sūf-flā'shūn* [mid. *L.* *insufflationem*—from *L.* *in*, in; *sufflatus*, blown up, puffed out], the act of blowing gas or air into a cavity of the body.

*Insular*, *a.* *in'sū-lēr* [*L.* *insularis*, an islander—from *insula*, an island], of or pert. to an island; surrounded by water: *insularly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *insularity*, *n.* *-lār-ē-ty*, state of being insular: *insulate*, *v.* *-dl*, to place or set alone or apart; to place in a detached situation; to separate by a non-conductor: *insulating*, *imp.*: *insulated*, *pp.*: *adj.* standing by itself; not connected: *insulator*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who insulates; a non-conductor of electricity: *insulation*, *n.* *-shūn*, the state of being detached from other objects.

*Insult*, *n.* *in'sūlt* [*F.* *insulte*—from *L.* *insultus*, leapt out or against—from *in*, in; *salio*, I leap—*lit.*, the act of springing or leaping at or upon], any abuse offered to another in words or actions; an indignity: *v.* *in'sūlt* [*F.* *insultare*], to treat with indignity or insolence either by words or actions: *insulting*, *imp.*: *insulted*, *pp.*: *insulting*, *ad.* *-ly*: *insultingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *insult*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who: *insultingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *insultation*, *n.* *-lā'shūn*, in OE., abuse or injurious treatment.—*SYN.* of 'insult *n.*': affront; outrage;

contumely; abuse—of 'insulting': abusive; insolent; contemptuous.

**Insuperable**, a. *in-sū-pēr-ā-bl* [F. *insuperable*—from *in*, *insuperabilis*, that cannot be passed over—from *in*, not; *super*, above or over], that cannot be overcome; insurmountable: *insuperably*, ad. *-bli*: *insuperableness*, n. *-bli-nēs*, also *insuperability*, n. *-bli-ti*, the quality of being insuperable.

**Insupportable**, a. *in-sū-pōrt-ā-bl* [*in*, not, and *supportable*: F. *insupportable*], that cannot be borne or endured; insufferable: *insupportably*, ad. *-bli*: *insupportableness*, n. *-bli-nēs*.

**Insuppressible**, a. *in-sū-pres-si-bl* [*in*, not, and *suppressible*], not to be suppressed or concealed: *insuppressible*, n. *-si*, not able to keep under; same as 'insuppressible'.

**Insure**, v. *in-shōr* [from OF. *assurer*, to insure or assure, by substituting *en* or *in* for *a*; *in*, intensive, and *seur*, secure, safe: L. *securus*], to engage to make good to another the loss, as by fire or at sea, of any specified property, at a certain rate per cent; to engage to pay a certain sum on the arrival of some event, as on the death of a person or the loss of property by fire: *insuring*, imp. *insured*, pp. *-shōrd*, secured against loss: *insurance*, n. *-shōr-ins*, the act of insuring; a contract entered into to secure against loss arising from fire, &c., in consideration of a certain annual payment; the premium or money paid for insuring: *insurable*, a. *-rā-bl*, that may be insured against loss or damage: *insurer*, n. *-rēr*, the person who insures; one who engages to make good the losses of another: *insurance broker*, an intermediate agent who acts between the insurance offices and those wishing to insure, as upon ships, the cargo, passengers' effects, &c.: *insurance company*, a joint-stock association which engages to secure against loss by fire, by shipwreck, &c.: *insurance policy*, the document or contract given by an insurance company to a person who has paid the premium, as a guarantee that it undertakes the risk. *Note*.—*Assure* and *assurance* are now usually restricted to life, and *insure* and *insurance* to fire.

**Insurgent**, a. *in-sēr-jēnt* [L. *insurgens* or *insurgens*, rising up, or raising oneself up—from *in*, *ja*; *surgo*, I rise], rising in opposition to lawful authority: *n. one who rises in arms against lawful authority*: *insurgency*, n. *-jēn-si*, the act of rising against lawful authority.

**Insurmountable**, a. *in-sēr-mōnt-ā-bl* [*in*, not, and *surmountable*: F. *insurmountable*], that cannot be surmounted or overcome: *insurmountably*, ad. *-bli*.

**Insurrection**, n. *in-sēr-rēkshūn* [L. *insurrectus*, risen up—from *in*, against; *surgo*, I rise], the active and open hostility against any constituted government or authority by a considerable number of persons; a revolt: *insurrectionist*, n. one who favours an insurrection: *insurrectionary*, a. *-r-i*, also *insurrectional*, a. *-l*, pert. or tending to insurrection.—*SYN.* of 'insurrection': rebellion; sedition; revolution; mutiny.

**Insusceptible**, a. *in-sūs-sēp-ti-bl* [*in*, not, and *susceptible*], not capable of being moved or affected; not capable of admitting: *insusceptibility*, n. *-bi-ti*, want of capacity to feel or perceive.

**Intact**, a. *in-tākt* [L. *intactus*, untouched—from *in*, not; *tactus*, touched—from *tango*, I touch], untouched; uninjured.

**Intagliated**, a. *in-tā-gi-ā-tēd* [It. *intagliare*, to carve in, or into relief—from mid. L. *in*, *in*; *tagliare*, to destroy by cutting—see *tally*], engraved or stamped on: *intagliatore*, n. *in-tā-gi-ā-tōr*, a worker in intaglio: *intaglio*, n. *in-tā-gi-ō* [It.], a stone or gem in which the design is cut or hollowed out—not raised, as in a cameo: *intagliotype*, n. *-gē-tīp*, the process of producing a design in intaglio; *n. work thus produced*: *intaglio-relievo*, *-rē-tēvō* [It. *rilievo*], same as *carvo-relievo*.

**Intangible**, n. *in-tān-gi-bl* [*in*, not, and *tangible*], that cannot or may not be touched; not perceptible to the touch: *intangibly*, ad. *-bli*: *intangibility*, n. *-bli-nēs*, also *intangibility*, n. *-bi-ti*, quality of being intangible.

**Integer**, n. *in-tē-jēr* [L. *integer*, untouched, whole], a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction; the whole of anything.

**Integral**, a. *in-tē-grāl* [mid. L. *integrālis*—from *integer*, whole], whole; entire: *n. a whole*; an entire thing: *integrally*, ad. *-li*: *integrant*, a. *-grāt* [L.

*integrantem*, making whole], making part of a whole; necessary to form a whole: *integral calculus*, n. *-lāf-kā-lūs* [L. *calculus*, a pebble], a branch of the higher mathematics, occupied partly with the summation of very small quantities: *integrate*, v. *in-tē-grāt* [L. *integratus*, made into a whole], to renew; to make up, *n. a whole*; to make a thing entire: *integrating*, imp.: *integrated*, pp.: *in tegration*, n. *-shūn*, the act of making entire.

**Integrity**, n. *in-tē-grī-ti* [L. *integratētem*, completeness, perfectness], the entire or unimpaired state of anything; uprightness; honesty.—*SYN.*: sincerity; probity; virtue; rectitude; uncorruptedness; purity; enticeness; wholeness; soundness; genuineness.

**Integument**, n. *in-tē-gū-mēt* [L. *integumentum*, a covering—from *in*, *in*; *tego*, I cover], that which naturally covers or invests another thing, as the skin covers the body; *in bot.*, the external cellular covering of plants: *integumentary*, a. *-tē-rī*, pert. to or composed of integuments.

**Intellect**, n. *in-tē-lēkt* [OF. *intellect*—from L. *intellectus*, discernment—from *inter*, between; *legere*, to gather, to collect—*lit.*, that which has power to choose between], the understanding; the thinking principle; the faculty of the mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it: *intellection*, n. *-lēk-shūn*, the act of the understanding: *intellective*, a. *-tīc*, able to understand; perceived only by the understanding: *intellectual*, a. *-tū-āl* [mid. L. *intellectualis*], pert. to the intellect or mind; mental; having the power of understanding: *n. in OE.*, the understanding; the mental powers or faculties: *intellectually*, ad. *-li*: *intellectualist*, n. one who overrates the understanding: *intellectualism*, n. *-tīm*, the mere culture of the understanding; system of doctrines connected with the intellect.

**Intelligence**, n. *in-tē-lī-jēns* [F. *intelligence*—from L. *intelligentia*, perception, comprehension; *intelligens*, perceiving—from *inter*, between; *legere*, to gather, to collect], the power of comprehending or discovering; intellectual capacity; understanding; news; information; a spiritual being: *intelligencer*, n. *-jēnsēr*, one who sends or conveys news: *intelligencing*, a. *-jēns-ing*, *in OE.*, conveying information of private or distant transactions: *intelligible*, a. *-jēnt* [F. *intelligent*—from L. *intelligentem*], well informed; skillful; intellectual: *intelligently*, ad. *-li*.—*SYN.* of 'intelligence': instruction; advice; notice; intellect; notification; skill; knowledge; communication; spirit; mind—of 'Intelligent': knowing; instructed; sensible; understanding.

**Intelligible**, n. *in-tē-lī-gi-bl* [L. *intelligibilis*, perceptible—from *legere*, to gather, to choose], clear; plain; perspicuous; that may be understood: *intelligibly*, ad. *-bli*: *intelligibility*, n. *-bli-nēs*, also *intelligibility*, n. *-bi-ti*, state of being intelligible.

**Intemperance**, n. *in-tē-m-pēr-āns* [F. *intemperance*—from L. *intemperantia*, intemperance; *intemperans*, intemperate—from *in*, not; *temperare*, to observe proper measure], want of proper restraint; excess in action or indulgence; habitual over-indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors: *intemperate*, a. *-āl* [L. *intemperatus*, immoderate], not moderate or restrained within due limits; addicted to excess in the use of intoxicants; violent: *intemperately*, ad. *-li*: *intemperateness*, n. want of moderation; excess in indulgence.—*SYN.* of 'intemperate': immoderate; excessive; drunken; glutinous; passionate; ungovernable; inordinate.

**Intenable**, a. *in-tē-nā-bl* [L. *in*, not; *tenere*, to hold], *in OE.*, that cannot hold.

**Intend**, v. *in-tēnd* [F. *entendre*, to understand, to conceive: L. *intendere*, to stretch out, to exert—from *in*, into; *tendo*, I stretch or strain], to mean; to design; to purpose: *intending*, imp.: *intended*, pp.: adj. designed; purposed; *in OE.*, having tension: *intendant*, n. [F.—L.], one who has charge, superintendence, or management: *intendancy*, n. *-ān-si*, the office or employment of an intendant, or his district: *intendably*, ad. *-li*: *intendement*, n. intention; design: *intendement*, n. *in-tēnd-mēt*, *in OE.*, attention; accurate examination; skill in understanding of; careful thought or consideration.—*SYN.* of 'intend': to extend; enforce; intensify; strain; regard; attend to; contemplate; meditate.

**Intense**, a. *in-tēns* [L. *intensus* or *intensus*, stretched out, extended—from *in*, on or in; *tendo*, I stretch or strain—see *intent*], raised to a high

degree; increased to excess; strained; very close, as intense application; violent; extreme: intense-ly, ad. *li*: intense'ness, n. *nēs*, also intensity, n. *in-tēn-si-ti*, the state of being raised to a high degree; extreme violence or degree: intension, n. *in-tēn-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of forcing or straining; the increase of the energy of a quality—opposed to remission: intensify, v. *-sī-fī* [L. *facio*, I make], to render more intense: intensifying, imp.: intensified, pp. *-fīd*: intensive, a. *-sīr*, stretched; assiduous; serving to give force or emphasis: intensively, ad. *li*: intensiveness, n. *nēs*—SYN. of 'intense': forced; unrelaxed; vehement; aident; fervent; earnest; stretched; strict; keen; biting; severe.

Intent, a. *in-tēnt* [F. *entente*, meaning, purpose: L. *intensus*, stretched out, extended—see *intense*], having the mind strained or closely fixed on a subject; anxiously diligent: n. the thing aimed at or intended; a design or purpose; drift: intently, ad. *li*, earnestly: intentness, n. close application of the mind; great earnestness: intention, n. *in-tēn-shūn* [F.—L.], aim or determination; design; purpose; earnestness: intentional, a. *-shūn-āl*, done with design or purpose: intentionally, ad. *li*: intentioned, a. *-shūn-āl*, in purpose or design—only used when preceded by *well*, *ill*, &c.; well-intentioned, having good intentions: ill-intentioned, having bad intentions: to heal by the first intention, in *surg.*, to heal, as a wound, without suppurating: to all intents and purposes, or to all intents, in all applications or senses, whatever may be meant or designed.—SYN. of 'intent and intention': view; meaning; end; aim; object; scheme; project—of 'intently': steadfastly; fixedly; eagerly; attentively; diligently; sedulously.

Intention, to heal by the first—see under *intent*.  
Inter, *in-tēr*, Latin prefix, signifying 'between', 'among', as in *intermarry*—the French form is *entre*, as in *entertain*.

Inter, v. *in-tēr* [F. *enterrer*, to inter: mid. L. *interrare*, to bury—from L. *in*, into; *terrā*, the earth], to deposit in and cover with earth; to bury: interring, imp.: interred, pp. *in-tēr-āl*: interment, n. *-mēt*, the act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial.

Interact, n. *in-tēr-ākt* [L. *inter*, between; *actus*, done], a short piece between others, as in a play: interaction, n. *-ākt-shūn*, mutual action.

Interambulacra, n. *in-tēr-āmbū-lāk-rā* [L. *inter*, between; *ambulacrum*, that which serves for walking—from *ambulo*, I walk about], in *zool.*, the imperforate plates which lie between the perforate plates, or ambulacra, in the shells or crusts of the sea-urchin: *interambulacral*, a. *-krāl*, of or pert. to.

Interarticular, a. *in-tēr-ār-tī-kū-lār* [L. *inter*, between; *articulus*, a little joint], in *anat.*, a term applied to the cartilages which lie within joints; applied to certain ligaments, as that within the acetabulum.

Interaxis, n. *in-tēr-āk-sīs* [L. *inter*, between, and *axis*, an axis], in *arch.*, the space between axes: interaxial, a. *-āk-sī-āl*, situated in an interaxis.

Intercalary, a. *in-tēr-kāl-ēr-lī*, also *inter-kālār*, a. *-kāl-ēr* [L. *intercalaris*, put in between; *intercalatus* proclaimed that something has been inserted among—from *inter*, between; *calo*, I call, I proclaim], inserted in the midst of others—applied to the day added to February in leap-year; in *bot.*, applied to the growth of the cell-wall when a new deposition takes place, in such a manner that an interposed piece of cell-wall from time to time appears: intercalate, v. *in-tēr-kāl-āl*, to insert a day or other portion of time; to place between: intercalating, imp.: intercalated, pp. interposed; placed between: intercalation, n. *-kāl-shūn* [F.—L.], the insertion of any portion of time in the calendar out of the usual course; the act of placing between; in *geol.*, something placed between, as subordinate beds of a different nature occurring between the main beds of a series: intercalatory, n. *-kāl-ēr-ī*, that which is inserted or placed between.

Intercede, v. *in-tēr-sēd* [F. *intercéder*—from L. *intercedere*, to go or come between—from *inter*, between; *cēdo*, I go], to interpose; to act as a friend between parties at variance; to plead in favour of one: interceding, imp.: interceded, pp.: intercede, n. one who.—SYN. of 'intercede': to mediate; interfere; intermeddle; intervene.

Intercellular, a. *in-tēr-sēl-ū-lār* [L. *inter*, between; *cellula*, a little storehouse], in *bot.*, lying between the cells in the cellular tissue.

Intercept, v. *in-tēr-sēpt* [F. *intercepter*—from mid. L. *interceptare*, to intercept; or L. *interceptus*, taken or caught between—from *inter*, between; *capio*, I take—*lit.*, to catch between two points], to take or seize on by the way; to obstruct; to interrupt communication with; to cut off: intercepting, imp.: intercepted, pp.: adj. seized on the way; stopped; included or comprehended between: interception, n. *-sēpt-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of seizing or stopping on the way; obstruction of a course: interceptive, a. *-tīv*, serving to intercept or obstruct.

Intercession, n. *in-tēr-sēsh-ūn* [L. *intercessionem*, an intervention—from *inter*, between; *cēdo*, I go: cf. F. *intercession*], the act of interceding; entreaty in favour of another; mediation; interposition with the view of reconciling differences: intercessional, n. *-shūn-āl*, containing intercession: intercessor, n. *-sēss-ēr*, a mediator; one who comes between parties with the view of reconciling them; one who undertakes to plead in behalf of another: intercessorial, a. *-sēss-ēr-ī-āl*, pert. to an intercessor: intercessory, a. *-sēr-ī*, containing intercession; interceding.

Interchain, v. *in-tēr-chān* [inter, between, and chain], to link together; to unite closely or firmly.

Interchange, v. *in-tēr-chānj* [inter, between, and change; F. *entrecchanger*, to interchange—from *entre*, between; *changer*, to change], to exchange; to put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to succeed alternately: n. *in-tēr-chānj*, mutual change, each giving and receiving; alternate succession; commerce; barter: interchanging, imp.: adj. giving and receiving in alternate succession: interchanged, pp. *-chānj-āl*: interchangeable, a. *-ābl*, that may be given and taken alternately: interchangeableness, n. *-bl-nēs*, also interchangeability, n. *-ābl-ī-tī*, state of being interchangeable: interchangeably, ad. *-ābl*: interchangement, *-mēt*, in OE., a mutual exchange or transference.

Intercision, n. *in-tēr-sīzh-ūn* [L. *intercisionem*, a cutting between or asunder—from *inter*, between; *caesus*, cut], in OE., interruption.

Interclude, v. *in-tēr-klūd* [L. *intercludere*, to close or block up from *inter*, between; *claudo*, I shut or close], to shut from a place or course by intervening something; to intercept; to interrupt: interclud'ing, imp.: interclud'ed, pp.: interclusion, n. *-klūzh-ūn* [L. *interclusus*, closed or blocked up], n. stopping; interception.

Intercolline, a. *in-tēr-kōllīn* [L. *inter*, between; *collis*, n. hill], a term applied to designate those valley-like spaces or hollows which occur in volcanic regions between the *cols* or craterform hillocks of accumulation.

Intercolonial, a. *in-tēr-kōlōn-ī-āl* [inter, between, and *colonia*], relating to the intercourse between different colonies.

Intercolumnation, n. *in-tēr-kōlūm-nī-āl-shūn* [L. *inter*, between; *columna*, pillar or post], the space or distance between two pillars.

Intercommunicable, a. *in-tēr-kōm-mūn-ī-kā-bī* [inter, between, and *communicable*], that may be mutually communicated: intercommunicate, v. *-nī-kāl*, to hold mutual communication: intercommunicating, imp.: intercommunicated, pp.: intercommunication, n. *-kāl-shūn*, reciprocal communication or intercourse.

Intercommunio, n. *in-tēr-kōm-mūn-yūn* [inter, between, and *communio*], mutual communion: intercommunio, n. *-nī-tī*, mutual communication; mutual freedom or exercise, as of religion.

Intercostal, a. *in-tēr-kōst-āl* [L. *inter*, between; *costa*, n. rib; F. *intercostal*, between the ribs], lying between the ribs; applied to certain respiratory muscles.

Intercourse, n. *in-tēr-kōrs* [OF. *entrecours*, intercourse, commerce—from mid. L. *intercursum*, commerce—from L. *inter*, between, and *cursum*, a running], connection by friendly dealings between persons or nations; familiarity; fellowship; trade.—SYN.: connection; communication; communion; dealing; commerce; acquaintance; association.

Intercross, v. *in-tēr-krōs* [inter, between, and cross], to cross or breed with other species—see *cross*.

**Intercurrent**, a. *in-ter-kür-rént* [*inter*, between, and *current*], running between or among; intervening; in *med.*, applied to diseases which occur in a scattered manner during the prevalence of epidemic disorders: *intercurrence*, n. -*réns*, intervention; occurrence.

**Intercutaneous**, a. *in-ter-küt-té-né-ös* [*L. inter*, between; *cutis*, the skin], being within or under the skin.

**Interdental or Interdentil**, n. *in-ter-dént-il*, *in-ter-dént-il* [*inter*, between; *dent*, *dentis*, a tooth], in *mech.*, the space between two teeth or cogs; in *arch.*, the space between two dentils.

**Interdependence**, n. *in-ter-dépén-déns*, also in *ter-dependency*, n. -*dén-si* [*inter*, between, and *dependence*], mutual dependence.

**Interdict**, n. *in-ter-dikt* [*L. interdictum*, a prohibitory order, in *mid. L.* a kind of excommunication—from *inter*, between; *dictus*, said or told—from *dicere*, I say], a prohibiting order or decree; a prohibition issued by the Pope restraining the clergy from performing divine service or administering the sacraments in a kingdom, town, &c.: v. *in-ter-dikt*, to forbid; to prohibit; to declare; to cut off from the spiritual services of the church: *interdicting*, imp.: *interdicted*, pp.: *interdiction*, n. -*dik-shün* [*F.*], a prohibition; a prohibitive decree: *interdictive*, a. -*tiv*, serving to prohibit: *interdictory*, a. -*trí*.

**Interdigital**, a. *in-ter-dít-tál* [*inter*, between, and *digital*], in *anat.*, situated between the fingers: *pert.* to the spaces between the fingers: *interdigital*, v. -*tál*, to interlock like the fingers when the hands are clasped: *interdigitaling*, imp.: *interdigitalated*, pp.

**Interest**, v. *in-ter-és* [*OF. interessé*, touched in], in *OE.*, to concern; to give a share in; to connect with; to ally: *Interest'ing*, imp.: *interested*, pp. *in-ter-és*, allied; connected with.

**Interest**, n. *in-ter-és* [*OF. interest*, a right or title; a payment for the use of money: *L. interest*, it is profitable, it concerns—from *inter*, between; *esse*, to be], regard to private profit or advantage; concern; share; price paid for the use or loan of money—the sum lent being called the *principal*, the interest for a year on £100 the *rate*, and the *principal* and interest the amount: v. to give or have a share in: simple interest, the interest reckoned and allowed upon the principal or money lent, paid year by year while the loan exists; compound interest, the interest both of the sum lent and of the interest accumulating upon it year by year—thus, the amount for any one year becomes the principal for the next: see *Interest 2*. *Note*.—Interest appears to have been originally the penalty or indemnity exacted by law for damage done, whence by a change in the sense and its application, it became restricted to the accommodation-price for a loan of money: see *usury*.

**Interest**, v. *in-ter-és* [formed from *interested*, the pp. of the *OE.* verb *interessere* or *interest*, to interest: *OF. interessé*, interested or touched in; confinedly connected with *L. interesse*, to concern], to excite emotion or concern in behalf of another; to concern; to affect; to engage, as the attention or affections: n. emotion or concern for another; influence over others; benefit; good: *interesting*, imp.: adj. exciting the attention or curiosity: *interested*, pp.: adj. having the attention or curiosity excited in behalf of; concerned in any cause, event, or undertaking: *interestingly*, ad.: *interestedness*, n.: *interestingness*, n. the condition or quality of being interesting.

**Interfacial**, a. *in-ter-fá-shi-ál* [*L. inter*, between; *facies*, the face], included between two faces or planes: *interface*, n. *in-ter-fás*, the surface between two faces or planes in contact.

**Interfascicular**, n. *in-ter-fá-sik-ú-lér* [*L. inter*, between; *fasciculus*, n. small bundle], applied to the cambium in dicotyledonous plants occurring between the fibro-vascular bundles.

**Interfere**, v. *in-ter-fér* [*OF. entreferir*, to strike or hit one another—from *entre*, between; *ferir*, to strike—from *L. inter*, between; *ferire*, to strike], to interpose; to intermeddle; to take part in the business or concerns of others; to be in opposition; to back or strike one leg against another as a horse: *interfering*, imp. meddling; clashing: *interfered*, pp. *ferd*: *interference*, n. -*féréns*, the inter-

meddling in the affairs of others; interposition; in *optics*, a term used to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other.—*SYN.* of 'interfere': to interpose; intermeddle; intercede; clash; contradict; oppose.

**Interfluent**, a. *in-ter-flú-ént* [*L. interfluens* or *interfluens*, flowing between—from *inter*, between, *fluere*, I flow], flowing between.

**Interfoliate**, v. *in-ter-fó-li-át* [*L. inter*, between; *folium*, a leaf], to interleave; to interweave: *interfoliating*, imp.: *interfoliated*, pp.: adj. inter-leafed; interwoven: *interfoliateous*, a. -*fo-shi-ús*, in *bot.*, situated between opposite leaves: *interfoliar*, n. -*li-ér*, situated between two opposite leaves.

**Interfuse**, v. *in-ter-fúz* [*L. interfusus*, poured or spread between—from *inter*, between; *fusus*, poured], to pour or spread between: *interfusing*, imp.: *interfused*, pp. *fúzd*: adj. poured or spread between: *interfusion*, n. -*shün*, the act of interfusing.

**Interganglionic**, a. *in-ter-gáng-gi-ón-ik* [*inter*, between, and *ganglion*], lying or extending between ganglia.

**Interglacial**, a. *in-ter-glá-shi-ál* [*inter*, between, and *glacial*], in *geol.*, *pert.* to the time between two periods of glacial action.

**Interhæmal**, a. *in-ter-hém-ál* [*L. inter*, between, and *hæmal*], in *anat.*, between the hæmal processes or spines.

**Interim**, n. *in-ter-in* [*L. interim*, in the meantime—from *inter*, between; *im*, old accus. of *es*, this, that], time between or intervening; an interval: *nd.* In the meanwhile; the name of several compromises forced on the German Protestants by Charles V., especially that of 1548.

**Interior**, a. *in-ter-í-ér* [*L. interior*, further in], in *ternat*; inner; remote from the coast or frontier: n. the inside, that which is within; the inland part of a country: *interiorly*, ad. -*í*. *Interior slope*, in *fort.*, the inner slope joining the crest to the banquette.—*SYN.* of 'interior a.': lunar; inside; internal; inland.

**Interjacent**, a. *in-ter-já-sént* [*L. interjacens* or *interjacens*, lying between—from *inter*, between; *jacens*, lying], lying between; intervening: *interjacency*, n. -*shí*, the act or state of lying between.

**Interject**, v. *in-ter-jékt* [*L. interjicere*, cast or thrown between—from *inter*, between; *jacere*, I cast or throw], to throw in or between; to come between: *interjecting*, imp.: *interjected*, pp.: *interjection*, n. -*shün* [*F.*], a word thrown in to express some sudden emotion or passion; an exclamation: *interjectional*, a. -*shün-ál*, thrown in between or among other words or phrases.

**Interjoin**, v. *in-ter-jóin* [*inter*, between, and *join*], in *OE.*, to join mutually; to intermarry.

**Interlace**, v. *in-ter-lás* [*OF. entrelacer*, to interlace—from *entre*, between; *lasser* or *lacer*, to lace], to lace together; to insert one thing so as to plait or twine with another; to intermix: *interlacing*, imp.: *interlaced*, pp. *lász*: *interlacement*, n. insertum within.

**Interlaminated**, a. *in-ter-lám-i-ná-léd* [*inter*, between, and *laminated*], placed between laminae or plates.

**Interlard**, v. *in-ter-lárd* [*F. entrelarder*, to interlard—from *L. inter*, between; *lardum*, the fat of bacon], *lit.*, to insert pieces of fat among lean; to diversify by mixture; to insert, generally in a depreciatory sense: *interlarding*, imp.: *interlarded*, pp.

**Interleave**, v. *in-ter-lév* [*inter*, between, and *leave*], to insert blank leaves in a book between other leaves: *interleaving*, imp.: *interleaved*, pp. *léd*: adj. having blank leaves inserted between.

**Interline**, v. *in-ter-lín* [*F. entreliner*—from *mid. L. interlineare*—from *L. inter*, between, and *linea*, a line], to write between lines; to write in alternate lines: *interlining*, imp.: n. the corrections or alterations written between the lines, as of a MS.: *interlined*, pp. *lín*: adj. having lines written between lines: *interlin'ear*, a. -*lin-ér*, also *interlin'ear*, a. -*ér*, inserted between the lines formerly written or printed: *interlineation*, n. -*shün*, the act of inserting words or lines between lines; correction by writing between the lines; a passage or words written between lines.

**Interlink**, v. *in-ter-língk* [*inter*, between, and *link*], to connect by uniting links as in a chain.

**interlobular**, a. *in'tér-lób'-ú-lér* [L. *inter*, between; *lobulus*, a little lobe], situated between the lobules of organs.

**interlocution**, n. *in'tér-lò-kú'shún* [F. *interlocution*—from *inter*, between; *locutus*, spoken—from *loquor*, I speak], a speaking between or among different persons; a dialogue: **interlocutor**, n. *in'tér-lòk'-ú-tér* [mid. L. *interlocutor*], one who speaks in dialogue; a speaker in a drama; in *Scotch courts of law*, the judgment or order of the court, or of a judge, which may not be final: **interlocutory**, a. *-tér-i*, consisting of dialogue; preparatory; not final or definite.

**interlope**, v. *in'tér-lòp'* [Dut. *enterloper*, a contraband trader: L. *inter*, between; Dut. *loopen*, to run], to run between; to thrust oneself into any business or matter in which one has no just right; to intrude: **interloping**, imp.: **interloped**, pp. *-lòpt*: **interloper**, n. originally applied to one of those trading ships which infringed the exclusive rights of the East India Company's ships; a leaper or runner between; one who runs into a business or matter in which he has no just right; an intruder.

**interlude**, n. *in'tér-lúd* [OF. *entrelude*; mid. L. *interludium*—from L. *inter*, between; *ludus*, a play—*from ludere*, to play], a light entertainment given between the parts of another, usually between the play and the afterpiece; a particular form of early English dramas occupying a place intermediate between the miracle plays and moral plays: **interluded**, a. inserted in the manner of an interlude.

**interlunar**, a. *in'tér-ló-nér*, also *in'tér-lún-á-rý*, a. *-nér-á* [L. *interlunium*, the change of the moon—from *inter*; *luna*, the moon], belonging to the time between the old and new moon when it is invisible.

**intermarry**, v. *in'tér-má-rý* [*inter*, between, and marry], to marry persons of a family, tribe, or nation with some of another: **intermarrying**, imp.: **intermarried**, pp. *-ríd*: **intermarriage**, n. *in'tér-má-rý-j*, reciprocal marriage between families, tribes, or nations.

**intermaxillary**, a. *in'tér-máks-ú-lér-i* [*inter*, between, and *maxillary*], situated between the maxillaries or jawbones.

**intermeddle**, v. *in'tér-méd-dl'* [*inter*, between, and Eng. *meddle*; OF. *entremedier*, to intermingle, to intermix—from *entre*, between, among; *medler*, to meddle], to interfere in the affairs of others officiously or without right: **intermeddled**, imp. *-méd-dl'*: **intermeddler**, n. *-lér*, one who.—**SYN.** of 'intermeddle': to interpose; interfere; intercede; mediate; intervene.

**intermede**, n. *in'tér-méd'* [F. *intermède*, an interlude—from L. *intermedius* from *inter*, between; *medius*, middle], a musical interlude, generally of a burlesque kind: **intermedeal**, a. *-méd-i-ál*, lying between or going between: **intermedeate**, a. *-méd-i-át* [F. *intermédiate*, that is between two], lying or being in the middle between two extremes; being between two points: **intervening**: **intermedeately**, ad. *-lér*: **intermedeation**, n. *-tí-óh-shún*, intervention: **intermedeum**, n. *-méd-i-úm*, an intervening agent: **intermedeary**, n. *in'tér-méd-i-ér-á*, intervening: n. an intervening agent; a go-between: **intermediate state**, in *theol.*, the condition of the soul between death and the resurrection: **intermediate terms**, in *alg.* and *arith.*, the terms of a series between the first and the last terms or extremes.

**intermediate**, **intermediary**, &c. — see under **intermede**.

**interment**, n. *in'tér-mént* [from *inter* 2, which see], the act of covering with earth; burial; sepulture; inhumation.

**interminable**, a. *in'tér-mí-ná-bl'* [F. *interminable*—from mid. L. *interminabilis*—from L. *interminatus*, without limits—from *in*, not; *terminus*, a boundary line], boundless; endless; admitting no limit: **interminably**, ad. *-bl'*: **interminableness**, n. *-bl-nés*: **interminate**, a. *-mí-nát*, endless; unlimited.—**SYN.** of 'interminate': unbounded; unlimited; limitless; illimitable; immeasurable; infinite.

**intermingle**, v. *in'tér-míng-gl'* [*inter*, between, and *mingle*], to mix together; to put some things amongst others confusedly; to be mixed: **intermingling**, imp.: **intermingled**, pp. *-gld*: **adj.** intermixed or mingled together confusedly.

**intermission**, n. *in'tér-mísh-ún* [L. *intermissio*, a breaking off, an interruption—from *inter*, between; *missus*, sent—from *mitto*, I send], cessu-

tion for a time; pause; temporary interruption: **intermissive**, a. *-mí-sív*, not continual; coming by fits.—**SYN.** of 'intermission': interruption; cessation; stop; interval; rest; disuse; abatement.

**intermit**, v. *in'tér-mít'* [L. *intermittere*, to leave off, to give over for a time—from *inter*, between; *mitto*, I send, I make to go], to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to cease for a time; to disappear at intervals: **intermitting**, imp.: **adj.** causing to cease for a time; pausing: **intermitted**, pp. *-mít*: **adj.** caused to cease for a time: **intermittingly**, ad. *-lér*: **intermittent**, n. [F.], ceasing at intervals: n. a disease, as fever or the ague, whose symptoms cease at certain intervals: **intermittent springs**, springs which cease flowing for a time at certain intervals.

**intermix**, v. *in'tér-míks'* [L. *intermixtus*, mixed or mingled among—from *inter*, between; *mixtus*, mixed, mingled—see *mix*], to mingle some things with others; to be mingled together: **intermixing**, imp.: **intermixed**, pp. *-míks'*: **intermixture**, n. *-míks-túr*, or *-chúr*, a mass of ingredients mingled together.

**intermundane**, a. *in'tér-mún-dán* [L. *intermundia*, spaces between the worlds—from *inter*, between; *mundus*, the world], being between worlds, or between orb and orb.

**intermural**, n. *in'tér-mú-rál* [L. *intermuralis*, that is between two walls—from *inter*, between; *murus*, n. wall], lying between walls; within a city.

**intermuscular**, a. *in'tér-mús-kú-lér* [*inter*, between, and *muscular*], between muscles.

**intern**, v. *in'tér-n'* [F. *internier*, to confine in the interior of a country—from L. *internus*, interior, inward], to put for safe keeping in the interior of a place or country; to imprison: **adj.** in *OE.*, inland; not foreign; domestic: **interning**, imp.: **interned**, pp. *-térnd'*, placed for safe keeping in the interior; imprisoned.

**internal**, n. *in'tér-nál* [F. *interne*, internal—from L. *internus*, interior, inward], interior; the opposite of external; pert. to the heart or centre; domestic; not foreign: **internally**, ad. *-lér*.—**SYN.** of 'internal': inner; inward; inland; intrinsic; real.

**international**, a. *in'tér-násh-ún-ál* [*inter*, between, and *national*], mutual, as between nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations, as international law: **internationally**, ad. *-lér*.

**internecine**, n. *in'tér-né'sín* [L. *internecinus*, deadly, murderous—from *inter*, between; *neco*, I. slay or kill], seeking mutual destruction; deadly; murderous.

**internural**, a. *in'tér-nú-rál* [L. *inter*, between; Gr. *neuron*, n. nerve], situated between the neural processes or spines.

**internode**, n. *in'tér-nód* [L. *internodium*, the space between two knots or joints—from *inter*, between; *nodus*, a knot], in n. *plant.*, the portion of the stem lying between two nodes or leaf-buds; a portion of any elongated body between two nodes or thickenings: **internodinal**, a. *-d-i-ál*, lying between nodes or joints.

**internuncio**, n. *in'tér-nún'sh-t-ó* [L. *internuntius*, n. messenger between two parties—from *inter*, between; *nuntius*, a messenger: cf. It. *internunzio*], a messenger between two courts or governments; a representative of the Pope at small states or republics: **internuncial**, a. *in'tér-nún'sh-t-ál*, pert. to an internuncio.

**interoceanic**, n. *in'tér-ó'sh-é-ún-ík* [*inter*, between, and *oceanic*], lying between two seas; a communication connecting two oceans, as a railway.

**interosseous**, a. *in'tér-ó's-é-ús*, also *in'tér-os-seal*, a. *-ó's-é-ál* [L. *inter*, between; *osseus*, made of bone—*from os*, a bone], situated between or within the bones.

**interpellation**, n. *in'tér-pél-lá'shún* [F. *interpellation*, n. summons, n. call for a reply—from L. *interpellationem*, a hindrance—from *inter*, between; *pello*, I drive, I interrupt], an interruption of one speaking; n. question; n. summons or citation; any point raised in the course of a debate: **interpellate**, v. *-láf*, to break in upon or interrupt a debate, by raising another question; to put n. question: **interpellating**, imp. questioning; putting a question publicly for information: **interpellated**, pp.: **interpellant**, n. *-pél-lánt*, one who interpeals: a. interpealing.

**Interpenetrate**, *v.* *in-tér-pén-é-trát* [*inter*, between or among, and *penetrate*] to penetrate within or between substances, so as nearly to effect union; to influence widely and deeply: *in-tér-pén-é-trát-ing*, *imp.*: *in-tér-pén-é-trát-ed*, *pp.*: *in-tér-pén-é-trát-ion*, *n.* [*-trát-shún*], the act of penetrating deeply within or between; an influence deeply effected and widely felt.

**Interpetiolar**, *a.* *in-tér-pé-tí-ó-lér* [*inter*, between, and *petiolar*], in *bot.*, situated between the petioles or bases of opposite leaves.

**Interplanetary**, *a.* *in-tér-plan-é-tér-ét* [*inter*, between, and *planetary*], situated between the planets.

**Interplay**, *n.* *in-tér-plá* [*inter*, between, and *play*], play or movement between parts, as in a machine; interaction.

**Interplead**, *v.* *in-tér-plé-d* [*inter*, between, and *plead*: *F. entrepander*], in *law*, to discuss a point incidental to the principal cause: *in-tér-plé-dér*, *n.* the discussion of an incidental point, before the principal cause can be determined; a bill in equity praying for the safety of the person exhibiting it.

**Interpolate**, *v.* *in-tér-pó-lát* [*L. interpolatus*], given a new face or appearance to, repaired, interpolated—*from inter*, between; *póto*, I trim or deck], to insert unfairly; to foist or thrust in; to add a word or passage to what has been written by another; to alter a book or manuscript; in *math.*, to fill up intermediate terms: *in-tér-pó-lát-ing*, *imp.*: *in-tér-pó-lát-ed*, *pp.*: *in-tér-pó-lát-or*, *n.* [*-lér*], one who: *in-tér-pó-lát-ion*, *n.* [*-shún* (*F. -l.*)], the act of interpolating; something inserted spuriously; in *math.*, the operation or method of finding, from a few given terms of a series, other intermediate terms; in *sci.*, the finding a value of an element which falls between two given values.

**Interpose**, *v.* *in-tér-pó-z* [*F. interposer*], to interpose: *L. interpositus*, placed or set between—*from inter*, between; *póno*, I place], to place between, as a hindrance or obstacle; to offer, as aid or services; to step in between persons at variance; to interfere; to mediate: *in-tér-pó-z-ing*, *imp.*: *in-tér-pó-z-ed*, *pp.*: *in-tér-pó-zér*, *n.* [*-ér*], one who: *in-tér-pó-zál*, *n.* [*-shál*], also *interposition*, *n.* *in-tér-pó-zí-shún* [*F. -l.*], a placing or coming between; mediation between parties at variance; intervention; that which is interposed; intervening agency.—*SYN.* of 'interpose': to intercede; interfere; intermeddle; intrude; offer; interrupt.

**Interpret**, *v.* *in-tér-prét* [*OF. interpreter*—*from L. interpretari*, to explain or expound—*from interpres*, an expounder], to explain or unfold the meaning of; to expound; to decipher; to give a solution to: *in-tér-prét-ing*, *imp.*: *in-tér-prét-ed*, *pp.*: *in-tér-prét-ér*, *n.* [*-ér*], one who or that which explains; an expounder; one who in a court of law translates or explains the evidence of foreigners; *n.* translator of languages: *in-tér-prét-á-bil*, *adj.* [*-á-bil*], that may be interpreted: *in-tér-prét-á-tion*, *n.* [*-shún* (*F. -l.*)], the act of interpreting or expounding; explanation of what is obscure or unintelligible; exposition; the sense given by a particular interpreter: *in-tér-prét-á-tive*, *a.* [*-ív* (*F. interprétatif*—*from mid. L. interpretativus*)], explanatory, containing explanation: *in-tér-prét-á-tiv-ly*, *adv.* [*-ly*].—*SYN.* of 'interpret': to explain; translate; define; unfold; clear; unravel; elucidate; illustrate.

**Interred**, *pp.*: *interring*, *imp.*—*see under* *inter* 2.

**Interregnum**, *n.* *in-tér-rég-ú-m* [*L.*—*from inter*, between; *regnum*, kingly government], the time during which a throne is vacant; time intervening.

**Interrogate**, *v.* *in-tér-róg-át* [*L. interrogatus*, questioned—*from inter*, between; *rógó*, I ask], to question; to examine by asking questions: *in-tér-róg-át-ing*, *imp.*: *in-tér-róg-át-ed*, *pp.*: *in-tér-róg-át-or*, *n.* [*-ér*], one who: *in-tér-róg-át-ion*, *n.* [*-shún* (*F. -l.*)], examination by questions asked; a question put; *n.* *in-tér-róg-át*, *n.* [*-shún*], to indicate that a question is asked: *in-tér-róg-át-ív*, *a.* [*-ív* (*F. interrogativus*—*from mid. L. interrogativus*)], expressed in the form of a question; *n.* in *gram.*, a word which indicates that a question is asked: *in-tér-róg-át-iv-ly*, *adv.* [*-ly*]. In the form of a question: *in-tér-róg-át-ór-ý*, *a.* [*-ér-ý*], containing or expressing a question; *n.* a question or inquiry formally put to a witness.—*SYN.* of 'interrogate': to inquire; ask; query.

**Interrupt**, *v.* *in-tér-rú-p* [*L. interruptus*, separated by breaking or rending—*from inter*, between; *rúptus*, broken—*from rumpere*, to break or rend], to

stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to divide or separate: *in-tér-rú-p-ing*, *imp.*: *in-tér-rú-p-ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* hindered from proceeding; broken; in *bot.*, having the symmetry or regularity of outline or composition partially destroyed: *in-tér-rú-p-ted*, *adj.* [*-téd*]: *in-tér-rú-p-ér*, *n.* [*-ér*], one who: *in-tér-rú-p-tion*, *n.* [*-shún* (*F. -l.*)], hindrance; that which interrupts; obstruction; interruption: *in-tér-rú-p-tiv*, *a.* [*-ív*], tending to interrupt: *in-tér-rú-p-tiv-ly*, *adv.* [*-ly*]: *in-tér-rú-p-tív-ly*, *adv.* [*-ly*], having a pinnate leaf in which pairs of small plume occur between the larger pairs.—*SYN.* of 'interrupt': breach; break; intervention; stop; cessation; intermission.

**Interscapular**, *a.* *in-tér-skáp-ú-lér* [*L. inter*, between, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blades], situated between the shoulder-blades.

**Intersect**, *v.* *in-tér-sékt* [*L. intersectus*, divided by cutting—*from inter*, between; *seco*, I cut], to cut or cross mutually; to meet and cross each other: *in-tér-sékt-ing*, *imp.*: *in-tér-sékt-ed*, *pp.* cut or divided into parts: *in-tér-sékt-ion*, *n.* [*-shún* (*F. -l.*)], the cutting or crossing of each other of lines or planes; the point where lines, &c., cut or cross each other.

**Interspace**, *n.* *in-tér-spás* [*inter*, and *space*], a space between other things.

**Intersperse**, *v.* *in-tér-spér-s* [*L. interspersus*, scattered among—*from inter*, among; *sparsus*, scattered—*from spargo*, I scatter], to scatter here and there among other things; in *tearspersing*, *imp.*: *in-tér-spér-sed*, *pp.*: *in-tér-spér-sal*, *n.* [*-shál*], the act of scattering.

**Interspinal**, *a.* *in-tér-spín-ál*, also *in-tér-spín-ál*, *a.* [*-spín-ál* (*L. inter*, between; *spina*, a spine, a thorn)], in *anat.*, inserted between the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

**Interstaminal**, *a.* *in-tér-stám-ín-ál* [*L. inter*, between, and *staminal*], in *bot.*, an organ placed between two stamens.

**Interstellar**, *a.* *in-tér-stél-lér*, also *in-tér-stel-lary*, *n.* [*-lér* (*L. inter*, between; *stella*, a star)], among the stars; beyond the limits of our solar system.

**Interstice**, *n.* *in-tér-stíts* or *in-tér-stís* [*F. interstice*—*from L. interstitium*, distance or space between—*from inter*, between; *stíttere*, to stand, to place], a space which stands between things; *n.* narrow or sunlit place between things closely set; a small intervening space: *in-tér-stít-si-ál*, *a.* [*-shál*], pert. to or containing interstices; *in-tér-stít-si-ál-ly*, *adv.* [*-ly*].

**Interstratified**, *a.* *in-tér-strát-í-fid* [*inter*, between, and *stratified*], in *geol.*, stratified or bedded along with other strata.

**Intertexture**, *n.* *in-tér-ték-sú-r* [*inter*, between, and *texture*], the act of interweaving; the state of being interwoven.

**Intertie**, *n.* *in-tér-tí* [*inter*, among, and *tie*], a horizontal timber framed between two posts.

**Intertigo**, *n.* *in-tér-trí-pó* [*L. inter*, between; *tero*, I rub, tríf, I have rubbed], a local condition of the skin, called 'chafe' or 'fret', consisting in redness and excoriation of a part of the skin, caused by friction.

**Intertropical**, *a.* *in-tér-tróp-í-kál* [*L. inter*, between, and *tropical*], situated between the tropics.

**Intertwine**, *v.* *in-tér-twín* [*inter*, between, and *twine*], to unite by twisting one with another: *in-tér-twín-ing*, *imp.*: *in-tér-twín-ed*, *pp.* [*-tínd*]: *in-tér-twín-ly*, *adv.* [*-ly*].

**Intertwist**, *v.* *in-tér-twíst* [*inter*, among, and *twist*], to twist one with another.

**Interval**, *n.* *in-tér-vát* [*F. intervalle*—*from L. intervallum*, space between *inter*, between; *vallum*, a wall, a trench], space or distance between places or things; time between two acts or events; distance between two different sounds in music.

**Intervain**, *v.* *in-tér-vén* [*inter*, between, and *venio*], to intersect with veins: *in-tér-véin-ed*, *pp.* [*-vánd*]: *adj.* intersected as with veins.

**Intervene**, *v.* *in-tér-vén* [*F. intervenir*—*from L. intervenire*, to come between—*from inter*, between; *venio*, I come], to come or be between persons or things; to happen between acts or events; to come between points of time; to interpose: *in-tér-vén-ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* coming between persons, things, events, or points of time: *in-tér-vén-ú-t*, *n.* [*-ú-t*], *adv.* of intervening; *in-tér-vén-tion*, *n.* [*-shún* (*F. -shún*)], *adv.* of intervening; state of being or coming between; intervention.

**Intervertebral**, *a.* *in-tér-ver-té-brál* [*inter*, between,

and *vertebrae*], situated between the joints of the vertebrae or spine.

**interview**, *v.* *in-tér-vü* [*inter*, between, and Eng. *view*: OF. *entreveu*, beheld—from *entre*, between; *reu*, pp. of *voir*, to see—from L. *videre*, to see], a mutual sight or view; a formal or appointed meeting; a conference: *v.* to visit a famous or notable person for the purpose of obtaining information of incidents in life, or of opinions for the purpose of publication; **interviewing**, *imp.*: **interviewed**, *pp.* *-vüd*.

**intervolve**, *v.* *in-tér-völ'v* [L. *inter*, between; *volvère*, to roll], to involve one within another: **intervolving**, *imp.*: **intervolved**, *pp.* *-röld*.

**interweave**, *v.* *in-tér-wév'* [*inter*, between, and *weave*], to intermix; to weave together; to intermingle: **interweaving**, *imp.*: **interwoven**, *pp.* *-wév'd*: **interwoven**, *pp.* *-wév'en*, woven among; *adj.* Intermixed or worked in as a part.

**intewreathed**, *a.* *in-tér-wéth'd* [*inter*, between, and *wreathed*], woven in a wreath.

**intestate**, *a.* *in-tés-tát* [F. *intestat*—from L. *intestatus*, that has made no testament or will—from *in*, not; *testor*, I bear witness, I make a last will or testament], dying without having made a will; not disposed of by will: *n.* a person who dies without making a will: **intestacy**, *n.* *-tási*, the state of dying without having made a valid will.

**intestine**, *a.* *in-tés-tín* [F. *intestin*—from L. *intestinus*, inward, hidden—from *intus*, within], contained internally in the animal body; domestic, always in a bad sense, as intestine wars or troubles; not foreign: **intestines**, *n. plu.* *-tíz*, the bowels; the entrails; the canal or tube leading from the stomach to the anus: **intestinal**, *a.* *-tál-dí*, pert. to the intestines.

**intextine**, *n.* *in-téks-tín* [L. *intus*, within, and Eng. *extine*], in *bot.*, one of the inner coverings or membranes of the pollen-grain, situated between the *ex-tine* and the *crintine*.

**inthal**, *v.* *in-thrált'* [*in*, into, and *thral*], to enslave; to shackle: **inthal'ing**, *imp.*: **inthalred**, *pp.* *-thráld'*, enslaved: **inthal'ment**, *n.* slavery; bondage; also spelt with *en* for *in*.

**inthrone**—see *enthron*.

**intimacy**, *n.* *in-tít-má-sí* [L. *intimatus*, *pp.* of *intimo*, I make familiar; *intimus*, most inward, very familiar—from *intus*, within], close familiarity or friendship: **intimate**, *a.* *in-tít-mát*, close in friendship; familiar: *n.* a familiar or confidential friend: *v.* in OE., to share together as friends: **intimately**, *adv.* *-lí*—*SYN.* of 'intimacy': acquaintance; familiarity; fellowship; friendship; companionship.

**intimate**, *v.* *in-tít-mát* [see *intimacy*], to suggest obscurely or indirectly; to hint or mention briefly; to give a short or slight notice of; to announce: **intimating**, *imp.*: **intimated**, *pp.* *-tít-má-tion*, *n.* *-má-shún* [F. *-l.*], direction or notice given; a hint; a declaration or remark; an announcement.

**intimate**, *a.*—see under *intimacy*.

**intimidate**, *v.* *in-tím-i-dát* [mid. L. *intimidatus*, frightened—from *in*, in; *timidus*, fearful], to inspire with fear, as by threats of violence; to deter; to dishearten: **intimidating**, *imp.*: **intimidated**, *pp.* *-tím-i-dá-tion*, *n.* *-dá-shún*, the act of making fearful; the state of being intimidated—*SYN.* of 'intimidate': to frighten; terrify; dispirit; abash.

**intine**, *n.* *in-tín* [L. *intus*, within], in *bot.*, the inner covering of the pollen-grain; secundine.

**intituled**, *a.* *in-títúld* [F. *intituler*, to entitle, to name; *intitulé*, entitled—see *entitle*], distinguished by a title—used in connection with law, and with Parliament.

**into**, *prep.* *in-tó* [*in*, and *to*], a word which denotes entrance or passage inwards; denoting the passing from one state or form to another. *Note*—*into* comes after a verb denoting motion, and in follows a verb denoting rest.

**intolerable**, *a.* *in-tól'ér-á-bl'* [F. *intolérable*—from L. *intolerabilis*, insupportable—from *in*, not; *tolero*, I bear or sustain], that cannot be borne; insupportable; insufferable: **intolerably**, *adv.* *-á-bl'*, to a degree beyond endurance: **intolerableness**, *n.* *-bl'nes*, quality of being not tolerable: **intolerance**, *n.* *-áns* [F. *-l.*], the ~~state of being intolerant~~ differences of opinion or ~~of being~~ or mingled together *en*: **intolerant**, *intemission*, *imp.* *in-tér-mísh'én*, as difference *stónem*, a breaking off, an interrupt—who does not between; *missus*, sent—from *mitto*, I send; *missus*, sent.

*mâte, malt, sâr, lâw; mête, met, hér; pine, pln; mâte, malt, sâr, lâw; mête, met, hér; pine, pln;*

**tolerated**, *a.* not endured: **intol'era'tion**, *n.* *-á-shún*, refusal to suffer difference of opinion or worship in others.

**intomb**—see *entomb*.

**intonnate**, *v.* *in-tón-át* [L. *intonatus*, thundered forth, given out a loud sound—from *in*, in; *tonus*, a tone—see *tone*], to sound loudly; to modulate the voice in speaking; to utter musical notes: **intonnating**, *imp.*: **intonnated**, *pp.* *-in-toná'tion*, *n.* *-ná-shún* [F. *-l.*], *lit.*, a loud noise or sound; the act of sounding musical notes; the utterance of words in a measured or musical way; the modulation of the voice in speaking: **intone**, *v.* *in-tón'* [mid. L. *intonare*, to sing according to tone], to utter a slow, protracted, musical sound; to read in a recitative or singing style; to chant: **intoning**, *imp.*: **intoned**, *pp.* *-in-tón'd*.

**intort**, *v.* *in-tórt'* [L. *intortus*, twined or twisted round—from *in*, in; *torqueo*, I twist], to twist; to wreath or wind; **intort'ing**, *imp.*: **intorted**, *pp.* *-in-tórt-ion*, *n.* *-tór'shún*, a bending or twisting.

**intoxicate**, *v.* *in-tók-sí-kát* [mid. L. *intoxicatus*, drugged or poisoned—from *in*, into; L. *toxicum*, Gr. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped—from Gr. *toxon*, a bow], to excite or stupefy with strong drink; to make drunk; to exhilarate with narcotics; to excite to a kind of madness; to infuriate; to elate to enthusiasm: **intox'icating**, *imp.*: **adj. *in-briat'ing*; possessing qualities of making drunk; elating to enthusiasm or frenzy: **intox'icated**, *pp.*: **adj. *in-briat'*; made drunk; excited to enthusiasm or frenzy: **intoxicant**, *n.* *in-tók-sí-kánt*, that which produces intoxication: **intox'ica'tion**, *n.* *-ká-shún*, drunkenness; high mental excitement in which the judgment is obscured; an elation of the mind which causes a kind of delirium or madness—*SYN.* of 'intoxication': inebriation; inebriety; ebriety; infatuation; delirium.****

**intra**, *in-trá*, a Latin prefix signifying 'within; on the inside; interior.'

**intracarpellary**, *a.* *in-trá-kárpél'lér-í* [L. *intra*, within, and *caryellary*], in *bot.*, among or interior to the carpels.

**intracellular**, *a.* *in-trá-sél'lú-lér* [L. *intra*, within, and *cellular*], within cells—applied to the formation of cells within cells; also called free-cell formation.

**intractable**, *a.* *in-trák-tá-bl'* [OF. *intractable*—from L. *intractabilis*, unmanageable—from *in*, not; *tracto*, I draw or drag], that cannot be governed or managed; stubborn; obstinate; not to be taught; **intractably**, *adv.* *-á-bl'*: **intractability**, *n.* *-á-bl'it*, also *intractableness*, *n.* *-bl'nes*, quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy—*SYN.* of 'intractable': perverse; cross; refractory; indocile; unteachable; violent; ungovernable; headstrong; unruly; unmanageable; untamed.

**intra-dors**, *n.* *in-trá-dós* [F. *intra-dors*, the concave part of a vault—from L. *intra*, within; F. *dors*, L. *dorsum*, the back], in *arch.*, the inner and lower line or curve of an arch.

**intrafoliaceous**, *a.* *in-trá-fóll-i-ásh'ús* [L. *intra*, within; *folium*, a leaf], in *bot.*, situated within the axil of a leaf so as to stand between the leaf and the stem.

**intralobalar**, *a.* *in-trá-lób-i-lér* [L. *intra*, within, and *lobular*], within lobules or little lobes.

**intramural**, *a.* *in-trá-mú-rál* [L. *intra*, within; *múralis*, mural—from *múrus*, a wall], within the walls of a city; opposed to *extramural*, beyond the walls.

**intranquillity**, *n.* *in-trán-kwíl'l'it-í* [*in*, and *tranquillity*], inquietness; want of rest.

**intransient**, *a.* *in-trán-shí-ént* [*in*, not, and *transient*], not passing suddenly away.

**intransigent**, *n.* *in-trán-sí-jént* [F. *intransigent*, who refuses all terms—from Sp. *intransigente*, irreconcilable—from L. *in*, not; *transigo*, to settle a dispute amicably—in *art.*, an irreconcilable; an intrapressionist: **intrans'igentism**, *n.* *-iz-m*, the advocacy of extreme radicalism: **intransigent**, *a.* *in-trán-sí-jént*, refusing compromise or agreement; used especially of a political faction, as the extreme left of the Spanish Cortes, &c.

**intransitive**, *a.* *in-trán-sí-tív'* [mid. L. *intransitivus*, intransitive—from L. *in*, not; *transitus*, a passing over, a passage—see *transitive*], in *gram.*, denoting a verb whose action does not pass over to or affect an object—as, *I sleep, I run, I stand*: **intrans'itively**, *adv.* *-lí*.



intransmissible, *n.* *in-trān-s-mis-si-bi-lis* [in, not, and transmissible], that cannot be transmitted.

intransmutable, *a.* *in-trān-s-mū-tā-bi-lis* [in, not, and transmutable], that cannot be changed into another substance; *in-trān-s-mū-tā-bi-lis*, *n.* *-bi-lis*.

intransit, *a.* *in-trān-si-tis* [in, transitive, walking into or within], entering; making entrance.

intrap—see entrap.

intravenous, *a.* *in-trū-ri-tis* [L. *intrā*, within], in *bot.*, applied to the embryo when it is surrounded by the perisperm on all sides except its radical extremity.

intra-uterine, *a.* *in-trū-ri-tis* [intra, within, and uterus], within the uterus or womb.

intressure, *v.* *in-trē-sū-ris* [in, into, and treasure], in *OE.*, to lay up, as in a treasury; also spelt *entressure*.

intreat—same as entreat.

intrench, *v.* *in-trēnch* [in, and trench; F. *trancher*, to cut off] to dig or cut a ditch round a place; to fortify with ditch or parapet; to construct hastily thrown-up works to strengthen a force in position in the field; to cut off part of what belongs to another; to encroach or invade, as on rights or prerogatives—followed by *on*; in *OE.*, to furrow; intrenching, *imp.* intrenched, *pp.* *in-trēncht*; intrenchment, *n.* *in-trēnch-ment*, a ditch and parapet for protection; intrenchant, *a.* *in-trēnch-ant*, in *OE.*, not cutting; not cut; not to be divided; intrenched camp, the large space of ground occupied by an entire army, or a large body of troops, surrounded by works of fortification; also spelt *entrench* and *entrenchment*.

intrepid, *a.* *in-trē-pid* [L. *intrepidus*, undaunted, fearless—from *in*, not; *trepidus*, I tremble at through fear], fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; not influenced by fear; intrepidity, *nd.* *-ty* intrepidity, *n.* *in-trē-pid-i-tis*, fearlessness; bravery in danger; undaunted courage.—*SVX.* of 'intrepidity': bravery; gallantry; valour; fortitude; courage; heroism; fearlessness; resoluteness; boldness.

intricate, *a.* *in-trī-kāl* [L. *intricatus*, perplexed, embarrassed—from *in*, in; *tricare*, I make or start difficulties, I baffle—from *tricare*, hindrances, wiles], entangled; involved; complicated; obscure; intricately, *ad.* *-ly* intricateness, *n.* also intricacy, *n.* *in-trī-kā-si-tis*, state of being entangled; perplexity; complication.—*SVX.* of 'intricacy': complexity; involution; entanglement—of 'intricate': perplexed; complex; complicated; darkened.

intrigant, *n.* *in-trī-gant* [F. *intrigante*, intriguing], a man given to intrigue; *form.* *intrigante*.

intrigue, *n.* *in-trī-g* [F. *intriguer*, to perplex—from *in*, *intricare*, I perplex—from *tricare*, hindrances—see intricate], a plot or scheme of a private or party kind engaged in by several persons; a love-affair, usually illicit; the plot of a poem or play; *v.* to form a complicated plot or scheme; to carry on an illicit love; to plot secretly; intriguig, *imp.* *in-trī-ging*; *adj.* given to secret plotting or scheming; intrigued, *pp.* *in-trī-gd*; intriguingly, *ad.* *-ly*; intriguer, *n.* *-ger*, one who.

intrinsac, *a.* *in-trīn-sak*, also *intrin'sical*, *n.* *-sī-kāl* [L. *intrinsecus*, on the inner side—from *intra*, within; *secus*, by, near], true; genuine; real; inherent; not merely apparent or accidental; intrin'sically, *ad.* *-ly*; intrinsicate, *a.* *in-trīn-sī-kāl*, in *OE.*, entangled; perplexed.—*SVX.* of 'intrinsac': inward; internal; essential; in *OE.*, intimate; familiar.

Intro, *in-trū*, a Latin prefix signifying 'within; into; in'.

introssion, *n.* *in-trū-siōn* [L. *intrō*, within, and *cessio*, a yielding], in *med.*, a depression or shrinking inwards.

introduce, *v.* *in-trūd-ūs* [L. *introducere*, to lead or bring into—from *intrō*, within; *ducere*, I lead; *ductus*, led], to lead, conduct, or bring in; to bring into acquaintance; to bring into notice; to make known; to import; in'trodu'cing, *imp.* in'troduced, *pp.* *in-trūd-it*; in'trodu'cer, *n.* *-dū-ser*, one who; in'troduction, *n.* *in-trūd-iōn* [F.—L.], the act of introducing; the making people known to one another; the opening or preliminary part of a thing, as of a speech, a discourse, or a book; the bringing in something fresh; in'trodu'ctive, *a.* *in-trūd-i-tis*, serving to introduce; in'trodu'ctively, *ad.* *-ly*; in'trodu'ctory, *a.* *-tri*, serving to introduce; preliminary; preparatory; in'trodu'ctorily, *ad.* *-ly*, by way of introduction.—*SVX.* of 'introduce': to bring in; conduct in; usher in; bring into; insert; present; open; begin.

introflection, *n.* *in-trō-flek-shiōn* [L. *intrō*, within, and *flecto*, I bend], a bending inward or within; inward curvature; introflected, *a.* *in-trō-flek-tis*, bent inward.

introit, *n.* *in-trō-īf* or *in-trō-īl* [L. *introitus*, a going in, an entrance—from *intrō*, within; *eo*, I go], in the *R. Cath.* ch., &c., a psalm or passage of Scripture sung or chanted while the priest enters the choir; a musical composition appropriate for such an occasion.

intromission, *n.* *in-trō-mis-iōn* [L. *intromissionem*—from *intromiscere*, sent inside—from *intrō*, within; *mitto*, I send—see intromit], the act of introducing one body into another; insertion; in *Scol.*, the management of property belonging to another, especially connected with money matters.

intromit, *v.* *in-trō-mit* [L. *intromittere*, to send in or within—from *intrō*, within, *mitto*, I send], to send in; to admit; to allow to enter; in *Scol.*, to meddle with or manage the affairs of others; in'tromit'ting, *imp.* in'tromit'ted, *pp.*

introse, *a.* *in-trō-sis* [L. *introsus*, within], in *bot.*, turned inwardly or towards the axis of the part to which it is attached—applied to anthers which open on the side next the pistil.

introspect, *v.* *in-trō-spek't* [L. *introspectus*, looked into and examined attentively—from *intrō*, within; *specto*, I look], to look into or within; in view the inside; in'trospect'ing, *imp.* in'trospect'ed, *pp.*; in'trospection, *n.* *in-trō-spek-shiōn* [L. *introspectionem*, a looking into], internal view; a view of the interior; in'trospec'tive, *a.* *-spek'tiv*, looking within.

introssuption, *n.* *in-trō-sū-spek-shiōn* [L. *intrō*, within, and *exceptio*, a taking up or in—from *in-sus-cipio*, I take up or in], the act of receiving within; in *anat* and *bot.*, introssuption.

introvers, *v.* *in-trō-ver't* [L. *intrō*, within; *verto*, I turn], to turn inward; in'trovers'ing, *imp.* in'trovers'ed, *pp.* turned inward; in'trovers'ion, *n.* *-ver'siōn* [L. *versus*, turned], the act of introversing.

intrude, *v.* *in-trūd* [L. *intrudere*, to thrust into a place—from *in*, into; *trudo*, I thrust or push], to force or thrust oneself in; to enter into without right or welcome, as into a house or company; to encroach; to trespass; intru'ding, *imp.* intru'ded, *pp.*; intru'der, *n.* *-der*, one who thrusts himself in without right or invitation; intrusion, *n.* *in-trūd-iōn* [F. *intrusion*—from *in*, *intrudere*, thrust in], the action of thrusting in, or of entering without invitation, right, or welcome; encroachment; in *geol.*, the influx of volcanic rocks into sedimentary strata; in *law*, an entry on lands and tenements while the ownership is undetermined; intru'sive, *a.* *-siv*, not to intrude; entering without right or welcome; intru'sively, *ad.* *-ly*; intru'siveness, *n.* *-ness*, quality of being intrusive; the act of entering without invitation; intru'sionist, *n.* *-shiōn-ist*, one who makes an entrance without right, or without welcome; one who favours settlement of a minister in a church without consent of the congregation; esp. one of those who held this opinion in the Established Church of Scotland before the Disruption of 1843; intrusive rocks, in *geol.*, applied to those igneous rocks which seem to have thrust themselves, while in a state of fusion, between the beds of the stratified formations.—*SVX.* of 'intrude': to intrude; infringe; intrench; thrust in; enter; force in; cast in.

intrusion—see under intrude.

intrust, *v.* *in-trūst*, also *entrust* [in, in, and trust], to confide to the care of; to commit to the fidelity of another; intrusting, *imp.* intrusted, *pp.*—*SVX.* of 'intrust': to commit; confide; consign.

intuition, *n.* *in-trū-shiōn* [F. *intuition*—from *in*, into; *tuere*, I look at], the act or power of the mind by which it at once perceives the truth of a thing without argument or explanation; any object or truth discerned by the mind without media of any definable kind; intu'itive, *a.* *-tiv*, perceived or known at once by the mind without argument or testimony; having the power of at once seeing clearly; intu'itively, *ad.* *-ly*, by immediate perception; without reasoning; intuitionism, *n.* *in-trū-shiōn-al-izm*, the metaphysical doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition; intuitionist, *n.* *-ist*, a supporter of; intu'tionism, *n.* *-in-tiōn*, a philosophy which declares that ideas of right and wrong are intuitive.

**intumescere**, v. *in-tū-mēs'* [L. *intumescere*, to begin to swell—from *in*, in; *tumescere*, I swell up], to enlarge or expand with heat; to swell or bubble up under the action of the blow-pipe, as certain minerals do: *in-tumescing*, imp.: *in-tumescing*, pp.: *in-tumescence*, n. *-sēs* [F.—L.], a swelling; a swelling with bubbles; a tumour: *intumescence*, a. *-sēt*, swelling up; expanding.

**intus**, n. *in-tūs* [L. *in*, into; *tūs*, beaten or pounded], in OE, n. bruise.

**intussusception**, n. *in-tūs-sūs-sēp-shūn* [L. *intus*, within; *susceptionem*, an undertaking; *susceptus*, taken or caught up—from *sub*, under; *capio*, I take], the reception of one part within another, as of a sword in a sheath; as applied to the bowels, it expresses the slipping of one portion of the intestines into, and constriction of another; the act of taking foreign matter into a living body; the growth of a cell-wall by taking up new matter throughout, instead of laying it on by opposition: *intussuscepted*, a. *-sēpted*, received into, as a sword into a sheath.

**intwine**, v.—see *entwine*.

**intwist**, v. *in-twist'*, also *entwist'* [in, into, and twist], to twist together; to interweave: *intwisting*, imp.: *intwisted*, pp.

**inula**, n. *in-ū-lū* [L. *inula*, the plant elecampane—prob. n. corrupt. of Gr. *helenion*, a certain plant], a white, crystalline, mylagaceous matter, n. variety of starch found in the root of a plant called *inula*; also found in dandelion, cheery, and other plants; the elecampane is the *inula* *Helēnium*, Ord. *Compositae*.

**inumbate**, v. *in-ūm-brāt'* [L. *inumbāre*, to shade a shadow or shadow cast upon—from *in*, into; *umbra*, a shadow], to cast a shadow or shadow upon; to shade: *inumbating*, imp.: *inumbated*, pp.

**inunction**, n. *in-ūn-ctū-shūn* [L. *in*, in; *unctus*, smeared], the act of rubbing into a part of the surface of the body an ointment containing some remedial agent.

**inundate**, v. *in-ūn-dāt'* [L. *inundātus*, overflowed—from *in*, into; *unda*, a wave], to overflow or deluge with water; to cover with water; to fill with abundance: *inundating*, imp.: *inundated*, pp.: adj. overflowed: *inundation*, n. *-dā-shūn* [L. *inundationem*], an overflow with water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.—SYN. of 'inundate': to deluge; overflow; drown; flood; overwhelm; fill.

**inure**, v. *in-ūr'* [OE. *in ure*, in operation—from OF. *uere* and *cure*, work, operation; L. *opera*, work], to accustom to by exposure or practice; to habituate: *inuring*, imp.: *inured*, pp. *-ūrd*, hardened by use: *inurement*, n. habit; custom; rarely spelt *enure*.

**inurn**, v. *in-ūr-n'* [in, into, and urn], to inter in an urn, as the ashes of the dead; to bury: *inurning*, imp.: *inurned*, pp. *-ūrd*.

**inustation**, n. *in-ū-sūt-tā-shūn* [L. *in*, not; *ustatus*, frequently used], state of being out of use; want of use.

**inutility**, n. *in-ū-tīl-ī-tī* [F. *inutilité*—from L. *inutilitatem*, uselessness—from *in*, not; *utilis*, useful, profitable], the quality of being unprofitable; uselessness.

**inutterable**, a. for *unutterable*.

**invade**, v. *in-vād'* [OF. *invader*—from L. *invādere*, to go or get into within—from *in*, into; *vado*, I go or march—lit., to go into], to enter a country with an armed force, as an enemy; to attack; to encroach on; to violate another's rights: *invading*, imp.: *invaded*, pp.: *invader*, n. *-der*, one who; invasion, n. *in-vā-dishūn* [L. *invasiōnem*, gone or got into], the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest; an attack on the rights of another: *invasive*, a. *-siv*, entering with hostile designs; aggressive.—SYN. of 'invade': to infringe; encroach; enter; go upon; assail; assault; violate—of 'invasion': inroad; incursion; irruption; encroachment; entrance; raid.

**invaginate**, v. *in-vā-jī-nāt'* [L. *in*, into; *vagina*, a scabbard, n. sheath], to operate for hernia, in which, after reduction, the skin is thrust into the canal by the finger of the operator, and there retained by sutures, &c., till adhesion ensue: *invagination*, n. *in-vā-jī-nā-shūn*, the operation for hernia as above, also sometimes applied to intussusception; such a process as turning a hollow body inside out, as the flange of a glove; seen also in the early development of many embryos.

**invalid**, a. *in-vāl-id* [F. *invalid*, weak, invalid—

from L. *invalidus*, not strong or vigorous—from *in*, not; *validus*, strong], of no force or weight; null; void: *invalidity*, n. *-id-ī-tī*, want of legal force or of argument; informality: *invalidate*, v. *in-vāl-id-dāt*, to weaken or lessen the force of; to overthrow or prove to be of no value, as an argument: *invalidating*, imp.: *invalidated*, pp.

**invalid**, n. *in-vāl-id* [see *invalid* 1], a person weak and infirm in health; a worn-out or disabled soldier or sailor: v. to put on the roll of invalids, as an infirm or disabled soldier: *invaliding*, imp.: *invalided*, pp.: adj. registered as worn out or disabled; laid aside by sickness or infirmity.

**invaluable**, n. *in-vāl-ū-ā-bl* [in, intensive, and *valuable*], precious above estimation; incapable of being valued: *invaluably*, ad. *-blī*.

**invariable**, n. *in-vār-ī-ā-bl* [in, not, and *variable*: F. *invariable*], incapable of being varied; constant; uniform; that does not vary; unchangeable: *invariably*, ad. *-blī*: *invariableness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, state or quality of being unchangeable.

**invasion**, n. *invasive*, a.—see under *invade*.

**invective**, n. *in-vē-ktīv* [F. *invective*, an invective—from mid. L. *invectivus*: L. *invectus*, conveyed or brought into, assaulted—from *in*, into; *veho*, I carry], n. speech or expression intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; unfriendly censure: adj. abusive; satirical: *inveectively*, ad. *-tī*.—SYN. of 'inveective': abuse; reproach; censure; accusation; opprobrium.

**inveigle**, v. *in-vā* [L. *invehere*, to carry into or against—from *in*, into; *veho*, I carry or convey—see *invective*], to exclaim or rail against; to utter censure or reproach against; to attack with reproaching words: *inveighing*, imp.: *inveighed*, pp. *-vād'*: *inveigher*, n. *-er*, one who.

**inveigle**, n. *in-vē-gīl* [perhaps from OF. *aveugler*, to blind, to hoodwink—from mid. L. *aboculis*, blind—from L. *ab*, from; *oculus*, the eye or sight: cf. It. *invegliare*, to make one willing or desirous], to entice; to seduce; to wheedle—used only in a bad sense: *inveigling*, imp.: *inveigling*, adj. enticing to anything bad: *inveigled*, pp. *-glid*: *inveigler*, n. *-glēr*, one who: *inveiglement*, n. *-gl-mēt*, seduction or enticement to evil or danger.

**invent**, v. *in-vēnt'* [F. *inventer*—from mid. L. *inventare*—from L. *inventus*, lighted upon, found out—from *in*, on; *venire*, to come, to chance], to find out a new thing; to devise or contrive something not before known; to contrive falsely; to forge or fabricate; in OE, to light on; to meet with: *inventing*, imp.: *invented*, pp.: *inventer* or *inventor*, n. *-der*, a discoverer or maker of something new: *invention*, n. *-shūn* [F.—L.], the act or operation of finding out or contriving something new; the article invented; forgery; fiction; in the fine arts, a term employed to designate the conception or representation of a subject, and generally the whole means by which the artist seeks to portray his thoughts; in OE, a discovery; a device: *inventive*, a. *-tīv* [F. *inventif*], quick at contriving; ready in expedients: *inventively*, ad. *-tī*: *inventiveness*, n. *-nēs*, the faculty of inventing: *Invention of the Cross* [OE. *invention*, discovery], in R. Cath. Ch., a festival held in honour of the supposed finding of the true cross on which Christ was crucified, by the Empress Helena A.D. 316, on Mount Calvary, celebrated on 3rd May. *Note*.—*Discovery* implies observation directed to find out the properties or qualities of a thing existent but unknown, as the properties of the magnet were discovered; while *invention* implies the construction or fabrication of a thing formerly non-existent, as the steam-engine was invented.—SYN. of 'invent': to find out; contrive; design; devise; frame; discover; excogitate; forge; fabricate; felyn; imagine.

**inventory**, n. *in-vēn-tūr-ī* [mid. L. *inventarium*—from L. *inventus*, found out—see *invent*], n. catalogue or written list of movable property: v. to make a list or catalogue of; to register: *inventorial*, n. *-tūr-ī-āl*, pert. to an inventory: *inventoried*, a. *-tūr-ī-d*, put or placed in an inventory.—SYN. of 'inventory n.': roll; register; list; catalogue; schedule; account.

**invermation**, n. *in-vēr-mt-nā-shūn* [L. *in*, in; *vermationem*, the bawling worms—from *vermāre*, to be troubled with worms], a diseased state of the bowels caused by worms.

**inverse**, n. *in-vērs* or *invers* [OF. *invers*—from L. *inversus*, turned bottom upwards—from *inverto*, I

overturn—see *invert*], placed in contrary order; opposed to *direct*: in *bot.*, having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of what is usual: *inversely*, ad. *-ly*, in an inverted order or manner: *inversion*, n. *-shün* [F.—L], change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a contrary change of order or position: said of an organ which is completely or partially turned inside out, as the womb: *inverse ratio*, in *arith.* and *alg.*, a ratio when the relation of numbers to each other is reversed—thus we have the ratio 3 to 6 expressed by  $\frac{3}{6}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the *inverse ratio* of the same numbers is expressed by 6 to 3 or by  $\frac{6}{3}$  or 2.

*Invert*, v. *in-vert'* [L. *invertere*, to turn bottom upwards—from *in*, in; *verto*, I turn or change], to turn upside down; to place in a contrary position, direction, or order: *inverting*, imp.: *inverted*, pp.: adj. turned to a contrary direction; changed in order: in *bot.*, having the radicle of the embryo pointing to the end of the seed opposite the hilum; having the ovules attached to the top of the ovary: *invertedly*, ad. *-ly*: *inverted arch*, an arch of stone or brick with the crown downwards—usually employed in the construction of tunnels: *invertin*, n. *in-ter-tin*, in *chem.*, an enzyme occurring in several species of fungi, which converts cane-sugar, in solution, into dextrose and levulose.

*Invertebrate*, a. *in-ter-rib-brät'* [in, not, and *vertebrate*], without a vertebral column or spinal bone; destitute of a backbone: n. an animal having no spinal bone: *invertebrata*, n. pl. *-brät-ä*, one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom in which the animals are destitute of vertebral or backbone: *invertebral*, a. sometimes used for *invertebrate*.

*Invest*, v. *in-vest'* [F. *investir*—from L. *investire*, to cover with a garment—from *in*, on; *vestis*, a garment], to clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to place in possession of office, rank, or dignity; to enclose or surround, as a city besieged by an enemy; to place or lay out money: *investing*, imp.: *invested*, pp.: *investive*, a. *-iv*, clothing; enclosing: *investment*, n. that in which anything is invested, as money; the act of placing out money to interest or profit in the public funds, in the purchase of shares or property, and the like; the act of surrounding a town, &c., in order to besiege it.—SYN. of 'invest': to adorn; grace; confer; give; endow; enclose; surround; put on; array; bedeck; block up.

*Investigate*, v. *in-vest-i-gät'* [L. *investigare*, tracked out, searched or sought after—from *in*, into; *vestigis*, I follow a track; *vestigium*, a track or footstep], to search, trace, or find out; to examine into with care and accuracy: *investigating*, imp.: *investigated*, pp.: *investigator*, n. *-gät-ör* [L.], an examiner; one charged to look into anything: *investigable*, a. *-gä-bil*, that may be searched out: *investigation*, n. *-gä-shün* [F.—L.], the action or process of searching carefully for truth, facts, or principles; careful inquiry to find out what is unknown; a searching inquiry: *investigative*, a. *-gä-tiv*, careful in research: *investigatory*, a. *-tör-ä*, searching; inquiring into.

*Investiture*, n. *in-vest-it-ür* [F. *investiture*—from mid. L. *investitura*, investiture—from L. *in*, on; *vestis*, a garment—see *invest*], the act or right of giving legal possession; as applied to a R. Cath. bishop, the act of giving the ring and crozier, the external signs of his dignity and office.

*Investment*, n.—see under *invest*.

*Inveterate*, a. *in-ter-ät-ä* [L. *inveteratus*, kept till old or stale—from *in*, into; *vetus* or *veterem*, old], deep seated or rooted; obstinate; obstinate from long continuance: *inveterately*, ad. *-ä*: *inveteracy*, n. *-ät-ä-si*, long continuance of anything bad; state of being deep-rooted and firm by time: *inveterateness*, n. long continuance of anything bad.

*Invidious*, a. *in-vid-i-üs* [L. *invidiosus*, full of envy or spite—from *invidis*, envy], likely to incur or provoke ill-will, envy, or hatred: *invidiously*, ad. *-ä*: *invidiousness*, n. *-näs*, the quality of provoking envy or hatred.—SYN. of 'invidious': envious; jealous; suspicious; malignant; hateful.

*Invigorate*, v. *in-vig-ör-ät'* [mid. L. *invigoratus*, strengthened—from L. *in*, in; *vigor*, strength], to strengthen; to give vigour to; to animate; to enliven; in *OE.*, to enforce: *invigoring*, imp.: *invigorated*, pp.: adj. strengthened: *invigoration*,

n. *-rät-shün*, the act of invigorating; the state of being strengthened.

*Invincible*, a. *in-vin-si-bil* [F. *invincible*—from mid. L. *invincibilis*—from L. *in*, not; *vinco*, I conquer], that cannot be conquered or subdued; not to be overcome: *invincibly*, ad. *-bil*: *invincibleness*, n. *-bil-näs*, also *invincibility*, n. *-bil-ä*, the quality of being unconquerable.

*Inviolable*, a. *in-vid-i-ä-bil* [F. *inviolable*—from L. *inviolabilis*, not to be hurt—from L. *in*, not; *violis*, I defile, I injure], not to be profaned or polluted; that ought not to be injured; not to be broken: *inviolability*, n. *-bil-ä-tät* [mid. L. *inviolabilitas*], the state or quality of being inviolable: *inviolably*, ad. *-bil*: *inviolate*, a. *-ät* [L. *inviolatus*, unharmed], uninjured; unprofaned; unbroken; unpolluted.

*Invirility*, n. *in-ir-rit-ä* [see *virile*], absence of manhood or manly character; effeminacy.

*Invisable*, a. *in-ir-ä-bil* [F. *invisible*—from L. *invisibilis*, hidden from sight—from *in*, not; *video*, I see], that cannot be seen; not perceptible by sight: *invisibly*, ad. *-bil*: *invisability*, n. *-bil-ä-tät*, also *invisableness*, n. *-bil-näs*, state of being invisible.

*Invite*, v. *in-rit'* [F. *inviter*—from L. *invitare*, to ask or request], to ask to come into or to some place; to request the company of; to ask to do something; to present opportunities; to solicit; to allure; to persuade: *inviting*, imp.: adj. enticing; alluring; tempting: *invited*, pp. solicited; allured: *inviter*, n. one who: *invitingly*, ad. *-ly*: *invitation*, n. *in-rit-ä-shün* [F.—L.], the act of asking to do some act, or to go to some place: *invitational*, a. *in-rit-ä-tör-ä*, using or containing invitation: n. a psalm or hymn inviting to prayer.—SYN. of 'invite': to summon; call; bid; solicit; ask; entice; attract.

*Invocate*, v. *in-vo-kät'* [L. *invocatus*, called on or upon—from *in*, on; *voce*, I call], to invoke; to call on with solemnity; to address in prayer; to implore: *invocating*, imp.: *invoked*, pp.: *invocation*, n. *-kä-shün* [F.—L.], the act of addressing God in prayer for assistance and protection; the act of calling upon for assistance, particularly of some sacred power, as a divinity, a saint; a form of call so made; in *law*, a judicial order.

*Invoice*, n. *in-vois* [prob from *entolis*, an OE. pln. of F. *enrol*, OF. *enrol*, a sending, a consignment], a written and priced list or detailed account of goods which have been sent by a merchant to a customer; a bill of parcels: v. to make a written list of goods or property, with their prices, to be forwarded to a purchaser: *invoicing*, imp.: *invoiced*, pp. *-vois'*: *invoice-book*, the book into which bills and invoices are copied, or into which the originals are posted.

*Invoke*, v. *in-vök* [F. *invoker*, to invoke—from L. *invoco*, I call on or upon—from *in*, on; *oco*, I call—see *invocate*], to address in prayer; to call for help with earnestness: *invoking*, imp.: *invoked*, pp. *-vök'*.

*Involute*, n. *in-völ-ü-säl* [F. *involute*, an involucre: L. *involutum*, a wrapper], in *bot.*, the collection of bractlets surrounding a secondary or partial umbel or flower-head; a secondary involucre.

*Involucere*, n. *in-völ-ü-kr*, also *in-völ-ü-krum*, n. *-krüm* [L. *involverum*, a wrapper—from *in*, into; *volvo*, I roll], in *bot.*, a collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers, or at some distance below them; the layer of epidermis covering the spore-cases in ferns: *involucral*, a. *-kräl*, belonging to the involucre: *involucres*, a. *-kräl*, having an involucre.

*Involuntary*, a. *in-völ-ün-tär-ä* [mid. L. *involuntarius*, in, not, and Eng. *voluntary*], not having will or choice; not proceeding from will or choice: *involuntarily*, ad. *-tär-ä*: *involuntariness*, n.

*Involunte*, n. *in-völ-ü-tä* [L. *involutus*, unwrapped, enclosed—from *in*, into; *volvo*, I roll], in *geom.*, the curve traced by any point of a string, when unwrapped under tension from a given curve: *involute*, a. also *in-völ-ün-tä*, a. in *bot.*, rolled spirally inwards, as leaves: *in-volunt*, n. *-kräl*, the action of folding or rolling in; that which is wrapped round anything; in *arith.* and *alg.*, the raising of a number or quantity to any given power, as if it were folded or rolled on itself, thus,  $5^3=125$ , indicates that 5 is to be multiplied three times by itself, thus producing 125—*evolution*, the converse, which see; the return of an organ or tissue to its

original state, as the womb after having expelled the child: in *voln'tive*, a. *-vol'tiv*, in *bot.*, applied to leaves rolled inwards spirally on each side; involute.

**Involve**, v. *in-volve* [L. *involvere*, to surround, to inwrap—from *in*, in or on; *volvo*, I roll], *lit.*, to surround or inwrap; to comprise; to take in; to implicate; to imply; to entangle; to plunge or overwhelm in, as debt; to embarrass; to raise a number or quantity to any given power: *Involve*, imp.: *Involved*, pp. *-volved*: *involve*'ment, n. *-volved'ment*, state of being involved; entanglement.—*SYN.* of 'involve': to inwrap; cover; entwine; join; catch; conjoin; complicate; blend; mingle; embarrass; overwhelm.

**Invulnerable**, a. *in-vul'nér-a-bl* [F. *invulnérable*—from L. *invulnerabilis*, not to be wounded—from *in*, not; *vulnero*, I wound], that cannot be wounded or harmed; that cannot be pierced or injured: *Invulnerableness*, n. *-bl-ness*, also *invulnerability*, n. *-bi-ti-ty*, the quality of being secure from wounds or injury.

**Inward**, n. *in'wér-d* [AS. *inweard*, inward—from *inne*, within; *weard*, towards], internal; placed or being within; domestic; familiar: in *OE.*, seated in the mind: in *ward* or in *wards*, ad. *-wérds*, towards the inside or centre; in the mind or thoughts: in *wardly*, ad. *-ly*, in the inner parts; in the heart or thoughts: in *wards*, n. plu. *-wérds*, the bowels; the viscera; in *OE.*, for *inward*.

**Inweave**, v. *in-wev* [in, into, and *weave*], to intermix or intertwine; to weave together: *inweav*'ing, imp.: *inwove*, pt. *-wove*: *inwo*'ven, pp. *-woven*.

**Inwrap**, v. *in-ráp* [in, into, and *wrap*], to infold; to cover by wrapping; to perplex: *inwrap*'ping, imp.: *inwrapped*, pp. *-rápt*.

**Inwreath**, v. *in-réth* [in, into, and *wreath*], to surround or encompass, as with a wreath: *inwreath*'ing, imp.: *inwreathed*, pp. *-réthed*.

**Inwrought**, pp. and n. *in-ráwt* [in, into, and *wrought*], worked in or among other things; adorned with figured work.

**Io!** int. *í-o* [Gr. *ío*], an exclamation of joy or triumph.

**Iodine**, n. *í-ō dīn* [Gr. *íōdēs*, resembling a violet—from *íōn*, the violet; *éidos*, likeness], an elementary body forming a solid substance of a greyish-black colour, obtained from marine plants, sea-water, &c.—its vapour is of a beautiful violet colour, hence the name: one of the halogens, and related therefore to chlorine and bromine: *iodate*, n. *í-ō-dát*, any salt of iodine acid: *iodic*, a. *í-ō-ik*, containing iodine: *iodide*, n. *í-ō-díd*, a direct compound of iodine with n metal or other substance: *iodous*, a. *-dus*, of or from iodine: *iodoform*, n. *í-ō-d-ō-fórm* [L. *forma*, shape], a yellow crystalline substance resulting from the action of alcohol on iodine and potash; *chloroform* in which chlorine is replaced by iodine: *iodism*, n. *-dizm*, in *med.*, a morbid condition sometimes resulting from the use of iodine: *iodite*, n. *í-ō-dít*, or *iodic silver*, an ore of silver, consisting of iodide of silver: *iodium*, n. *í-ō-d-í-um*, n. Latinised form of the word *iodine*.

**Iolite**, n. *í-ō-lít* [Gr. *íōn*, the violet; *lithos*, a stone], one of the gems like sapphire, of various shades of pale and dark blue, occurring in granitic and primitive rocks.

**Ion**, n. *í-ōn* [Gr. *íōn*, going], either of the two elements which are evolved out of particular substance by the voltaic current, and which appear at the poles of the battery.

**Ionian**, a. *í-ō-ní-an* [Gr. *Íonia*, a district of Asia Minor on the Egean Sea, first colonised by Ion], of or relating to *Íonia*, or its inhabitants: *ionic*, a. *í-ō-ník*, pert. to *Íonia*: denoting one of the five orders of architecture—the five orders being, (1) Tuscan, (2) Doric, (3) Ionic, (4) Corinthian, (5) Composite; applied to an ionic kind of music.

**Iota**, n. *í-ō-tá* [L.: Gr. *íōta*: Heb. *yōd*, the smallest letter of the Hebrew alphabet], a jot; n. title: introduced, a. *í-ō-tá-sizd*, formed by the insertion of nu t.

**Ipecacuanha**, n. *í-pé-kák-ō-an-á* [Port.: Brazil. *ipecaquen*], the root of n S. Amer. plant, used in medicine as an emetic: the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, Ord. *Rubiaceæ*: the name in Brazil is said to signify, 'the roadside sick-making plant.'

**Ipsé dixit**, *í-pé dīks-ít* [L. he himself said it], assertion without proof—said to have been originally used by the Peripatetics in quoting Aristotle.

**Ir, ir**, another form of the prefix *in*, signifying 'not,' &c.—see *in*.

**Irade**, n. *í-rád-é* [Turk.], an imperial decree; the form of a decree.

**Iranian**, a. *í-rání-an*, the name given to Persia by its people; or of relating to *Iran*.

**Irascible**, n. *í-rás-sí-bl* [mid. L. *irascibilis*—from L. *irasci*, to be angry—see *ire*], easily provoked; prone to anger; irritable: *irascibility*, ad. *-bl-ty*: *irascibleness*, n. *-bl-ness*, also *irascibility*, n. *-bi-ti-ty*, the quality of being easily inflamed by anger.

**Ire**, n. *ír* [OE. *íre*—from L. *ira*, anger], anger; wrath: *ireful*, a. *-fúul*, filled with anger: *irate*, a. *-át*, angry; fierce: *irefully*, ad. *-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'ire': passion; cholera; rage; resentment; fury.

**Irenic**, a. *í-rén-ik*, also *írenical*, a. *-íkal* [Gr. *eirénē*, peace], fitted and designed to promote peace; conciliatory; peaceful: *írenicon*, n. *í-rén-í-kon* [Gr. *eirénikon*, peaceful], a plan or device for peace.

**Iridectomy**, n. *í-rí-dék-tō-mí* [Gr. *iris* or *irida*, the iris, and *ektomē*, n. cutting out—from *ek*, out, and *tomē*, a cutting], in *surg.*, the cutting out of a part of the iris to form an artificial pupil: *íridotomy*, n. *-dót-ō-mí* [Gr. *tómē*, a cutting], incision of the iris to relieve closing up of the pupil: *íriscope*, n. *-skop*, [Gr. *skopō*, I view], in *phys.*, a device for exhibiting prismatic colours.

**Iridescence**, **iridium**, &c.—see under *iris*.

**Iris**, n. *í-ris*, *irises*, n. plu. *í-ris-éz* [L. *iris* or *iriden*, the rainbow, the flag; Gr. *iris* or *irida*], an appearance resembling the rainbow; the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; the fleur-de-lis or flag flower; n. beautiful and extensive genus of perennial plants, having sword-shaped leaves, very common as garden flowers, Ord. *Iridacæ*; a variety of rock-crystal: *Iridescent*, a. *í-rí-dés-sént* [F.—L.], exhibiting n play of colours like those of the rainbow: *Iridescence*, n. *-séns*, exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow: *iridium*, n. *í-ríd-í-sím*, one of the most infusible of the known metals, of a steel-grey or lead colour, and shining metallic lustre, found in the ore of platinum and in gold-washings—used in porcelain-painting and for the nibs of gold pens: *iridated*, a. *í-rí-sí-téd*, resembling the rainbow: *irised*, a. *í-rí-sí*, containing colours like those of the rainbow: *iritis*, n. *í-rítis*, inflammation of the iris of the eye.

**Irish**, n. *í-rish* [AS. *Íris*, Irish—from *Íras*, the Irish—from *Íre*, Ireland], the people of Ireland; the language of the native Celtic race of Ireland; the oldest and most important of the Celtic family of languages: adj. pert. to or produced in Ireland: *Irishism*, n. *-izm*, n. mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish: *Irish moss*, a sea-weed possessing medicinal and nutritive properties; the *Spharococcus crispus* or *Chondrus crispus*, Ord. *Algae*: *Irish stew*, n. kind of hash of potatoes and meat stewed together.

**Irk**, v. *érk* [Sw. *yrka*, to urge, to press], to dull one's inclination to action; to tire or become weary; to weary; to make impatient; to annoy—used impersonally: *irk*'some, a. *-sím*, wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness by long continuance: *irk'somely*, ad. *-ly*: *irk'someness*, n. tediousness; wearisomeness.—*SYN.* of 'Irksome': tedious; burdensome; vexatious; weary; vexed; uneasy; troublesome; tollsome; unpleasant.

**Iron**, n. *í-rén* [AS. *íren*, for older form *isen*, a metal in general, iron; of Goth. *isarn*; Oll. Ger. *isarn*; Dut. *isern*; Ger. *eisen*; Ir. *íarann*; W. *haiarn*; Gael. *íarann*], an elementary body forming the well-known metal, economically speaking, the most important; an instr. made of it: adj. formed of iron; resembling iron in hardness, strength, &c.; harsh; stern; severe; fast-binding; impenetrable; strong; robust, as an iron constitution: v. to smooth with a heated instr. made of iron; to chain; to fetter: *ironing*, imp. *í-rén-ing*, smoothing with an iron: n. n. smoothing with an iron; a shackling or arming with iron: *ironed*, pp. *í-réned*: *irons*, n. plu. *í-rénz*, chains; fetters; shackles; tools for heating at a fire; the poker, tongs, and shovel for a grate, as *fire irons*: *irony*, n. *í-rén-á*, partaking of iron; resembling iron: iron age, in *Gr.* and *L. myth.*, the period during which justice, piety, and faith disappeared from the earth, and violence and oppression became universal, thus distinguished from the *golden*, *silver*, and *brazen* ages: in *European hist.*, n. period said to have extended from the death of Charlemagne to the close of the Carolingian dynasty, characterised by almost

perpetual wars; in *archæol.*, the period when men began to use implements of iron instead of stone, thus distinguished from the *stone* and *bronze* ages; iron-bound, faced or surrounded with rocks, as an iron-bound coast; rugged: iron-clad, covered with armour of iron; sheathed with iron or steel plates; a man-of-war covered or sheathed with thick plates of iron or steel: iron-filist, having hard or strong fists; covetous: iron-flint, a term applied to some varieties of ferruginous quartz: ironfounder, one who makes iron castings: iron-glance, the peroxide of iron, of a dark steel-grey colour; specular iron ore; hematite: iron-grey, a colour resembling that of iron: iron-hearted, hard-hearted; unfeeling: iron-liquor, a solution of acetate of iron, used as a mordant by calico-printers—usually called printers' liquor: ironmonger, n. *-móng-gér*, a dealer in iron or hardware goods: ironmongery, n. *-gér-í*, iron or hardware goods: ironmaster, a manufacturer of iron, or large dealer therein: iron-mould, *-móid*, a mark or stain made by the rust of iron, &c., on cloth: iron pyrites, the yellow sulphide of iron: Ironsides, a name applied to Cromwell's cavalry—so called from their endurance and undaunted bravery: iron-sinter, a recent product occurring in old mines, in crusts of a dark-brown colour and vitreous lustre: ironstone, the most common ore of iron; iron-wood, a very hard and heavy wood: ironware, utensils and tools made of iron: ironwork, the parts or pieces, as of a building or a vessel, consisting of iron; the manufacture of iron: in iron, confined or restrained by putting chains, fetters, or manacles upon: cast or pig iron, the direct product of smelting iron ore, which is run into moulds at the mouth of the smelting-furnace; cast-iron, iron purified, mixed with a certain percentage of carbon, and run into moulds—see *puddling*: magnetic-iron, a common ore of iron, and attractable by the magnet: loadstone: wrought-iron, cast-iron rendered malleable and ductile: to strike while the iron is hot, to enter upon an enterprise while circumstances are favourable.

Irony, n. *í-rón-í* [F. *ironie*—from L. *íronia*; Gr. *íronēin*, *íronēin*—from *íron*, to dissembler in speech—from Gr. *íronai*, to speak, to say], n. mode of speech in which the meaning of the speaker is contrary to his words; a delicate species of sarcasm: ironie, a. *í-rón-í*, also ironical, a. *-í-kál*, reproving faults and errors by seeming to approve or defend them; speaking by contraries: ironically, ad. *-í-lí*.

Irradiance, n. *í-rá-dí-áns*, also *írra'díancy*, n. *-st* [L. *írradians*, making bright—from *in*, on; *radius*, n. ray], the sending forth rays of light upon an object; lustro: *írra'díate*, v. *-dí-átl* [L. *írradiátus*, irradiated, illumined], to dart rays of light into; to illumine; to adorn with lustro; to emit rays of light; to illumine the mind: *írra'díating*, imp.: *írra'díated*, pp.: *írra'díation*, n. *-dí-shún* [F. *-l.*], the act of sending out rays of light; brightness; act of sending out minute particles; the apparent enlargement of the disc of a heavenly body.

Irrational, a. *í-rá-shí-ún-ál* [in, not, and Eng. *rational*; F. *írrationnel*—from L. *írratiónalis*, unreasoning, irrational], void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd: *írratió'nally*, ad. *-lí*: *írratió'nality*, n. *-lí-tí*, want of reason.—*Syn.* of 'irrational': foolish; preposterous; unreasonable.

Irreclaimable, a. *í-ré-klá-má-á-bl* [in, not, and reclaimable], not to be reclaimed; that cannot be reformed: *írré'claim'ably*, ad. *-bl*.

Irreconcilable, a. *í-ré-kón-sí-lí-á-bl* [in, not, and Eng. *reconcilable*], not to be reconciled to a state of friendship or kindness; that cannot be appeased or subdued; that cannot be made to agree or be consistent: *írré'con'cill'ably*, ad. *-bl*: *írré'con'cill'ableness*, n. *-bl-nés*: *írréconciled*, a. *í-ré-kón-sí-lí*, not reconciled; not atoned for: *írré'con'ciliation*, n. *-sí-lí-á-shún*, want of reconciliation.

Irrecoverable, a. *í-ré-kú-vér-á-bl* [in, not, and Eng. *recoverable*; L. in, not; F. *recouvrable*, recoverable], not to be recovered or repaired; that cannot be regained or remedied: *írré'cover'ably*, ad. *-bl*: *írré'cover'ableness*, n. *-bl-nés*—*Syn.* of 'irrecoverable': irretrievable; irremediable; irreparable; incurable.

Irrecoverable, a. *í-ré-kú-pér-á-bl* [F. *irrecouvrable*—from L. *in*, not; *recuperare*, to recover], in OE., irrecoverable.

Irredeemable, a. *í-ré-dém-á-bl* [in, not, and redeemable], that cannot be redeemed; not subject to

be paid at the nominal value, as government stocks: *írré'deem'ably*, ad. *-bl*.

Irreducible, n. *í-ré-dú-sí-bl* [in, not, and reducible], that cannot be brought back to a former state, or changed to a different one: *írré'duc'ibly*, ad. *-sí-blí*: *írré'duc'ibleness*, n. *-bl-nés*.

Irreformable, a. *í-ré-fór-má-á-bl* [in, not, and reformable], that may not or cannot be revised or set aside; that may not lawfully be judged or censured.

Irrefragable, n. *í-ré-frá-gí-bl* [in, not, and *refragable*; F. *írréfragable*—from mid. L. *írréfragábilis*, not to be withstood], that cannot be refuted or overthrown; uncontested: *írré'frag'ably*, ad. *-gá-blí*: *írré'fragableness*, n. *-bl-nés*, quality of being incapable of confutation.—*Syn.* of 'irrefragable': incontrovertible; unanswerable; indisputable; unquestionable; indubitable; undeniable; irrefutable.

Irrefragable, a. *í-ré-frá-gí-á-bl* [in, not, and *refragable*], that cannot be refuted.

Irrefutable, a. *í-ré-fú-tá-bl* [in, not, and Eng. *refutable*; mid. L. *írréfutábilis*], that cannot be disproved or overthrown by argument; unanswerable: *írré'futa'ibly*, ad. *-blí*.

Irregular, a. *í-ré-gú-lár* [in, not, and Eng. *regular*; mid. L. *írrégularis*], not according to usual forms or rules; not according to established principles or customs; not in conformity to law, or the usual operations of nature; wanting symmetry; not regular, as regards mode of life; vicious; n. a soldier not in the regular service; one not following any fixed rule; in bot., a flower in which the parts of any of the verticils differ in size: *írrég'ularly*, ad. *-lí*: *írrég'ularity*, n. *-lár-í-tí* [F.—L.], neglect of law, form, or method; deviation from rule; vice.—*Syn.* of 'irregular a.': unsystematic; abnormal; unmethodical; anomalous; erratic; devious; eccentric; crooked; variable; unsettled; desultory; inmutable; changeable; immoderate; intemperate; wild; disorderly; inordinate; unconfornable; unsymmetrical.

Irrelative, a. *í-ré-lá-tív* [in, not, and *relative*], unconnected: *írré'lát'ively*, ad. *-lí*.

Irrelevant, a. *í-ré-lé-vánt* [in, not, and Eng. *relevant*; L. *in*, not; *relevans* or *relevantem*, making light—from *levis*, light—*lit.*], that does not relieve or lighten; not applicable; not to the purpose; not serving to support: *írré'lé'vantly*, ad. *-lí*: *írré'lé'vancy*, n. *-vánt-sí*, also *írrélevance*, n. *-vánt*, the quality of not being applicable.

Irreligion, n. *í-ré-lí-jí-ún* [in, not, and *religion*; F. *írrélligion*—from L. *írrélligíus*], contempt of religion or the want of it; profaneness; impiety: *írréllí'gious*, a. *-jí-lí-s* [L. *írrélligíus*], ungodly; profane; impious; wicked: *írréllí'giously*, ad. *-lí*: *írréllí'giousness*, n. quality or state of being *írréllí'gious*; want of religion.

Irremediable, a. *í-ré-mé-dí-á-bl* [in, not, and Eng. *remediable*; F. *írrémédíable*—from L. *írrémédíabílis*], that cannot be cured; not to be corrected or redressed: *írré'mé'di'ably*, ad. *-blí*: *írré'mé'di'ableness*, n. *-bl-nés*.

Irremissible, a. *í-ré-mís-sí-bl* [in, not, and Eng. *remissible*; F. *írrémís-síble*—from mid. L. *írrémís-síbilis*], that cannot be forgiven or remitted: *írré'mís'sibly*, ad. *-blí*: *írrémís'sibleness*, n. *-bl-nés*, quality of being not to be pardoned.

Irremovable, a. *í-ré-móv-á-bl* [in, not, and *removable*], that cannot be moved or changed; that cannot be removed from office: *írré'mó'vably*, ad. *-blí*: *írré'móv'ability*, n. *-blí-tí*, quality or state of being *írré'móv'able*.

Irrenowned, a. *í-ré-nó-únd* [in, not, and *renowned*], in OE., wanting in renown.

Irreparable, a. *í-ré-pér-á-bl* [in, not, and Eng. *reparable*; F. *írréparáble*—from L. *írréparábilis*], that cannot be repaired or mended; not to be recovered, retrieved, or remedied: *írré'par'ably*, ad. *-blí*: *írré'par'ability*, n. *-blí-tí*, state of being beyond repair or recovery.

Irrepealable, a. *í-ré-pé-lá-á-bl* [in, not, and *repealable*], that cannot be revoked or annulled: *írré'peal'ably*, ad. *-blí*.

Irreprehensible, a. *í-ré-pér-ré-hén-sí-bl* [in, not, and Eng. *reprehensible*; F. *írrépréhén-síble*—from L. *írrépréhén-síbilis*, without cause for blame or censure], not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured: *írré'pé'rehén'sibly*, ad. *-blí*.

**irrepressible**, *n.* *ir-rè-près-si-bl* [*in*, not, and *re-pressible*], that cannot be repressed or subdued; not to be restrained; *ir-repressibly*, *ad.* *-bl*.

**irreproachable**, *a.* *ir-rè-pròch-à-bl* [*in*, not, and *Eng. reproachable*: *F. irréprochable*], free from blame; innocent: *ir-reproachably*, *ad.* *-bl*: *ir-reproachableness*, *n.* *-bl-nès*.

**irreprovable**, *a.* *ir-rè-pròv-à-bl* [*in*, not, and *Eng. reprovable*: *F. irréprovable*], that cannot be justly reproved or blamed: *ir-reprovably*, *ad.* *-à-bl*.

**irresistances**, *n.* *ir-rè-zis-tàns* [*in*, not, and *resistance*], passive submission; forbearance to resist.

**irresistible**, *a.* *ir-rè-zis-ti-bl* [*in*, not, and *Eng. resistible*: *F. irrésistible*—from *mla. L. irrésistibilis*], that cannot be resisted or opposed: *ir-resistibly*, *ad.* *-bl*: *ir-resistibility*, *n.* *-bl-ti*, also *ir-resistibleness*, *n.* *-bl-nès*, quality of being irresistible; power beyond successful resistance.

**irresoluble**, *a.* *ir-rè-zò-lù-bl* [*in*, not, and *resoluble*], incapable of being dissolved or set free; that cannot be resolved into parts.

**irresolute**, *a.* *ir-rè-zò-lù-bl* [*in*, not, and *resolute*], not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; wavering; given to doubt: *ir-resolutely*, *ad.* *-ly*: *irresolution*, *n.* *ir-rè-zò-lù-shün* [*F.*—*L.*], want of resolution; want of decision in purpose: *ir-resoluteness*, *n.* *-lù-nès*.—*SYN.* of 'irresolute': unsettled; unstable; unsteady; vacillating; undetermined; doubting; inconstant; fickle.

**irresolvable**, *a.* *ir-rè-zò-lù-bl* [*in*, not, and *resolvable*], that cannot be resolved.

**irrespective**, *a.* *ir-rè-spèk-ti-v* [*in*, not, and *respect*], not regarding; not having respect to, as circumstances; *ir-respectively*, *ad.* *-ly*.

**irrespirable**, *a.* *ir-rè-spì-rà-bl* [*in*, not, and *respirable*], unfit for respiration.

**irresponsible**, *a.* *ir-rè-spòn-si-bl* [*in*, not, and *responsible*], not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences: *ir-responsibly*, *ad.* *-bl*: *ir-responsibility*, *n.* *-bl-ti*.

**irretrievable**, *a.* *ir-rè-trè-v-à-bl* [*in*, not, and *retrievable*], not to be retrieved; not to be recovered or repaid; *ir-retrievably*, *ad.* *-bl*: *ir-retrievableness*, *n.* *-bl-nès*.—*SYN.* of 'irretrievable': irremediable; incurable; irrecoverable; irreparable.

**irreturnable**, *a.* *ir-rè-tèr-n-à-bl* [*in*, not, and *returnable*], not to be returned.

**irrevealeable**, *a.* *ir-rè-rè-v-à-bl* [*in*, not, and *revealeable*], that may not be revealed: *ir-revealably*, *ad.* *-bl*.

**irreverent**, *a.* *ir-rè-vèr-ènt* [*in*, not, and *reverent*: *F. irrévérent*—from *L. irreverens* or *irreverentem*, that does not show veneration], wanting in due regard for the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors; expressing irreverence; *ir-reverently*, *ad.* *-ly*: *irreverence*, *n.* *-èns* [*F.*—*L.*], want of due regard for the Supreme Being; want of veneration or reverence.

**irreversible**, *a.* *ir-rè-rè-vèr-si-bl* [*in*, not, and *reversible*], not to be changed; not to be recalled: *ir-reversibly*, *ad.* *-bl*: *ir-reversibleness*, *n.* *-bl-nès*.—*SYN.* of 'irreversible': irrevocable; irrepalable; unchangeable.

**irrevocable**, *a.* *ir-rè-v-à-k-à-bl* [*in*, not, and *Eng. revocable*: *F. irrévocable*—from *L. irrevocabilis*], that cannot be recalled or annulled; not to be revoked or reversed: *ir-revocably*, *ad.* *-bl*.

**irrigate**, *v.* *ir-rì-gat* [*L. irrigatus*, watered, irrigated—*from in*, on; *rigo*, I moisten or water], to moisten land by causing water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over it; to water: *ir-rigating*, *imp.*: *ir-rigated*, *pp.* watered: *ir-rigation*, *n.* *-gà-shün* [*F.*—*L.*], the operation of causing water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over land with the view of nourishing and increasing the growth of plants: *ir-riguations*, *n.* *ir-rig-ù-ns*, watery; moist; dewy; well watered.

**irritable**, *irritability*, &c.—see under *irritate*.

**Irritant**, *a.* *ir-rì-tànt* [*L. irritans*, not ratified or settled—*from in*, not; *ratius*, ratified], in *Scotch law*, rendering null and void, as an *irritant* clause—see under *irritate*.

**irritate**, *v.* *ir-rì-tat* [*L. irritatus*, provoked—*from irritare*, to excite—perhaps from *irrire*, to snarl], to make angry or fretful; to provoke or exasperate; to inflame or excite heat in, as the flesh or skin: *ir-ritating*, *imp.*: *adj.* exciting; causing irritation: *ir-ritated*, *pp.*: *adj.* excited; exasperated: *ir-ritableness*, *n.* *-à-bl* [*L. irritabilis*], easily provoked or

made angry: *ir-ritably*, *ad.* *-bl*: *ir-ritability*, *n.* *-bl-ti* [*L.*], the quality of being easily excited or provoked; the peculiar susceptibility possessed by the living tissues and fibres on the application of certain substances: *ir-ritancy*, *n.* *-àn-si*, the state of being irritant: *ir-ritant*, *a.* *ir-rì-tànt* [*L. irritans*, exasperating], irritating: *a.* that which irritates or causes pain, heat, or tension: *ir-ritation*, *n.* *-tá-shün* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of exciting heat or redness in the skin; the heat so produced; excitement of anger or passion; provocation; anger: *ir-ritative*, *a.* *-tìv*, tending to excite or irritate: *ir-ritatory*, *a.* *-tá-tèr-tìv*, exciting; producing irritation.—*SYN.* of 'irritate': to excite; inflame; fret; provoke; tease; exasperate; vex; enrage; incense; anger; stimulate; in *OE.*, to ngitate; heighten.

**irruption**, *n.* *ir-rùp-shün* [*F. irruption*—*from L. irruptione*: *L. irrumpo*, *pp.* of *irrumpe*, I break in—*from in*, into; *rumpo*, I break], a sudden or violent bursting in, as of the sea; a sudden invasion or incursion, as of an enemy: *ir-ruptive*, *a.* *-rìv*, rushing suddenly in or upon: *ir-ruptively*, *ad.* *-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'irruption': inroad; incursion; invasion; intrusion; a burst; a rush.

*is*, *v.* 3d [*AS.* *is*: cf. *Ger. ist*; *L. est*; *Gr. esti*; *Sans. asti*], *pres. sing. pres.* of the verb *be*.

**isagoge**, *a.* *is-à-gò-gik*, also *isagógic*, *a.* *-gàl* [*Gr. eisagogikos*, introductory—*from eis*, into; *agò*, I lead], introductory; belonging to an introduction: *isagogies*, *n.* *is-à-gò-giks*, in *Biblical criticism*, the discussion of the canon, comprising everything in connection with the literary history of the Bible, esp. the authorship and validity of its different books, with the time and place of their composition.

**isagon**, *n.* *is-à-gòn* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *gônia*, an angle], a figure whose angles are equal.

**isatin**, *n.* *is-à-tin* [*Gr. isatis*, woad], a yellow colouring matter derivable from indigo in the form of deep yellowish-red prismatic crystals: *isatis*, *n.* *-tá-tis*, the woad, a tall plant with a yellow flower yielding a blue dye; the *Isatis tinctoria*, *Ord. Crucifera*.

**ischiatric**, *a.* *is-ki-à-tik* [*Gr. ischion*, the hip], pert to the hip: *ischium*, *n.* *-is-ki-àm*, the hip-bone.

**ischury**, *n.* *is-ki-rì*, also *ischuria*, *n.* *-kà-rì-à* [*Gr. ischō*, I stop or retain; *ouron*, urine], the suppression or stoppage of urine: *ischuretic*, *n.* *-rè-tik*, a medicine adapted to relieve ischury: *adj.* having the quality of relieving ischury.

**ischyterus**, *n.* *is-ki-p-tèr-ùs* [*Gr. ischus*, strength of body; *pteron*, a fin], in *geol.*, a genus of ganoid fishes with smooth rhomboidal scales.

**isérine**, *n.* *is-èr-in* [from the river *Iser*, in Silesia, near whose source it was first found], a mineral of an iron-black colour and of a bright metallic lustre, found in angular grains, rolled pieces, or in the form of black sand; titaniferous iron-sand.

**Ishmaelite**, *n.* *ish-mà-èl-ìt*, a descendant of *Ishmael*: one at war with society.

**isldoid**, *a.* *is-ld-òyd* [*isis*, a genus of jointed corals: *Gr. isos*, equal, similar; *eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, covered with a dense mass of conical soredia, as the surface of lichens: *isldiose*, *a.* *is-ld-i-òs*, having powdery, coralline excrescences: *isldiferous*, *a.* *is-ld-i-f-èr-ùs* [*L. fero*, I bear], having isldiose excrescences: *isldiam*, *n.* *is-ld-i-àm*, coral-like soredia on the surface of some lichens.

**isinglass**, *n.* *is-ìng-glàs* [*Dut. huyzenblas*, sturgeon-bladder—*from huys*, a sturgeon; *blaese*, a bladder], a pure kind of gelatine, gelatinous and semitransparent, obtained from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fish, the best being obtained from the sturgeon; fish-glue. *Note.*—The spelling *isinglass* has probably arisen from connecting the name with its employment in *icing*, or in making jellies.

**Isis**, *n.* *-sis*, the chief female deity in the Egyptian mythology, the mother of Horus, and wife of Osiris; a genus of jointed corals.

**Islamism**, *n.* *is-lám-iz-m* [*Ar. islām*, obedience to the will of God—*from salāma*, to submit to God], the religion or creed of Mohammed: *Islam*, *n.* *is-lám*, the religion of Mohammed; the whole body of the faithful, and the countries in which Islamism is professed: *Islamite*, *n.* *is-lám-ìt*, a follower of Mohammed: *is-lamitic*, *n.* *-mì-tik*, pert. to Islamism.

**island**, *n.* *is-lànd* [*AS. eýland*—*from eý*, land, land], a spot or tract of land surrounded by water: *islander*, *n.* *-er*, an inhabitant of an island: *is-*

landed, *n.* formed as an island: *Island of Reil*, in *anat.*, a lobe of the hemisphere of the brain covered by the frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes: *Islands of the Bleast*, in *Gr. myth.*, islands in the Western Ocean, regarded as the abodes of the dead favoured of the gods. *Note.*—*Island* or *gland* is really the OIL-spelling, and possibly the *s* was inserted to form *Island* from the nomenclature of the OF. word *isle*.

*Isle*, *n.* *il* [OF. *isle*—from *L. insula*, an island], an island: *Islet*, *n.* *lét* [OF. *l-ette*, a little island].

*Iso*, *iso* [Gr. *isos*, equal], a prefix denoting equality or similarity; in *chem.*, denoting an isomeric body.

*Isobar*, *n.* *isô-bâr* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *baros*, weight], in *phys. geog.*, a line connecting places on the surface of the globe at which the barometric pressure is the same: *isobaric*, *n.* *isô-rik*, applied to lines which connect places on the surface of the earth having the same atmospheric pressure.

*Iso-barometric*, *n.* *isô-bâr-ô-mê-trik* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *Eug. barometric*], indicating equal barometric pressure.

*Isobaththerm*, *n.* *isô-bath-thêrm* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *bathus*, deep; and *thermê*, heat], in *meteor.*, a line connecting points in the ocean where the temperature is the same.

*Isobrious*, *n.* *isô-bri-ôs* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *brios*, I strengthen], in *bot.*, applied to the dicotyledons, because both cotyledons seem to be developed with equal force.

*Isoclim*, *n.* *isô-klim* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *cheima*, winter], in *phys. geog.*, a line drawn through places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean winter temperature: *isoclimal*, *n.* *isô-mal*, also *isocliminal*, *n.* *isô-mal*, of the same winter temperature: *isoclimals*, *n.* plu. *isô-mals*, or *isoclimal lines*, in *phys. geog.*, imaginary lines passing through places which have the same mean winter temperature.

*Isochomous*, *n.* *isô-kh-ô-môs* [Gr. *isos*, equal, similar; *khōna*, a heap, a mound], in *bot.*, applied to branches springing from the same plant, and at the same angle.

*Isochromatic*, *n.* *isô-kh-ô-mat-ik* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *chrōma*, colour], having the same colour.

*Isochronous*, *n.* *isô-kh-ô-nôs* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *chronos*, time], occurring in equal times, or at intervals of the same duration, as the beats of a pulse: *isochronism*, *n.* *isô-niz-m*, the property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times.

*Isochrome*, *n.* *isô-kh-rô-mê*, and *isô-kh-rô-mis* [Gr. *isochromos*, like-coloured—from *isos*, equal, and *chros* or *chrōs*, colour], of uniform colour.

*Isoclinal*, *n.* *isô-kli-nal* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *klinein*, to incline], pert. to or indicating equality of inclination or dip: *isoclinal lines*, imaginary lines on the earth's surface passing through places where the magnetic dip or inclination is the same.

*Isocryme*, *n.* *isô-kri-mê* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *krymos*, cold], a line laid down on a map or chart to mark the limits of equal extreme cold on the surface of the earth: *isocrymal*, *n.* *isô-kri-mal*, pert. to or indicating the limits of equal extreme cold.

*Isodomon*, *n.* *isô-dô-môn* [Gr. *isodomon*, built alike—from *isos*, equal; *demein*, to build], a building in which the masonry was cut and squared to the same height, so that the courses of stone, when laid, were all regular and equal.

*Isodynamic*, *n.* *isô-dî-nâm-ik* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *dunamis*, force], having the same power or force; equal in power, and capable of producing the same results.

*Isogeothermal*, *n.* *isô-jê-ô-thêr-mal* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *gê*, the earth; *thermê*, heat], in *phys. geog.*, imaginary lines which connect those places on the earth's crust which have the same mean annual temperature—restricted to land only.

*Isogeothermic*, *n.* *isô-jê-ô-thêr-mik*—same as *isogeothermal*.

*Isogonic*, *n.* *isô-gôn-ik* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *gōnia*, an angle], having equal angles—applied to imaginary lines passing through all places on the earth's surface at which the horizontal magnetic needle makes the same angle with the meridian.

*Isophetose*, *n.* *isô-hê-tôs* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *huetos*, rain], in *phys. geog.*, applied to imaginary lines on the earth's surface connecting places which have the same mean annual fall of rain.

*Isolate*, *v.* *isô-lât* [It. *isolato*, isolated, solitary—from *isolare*, to isolate—from *isola*, an island—from *L. insula*] to place in a detached situation; to insulate; to place by itself: *isolating*, *imp.*: *isolated*, *pp.*: *adj.*, detached; placed by itself or alone; detached: *isolation*, *n.* *isô-shân* [F.—L.] state of being isolated or alone: *isolator*, *isô-têr*, one who or that which; specifically, an insulator.

*Isomeric*, *n.* *isô-mê-rik* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *meros*, a part], formed of the same elements in the same proportions, but having different physical and chemical properties, due to the different arrangement of the ultimate atoms: *isomerism*, *n.* *isô-mê-riz-m*, identity in composition, but with difference of properties: *isomeric*, *n.* *isô-mê-rik*, applied to the organs of a flower, when each is composed of an equal number of parts.

*Isometrical*, *n.* *isô-mê-tri-kal* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *metron*, a measure], pert. to or characterised by equality of measure.

*Isomorphism*, *n.* *isô-môr-fiz-m* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *morphe*, form, shape], the capability shown by two or more simple or compound substances to crystallise in one and the same form, and to replace one another in a compound crystal: *isomorphous*, *n.* *isô-môr-fôs*, composed of different elements, but possessing the same or similar crystalline forms.

*Isonomy*, *n.* *isô-nôm-ô-mi* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *nomos*, law], equal law or rights: *isonomic*, *n.* *isô-nôm-ik*, the same or equal in law or right; one in kind or origin.

*Isoperimetrical*, *n.* *isô-pêr-i-mê-tri-kal* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *pêr*, round; *metron*, a measure], of equal perimeter or circumference: *isoperimetry*, *n.* *isô-pêr-i-mê-tri*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

*Isopod*, *n.* *isô-pôd*, *isopoda*, plu. *isô-pô-dâ* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *pôd*, the foot], an order of crustacea having the legs all alike: *isopodous*, *n.* *isô-pô-dês*, equal-legged.

*Isopolity*, *n.* *isô-pô-li-ti* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *politeia*, polity—from *polis*, a city], equality of political rights.

*Isopyre*, *n.* *isô-pîr* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *pur*, fire], a mineral of a greyish or black colour and of vitreous lustre like obsidian; a silicate of lime, iron, and alumina.

*Isosceles*, *n.* *isô-sê-sê-lêz* [mld. *L. isoscelus*, with equal legs—from Gr. *isos*, equal; *skelos*, a leg], having equal sides or legs—applied to a triangle having two equal sides.

*Isosporous*, *n.* *isô-sô-pô-rûs* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *spora*, a seed], in *bot.*, applied to cryptogamic plants which produce a single kind of spore, as ferns.

*Isostemonous*, *n.* *isô-sêm-ô-nûs* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *stêmon*, a thread or stem], in *bot.*, applied to stamens and floral envelopes which have the same number of parts or multiples.

*Isotermal*, *n.* *isô-thêr-mal* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *theros*, summer], in *phys. geog.*, of the same mean summer temperature: *isothermal*, or *isothermal lines*, in *phys. geog.*, the system of lines showing the places on the earth's surface where the same mean summer temperature prevails.

*Isotherm*, *n.* *isô-thêrm* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *thermê*, heat], in *phys. geog.*, a line connecting points on the earth's surface which have the same mean annual temperature: *isothermal*, *n.* *isô-thêr-mal*, in *phys. geog.*, having the same temperature; of equal temperature; applied to imaginary lines connecting all those places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean temperature.

*Isotonic*, *n.* *isô-tôn-ik* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *tonos*, tone], in *music*, having or indicating equal tones.

*Isotropic*, *n.* *isô-trôp-ik* [Gr. *isos*, equal; *tropos*, a way], in *phys.*, having the same peculiar properties in every part: *isotropism*, *n.* *isô-trôp-iz-m*, the quality of.

*Israelite*, *n.* *is-râ-ê-lit*, a descendant of Israel or Jacob: *a Jew*: *Israelitic*, *n.* *is-râ-ik*, also *Israelitish*, *n.* *is-râ-ik*, pert. to Israel or to a Jew.

*Issue*, *n.* *issh-shû* [OF. *issuê*, issue, exit: *L. exire*, to go out—from *ex*, out; *eo*, I go], the act of passing or flowing out; that which happens or turns out; end or ultimate result; children; offspring; a giving or sending out, as of bank-notes; giving out or delivering for use; the point in dispute in a suit at law; in *med.*, an artificially produced wound kept raw and open that there may be a constant flow of pus from

the surface: *v.* to send out or forth; to put in circulation; to deliver for use; to flow or come out; to spring, as from a source; to proceed, as progeny; to end or terminate; to arise: *is'suing*, *imp.*: *n.* a flowing or passing out; a sending out, as of notes for circulation: *is'sued*, *pp.* *shūd*: *adj.* descended: *is'sueless*, *n.* *shū-lēs*, childless: *is'suer*, *n.* *ēr*, one who: *is'suance*, *n.* *ō-āns*, the act of issuing: *is'suant*, *n.* in *her*, emerging; applied especially to an animal of which only the upper part is seen: *issuant* and *revertant*, *re-vertant*, appearing and disappearing,—said of two animals on a shield when the upper half of the one, and the lower half of the other, alone are in sight: *issue pea*, in *med.*, a pea or suchlike for maintaining the irritation in a wound and promoting the secretion of pus: at *issue*, in dispute; controverted; at variance: to join *issue*, in *law*, to come to the point in dispute.—*SYN.* of 'issue *v.*': to proceed; spring; come out; pass out; break out; flow from; send out; send forth; emerge; close; end; terminate —of 'issue *n.*': exit; egress; passage out; event; consequence; termination; conclusion; sequel; progeny; vent.

*Isthmus*, *n.* *ist'mūs* [*L. isthmus*: Gr. *isthmōs*], a neck of land uniting two larger portions together, or a peninsula, to the mainland: *isthm'ian*, *a.* *-m'ian*, pert. to an isthmus: *Isthmian Games*, one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated on the isthmus of Corinth every alternate year.

*Istle*, *n.* *is'el* [*Mex.*], a valuable fibre, obtained chiefly from *n* species of wild pine-apple, used for carpets and cordage, and as a substitute for whalebone. Called also *pita* and *silk-grass*.

*It*, *pron.* *it* [*AS. hit*: *cf.* *Dut. het*: *Icel. hit*: *L. id*], the *pron.* of the 3rd pers. sing. neut. nom. or obj.; the thing already spoken of; *its*, *its*, the poss. case of *it*: *itself*, the neut. reciprocal *pron.* *Note*.—*It* in a sentence stands instead of, and refers to, a place, animal, thing, quality, or clause, but often to nothing definite, as, *it rains*; *it* refers to a person, in the phrase 'It is I.'

*Italian*, *a.* *itāl'yān* [*L. Italia, Italy*], pert. to *Italy*: *n.* a native of Italy, or its language: *Ital'ianise*, *v.* *yān-iz*, to make Italian in manners or habits; to speak Italian, or play the Italian: *Ital'ianising*, *imp.*: *Ital'ianised*, *pp.* *izd*: *Italic*, *a.* *itāl'ik*, pert. to Italy or its language; denoting a certain variety of type: *Italics*, *n.* *plu.* *itāl'iks* [*F. italique, Italic*], applied to types—from *L. italicus*, of or belonging to Italy, a sloping sort of types or letters, invented and first used by the Venetian printer Aldus, 1501: *Ital'ise*, *v.* *is-iz*, to write or print in Italics: *Ital'ising*, *imp.*: *Ital'ised*, *pp.* *sizd*: *Ital'ism*, *n.* *-i-zim*, an Italian phrase or idiom: *Italian-iron*, an instr., when heated, used for fluting and smoothing frills, &c., by laundresses: *Italian warehouseman*, a vendor of macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, olive-oil, and snaillike.

*Itch*, *n.* *ich* [*AS. gliccan*, to *itch*: *cf.* *Dut. jeuken*; *Ger. jucken*], a disease of the skin which inclines the person to scratch the part; any strong teasing desire or longing: *v.* to feel on the skin the peculiar uneasy sensation arising from *itch*, causing a desire to scratch the skin; to have a teasing or longing desire for: *itch'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* having a sensation and desire for scratching; having a constant longing desire: *n.* a state of the skin which creates the desire for rubbing or scratching; a constant teasing desire: *itched*, *pp.* *ichē*: *itchy*, *a.* *ich'y*, infected with the *itch*; having feeling as if arising from the *itch*: *itch'iness*, *n.* state of being *itchy*: *itch'ingly*, *adv.*

*Itch-mite*, the minute burrowing insect which is the cause of the disease called *itch*.

*Item*, *n.* *itēm* [*L. item*, also, in like manner: *cf.* *Sans. ittham*, so], a separate article or particular: *ad. also*; furthermore—used when something is to be added: *itemise*, *v.* *-iz*, to state by items; to give the particulars (as of an account): *itemiser*, *n.* *-iz-ēr*, in *U.S.*, one who furnishes items for a newspaper.

*Iterate*, *v.* *itēr-at* [*L. iteratus*, gone over again, repeated—from *iterum*, again, a second time], to utter or do a second time; to repeat: *it'erating*, *imp.*: *it'erated*, *pp.*: *it'eration*, *n.* *-d'shūn*, repetition: *it'erative*, *n.* *-tiv*, repeating.

*Itand*—see under *eident*.

*Ithuriel*, *n.* *i-thū'r-ēl*, in *Millon's 'Paradise Lost'* an angel who assisted in the search through Paradise for Satan, who, when found tempting Eve, was startled and surprised by being touched gently with Ithuriel's spear; hence, detecting or discovering, as the 'Ithuriel spear'.

*Itinerant*, *a.* *i-thn'ēr-ant* [*mid. L. itinerans* or *itinerans*, making a journey—from *L. iter, itineris*, a journey], passing from place to place; wandering; unsettled: *n.* one who travels from place to place, or is unsettled; *n.* pedlar: *it'n'erant'y*, *ad.* *-it'*: *it'n'eracy*, *n.* *-d-si*, also *it'n'erancy*, *n.* *-d-si*, a passing from place to place: *it'n'erary*, *n.* *-ēr-d-rī* [*mid. L. itinerarius*], a guide or route-book for travellers; *adj.* pert. to or done on a journey: *it'n'erate*, *v.* *-ēr-d'* [*mid. L. itineratus*, having made a journey], to travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching: *it'n'ering*, *imp.* travelling from place to place, particularly for preaching or lecturing: *it'n'erated*, *pp.*

*Itself*, *it'self* [*it*, and *self*], a reciprocal and emphatic *pron.*—generally applied to things.

*Ivied*—see under *ivy*.

*Ivory*, *n.* *iv'ō-rī* [*OF. ivorie*, ivory—from *L. eborus*, pert. to ivory—from *ebur*, ivory; supposed to be connected with *Sans. ibha*, an elephant], the bony tusk of the male elephant; also teeth or tusks of the sea-horse; any white organic structure resembling ivory; *adj.* made or prepared from ivory; resembling ivory: *ivory-black*, carbonised or charred bone or ivory: *ivory-nut*, the nut of a species of palm-tree—so called from the fluid found in the nuts hardening into a whitish close-grained albuminous substance, often called *vegetable ivory*, from its resembling ivory in texture and colour: *iv'oride*, *n.* *-rīd*, any sort of artificial ivory: *iv'ories*, *n.* *plu.* *-rīz*, a general term for works of art executed in ivory: in *slang*, the teeth.

*Ivy*, *n.* *ivē* [*AS. iſig*, ivy: *cf.* *OH. Ger. ebah*: *Ger. epheu*], a well-known evergreen climbing plant of many species; the *Hedera helix*. *Ord. Araliaceae*: *ivied*, *n.* *-rīd*, overgrown with ivy: *ivy-mantled*, overgrown or covered with ivy.

*Iwls* or *ywls*, *ad.* *i-wē's* [*AS. gewis*, certain: *Dut. gewis*; *Ger. gewiss*], in *O.E.*, certainly.

*Ixolyte*, *n.* *iks-ō-lit* [*Gr. ixos*, bird-lime; *lithos*, a stone], one of the mineral resins of a hyacinth-red colour, which becomes soft at 169° Fahr.

*Ixora*, *n.* *iks-ō-rā* [*from Iswara*, a Malabar deity to whom scarlet flowers were offered], a genus of Indian and tropical African shrubs. *Ord. Cinchonaceae*, producing corymbs of handsome scarlet, pink, or white flowers, frequently of an agreeable fragrance.

*Izar* or *izzar*, *n.* *iz-ār*, *iz-zār* [*Ar. izēr*], an outer garment worn by Moslem women.

*Izard* or *izzard*, *n.* *iz-ārd*, *iz-zārd* [*F. isard*], the wild goat of the Pyrenées; an ibex.

# J

*J*, *J*, *the tenth letter of the English alphabet*, now uniformly used as a consonant, but formerly treated as a vowel, and identical with the vowel *i*: *j* is still found as *i* in old notations, as *vi* for *vij*—*J*.

*Jahber*, *v.* *jāb'ēr* [an imitative word: *cf.* *OF. jaber*, to mock, to scoff], to talk rapidly and indistinctly; to talk nonsensically; to chatter: *n.* utterance of words rapidly and indistinctly: *jāb'ering*, *imp.*: *jāb'ered*, *pp.* *bērd*: *jāb'erer*, *n.* *bēr-ēr*, one who.

*Jahiru*, *n.* *jāb-i-rō* [*Brazil.*], a large variety of stork with an enormous bill.

*Jabot*, *n.* *zhā-bō'* [*F.*], a shirt-frill; a frill down the front of a woman's bodice.

*Jaca*- or *jaek-tree*, *n.* *jā-kā-trē*, *jāk-trē* [*E. Ind. jaca*, and *Eng. tree*], a bread-fruit tree of the Indian Archipelago. *Ord. Artocarpaceae*.

*Jacamar*, *n.* *jā-kā-mār* [*F. jacamar*], one of a genus of birds inhabiting tropical America, of brilliant plumage, allied to the Kingfishers, and having the habits of the bee-eaters.

*Jacana*, *n.* *jā-kā-nā* [*Brazil.*], a bird allied to the rails, common in S. Amer., remarkable for the length



of its toes, by means of which it can walk over the floating leaves of aquatic plants.

**Jacaranda**, n. *jā-kā-ran-dā* or *zhā-kā-ran-dā*, the Brazilian name for a fine lofty tree, from which rose-wood is obtained; the *Jacaranda Brasiliensis*, Ord. *Bignoniaceae*.

**Jacinth**, n. *jā-sin-th* [F. *jacinthe*—from L. *hyacinthus*], another name for the *hyacinth*, n. species of precious stone, of various colours; also called *jargon* or *zircon*.

**Jack**, n. *jāk* [a familiar corrupt or dim. of John; or of OF. *Jacques* for L. *Jacobus*], a name applied as an expression of familiarity; a low fellow; an up-start; applied to various mechanical contrivances for replacing the personal service of an attendant; a screw for raising heavy weights; a contrivance to turn a spit; any timber cut short of its usual length; a leatheren cup or jug; a flag or ensign; a sailor—usually in composition, as *jack-lar*: adj. sorry; coarse; indifferent; a prefix signifying male, as *jack-ass*: **Jack**, n. plu. wooden wedges used in coal-mining: **Jackdaw**, one of the crow family, a small species inhabiting rocks and old buildings: **Jack-knife**, a large sort of clasp-knife: **Jack-boots**, heavy boots for rough service: **Jack-plane**, a large plane for heavy work: **Jack-screw**, a screw used for stowing cotton in the hold of a ship: **Jack-staff**, the staff upon which the union-jack is hoisted: **Jack-straw**, n. [orig., *jack of straws*] an effigy of a man made of straw; one of a set of straws or strips of ivory or wood, used in a children's game; a name assumed by rick-burners and destroyers of machinery in England in the early years of the nineteenth century: **Jack-towel**, a coarse towel hanging from a roller for general use: **union-jack**—see under *union*: **Jack-in-a-box**, a figure made to start out of a box on opening the lid; a piece of machinery for raising heavy weights a little way off the ground: **Jack-in-office**, a person who presumes on the authority with which he is invested: **Jack-of-all-trades**, one able to turn his hand to many things, generally used in a half-contemptuous sense: **Jack-pudding**, a merry-andrew: **Jack-with-a-lantern**, or **Jack-o'-lantern**, will-o'-the-wisp; the Ignis fatuus: **Jack-of-the-clock**, in OE., a figure on an old clock, generally of a man with a club or hammer, which struck the hours on the bell.

**Jack**, a coat of mail—see under *jacket*.

**Jackal**, n. *jā-kāl* [Turk. *chakāl*, Pers. *shaghāl*], a wild carnivorous animal inhabiting Asia and Africa, resembling partly a dog and partly a fox; one who does the dirty work of another.

**Jackalant**, n. *jā-kāl-ant*, or **Jack-o'-Lent**, in OE., a game during Lent, in which a puppet was thrown at—said to represent Judas Iscariot.

**Jackanapes**, n. *jā-kā-nāps* [a corrupt. of *Jack-o'-apes*, n. man who exhibits performing apes], one who conducts himself as no ape; an impertinent fellow; a monkey.

**Jackass**, n. *jā-kās* [jack, and ass], the male ass.

**Jackdaw**, n. *jā-kā-daw*—see under *jack* 1.

**Jacket**, n. *jā-kēt*, also *jack*, n. *jāk* [OF. *jaquet*, a child's coat, the dim. of *jaque*, a jacket, a coat of mail—see *jack* 1], a homely substitute for a coat of mail; a military coat worn over the coat of mail; a short loose coat terminating at the waist: *jack-eted*, a. *et-ed*, wearing a jacket; having a hollow vessel or covering outside the main vessel: dust one's jacket, to give a beating to any one.

**Jacobin**, n. *jā-kō-bīn* [from the place of meeting in an old monastery of the Jacobins—from the name of the church St. Jacques at Paris: L. *Jacobus*, Jacob or James], formerly, a friar of the order of St. Dominic; a party of violent revolutionists in France during the first Revolution; a radical or levelling politician of the character of the French Jacobins: **Jacobinism**, n. *-izm*, the principles of the Jacobins; violent popular discontent: **Jacobinical**, a. *-kal*, having the character of a Jacobin.

**Jacobite**, n. *jā-kō-bīt* [Jacobus, James, the Latinised form of the Heb. *Ya'acob*, *Jacob*, James], one attached to the cause of King James II., particularly after his flight and abdication, and to his line; in Ch. hist., one of a Syrian sect known as Monophysites which arose in 7th century: so named after a monk *Jacobus Baradaeus*: adj. of or belonging to the Jacobites: **Jacobitism**, n. *-izm*, the principles of the Jacobites: **Jacobitical**, a. *-kal*, belonging to the Jacobites: **Jacob's-ladder**, n. *jā-kōb's-lād-dēr* [Jacob, and *lad-*

*dēr*], the name of a plant, supposed to be so called from its successive pairs of leaflets; the *Polemonium acroanthum*, or *Greek Valerian*, Ord. *Polemoniaceae*, a ship's ladder made of ropes, but having wooden steps; a cross staff for taking altitudes: **Jacob's stone**, a stone carried off from Scone in Scotland by Edward I., now enclosed in the coronation chair, Westminster—traditionally said to have been the stone on which Jacob kept his head when he dreamt of the ladder reaching to heaven.

**Jacobus**, n. *jā-kō-būs* [L. *Jacobus*, James], a gold coin, in value about 25 shillings, so called from James I., in whose reign it was first coined.

**Jaconet** or **Jaconee**, n. *jā-kō-nēt* or *zhā-kō-nēt* [F. *jaconet*], a description of muslin made in France, principally used for children's collars and dresses, also called *winsook*.

**Jacquard loom**—see under *loom*.

**Jacquerie**, n. *jā-k-ri* or *zhā-k-ri* [F. *Jacques*, James, a familiar name for a countryman or peasant, as our *Jack*, *John*, &c.], a formidable insurrection of the French peasantry so named, against the nobles their oppressors in the 14th century—hence any revolt among peasantry.

**Jactitation**, n. *jā-kīt-tā-shūn* [L. *jactitudo*, to cast or toss to and fro—from *jactare*, to throw or sling], a tossing about of the body; restlessness; in med., the unconscious movements of a patient in the delirium of a fever.

**Jaculatory**, a. *jā-kū-lā-tō-rī* [L. *jaculatus*, hurled or thrown, as a javelin or dart], darting or throwing out suddenly; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory: **jac'ula-tion**, n. *-lā-shūn*, the act of throwing missiles or weapons.

**Jade**, n. *jād* [elym. unknown: cf. Dut. *jagen*, to hunt], a tired or worn-out horse; a worthless nag; a mean or sorry woman; a young woman, generally in slight contempt: v. to tire or fatigue; to become tired; to weary with hard service, attention, or study: *jā-ding*, imp. *jā-ded*, pp. and a. fatigued; wearied; harassed: *jādish*, a. *jādish*, vicious—applied to a horse; unchaste—applied to a woman—SYN. of 'jade v.': to weary; harass; fatigue; exhaust; crush; sink; dispirit; flag.

**Jade**, n. *jād* [F. *jade*; Sp. *jade*, for *pie-dra di tjada*, stone of the side; *tjada*, the side], a tough hard mineral, consisting of the silicates of magnesia and lime, of a dark leek-green colour, smooth surface, and somewhat soapy feel, worked into many elegant ornaments in India; called also *nephrite* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney], from its supposed medicinal properties in kidney diseases; also *axe-stone*, from a variety of it being fashioned into axe-heads by the natives of New Zealand.

**Jag**, n. *jāg* [perhaps from Ir. *gag*, a cleft—from *gagain*, I split or notch: W. *gag*, Gael. *gag*], a projection; an indentation; the tooth of a saw; a notch; a ragged protuberance: v. to notch; to cut like the teeth of a saw: *jāg-ging*, imp. *jāgged*, pp. *jāgd*: adj. *jāg-gēd*, having notches or teeth; having sharp irregular edges and surfaces: *jāg-ger*, n. *-gēr*, one who jags; in Scot., a pedlar; the bearer of a wallet or leather bag, called a *jag*: *jāg-gēdly*, ad. *-t*: *jāg-gēdness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of having rough projections; unevenness: *jāg-gy*, a. *-gy*, rugged; uneven; set with teeth.

**Jäger**, n. *jā-gēr* [Ger.], a hunter; a sportsman.

**Jaggery**, n. *jā-gēr-i* [Sans. *carakara*, sugar], the Indian name for a kind of coarse dark sugar, obtained from the juice of palms and the sugar-cane—often used to mix with lime to form a cement.

**Jaghire**, n. *jā-gēr* [Hind. *jāgīr*], in the E. Ind., a Government grant of land or of produce to an individual for life, or for the support of a public establishment: *jāg-hire-dar*, n. *-dār*, one who holds a *jaghire*.

**Jaguar**, n. *jā-gū-ār* or *jā-gū-ār* [Brazil. *yavára* or *yaguara*], the American leopard.

**Jah**, n. *jāh*, a coat, for *Jehovah*.

**Jahad** or **Jihad**, n. *jā-hād*, *jī-hād* [Ar.], a religious war waged by Mussulmans.

**Jail**, n. *jāl* [OF. *jaiole*: mid. L. *gabiola*, a cage—from *gabia*, corrupt. of L. *cavea*, a cage], a prison; a place of confinement for prisoners: *jāl'or*, n., also *faler*, n. *-r*, the keeper of a jail: *jāl-bird*, one who has frequently been in jail: *jāl-fever*, typhus fever; also written *gaol*.

**Jainism**, n. *jī-nizm* [Hind.], a Hindu religious system related to Buddhism, its chief features being the

recognition of one personal God, the worship of sahts or sages, denial of the divine authority of the Vedas, and tenderness towards the lower animals: Jain, Jain, n. *jīn, jīn*, an adherent of: adj. pert. to.

Jakes, n. *jāks* [perhaps from *F. gachis*, a heap of filth], in OE., a privy; a necessary house.

Jalap, n. *jālap* [Sp. *julapa*—from *Xalapā*, in Mexico, where it grows], the root of a plant reduced to powder—used in medicine as a purgative; the *Ergonum purga*, also called *Ipomaea purga*, Ord. *Convolvulaceae*: *jalapin*, n. *jāl'-ā-pīn*, n. purgative resin contained in certain *Convolvulaceae*, one of the active principles of jalap.

Jalousie, n. *zhā'-ōō-zē*, 'ja'ousies', n. plu. *-zēz'* [F. *jalousie*, jealousy, a venetian-blind], in the E. and W. Indies and in France, a name for venetian-blinds forming inside blinds; a veranda enclosed within slutters of movable slats.

Jam, n. *jām* [may only be another sense of jam 2. from the sense 'pressed or squeezed'], a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar.

Jam, v. *jām* [a form of *cham*], to press in between something that confines the space on each side, to squeeze tight; to press or wedge in: *jam'ming*, imp.: *jammed*, pp. *jāmd*.

Jamaica, n. *jā-mā'-ka*, of or from *Jamaica*, as 'Jamaica pepper', one of the names given to allspice.

Jamb, n. *jām* [F. *jambe*, a leg—from mld. L. *gamba*, a thigh, a leg], the side supports of any opening in a wall, as a fireplace, a door, &c.; a door-post; a miner's term for any thick mass of rock which prevents them pursuing the lode or vein.

Jamesonite, n. *jām'-sūn-it* [after Professor Jameson], an ore consisting principally of the sulphides of lead and antimony.

Jampan, n. *jām'-pān* [Jap.], a sedan-chair set on two bamboo poles, and borne by four men: *jampanee*, n. *-pān-ē*, one of the bearers of a jampan.

Janapa, n. *jān'-ā-pā* [E. Ind.], the hemp of India which furnishes a valuable fodder, gunny-cloth and cordage being also made of it.

Jane, n. *jān*—*sumo* as *jean*, which see.

Jangle, n. *jāngl* [OF. *jangler*, to prattle: cf. Dut. *jangelen*, to yelp], discordant sound; babble: v. to cause to sound discordantly, as in beltringing; to quarrel in words; to wrangle: *jan'gling*, imp. adj. babbling; producing discordant sounds, as bells: n. sound of babbling; mere prating; altercation; dispute: *jangled*, pp. *jāngl'd*: *jangler*, n. *-glēr*, one who jangles; a chattering noisy fellow.—*SN.* of 'Jangle v.': to alternate; bicker; wrangle; rattle; jar; prate.

Janitor, n. *jān'-tēr* [L. *janitor*, a doorkeeper—from *janua*, a gate], a doorkeeper; a porter.

Janizary, n. *jān'-zēr-ā*, also *janissary*, n. *jān'-is-ēr-ā* [F. *janissaire*; Turk. *yēñi cheri*, new troops], the name of the once formidable infantry of the Turkish empire—15,000 of whom were destroyed, and more than 20,000 expatriated, by order of Sultan Mahmood, A.D. 1826.

Jansenism, n. *jān'-sēn-tizm* [from *Jansen* or *Jansenius*, Bishop of Ypres, d. 1638], the doctrines taught by Jansen regarding free-will and grace: *Jan'senist*, n. *-ist*, a follower of.

Jantu, n. *jān'-tōō* [E. Ind.], a machine in India for raising water for the irrigation of the land.

Janty, Jantly, Jantiness—see *jaunty*.

January, n. *jān'-ū-ār-ī* [L. *Januarius*, January—from *Janus*, an anc. Roman deity, represented with two faces, looking behind and before, with a key in one hand and a staff in the other], the first month of the year.

Janus, n. *jān'-ūs*, one of the most anc. Roman deities having two faces, to whom Numa is said to have dedicated a covered passage, close by the Forum, this passage standing open in times of war, but closed in times of peace.

Japan, n. *jā-pān'*, also *japan-work*, work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan: *japan'*, a varnish for articles made of metal or wood, generally made of linseed-oil, amber, and turpentine: v. to varnish as the natives of Japan do; to cover with varnish or Japan: *japan'ing*, imp.: n. the art of giving a black or glossy surface to, and drawing figures on, as on wood: *japanned'*, pp. *-pānd'*, made with a black and glossy varnish: *japan'ner*, n. *-nēr*, one who varnishes.

Japanese, n. *jāp'-ān-ēz*, a native of Japan, or the language; *Japan current*, that branch of the equatorial current of the Pacific which trends northward along the Japan coasts: *Japan earth*—see under *terra*.

Jape, v. *jāp* [OF. *japer*, to jest], in OE. and familiar speech, to mock; to deceive; to lie; to impose on: n. a jest; a joke: *japing*, imp.: *japed*, pp. *jāpt*.

Japhethian, a. *jā-fēth'-ān*, also *Japhetic*, a. *jā-fēth'-ik*, pert. to the languages of the descendants of *Japheth*; the eldest son of Noah.

Japonica, n. *jā-pōn'-i-kā* [mid. L. *japonica*, fem. of *japonicus*, of Japan], a Japanese species of cannella, producing white or red flowers; the *C. japonica*, Ord. *Ternstroemiaceae*.

Jar, n. *jār* [OF. *jare*: Sp. *jarra*, a jar—from *Ar. jarra*, a waterpot], an earthenware pot or vessel of variable shape and dimensions.

Jar, n. *jār* [for older form *char*=chirr, the cry of the cricket: *As. ceorinn*, to murmur: cf. L. *parrire*, to chirp, to chatter], a harsh rattling vibration of sound; harsh vibration or sensation; a quarrel; a clash of interests or opinions: v. to strike or shake with a kind of short rattle; to sound untimingly; to strike or sound harshly or discordantly; to clash; to interfere; to quarrel or dispute: *jar'ring*, imp.: *ndj. conflicting*; disputing: n. a quarrel; a dispute: *jarred*, pp. *jār'd*: *jar'ringly*, ad. *-t*: *ajar*, ad. *ā-jār*, also on the jar, applied to the state of a door slightly open, when it is capable of producing the jarring sound; open but a little, said of a door.

Jardz, n. *jārdz* [F. *jardons*], in *far*, hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the hending of the loin on the outside.

Jardinere, n. *zhār-din'-ār* [F. a gardener's wife], an ornamental stand for plants and flowers, to be used as a piece of decorative furniture in a room.

Jargon, n. *jār-gōn* [OF. *jargon*, (Gibberish)], confused, unintelligible talk; gabble; a disparaging term applied to rude and harsh language; applied to the peculiar phraseology of a party, &c.

Jargon, n. *jār-gōn*, also *jargoon'*, n. *-gōn'* [F. *jargon*: It. *giargone*: cf. Pers. *zargūn*, gold-coloured], a mineral, being a Chinese variety of zircon, colourless specimens of which are often sold for diamonds.

Jargonnele, n. *jār-gōn'-ēl* [F. *jargonnelle*—from *jargon*, a yellow diamond, a small stone: Ital. *giargone*], a rich variety of pear very stout.

Jarred, jarring—see under *jar 2*.

Jasey, n. *jā-zē* [corrupt. of *Jersey*, and prob. so called from being made of or resembling Jersey yarn], a wig; a head of lousy hair.

Jasmine, n. *jās'mīn*, also spelt *Jessamine*, n. *jēs'sā-mīn* [F. *jasmin*: Sp. *jazmin*—from *Ar. and Pers. jāsmīn*], a plant of various species bearing beautiful flowers, the essential oil of *Jasminum* being obtained from *Jasminum officinale*, *grandiflorum*, *odoratissimum*, and *sambac*, Ord. *Jasminaceae*.

Jasp, n. *jāsp*, OE. for *Jasper*.

Jasper, n. *jās'pēr* [OF. *jaspere*—from L. and Gr. *aspis*: *Ar. yāsb*, jasper], a compact variety of quartz of various colours; a precious stone: *jasp'-d'e-an*, a. *-p'dē-ān*, also *jasp'd'e-ous*, a. *-ē-ūs*, like jasper; consisting of jasper: *jasp'ery*, a. *-pēr-ī*, having the character of jasper.

Jaumange, n. *zhō-māng'hē* [F. *jaune*, yellow; *manger*, meat], a variety of blanchmange; Dutch hummony.

Jaunting, n. *jāun'-sing*, in OE., for *jaunting*, pleasure-seeking.

Jaundice, n. *jāun'-dīs* [OF. *jaunisse*, the yellow disease—from F. *jaune*: OF. *jaune*, yellow—from L. *galdinus* or *gulfanus*, greenish-yellow], a disease of the liver characterised by yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c., and general languor: *jaun'diced*, a. *-dīst*, affected with jaundice; prejudiced; biased: *jaundiced eye*, an eye which sees faults and blemishes which do not exist. *Note*.—*jaundice* in the secondary sense is so applied from the popular notion that to an individual suffering from the disease everything appears yellow, but this is only an occasional symptom; hence to a *jaundiced eye* everything appears of an unnatural colour.

Jaunt, n. *jāunt* [OF. *jancer*, to stir, to tease, as a horse in the stable: cf. Sw. dial. *janta*, to be foolish], a stirring or rambling about; a short journey; a trip: v. to journey; to wander hero and there; to take short trips: *jaunt'ing*, imp.: n. a rambling for

pleasure or exercise: *adj.* used for short journeys, as a *jaunting* car; *jaunt* *ed.*, *pp.*—*SVN.* of 'Jaunt *n.*': excursion; tour; ramble; journey; flight.

*Jaunty*, *a.* *jaun-ti* [*F.* *gentil*, pretty, agreeable], airy; showy; gay; jauntyness, *n.* airiness; showiness; flutter; jauntyly, *ad.* *fr.* gaily. *Note.*—Prof. Skeat derives jaunty from jaunt, meaning 'to wander idly and airily about'.

*Javel*, *n.* *jav-el* [unascertained], in *OE.* and *Scot.*, a worthless fellow; a dirty wanderer.

*Javelin*, *n.* *jav-lin* [*OF.* *jav-lin*, a javelin; cf. *fr.* *gibelin*, a spear], a light hand-spear formerly used for throwing at an enemy; *n.* half-pike or spear about 5 feet long; *Javelin-men*, in *Eng.*, attendants on the sheriffs and judges at assizes.

*Jawhole*, *n.* *jav-hol* [*Scot.* *jav*, to dash, to spilt, and *holc*], a gullyhole; sink where slops are thrown.

*Jaws*, *n.* *plu.* *javz* [*Old Ger.* *chura*; *MDut.* *kouwe*], the bones of the head in which the teeth are fixed, consisting of an upper and a lower jaw, in man of a horse-shoe shape; the mouth; in *slang*, *jaw* is simply 'speech, or offensive irritating talk'; the inner ends of the booms or gulls of a ship hollowed in; *jaw*, *v.* in *slang*, to talk noisily to, or in an irritating offensive manner; *Jaw'ing*, *imp.*; *Jawed*, *jav-ed*; *adj.* having jaws; having the character of a jaw or jaws; *jaw-fallen*, depressed; dejected; depressed in spirits; *Jawbone*, *n.* the bone of the jaw containing the teeth; in *slang*, credit; *Jaw-breaker*, a word difficult to pronounce.

*Jay*, *n.* *ja* [*OF.* *jay* or *gay*—so called from its gay colours; cf. *Sp.* *gayor*, to garnish with variegated trimmings], one of the most beautiful of British birds allied to the crows, having variegated plumage.

*Jealous*, *a.* *je-lus* [*F.* *jalous*, *jealous*—from *OF.* *jealous*—from *mid.* *L.* *zelōsus*, *jealous*—from *L.* *zelus*; *Gr.* *zelos*, zeal, jealousy], suspicious of rivalry; suspicious of not enjoying the affection or love of another; anxiously careful and concerned for anything; in *OE.*, carefully; fearful; vigilant; *jealousness*, *n.* *nes*, also *jealousy*, *n.* *dis-i*, the uneasiness which arises from the fear of another robbing us of the love or affection of one whom we love; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry; earnest concern or solicitude; *jealously*, *ad.* *fr.*—*SVN.* of 'Jealous'; suspicious; envious; anxious; vigilant; solicitous; apprehensive; uneasy; lividulous; emulous.

*Jean*, *n.* *jan* [*F.* *jean*—from *tienco*], a kind of stout cotton cloth; *satin-jean*, a stout cotton cloth woven to have the smooth glossy surface of satin, used for stays, shoes, &c.; *jeannette*, *n.* *jan-nét*, a fabric closely resembling jean, but not so close in texture, and coarser.

*See, je*, cry to a horse; same as *gee*, which see; *a-je*, in *Scot.*, to one side; away.

*Jeer*, *v.* *jer* [*MDut.* *schieren*, to jest; a corrupt of the phrase *den gek schieren*, to shear the fool], to deride; to scoff; to mock; *n.* a taunt; mockery; derision; *jeering*, *imp.*; *n.* mockery; *adj.* having the character of a jeer; *jeered*, *pp.* *jerd*; *jeer'er*, *u.* *er*, one who jeers; *jeeringly*, *ad.* *fr.*—*SVN.* of 'Jeer *v.*': to sneer; gibe; flout; mock; taunt.

*Jeers*, *n.* *plu.* *jers*, in *nav.*, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.

*Jeffersonite*, *n.* *jeff-er-sun-it* [after Jefferson], a variety of audit from Sparta, in New Jersey, of a dark olive or black colour.

*Jehovah*, *n.* *je-ho-vah* [Heb. *Jahvê*—from *hävêd*, to be], the Hebrew name of the Deity; the eternal and self-existent Being; *Jehovist*, *n.* *je-ho-vist* [see Elohists], one who maintains that the vowel-points of *Jehovah* express the true pronunciation of that word; the writers, or one of them, who is supposed to have introduced the passages in the Pentateuch in which the name *Jehovah* occurs; *Jehovistic*, *a.* *je-ho-vist-ik*, relating to *Jehovah* as the name of God; denoting certain passages in the Pentateuch where *Jehovah* occurs as the name of the Supreme Being.

*Jehu*, *n.* *je-hu* [after *Jehu*, mentioned in 2 Kings ix. 20], one who is famous as a coachman or driver; one who drives quickly and somewhat recklessly.

*Jejune*, *n.* *je-jun* [*L.* *jejūnus*, fasting, empty, dry], empty; wanting; vacant; barren; dry; hungry; uninteresting; *jejune'ly*, *ad.* *fr.* *jejūnusness*, *n.* emptiness; barrenness; poverty; *jejūnum*, *n.* *je-nūm*, a part of the small intestines between the

duodenum and ileum, so called because always found empty; a *jejune* narrative, an uninteresting, tedious narrative.

*Jelly*, *n.* *je-lu* [*F.* *gèle*—from *geler*, to freeze—from *L.* *gelare*, to freeze—from *gelu*, icy coldness, frost], the strained liquid or juice of fruit after being boiled with sugar until it becomes a stiffened mass when cooled, the stiffened juice of boiled meat, sweetened and flavoured, as calves'-feet jelly; some gluey substance which is semi-transparent; *Jellied*, *a.* *je-lid*, brought to the consistence of jelly; *Jelly-fish*, a popular name given to the medusæ, from their resemblance to a mass of jelly.

*Jemidar*, *n.* *jem-k-dar* [Hind. *jama-dar*, the keeper of a wardrobe, a musketeer], a native officer in the Indian army having rank as a Lieutenant.

*Jemmy*—see *Jimmy*.

*Jennet*, *n.* *jen-et* [*OF.* *genette*, a Spanish horse; *Sp.* *ginete*, a horseman; a nag; *Ar.* *Zendât*, a Barbary tribe noted for its horses], a small Spanish horse.

*Jennetting*, *n.* *jen-et-ing* [*F.* *jeanneton*—see *Jack* 1], an apple ripe about June; a kind of early apple.

*Jenny*, *n.* *jin-et* [*F.* *Jean* and *Jacques*; *Eng.* *Jack* and *John*—see *Jack* 1], a machine for spinning.

*Jentacular*, *n.* *jen-tak-ū-ler* [*L.* *jentaculum*, a breakfast taken immediately on getting up], applied to a breakfast taken early in the morning, or immediately on getting up; pre-jentacular, applied to what is done early in the morning, as taking a breakfast before getting up.

*Jeopard*, *v.* *je-pêrd*, also *jeopardise*, *v.* *je-pêr-it* [*OF.* *jeu parti*; *mid.* *L.* *jocis partitus*, *in even chance*, a choice of two alternatives—properly a game in which the chances are even, hence anything uncertain or hazardous—from *F.* *jeu*; *L.* *jocis*, game, sport—and *F.* *parti*; *L.* *partitus*, divided], to expose to loss or injury; to hazard, imperil, or endanger; *jeoparding*, *imp.*; *jeopardised*, *pp.*; also *jeopardising*, *imp.*; *jeopardised*, *pp.*—*ditto*: *jeopardy*, *n.* *je-pêr-it*, exposure to loss, injury, or death; hazard; peril; danger.—*SVN.* of 'Jeopard'; to peril; endanger; hazard; risk; expose; jeopardise.

*Jerboa*, *n.* *jer-bô-â* [*Ar.* *yarbû*], an oblique descending muscle, in reference to the strong muscles in the hind legs of the jerboa, the leaping-mouse; a small African rodent or gnawer having very long hind legs and very short fore ones.

*Jerred* or *jerid*, *n.* *je-rêd* [*Ar.* *farid*, midrib of the palm-leaf, rod, shaft, javelin], a wooden javelin, about five feet in length, used in games by Persian and Turkish horsemen.

*Jeremiad*, *n.* *je-rê-mi-âd*, a sad and desponding complaint or lamentation—so called from the prophecies of *Jeremiah*, especially the Book of Lamentations.

*Jer-falcon* or *ger*, *jer* [*Ger.* *geier*, a kind of falcon], see *gerfalcon*, and *ger-eagle*.

*Jericho*, *n.* *jer-î-ko*, an anc. town of Palestine; proverbially, a place of walling or of obscurity, referring to 2 Sam. x. 4 and 5; go to Jericho, away with you; gone to Jericho, gone no one knows where.

*Jerk*, *v.* *jer-k* [apparently echoic, according to Dr Murray], to thrust out and draw back suddenly; to give a sudden pull or twitch; to move with a start or by starts; to throw with a quick, smart, arrested motion; *n.* a short sudden thrust or twitch that shocks or starts; a sudden arrested motion tending to throw or hurl; *jerking*, *imp.*; *n.* act of one who jerks; *Jerked*, *pp.* *jerkt*, twitched; suddenly pushed or thrust; *jerkingly*, *ad.* *imp.*, by jerks; *jerky*, *a.* *i*, coming or moving by starts or by unsteady action.

*Jerk*, *v.* *jer-k* [Peruvian, *chargui*, prepared dried meat], to cut and dry beef in the sun after immersion in sea-water; to cut, as beef, into long thin slices, in order to dry them for keeping; *jerking*, *imp.*; *Jerked*, *pp.* *jerkt*; *adj.* cut into pieces and dried in the sun, as beef.

*Jerkin*, *n.* *jer-kin* [*Dut.* *jurk*, a frock], a sort of jacket.

*Jeropigia*—same as *geropigia*, corrupt. of *hierapiera*.

*Jerquing*, *n.* *jer-king* [*F.* *chercher*, to seek, to search; *chercheur*, a searcher], the search of a ship by a custom-house officer, called a *jerquer*, to ascertain if there be any concealed or unentered goods.

*Jerry*, *n.* *jer-ri* [perhaps a contemptuous abbreviation of *Jeremiah*], a speculator who erects flimsy buildings; scamped or unsubstantial workmanship, especially in regard to building houses; also *Jerry-*

builder, *n.*: jerry-building, *n.* worthless construction of houses: jerry-built, *a.* unsustainably built.

Jerry-mander, *jér-rí-mán-dér*, an erroneous spelling of gerry-mander.

Jersey, *n.* *jér-zé*, Jerseys, *n.* plu. *-zéz*, blue woollen yarn as spun in Jersey: combed wool; the close-fitting woollen under-shirt worn by athletes; a woollen jacket.

Jerusalem-artichoke, *jér-ró-sá-lém-ár-tí-chók* [a supposed corrupt. of *it. girasole*, sun-flower or turnsole: Eng. *artichoke*], a plant with edible roots and tall stems, abounding in useful fibre; a kind of sun-flower, the *Hélianthus tuberosus*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbiferae*.

Jess, *n.* *jés*, Jesses, *n.* plu. *jés-és* [OF. *geet* or *jret*, a jess—from *jecter*, to cast or hurl—from *L. jacere*, to hurl—see *jet* 1], in *hawking*, a strap of leather tied about the leg of a hawk having little rings for the leash, by which it is held on the fist.

Jessamine—see *Jasmine*.

Jesse, *n.* *jés-sé*, the large branched candlestick formerly used in churches, so called as resembling the genealogical tree of Jesse, the father of David, a picture of which was formerly hung in churches; the same represented in sculpture or stained glass.

Jest, *n.* *jést* [OF. *geste*, an exploit, a tale: *L. gestus*, done, as a feat or deed, then applied to the relation or story of it—from *gero*, I carry on, I perform], something ludicrous, or only intended to excite laughter; joke; fun; the object of jest or laughter; something said in joke or raillery, not in earnest: *v.* to divert by words or actions; to utter untruth or exaggeration in play or diversion; in *OE.*, to play a part in a masquerade: *jest'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* having the character of a jest or sarcasm; *n.* talking for diversion or merriment; the making merry by words or actions: *jest'ed*, *pp.* *jest'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one given to merriment and pranks; a buffoon; *n.* merry-andrew: *jest'ful*, *a.* *-fúl*, full of jokes: *jest'ingly*, *ad.* *-li*, not in earnest: in *jest*, not in earnest; in mere sport and diversion.—*SYN.* of 'jest' *n.*: sport; raillery; burlesque; diversion.

Jesuit, *n.* *jéz-ít-í* [F. *Jésuite*: *L. Jésum*], a member of the order or society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534; a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch. renowned for the zeal, learning, and address of its members; an intriguer; a crafty person: *Jes'uitic*, *a.* *-itík*, also *Jes'uitical*, *a.* *-itík*, pert. to the Jesuits; crafty; deceitful: *Jes'uitically*, *ad.* *-li*: *Jes'uitism*, *n.* *-it-izm*, also *Jes'uitry*, *n.* *-it-ri* the principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; hypocrisy: *Jesuit's-bark*—cinchona, which see.

Jesus, *n.* *jéz-zús*, often *Jesm*, *n.* *jéz-zó* [*L. Jésum*—from *Gr. Jésum*—from *Heb. Yeshúa*, help of Jehovah, saviour], the Lord and Saviour of mankind; also called 'the Christ', that is, 'the Anointed': society of Jesus, the Jesuits.

Jet, *n.* *jét* [OF. *jetter* or *jecter*, to cast, throw, or sling—from *L. jacere*, to cast or throw—from *jacere*, to throw], *lit.*, *n.* cast or throw; *n.* small stream of water or other fluid forcibly emitted; a shoot of water; a gas branch: *v.* in *OE.*, to sling about the body; to strut about proudly; to shoot out; to jut out; to intrude: *jetting*, *a.* *jét'ing*, shooting forward or out; in *OE.*, stalking about proudly; jolting; strutting: *jet-dean*, *n.* *zhá-dó* [F. a throw of water], an ornamental water-spout or fountain: *jets-d'eau*, *n.* plu. *zház-dó*.

Jet, *n.* *jét* [OF. *jet* or *jaet*—from *L. nud Gr. gágates*, jet—said to be so called from the town of Gagai, in Lycia], a well-known variety of coal, of an intense velvety-black or brownish-black colour, occurring in great purity and abundance in the cliffs of alum-shale on the Yorkshire coast: *jetty*, *a.* *jét-í*, made of jet; black as jet: *jet'tiness*, *n.* *-nész*, quality of being jetty; blackness: *jet-black*, of the colour of jet; of the deepest black.

Jetsam, *n.* *jét-sám*, or *jet'som*, *jet'son*, *jettison*, *jét-ít-sin*, *jet'son* [OF. *getaison*—from *jecter*, to throw; *ieel*, postfix, *sum*, together], the throwing of goods overboard to lighten a ship; the goods thrown over; goods found thrown ashore without an owner: *v.* to throw goods overboard *n* ship in time of danger in such a way that there may be good hopes of their recovery—see *flotsam*.

Jettison, *n.* *jét-ít-són*—same as *jetsam*.

Jetty, *a.* black as jet—see under *jet* 2.

Jetty, *n.* *jét-í* [F. *jetée*, a bank, a pier—from *jecter*, to throw or cast—from *L. jacere*, to cast or throw—see *jet* 1], an erection that juts or projects beyond

the rest; any erection jutting into a river or into the sea; a landing-place or pier; sometimes spelt *jettee* or *jatty*: *jetty-head*, that part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest.

Jew, *n.* *jó* [OF. *Juis* and *Juifs*, Jews—from *mld. L. Iudaeus*; *Gr. Ioudaios*, an inhabitant of Judaea—from *Heb. Yehúdh*, Judah, son of Jacob], an Israelite; *n.* Hebrew; in many dishonest dealings, applied to a cheat: *Jew'ess*, *n.* *-és*, a female Jew: *Jewish*, *a.* *-ish*, like a Jew, or pert. to one: *Jewishly*, *ad.* *-li*: *Jewishness*, *n.*: *Jew'ry*, *n.* *-rí*, Judea; a district of a town inhabited by Jews; a ghetto: *Jew's-ear*, a species of fungus bearing some resemblance to the human ear; the *Hirneola auricula-Judae*, Ord. *Fungi*, formerly used as an astrigent: *Jew's-mallow*, the leaves of the *Cochorum officinarum*, Ord. *Tiliaceae*, which have been used as a culinary vegetable: *Jew's-stone*, the fossil spine of a large egg-shaped echinus: *Jew's harp* or *trump*, a boy's musical instr., consisting of a small lyre-shaped metal frame which is placed against the teeth, and having also a highly tempered metallic tongue which is struck with the forefinger—said to be so named in derision with reference to the national iustice of the Jews.

Jewel, *n.* *jó-el* [OF. *jouel* and *joyel*—from *joie*, joy, pleasure: *L. gaudium*], an ornament, generally of precious metal or valuable substance; a gem; a precious stone; a name of fondness: *v.* to adorn with precious stones; to place the balance of a watch upon a diamond: *Jew'elling*, *imp.* *Jew'elled*, *pp.* *-eld*: *adj.* adorned with jewels; rimming on diamonds, as certain parts of a watch: *Jew'eller*, *n.* *-ler* [OF. *joicleur*], one who makes or deals in jewels, as in silver and gold and ornaments; *Jewellery*, *n.* *jó-el-er-í*, also *Jew'elry*, *n.* *-el-ri*, jewels and ladies' trinkets in general: *Jewel-case*, a case for keeping gems and ornaments in: *Jewellers-gold*, gold with an alloy of copper and silver in varying proportions, but not of the standard fineness: *Jewellers-rouge*, a kind of red putty powder, used for polishing Jewellery.

Jezebel, *n.* *jéz-zé-bel* [Heb. *Isebel*], an impudent, daring, and vicious woman, so named after Jezebel, the wife of Ahab, king of Israel; a bold, bad woman; a vixen or termagant.

Jhula, *n.* *jó-la* [Hind. *jhúla*], in India, a bridge of ropes composed of twigs twisted together.

Jib, *n.* *jib* [Dan. *gibbe*, (of sails) to turn suddenly: cf. *Dut. gijpen*], the foremost sail of a ship, which shifts of itself from side to side as required by the wind; the projecting beam of a crane: *v.* to move restively sideways or backwards, as a horse: *Jib'-bing*, *imp.* *adj.* moving restively, as a horse: *jibbed*, *pp.* *jib-d*; *jib'-ber*, *n.* a horse which moves restively sideways or backwards: *jibe*, *v.* *jib*, among seamen, to veer a vessel; to turn a vessel round with her stern to the wind when she cannot be stayed: *Jib'-bing*, *imp.* *jibed*, *pp.* *jib-d*: *jib-boom*, *-bóm*, the spar rigged out beyond the bowsprit: *jib-door*, a door which stands flush with the wall without dressings or mouldings.

Jibe, *v.* *jib*, an incorrect spelling of gibe, which see.

Jiffy, *n.* *jí-fí* [Eng. dial.], *n.* instant; *n.* moment.

Jig, *n.* *jig* [OF. *gige*, *n.* sort of wind instr., a dance], a quick, lively, or jolting dance; the music or air played for it: *v.* to dance in a lively, easy, jolting way; to dance; to sort or separate by shaking, as ore: *jig'ging*, *imp.* *n.* the process of sorting ore by passing it through a wire-bottomed sieve: *jigged*, *pp.* *jig-d*: *jigglish*, *a.* *jíg-gish*, suitable for a jig; having a light, lively manner and temper.

Jigger, *n.* *jíg-gér* (from *jig*, which see), a contrivance for hoisting in a cable on board a ship or for steadying it; a potter's wheel by which earthenware vessels are shaped by a rapid motion; a miner who cleans ore in a wire sieve; *n.* cooper's tool; *n.* troublesome insect of tropical climates, being another name for *chigoe*, of which it is a corruption.

Jig-jog, *n.* *jíg-jóg* [*jig*, and *jog*], *n.* slow easy paces; a jolting motion.

Jigot, *jíg-ót*—see *gigot*.

Jihnd—see *jabad*.

Jill, *n.* *jíl*, the old familiar name for a woman; *n.* slightly wanton woman.

Jilt, *n.* *jilt* [*a* dlm. from the familiar personal name *Jill*, as in *Jack and Jill* or *Gill*—said to be a shortened form of *Juliana*], a young woman who lightly trifles with her lover; a name of contempt for a young woman: *v.* to give hopes to a lover and then reject

him; to practise deception in love: *jilt'ing*, *imp.*: *jilt'ed*, *pp.*

*Jimmer*, *n.* *jim'mér*—a variant of *gimbal*.  
*Jimmy*, also *Jemmy*, *n.* *jim'bál* [slang], a short bar used by burglars in breaking open doors.

*Jimp*, *n.* or *gimp*, *a. jimp* [W. *gym*], neat, smart, trim, elegant of shape; handsome; neat: *jimpily*, *adv.* *jimp'ly*, *scarcely*; hardly; barely.

*Jingal*—see *gingal*.

*Jingle*, *n.* *jing'gl* [an imitative word], *n.* rattling or clinking sound; correspondence of words in sound; in speech or writing, high-sounding words without much sense; *v.* to shake or ring: to send forth a clinking or rattling sound, as small metallic bodies when shaken together: *jing'ling*, *imp.*: *jingled*, *pp.* *jing'gl*: sometimes *spelt* *gingle*, *jing'gl*.

*Jingo*, *n.* *jing'gò* [Basque, *Jankoi*, God: Prof. Skeat suggests *St Ginguolphus* as an alternative derivation], *n.* name applied by the opposite faction to one of the Conservative party in Great Britain in 1877-78, *n.* section of which sided strongly with Turkey in her conflict of that date with Russia; hence, one in favour of a spirited foreign policy: *adj.* *pert.* to: *Jing'oism*, *n.* *-ism*, the policy of the Jingos; a spirited or warlike attitude on foreign affairs.

*Jink*, *v.* *jink* [etym. unknown], *n.* *to*, to elude or escape from a person attempting to lay hold on one; to tricks: to move nimbly; to dance: *n.* net of eluding another: *jink'ing*, *imp.*: *jinked*, *pp.* *jink't*: high-jinks, formerly, *In Scot.*, a pastime in which a player who failed to perform an allotted task, as representing a character or reciting verses, came under penalty; boisterous merriment.

*Jinn*, *n.* *jinn* [Ar. *jinn*], *n.* the Arabian myth., a race of fairies, the offspring of fire: *jinné*, *n.* *jinné*, one of a race of fairies.

*Jiriksha*, *n.* *jir-rik'shà* [Jap. *jir*, *n.* man; *rika*, strength; *sha*, a carriage], a two-wheeled carriage, closed or with a hood, drawn by one or two men: *Jo*, *n.* *jò* [F. *joie*, joy], *In Scot.*, a lover; love; loved one.

*Job*, *v.* *jòb* [Ir. and Gael. *gab*, the beak or bill of a bird; *W. gab*, *n.* bird's head and neck], *In OE.*, to peck with the beak as a bird; to strike suddenly with a sharp instr.: *jòb'ing*, *imp.*: *jòbbed*, *pp.* *jòbb'd*.

*Job*, *n.* *jòb* [Eng. dial. *gab* or *job*, a portion, a lump; *jòbbel* or *jòbbet*, *n.* small load], a piece of chance or odd work; a certain amount of work; a piece of work undertaken at a stated price; a disreputable transaction or undertaking for profit, effected by one secretly, under the guise of public zeal, or under the shadow of official power: *v.* to buy and sell, as a broker; to work at chance employment; to hire out or let, as horses: *jòb'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* buying and selling, as a jobber: *n.* the practice of taking jobs for profit; the purchasing from importers in order to sell to retailers: *jòbbed*, *pp.* *jòbb'd*: *Job'ber*, *n.* *-ber*, a person who undertakes to perform small pieces of work; a dealer on the Stock Exchange who is the intermediate agent between the stockbroker and the public; a petty dealer in cattle, &c.: *Job'bery*, *n.* *jòb'ber-ry*, the unfair means used to accomplish some party object or questionable act: *jobbing office*, a printing office where small jobs are undertaken, as the printing of handbills, &c.: *Job lot*, a lot of odd or rejected goods, sold at a considerable reduction: *Job-master*, one who lets out horses and carriages: *Job-printer*, one in a small way of business: by the *Job*, at a stipulated price for the piece of work: to do the *Job* for, to kill.

*Jobe*, *v.* *jòb* [after *Job* the patriarch], *In untr.* slang, to reprimand; to take to task: *jòb'ing*, *imp.*: *jòbb'd*, *pp.* *jòbb'ed*: *Jobation*, *n.* *jòb-a'sh'ùn*, a taking to task, as in the case of *Job* by his friends; a scolding.

*Jockey*, *n.* *jòk'ey*, *jòk'ey's*, *n.* *plu.* *-iz* [from *Jackey*, *n.* dim. of *Jack*], a man or boy that rides horses in a race; *n.* dealer in horses; a cheat: *v.* to play the *jockey* towards; to cheat; to deceive in trade: *jockey'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*: *n.* the act of one who *jockeys*; the act of manoeuvring: *jockey'ship*, *n.* management or manoeuvre, as of a *jockey*; clever tactics: *jockeyed*, *pp.* *jòk'id*, cheated: *jockey'ing*, *n.* *-ing*, the conduct of *jockeys*; trickery: *jockey'ism*, *n.* *-ism*, the practice of *jockeys* in riding or cheating.

*Jocose*, *a.* *jò-kòs'* [L. *jocundus*, *jocose*—from *focus*, a joke or jest], given to jokes and jesting; containing a joke; merry; sportive; waggle: *jocose'ly*, *adv.* *-ly*: *Jocoseness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being *jocoso*;

waggery.—*SYN.* of 'jocose': facetious; jocular; witty; pleasant; comical.

*Jocular*, *a.* *jòk'ul-ér* [L. *jocundus*, jocular, droll— from *jocus*, a joke], given to jocularity; sportive; merry: *jocularity*, *adv.* *-ly*: *jocular'ity*, *n.* *-ity*, merriment; disposition to jest; jesting.—*SYN.* of 'jocular'—see 'jocose'.

*Jocund*, *n.* *jòk'und* [L. *jocundus*, pleasant, agreeable— from *jocus*, a joke], lively; gay; light-hearted: *Jocundly*, *adv.* *-ly*: *Jocundness*, *n.* *-ness*, also *jocund'ity*, *n.* *-ity*, state or quality of being *jocund*; mirth.

*Joe Miller*, *jò mill'ér*, *n.* jest-book; a person on whom all kind of jests were fathered; a stale joke.

*Jog*, *v.* *jog* [W. *gog*, to shake—see *lag*], to move, push, or touch gently by way of reminder; to push with the hand or elbow: to shake slightly; to walk or travel slowly, idly, or heavily: *n.* a slight shake; a push: *jog'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a slight push or shake: *jogged*, *pp.* *jòg'ed*: *jog'ger*, *n.* *-er*, one who walks slowly and heavily: *jog-krot*, *n.* a swinging motion in walking; a slow regular pace or motion: *adj.* easy-going; simple: *Joggle*, *v.* *jògl* [dim. of *jog*], to shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push to: *joggling*, *imp.* *jog'ing*: *joggled*, *pp.* *jògg'd*: *Joggle*, *n.* *jògl*, *n.* *in masonry*, a small square piece of hard stone let in as a joint between larger masses of stone; *n.* shoulder or a cross post.

*Johannes*, *n.* *jòh-n'àn'és* [Gr. *Ioánnēs*, John], a Portuguese gold coin, not now current, of the value of £2, 10s.; a Brazilian gold coin equivalent to £3, 11s. 1d.

*John*, *n.* *jòn* [new L. *Johannes*; Gr. *Ioánnēs*, John], a common Christian name: *John Bull*, *bòl*, a name applied to the whole English people, sometimes as a term of depreciation, and sometimes of high praise: *John-a-dreams*, one given to day-dreaming and building castles in the air; a sleepy-headed, dull man: *John dory*—see *dore*.

*Johnny cake*, *n.* *jòin't* [a familiar application of the dim. of the personal name *John*—see *Jack*], a cake of Indian meal quickly prepared at a common fire.

*Johnsonian*, *a.* *jòn-s'ò-n'ian*, *pert.* to the literary style of Dr S. Johnson (1709-81), ponderous; bombastic: *Johnsonese*, *n.* *jòn-s'ò-n'és*, the peculiar literary style of Dr Johnson, marked by the excessive latinity of its phraseology; very round, affected literary expression.

*Join*, *v.* *jòin* [F. *joindre*, to join— from L. *jungere*, to yoke, to bind together], to connect; to couple; to bring into close union; to unite, as in marriage; to return to duty, as to join his regiment; to be in contact, as the buildings: *jòin'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the part where united; a joint; a hinge: *Joined*, *pp.* *jòyn'd*: *join'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who unites or joins; one who frames or joins timber in the construction of buildings, &c.—see under *carpenter*: *join'ery*, *n.* *-ry*, the art or trade of the joiner: *join'er*, *n.* *-er*, *In OE.*, *n.* *joining*—*SYN.* of 'join': to combine; collide; coalesce; encounter; associate; adhere; add; link; *In OE.*, to close; clasp.

*Joint*, *n.* *jòint* [OF. *joint*, a joint— from *joindre*, to join; L. *junctus*, connected— from *jungere*, to join], the part where two or more things or divisions join; a hinge; a seam; the flub of an animal prepared by the butcher, as a joint of mutton; articulation or the joining of two or more bones, as elbow-joint; a knot in a plant: *adj.* shared by two or more; having an interest in the same thing, as joint heirs; united; acting in concert: *v.* to separate into joints, as meat; to form with joints, or in articulations; to fit perfectly: *jòin'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the making of a joint: *joint'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* separated into joints; formed with joints, as the stem of a plant: *jòint'ly*, *adv.* *-ly*, together; not separately: *Jointress*, *n.* *-ress*, *In OE.*, a woman who holds anything in jointure: *Joint-stock*, a common fund or stock formed by the contributions or paid-up shares of different persons: *Joint-stock company*, a number of individuals united in partnership for the purpose of deriving profit from trade, or for carrying on any large undertaking, whose capital, when apportioned among the members, and then called shares, may be individually transferred to others at will: out of joint, slipped from the socket or groove where moving naturally; thrown into confusion or disorder: *joints*, *In geol.*, the fissures or rents which divide rock-masses into blocks more or less regular—referring the direction of joints

in stratified rocks to lines of upheaval, those which run parallel to the strike are called *strike joints*, those parallel to the dip *dip joints*, and all others *diagonal joints*: *joint stool*, a stool made by inserting one part into another, and not by the mere insertion of the feet.

*jointure*, n. *jóin'túr* [OF. *joincture*: F. *jointure*, a joining—from L. *junction*, a joining, a joint—from L. *jungere*, to join together], an estate settled on a married woman for life, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease: v. to settle a jointure on: *joint'ning*, imp.: *joint'ured*, pp. *-ur'd*: adj. endowed with a jointure—see *joint*.

*jolst*, n. *jóist* [OF. *giste*, a bed, a place to lie on, a home—from mld. L. *gista*, a sleeping-place—from L. *jacere*, to lie], one of the smaller timbers of a floor or ceiling, on which the boards or laths may be nailed: v. to lit with jolsts: *jolst'ing*, imp.: n. the smaller timbers of a floor on which the flooring is nailed: *jolst'ed*, pp.

*joke*, n. *jók* [L. *focus*], something said in order to raise a laugh; a jest; something not in earnest; a trick: v. to be merry in words or actions; to make merry with; to jest: *jok'ing*, imp.: adj. uttering jokes: n. utterance of jokes: *joked*, pp. *jók't*: *jok'er*, n. *-kér*, a merry fellow; a jester: *jok'ingly*, ad. *-li*, by way of a joke; in a joking way: in *joke*, not in earnest; only for the sake of raising a laugh: practical joke—see under *practicable*.—SYN. of 'joke v.': to jest; sport; rally; be merry.

*jole*, another form of *jowl*, which see.

*joll*, v. *jól*, also *jowl*, v. *jóil* [ME. *jollen*, to slap the cheek, to scold—from *jowel* or *joll*, the cheek—see *jowl*], in OE. to knock together; to dash; to beat against anything, as with the head; to clash with violence: *joll'ing*, imp.: *joll'ed*, pp. *jól't*.

*jolly*, a. *jólly* [OF. *jolif*, *joli*, festive, gay], merry; full of life and mirth; of fine appearance; plump: *joll'ly*, n. *jól'li*, also *joll'ness*, n. *-nès*, noisy mirth; hilarity: *jól'ly*, ad. *-li*, in n. jolly manner; with noisy mirth: *joll'fication*, n. *-fí-ká-shún* [L. *factio*, I make], in familiar language, noisy festivity and merriment: *joll'iment*, n. *jól'im-ént*, in OE., merriment; noisy mirth; gaiety.—SYN. of 'jolly': gaiety; festivity; merriment; mirth; joviality; in OE., handsomeness; beauty—of 'jolly': gay; joyous; airy; lively; jovial; cheerful; healthy; in OE., handsome; well-favoured.

*jolly-boat*, n. *jól'li-bót* [ME. *gallewat*: Port. *galcoia*, a jolly-boat], a small boat belonging to a ship; a yawl.

*jolt*, v. *jól* [ME. *jollen*, to slap the cheek, to knock the head—from *jowel* or *joll*, the cheek—see *jowl*], to shake or disturb by sudden jerks; to shake with sudden risings and fallings: n. a sudden jerk or shock: *jolt'ing*, imp.: adj. giving sudden jerks or shakes to: *jolt'ed*, pp. *jolt'er*, n. one who: *jolt'ingly*, ad. *-li*: *jolt-head*, *jolt'er-head*, or *joll'ed-head*, *lit.*, one whose head has been knocked about or against another's, or against any other object, as a punishment for stupidity or laziness; a blockhead. Note.—In Shakespeare we have 'may jolt horns together' = 'may knock heads together': 'the knave jolts it to the ground' = 'throws it with a jerk to the ground.

*Jongleur*, n. *zhóng'glér* or *jóng'glér* [OF. *jongleur*, *jocleur*], in early France and England, a wandering minstrel, who, in addition to singing songs of his own composition, performed sleight-of-hand feats.

*Jonquil*, n. *jón'kwil* [F. *jonquille*, a jonquil: L. *juncus*, a rush], a species of narcissus or daffodil, having long lily-like leaves and spikes of yellow or white flowers; the *Narcissus jonquilla*, Ord. *Amaryllidaceae*.

*Jordan* or *Jorden*, n. *jór'dán* [said to have its origin from the river *Jordan* of Palestine, L. *Iordanés*, Gr. *Iordanés*, arising from the fact that pilgrims to the Holy Land were formerly in the habit of bringing bottles of water from the Jordan for baptismal purposes—see *Skat*], a pot or vessel used formerly by physicians and alchemists, something like a soda-water bottle, but with a wider neck; a chamber-pot.

*Jorum*, n. *jór'ám* [etym. unknown: a colloquial and slang word], a large drinking-vessel; its contents; a full bowl.

*Joss*, n. *jós* [Pidgin English: Chin. *joss*, deity, said to be adapted from the Port. *Dios*, God], in China, the Penates or household gods of every family, whose religious worship is that of their

ancestors: *joss-house*, a temple for the worship of Chinese gods and ancestors: *joss-stick*, *jós'stik*, a reed covered with perfume, and burned before an idol.

*Jostle*, v. *jós'tl* [OF. *jousler*, to tilt—see *joust*], to push against rudely; to run against and shake: *jost'ling*, imp. *jóst'ling*: *jostled*, pp. *jós'tl'd*.

*Jot*, v. *jót* [L. *iota*: Gr. *iota*, the smallest letter in point of size of the Greek alphabet—see *iota*], to note a thing down at once in a memorandum-book as it occurs; to set down: n. the least thing or quantity; a small portion of anything; a nittle; a point: *jot'ting*, imp.: n. a memorandum: *jot'ted*, pp.

*Jouissance*, n. *jót-sánz* [F. *jouissance*, enjoyment, fruition], in OE., jollity; merriment.

*Joule*, n. *jóul* [from *Joule*, a physicist], an electrical unit, equivalent to the work done in one second when the rate of working is one watt.

*Journal*, n. *jér-nál* [F. *journal*: OF. *jornal*, a journal, a newspaper—from mld. L. *diurnale* and *jornale*—from L. *diurnus*, daily—from *diēs*, a day], an account or register of daily transactions and events; a merchant's business-book in which the daily transactions are entered from the waste-book; a ship's log-book; a paper published daily; a newspaper or magazine; in a machine, the neck or bearing part of a shaft that works in a plummer-block, upon which the shaft turns and is supported: adj. in OE., every day; daily: *journ'alise*, v. *-iz*, to enter in a journal: *journ'al'ing*, imp.: *journ'alised*, pp. *-iz'd*: *journ'alism*, n. *-izm* [F. *journalisme*], the management of a newspaper; the profession of editing or writing for journals: *journ'alist*, n. *-ist* [F. *journaliste*], one who conducts a newspaper; a newspaper editor; a writer connected with the press: *journ'alistic*, n. *-istik*, pert. to journals or journalism.

*Journey*, n. *jér-ní*, *journ'neys*, n. plu. *-niz* [F. *journee*; mld. L. *jornāla*, a day's work—from L. *diurnus*, daily—from *diēs*, a day], travel by land or sea; passage from one place to another: *Journey*, v. to travel; to pass from one place to another: *Journ'eying*, imp.: n. a travelling from one place to another: *Journ'eyed*, pp. *-nid*: *Journ'eyer*, n. *-nér*, one who travels: *Journ'eyman*, n. *strictly*, a workman hired by the day, or for a period; a workman, as distinguished from an apprentice; a mechanic; in OE., a bad or indifferent workman: *Journey-work*, work done by the day; work done for hire: *Journey-bated*, in OE., laded and worn out by travel.—SYN. of 'Journey n.': tour; travel; excursion; expedition; trip; pilgrimage; voyage; passage.

*Joust*, n. *jóst* or *jóst* [OF. *jouste*, a joust or tilt—from *jousler*, to tilt—from mld. L. *jusiāre*, to draw near, then to fight hand to hand: L. *jungere*, to join], an encounter on horseback with lances; a mock fight, as at a tournament: v. to engage in a mock fight on horseback: *joust'ing*, imp.: *joust'ed*, pp.: *joust'er*, n. one who jousts or tilts.

*Jove*, n. *jów* [L. *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter*], among the Romans, the king of the gods: *Jovial*, a. *jóv'í-ál* [OF. *jovial*—from mld. L. *jovialis*, pert. to Jupiter, sanguine, jovial], gay; merry; joyous; expressive of mirth and hilarity—qualities supposed to belong to one born under the influence of the planet Jupiter or Jove: *jov'ially*, ad. *-li*: *jov'iality*, n. *-á-li-ti*, also *jov'ialness*, n. merriment; conviviality; noisy mirth: *Jovian*, a. *jóv'í-an*, of or pert. to Jupiter or Jove.—SYN. of 'Jovial': mirthful; joyous; merry; airy; gleeful; gay; festive; jolly; cheerful.

*Jovial*, *joviality*—see under *Jove*.

*Jowl*, n. *jól* [ME. *chole*; AS. *ceolu*, the throat], the face or cheek; the cheek or head of a pig salted: *Jowls* for *jolls*—see *joll*, and note under *jolt*.

*Joy*, n. *jóy* [OF. *joue* or *joye*—from mld. L. *gaudia*, a joy—from L. *gaudere*, to rejoice, to be glad], the pleasing emotion arising from good enjoyed or expected: happiness; gladness; a term of endearment: v. to rejoice; to be glad; to exult; in OE., to gladden; to enjoy; to have happy possession of: *Joy'ing*, imp.: *joy'ed*, pp. *jóy'd*: *Joy'ful*, a. *jóy'fúl*, very glad; exulting; happy; blissful: *Joy'fully*, ad. *-li*, with joy; gladly: *Joy'fulness*, n. *-nès*, great gladness; *joy'less*, a. destitute of joy; giving no pleasure or joy: *joy'lessly*, ad. *-li*: *joy'lessness*, n. *-nès*, state of being joyless: *joyons*, a. *jóy'ús*, gay; merry; giving joy: *joy'ously*, ad. *-li*: *joy'ousness*, n. *-nès*, the state of being joyous: *joyance*, n. *jóy'áns*, in OE., gaiety; festivity.—SYN. of 'Joy n.': pleasure; delight; rapture; bliss; felicity; ecstasy; mirth; gaiety; merriment; festivity;

hilarity; exultation; exhilaration—of 'joyous': glad; jubilant; lively; gleeful; blithe; mirthful; joyous; sportive; festive; happy; blissful; delightful; charming.

Juba, n. *jūba* [L. *juba*, a mane] the long and thickly set hairs on the neck, spine, and chest of some animals; a mane; in bot., a loose panicle; a dense cluster of awns, as in the spikes of certain grasses.

Jubba or Jubha, n. *jūbbā*, *jūbbā* [Hind.], an outer garment worn by the better class of Mohammedans.

Jube, n. *zhōba* or *jūbe* [F. *jube*, the pulpit or gallery of a church—from the custom of reciting the Latin words *Jube Domine benedicere*, 'Order or enable us to praise thee, O Lord,' from it before lessons]. In many R. Cath. Ch., the rood-loft in a cathedral or church which parts the chancel from the choir.

Jubilant, a. *jūbīlant* [L. *jubilans* or *jubilantem*, rejoicing, exulting—from *jubilum*, a joyous strain or sound], rejoicing; uttering songs of triumph: *Jubilante*, n. *jūbīlāte* [L. *jubilante*, rejoice or sing joyfully], a name given to the third Sunday after Easter, from the service of that day commencing in ancient times with the 66th Psalm, *Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ*, 'Sing joyfully to God, all ye lands': *jubilātion*, n. *jūbīlāshn* [F.—L.], the declaration of triumph; a joyous shouting.

Jubilee, n. *jūbīlī* [F. *jubilé*, a jubilee—from mid. L. *jubilare*, the jubilee—from Heb. *yobel*, the blast of a trumpet, a shout of joy], a grand festival among the Jews held at the end of every fifty years, being the year of the release of slaves, and of lands that had been alienated—see Lev. xxv.; any festival; a season of great public rejoicing.

Judaism, n. *jūdaīzm* [from *Judah*, the land of the Jews], the religious rites and doctrines, and the social system, of the Jews; conformity to the rites and religion of the Jews: *Judaise*, v. *jūdaīz*, to conform to or practice Judaism; to affect the manners of the Jews: *Judaizing*, imp. *jūdaīzing*; adj. conforming to the Jewish rites and religion: *Judaized*, pp. *-daīzd*: *Judaizer*, n. *jūdaīzēr*, one who conforms to the Jewish rites and religion: *Judale*, a. *jūdaīk*, also *Judaical*, a. *-kāl*, of or pert. to the Jews: *Judaically*, ad. *-lī*: *Judaist*, n. *-daīst*, an adherent of Judaism: *Judean*, n. *-daīn*, n. native of Judea; adj. pert. to.

Judge, n. *jūj* [F. *juge*, a judge—from L. *judicem*, a judge], the presiding officer in a court of law, who also awards punishment to offenders; a chief magistrate; one who has skill to decide on the merits or value of a question or cause; the Supreme Being: v. to hear and determine; to decide; to form or give an opinion; to distinguish; to pass sentence upon; to be censorious toward; to censure severely; to doom; to discern; to esteem; to reckon: *Judging*, imp. *jūdjed*, pp. *jūjd*: adj. sentenced: *Judge-advocate*, in mil., a person appointed to superintend the proceedings of courts-martial: *Judge-ship*, n. the office of a judge: *Judgment*, n. *jūjment* [F. *juge-ment*], the act of judging; decision; determination; award; right or power of passing judgment; punishment inflicted by God; the sentence or decision of a court of law; opinion; condemnation; that faculty of the mind which enables a man to ascertain truth by comparing facts and ideas: *Judgment-day*, the time when God will judge the world: *Judgment-seat*, the seat on which a judge sits: *Judgment-hall*, a court of justice: *Judgment of God*, a term formerly applied to a judicial decision, by oriel, single combat, and the like, in which it was imagined that God would vindicate innocence by impunity or success: the *Judgment*, the final trial of mankind.—SYN. of 'judge' n.: umpire; arbiter; arbitrator; referee—of 'judgment': estimate; opinion; notion; discernment; correctness; taste; criticism; discernment; intelligence; sagacity; penetration; calamity; punishment; sentence; doom; *Judicatory*; condemnation; statute.

*Judgment*—see under *Judge*.  
*Judica*, n. *jōdī-kā*, the fifth Sunday in Lent, so named in R. Cath. Ch. from the service of the day beginning, *Judica ne, Deus*, 'Judge me, O God'—see Ps. xliii.

Judiciable, n. *jōdī-kā-bl* [mid. L. *judicabilis*—from L. *judicare*, to judge, to be or sit as a judge—see *Judge*], that may be tried or judged: *Judicative*, a. *-kāiv*, having power to judge: *Judicatory*, n. *-kāiv*, a court of justice; adj. pert. to a judge; judicial;

dispensing justice: *Judicature*, n. *-kāiv* [F. *judicature*—from mid. L. *judiciarius*] a court of justice; the power or the system of distributing justice by legal trial and determination.

Judicial, a. *jūdi-shāl* [OF. *judicial*—from L. *judicialis*, of or belonging to courts of justice—from *judicem*, a judge—see *Judge*], pert. to courts of justice, or to a judge; proceeding from a court of justice; inflicted as a punishment: *Judicially*, ad. *-lī*: *Judiciary*, n. *-tērī*, pert. to courts of justice; *judicial*; *Judicial*, n. *-kāiv*, a. *-kāiv* [F. *judicarius*—from mid. L. *judiciarius*, wise; prudent; acting according to sound judgment: *Judicially*, ad. *-lī*: *Judicialness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of acting or being according to sound judgment; *Judicial blindness*, inability to see the proper course to be followed—a phrase applied to kings, a party in the state, &c.: *Judicial separation*, in law, an order issued by the court of divorce enjoining man and wife to live apart, without being divorced.—SYN. of 'judicial': wise; skillful; discerning; prudent; rational; sagacious; discreet; in OF., judicial.

Jug, n. *jūg* [prob. from *Jug*, contr. of *Jutath*, a woman's name], a vessel with a handle for holding drink, generally swelling out in the middle, and having a narrow mouth: v. to emit or pour forth the sound of *jug*, as the nightingale; to strew, as in *jug* or a jar placed in boiling water: *Jugging*, imp. *jugged*, pp. *jūgt*: *Jugged bare*, a hare cut into pieces and stewed with wine and other flavourings.

Juga, n. plu. *jūg* [L. *jugum*, a yoke], in bot., a name given to the ribs on the fruit of the umbelliferae: *Jugate*, a. *-gāt*, applied to the pairs of leaflets in compound leaves: *Jugum*, n. *jō-gūm*, a pair of leaflets—*unjugate*, one pair; *bijugate*, two pairs,—and so on.

Juggernaut, n. *jūgō-r-nāt* [Hind. *Jagannatha*, lord of the world—from Sans. *jagat*, all that moves; *natha*, protector], a famous idol among the Hindus, which at certain festivals is dragged forth, elevated on a lofty and ponderous carriage, under whose wheels, when in motion, pilgrims were wont to sacrifice themselves; *jūg*, any idea or fashion to which victims are ruthlessly sacrificed.

Juggle, n. *jūggl* [OF. *jouler*, to juggle—from L. *joculari*, to jest or joke—from *jocus*, sport, jest], an imposture; a deception; a trick: v. to deceive by trick or artifice; to play tricks by sleight of hand: *Juggling*, imp. *jūggl*, adj. playing tricks by sleight of hand; deceiving: n. the net or practice of; deceit; trickery: *Juggled*, pp. *jūggl*: *Jugler*, n. *-glēr*, one who deceives by sleight of hand; a cheat: *Jugglery*, n. *jūgglērī*, sleight of hand; trickery; imposture: *Jugglingly*, ad. *-lī*.

Jugs or Jongs, n. plu. *jūg*: [OF. *joug*, a yoke—from L. *jugum*, a yoke—from *jungo*, I join], in Scot., an old mode of punishment in which the delinquent was fastened to a wall or post by a collar of iron placed around his neck.

Jugular, n. *jūgō-lār* [F. *jugulaire*, jugular—from L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the neck], pert. to the neck or throat: n. the large vein of the neck.

Juce, n. *jūs* [OF. *jus*, broth, juice—from L. *jūs*, broth, soup], the sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances: *Juceless*, a. *-lē*, deprived of juice; without moisture: *Jucey*, a. *-jēs*, abounding with juice; moist; succulent: *Juceiness*, n. *-sīnēs*, stato of abounding with juice.—SYN. of 'juice': sap; fluid; humor; liquor.

Jujube, n. *jūjūb* [F. *jujube*, a jujube—from L. *zizyphum*; Gr. *zizyphos*; Pers. *zizūn*, the jujube-tree], the name of a plant and its fruit; in sweetmeat made from the juice of its fruit, or from gum-arabic; the fruit of the *Zizyphus jujuba*, Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*.

Juke, v. *jūk* [OF. *jouquer*, to roast], to perch or roast, as birds generally do; to incline or bend the head: n. the neck of a bird: *Juking*, imp. *juked*, pp. *jūkt*.

Julep, n. *jūlēp*, or *jūlāp*, n. *-lāp* [F. *julep*—from Sp. *julepe*, *julep*; Pers. *julāb*—from *gul*, the rose; *ab*, water], a mixture of water and sugar, &c., to serve as a vehicle for taking medicine; a leverage composed of brandy or whisky, or suchlike, with sugar and pounded ice, and flavoured with mint; also called *mint-julep*.

Julian, a. *jūliān* [after *Julius Cæsar*], denoting the system of computing time, as regulated by Julius Cæsar, in use in this country till 1752, when it was superseded by legal enactment by the Gregorian,

established by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582: Julian year, 365 days, 6 hours—but see year.

Julienne, *n. jōl-t'en* [F.], a clear vegetable soup.

July, *n. jō-lī* [OF. *Julie*, after *Julius* Caesar, who was born in this month], the seventh month of the year.

July-flower, *jō-lī*, *n.* corrupt. of *gillyflower*, *n.* plant of many species, very common—see gillyflower.

Jamart, *n. jō-mārt* [F. *jamart*, a prob. corrupt. of *L. chimæra*, a fabled monster], the supposed offspring of a bull, and mare or she-ass.

Jumble, *v. jām-bl* [an imitative word], to mix in *n.* confused mass; to put together without order: *n.* a confused mixture; *n.* collection without order: *jūm'bling*, *imp.*: *jām'bled*, *pp.* *bl'd*: *adj.* mixed in a confused mass: *jām'blagly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *jumbles*, *n.* plu. *jūm'bles*, small sweet cakes made of a mixture of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs.

Jump, *n. jūmp* [Sw. dial. *gumpa*, to spring, to jump: cf. *leol. goppa*, to skip], a leap; *n.* spring; a bound; the space so passed over: *v.* to spring upwards or forwards, generally both; to pass to or over by a leap; in *OE.*, to agree; to coincide; to tally; to hazard; to risk rashly: *jump'lag*, *imp.*: *n.* the net of leaping or springing: *jumped*, *pp.* *jūmp't*: *jump'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who jumps; one of *n.* former Welsh religious sect; one of a body of Russian dissenters; provincially, *n.* pervert or convert from *L.* Catholicism to Protestantism; a long iron punch, with steel chisel point, used for boring rocks before blasting; the nugget of the cheese-fly: *jumping-jack*, the toy figure of *n.* man whose limbs are made to move nimbly by jerking a string: to jump to a conclusion, to decide without thought.

Jump, *ad. jūmp* [see *jump* 1], in *OE.*, exactly; nicely; *pat-* from the *OE.* sense of jump, *v.* to agree; in tally.

Juncate, *n. jūng-kāt*, the correct spelling of junket, which see.

Juncites, *n.* plu. *jūn-'tits* [*L. juncus*, a rush], in *geol.*, fossil stems and leaves apparently related to the *juncaceæ*, *jūn-kā-sē-sē*, or rush family.

Junction, *n. jūng-kshūn* [*L. junctus*, joined, united; *junctionem*, a joining], the act or operation of joining; union; place or point of union; *juncture*, *n.* *-tūr* [*L. junctura*, a joint], *n.* seam; a joint; the line or place at which two bodies join; a critical or important point of time.

June, *n. jūn* [F. *juin*; *L. jūnius*, June—from the anc. goddess *Juno*], the sixth month of the year.

Jungle, *n. jūng-gl* [Hind. *jāngal*, desert, forest; Sans. *jāngala*, dry, desert], in *India*, densely wooded land; the unenclosed country; waste land: *jungly*, *a.* *jūng-gl*, abounding with jungles.

Junior, *n. jō-ni-er* [*L. jūnior*, younger—from *juvenis*, young], younger; not so aged: *n.* one who is younger than another: *juniority*, *n.* *-ōr-i-ti*, the state of being younger: *juniorship*, *n.* the state of being junior: *Junior Optime*, *ōp-ti-mē* [*L. optimus*, best—*lit.*, junior in the highest rank or division], in *University of Cambridge*, a third-class honour man in the mathematical examination.

Juniper, *n. jōn-ti-er* [*L. juniperus*, the juniper-tree—said to be from *L. juvenis*, young; *parere*, to produce], a hardy evergreen tree or shrub—also its berries, chiefly used in flavouring the spirit called gin; the evergreen, *Juniperus communis*, *Ord. Coniferae*: *juniperites*, *n.* plu. *-ites*, in *geol.*, fossil conifers, evidently allied to the juniper.

Junk, *n. jūngk* [in variant of *chunk*], *n.* lump or piece; pieces of old cable, rope, or cordage; salted beef supplied to ships, so named as being hard and tough as rope-cuds: *junk-bottle*, a bottle, usually of green glass, made thick and strong: *jaak-ring*, *n.* steam-tight packing round the piston of *n.* steam-engine.

Jank, *n. jūngk* [Port. *junco*; Mal. *jōng*, a junk: Chin. *chū'an*, a ship or boat], a Malty or Chinese three-masted ship.

Janket, *n. jūng-kēt* [It. *giuncata*, dainty fresh cheese brought to market on fresh rushes—from *L. junco*; *L. juncus*, *n.* rush], curds mixed with cream sweetened and flavoured; a sweetmeat: *v.* to feast secretly or by stealth; to feast; to frequent entertainments: *jaak'eting*, *imp.*: *adj.* feasting: *n.* a private feast or entertainment: *jaak'eted*, *pp.*

Jano, *n. jō-nō*, among the *Greeks and Romans*, the queen of heaven, the wife of Jupiter, the king of the gods; one of the smaller planets or asteroids.

Janta, *n. jūn-tā* or *jōn-tā* [Sp. *junta* or *junto*, a meeting, an assembly—from *L. junctus*, joined, united], in *Spain*, a grand council of state: *junto*, *n.* *jūn-tō*, a select council or assembly; a select body of men combined secretly for political purposes; a calal; a faction.

Jupiter, *n. jō-pli-ter* [L.], the supreme deity among the Romans; the largest planet of the solar system, 1400 times larger than the earth.

Jura, *n. jō-rā*, *n.* range of mountains which lies between Burgundy and Switzerland: *Jurassic*, *n.* *jō-rās-si*, in *geol.*, applied to the Oolitic system, from the characteristic occurrence of its strata in the *Jura* Mountains.

Jurat, *n. jō-rāt* [F. *jurat*—from *L. jurat*, he swears—from *jūro*, I swear; *jūs, juris*, law], a person sworn; one under the responsibility of an oath.

Juridical, *a. jō-rīd-i-kāl* [*L. juridicus*, relating to the administration of justice—from *jūro*, laws; *dicare*, to proclaim, to pronounce], *pert.* to a judge; netting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice: *juridically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *jurisdiction*, *n. jō-rīd-i-kshūn* [OF.], legal power or authority; the power or right of exercising authority; the district to which the authority or power of dispensing justice extends: *jurisdictional*, *a. shūn-āl*, *pert.* to jurisdiction: *jurisdictional*, *a. -ly*, having jurisdiction.

Juriseconsult, *n. jō-rīs-kōn-sūlt* [F. *jurisconsulte*—from *L. jurisconsultus*, one skilled in the law—from *jūris*, of law; *consultus*, *pp.* of *consulo*, I consult], a man learned in law; one who gives his opinion in cases of law, particularly of Roman law.

Jurisdiction—see under *juridical*.

Jurisprudence, *n. jō-rīs-prō-fēns* [F. *jurisprudence*—from *ind. L. jurisprudentia*—from *L. jūris*, of law; *prudens*, prudence, practical judgment], the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men necessary for the administration of justice: medical jurisprudence, the application of medical science to the determination of cases in law: *jurisprudent*, *n. dñt*, understanding law: *n.* one versed in jurisprudence.

Jurist, *n. jō-rīst* [F. *juriste*; Sp. *jurista*, a jurist—from *L. jūris*, law; *jūra*, laws], one who is skilled in law, especially civil law: *juristic*, *n. jō-rīs-tik*, having a juridical character.

Juror, *n. jō-rēr* [F. *jureur*—from *L. juratōrem*, a swearer—from *L. jūrare*, to swear], one who serves on a jury: non-jurors, *nōn-jō-rēr* [*L. non*, not; *jūror*, I take an oath], in *Eng. hist.*, after the Revolution, a name applied to a considerable number of clergymen who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new Government—see *jury*.

Jury, *n. jō-rī* [F. *jurée*, *n.* jury—from *jurer*, to swear—from *L. jūrare*, to swear], in *court of law*, a certain number of men selected and sworn to declare the truth on the evidence placed before them: *juror*, *n. jō-rēr*, also *ja-ryman*, *n.* one who serves on a jury. *Note*.—A grand jury consists of not more than 23; a petty or special jury of 12—in *Scot.*, generally of 15.

Jury-mast [contr. of *ajury-mast*—from OF. *ajurie*, aid; *L. adjutare*, to aid], in *n.* ship, a temporary mast placed instead of another one lost or carried away, as in *n.* storm: *jury-leg*, among sailors, a wooden leg; not a real leg, but one to serve instead, for a time as it were.

Jas mariti, *jās mār-i-ti* [*L. jās*, right; *maritus*, a husband], the legal rights of a husband over his wife's person and goods.

Juss, *n. jūss* [E. Ind.], a delicate fibre of a plant from *Manilla*, used in dress fabrics.

Just, *a. jūst* [F. *juste*, just, accurate—from *L. justus*, founded or resting on law; *just*—from *jūs*, law, right], that acts in accordance with the principles of law or justice; conformable to laws, human or divine; true; exactly proportioned; right; proper; righteous; upright; innocent; accurate; merited; deserved: *ad.* exactly; nicely; near or nearly; barely; almost: *justly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *justness*, *n.* exactness; accuracy: *just now*, the present moment; immediately; a very brief time ago.—*SYN.* of *just* *n.*: incorrupt; equitable; honest; exact; nice; proper; fair; becoming; virtuous; pure; unforced; rightful; regular; orderly; impartial; normal; tasteful; in *OE.*, full-of-*'justness*: justice; reasonableness; equity; propriety; correctness; fitness; uprightness.

Just, a spelling of *joust*, which see.

Justice, *n. jū-si-ts* [F. *justice*, uprightness—from *L. justitia*—from *jūs*, law, right], conduct in accordance





princes and other dignitaries; the ancient gods of Japan, or the mikados, or deified heroes.  
**kamiehl**, n. *kām'i-chē* [F.—from S. Amer.], a domesticated bird of South America, having a long, slender, horn-like ornament on its head and two sharp spurs on each wing; the horned screamer—also called *chaja*.

**kamptulcon**, n. *kāmp-tūll-kūn* [F., a trade name: Gr. *kamptos*, flexible, mud oolus, thick], n. floorcloth composed of India-rubber, gutta-percha, and ground-cork.

**kampylite**, n. *kām-pi-lit* [Gr. *kampulos*, curved], nn arsenate of lead, occurring in hexagonal prisms of a fine orange-yellow.

**kamsia** or **khamisia**, n. *kām'sin* [Ar. *khamisn*, fifty], a hot, dry, southerly wind, common in Egypt and the deserts of Africa; the simoom—so named because blowing for about fifty days, from Easter to Pentecost.

**Kanaka**, n. *kā-nak'a* [Hawnaian, a nian], a Sandwich Islander; a labourer from the Pacific islands in Australia.

**kanad** or **caand**, n. *kānd*, a term among Cornish miners for fluor-spar.

**kanagaro**, n. *kāng-gā-rō* [a native Australian name signifying literally, 'I don't understand', said to the English who asked the name of the animal, and which was mistaken for the animal's name], a herbivorous marsupial or pouched quadruped, peculiar to Australia, whose flesh is eaten, and its skin formed into a soft durable shoe-leather.

**kaolin**, n. *kā'ō-lin* [Chin. *kao-ling*, high ridge, the name of a hill where found], n. name for the finest porcelain or china clays, arising for the most part from the decomposition of felspar in granite.

**kanpote**, n. *kāp'nti* [Gr. *kaynos*, smoke], a variety of zinc-spar, containing more than 15 per cent of iron protoxide.

**Karatte**, n. *kā'ri-ti*—see *Caratte*.

**Karass**, n. *kār-ās*, the language spoken by the Tartars of Astrakhan.

**Karma**, n. *kār'mā* [Sans.], in the *Buddhist system*, the impersonation of the inexorable, inflexible law that bound together act and result, this life and the next.

**karoo**, n. *kā-rō* [Hottentot, *karusa*, hard], an open clayey flat of Southern Africa, often rising, terracelike, to a considerable elevation.

**Kaross**, n. *kār-rōs* [S. Afric.], n. skin cloak made by the Kafirs of S. Africa.

**karpophite**, n. *kār'fō-lit* [Gr. *karpophos*, straw; *lithos*, a stone], one of the hornblende family, occurring in fibrous tufts of a straw-yellow colour.

**karpofiderite**, n. *kār'fō-sid'ēr-it* [Gr. *karpophos*, straw; *sideros*, iron], a straw-coloured mineral consisting of hydrated phosphate of iron, occurring in kidney-shaped, resinous-looking concretions, resembling iron-sulphur.

**karyokinesis**, n. *kār'i-ō-kā-nē'sis* [Gr. *karyon*, a nut; *kinesis*, movement], in *embryol.*, the series of active changes which take place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division: *kār'yokinætic*, a. *nēt'ik*, pert. to.

**kasida**, n. *kā-sē-dā* [Ar.], in *Pers. lit.*, an elegiac poem; an ode or romance in verse.

**kathetometer**, n. *kāth'ē-tōm'ē-tēr* [Gr. *kathetos*, perpendicular height; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring small differences of perpendicular height.

**katydid**, n. *kā'ti-did* [an imitative word], an insect of a pale-green colour, common in the U.S.; a grasshopper.

**kauri**, n. *kō'uri* [Maori], n. coniferous tree of New Zealand, attaining a great height, and affording a very durable, straight-grained timber; the *Dammara* or *Agathis australis*—also *cowdle*, *cowrie*, *kō'ē-dil*, *kō'ē-rī*, and other forms.

**kavass**, n. *kā-vās* [Turk. *kāvēs*], in *Turkey*, an armed constable or policeman.

**kayak**, **kalak**, or **kyak**, n. *kā'āk* [Esquimaux], a light canoe of sealskin stretched on a frame.

**kaile**—see *kall*.

**keb**—see *ked*.

**kebbler**, n. *kēb-bēr* [Eng. dial.], an inferior or refuse sheep taken out of the flock.

**kebback** or **kebbcock**, n. *kēb-būck* [Gael. *cabag*, a cheese], in *Scot.*, n. cheese.

**kecksy**, n. *kēk'si*—see *mid* next *ke*.

**Ked**, n. *kēd*, or *kid*, n. *kid*, also *keh*, n. *kēb*, in *Scot.*, the tick or sheep-louse—see *tick* 1.

**kedge**, n. *kēj* [Sw. dial. *kēka*, to tug or drag at a thing that comes but slowly], n. small anchor used to keep a ship steady in a harbour or river, particularly in the turn of the tide, or to remove her from one part to another; a pot-belly; v. to move a ship by means of a kedge, as in a river, in *OE.*, to stuff oneself in eating, as full as a *keg*; *kedg'ing*, imp.; *kedged*, pp. *kējd*; *kedger*, n. *ēr*, a small anchor used in a river; a kedge: *kedge-helly*, in *OE.*, a glutton, who stuffs himself as full as a *keg* or *cask*.

**kedlock**, n. *kēd-lōk*, a variant of *charlock*.

**keech**, n. *kēch* [perhaps an assimilated form of *cake*] in *OE.*, n. solid lump or mass.

**keek**, v. *kēk* [cf. Norw. *kika*; Dut. *kijken*, to peep], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to peep; to look slyly and cautiously.

**keel**, n. *kēl* [AS. *ceol* (n ship) with the sense of *feet*, *kjōr*, the keel of a ship], the principal and lowest timber in a ship, extending from stern to stern, and supporting the whole frame; a low flat-bottomed vessel used on the Tyne; a ship or boat; in *bot.*, a projecting ridge, rising along the middle of a flat or curved surface; the two lowermost, and more or less combined, petals of a papilionaceous corolla; v. to navigate; to turn keel upwards: *keel'ing*, imp.; *keeled*, pp. *kēld*; adj. furnished with n keel: *keel'age*, n. *āj*, port-dues: *keelson*, n. *kē'sin* [Dan. *kjøl-srin*], the piece of timber lying upon the keel into which the mast is stepped; *false-keel*, a strong piece of timber bolted to the bottom of the real keel: *keel-hauling*, n. punishment formerly inflicted on seamen in the Dut. and Eng. navies, consisting in hauling the delinquent under the keel of the ship by ropes from one side to the other.

**keel**, n. *kēl*—same as *kall* 2.

**keel**, v. *kēl* [AS. *clān*, to cool; *ēol*, *cool*], in *OE.*, to cool; to keep the pot from boiling over by stirring its contents: *keel'ing*, imp.; *keeled*, pp. *kēld*.

**keel**, n. *kēl*—see *kell*.

**keen**, n. *kēn* [AS. *cēne*, *keen*; cf. *feol*, *kānn*, wiso; Dut. *keun*, daring, bold; O.Sw. *kyn*, quick, daring; Gr. *kūhē*, eager; sharp; fine-edged; piercing; *hliter*; aente: *keen'ly*, ad. *lī*; *keen'ness*, n. *nēs*, acuteness of mind; eagerness; sharpness; rigour.—*SVN.* of 'keen': vehement; penetrating; cutting; voracious.

**keep**, v. *kēp* [AS. *ēpan*, to take, to observe—from *ceap*, traffic, price; really n doublet of *cheapen*], to hold; to retain, as a thing in one's power or possession; to hold in charge; to protect; to support; to feed; to have in one's pay; to remain undecayed or untainted, as food; to have the care of; to solemnise, as a day; to detain; to observe; to conceal; to remain in any state; to be durable; to adhere strictly to: a. condition, as in good *keep*; n. stronghold in the middle of a castle: *keep'ing*, imp.; n. care; custody; just proportion or harmony; in *painting*, an attention to the proper subservieney of tone and colour in every part of a picture: *kept*, pt. and pp. *kēpt*; adj. held; maintained; supported: *keeper*, n. *ēr*, one who or that which keeps; a plain, flat, gold ring worn by married women next the wedding-ring as a guard or keeper to it; *keepership*, n. the office of a keeper: *keep'sake*, n. a gift to be kept for the sake of the giver: to keep back, to withhold; to restrain: to keep company with, to associate with: to keep down, to restrain; to hinder: *kept down*, in *painting*, subdued in tone or tint: to keep from, to abstain; to withhold from: to keep house, to be detained at home, as by ill-health; to act as housekeeper: to keep on, to go forward: to keep to, to adhere strictly to: to keep in, to conceal; to restrain: to keep off, to bear to n distance; not to admit: to keep one's bed, to remain in bed for a time from sickness: to keep up, to maintain; to continue; to remain unsubdued: to keep a day, to observe it; to be intent upon it: to keep one's word, to observe it: to keep under, to oppress; to subdue: to keep within limits or easy control: in keeping with, in harmony or correspondence with other parts or details: *Keeper of the Great Seal*, an officer of high dignity in the English Constitution, who is a lord in virtue of his office—now always held by the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Lords.—*SVN.* of 'keep v.': to reserve; guard; restrain; hold back; tend; care for; preserve; continue; practise; maintain; sustain; remain in; dwell; withhold; debar from; last; be durable; adhere to; support; in *OE.*, to regard; attend—of 'keep'ing': charge; preservation; guard; maintenance; support.

keere, n. *kē'ras* [AS. *cypel*], a large vessel for fermenting liquors; a mashing-tub; v. to set in a keeve for fermentation; to tilt a cart: *keev'ing*, imp.: *keeved*, pp. *kērd*.

keg, n. *kēg* [Icel. *kaggi*, n. *keg*, n. *ask*: cf. Sw. *lagge*; Norw. *lagge*], a small cask or barrel; formerly and more properly written *ceg*.

kehl, n. *kē'hil* [Ar.], powdered antimony and rosin, used by the Arab women in darkening their eyelids and eyebrows.

keel or keel, n. *kēl* [F. *chaille*, a rocky earth], ruddle or red clay of a fine deep red, used for marking sheep, &c.; decomposed ironstone, forming a red chalk or ochre; v. to mark with ruddle: *keel'ing*, imp.: *keeled*, pp. *kēld*—see *reddie*.

kella, n. *kēll's* [Gr. *lélis*, a stain: cf. *cheld*, a claw or talon], another name for *keloid*; a disease of the skin presenting a cicatrix-like appearance: *keloid*, n. *kē'loid* [Gr. *eloid*, resemblance], a disease, consisting of an indurated mass, putting forth processes at its edges resembling crab's claws.

keil, n. *kēl*, OE. and prov. Eng. for *canal*, which see. *keip*, n. *kē'ip* [etym. unknown], the alkaline produce of sea-weed or wrack when burned; the sea-weed itself.

kelpie, n. *kē'pī* [etym. unknown], in *Scotch myth.*, a water-sprite; a water-witch of malignant nature.

kelt, n. *kēl* [etym. unknown], in *Scot.*, a salmon that has been spawning; a foul fish.

kelt, n. *kēl*, *keltic*, a *kē'tik*, other spellings of Celt and Celtic, which see.

ken, v. *kēn* [Icel. *kenna*, to know: cf. Norw. *kjenna*; Ger. *kennen*], to see at a distance; to descry: n. view; reach of sight or knowledge: *ken'ning*, imp.: *kenned*, pp. *kēnd*.

Kendal-green, n. a green cloth, originally made at Kendal.

kennel, n. *kē'nēl* [OF. *chenil*—from mid. L. and It. *canile*, a place where dogs are kept—from L. *canis*, a dog], a house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; a haunt; a low or worthless habitation: v. to lodge or dwell as a dog or fox; to keep or confine in a kennel: *ken'elling*, imp.: *kennelled*, pp. *kēnd*.

kennel, n. *kē'nēl* [OF. *canal*; L. *canalis*, a channel, a water-conduit], the watercourse of a street; a puddle.

keno, n. *kē'nō* [F. *quin*, five winning numbers: L. *quinti*, five each], an American game of chance.

kenogenesis, n. *kē'nō-jen'ē-sis* [Gr. *kenos*, void, empty; *genesis*, origin], vitiated evolution: *ken'ogen-etic*, n. *kē'jēk*, pert. to vitiated evolution.

kenapeckle, n. *kē'nāp-ēk'l* [Eng. and Scot. dial.], Icel. *kennispeki*, the faculty of recognition, having well-defined marks; conspicuous.

Kentish, a *kēntish*, or of from Kent: Kentish-fire, a species of cheering; Kentish-rag, a provincial term for a member of the Lower Greensand, consisting of highly fossiliferous, grey, cherty, or arenaceous limestone.

kentledge, n. *kēnt'lēj* [Dut. *kant*, border, edge, and the termination *ledgel*], pigs of iron laid on the floor of a ship for ballast.

Kent's hole, n. *kēnt's hōl*, a celebrated ossiferous cavern situated in the Devonian limestone near Torquay.

kep, v. *kēp* [AS. *cēpan*, to take, to catch], in *Scot.*, to catch anything when falling; to intercept; to meet accidentally: *kepp'ing*, imp.: *kepped*, pp. *kē'pī*.

kephaline, n. *kē'fā-līn* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head], a phosphoric constituent of the brain.

kept, pt. and pp. of *keep*, which see.

keratryte, n. *kē-rā'rī-tī* [Gr. *keras*, horn; *argyros*, silver], chloride of silver; horn-silver—also called *kerate*, n. *kē-rā'tē* [Gr. *keras*, horn].

keratin, n. *kē-rā-tīn* [Gr. *keras*, a horn], the residual chemical substance of hair, nails, feathers, and other epidermal structures: *keratoda*, n. *kē-rā-tōd* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], the horny substance making up the skeletons of many sponges: *Keratosa*, n. *kē-rā-tōzā*, the division of many sponges having the skeleton composed of keratoda.

kerb, n. *kērb*, also *kerb-stone* [another spelling of curb, which see], a frame, as of stones, laid round the brim of a well; a raised border of stones, as along a footpath.

kerchief, n. *kē-rič'f* [OF. *covrechef*, a covering for the head—from *corrir*, to cover; *chef*, the head—see *cover* and *chief*], formerly, a cloth used as a head-dress; any separate piece of cloth used in dress; now

generally used in its compounds *handkerchief* and *neckkerchief*—which see: *kerchiefed*, a *kē-rič'ift*, dressed; headed.

kerf, n. *kē'f* [AS. *cypf*, a cutting], the cut made in wood by a saw; a single cut by a cloth shearing machine; the material removed by a saw or by a cloth-shearing machine; an English provincial term for a layer of straw or turf.

kerite, n. *kē-rī'tē* [Gr. *keras*, wax], a kind of artificial vulcanite, used as an insulating material in telegraphy.

kermes, n. *kē-rim'ēs* [Ar. *qirmiz*, little worms—from Sans. *krimin*, worm-begotten—from *kriat*, a worm], a roundish body of the bigness of a pea, containing a multitude of little distinct granules, which, when crushed, yield a scarlet juice—now known to be the dried bodies of the females of an insect called *Coccus ilicis*, and sometimes known in commerce as *scarlet grains*: *kermes*, also *kermesite*, n. *kē-rim'ē-sit*, one of the ores of antimony, a compound of the oxide and sulphide—so called from its deep cherry-red colour.

ker or kerne, n. *kērn* [Ir. *cearn*, a man], in *Ireland* and *Scotland* in former times, a foot-soldier of the lowest class armed with inferior weapons; a cateran; an idle person or vagabond.

kern, n. *kērn* [Eng. and Scot. dial.], in *printing*, that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank: v. to form into a kern: *kern'ing*, imp.: *kerned*, pp. *kērn'd*.

kern, n. *kērn*, another spelling of *querz*, which see.

kernel, n. *kē-rē'nūl* [AS. *cyrnel*, a grain—from *corn*, grain], the substance contained within the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; the central part of anything; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; in *bot.*, the embryo enclosed in the seminal integuments: v. to harden or ripen into a kernel: *ker'neling*, imp.: *kernelled*, pp. *kēr-nēld*; *ker'nelly*, ad. *ll*.

kerolite, n. *kē-rō-līt* [Gr. *keros*, wax; *lithos*, a stone], a native hydrated silicate of manganese, which occurs in kidney-shaped masses of a white, yellow, or green colour.

kerosene oil, n. *kē-rō-sēn ōil* [Gr. *keros*, wax, and Eng. *oil*], an oil distilled from bituminous minerals, and largely employed for lighting purposes in the United States.

Kersey, n. *kē-rīs* [perhaps from *Kersey*, in Suffolk, once noted for woollen trade], a coarse cloth woven from long wools: *ker'seymere*, n. *niēr* [from *Cashmere*, in India, famous for its fine stuffs], a superior cloth woven from the finest wools.

kervo, v. *kērv* [Dut. *kervu*, to cut or carve], OE. for *carve*, which see: *kerv'ing*, imp.: *kerved*, pp. *kērv'd*.

kestrel, n. *kē-strēl* [OF. *querquerelle*; L. *querquedula*, a species of teal], a bird of the hawk kind; the wind-hov'er.

ketch, n. *kēč* [Turk. *qaiç*, a boat, a skiff], a strongly built ship, with main and mizzen masts.

Ketch, or Jack Ketch, n. *jāk kēč* [from *John Ketch*, the hangman or executioner in the reign of James II. of Eng.], the hangman. *Note*.—It is said that *Jack Ketch* was merely a popular corruption of the man's real name *Jaquette*.

ketchup, n. *kēč'up*—same as *catchup*.

ketone, n. *kē-tōn* [an adaptation of the word *acetone*, one of the best known ketones], in *chem.*, one of a class of bodies derived from aldehydes by the substitution of an alcohol radical for an atom of hydrogen.

kettle, n. *kētl* [AS. *cetū*; L. *catillus*, a small bowl or dish; cf. Goth. *kantū*; Dan. *kele*, a kettle], a round close metal vessel with a spout and lid, used for heating water; a close cooking vessel for fish: *kettle-drum*, half of a globe or sphere of copper, having the mouth covered with parchment: *kettle of fish*, at a picnic, newly caught salmon cooked in a kettle in the open air, and eaten thus cooked along with the other provisions—see *kiddle* as to probable origin.

keuper, n. *kē'pēr* [Ger. *kuuper*, from *Kuuper*, copper], in *geol.*, the uppermost division of the Trias group of strata.

kavel or cavel, n. *kē-vēl*, *kā-vēl* [Icel. *kefl*, a short staff, a peg], in a *ship*, a piece of timber on which the sheets and larger ropes are belayed; a Derbyshire mining term for a sparry substance found in the veins or seams; in *OE.*, a gag for the mouth; a bit for a horse.

kevel, n. *kēv'el*, a species of antelope.

key, n. *kēks*, *keyes*, n. plu. *kēks'ez* [W. *ceys*, hollow stalks, hemlock: cf. L. *clavā*, hemlock]. In OE., the dry hollow stalks of hemlock, reeds, and the like: also spelt *keksles*, n. plu. *kēks'ez*, in Shakespeare.

key, n. *kē* [AS. *cæg*, a key: Fris. *Ant*], a well-known instr. for shutting and opening locks; an instr. by which something is turned; that which explains or solves a difficulty: the examples or questions of a book of arithmetic, algebra, &c., worked out; the exercises of a grammar, &c., correctly performed; the literal Eng. translation of a foreign author, especially L. or Gr.: the explanation of the use and application of the symbols of a cypher; the small lever in a musical instr.—as in a pianoforte; the fundamental note in a piece of music: keyed, a. *kēd*, furnished with keys: keyless, a. *lēs*, without a key: keyboard, the range of keys of an organ or pianoforte: key-cold, in OE., cold as a large metallic key: cold; lifeless: key-hole, a hole in a door or lock for admitting a key: key-note, the fundamental or leading note in a piece of music: key-stone, the highest central stone of an arch: key of a position, in mil., a particular place, the possession of which is necessary in order to render a camp or military district tenable: power of the keys, power of blinding and loosing—that is, of excluding from or admitting into Paradise—claimed by the Pope in his character of St Peter's successor, grounded on Mat. xvi. 19; the power or authority to administer the discipline of the Church, and to communicate or withhold its privileges: key of the Mediterranean, the fortress on the rock of Gibraltar at its entrance: House of Keys, the local parliament of the Isle of Man.

key, n. *kē*, a wharf, rather spelt quay—which see. key, n. *kē* [Sp. *cuyo*, a rock, a sandbank, an islet in the sea], a small shoal or uninhabited islet.

khaki, n. *kā'ki* [Hind.], a drab cloth of which the uniforms of troops in the field are made: adj. dust-coloured or clay-coloured.

khamsin—see *kamsin*.

khan, n. *kā'n* [Pers., Tatar, *kā'n*], in Asia, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief: *khan'ate*, n. *-at*, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

khan, n. *kā'n* [Turk. *kā'n*; Pers. *kā'n*], a house or inn, an Eastern inn or caravansary.

khawass, n. *kā'wās*, also spelt *cawass* [Hind.—from Ar.], a functionary; a grandee; a minister of state.

khedive, n. *kēd-iv'* [Pers. *khādiv*, a sovereign], a title applied to the Viceroy of Egypt, who exercises a kingly and nearly independent authority: *khedival*, n. *kēd-iv'al*, of or pert. to the Khedive of Egypt.

khitmutdar, n. *khi'tmūt-dār* [Ar.—from *khidmāt*, service; *dār*, a door or agent], in India, a table-manservant, often contracted into *klt*.

khor, n. *kō'r*, an Arab name for a deep secluded inlet of the Red Sea—see *fjord* or *fjord*.

khutbah, n. *kūt'bā* [Ar.], an address on sacred and state affairs delivered in the principal mosques, usually on Fridays.

kibble, n. *kīb'l* [Eng. dial.], in *mining*, a large iron bucket in which ore is drawn to the surface.

kibe, n. *kīb* [W. *cib*, n. vessel], a hunk: cf. Gael. *copan*, a cup, a boss, a dimple]. In OE., a chap or crack in the skin occasioned by cold: kibe'd, a *kīb'd*, cracked or chapped in the skin by cold; having chilblains: kiby, a. *kīb'd*, sore; chapped.

kibitka, n. *kī-bit'ka* [Russ.], a Russian cart with a rounded top, covered with felt or leather; a circular tent of the Tartars.

kiblah, n. *kīb'lā* [Ar. *qibla*, that which is opposite, the south], the point towards which a Mohammedan turns his face in prayer, being the direction of the temple of Mecca.

kick, n. *kik* [W. *cicio*; Gael. *ceig*, to kick], a blow with the foot: v. to strike with the foot; to thrust out the foot with violence; to show opposition: kick'ing, imp.: n. the act of jerking out the foot with violence: kiked, pp. *kik't*: kick'er, n. one who kicks: kick against the pricks, Acts xxvi. 14, in allusion to an ox in the East kicking against the goad, and so causing it to pierce deeper: kick the bucket, in slang, to die—in allusion to the bucket or beam kicked from under a criminal who is hanged.

kikle, a.—see *kittle*.

kickshaw, n. *kik'shāw* [F. *quelquechose*, something, an unsatisfactory uleity in cookery—hence an un-

substantial gratification of another kind], something fantastical or uncommon; a fantastical dish; a delicacy.

kicksy-wlekisy, n. *kik'st-wik'st* [a prob. redup. of *kick*], an OE. word of indefinite application, but generally implying 'restlessness'; a wife in a deprecatory sense; a fancy woman; an unruly jade: adj. restless; uncertain.

kid, n. *kid* [lecl. *kid*, a young goat: cf. Dan. *kid*; Ger. *kitzel*], a young goat: v. to bring forth a young goat: kid'ding, imp.: kid'ded, pp.: kid'ling, n. *-ling*, a little kid.

kid, v. *kid* [AS. *cýthan*, to make known], in OE., to make known; to discover: kid'ding, imp.: kid'ded, pp.

kid, n. *kid* [W. *cidys*, fagots], in OE., a brush-fagot; a basket for carrying wares to market, so named as made of twigs: kiddier, n. *kid-di-er*, a packman or travelling huckster.

Kidderminster, n. *kid'der-min'stēr*, a carpet made from Ingrain wool, originally manufactured at Kidderminster.

kiddle, n. *kid'l* [OF. *guidel*: Bret. *kidel*, a net at the mouth of a river fastened to two stakes], a kind of basket set in the opening of a weir or embankment in a river for catching fish; sometimes spelt *kittle* or *kettle*—hence the proverb, 'A pretty *kittle* or *kettle* of fish,' used ironically it means, 'a fine mess.'

kidnap, v. *kid'nāp* [from familiar slang *kid*, a child: prov. Eng. *nāp* or *nab*, to steal], to steal a human being—man, woman, or child; to seize and forcibly carry away: kid'napping, imp.: kid'napped, pp. *-nāp't*: adj. carried off forcibly, as a child: kid'napper, n. *-er*, one who steals men, women, or children.

kidney, n. *kid'nē*, *kid'nēys*, n. plu. *-nēz* [AS. *quidh*; Icel. *nyra*, a kidney—*lit.*, the testicles of the body], one of two oblong flattened bodies lying behind the intestines of an animal which secrete the urine: kidney-shaped, having the form or shape of a kidney: kidney-bean, a sort of bean—so called from its shape; the different species of *Phaseolus*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: kidney-ore, a variety of iron ore: kidney, disposition or habits, as 'a man of my kidney': of the same kidney, of the same tribe or set; of the same size or kind.

Kieserite, n. *kis'er-īt* [from *Kieser*, a former President of the Academy at Jena], a mineral composed of magnesic sulphate and chloride, and water.

kiffekil or keffekil, n. *kif's-kil*, *kēf's-kil* [Pers. *kaf*, seum; *gil*, clay], a species of clay; inerschbaum.

kidderkin, n. *kid'der-kin* [Dut. *kinderken*, a little child, a measure of varying size—from *kind*, a child], a small barrel containing 18 gallons.

kill, v. *kil* [ME. *killen* or *cullen*, to deprive of life: cf. Norw. *kyll*, to poll trees], to deprive of life in any manner or by any means; to put to death; to still: kill'ing, imp.: adj. dangerous to life; heart-breaking; effective: n. the act of depriving of life: killed, pp. *kild*: kill'er, n. *-er*, one who.—SYN. of 'kill': to murder; slay; assassinate; destroy; slaughter; butcher; decaden; calm; quell.

killas, n. *kil-lās* [Cornish], among the Cornish miners, clay-slate: killinite, n. *kil'-ni-tē*, a green-grey or yellowish mineral belonging to the felspar family.

kilow, n. *kil'wō*, an earth of a blackish or deep-blue colour; probably another name for *killas*.

kiln, n. *kil* [AS. *cýln*; L. *culina*, a kitchen], a large stove or oven in which articles are dried, hardened, or burnt; a pile of dried clay-brick constructed for being hardened by fire: kiln-dry, v. to dry in a kiln: kiln-dried, a. dried in a kiln: brick-kiln, a place or structure for hardening clay-bricks by fire.

kilogramme, n. *kil'ō-grām* [F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and F. *gramme*], a French weight of 1000 grammes, and equal to 2.2046 lb. avoirdupois.

kilolitre, n. *kil'ō-litr'* [F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *litra*, a Gr. weight of twelve ounces], a F. measure of 1000 litres, equal to a little more than 220 gallons Imperial; also to 35.3171 Eng. cubic feet.

kilometre, n. *kil'ō-mētr'* [F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *metron*, a measure], a F. measure of 1000 metres, equal to 1093.6389 Eng. yards.

klostere, n. *kil'ō-stār* [F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *stereos*, solid], a F. measure equal to 3.33741 Eng. cubic feet.

**kilt**, *n.* *kilt* [Dut. *kille*, to tuck up one's clothes], *n.* kind of short petticoat worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, and by certain Highland regiments—called by the Highlanders a *fillet-bray*=*philibeg*, the little fold, plait, or garment: *v.* to tuck or tress up as a petticoat or gown, &c., for convenience of walking; to form into plaits: *kilt'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* forming into plaits, as a machine: *kilt'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* dressed in a kilt.

**kimbo**, *a.* *kim'bō* [see *akimbo*], crooked; nched: to set the arms akimbo, to place the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outwards.

**kim-coal**, *n.* *kim-kōl* [kim, contr. from *Kimmeridge*, a village of Dorsetshire], a provincial term for a highly bituminous shale: *Kimmeridge clay*, *kim'er-ijāik*, in *geol.*, a member of the Upper Oolite, consisting of thick beds of bluish-grey, slaty clay, and in great part of a bituminous character, which sometimes forms an impure coal known as *kim-coal*.

**kim-kam**, *nd.* *kim kām* [Gael. *cam*, crooked], in *OE.*, a reduplication of *kam*, meaning crooked; awry; upside down; clean from the purpose: *clean-kam* is a corruption of the phrase *kim-kam*.

**kin**, *n.* *kin* [AS. *cygn*, race, family; cf. Goth. *kin*; Icel. *kyr*; allied to Ir. and Gael. cline. *L. genus*: Gr. *genos*: Sans. *jñus*—see *kind*], relationship by blood; affinity; race: *adj.* of the same nature: *kinsfolk*, *n.* *kin's-fok* [kin and *fok*], relations; persons of the same family: *kins'man*, *n.* *mān*, a man of the same race or family: *kins'woman*, *n.* *fem.*

**kincoob**, *n.* *kin-kōb*, or *kin-camb*, *n.* *kin'cōb* [Hind. *kimkharāb*], a fabric of muslin, gauze, or silk, variously woven, and embroidered with silver or gold.

**kind**, *n.* *kind* [AS. *cynde*, natural—from *cennan*, to bring forth], race; family; sort; produce; nature; character: *adj.* disposed to do good to others; indulgent; favourable; loving; natural: *kind'ed*, *a.* in *OE.*, begotten: *kind'less*, *a.* in *OE.*, unnatural: *kind'ly*, *ad.* *ly*, in a kind manner; with goodwill; benevolently; fitly: *adj.* of the same nature; natural; fit; mild; benevolent: *kind'ness*, *n.* *lī-nēs*, favour; affection; goodwill; natural disposition: *kind'ness*, *n.* *nēs*, goodwill; benevolence: *kindred*, *n.* *līn'drēd* [kin, and AS. *radan*, condition: *OE.* *kinrēd*], relationship by birth or marriage; affinity; relatives; in *OE.*, relation; want of correspondence or agreement: *adj.* of the like nature or properties; congenial; related: *kind-hearted*, *a.* having much kindness of nature: *kind-heartedness*, *n.* benevolence: in *kind*, in produce, or in some commodity as distinguished from money: to take it kind, to consider it a favour. *Note.*—*kind*, in the sense of nature; kindly, natural, &c., though the primary significations, are now mostly *OE.* We have in the *Litany*, 'the kindly fruits of the earth'—*SYN.* of 'kind *n.*': race; genus; style; manner; way—of 'kind *n.*': congenial; sympathetic; benevolent; benignant; gracious; obliging; benign; bounteous; beneficent; generous; propitious; compassionate; humane; tender; affectionate; good; lenient; clement; mild; gentle; amicable; friendly; bland; favourable—of 'kindly *a.*': congenial; kindred; proper; bland; softening; sympathetic; gracious; favourable.

**kindergarten**, *n.* *kind'er-gār'tēn* [Ger. *kind*, pl. *kinde*, a child; *garten*, a garden], a system of education by which instruction is given to young children by means of object-lessons, games, and singing; a school of this kind: *kind'ergartner*, *n.* *gār'tn'er*, a teacher in a kindergarten.

**kindle**, *v.* *kin'dl* [Icel. *kynda*, to set fire to; *kyndill*, a candle; a torch: AS. *candel*: *L.* *candere*, to shine, to glow—see *candle*], to set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to take fire; to excite to action; to animate; to inflame, as the passions: *kin'dling*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing to burn with flame: *kindled*, *pp.* *kin'dl*: *kindler*, *n.* *kin'dl'er*, one who kindles.—*SYN.* of 'kindle': to exasperate; fire; light; heat.

**kind's**, *v.* *kin'dl* [ME. *kindlen*, to produce—from AS. *cynde*, natural, native: *n.* *diu*, of kind, in the sense of race, produce—see *kind*], in *OE.*, to bring forth young; to produce: *kin'dling*, *imp.*: *kindled*, *pp.* *kin'dl*, engendered; brought forth: to be in kindle, said of an animal heavy with young, applied to the small ones such as hares and rabbits.

**kindred**—see under *kind*.

**kin**, *n.* *plu.* *kin* [AS. *ci*, a cow, *cū*, cows; *kine* for *kyen* is really in form a double *plu.*], cows in general; a collective rather than a *plu.* noun.

**kinematics**, *n.* *plu.* *kin'e-mat'iks* [Gr. *kinēma*, motion—from *kinō*, I move], the science of pure motion, as distinguished from motion viewed in connection with material parts: *kin'e-mat'ic*, *a.* *-mat'ic*, also *kin'e-mat'ical*, *a.* *-t'ic*, *pert.* to: *kin'e-mat'ically*, *ad.* *ly*: *kinematist*, *n.* *kin'e-mat'ist*, one who is skilled in the science of kinematics: *kinematic chain*, a combination of the simple elements of a machine which occur in pairs.

**kinesthetics**, *n.* *plu.* *kin'ēst'ē'tiks* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement; *idētikos*, relating to a cure], a system of cure in which the treatment consisted of certain muscular movements as regulated by the nature of the disease; also called *kinesotherapy*, *n.* *kin'ēst'ē'thēr-a-pi* [Gr. *therapeuo*, I heal].

**kinesipathy**, *n.* *kin'ēst'ē'ti-thi* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement; *pathos*, disease]—same as *kinesthetics*.

**kinesodic**, *a.* *kin'ēst'ē'tik* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement; *hodos*, a way], in *phys.*, conveying motion, especially applied to the spinal chord.

**kinesthesia** or **kinæsthesia**, *n.* *kin'ēst'ē'ti-ā*, *kin'ēst'ē'ti-ā* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement; *aisthēsis*, perception], the muscular sense; the sense of muscular effort.

**kinetic**, *a.* *kin'ē'tik* [Gr. *kinētikos*, movable—from *kinō*, I move, I set in motion], active as opposed to latent; relating to motion; possessing energy: *kinetics*, *n.* *plu.* *kin'ē'tiks*, the theory which teaches that bodies, such as the gaseous, consist of molecules always in motion at a very high rate of velocity; the science of motion in a fluid medium.

**kinetograph**, *n.* *kin'ē'tō-graf* [Gr. *kinētos*, moving—from *kinō*, I move, and *graphō*, I write], *n.* apparatus by which a series of photographs of a moving object can be taken in quick succession and then thrown by a magic-lantern on a screen, with the result of an exact imitation of the original movements: *kinetoscope*, *n.* *-ō-skōp* [Gr. *skopeō*, I view], an apparatus constructed on the principle of the Kinetograph, but of greater power.

**king**, *n.* *king* [AS. *cyning*, king—from *cyg*, a tribe, a race: *cf.* Icel. *konungr* or *kongr*, a king—from Icel. *kygn*, a kind, a tribe: Ger. *könig*, the ruler of a nation; *n.* sovereign: *v.* in *OE.*, to supply with a king; to raise to royalty: *king'ing*, *imp.*: *kinged*, *pp.* *king'd*: *king'less*, *a.* without a king: *king'like*, *a.* *liko*, a king: *king'ly*, *a.* *ly*, suitable to the dignity of a king; royal: *king'liness*, *n.* *nēs*, the state of being kingly: *kingcraft*, *n.* *krāft*, the art of governing—used in a bad sense: *king'dom*, *n.* *dām* [AS. *cyngedom*, a kingdom—from *nd.* *cyne*, roynl, and *dom*, power, office, jurisdiction], the territory or country subject to a king; one of the three great divisions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral: *king'domed*, *a.* *king'dāmd*: *king'let*, *n.* a little or petty king: *king'ling*, *n.* a petty king: *king'ship*, *n.* the state, office, or dignity of a king: *King-nt-arms*, one of the three principal heralds, called respectively Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy: *king-crab*, a crustacean, also called the 'horse-shoe crab', from the shape of its carapace or shield: *king-fisher*, a well-known bird frequenting fresh-water streams—so named from the splendour of its plumage; the *halcyon*, which sees: *king-post*, the middle post of a roof standing on the tie-beam, and reaching up to the ridge, also called *crien-post*: *kingwood*, a wood beautifully streaked in violet tints, from Brazil, also called *violet-wood*; supposed to be the wood of a species of *Triplometea*: *king-worship*, a loyalty so excessive as to approach idolatry: *king of terrors*, death: *king's evil*, a disease of a scrofulous nature, formerly believed to be cured by the touch of a king; scrofula: *king's or queen's counsel*, usually contracted K.C. and Q.C., barristers who have been called within the bar, selected to be advocates for the Crown, against which they cannot act unless by special licence: *king's or queen's evidence*, in criminal proceedings, the evidence given by an accomplice against his fellows: *Court of King's Bench* or *Queen's Bench*, one of the divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature; previous to 1875 one of the high courts of law in which the *king* anciently sat in person.—*SYN.* of 'kingly': regal; imperial; august; noble; sovereign; splendid; monarchical; magnificent.

**kinic acid**, *n.* *kin'ik* [from *kina-kina*, a name for cinchona], an organic acid found in the bark of various species of cinchona, principally yellow and pale Peruvian bark.

**kink**, *n.* *kin'k* [Dut. and Sw. *kink*, a twist in a

cable), the spontaneous twist of a rope or thread when doubled, or from stiffness: *v.* to double and twist spontaneously: kink'ing, *imp.*: kinked, *pp.* *kinkt*.

**kinkajou**, *n.* *kink'jô* [S. Amer.], a plantigrade quadruped of Central and S. Amer., about the size of a cat, with a long prehensile tail.

**kinkinick**, *n.* *kink'it-kink'it* [N. Amer. Ind.], a mixture of dried leaves or bark of certain plants, as the willow and sumach, prepared for smoking.

**kino**, *n.* *kino* [F. *kino*], an astrigent extract of a deep brownish-red colour, obtained from certain tropical trees, especially from *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Ord. Leguminosæ*.

**kinsfolk**, **kinsman**, **kinswoman**—see under *kin*.

**kiosk**, *n.* *ké-ôsk* [F. *kiosque*; Tur. *kiosk*; Pers. *kushk*, a palace], a Turkish open summer-house or pavilion, supported by pillars.

**kipper**, *n.* *kîp'pér* [Dut. *kippen*, to hatch], *n.* salmon after spawning—and as they were unfit to be eaten fresh in this state, they were cured; hence a salmon split open and cured: *v.* to prepare or cure fish for keeping: *kip'pering*, *imp.*: *kip'pered*, *pp.* *pér'd*, split open, salted, seasoned, and smoked for keeping—applied to fish, as kippered salmon or herring: *kipper-nose*, in *Scot.*, a beaked or hooked nose.

**kirk**, *n.* *kêrk* [Icel. *kirkja*; AS. *cyrce* or *cyrice*; Dan. *kirk* or *kirke*; Ger. *kirche*, a church—see *church*], the Church of Scotland so distinguished from other Reformed Churches, or from the R. Cath. Ch.; a place of worship; a church: *kirk-session*, the lowest court of the Kirk of Scotland; in *Scot.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Presbyterian body, composed of the minister or incumbent, and *n* certain number of laymen called *elders*, who are really, however, *semi-clerics*, being regularly set apart for the office of the eldership.

**Kirkdale cave**, a celebrated cavern at Kirkdale in Yorkshire, remarkable for the variety and abundance of bones found imbedded in the mud of its floor.

**kirn**, *n.* *kêrn*, in *Scot.*, a churn; the feast of harvest-home: *kirn-milk*, the milk left in the churn after the butter has been extracted.

**kirschwasser**, *n.* *kêrsch-wâss'er* [Ger. cherry-water—*kirsche*, cherry; *wasser*, water], an alcoholic liquor distilled from a variety of *Cerasus avium*, *Ord. Rosacæ*, the sweet black cherry; Swiss brandy.

**kirtle**, *n.* *kêrtl* [AS. *cyrtil*, a sort of gown, a petticoat; cf. Dan. *kjorte*, a garment; Icel. *kjrtill*, a kirtle, *n* gown], *n* upper garment; a sort of petticoat; a short jacket: *kirtled*, *n.* *kêrtl'd*, wearing a kirtle. *Note*.—Prof. Skeat suggests that *kirtle* may be *n* dim. of Eng. *skirt*; that Icel. *kjrtill* may also be dim. of Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt; and Dan. *kjorte*, of *skjorte*, a shirt.

**Kirwanite**, *n.* *kêr-wân-îl* [after *Kirwan* of Dublin], a mineral of a dark olive-green colour, with a radiating fibrous texture, consisting of hydrated silicates of alumina, lime, and iron—probably only a variety of green earth.

**kish**, *n.* *kîsh* [Ger. *kies*, gravel], a substance resembling plumbago produced in iron-smelting furnaces; a workman's name for graphite scales.

**kismet**, *n.* *kîs-mêl* [Ar. *qismat*], *n* Eastern name for fate.

**kiss**, *n.* *kîs* [AS. *cysan*, to kiss—from *cos*, a kiss; cf. Icel. *koss*; Dut. *kus*; Dan. *kys*], a salute with the lips: *v.* to salute with the lips; to touch with the lips; to touch gently: *kiss'ing*, *imp.*: *kissed*, *pp.* *kist*.

**kissing-comfit**, *n.* *kîs-sîng-kûm'fîl* [see *comfit*], in *O.E.*, a spiced or medicated sweetmeat for sweetening the breath.

**kistvaen** or **elstvaen**, *n.* *kîst-vân* [W. *cistfaen*—from *cist*, a chest—from L. *cista*; W. *maen*, a stone], in *arch.*, an enclosure formed of a few large stones placed on edge with a stone cover, used as a sepulchre at some remote time—see *cist*: *kist*, *n.* *kîst*, in *Scot.*, a chest or box of good construction for the safe-keeping of articles of dress, &c.

**kit**, *n.* *kîl* [Dut. *kit*, a hooped beer-can], a large bottle; a milk-pail or tub; a wooden vessel for holding salted butter.

**kit**, *n.* *kîl* [a variant of *kith*—which see], a brood; a collection; a collection of travelling necessities, or of tools, as those of a soldier or workman; a soldier's stock of clothes; a composition of resin, pitch, or tallow.

**Kit-cat**, *a.* *kî-kât*, a famous London club of former

times, who assumed this designation from their cook's name, *Christopher Cat*; applied to designate a canvas used for portraits of a peculiar size, 23 or 29 by 36 inches—so called from that size being adopted in the portraits painted for the Kit-cat Club.

**kitchen**, *n.* *kîch'en* [AS. *cicēn*; L. *coquina*, a kitchen—from L. *coquere*, to boil], the room in a house where the food is cooked; in *Scot.*, anything eaten with bread as a relish, such as butter, cheese, and the like: *kitchen-fee*, the fatty drippings from meat while roasting: *kitchen-garden*, where vegetables used as food are raised: *kitchen-stuff*, refuse fat or dripping, &c.; *kitchen-maid*, a female servant whose duty is to attend to the work of the kitchen: *kitchen-range*, a kitchen-grate.

**kitchen-midden**, *n.* *kîch'en-mîd'n* [Dan. *kjøkken-midding*—lit., 'kitchen refuse'], an ancient shell-mound, especially frequent on the eastern coast of Denmark, and in various parts of Scotland and Ireland.

**kite**, *n.* *kîl* [AS. *cîlta*, a kite—perhaps = *scyla*, the shooter; cf. W. *cudl* for *bardud*, a kite; Bret. *kidel*, a hawk], a bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper, &c., constructed by boys for flying in the air; in *familiar language*, an accommodation bill; a greedy person; a sharper: *fly the kite*, to obtain money on worthless and accommodation bills.

**kith**, *n.* *kîth* [AS. *cuth*, kindred; *cutha*, native land; *cuth*, land—from *cennan*, to know], kindred; acquaintance: *kith and kin*, blood relations; friends and relations.

**kitten**, *n.* *kî't'n*, also in *prov. Eng.*, *kit'ling*, *n.* [ME. *kylon*, a dim. of *cat*; cf. Norw. *kjelling*; F. *chaton*, a young cat], a young cat: *v.* to bring forth kittens: *kittening*, *imp.* *kî't'ning*: *kittened*, *pp.* *kî't'nd*.

**kittiwake**, *n.* *kî'ti-wâk*, a well-known species of gull—so named from its peculiar call.

**kittle**, *n.* *kîtl*, also *kickle*, *n.* *kîk'ly* [AS. *citellan*, to tickle], in *O.E.* and *Eng.* *diat*, ticklish; unsteady; easily moved; in *Scot.*, nice; attended with difficulty; imlicate: *v.* in *Scot.*, to tickle: *kittling*, *imp.* *kî't'ling*: *kittled*, *pp.* *kî'tl'd*.

**klive**, *n.* *kîv*—same as *keeve*.

**Kivi-kivi**, *n.* *kî-vî-kî-vî*, the native name for the apteryx or wingless bird of New Zealand.

**kleenboc**, *n.* *kîen-bôk* [Dut. *kleen*, little; *bok*, a deer], *n* small mntelope of S. Africa.

**kliestogamous**, *n.* *kîs-tô-gâ-mîs* [Gr. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage], in *bot.*, having the fertilisation effected in closed flowers, as certain grasses.

**kleptomania**, *n.* *kîp'tô-mâ-nî-â* [Gr. *kleptês*, a thief; *mania*, madness], a morbid impulse or desire to steal: *kleptomanîac*, *n.* *nî-âk*, one who has a morbid impulse to steal.

**click**, *n.* *kîk*, another spelling of *cluck*, which see.

**clip**, *n.* *kîp* [Dut.], in S. Africa, a stone: *clip spruit*, *spûit* [Dut.], a stony stream.

**kloof**, *n.* *kîf* [Dut. *kloof*, a crevice], in S. Africa, *n* glen; a gorge or valley closed at highest end.

**knack**, *n.* *nâk* [an imitative word], *lit.*, a quick motion; a snap; a readiness in performance; trick or dexterity in doing, as if at a snap; adroitness; a toy: *knick-knacks*, *n.* *plu. nîk-nâks*, trifles or toys; articles of small value, for show, and not for use: *knack'er*, *n.* *êr*, a maker of knacks or toys: to have the *knack* of it, to be able to do it well and with little trouble.

**knacker**, *n.* *nâk'êr* [Icel. *huakkr*, a saddle], *orig.* finally, a saddler and harness-maker; one whose business is to slaughter old worn-out horses, an office which seemed to have fallen to the knacker or coarse harness-maker; a dealer in worn-out horses and dogs' meat: *knacker's yard*, a place where worn-out horses or diseased animals are destroyed, and cut up and boiled down for their commercial products.

**knag**, *n.* *nâg* [L. Ger. *knagge*, a peg; cf. Ir. *cnag*, a knob, *n* crack; Gael. *cnag*, a pin, a peg], a knot in wood; a peg for things to hang on; the shoot of a deer's horn; the rugged ridge of a hill: *knaggy*, *n.* *nâg'gî*, full of knots; rugged.

**knap**, *v.* *nâp* [Dut. *knappen*, to crack], to bite; to break short; to make a short sharp noise: *knapping*, *imp.*: *knapped*, *pp.* *nâpl*.

**knap**, *nâp*, for *knob*, which see.

**knapsack**, *n.* *nâp'sâk* [Dut. *knapsak*, a provision-bag, *n* knapsack—from *knappen*, to eat; *knap*, eat-

bag; *sak*, a *bagl* a provision-sack; a soldier's or traveller's bag carried on his back, containing food and necessaries of clothing.

**knar**, *nkr*—same as *gnar*.

**knave**, *n. nkr* [AS. *cnafa*, a servant; cf. Icel. *knapi*, Ger. *knabe* and *knappe*, a boy, a youth], *originality*, a boy or servant; a false, dishonest man; a petty rascal; a court-yard in a park next below the queen, marked with the figure of a knave or servant; **knavery**, *n. nkr-er*, dishonesty; petty villainy; **knaveish**, *ad. -li*: **knaveishness, *n. -nes*, dishonesty.**

**knead**, *v. nkr* [AS. *cnellan*, to knead; cf. Icel. *knœða*; Dut. *kneden*; Dan. *gnide*; Ger. *kneten*], to work and press ingredients with the hand into a mass called dough; **kneading**, *imp.*, *n.* the act of one who kneads; **kneaded**, *pp.*; **kneader**, *n. -er*, one who kneading-trough, *-trif*, a hollow vessel in which the materials of dough are worked and mixed.

**knee**, *n. nr* [AS. *cnwa*, a knee; cf. *kn*, *gnw*; Gr. *gonu*, Icel. *kné*, Sw. *knä*; Ger. *Knies*], the joint formed at the junction of the leg and thigh; anything in the shape of the angle formed by the leg and thigh when bent or inclined to each other; *v.* in OE., to supplicate by kneeling; **kneeling**, *imp.*; **kneel**, *pp. nkr*; *adj.* having joints like the knees when bent; having prominent or abnormal knees, as in-kneed; **knee-cap**, a capping on the knees of horses; the small round bone at the front of the knee-joint; **knee-deep**, rising to the knees; sunk to the knees; **knee-holly** or **knee-holm**, the plant butchers-broom—the *Fuscus aculeatus*, Ord. *Litt. deez*; **knee-pan**, a little round bone on the knee, slightly convex on both sides; the patella; **knee-rafter**, a rafter whose lower end or foot is crooked downwards, so that it may rest more firmly on the walls; **knee-timber**, a natural bent piece, formed out of a tree that grows crooked; **knee-trihute**, homage or worship shown by kneeling; **kneadfection**; **kneel**, *v. nr* [Dan. *knæle*, to kneel, dim. of *knæle*], to bend the knee; to rest or fall on the knee or knees; **kneeling**, *imp.*; *adj.* falling or fallen on the knee; *n.* act of one who kneels; **kneelt**, *pt.* or *pp.* *nkr*, also *kneeled*, *nkr*; **kneeler**, *n. -er*, one who kneels.

**kneel**—see under *knee*.

**knell**, *n. nr* [AS. *cnellan*, to beat noisily; *cnell*, *n. knell*; cf. Sw. *knall*, explosion, loud noise; Norw. *knell*, a shrill cry], the stroke or tolling of a bell; the sound of a bell or bells rung at a person's death or funeral; **knelling**, *n.* a sounding or tolling, as a funeral bell.

**knelt**, *nkr*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *kneel*, which see.

**knew**, *nr*, *pt.* of *know*, which see.

**knib**, *knapping*, for *nib*, &c., which see.

**knickerbockers**, *n. plur.* *nkr-er-böckers* (so called after Diedrich Knickerbocker, the imaginary author of a humorous fictitious history of New York, written by Washington Irving; Ger. *Knicker*, a uiguard; *bock*, a he-goat, a box), trousers sitting loosely on the thigh and ending at the knee, as worn in N. Germany and Holland.

**knick-knacks**—see under *knack*.

**knife**, *n. nr*, *knives*, *n. plur.* *nkr* [AS. *cnif*, a knife; cf. Icel. *knifr*; Dan. *kniv*; Dut. *knif*; Ger. *Knief*], an instr. for ripping or snipping; a blade, usually made of steel, set in a handle, for cutting; **knifeboard**, a board on which to clean knives; *n.* double seat along the top of an omnibus; war to the knife, ferocious and exterminating war.

**knight**, *n. nr* [AS. *cnicht*, a boy, a servant; cf. Dan. *knegt*; Sw. *knächt*; Ger. *Knacht*], a title of rank next below that of a *baronet*, with the privilege of prefixing to the Christian name *Sir*, as 'Sir John', 'Sir James'; anciently, a young man admitted to the privilege of bearing arms, or to military rank; *v.* to dub or create a knight, which is done by the sovereign, or the high officer acting in his name, giving the person to be knighted, who kneels at the ceremony, a touch with a sword, while the words are uttered, 'Rise, Sir James,' or 'Sir John,' as the person's name may be; **knight'ing**, *imp.*; **knight'ed**, *pp.* created or made a knight; **knight'ly**, *ad. -li*, also knightlike, *a. pert.* to a knight; becoming a knight; **knight-banneret**, a knight who carried a banner, and who, possessed of superior fiefs, was obliged to bring into the field a greater number of attendants; **knight-baronet**, a baronet; a hereditary knight; **knight-errant**, *fr-ant*, a knight who travelled in

search of adventures; **knight-errantry**, *fr-ant-ry*, the practice of knights-errant; **knighthood**, *n. hood*, the character or dignity of a knight; the order or fraternity of knights; a knight of the shire, *shir*, an M.P. (Member of Parliament) for a county; **carpet-knights**, not military but knights in civil life—see under *carpet*; **knight of the post**, a rogue; a false witness—so said in reference to the old punishment of the pillory; **knight of the road**, a highwayman; a footpad; a robber; **knight'less**, *n. in OE.*, unbecoming a knight; **knight'iness**, *n. in OE.*, the character or bearing of a knight.

**knit**, *v. nr* [AS. *cnytan*, to knit—from *cnotta*, a knot], to weave by the hand; to unite closely; to tie or fasten; to connect into a kind of network; to draw together as the brows; **knit'ing**, *imp.*; *n.* the forming of network; junction or union; **knitted**, *pp.*; **knit'er**, *n. -er*, one who knits; **knit**, *n. nr*, in *Derbyshire*, a mining term for small particles of lead ore—called also *nit*; **knitting-needle**, a long needle used in knitting, as thread or worsted into stockings.—*Syn.* of 'knit': to unite; to tie; weave; join; contract; close; fasten; connect.

**knob**, *n. nrb* [a later form of *knop*; fr. *caput*, I strike; Gael. *cap*], a ball or lump at the end of anything; a hard protuberance; **knobbed**, *n. nrb* and *nrb-ed*, full of knobs; **knobby**, *n. nrb-ly*, full of knobs or hard protuberances; **knob'ily**, *ad. -li*; **knob'iness**, *n. -nes*, the quality of being full of knobs; **knob'stick**, *n. -stick*, applied to one who refuses to join a trades-union, or who retires from one.

**knobkerry**, *n. nrb-kerr-ri* [S. Afric.], a round-headed club carried by the Zulus.

**knock**, *n. nr* [AS. *cnucian*, to knock—from fr. *cnag*, a crack, a noise—from *cnagium*, I strike; Gael. *cnac*, to crack, to crash; W. *cnuc*], a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; a stroke on a door; a rap; *v.* to strike with a noise and with heaviness; to rap; to drive against; **knock'ing**, *imp.*; *n.* act of one who beats with a hard substance, as on a door; **knocked**, *pp. nkr*; **knocker**, *n.* a small hammer fastened on a door, used in seeking admittance by rapping; to knock down, to strike down; to prostrate by blows; to assign to the highest bidder, as at an auction; to knock off, to force off by beating; to cease, as from work; to knock on the head, to stun or kill by a blow on the head; to put an end to; to frustrate; to knock out, to force out by blows; to knock over, to upset; to overturn; to knock under, to yield; to acknowledge to be conquered; hurriedly to submit; to knock up, to arouse by knocking; to weary much; to become fatigued.

**knoll**, *n. nr* [AS. *cnol*, the top, as of a hill; cf. Dut. *knol*, a turnip, from its roundness; Sw. *knöl*, a bump, a knob; Ger. *Knollen*, a knob, a bunch; perhaps a dim. of Gael. *cnac*, a hill—see *knob* and *knock*], a little round hill; a small elevation.

**knoll**, *v. nr* [another spelling of *knell*, which see], to toll or ring a bell, as for a funeral; **knoll'ing**, *imp.*; **knolled**, *pp. nkr*.

**knop**, *n. nrb* [another spelling of *knob*, which see], *n.* knob; a protuberance; a button; in *arch.*, an ornament of a bunch of flowers or leaves; foliage on the capitals of pillars; **knopped**, *a. nrb*, having knobs.

**knopper**, *n. nrb-er* [Ger.], a gail formed from the immature acorns of certain oaks, much used for tanning throughout Austria.

**knorria**, *n. nrb-ri-ä* [after *Knorr*], in *geol.*, a genus of Coal-measure plants, being a decorticated condition of some *Leplodendra*.

**knot**, *n. nr* [AS. *cnotta*, a knot; cf. Dut. *knof*; Icel. *knútt*; Ger. *Knote*; L. *nodus*, a knot], a tie; an interweaving or uniting of thread, cord, or rope at one point; any bond of union; a dark hard part in wood; a collection; a group; a cluster; a small band; a difficulty; something so intricate as not easily to be solved; among *seamen*, a division of the log-line, so called from the line being divided into equal parts of 30 ft. (practically only 47.42 ft.) by pieces of string rove through the strands; the rate at which a ship sails at sea, the rate and distance being measured by the knots run out in half a minute—thus nine knots run out in half a minute denote sailing at the rate of nine nautical miles per hour; a nautical mile; in *bot.*, a swelling in some stems where the attachment of the leaves takes place; a bird, a species of sandpiper; *v.* to tie; to unite; to form knots or joints; **knott'ing**, *imp.*; **knott'ed**, *pp.*; *adj.* full of knots; in *bot.*,

swollen at intervals into knobs, as a stem: knot'less, *a. lés*, free from knots: knot'ty, *a. -tí*, containing knots; difficult: knot'tiness, *n. -nès*, state of being full of knots; difficulty of solution: knot-grass, a plant having numerous knots in the roots or underground stems—the *Polygonum aviculare*, or knotwort, *Orl. Paronychiaceae*.—*SYN.* of 'knot *n.*': complication; bond; protuberance; jolt; intricacy; intrigue; perplexity; confederacy; association; band; clique; epaulet; entanglement—of 'knotty': hard; rugged; intricate; perplexed; embarrassed.

**knot**, *n. nóit* [*Rus. knute*: *Icel. knútr*, a knot], an instr. of punishment or torture used in Russia, consisting of a heavy leather whipl intertwined with iron wire at the point, applied to the bare skin: *v.* to punish with the knout: **knot'ing**, *imp.*: **knot'ed**, *pp.*

**know**, *v. nó* [*AS. cniðcan*, to know: *cf. Icel. knd*, to know how to do, to be able; *OH. Ger. cniācan*, to know; *L. gnoscere*: *Gr. gignōskein*; *Sans. jñā*], to understand clearly; to be informed of; to be familiar with: not to be doubtful; to recognise; to distinguish: **know'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* cunning; skilful; well informed: *n.* in *OE.*, learning; education: **knew**, *pt. nñ*, did know: **known**, *pp. nñn*, understood clearly: **knowable**, *a. nó-á-bí*, capable of being known: **know'ingly**, *ad. -tí*, with full understanding; as one having knowledge: **knowledge**, *n. nóit'z* [*Eng. knowe*, and *Icel. leikr*, a suffix of abstract nouns, as *næss* is used in English], certain perception; learning; that which is known; information; skill in anything: **know not what**, some trifle or thing difficult to name or describe, or of no definite name. *Note.*—The *lock* in 'wedlock' and the *ledge* in 'knowledge' are the same postfix, the latter being Scandinavian and the former *AS.*: *ac-knowledge* is a misspelling for *a-know-ledge*, the *AS.* *a* being changed into the *L. ac* for *ad*—see *Skeat.*—*SYN.* of 'knowledge': literature; crudition; science; letters; *nrt*; cognition; instruction; acquaintance; scholarship; enlightenment; skill; cognisance; notice.

**know or knowe**, *n. nóie* [a form of *knoll* *í*], in *Scot.*, a little hill; a knoll.

**knowledge**—see under *know*.

**known**, *pp. of know*, which see.

**knab**, *n. náb* [a variant of *knob*], the waste silk formed in winding off the threads from the cocoons.

**knuckle**, *n. níkkí* [*Dut. knokkel*; *knoke*, a knot in a tree, a bone], the outer part of the joint of a finger when bent: *v.* to strike with the knuckles; to bend the fingers: **knuck'ing**, *imp.*: **knuckled**, *pp. níkkí-d*: **knuckle-duster** [*slang.*], an iron instr. with knobs or projecting points, contrived to protect the knuckles and to add force to a blow: to **knuckle nader**, to yield or submit.

**knur**, *n. nér* [*O. Dut. knorre*, a hard swelling, *n* knot in wood], a contorted knot in wood; a knot: **knur'ry**, *a. nér-ri*, full of knurs or knots—connected with *gnarl*, which see.

**koala**, *n. kó-á-lá* [*Maori*], a marsupial mammal of Australia, in its general aspect resembling the sloth; the Australian bear.

**kobold**, *n. kó-bóld* [*Ger.*—from *MH. Ger. kobolt*], in *German folk-lore*, a spirit or spectre; *n* dwarf or mountain spirit; whence *Eng. goblin*.

**kodak**, *n. kó-dák* [*etym. obscure*], a photographic hand-camera with a continuous roll of sensitised film, on which a series of instantaneous negatives are made.

**koh-i-núr** or **koh-i-noor**, *n. kó-i-nór* [*lit., mountain of light*], a noble diamond surrendered to the British Crown on the annexation of the Punjab as part of the spoil, now in possession of the King of England, valued at £120,000.

**kohl-rahi**, *n. kó-l-rá-bí* [a supposed corruption of *caulo-rapa*, *n* cabbage-turnip: *Ger. kohl*, cabbage], a variety of kale or cabbage—a green crop.

**kola-nut**—see *cola-nut*.

**kombe**, *n. kóm-bé* [native name], the famous arrow-poison of S. Africa, furnished by the *Strophanthus kombe*, *Orl. Apocynaceae*.

**kooshla**, *n. kósh-lá* [native name], the poison-nut tree of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts; the *Stylococcus miz-vonica*, *Orl. Loganiaceae*.

**koodoo** or **condon**, *n. kó-dó* [*Afric.*], a striped antelope of large size found in Abyssinia and Cape Colony.

**-kop**, *n. kóp* [*Dut.*], in *S. Africa*, a hill; a headland: **kopje**, *n. kóp-í*, a little hill: **kraas kop**, *kráns* [*Dut.*], a precipitous hill.

**kopec**—see *copec*.

**Koran**, *n. kó-rán* or *kó-ra'ún* [*Ar. al-qurán*, the book—*from gara-a*, he read], the Mohammedan book of faith and worship—often written *Alcoran*.

**koth**, *n. kóth*, a name given by the Spaniards to an earthy silmy substance of a blackish-brown colour, ejected from the volcanoes of S. Amer.

**kutu**, *n. kó-tó* [*Jap.*], a Japanese musical stringed instr. played like the harp.

**koumiss**—see *kumiss*.

**koussou**, *n. kós-só*, also *kosso* or *cusso*, the dried flowers of an Abyssinian plant—a remedy for tapeworm; the *Brayera anthelmintica*, *Orl. Rosaceae*.

**kow-tow** or **ko-tow**, *n. kó-tó'w*, *kó-tó'* [*Chín.*], a knocking of the forehead on the ground in ceremonial prostration; a display of obsequiousness.

**kraal**, *n. krá'ál* [*Dut. kraal*, a village, an enclosure], a village or collection of huts among the Hottentots or Kafirs of S. Africa; an enclosure for cattle in Cape Colony.

**kraken**, *n. krá'kn* [*Norw. krake*], in *Norse myth.*, a water-animal of enormous bulk.

**krang**, *n. kráng* [*Dut.*], the carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

**kreasote**—see *creasote*.

**kremlin**, *n. kré'á-lín*, and **kreát'inin**, *n. í-nín*—see *creatin*.

**Kremia**, *n. krém-i'n* [*Russ. kremí*, a fortress], an extensive fortress in Moscow, the former capital of Russia, including a palace, and several churches and convents.

**Krentzer**, also **krenzer**, *n. króy't-sér* [*Ger.*—*from kreuz*, a cross—so called from the original design], a German coin of variable value, but always less than a penny sterling.

**kriegspiel**, *n. kréy'spél* [*Ger. krieg*, war; *spiel*, play], a game, meant to instruct in the art of war, carried on by the tactical arrangement of blocks, representing parts of armies, on mnps,—considerably practised in Germany and Great Britain.

**kris**, *n. kris*—same as *creese*.

**Krishna**, *n. krish-ná*, in *Hindu myth.*, one of the incarnations of the god Vishnu, holding the second place in the Hindu Trinity.

**Kroomen**, *n. plu. króm-én*, labourers employed in boats and vessels at Sierra Leone—originally from the *Kroo* country.

**kryometer**, *n. krí-óm-é-tér* [*Gr. kryos*, cold; *metron*, a measure], a thermometer by which are measured very low temperatures, especially those below freezing-point, where alcohol or carbon disulphide is the regulating fluid.

**Kshatriya**, *n. kshá't-ri-yá* [*Sans.*], the second or military caste in the social system of the Brahmanic Hindus, the special duties of which are those of war and honourable conduct generally.

**Kuše**, *a. kú'sh-ik*—see *Cuše*.

**Knuklux Klan**, *kú'klúks klán* [a fantastic name—*from Gr. kuklos*, a circle, and *Eng. clan*], 'The Knights of the Golden Circle' in *U.S. hist.*, a secret society in the South, the author of many outrages after the war of 1861-65.

**kumbecephalic** or **cymbocephalic**, *a. kúm-bé-ké-fá'tík. sim-bé-sé-fá'tík* [*Gr. kumbé*, a bowl; *kephalé*, the head], having the skull unusually flattened; bowl-shaped.

**kumiss**, *n. kó-mis* [*Russ.*: Tatar, *kumiz*], fermented mare's milk, used as a beverage among the Tartars; and a stimulating drink, in imitation of the preceding, used in Europe.

**kummel**, *n. kúm-mél* [*Ger. cumin*], a cordial, made especially in the Baltic provinces of Russia, flavoured with cumín, caraway, or fennel.

**kumquat**, *n. kúm-kwát* [*Chín. kin keu*, golden orange], a species of orange-tree, *Citrus japonica*, growing in China and Japan, having fruit about the size of a gooseberry.

**kunkur**, *n. kón-kér*, a Hindustani term for a superficial accumulation spread over a very large proportion of India and the adjoining countries, and which seems in point of time to correspond with the drift or boulder clay of Europe; also called **kunkur-clay**.

**knüfer-nickel**, *n. kúpf-ér-níkkí* [*Ger. copper nickel*], a term applied by the German miners to a native alloy of nickel and arsenic; the arsenide of nickel: **knüfer-schiefer**, *n. níkf-ér* [*Ger. copper slate*], a dark, bituminous-looking, slaty marlstone, richly impregnated with copper pyrites.



**Kurd**, n. *kôrd* [Ar.], one of n pastoral race inhabiting a region of Central Asia called Kurdistan.

**Kurilian**, a. *kû-rî-lî-an*, applied to a chain of islands in the Pacific extending from the southern extremity of Kamtschatka to Jesso: n. a native or inhabitant of the Kurilo Islands.

**kutch**, n. *kûch* [perhaps *F. couche*, n. bed], a park-nge of vellum leaves in which gold is placed for the first beating.

**kyanise**, v. *kû-nî-sî* [after *Kyan*, the discoverer], to preserve wood from dry-rot by steeping it in a solution of corrosive sublimate, or other suitable substance: *ky'an'is'ing*, imp.: *ky'anised*, pp. *-isd*.

**kyanite**—see *cyanite*.

**kye**, n. *jdû kî* [see *cow*], in *Scot.*, cows: *kyloe*, a.

or n. *kî-lî*, designating Highland cattle of a small size, particularly those from Skye.

**Kyrie**, n. *kî-rî-e* [Gr. *Kurie*, O Lord—from *Kurios*, Lord], a word used to denote those parts of divine service beginning 'O Lord, have mercy' [*L. Kurie*, O Lord; *eleison*, have mercy—from Gr. *Kurie eleison*], and the music to which they are set.

**Kysson Sands**, n. *kî-sôn sândz*, a bed of Eocene sand occurring at *Kysson* or *Kingston*, Suffolk, celebrated for its yielding the remains of the monkey tribe.

**kythe**, v. *kîth* [AS. *cýthan*, to make known—from *cuth*, known], in OE., to make known; in *Scot.*, to show; to come in sight; to appear in proper character: *kyth'ing*, imp.: *kythed*, pp. *kîthd*.

## L

**L**, *l*, the twelfth letter, and ninth consonant, of the English alphabet, is a liquid or semivowel, and interchangeable with the letters *r n m d t u* in dialects, and other languages: *l* final in monosyllables preceded by n single vowel is usually found doubled, as in *call, tell, mill, doll, bull*.

**la**, *lâ* [It. and P.], in music, the sixth note of the scale—A—thus, *rd, re, mi, fa, sol, la*. Note.—*la* is the first syllable of the word *labb* in the first strophe of the hymn of St John Baptist, from which the names of the original six notes of the gamut were drawn, each note-name forming the first syllable of one of the words of the hymn. These names were first given to the notes by Guy of Arezzo—see *Brachet's Ety. Dict. of French* by Kitchen.

**la!** Int. *lâw* [AS.], an exclamation of surprise or admiration; look!

**laager**, n. *lâ-â-gî-er* or *lâ-gî-er* [Out. *laag*, n. row, a tier], in *S. Africa*, any camp fortified by means of wagons or otherwise as a protection against attacks by bodies of natives.

**Labadists**, n. plu. *lâ-bî-dî-sts* [after *Labadie*, their founder, a Frenchman, and originally a Jesuit], a Protestant religious sect of the seventeenth century, ascetics who chiefly sought reform of morals.

**labarum**, n. *lâ-bâr-ûm* [*L. labarum*; Gr. *labaron*], a Roman military standard of later times, richly ornamented, and bearing the effigy of the general: the standard borne before the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity, in commemoration of his vision of the cross—described as a long pike surmounted by a golden crown, enclosing a monogram composed of the first two letters of the name of Christ and representing His cross.

**labdanum**—see *ladanum*.

**label**, n. *lâ-bêl* [OF. *label* and *tambel*, a rag attached but slightly to the whole garment or main body, n. rag, a lap: OH. Ger. *lappa*; Ger. *lappen*], n. small slip of paper or parchment attached to anything, on which n writing is inscribed to tell its nature or contents, or on which an address is written; in *her.*, n. horizontal strip with three pendants or tassels; a thin brass rule, having a sight at one end, used for taking altitudes; n. paper annexed to a will, as a codicil: v. to attach a label to: *la-bel'ing*, imp.: *la-belled*, pp. *-bêld*.

**label**, n. *lâ-bêl*, also *labellum*, n. *lâ-bêl'ûm* [*L. labellum*, a little lip—from *labrum*, n. lip: also cf. *L. labium*, a lip], in *bot.*, a lip, or lower lip only; the third of the inner petals of an orchid.

**labial**, n. *lâ-bî-âl* [mid. *L. labialis*, pert. to the lips—from *L. labium*, a lip], a letter whose sound is uttered by means of the lips—the labials are *b, p, m, v, f*, adj. formed or uttered by the lips; *lab'ialy*, ad. *-it*: *lab'ialism*, n. *-ism*, the art of uttering certain sounds by means of the lips.

**labiate**, a. *lâ-bî-ât*, also *labiated*, a. *-i-ât* [*L. labiatus*, having a labium or lip—from *labium*, a lip], formed with lips; in *bot.*, applied to irregular gamopetalous flowers with n upper and under portion separated more or less by a hiatus or gap: *labiate*, n. plu. *lâ-bî-ât-ê*, an extensive order of plants, in general fragrant and aromatic, including such as mint, sage, thyme, and lavender.

**labiodental**, a. *lâ-bî-ô-dên-tâl* [*L. labium*, a lip; *dentem*, a tooth], pronounced by means of the lips and teeth, as the letters *f* and *v*.

**labium**, n. *lâ-bî-ûm* [*L. labium*, n. lip], the lower lip of articulate animals; the under lip of n insect; the inner lip of a shell: *la'bîa*, n. plu. *-bî-â*, in *bot.*, the two divisions of an irregular gamopetalous flower separated by n hiatus or gap.

**laboratory**, n. *lâ-bî-ô-rî-tî-rî* [*F. laboratoire*, a laboratory—from OF. *laboratoire*, an laboratory or workshop—from *L. elaboratus*, worked out, elaborated—from *L. labor*, labour], a place where chemical preparations or medicines are manufactured or sold; a druggist's shop; the workroom of a chemist, a pyrotechnist, &c.

**labour**, n. *lâ-bî-er* [OF. *labour*, labour—from *L. laborem*, labour], exertion, bodily or mental, producing fatigue; the work done or to be done; toil; effort; undertaking; the pangs and efforts of childbirth: v. to work at; to exert one's powers of body or mind; to toil; to strive; to pitch and roll, as a ship; to struggle; to endure the pangs of childbirth: *lab'ouring*, imp.: adj. exerting bodily strength or intellectual power; engaged at work not requiring skill; toiling; n. the act of labouring; the pitching and rolling of a vessel in a heavy sea: *la'boured*, pp. *-bêrd*: adj. bearing marks of labour or effort in execution; opposed to easy or free: *la'boured*, n. *-er*, one who is engaged in coarse and toilsome work requiring little skill: *laborious*, a. *lâ-bî-er'î-ûs* [*F. laborieux*—from *L. laboriosus*], using labour requiring fatiguing exertions; toilsome; difficult; diligent: *lab'oriously*, ad. *-it*: *lab'oriousness*, n. *-nes*, the quality of being attended with toil; diligence: *labour-saving*, adapted to supersede or lessen human labour or toil, said of implements or machinery: *la'boursome*, a. *-sûm*, in OE., *laborious*—SYN. of 'labour n.': work; exertion; painstaking; drudgery; task.

**labradorite**, n. *lâ-bî-râ-dî-rî-tî*, also *Labrador felspar* [from *Labrador*, where first found], a variety of disseminated felspar having a peculiar pearly and iridescent play of colours when the light falls on it in certain directions.

**labrose**, a. *lâ-brôs* [*L. labrum*, a lip], having thick lips.

**labrum**, n. *lâ-brûm* [*L. labrum*, a lip], in *entom.*, the mouth-cover or lip-like shield of an insect's mouth; in *conch.*, the outer lip of a shell; the upper lip of articulate animals: *labra*, n. plu. *lâ-brî*: *labret*, n. *lâ-brê-t*, a piece of stone, shell, or other material inserted in the lip as an ornament by savage races, as the natives of Alaska: *labroid*, a. *lâ-brôid*, pert. to the *Labridæ*, n. acanthopterygian family of fishes having an oblong body, as the wrasse.

**Laburnum**, n. *lâ-bêr-nûm* [*L. laburnum*], n. small tree with pendulous clusters of yellow flowers—the *Laburnum vulgare*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*, whose seeds are acid and poisonous.

**labyrinth**, n. *lâ-bî-rînth* [*F. labyrinthe*—from *L. labyrinthus*; Gr. *labyrinthos*, n. labyrinth, a maze—prob. from *lauros*, a lane], a place full of lanes or alleys; a place full of intricacies or inextricable windings; a maze; an inexplicable difficulty; the internal ear, from its complex structure; in mining, an apparatus used in dressing slimes; in metall., a pipe or chamber for condensing vapours or fumes, as of mercury: *lab'yrinth'ian*, a. *-rînth'î-an*, pert. to or resembling a labyrinth; intricate; winding; also

lab'yriñth'ine, a. -in: lab'yriñth'ic, a. -ik, having the character of a labyrinth: lab'yriñth'iform, a. -i-fa'orm [L. *forma*, shape], formed like a labyrinth. —SYN. of 'labyrinth': intricacy; windings; confusion.

Labyrinthodon, n. lăb'i-rin-th'ô-dôn [Gr. *labyrinthos*, a labyrinth; *odon*, a tooth]. In geol., a batrachian of the New Red Sandstone: lab'yriñth-odon'tia, n. plu. -dôn'ti-a, or lab'yriñth-odon'ts, n. plu. -dôn'ts, one of the thirteen orders into which Professor Owen arranges the *reptilia*, living and extinct—so named from the complex structure of the teeth as seen in section.

lac, n. lăk [Pers. *lak*: Sans. *lak-shā*, lac-insect—from *laksha*, a hundred thousand], a resinous substance obtained from the eggs and remains of the insect *Coccus lacca* as found on certain trees, used in the manufacture of sealing-wax, varnishes, dyes, &c.: shell-lac, lac in the form of a thin crust: lac'cic, a. lăk'sik, applied to an acid produced from lac: lac'cine, n. -sin, a yellow substance obtained from shell-lac.

lac, lăk, 100,000—see lăk.

lace, n. lās [OF. *las*, a snare, a noose—from L. *laqueus*, a snare, a noose—from *laqueo*, I entice], a fine kind of network, texture, or trimming; a string or cord used for a fastening; in old familiar language, spirits added to tea or coffee: v. to fasten or draw together with a lace or cord, as a boot or stays; to trim with lace; in OE., to embellish: lac'ing, imp.: n. a fastening with a lace or cord; the cord used in fastening: laced, pp. or n. lăst, fastened with a lace or cord: straitlaced, narrow-minded; bigoted in opinion: laceman, one who deals in lace: laced matton, in OE., a hawd: gold lace, yellow silk thread covered with flattened gold wire, or silver, viro gilt, and then woven into lace: silver lace, thread covered with silver and woven into lace. Note.—Point lace is that made entirely by the needle and single thread: pillow lace, the lace made by the help of cushion and bobbins or pins.

lacerate, v. lă-sér-ăt [L. *laceratus*, torn or mangled—from *lacer*, torn], to wound and tear; to rend: lac'erating, imp.: lac'erated, pp.: adj. rent; torn; appearing torn: lac'erable, a. -ă-bil, capable of being lacerated or torn: lac'eration, n. -ăt-shûn [F. -L.], the marks made by wounding and tearing; the act of tearing or rending: lac'erative, a. -ăv, having power to tear or rend.

laccertian, a. lă-sér'sh-tăn, also laccertillian, n. lă-sér'sh-tăn [L. *laccerta*, a lizard], pert. to the family of lizards: Laccertine, a. lă-sér'-tîn, like a lizard.

laches, n. lăch'ez or lăch'ez [OF. *lachesse*, remissness—from *lache*, slack, remiss—from mid. L. *lascus*, a transposition of L. *lascus* or *laxus*, loose], a law term meaning neglect or negligence; inexcusable delay.

Lachesis, n. lăk'sê-sis [Gr. the allotter], in L. and Gr. myth., one of the three Fates, who spins the thread of life, allotting to man and things their duration in time: *Clotho* holds the distaff, and *Atropos* cuts the thread.

Lachrymal, a. lăk'rî-măl [mid. L. *lachrymālis*, pert. to tears—from L. *lachryma*, a tear], pert. to tears; generating or conveying tears: lach'rymary, a. -uēr-i, containing tears: lach'ryma'tion, n. -măt-shûn, act of shedding tears; a preternatural flow of tears: lach'ryma'tory, n. -măt'-tôr-i, a vessel anciently buried with the dead, and supposed to contain the tears shed for their loss, but whose real use was to hold perfumes or ointments: lach'rymose, a. -môs, generating or shedding tears; tearful; sad; doleful: lach'rymously, ad. -lî: lachrymal canals, the canals which convey the tears from the eye to the nasal ducts: lachrymal ducts, the ducts or small tubes which convey the tears from the lachrymal gland to the eye: lachrymal gland, the gland which secretes the tears: Lachrymæ, Christi, lăk'rî-mê khrî'stî [L. *lachrymæ*, the tears; *Christi*, of Christ], a fine wine produced in small quantity on the slopes of Vesuvius; any liquid supremely excellent and precious.

lacinia, n. lă-sin'ă-dă, lacinia, n. plu. lă-sin'ă-dê [L. *lacinia*, a fragment of cloth, the lapet or flap of a garment], in bot., a slash; a deep taper-pointed incision; such strips as the petals are cut up into in the plant Ragged Robin: laciniate, a. lă-sin'ă-dăt, also laciniated, a. lă-sin'ă-dăt-dê, in bot., irregularly cut into narrow segments; fringed; also laciniose, a. lă-sin'ă-dôs, fringed: laciniole, a. lă-sin'ă-dăt

[dim. of *lacinia*], having very minute lacinia: lacinula, n. lă-sin'ă-dăt [dim.], the small inflexed point of the petals of Umbellifers.

lack, n. lăk [OL. Ger. *lak*, defect: cf. Dut. *lak*, want; Ice. *laker*, defective], want; deficiency; need: v. to want; to be destitute of; to be in want: lack'ing, imp.: lacked, pp. lăkt: lackall, n. lăk-ăl, in familiar language, a needy person: lack'brain, -brin, a witless or stupid person.

lack, lăk, another spelling of lăk—which see. Lackaday, a. lăk'ă-dă-dăt [a corrupt. of lack-a-day!], also lack'adai'sical, a. -ăt-kăl, affectedly peevish; sentimental.

Lack-a-day! Int. lăk'ă-dă-dăt [a contr. of lack-a-day, which see], an expression of sorrow or regret: alas!

lacker—see lacquer.

lackey, n. lăk'î [OF. *laquey*: perhaps from Sp. *lacayo*—n. lackey—from Ar. *luka*, worthless], an attending male servant; a footman: v. to attend servilely; to act as a lackey: lack'eying, imp. -î-ing: lackeyed, lăk'îd.

lack-lustre, a. lăk'-lūs-têr [lack, and *lustre*], want-ing lustre or brightness; void of expression.

laconic, a. lă-kôn'ik, also lacon'ical, a. -ăt-kăl [L. *laconicus*; Gr. *laconikos*, of or belonging to Laconia, a country of Greece, whose chief city was Sparta, and whose inhabitants were celebrated for their sententious brevity and gravity in discourse: F. *laconique*: It *laconico*], short; brief; pithy; expressing much in few words: laconically, ad. -kôn'ăt-kăl-lî: laconicism, n. lă-kôn'î-sizm, or lac-onism, n. lă-kôn'î-zm, a laconic style; a concise manner of expression; a brief expression. —SYN. of 'laconic': sententious; pointed; concise; succinct.

lacquer, n. lăk'êr [F. *laque*, a wax composition: Port. *lacre*, sealing-wax; Pers. *lac*, lac—see lac 1], a varnish consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, variously coloured: v. to varnish or cover with lacquer: lacquer'ing, imp. lăk'êr-ing: n. the art of covering metallic surfaces with lacquer to improve their colour: lacquered, pp. a. lăk'êrd, covered with lacquer; varnished: lacquerer, n. lăk'êr-êr, one who varnishes metals: lacquered ware [Dut. *lak-veer*], ware covered with a varnish of lac.

Lacrosse, n. lă-krôs' [F. *la*, the; *crosse*, a bishop's staff or crozier—from mid. L. *crocus*, a crook—see crook], a national pastime of Canada, originally borrowed from the Indians, played with a ball, and a staff curved at one end, there being a network of stout gut over the space formed by the crook.

Lactation, n. lăk-tă-shûn [F. *lactation*—from mid. L. *lactationem*; L. *lactatus*, filled with milk, having ability to give suck; *lacteus*, milky, containing milk—from lac, milk], the time of suckling; the act of giving milk: lactate, a. lăk'tăt, a salt of lactic acid with a base: lactarene, n. lăk'tă-rên, a preparation of the curds of milk, used by calico printers: lac'teal, a. -tê-ăl, pert. to milk; conveying milk; n. in animals, one of the small tubes which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic ducts; a lymphatic vessel: lactescent, a. lăk-tê-sênt [L. *lactescens* or *lactescens*, being changed into milk], producing milk; milky: lactes'cence, n. -sûs, milkiness, or milky colour; a state resembling milk: lac'tic, a. -ăt [L. *lac* or *lactem*, milk], pert. to milk; of or from milk or whey, as lactic acid: lactiferous, a. -ăt-fêr-ûs [L. *fero*, I bear or produce], bearing or producing milk or milky juice: lactine, n. -ăt, also lactose, n. lăk-tôs, sugar of milk—a sweetish substance existing in milk.

Lactometer, n. lăk-tôm-ê-têr [L. *lac*, milk; *lactis*, of milk: Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the quality of milk.

Lactoscope, n. lăk-tô-skôp [L. *lac*, milk; Gr. *skopeô*, I view], an instr. for testing the quality of milk by, observing its opacity.

Lactucarium, n. lăk-tû-kă-rî-ûm [L. *lactuca*, a lettuce—from *lac*, milk], the thickened milky juice of the common lettuce: lactu'cic, a. -ăt-sik, denoting an acid obtained from the strong-scented lettuce: lactu'cine, n. -sin, the active principle of the wild lettuce.

Lacuna, n. lă-kû-nă, lac'nă, n. plu. -nê [L. *lacuna*, a hollow], a blank space; one of the hollows or pits on the upper surface of lichens, called the *thallus* or *frond*; a large opening or blank space in the midst

of a group of cells; in *anat.*, minute recesses or cavities in bone: *lacu'nal*, a. -*nāl*, pert. to small pits or depressions; having a blank space: *lacu'nar*, n. -*nēr*, n. kind of arched ceiling, divided into compartments sunk or hollowed: *adj.* pert. to or arising from lacunae: *lacu'nary*, a. -*nēr-s*, having lacunae or blank spaces: *lacu'nous*, n. -*nūs*, also *lacu'nose*, a. -*nōs*, furrowed or pitted: containing cavities.

*lacustral*, a. *lā-kūs'trāl*, also *lacustrine*, n. -*trīn* [*L. lacus*, a lake], of or relating to swamps or lakes; living in or on the margins of lakes: *lacustrine* deposits, in *geol.*, the deposits which have been accumulated in fresh-water areas: *lacustrine* habitations, the remains of human habitations of extreme antiquity, found in certain lakes in Switzerland, Scotland, Ireland, &c.: *lake-dwellings*.

*lad*, n. *lād* [from ME. *lad*, *lel*, pp. of *liden*, to lead] n. well-grown boy; a youth: *laddie*, n. *lād-dī*, in *Scot.*, a little lad.

*ladanum*, n. *lād-dā-nūm* [*L. ladanum*; Gr. *lādanum*, a resinous substance exuding from the shrub *lādā*], a resinous juice of an agreeable odour which exudes from shrubs of the *Cistus* kind, or rock-rose, found growing in the island of Candia and Syria, used chiefly for making plasters; also spelt *labbannum*, *labbā-nūm*.

*ladder*, n. *lād-dēr* [*AS. hlāder*, n. ladder: cf. OH. Ger. *hleiter*; Ger. *leiter*], a set of cross-bars; a long frame consisting of two strong sides with fixed cross-pieces serving for steps; anything by which one ascends or rises.

*lade*, v. *lād* [*AS. hladan*, to load, to lade out—same as *lade* 3], to throw a liquid out of a vessel by repeatedly dipping; in it a receptacle of a smaller size, and then dropping the contents outside: to draw out water; to drain; in *OE.*, to let in water; to leak: *lade*, n. *lād*, a passage for water; the mouth of a river; in *drain*: *mill-lade*, the cut or canal which brings the current to the water-wheel of a mill; a *mill-race*.

*lade*, v. *lād* [*AS. hladan*, to heap together, to load; cf. *lecl. haltha*; Ger. *laden*; connected with *lade* 2], to put on or in, as a burden; to load or freight: *lād'ing*, imp.: n. a load or cargo; n. weight: *lād'ed*, pt.: *lād'ed*, pp. *lād'ed*, or *lād'en*, pp. *lād'en*, oppressed; burdened: *lademan*, n. *lād-mān*, in *Scot.*, formerly a man employed by a miller to return the loads of meal to the owners of the corn sent to be ground; a man having the charge of a pack-horse: bill of *lading*, a certified document or invoice, from the master of the ship, of certain goods received on board for transport, and which are to be delivered up only to the consignee or producer of the invoice.

*ladino*, n. *lā-dē-nō* [*Sp.*—from *L. Lattinus*, Latin], the ancient Spanish language; a Spanish dialect spoken by Jews in Eastern Europe; an American half-breed.

*ladle*, n. *lād'l* [*AS. hlædel*, a ladle—from *hladan*, to lade out—see *lade* 2], a large spoon used for lading or lifting out a liquid from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel that receives the water which turns it; an instr. for drawing charges from a cannon: v. to lift or serve out with a ladle: *ladling*, imp. *lād'ing*: *ladled*, pp. *lād'id*: *ladleral*, n. *lād'fōol*, the quantity held by a ladle.

*ladrone*, n. *lā-dron* [*Sp.*], a robber; a highway-man; a thief.

*lady*, n. *lād'ī* [*AS. hād'dige*, a mistress, a lady—probably from *hlāf*, a loaf, bread; mul root *dige*, a kneader—*lit.*, a maker of bread, a woman of distinction or rank; the wife of a titled gentleman; the title of the daughters of peers of the first three grades; a familiar term applied to the mistress or female head of a house of the better class; a woman in any station of life who is possessed of refined manners and kindness of heart, and generally whose character is adorned with those Christian and social virtues which men most love and esteem in a woman; a term of courtesy applied to my respectable female: *ladybird*, n. also *ladybug*, n. the name of a well-known, small, spotted, hemispherical beetle, named after *Our Lady*: *lady-fish*, a fish of the tropics, with silvery scales; a fish of the W. Indies: *ladylike*, a. elegant in appearance; becoming or proper to a lady; well-bred: *ladyship*, n. the title of a lady whose husband is not of a lower rank than a knight: *Lady Chapel*, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, frequently added, in cathedrals and large churches, to the east-

ward of the high altar: *Lady-day*, the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary on 25th March; one of the festivals of the Church; one of the quarter-days: *lady-help*, n. a lady who assists the lady of a house in domestic management: *lady-love*, a sweet-heart: *lady's-maid*, the female personal attendant of a woman of wealth or rank: *lady's-mantle*, a greenish wild-flower with a broad leaf, the *Achemilla vulgaris*, Ord. *Rosaceae*: *lady's-slipper*, a species of orchid, called also *incarnass-flower*, *Venus's slipper*, &c.: *Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary: *lady's-bedstraw*, a small yellow-flowering plant, common by road and ditch sides—the *Galium verum*, used for curdling milk, and *G. cruciatum*, crosswort, Ord. *Guttifera*.

*Lamodipoda*, n. plur. *lēmō-dipō-dā* [*Gr. laimos*, the throat; *dipō*, twice; *pōdōs*, the foot], an order of crustacea, so named from having two feet placed so far forward as to be, as it were, under the throat.

*lavaginous*, n. *lāv-gātūs* [*L. lavigatus*, made smooth—from *lavis*, smooth], in bot., having a smooth polished appearance.

*lavogyrous*, a. *lāv-gī-rūs* [*L. lervus*, the left; *lervō*, on the left; *gyrus*, n. circle], turning the plane of polarised light towards the left: *lāvōgyration*, n. -*lāvō-gy-rā-shūn*, polarisation to the left hand.

*laxulose*, n. *lēt-d-lōs* [*L. lervus*, on the left side, as opposed to *dexter*—see *dextrine*], fruit-sugar which is found associated with other kinds of sugar in treacle, honey, and ripe fruit—so named as causing left-handed rotation of polarised light.

*lag*, v. *lāg* [*W. lag*, loose, slow; cf. Ir. and Gael. *lag*, feeble], to trail behind; to loiter; to fall behind; to lag; to move slowly; to delay: *adj.* in *OE.*, coming behind; sluggish; late; long delayed; tardy: n. the rump or tag-end; one who hangs behind: *lag-ging*, imp. *adj.* loitering; falling behind: *lagged*, pp. *lag'd*: *laggard*, n. *lag'ard*, also *lag'ger*, n. -*ēr*, a slow or tardy person; a loiterer: *laggingly*, *ad. -lī*.—*Syn.* of *lag v.*: to linger; saunter; tarry; to tardy.

*lagan*, n. *lā-gān*—same as *ligan*.

*lagenform*, n. *lā-gī'nt fūrm* [*L. lagena*, a bottle, a flask; *forma*, shape], in bot., having a shape like a Florence flask.

*lager-beer*, n. *lā-gēr-bēr* [*Ger. lager*, a bed, a store-house; *bier*, beer], store-beer, or beer laid up or stored for some months before use; a popular strong German beer: *lager-wine*, old bottled wine; wine which has been kept in the cellar for some time.

*lagomys*, n. *lā-gō-mīs* [*Gr. lagos*, a hare; *mys*, a rat], a hare-rat; a hare-like rodent or gnawer, found only in the northern regions of Asia and America.

*lagoon*, n. *lā-gūn*, also *lagune*, n. -*gūn* [*Sp.* and *It. lagune*, a pool; *It. lago*, a lake—from *L. lacuna*, a pool—from *lacus*, n. lake], a fen or marsh; a morass; a shallow lake or inlet of the sea.

*lagophthalmia*, n. *lā-gōf-thāl'mī-ā* [*mid. L.*—from *Gr. lagos*, a hare; *ophthalmos*, the eye], a disease of the eye in which it is impossible to close it during sleep, so called from the supposition that in sleep the eye of the hare remains open: *lagophthalmic*, a. -*thāl'mīk*, pert. to.

*lagopodous*, a. *lā-gōpō-dūs* [*Gr. lagopous*, a kind of grouse—from *lagos*, a hare, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot], in zool., densely feathered about the feet and bill.

*lagostoma*, n. *lā-gōs-tō-mā* [*mid. L.*—from *Gr. lagos*, a hare; *stoma*, the mouth], in path., hare-lip.

*lagrimoso* or *lagrimando*, *ad. lāgrī-mō'sō*, *lāgrī-mā-dō* [*It.*], in music, solemnly; plaintively.

*laical*, a. *lā'kāl*, also *laic*, a. *lā'k* [*mid. L. laicus*], Gr. *laikos*, of or belonging to the common people—from *laos*, the people], pert. to the people, ns. distinguished from the clergy: *la'ically*, *ad. -lī*: *laity*, n. *lā'it*, the people; not the clergy.

*laid*, *lād*, pp. of *lay*, which see: *laid-papers*, writing papers with a ribbed surface, called *cream-laid*, *blue-laid*, &c., according to shade or colour: *laid up*, stored up; confined to bed through sickness; put aside from use for a time, ns. a ship.

*lain*, *lāw*, pp. of *lie*, which see.

*lair*, n. *lār* [*AS. leger*, a lair, a bed; cf. Dut. *leger*; OH. Ger. *legor*], the resting-place or couch of a wild beast; a pen or stall for cattle; in *OE.*, pasture-ground; in *Scot.*, a space for a grave.

*laird*, n. *lārd* [*Scot. for lord*], in *Scot.*, a proprietor; a landed gentleman.

*lalty*—see under *laleal*.

*lake*, n. *lāk* [*L. lacus*, a lake; Gr. *lakkos*, a hollow,

a pond], a body of water surrounded by land: lake'-let, n. a little lake: lake-like, resembling a lake: lake'y, a. *lā-kī*, pert. to a lake: lake-dwellings, dwellings in lakes, erected either on piles or on artificial islands: lake-settlement, a collection of lake-dwellings—see *lacustrine*, under *lacustral*.

**lake**, n. *lāk* [F. *laque*, a rose or ruby colour—from *lac* I, which see], a name applied to all those red colours which consist of a vegetable dye, combined by precipitation with a white earthy basis, which is usually alumina.

**lakh** or **lac**, n. *lak* [Hind. *lak*: Sans. *laksha*, a hundred thousand], 100,000, as of rupees.

**lama** or **llama**, n. *lā-mā* [Thibet, *llama*, n. Tartar priest: Dalai-Lama or Grand Lama, the chief or principal lama, worshipped as a god: Lamaism, n. *lā-mā-izm*, the religion of the Asiatic Tartars who worship the Grand Lama: *lā-mā'stic*, a. *-tik*, pert. to].

**lama**, another spelling of **llama**, a S. Amer. animal, which see.

**lamanin**, n. *lā-mā-nīn*, also *laman'tin*, n. *-mēn'tin* [F. a corrupt. of *la manati*, the manatee], a herbivorous sea-animal; the sea cow or manatee.

**Lamarckism** or **Lamarckianism**, n. *lā-mār'k-izm*, *lā-mār'k-i-tū-izm*, the theory of the French scientist Lamarck (1744-1829) that all plants and animals are primarily descended from a common form of life: **Lamarckian**, n. *-i-an*, pert. to.

**lamb**, n. *lām* [AS. *lamb*, a young sheep: cf. *Icel. and Goth. lamb*: Sw. and Ger. *lamm*], the young of the sheep: v. to bring forth young, as a sheep: **lamb'ing**, imp.: **lamb'ed**, pp. *lā-mū'd*: **lamb'kin**, n. *-kīn*, a little lamb: **lamb-like**, **lamb'like**, **innocent**: **lamb'skins**, n. plu. skins of lambs dressed with the skins on, and often variously coloured: **Lamb of God**, a title of the Saviour: **tup-lamb**, *tūp* or *tōp*, a male lamb: **ewe-lamb**, a female lamb.

**lambdoidal**, a. *lām-dōy'dōl*, also *lamb'doid*, a. *-dōy'd* [from Gr. letter  $\Lambda$  (*lambda*, and *eidōs*, shape), having the form of the Greek letter  $\Lambda$ ; in *anat.*, applied to one of the cranial sutures].

**lambent**, a. *lām-bēnt* [L. *lambentem*, licking], playing about like flames; touching lightly; gliding over.

**lame**, a. *lām* [AS. *lama*, maimed, lame: cf. *Icel. lami*: Ger. *lahm*], disabled in a limb, especially a leg; imperfect; not satisfactory, as a reason or excuse: v. to make lame; to cripple or disable, especially in the legs: **lame'ing**, imp.: **lamed**, pp. *lā-mū'd*: **lame'ly**, ad. *-lī*, in a lame manner; like a cripple: **lame'ness**, n. *lām-nēs*, state of being lame; an impaired or weakened state of a limb: **lame'ish**, a. *-ish*, rather lame: **lame duck**, a slang term, applied to a member of the Stock Exchange who has failed to meet his engagements.

**lamella**, n. *lā-mē'lā*, *lamel'lā*, n. plu. *-lā* [L. *lamella*—from *lamina*, a plate, a leaf], thin plates or scales, as those composing certain shells or parts of fungi, or which are appended to the corolla of certain plants; in *bot.*, the gills of an agaric: **lamel'lar**, a. *-lār*, consisting of or disposed in thin plates or scales: **lamel'larly**, ad. *-lī*: **lamellate**, a. *lām-ē'lāt*, also *lam'ellated*, a. composed of very thin plates or scales; foliated.

**lamellibranchiate**, a. *lām-ē'l-ī-brāng'ki-āt* [L. *lamella*, n. small plate of metal: Gr. *branchia*, gills], having gills in symmetrical layers, as the bivalve molluscs: **Lam'ellibranchia'ta**, n. plu. *-brāng'ki-ātā*, the order of bivalve molluscs, as the cockle, oyster, &c., having two flat gills on each side.

**lamelliferous**, a. *lām-ē'l-ī-fēr-ūs* [L. *lamella*, n. small plate of metal; *fero*, I bear], having a foliated structure.

**lamelliform**, a. *lām-ē'l-ī-fōrm* [L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal; *forma*, shape], having the form of a scale.

**lamellirostral**, a. *lām-ē'l-ī-rōs'trāl* [L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal; *rostrum*, a beak], having the margins of the beak furnished with plates, as in the duck and goose.

**lament**, v. *lā-mēnt'* [F. *lamentar*, to bewail—from L. *lamentari*, to lament or bewail: L. *lamentum*, a mournful cry] to utter a mournful cry; to grieve; to weep or wail; to bewail; to mourn for: n. sorrow moodily expressed; an expression of sorrow; lamentation: **lament'ing**, imp.: n. a mourning; lamentation: **lament'ed**, pp. a. bewailed; mourned for: **lament'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who: **lamentation**, n. *lām-ēn-tā-*

*shūn* [F.—L.], sorrow or grief audibly expressed; outcry: **Lamentations** of Jeremiah, a book of the Old Testament: **lamentable**, a. *lām-ēn-tā-b'l* [F.—L.], to be lamented; mournful; expressing sorrow; pitiful: **lament'ably**, ad. *-blī*, with expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully: **lament'ingly**, ad. *-lī*.—SYN. of 'lament v.': to deplore; mourn; complain; murmur; repine; regret.

**lama**, n. *lā-mā* [L.], a vampire or demon among the ancients under the form of a beautiful woman; a witch; a hag.

**lamina**, n. *lām-i-nā*, *lam'ina*, n. plu. *-nā* [L. *lamina*, a plate, a leaf], a thin plate or scale; a thin layer or coat lying over another; in *bot.*, the blade of a leaf; the broad part of a sepal or petal: **lam'inar**, a. *-nēr*, consisting of, or resembling, thin plates or scales: **lam'inate**, v. *-nāt* [mid. L. *laminatus*, laminated], to form into thin plates: **adj.** formed of thin plates disposed one over another; **plated**: **lam'inating**, imp.: **lam'inated**, pp.: **adj.** consisting of plates or layers disposed one over another; applied to strata splitting up into thin layers: **lam'inate**, a. *-nā-b'l*, capable of being beaten or rolled into plates: **lam'ina'tion**, n. *-nā'shūn*, state of being laminated; arrangement in layers or thin plates lying one over another; condition which allows of cleavage in one direction only: **lam'inarian**, a. *lām-i-nār-i-an*, pert. to sea-weeds of the genus *lam'ina'ria*, *-ri-ā*: pert. to that belt or zone of marine plant-life which commences at low water mark, and extends to a depth of from 40 to 90 feet: **lam'inarites**, n. plu. *-nār-ī-tiz*, in *geol.*, broad-leaved fossil algae: **lam'inariferous**, a. *-nār-ī-fēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], having a structure consisting of plates or layers: **laminitis**, n. *lām-i-nī-tis*, inflammation of the laminae of the hoof of a horse: **lametta**, n. *lā-mē'tā* [It.], brass, silver, or gold foil or wire: **laminating-machine**, a machine for making metallic sheets, especially in gold-beating: **laminating-roller**, one of a set of rollers in a rolling-mill for reducing a mass of iron to sheets or bars.

**Lammas**, n. *lām-mās* [AS. *hlfdmasse*, the loaf mass or feast—from *hlaf*, a loaf; *masse*, a mass—*hl.*, the loaf mass], the offering of the first-fruits of the harvest on 1st August—so named because a loaf of bread was offered; the first day of August, also called **Lammas-day** or **Lammas-tide**.

**lammergeier**, n. *lām-ēr-gīr* [Ger. *lammergeier*—from *lamm*, a lamb; *geier*, a vulture], the bearded vulture which inhabits the Alps.

**lamna**, n. *lām-nā* [L. *lamna*, a thin plate; or Gr. *lamné*, a large sea-fish], a genus of sharks having thin, sharp, plate-like teeth.

**lamp**, n. *lāmp* [F. *lampe*—from L. and Gr. *lampas*, a torch—from Gr. *lampō*, I shine], an article for containing oil and a wick to give light; any contrivance for giving light: **lamp'light**, n. *-līt*, the light given by a lamp: **lamp'lighter**, n. *-līt-ēr*, the person employed to light the gas lamps: **lamp'ic**, a. *-ik*, of or from a lamp; denoting the acid, called also aldehyde acid: **lamp-black**, the fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke from burning oil, pitch, or resinous substances: **lamp-shell**, a bivalve, deep-water eel-fish, so called from its shape; the brachiopod called *Terebratula*: **safety-lamp**, a lamp for giving the workmen light in coal-mines without the danger of causing an explosion.

**lampass**, n. *lām-pās* [F. *lampas*, the throat, also corrupted into *lampers*], a fleshy swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth.

**lamp'ern**—see **lamprey**.

**lampoon**, n. *lām-pōn* [F. *lampon*, a drinking-song—from *lamper*, to drink—a nasalised form of *lapper*, to lap or lick up], personal satire in writing; written censure: v. to make fun of a person; to assail with personal satire; to enthrone: **lampoon'ing**, imp.: **lampoon'ed**, pp. *-pōnd'*: **lampoon'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who writes lampoons: **lampoon'ry**, n. *-rī*, written personal abuse or satire.—SYN. of 'lampoon v.': to censure; abuse; satire; reviling—of 'lampoon v.': to rovide; abuse; libel; slander; defame; calumniate.

**lamprey**, n. *lām-pri* [OF. *lamproie*: mid. L. *lampreda*—from L. *lampre*, to lick; *petra*, n. rock—*līl*, a lick of rocks], a kind of fish resembling the eel: **lamp'ern**, n. *lām-pēr-n*, the river-lamprey.

**lankite**, n. *lām-ārk-ī-t*, a mineral consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lead, occurring either massive or in long, slender, right-rhombic prisms, of a greenish-white or grey colour—first found at Leadhills in Lanarkshire.

*māle, māf, fār, laū, nēte, mēl, hēr: pīne, pln; nōle, nōl, mōve;*

lanate, *n.* *lân-át*, also lanated, *n.* *lân-át-éd* [*L. lanatus*, furnished with wool, woolly—from *lana*, wool], woolly; covered with curly hair like wool.

Lancasterian, *n.* *lân-kás-tér-ín*, pert. to Joseph Lancaster, an English schoolmaster (1783-1838), or to his method of instruction by monitors in elementary schools.

Lancastrian, *n.* *lân-kás-tér-ín*, pert. to the House of Lancaster: *n.* in *Eng. hist.*, an adherent of the Lancaster cause.

lance, *n.* *lâns* [*F. lance*—from *L. lancea*: Gr. *lânchê*, a lance], a long shaft of wood with a spear head, originally thrown, but in later times used for thrusting at each other, by combatants: *v.* to pierce with a lance; to open with a lance: *lancing*, *imp.* *lân-sing*: *n.* the act of one who uses a lance: *lanced*, *pp.* *lânst*: *lân-er*, *n.* *sê-ô-ô-er*, one who carries a lance, as a soldier: *lân-éolar*, *n.* *sê-ô-ô-er*, tapering towards the end: *lân-éolate*, *n.* *-ô-ô*, also *lân-éolate*, a *-ô-ô-ô-ô* (*mhl.* *L. lanceolatus*, furnished with a spike—from *L. lancea*, a light spear), gradually tapering towards the extremity; shaped like the head of a spear: *lân-éiform*, *a.* *sê-ô-ô-er* (*mhl.* *lân-éiform*, *lân-éiform*, shape), lance-shaped: *lân-éorporal*, a soldier from the ranks doing the duties of a corporal with temporary rank as *sênch*—so named from *lance*, the old name of a foot-soldier, from his carrying a lance or pike: *lân-éowood*, the wood of a tree, a native of Jamaica, possessing in a high degree toughness and elasticity; the wood of the *Duguetia guianensis*, *Orl. Anacard.*

lance, *n.* *lâns* [*L. lance* or *lanceum*, a dish], the dish or plate of a balance.

lanceage, *n.* *lâns gâ* [*OF. lance-zagaye*—from *lance*, a lance; *zagaye*, a kind of light pike used by Moorish horsemen: *Sp. azagaya*, a dart], in *O.E.*, a kind of lance or spear.

lancelet, *n.* *lân-sê-lét*, also lancelet, *n.* *lân-sê-lét* (*mhd.* *L. lanceolatus*, furnished with a spike—see *lance* 1), a very small worm-like fish of low organisation; the lowest of the vertebrates; the *Amphioxus*.

lancet, *n.* *lân-sê-lét* [*F. lancette*, dim. of *lance*, a lance], a small, sharp, two-edged knife used by surgeons to open veins, tumours, &c.: *lancet-window*, a narrow window whose head arch is acutely pointed.

lancinate, *v.* *lân-sê-nâ-ô* [*L. lancinatus*, torn or rent to pieces], to tear; to lacerate: *lân-sîn-ating*, *imp.*: *adj.* piercing, or seeming to pierce, with a sudden shooting pain: *lân-sîn-ated*, *pp.*: *lân-sîn-ation*, *n.* *-nâ-sîn-ân*, a tearing; laceration.

land, *n.* *lân-lâ* [*AS. land*, cf. *levl*, and *Ger. Land*, land; *Mil.Ger. lant*], the dry solid portion of the earth; a district, region, or country; soil; earth; ground which any one possesses; real estate: *v.* to set on shore from a vessel; to go on shore from a ship; to disembark: *lân-lâg*, *imp.*: *adj.* connected with or pert. to the process of unloading anything from a vessel, &c.: *n.* the act of going or setting on shore from a vessel; a place for going or setting on shore, either for passengers or goods: *lân-lâ-ô*, *pp.*: *adj.* having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land: *lân-lâ-er*, *n.* one who makes a landing; in *mining*, one at the head of the shaft who receives the ore: *lân-lâ-less*, *n.* without real estate or land: *lân-lâ-ward*, *adj.* *lân-lâ-ô-ô-ô*, towards the land or country; in a direction from the sea: *lân-lâ-breeze*, the wind blowing from the land: *lân-lâ-carriage*, transportation by land: *lân-lâ-crab*, a crab which lives much on the land: *lân-lâ-fall*, the first land discovered after a voyage: *lân-lâ-flood*, an inundation caused by the spread of water from a heavy rainfall: *lân-lâ-force*, a body of soldiers operating on land: *lân-lâ-jobber*, one who makes it his business to buy and sell land: *lân-lâ-lady*, a woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn or lodging-house: *lân-lâ-der*, the master of a house; the proprietor of houses or lands: *lân-lâ-er*, one who keeps an inn or tavern: *lân-lâ-holder*, *lân-lâ-owner*, a proprietor of land: *lân-lâ-lock*, *v.* *lân-lâ-lô-ô*, to enclose or encompass with land: *lân-lâ-locking*, *imp.*: *lân-lâ-locked*, *pp.* *-lô-ô*: *adj.* shut in or enclosed by land: *lân-lâ-lubber*, *n.* *-lû-ô-ô-er*, also *lân-lâ-dipper*, *-ô-ô-er* (*prob. Dut. landlooper*, land-runner—from *land*, land, and *loopen*, to run), one who has no settled habitation; among *seamen*, applied in ridicule or contempt to persons who pass their lives on land: *lân-lâ-mark*, any fixed object to designate the boundary of land, or the limits of a farm or town; any prominent object on land which serves as a guide to seamen: *lân-lâ-measure*, a measure by which the superficial con-

tents of a portion of land, as a field, a farm, &c., may be ascertained: *lân-lâ-measuring*, the art of determining the superficial contents of a portion of land: *lân-lâ-rail*, *-râil*, a kind, one of the rail family, frequenting grass and corn fields; the *corner-râil*: *lân-lâ-ship*, a portion of a hill or mountain which slides or slips down: *lân-lâ-man* or *lân-lâ-man*, one who lives on land, as opposed to a seaman: *lân-lâ-ward*, a person intrusted with the care of a landed estate: *lân-lâ-surveying*, the art of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of a portion of land, as a farm, an estate, &c.: *lân-lâ-tax*, a tax laid on land or buildings: *lân-lâ-waiter*, *-ô-ô-ô-er*, or *lân-lâ-ing-waiter*, an officer of the customs who attends on the landing of goods: *lân-lâ-propriator*, an owner of real estate or land: *lân-lâ-net*, a net used by anglers for landing large fish when caught by the line: *lân-lâ-nding-place*, a place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel; a landing: to *lân-lâ-nd*, *among anglers*, to bring a fish to land by skillful management, or by means of a landing net: *Land League*, in *Ireland*, a combination of tenant farmers and others, organised in 1879, with a view to the reconstruction of the land laws: *Land of the Leal* [*Scot. Leal*, loyal, faithful], a pathetic Scottish song in which the phrase signifies the blessed abode of the true-hearted and faithful; heaven—see *leal*: *Land of Cakes*, applied to Scotland, as famous for its oatmeal-cakes: *Land of Promise*, Palestine or Canaan, as promised by God to Abraham and his seed.—*SYN.* of 'land *n.*': country; ground; soil; world; globe; region; nation; people.

land, *n.* *lân* [see previous entry], in *Scot.*, a building containing different sets of tenements or dwellings, one above the other, under a common roof, each tier of dwellings being called a *flat*, and each separately dwelling in a *flat*, entering from a common stair, being called a *house*: *lân-lâ-ging*, *n.* the broad level part of a staircase.

landmann, *n.* *lân-lâm-mân* [*Ger. landmann*—from *land*, land; *mann*, man], in Switzerland, the chief magistrate of a canton.

landau, *n.* *lân-dô* [*Landau*, a town in Germany], a light carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

land-damn, *v.* *lân-lâm-dâm* [perhaps from *land*, and *damn*], in *O.E.*, to damn through the land; proclain as a villain; to chastise with continuity.

landes, *n.* *pln.* *lân-gê* [*F. landes*—from *Ger. Land*, land—see *land* 1], extensive areas of sand drift which stretch southward from the mouth of the Garonne, along the Bay of Biscay, and inwards towards Bordeaux.

landgrave, *n.* *lân-lâ-grâ-ô* [*Dut. landgraaf*, *Ger. landgraf*—from *land*, land; *graf*, earl], a German nobleman; formerly the title of certain reigning princes of Germany: *lân-lâ-grâ-ô-ine*, *n.* *-grâ-ô-ên* [*Dut. landgravine*], the wife of a landgrave.

land-rail, *n.* *lân-lâ-râil*—see *râil* 2, and under *land* 1. *landscape*, *n.* *lân-lâ-schâp* [*Dut. landschap*—from *land*, land, and suffix *-schâp*, shape], such a portion of country as the eye can view at a single glance; a delineation of the land; a picture representing rural scenery: *landscape-gardening*, the art of laying out and planting grounds so as to produce the most pleasing effect.

landsturm, *n.* *lân-lâ-stûrm* [*Ger. Land*, land, country; *sturm*, storm, alarm], in Prussia, a general levy of the people for war; the last reserve.

landwehr, *n.* *lân-lâ-ô-ô-er* [*Ger. Land*, land, country; *wehr*, defence], in Russia and Germany, the militia; the national guard.

lane, *n.* *lân* [*AS. lane*, *lan*, a lane; cf. *Dut. lan* or *laan*, *Scot. loan*], a narrow way between hedges; any narrow road or street; a narrow passage.

langsyne, *n.* *and ad.* *lân-gin-sin* [*Scot.*], time long ago; long since: *Auld Langsyne*, *â-ô-ô*, a famous Scottish song.

language, *n.* *lân-gwê-ô* [*F. langue*—from *lingua*, a tongue, language—from *L. lingua*, the tongue], the expression of ideas by means of words; human speech; style or manner of expression; the speech peculiar to a nation.—*SYN.*: tongue; speech; dialect; idiom; diction; phraseology; style.

Langue d'oc, *lân-gwê-dôk*, the old Provençal dialect of S. France, deriving its name from the use of the affirming 'oc,' 'yes,' as distinguished from the dialect of N. France called *langue d'oïl* or *langue d'oïl*, which had the affirmative 'oui' or 'oïl': the

form languedoc, n. *lāng-gū-dōk*, is applied to a wine produced in the old province of *Languedoc*, in the south of France: *Languedocian*, n. *lāng-gū-dō-shān*, pert. to *Languedoc* province: n. a native of; the modern dialect of.

*languid*, v. *lāng-gwēd* [F. *languide*, faint, drooping—from *languere*, I am faint], faint; weary; exhausted; drooping; without animation or activity: *languidly*, ad. -ly: *languidness*, n. -ness, weakness from exhaustion.—SYN. of 'languid': heavy; slow; feeble; weak; sickly; pining.

*languish*, v. *lāng-gwēsh* [F. *languissant*, languishing—from *languesco*, I become faint or languid—see *languid*], to lose strength or animation; to look with softness or tenderness: to pine; to become feeble or spiritless: to grow dull: *languishing*, imp.: adj. losing strength; pining; showing a languid appearance: n. feebleness; loss of strength: *languished*, pp. -gwēsh: *languishingly*, ad. -ly: *languishment*, n. -ment, the state of languishing or pining: softness of look with the head reclining to one side.—SYN. of 'languish': to droop; faint; wither; fade.

*languor*, n. *lāng-gwēr* [F. *languueur*; L. *languor*, faintness—from *languo*, I am faint], the condition or feeling induced by exhaustion of strength; faintness; weariness; lassitude: *languorous*, a. *lāng-gwēr-ūs*, in OE., tedious; melancholy.—SYN. of 'languor': feebleness; weakness; dullness; listlessness.

*lanlard* or *lanyard*, n. *lān-yēr'd* [F. *lanière*, a thong, originally for a hawk—from *lanier*, n. hawk—see *ladner*], a short piece of line or rope used for fastening something in a ship.

*lanlaries*, n. plu. *lān't-ār-tz* [L. *laniare*, to tear or rend], the long, sharp, pointed teeth placed behind the incisors; the canines: *lan'lary*, n. -t-ār, lacerating or tearing, as *lanlary teeth*: *lan'laryform*, a. -t-ār't-sārm [L. *forma*, shape], shaped like the canine teeth of carnivorous animals.

*laniferous*, n. *lān't-ēr-ūs* [L. *lanifer*, producing wool—from *lana*, wool; *fero*, I produce], bearing or producing wool: *laniferous*, a. -t-ēr-ūs [L. *fero*, I bear], producing or bearing wool.

*lank*, a. *lāngk* [AS. *lanc*, slender; cf. Dut. *slank*; Ger. *schlank*], thin; slender; not plump; not full nimb: v. in OE., to become thin; to fall away: *lank'ing*, imp.: *lanked*, pp. *lānk*: *lankly*, ad. -ly: *lank'ness*, n. -ness, also *lank'iness*, n. -t-ness, leanness; flabbiness: *lanky*, n. *lāngk't*, tall and thin.

*laner*, n. *lān-ēr* [OF. *lanier*—from L. *laniare*, to tear or rend], a species of hawk: *lan'neret*, n. -nēr-ēt, a little hawk.

*lanolin*, n. *lān-dō-lin* [L. *lana*, wool; *oleum*, oil], a substance extracted from wool, consisting chiefly of cholesterol, used as a basis for ointments.

*lantern*, n. *lān'tēr-n* [F. *lanterne*—from L. *laterna*, a lantern; Gr. *lampis*, a torch—from *lampeta*, to shine], a transparent case with perforations for a candle or lamp; the upper part of a lighthouse; any erection on the top of a building or dome to give light or completeness: *magic-lantern*, an optical instr. by means of which small figures painted with transparent varnish, variously coloured, on slides of glass, are very largely magnified, seen in a darkened room on a wall or white screen: *lantern-fly*, an insect of S. Amer. which emits a strong light in the dark: *dark-lantern*, a lantern constructed so as to have its light concealed by a slide at pleasure: *lantern-jaws*, long lean jaws; a thin visage: *lantern-jawed*, having a thin visage.

*lanthanum*, n. *lān-thā-n't-ūm*, also *lan'thanum*, n. -thā-nūm [Gr. *lanthanō*, I lie hid], an elementary body, forming a very rare metal which, with cerium and didymium, occur as silicates in the Swedish mineral *cerite*, by which its properties are, as it were, concealed—see *cerium*.

*lanthorn*, n. *lān'thōrn*, an obsolete spelling of *lantern*, which took its rise from the popular etymology connecting *ern* with *horn*, of which the sides of a lantern were often formed.

*lanuginous*, a. *lā-nū-gī-nūs*, also *lan'n'ginose*, a. -gī-nōs [L. *lanugo* or *lanuginem*, wool-like hair, down—from *lana*, wool], downy or woolly; covered with down, or fine, soft, interlaced hairs: *lanugo*, n. *lā-nū-gō*, the first and temporary hair of an infant.

*lanyard*—see *lanlard*.

*Laocoon*, n. *lā-ōk-ō-n*, a group of sculpture, one of the most beautiful of ancient classic remains,

representing *Laocoon* and his two sons involved in the coils of two serpents, and struggling with them.

*Laodicean*, a. *lā-ōd-t-sē-dn*, of or resembling the Christians of *Laodicea*: lukewarm in religion.

*laophis*, n. *lā-ō-fis* [Gr. *laos*, a rock; *ophis*, a serpent], in *geol.*, a Tertiary serpent having some affinities to the rattlesnake.

*lap*, n. *lāp* [AS. *lappa*, a loosely hanging portion; cf. *but* and *Dan*, *lap*, a remnant, a patch; Ger. *lappen*, anything hangly loose], the flap or loose skirt of a garment; the knees and thighs, or the part of the clothes which cover them, in a sitting position, particularly those of a woman; a roll or sliver of cotton for feeding the cards of a spinning-machine: *lap'pig*, imp.: n. a kind of machine-blanket or wrapping-cloth used by calico-printers: *lapped*, pp. *lāpt*: *lap'al*, n. *lāp'fōl*, as much as the lap can contain: *lapel*, n. *lā-pēl*, the part of a coat or waistcoat which is turned back, forming the facing: *lapelled*, a. -pēl'd, having lapels: *lap'per*, n. -ēr, one who laps: *lap'pet*, n. *lāp'ēt*, a little loose flap; part of a lady's head-dress: *lap'dog*, a small dog fondled by a woman—so named from being fondled on the lap; originally from its loose hanging ears: *lapping-engine*, a doubling machine; an engine for making folds or welds: *lap'stone*, the stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather, while it lies upon his knees or lap.

*lap*, v. *lāp* [ME. *lappen*, to wrap], to bring the lap or lap of a garment round one; to wrap or twist round; to lay one thing partly over another; to be spread or turned over something.

*lap*, v. *lāp* [AS. *lapiān*, to lap; cf. Icel. *lapija*, to lap like a dog; F. *lapper*, to lap or lick up; L. *lambere*, to lick; Gr. *lapiō*, I lap, I drink greedily], to feed or drink with the tongue; to lick up; to cut or polish with a lap: n. a piece of brass, lead, or other soft metal, or a piece of wood or leather, in the form of a rapid revolving wheel or disc, used in polishing cutlery, or, along with polishing-powder, in polishing gems or cutting glass: *lap'ping*, imp.: *lapped*, pp. *lāpt*: *lap'per*, n. -ēr, one who: *lappior*, n. *lāp'ōr*, a miner who dresses the refuse ores that are left.

*Lap* or *Lapp*, n. *lāp*, an inhabitant of Lapland.

*Lapageria*, n. *lāp-ā-jēr-ī-ā* [after the F. botanist *Lapagier*], a genus of beautiful twining undershrubs with flowers somewhat bell-shaped.

*Lapel*—see under *lap* 1.

*Lapidary*, n. *lāp'id-ēr-ā* [L. *lapidarius*, of or belonging to stone—from *lapis* or *lapidem*, a stone], one who cuts, polishes, or engraves precious stones; a dealer in precious stones: adj. pert. to the art of the lapidary: *lap'id'eous*, n. -ē-ūs, stony: *lap'id'escent*, a. -dēs-ēt, growing or tending to stone: *lap'id'ify*, v. -t-ī-fī [L. *facio*, I make], to form or convert into stone: *lap'id'ifying*, imp.: *lap'id'ified*, pp. -t-ī-fīd: *lap'id'ification*, n. -k-ā-shūn, the process by which soft, loose, or incohesive substances, organic or inorganic, are converted into stony matter: *lap'idose*, a. *lāp'id-ōs*, in bot., growing in a stony soil: *lap'idary-bee*, a dark-bodied, red-tailed bee, which nests in stony soil.

*Lapillus*, n. *lāp'il-lūs*, *lap'il-lī*, n. plu. -lī [L. *lapillus*, a little stone—from *lapis*, a stone], small stones, such as are thrown from burning mountains during an eruption, and cooled into rounded drops in falling.

*Lapis*, n. *lāp'is* [L. *lapis*, a stone], a general term for any kind of stone: *lapis-lazuli*, n. -lā-zū-lī [see *lazuli*], a well-known mineral of an ultramarine or fine azure-blue colour, of various intensity.

*Lapper*, *lappet*, and *lapping*—see under *lap* 1.

*Lapper*, v. *lāp-ēr* [Icel. *hlapp*, curdled milk], in *Scot.*, to cover so as to clot; to curdle: *lap'pering*, imp.: *lappered*, pp. *lāp-ēr'd*: adj. coagulated, as 'lappered milk.'

*Lappior*—see under *lap* 2.

*Lapse*, n. *lāps* [L. *lapsus*—freq. of *labor*, I slip], a gliding; a slight error or mistake; a slip; a falling, or passing; omission to present to a benefice in due time, which gives the right to another: v. to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake; to slide or fall onew into sin; to fall or pass from one to another by omission or negligence, as property: *lap'sing*, imp.: *lapsed*, pp. *lāpst*: *laps'able*, a. -d-ēl, capable of falling or relapsing.

*Lapsus*, n. *lāp'sūs* [L., a slip], a slip; a mistake;

**lapsus calami**, *kal'ā-mī*, a slip of the pen; **lapsus linguae**, *ling'gwē*, a slip of the tongue; an inadvertent mistake in the utterance of the proper word or words; **lapsus memoriae**, *mēm'ō-ri-ē*, a slip of the memory.

**lapping**, *n. lāp'ing* [AS. *lāpewence*—from *hlapan*, to run, to spring—from OIL. Ger. *vinchan*, to move from side to side], a bird that flaps its wings in a peculiar manner as it flies; the plover—called also the *periclit*; the sense thus being, 'the creature which turns about in running or flight,' which is fairly descriptive of the habit of the male bird.

**lar**, *n. lār*, **lares**, *n. plu. lār-ē* [L. *lārē*], domestic or household gods; **lares** and **penates**, *pēn-ā-tēs* [L. *penatēs*, the inner and more sacred deities], the household and guardian gods of the anc. Romans.

**Laramie beds**, *lār-ā-mē*, in *geol.*, a division of the cretaceous group of rocks, as developed in western N. America, remarkable for their thickness as well as for the quantity of lignite they contain.

**lararium**, *n. lār-ā-ri-ūm* [L.], in *anc. Rom.*, the shrine of the images of the household gods.

**larboard**, *n. lār-bōrd* [ME. *lardeboard*—from AS. *hladan*, to lade; *bord*, board], the left-hand side of a ship, looking towards the head: *adj.* pert. to the left-hand side of a ship—see *port* 2. *Note*.—The larboard is now called *port*, in order to avoid the serious mistakes which might arise from the similarity of names *larboard*, left side, and *starboard*, right side. *Larboard* is also said to be a corruption of *lower-board*, as *starboard* is of *steeboard*.

**Larceny**, *n. lār-ē-nī* [OF. *larrecin*—from L. *latrocinium*, robbery—*latro*, a robber], taking or carrying away the goods of another without his knowledge or consent; petty theft; **lar'centist**, *n. lār-sē-nīst*, one who commits larceny; a thief; **lar'centous**, *a. lār-sē-n-ūs*, having the character of larceny.

**larch**, *n. lārč* [OF. *larche*—from L. and Gr. *larix*, a larch], a forest-tree of the fir tribe; the *Larix europaea*, Ord. *Coniferae*.

**lard**, *n. lārd* [OF. *lard*—from L. *lardum*, lard], the fat of swine after being melted and cooled: *v.* to fatten or enrich, as with bacon; to smear or cover with lard; to mix with by way of improvement, as a speech with quotations—generally applied in a depreciatory sense; **lar'ding**, *imp.*: **lar'ded**, *pp.*: **lar'der**, *n. lār-dēr* [F.], the room or place in a house where meat or victuals are kept; **lar'derer**, *n. lār-dēr*, one who has the charge of the larder; **lardaceous**, *a. lār-dō'shi-ūs*, resembling lard or bacon; **lardoons**, *n. plu. lār-dō-nz* [F. *lardon*, a small slice of bacon], in *cookery*, bits of bacon of about an inch square; **lar'dy**, *n. dī*, containing lard; full of lard; **lardaceln**, *n. lār-dā-sē-līn*, an amyloid substance deposited in the liver and elsewhere in certain diseases.

**lares** and **penates**—see under *lar*.

**large**, *a. lārj* [F. *large*, plentiful], **large**—from L. *largus*, large, long, of great size; bulky; copious; liberal: **largely**, *ad. lārj*, widely; extensively; copiously; liberally: **large'ness**, *n. nēs*, bulk; magnitude; greatness: **large'heart'ed**, *a.* having a liberal spirit and wide sympathies; **generous**: **large'heart'edness**, *n.* the state of being large-hearted; **liberality**: **at large**, without restraint; in the full extent; diffusely.—*SYN.* of 'large': big; great; broad; wide; thick; extensive; huge; capacious; ample; abundant; plentiful; populous; full.

**largess**, *n. lār-jēs* [F. *largesse*, a gift—*from* mid. L. *largitia*, not found—*from* L. *largiri*, to give or bestow bountifully—*from* *largus*, large], a present; a liberal gift or donation.

**larghetto**, *ad. lār-gē'tō* [It.—*from* *largo*, broad, large], in *music*, somewhat slowly; **larjo**, *ad. lār-jō*, slowly.

**Laridae**, *n. plu. lār-i-dē* [L. *laris*; Gr. *laros*, a gull], the gull family, including gulls, terns, and petrels.

**Lark**, *n. lārč* [AS. *lāwcece*, *lāferce*, a lark; cf. Dut. *luerck*; Icel. *lewrick*; Ger. *lerche*], a well-known singing bird of various species: *v.* to catch larks: **larking**, *imp.*: **larked**, *pp. lārč*; **lark'er**, *n.* one who catches larks: **lark'spur**, *n.* a plant with showy flowers, usually of a vivid blue—so named from the fancied resemblance of the horned nectary to the spur of a lark; *n. genus* of various species named *Delphinium*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*.

**Lark**, *n. lārč* [same word as *lark* 1—*from* the cheerful note of the bird], fun, frolic, or joking, sometimes

with mischief: *v.* to engage in fun or frolic by way of sport, sometimes with mischief: **lark'ing**, *imp.*: **larked**, *pp. lārč*: **skylarking**, *n. skī-lārč*, *imp.* among *seamen*, mounting to the highest yards and sliding down the ropes for amusement; fun or frolic—a convenient word covering much mischief.

**Larrier**, *n. lār-ri-ēr* [F.—*from* *laurer*, a tear or drop—*from* L. *lacryma*, a tear], in *arch.*, the corona; the eaves or drip of a house.

**Larrip**, *v. lār-rīp* [Dut. *larip*, a lash; *laripen*, to thrash as corn in a peculiar manner], among *seamen*, to beat or thrash: **lar'rupping**, *n.* a good beating.

**Larry**—see *lorry*.

**Larum**, *lār-ūm*, an abbreviation of *alarum*—see *alarm*.

**Larva**, *n. lār-vā*, **larvæ**, *n. plu. lār-rē* [L., a ghost, a mask], an insect in the caterpillar or grub state: **lar'val**, *a. -eal*, of or pert. to larvæ: **lar'vated**, *a. -vā-tēd*, masked; clothed as in a mask: **lar'viform**, *a. -vī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], like a larva. *Note*.—The egg is the first state of an insect; the larva the second; the pupa or chrysalis the third; the imago the fourth or perfect state.

**Larvipara**, *n. plu. lār-vī-pā-rā* [L. *larva*, a mask; *pario*, I bring forth], a name given to those insects which bring forth larvæ or grubs instead of eggs: **larvī'pārons**, *a. -rūs*, producing young in the state of larvæ or grubs.

**Laryngophony**, *n. lār-īng-gō-fō-nī* [Gr. *larungr*, the upper part of the windpipe; *phōnē*, a sound], in *med.*, the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope when placed over the larynx; a vocal sound indicative of a cavity in the lungs.

**Laryngoscope**, *n. lār-īng-gō-skōp* [Gr. *larungr*, the upper part of the windpipe; *skōpō*, I view or see], a small mirror set on a handle for examining the larynx: **laryngoscōp'ic**, *a. -skōp'ik*, relating to the inspection of the larynx.

**Laryngotomy**, *n. lār-īng-gō-tō-mī* [Gr. *larungr*, the upper part of the windpipe; *tōmē*, a cutting], the operation of cutting into the larynx to admit of breathing in cases of obstruction.

**Larynx**, *n. lār-īngks* [L. *larynx*—*from* Gr. *larungr*, the upper part of the windpipe, *gen. larungos*, of the upper part of the windpipe], the upper part of the trachea or windpipe: **laryngeal**, *a. lār-īng-jē-āl* or *lār-īng-jē-āl*, pert. to the larynx; also **laryngean**, *a. lār-īng-jē-ān* or *lār-īng-jē-ān*: **laryngismus**, *n. lār-īng-jī-s-mūs*, the spasmodic action of the larynx: **laryngitis**, *n. lār-īng-jī-tīs*, inflammation of the larynx.

**Lascar**, *n. lās-kēr* [Hind. *lashkar*; Pers. *lashkari*, a soldier—*from* *lashkar*, an army], in the *East Indies*, a term applied to a native sailor; a labourer employed about arsenals, and with the menial work of the arsenal.

**Lascivious**, *a. lās-sīv'ī-ūs* [L. *lascivia*, wantonness; *lascivus*, wanton], lewd; wanton; lustful: **lasciv'iously**, *ad. -īs*: **lasciv'iousness**, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being wanton or lustful.

**Lash**, *v. lāsh* [ME. *lāshe*, a slap, a flap—see *lash* 2], to strike with a sounding blow, as when a whale lashes the sea with its tail, or a lion its flanks; to strike with a whip or scourge; to dash against with sudden jerks; to dash or beat against, as waves; to chafe; to excite to great wrath; to censure with severity: *n.* a stroke, as with a whip; an expression or retort which gives pain; the thong or flexible part of a whip: **lash'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a whipping or chastisement: **lashed**, *pp. lāsh*: **lash'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who lashes: *to lash out*, to be extravagant or unruly.

**Lash**, *v. lāsh* [Dut. *lasschen*, to join two pieces together; *lāsch*, a piece let into a garment, a joint or seam], to bind or fasten anything to the ship's sides or mast; to secure or bind with a rope or cord to something else: **lash'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the piece of rope or cord for binding one thing to another: **lashed**, *pp. lāsh*, made fast by a rope. *Note*.—This and the preceding entry are intimately connected.

**Lass**, *n. lās* [ME. *lasse*; cf. O. Swed. *loska*, a spinstress; a young woman; a girl; generally a country girl]: **lassie**, *n. lās'ī*, in *Scot.*, a little lass: **lass'orn**, in *OE.*, forsaken by a sweetheart or mistress.

**Lassitude**, *n. lās-sī-tūd* [F. *lassitude*—*from* L. *lassitudo*, faintness, weariness—*from* *lassus*, faint, languid], fatigue; weariness; languor of body or mind—proceeding from exhaustion or from a distempered state.

**lasso**, *n.* *lās'sō* [Sp. *lazo*, a slip-knot; *L. laqueus*, a noose, a snare, a knot]. In *S. Amer.*, a long rope or cord with a noose or loop at the end of it, used for catching wild horses or other animals: *v.* to capture with a lasso: *lās'sōing*, *imp.*: *lās'sōed*, *pp.* -*sōd*.

**last**, *n.* *lāst* [contracted from *latest*—see *late*], that comes after all the others in time, place, or order; utmost; final; next before the present: *lastly*, *ad.* -*ly*, in the last place; in conclusion: *at last*, or *at the last*, at the end; in the conclusion: *to the last*, to the end: *to breathe one's last*, to die; to expire.

**last**, *n.* *lāst* [AS. *hlæst*, a load: cf. Ice. *hlæss*, a cart-load; Dut. and Ger. *last*, a load], a burden; a certain weight or measure of variable amount: *last-ge*, *n.* *lāst-ġ*, the lading of a ship; ballast; storage room; a duty levied at some markets or fairs.

**last**, *n.* *lāst* [AS. *lāst*, a foot-track; cf. Dut. *leest*, a last, shape; Ice. *leistr*, the foot below the ankle; Ger. *leisten*, a model, a mould, a shoemaker's mould], the form or model of the foot, usually of wood, on which boots and shoes are made: *last'ing*, *n.* the process of drawing the upper leather smooth and straight in shoemaking; a worsted stuff used for uppers: *to stick to one's last*, to abide by one's own proper business; not to pass an opinion on a matter of which one knows little or nothing.

**last**, *v.* *lāst* [AS. *læstan*, originally to follow in the track of, to observe, to perform: cf. Goth. *laistjan*, to follow; Ger. *leisten*, to fulfil, to carry out], to perform the duty for which a thing is made; to wear; to continue; to remain; to hold out, as the provisions will last a week; to endure: *last'ing*, *imp.*: *ndj.* durable; of long continuance: *last'ed*, *pp.*: *last'ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *last'ingness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality or state of long continuance.—*SYN.* of 'lasting': enduring; continuing; remaining; permanent; perpetual; undecaying; unending.

**lat**, *n.* *lāt* [Hind.], an isolated pillar in Indian architecture bearing inscriptions or religious emblems, or upholding a statue or banner.

**latakia**, *n.* *lāt'-kē-ā* [from *Latakia*, Asia Minor], a superior kind of Turkish tobacco.

**latch**, *n.* *læch* [AS. *læcan*, to catch, to seize], a small bar of iron or wood moving on a pivot, used for fastening a door, and raised by a handle or string; in *OE.*, a crossbow, from the resemblance of the trigger to the fastening of a door: *v.* to fasten with a latch; in *OE.*, to catch; to enclose: *latch'ing*, *imp.*: *latched*, *pp.* *latch'*: *latch-key*, a key used to raise the latch of a door.

**latchet**, *n.* *læch'-et* [OF. *lacet*, dim. of *lus*, a noose—see *lace*], the buckle or string of a shoe. *Note.*—*latchet* is really a dim. of *lice*, and is not derived from *latch*: the first *l* is intrusive.

**late**, *a.* *lāt* [AS. *læt*, slow: cf. Ice. *lætr*; Dut. *laat*; Ger. *lass*; *L. lassus*, weary], coming after the usual time; tardy; long-delayed; deceased; departed; recent, as the *late* gales; far in the day or night: *ad.* after or beyond the usual time; in time not long past; for lately: *late'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, not long ago: *late'ness*, *n.* state of being late or tardy; time far advanced; comparatively recent time; of late, in times past; near the present; too late, after the proper time: *late'r*, *a.* -*ter*, comparative degree of *late*; longer delayed; subsequent: *late'st*, *a.* superl. degree of *late*; final; ultimate.

**lateen**, *a.* *lā-tēn'* [F. *latine*: *L. Latinus*, Latin—from the triangular shape of the sail on ships in the Mediterranean: *It. latina*, as in *vela latina*, a Latin or lateen sail; *latino*, broad, wide], broad and triangular—applied to a sail, as a *lateen sail*.

**latent**, *a.* *lāt-ēnt* [*L. latens* or *latetum*, concealing, hiding], concealed; hid; not visible or apparent: *latency*, *n.* *lāt-ēn-si*, the state of being latent or concealed: *latently*, *ad.* -*ly*: *latent heat*, heat which when applied to a body produces no rise of temperature, but only a change of state, as ice when changed into water.—*SYN.* of 'latent': hid-den; secret; occult; unseen; invisible; obscure; obscure.

**later**, *late'st*—see under *late*.

**lateral**, *a.* *lāt-ēr-āl* [*L. laterālis*, of or belonging to the side—from *latus*, a side], pert. to or proceeding from the side, or inclined to it; on, in, or of the side: *lat'erally*, *ad.* -*ly*, in the direction of the side; by the side.

**Lateran**, *n.* *lāt-ēr-ān* [named from the anc. *Laterāni* family, whose mansion once stood on the site], the

first in dignity of the churches at Rome with a palace and other buildings annexed, was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is known as St. John Lateran.

**laterifolious**, *a.* *lāt-ēr-ē-fō-lī-ŭs* [*L. latus*, a side; *lufra*, sides; *folium*, a leaf], in *bot.*, growing on the side of a leaf at the base.

**laterite**, *n.* *lāt-ēr-īt* [*L. later*, a brick or tile], a compound of clay and oxide of iron, often arising from the decomposition of trap and volcanic rocks; a peculiar clayey deposit of Middle Tertiary age found in India, so named from being cut into bricks and used for building: *lateritious*, *a.* *lāt-ēr-ish-ŭs*, of the colour of bricks.

**latex**, *n.* *lā-tēks* [*L. latex* or *laticem*, a liquid or juice], in *bot.*, the proper juice or returning sap of plants; the granular, milky fluid contained in laticiferous vessels: *laticiferous*, *a.* *lāt-ē-sī-fēr-ŭs* [*L. fero*, I carry], containing latex or elaborated sap.

**lath**, *n.* *lāth*, *laths*, *n.* plu. *lāthz* [AS. *lath*, a lath; cf. Dut. *latte*; Ger. *latte*; *W. lath*, a rod], long thin slips of wood, used in lining ceilings, partitions, and walls of houses before the plaster is laid on: *v.* to cover or line with long thin slips of wood: *lath'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a covering made of laths: *lath'ed*, *pp.* *lath'd*: *ad.* covered or lined with laths: *lath'er*, *n.* one employed in lathing: *lathy*, *a.* *lāth'y*, thin or slender as a lath.

**lathe**, *n.* *lāth* [AS. *lædh*, a smith's lathe; cf. Ger. *laedr*, a frame; prob. connec. with *lade* 2], a machine used for turning wood, iron, &c., or for drilling and burnishing.

**lathe**, *n.* *lāth* [AS. *læth*, a portion of land; Dan. *laegd*], in *OE.*, a division of a county; an intermediate division between a shire and a hundred; a farm.

**lather**, *n.* *lāth-ēr* [AS. *læthor*, lather], the foam or froth formed by rubbing soap moistened with water, used for shaving: *v.* to cover with soap-foam; to become frothy; to form a foam: *lath'er'ing*, *imp.*: *lath'er'ed*, *pp.* -*er'd*.

**laticiferous**—see *latex*.

**latiavel**, *n.* *lāt-ē-kāv* [*L. latus*, broad; *clavus*, a stripe], a broad purple stripe on the tunic of Roman senators, extending vertically from the neck down the front.

**latidentate**, *a.* *lāt-ī-dēn-tīt* [*L. latus*, broad; *dens*, a tooth], having broad teeth.

**latifoliate** or **latifolius**, *a.* *lāt-ī-fō-lī-āt*, *lāt-ī-fō-lī-ŭs* [*L. latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf], in *bot.*, broad-leaved.

**Latin**, *n.* *lāt-īn* [*Latinus*, of or belonging to Latium, Latin—from *Latium*, the district of anc. Italy where Rome was situated], the language of the anc. Romans; *adj.* pert. to Rome and its language; composed in the language of the anc. Romans: *Lat'inism*, *n.* -*ism*, a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins: *Lat'inist*, *n.* -*ist*, one skilled in a knowledge of Latin; *Lat'inity*, *n.* *lāt-īn-ē-tē*, the Latin style or idiom: *Lat'inise*, *v.* *lāt-īn-īz*, to give to foreign words Latin terminations: *Lat'inis'ing*, *imp.*: *Lat'inised*, *pp.* -*ized*: *Latin Church*, a name applied to the Church of Rome and the Churches in communion with her, as distinguished from the *Greek* or *Eastern Church*: *Latin race*, the nations of Western Europe, whose languages are closely allied to the Latin, as the Italians and French: *dog Latin*, Latin composed with some degree of literal and grammatical accuracy, but neither elegant nor idiomatic: *law Latin*, a corrupt Latin largely interspersed with Latinised foreign words and non-classical words and phrases, used in law courts and in the preparation of deeds and instruments, now employed to a very limited extent, unless in the use of particular words and phrases: *low or middle Latin*, the Latin in common use in the non-classical and middle ages: *monkish Latin*, the mixed and debased Latin as used in the monasteries, and by ecclesiastical writers of the middle ages.

**latisepta**, *n.* plu. *lāt-ī-sēp-tē* [*L. latus*, broad; *septum*, a hedge], in *bot.*, cruciferous plants having the dissepiment of the pod broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves.

**latisternal**, *a.* *lāt-ī-stēr-nāl* [*L. latus*, broad; *Gr. sternon*, the breast], having a broad, flat breast-bone.

**latitude**, *n.* *lāt-ī-tūd* [F. *latitude*—from *L. latitudo*, breadth—from *latus*, broad], on the earth, the distance of any place in a direct line north or south from the equator, measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds,—if in the northern hemisphere, it is



said to be in north latitude, if in the southern, *south latitude*; undefined freedom with respect to meaning of words and principles of action; laxity: *lat'it'u-dinal*, a *lat'it'u-din*, pert. to latitude: *lat'it'u-din-arian*, a *lat'it'u-din*, unrestrained; unconfin'd as to doctrines; n. one who indulges in unusual freedom, chiefly in religious opinions; one not strictly orthodox: *lat'it'u-din-arianism*, n. *lat'it'u-din*, freedom or laxity of opinions, usually applied to religious opinions: *latitude* of a heavenly body, the distance of the body from the ecliptic or plane of the earth's orbit: *parallels of latitude*, the circles drawn parallel to the equator on the terrestrial globe, or on a map of the world: *high latitudes*, the parts of the earth's surface lying near or beyond the arctic circle in the northern, and the antarctic circle in the southern hemisphere: *low latitudes*, the parts of the earth's surface lying near the equator: *middle latitudes*, the parts of the earth's surface lying within the temperate zones. *Note*.—The terms *longitude* and *latitude* had their origin from the notion of the ancients, that the earth was *longer* from east to west (longitude) than from south to north (latitude),—these terms expressing *length* and *breadth*.

*latris*, n. *lat'it'us* (suid. L.—from *Gr. latreia*, service, worship—from *latreu*, I serve), the highest worship, or that paid to God; distinguished from *dulia*.

*latrine*, n. *lat'rén* [F. *latrines*, plu. a privy—from L. *latrina*, a privy—from *latrārina*, a lavatory, a privy—from *lavo*, I wash, I bathe], a necessary convenience; a water-closet; a privy.

*latten*, n. *lā'ten*, also *leton*, n. *l'ē'ton* [OE. *lalon*: cf. Sp. *lalon*; It. *ottone*—so named because hammered into thin plates], fine sheet or plate brass, or thin plates of mixed metal, used for the bases of sepulchral monuments, for crosses, &c.; milled brass of different thicknesses; thin plates of mixed metal, tinned iron; black latten, sheets of mixed metal, copper and zinc, used by braziers, and for drawing into wire; roll-latten, latten polished on both sides ready for use; shaven latten, thinner sheets, very bright on both sides; white latten, a mixture of brass and tin; latten wire, wire made from sheet brass.

*latter*, n. *lā'tēr* [comparative degree of *late*], coming or happening after something else; opposite of *former*; *latterly*, ad. *lāt*, *lately*; in time not long past: *Latter-day Saints*, Mormons.

*lattice*, n. *lā'tis* [F. *latis*, a covering of laths—from *latie*, a lath; Ger. *latte*, a lath—see *lath*], any interlaced framework of wood, metal, or other material, made by crossing rods or bars at short distances from each other: adj. made by crossing bars or rods; *lattice-work*: v. to furnish with a lattice; to form into an open framework by crossing bars or rods: *lat'ticled*, imp.: *lat'ticed*, pp. *lat't*, furnished with a lattice; covered with diagonal cross-bars.

*laud*, v. *lā'ud* [L. *laudo*, I praise—from *laus*, *laudis*, praise], to praise; to extol; to celebrate: *laud'ing*, imp.: *laud'ed*, pp.: *laud'able*, n. *ā'bī*, praiseworthy; commendable: *laud'ably*, ad. *ā'bī*: *laud'ableness*, n. *ā'bī-nēs*, the quality of deserving praise: *laudation*, n. *lā'ud-dā'shūn*, praise; commendation: *laudatory*, a. *lā'ud-dā'tē-ri*, containing praise: n. that which contains praise: *lauds*, in the Roman Breviary, the part of the service of the first canonical hour—viz., *matins*, which immediately follows the third *nocturn*—see canonical hours under *cauon*, *matins*, and *nocturns*.

*landanum*, n. *lā'ud-ā-nūm* [L. *lādanum*; Gr. *led-anon*, the resinous substance exuding from the herb *luda*; Pers. *lādan*, the gum-herb *laila*], a preparatum of opium in spirits; tincture of opium.

*laudation*, *laudatory*, &c.—see under *laud*.

*laugh*, n. *lā'f* [an imitative word: AS. *lithan*, to laugh; ice. *laja*; Dut. *tachachen* and *lachen*; Ger. *lachen*], the expression of mirth peculiar to man; v. to exhibit the appearance of the features, and utter the sounds, caused by mirth: *laugh'ing*, imp.: adj. expressing mirth; having the character of laughter: n. a brief expression of mirth or pleasure indicated by convulsive sounds more or less audible: *laugh'ing*, pp. *lā'f*: *laugh'er*, n. *ēr*, one who laughs: *draught'able*, a. *ā'bī*, of a kind to excite laughter; *draught'ably*, ad. *ā'bī*: *laugh'ableness*, n. *ā'bī-nēs*, the quality of being laughable: *laugh'ingly*, n. *ā'bī*: *laughing-stock*, *stōk*, an object or butt of ridicule: *laughing-gas*, a gas, nitrous oxide, which causes anesthesia, and occasionally involuntary laughing,

when inhaled into the lungs; laughter, n. *lā'fēr* [AS. *lēsahor*; ice. *lātr*, laughter], certain involuntary movements of the muscles of the face and lips, with peculiar and varying expressions of the eyes, together with convulsive sounds more or less audible, indicating mirth or great satisfaction: *laughterless*, a. *lēs*, without laughter: to laugh at, to ridicule or deride; to treat with contempt; to laugh in the sleeve, to laugh secretly, while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanour towards the person laughed at: to laugh to scorn, to deride; to treat with mockery—SYN. of 'laughable': comical; ludicrous; mirthful.

*laumontite*, n. *lā'mōn'tīt* [after M. de Laumont, its discoverer], a mineral, one of the zeolites, occurring in druses in the trap-rocks, and forming a silicate of alumina and lime—also called efflorescent zeolite.

*launch*, v. *lā'uch* [F. *lancer*, to throw, to hurl—from L. *lancā*, a lance], to dart or let fly; to commence, as an enterprise; to move or cause to move into the water, as a ship; to go or fly off; to go or send forth; to plunge; to expatriate In language: u. the largest boat carried by a man-of-war; the net of launching or putting a new-built ship off the stocks into the sea: *launch'ing*, imp.: *launched*, pp. *lā'ucht*.

*lawn*, n. *lā'und*, OE. for *lawn*, a small grass park; n grassy open space in a forest.

*launder*, n. *lā'undēr* [DE. *larander*, a launder: OF. *lavendrier*—from L. *lavāre*, to wash], a long hollow trough used by miners in washing powdered or broken ore: v. to wash, as ore; in OE. to wash; to wet: *launder'ing*, imp.: *launder'ed*, pp. *dērt*.

*launderess*, n. fem. *lā'undrēs* [OE. *larandressa*, a launderess: OF. *lavandière*, a washerwoman—from L. *lavāre*, to wash], a woman whose employment is to wash and get up linen: *launder dry*, n. *drt*, a room where clothes are washed and done up: *launder-dry-maid*, a woman who attends to the laundry.

*laura*, n. *lā'ūrā* [Gr. *laura*, a lane, a cloister], in *archæol.*, a collection of separate cells each occupied by a single monk for so many days a week for the purpose of a handicraft.

*laureate*, n. *lā'ūr-ē-āt* [L. *laureatus*, decked with laurel—from *laurus*, a laurel], decked or invested with laurel: Poet-Lauræate, a poet with an annual salary from the Crown, formerly required to compose an ode on the birthday of the sovereign, now only an honorary office or sinecure: *laureateship*, n. the office of a laureate: *laureation*, n. *lā'ūr-ē-dā'shūn*, the act of conferring academical degrees.

*laurel*, n. *lā'ūrēl* [F. *laurier*, a laurel, a bay-tree—from L. *laurus*, a laurel], a small evergreen tree; the common bay or cherry laurel, *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*; also the *Laurus nobilis*, both *Ordi. Lauricæ*; the sweet-bay, used in ancient times in making wreaths or garlands for victors: *laurelled*, n. *lā'ūr*, crowned with laurel: *laurel-water*, n. liquid distilled from the leaves of the laurel which contains hydrocyanic or prussic acid—and consequently poisonous: *laureiferous*, a. *lā'ūr-ē-rūs* [L. *fero*, I carry], producing or bearing laurel: *laureine*, n. *lā'ūr*, a bitter principle found in the laurel.

*Laurentian* system, *lā'ūr-ē-nā'sh-tūn*, in *geol.*, a term employed to designate the highly crystalline strata which belong especially to the valley of the St Lawrence, and which contain Eozoön.

*laurestine*, n. *lā'ūr-ē-stīn*, also *lā'ūrastūn*, n. *rūs-lūn* [L. *laurus*, the laurel; *tinus*, the laurestine], an evergreen shrub or tree of the south of Europe; the *Viburnum tinus*, *Ordi. Caprifoliaceæ*.

*laurine*—see under *laurel*.

*lava*, n. *lā'vā* [It. *lava*, a running stream or gutter, lava—from L. *lavāre*, to wash], the melted rock-matter which flows from a volcano.

*lave*, v. *lāv* [F. *laver*, to wash—from L. *lavare*, to wash], to wash; to bathe: *lav'ing*, imp.: *laved*, pp. *lāv*: *laver*, n. *lā'vēr*, a vessel for washing: *lavend*, n. *lā'vēmēt*, a washing: *lavatory*, n. *lā'v-ēr-ī* [L. *lavatorium*], place for washing; in the count of in *Scrip. hist.*, n. water-basin placed in the court of the Jewish temple at which the priests washed their hands and feet.

*lave*, v. *lāv* [Eng. dial.], to slow; to throw up or out; to lade out.

*laveer*, v. *lā'vēr* [Dut. *laveren*], to tack: *laveering*, n. *lā'vēr'ing*, tacking.

*lavender*, n. *lā'vēr-ē-dēr* [F. *lavande*, *lavender*—from

*It. lavendola*, lavender; *lavanda*, a washing—from *l. lavare*, to wash or bathe—so called from being formerly used in bathing and washing; an odoriferous plant; the *Lavandula vera*, Ord. *Labiata*: a well-known tincture and perfume made from it, called *lavender water*.

**laverock**, *n.* *lā'ver-ik*, or *lev'erock*, in *Scot.*, a lark.

**lavish**, *a.* *lā'vesh* [from *lav* 2], profuse of anything; prodigal; wasteful: *v.* to expend or bestow with profusion; to waste; to squander: *lav'ishing*, *imp.*: *lav'ished*, *pp.*: *lav'isher*, *n.* *-er*, one who: *lav'ishly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *lav'ishment*, *n.* *-ment*, profuse expenditure; prodigality: *lav'ishness*, *n.* *-ness*, profusion; prodigality.—*SYN.* of 'lavish *a.*': profuse; extravagant; immoderate; exuberant; unrestrained.

**lavolta**, *n.* *lā vol'tā* [It. *la*, the: *volla*, a turning, a whirling round], in *O.E.*, a dance; a kind of waltz in which there was much turning followed by a bound or spring.

**law**, *n.* *lāw* [AS. *lagu*, what is laid or fixed, a law: cf. *Icel. lag*, *plu. lög*, order, custom, law: *Swed. lag*, Dan. *lov*], that which is laid down or imposed by God or a government; a rule or command of the sovereign power in a state, published in writing, and addressed to and enforced upon the members of such state; a statute; a rule of direction; a settled principle; a rule or axiom of science: *lawful*, *a.* *lāw'fūl*, conformable to law; allowed by law; legal: *law'fully*, *ad.* *-ly*: *law'fulness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being conformable to law: *law'giver*, one who makes laws; a legislator: *law'less*, *a.* *-less*, not subject to law; unrestrained by law: contrary to law, as a lawless proceeding: *law'lessly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *law'lessness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being lawless: *lawsuit*, *n.* *lāw'sīt* [*law*, and *suit*], a process in law; a litigation: *lawyer*, *n.* *-yer* [*law*, and AS. suffix *ter*, one who uses], one skilled in law; a solicitor or attorney: *law-breaker*, one who violates the law: *law-maker*, one who enacts laws; a legislator: *by-laws* or *bye-laws*, laws for regulating the affairs of a society or corporation in addition to the principal or the ordinary laws: *canon law*, ecclesiastical law: *ceremonial law*, the rites and ceremonies instituted by Moses: *civil law*, the written laws which regulate the ordinary rights and duties of men: *club law*, government by violence, or by the use of arms; anarchy: *commercial law*, the rules or usages which regulate the intercourse between merchants and traders: *common law*, the unwritten law of a country, or that established by old usage: *criminal law*, the laws that regulate the nature and punishment of crimes against person or property: *ecclesiastical law*, laws or rules prescribed for the government of a Church: *international law*, the laws which regulate the intercourse between nations: *lynch law*—see *lynch*: *maritime law*, the law of the sea; a branch of the *commercial law*: *martial law*, rules for the government of an army; summary laws superseding the ordinary law of a country in a disturbed or rebellious district, and administered by the military authorities: *moral law*, the laws which lay down to men their duties to God and to each other—applied particularly to the Ten Commandments: *Mosaic or Jewish law*, that given by Moses, contained in the first five books of the Old Test. *Scrip.*: *municipal law*, the ordinary law of a country, regulating the civil conduct and affairs of its people: *national law*, the laws which govern a nation or state: *physical laws* or *laws of nature*, the properties, actions, tendencies, &c., impressed by the Creator on animals, vegetables, and matter generally, in all their varied conditions and forms: *revealed laws*, the laws recorded in the Bible for the guidance and rule of all mankind: *statute law*, a law or rule enacted by the legislative power, and recorded in writing: the law, a body or system of rules of conduct or action; the whole body of the Jewish laws and doctrines contained in the Old Test. *Scrip.*, as opposed to the *Gospel*; the books of the Jewish laws and religion as opposed to the *prophets*: *law Latin*, the corrupt Latin in law and in legal documents—see *Latin*: *law of nations*—see *international*.—*SYN.* of 'law': decree; edict; proclamation; regulation; justice; equity—of 'lawful': legitimate; rightful; constitutional; allowable; regular.

**law**, *n.* *lāw* [AS. *hlæce* or *hlaw*, a heap, a small hill],

in *Scot.*, any round-topped hill standing out boldly from these around it; also called a *lowe*, especially in *Dorsetshire*.

**lawburrows**, *n.* *pln.* *lāw-būr-rōz* [*law*, and AS. *borg* or *borh*, a pledge], a process in Scotch law by which one person compels another, from whom he apprehends violence, to find security to keep the peace.

**lawin**, *n.* *lāw'in* [from *law* 1], in *Scot.*, the reckoning at an inn or tavern.

**lawn**, *n.* *lāwn* [F. *lande*, heath: cf. *W. llan*, an open clear place; Gael. *lunn*, an enclosure—see *lane*], an open grassy space in a wood; a small grassy plain in front of or around a house: *lawn*, *a.* *lāwn*, level like a lawn; smooth; grassy: *lawn-tennis*, a favorite outdoor pastime, played on a lawn or outdoor court, with racket-bats and balls.

**lawn**, *n.* *lāwn* [etym. uncertain: perhaps F. *lawn*, *lawn*—from *lin*, flax: *L. linum*, flax: or from the town of *Laon*, in France], a kind of very fine linen: *adj.* made of lawn: *lawn-sleeve*, a sleeve made of lawn; part of a bishop's official dress.

**lawsuit**, *lawyer*—see under *law* 1.

**lax**, *a.* *lāks* [F. *laxus*, loose, open], loose; flabby; not firm or rigid; not strict; not rigidly exact; open in the bowels: *lax'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *lax'ness*, *n.* also *laxity*, *n.* *lāks'itē* [F. *laxité*—from *L. laxitatem*], looseness; want of exactness: *laxa'tion*, *n.* *-āsh'n*, the act of loosening: state of being loose: *laxa'tive*, *a.* *-ā-tiv* [F. *laxatif*, laxative—from *L. laxativus*, loosening—from *laxare*, to render lax], loosening; mildly purgative: *n.* an opening or purgative medicine: *lax'ativeness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of relaxing: *laxator*, *n.* *lāks-ā-tēr*, that which relaxes or makes loose, applied to certain muscles.—*SYN.* of 'lax': unrestrained; slack; relaxed; unconfin'd; vague; licentious; dissolute.

**lay**, *v.* *lā*, *pt.* of the verb *lie* [pres. *lie*, *pt. lay*, *pp. lain* or *lien*], often confounded with the verb *lay*: it is improper, for example, to say, 'He *lays* in bed too long'; it should be, 'He *lies* in bed too long': see *lie* 2.

**lay**, *v.* *lā* [AS. *leggan*, to cause to lie down: cf. *Icel. leggja*; Ger. *legen*: pres. *lay*, *pt. laid*, *pp. laid*], to cause to lie down; to put or place; to place in order, as bricks or stone; to spread in order, as, to lay the cloth; to extend, as on the ground; to still; to keep from rising; to impute; to wager; to fix deep; to produce, as eggs; among seamen, to take a position; to come or go, as to lay forward: *n.* that which lies or is laid; a stratum; a layer: *lay'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* producing eggs, as a hen: *n.* the first coat of plaster where two coats are to be laid on; the act or period of producing eggs; the eggs laid: *laid*, *pt.* and *pp.* *laid*, did lay: to lay about, to strike or throw the arms on all sides: to lay along, to prostrate: to lay apart, to put away; to reject; to lay aside, to put off or away; to discontinue: to lay at, to endeavour to strike at; to lay away, to deposit in store; to lay aside for safe keeping: to lay bare, to make bare; to expose completely to view: to lay before, to present to view; to show: to lay by, to put carefully aside for future use: to lay damages, to express the amount in money value: to lay down, to give as a pledge or satisfaction; to resign; to relinquish; to surrender; to offer or advance: to lay heads together, to compare opinions; to deliberate: to lay hold of or on, to seize; to catch: to lay in, to store: to lay on, to strike; to apply with force; to add to, as expenses: to lay on the table, in a meeting, to set apart a document for future consideration if necessary: to lay oneself down, to retire to rest; to commit to repose: to lay oneself out, to exert oneself earnestly: to lay open, to make bare; to uncover: to lay over, to spread over: to lay out, to expend; to dispose the several parts in order, as a garden; to dress in grave-clothes, as a corpse: to lay siege to, to surround with troops; to address oneself to a thing pertinaciously: to lay to, to charge upon; to impute; to check the motion of a ship, so as to cause her to become stationary, or nearly so: to lay together, to collect; to bring into one view: to lay to heart, to follow to affect greatly; to feel deeply: to lay up, to store; to put carefully aside for future use; to confine to one's bed or room; of a ship, to dismantine: to lay upon, to wager upon: to lay wait for, to lie in ambush for; to be prepared to fall upon and attack suddenly: to lay waste, to destroy; to desolate.—*SYN.* of 'lay': to set; deposit; establish; prostrate; dispose; arrange; provide; prepare; put on; ally; still; settle; appease;

*māte, māt, fār, lāto* : *mēte, mēt, hēr* : *pāne, pān* : *nūte, nūt, mōve* :

calm; hazard; stake; risk; impose; present; offer; allege; state; produce; bury; inter; add; conjoin; charge; enjoin.

**lay**, *a. la* [F. *lai*; Mid. L. *laicus*; Gr. *laikos*, pert. to the people—from *laos*, the people; not clerical; pert. to the people as distinguished from the clergy; not belonging to the profession of the speaker: **lay brother**, one received into a monastery of monks under certain vows, but not in holy orders; **lay sister**, one attached to a female monastery, but not under the vows of a nun; **lay figure**, an artist's jointed model figure; a puppet; **layman**, *n. la-mán*, one not a minister or clergyman; **laity**, *n. lá-ti*, the people as distinguished from the clergy.

**lay**, *n. lá* [OF. *lai* or *lais*; *n. lay*; cf. W. *lais*, a vowel; *n. sound*; Gael. *laoidh*, *n. verse*, *n. hymn*; Ir. *laoi*, a song, *n. poem*; a song; a poem in simple style; a metrical tale.

**lay**, *n. lá*, the old spelling of *lea*, which see.

**layer**, *n. lá-er* [MF. *layer*—from *lay* 2, with term. *-er*], that which is laid; anything carefully laid in due order; a bed; *n. stratum*; a coat, as of paint; a row or course, as of bricks; *n. shoot* or twig of a plant for propagating; **lay'ering**, *n.* the propagation of plants by layers.

**layette**, *n. lá-ét* [F. *lovette*, a box, then the linen in the box], all the articles necessary for a new-born infant; baby-linen.

**layman**, *n. lá-mán* [from *man*; see *lay* 2], one not a clergyman; one not a professional man, as to a medical man, *n. man* outside his profession are laymen.

**laystall**, *n. lá-stol* [from *stall*], in OF., a place for the refuse of a garden or farm for use as manure; a dung-heap; also spelt *laystowe*.

**lazar**, *n. lá-zár* [F. *lazar*; L. *Lazarus*; Gr. *Lazaros*, the beggar in the parable—Luke xvi. 20], one infected with a filthy and dangerous disease; **lazar-house**, a hospital for those affected with pestilential diseases; **lazaretto**, *n. lá-zá-rét* [It.], a lazaret-house; **lazzaroni**, *n. plu. lá-zá-róni* or *lá-zá-róni* [It.], the poor of Naples who have no regular occupation, and who live in the streets.

**lazuli**, *n. lá-zú-lí* [Mid. L. *lazulus*; Ar. *lajwird*, azure], a mineral of a fine azure-blue colour, consisting of silicate of alumina, soda, and lime; also called *lapis-lazuli*, *lápís*, or *ultramarine* [L. *topas*, *n. stone*]; **lazulite**, *n. lá-zú-lít* [Grec.], *n. líthos*, a stone, a stone of a light-blue colour, consisting of the phosphate of alumina, magnesia, and iron.

**lazy**, *n. lá-zí* [OF. *lascie*, slack, loose, cowardly—from Mid. L. *lascius* for L. *laxus*, loose, broad], disinclined to exertion; indolent; unwilling to exert; lazily, *ad. lá-zí-lí*; *laziness*, *n. -ness*, indispotion to exertion or labour; habitual sloth; **laze**, *v. lá-z*, in OE., to live idly; to be idle; to waste in laziness; **lazing**, *imp.*; **lazed**, *pp. lá-zed*—SYN. of 'lazy': idle; slothful; sluggish; slow.

**lazy-tongs**, *n. plu. n.* system of levers, in pairs, crossing one another, and moving like a pair of scissors, enabling one conveniently to pick up an object at a distance.

**lea**, *n. lé* [AS. *leah*, the untilled field], land under grass or pasturage for a certain period; grass or meadow-land; spelt also *ley* and *lay*.

**leach**—see *lech*.

**lead**, *n. léd* [AS. *léd*, the metal lead; cf. Dut. *lood*; Dan. *lod*], a soft metal of a bluish-grey colour; the plummet or piece of lead attached to a long string or cord, used in sounding at sea; a slip of type-metal; *v.* to cover with lead; in printing, to widen the spaces between the lines by inserting leads, or slips of type-metal; **leading**, *imp.*; **lead'ed**, *pp.*; **leads**, *n. plu. lédz*, a roof covered with sheets of lead; the slips of metal employed by compositors for inserting between the lines of type; **lead'en**, *made of lead*; heavy; **black-lead**, a form of carbon, known also as *plumbago*, much used in the manufacture of pencils; a preparation for blacking and cleaning grates, &c.; **hand-lead**, the sounding-lead for shallow water—so called from its being thrown by the hand; **lead-arming**, a lump of tallow, pressed into the lower end of the sounding-lead, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the bottom; **lead-glance**, an early and familiar name for the sulphide of lead or *galena*; **lead-ochre**, a massive sulphur-yellow oxide of lead, occurring among volcanic products; **lead-pencil**, a pencil containing a strip of black-lead or plumbago, used for writing with; **lead-spar**, the carbonate of lead, or *cerussite*; **red-lead spar**, the chromate of lead,

or *crocoisite*; **white-lead**, oxide of lead of a white colour, used as the basis of white paint; **sugar of lead**—see *sugar*—SYN. of 'lead': dull; stupid; unwilling; motionless; absurd.

**lead**, *v. léd* [AS. *lédan*, to lead—from *léd*, a way; cf. Icel. *leidda*; Sw. *leda*; Dan. *ledé*], to guide; to conduct; to go before to show the way; to have a tendency to; to spend or use, as to lead a pleasant life; to draw; to entice; to induce; *n. guidance*; first place; **leading**, *imp.*, guiding; conducting; **leading**, *adj.*, chief; principal; *n.*, guidance; **led**, *pt.* and *pp. léd*, *léd*; **lead**, *n.*, leader; *n. Félér*, *n.*, conductor; a chief; the head of a party or faction; one of the front horses when four are driven; that which leads or conducts; the principal article in a newspaper; in bot., the primary or terminal shoot of a tree; **lead'ership**, *n.*, state or condition of a leader; **lead'ingly**, *ad. -ly*; **leading-strings**, strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk; to be in **leading-strings**, to be in a state of dependence on others, and under their control; to lead astray, to guide in a wrong way; to seduce from good conduct; to lead off, to begin; to lead up to, to introduce gradually, as a subject of discussion; **leading article**, the principal article of a newspaper; a **leading question**, a question naturally conducting or leading to others, or which suggests to the person questioned the answer he is wished to make; in *politics*, a matter or subject which engrosses much of public attention—SYN. of 'lead': to introduce; allure; pass-off; **leader**: chieftain; commander; captain; head; principal.

**leadhillite**, *n. léd-hí-lít*, a mineral of a yellowish or greenish-white colour, occurring in tabular crystals or in foliated aggregates, consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lead—so called from being first found in the *Leadhills*, Scotland.

**leaf**, *n. léf*, leaves, *n. plu. lés* [AS. *leaf*, the leaf of a plant; cf. Icel. *lauf*; Sw. *lof*; Dan. *lof*, foliage; Ger. *laub*; Dut. *loef*, the leaves of trees], the thin, broad, and somewhat oval part of a plant growing from the stems and branches; anything resembling a leaf in thinness; one of the many thin sheets of a book; the broad movable part of a thing, as of a table or door; *v.* to unfold or produce leaves; **leaf'ing**, *imp.*; *n.*, the process of unfolding leaves; **leafed**, *pp. léf*; **leaved**, *n. léd*, having leaves; **leafless**, *n. léf-les*, without leaves; **leaflessness**, *n. -ness*, the state of being destitute of leaves; **leafage**, *n. léf-áj*, abundance of leaves; season of leaves; **leaflet**, *n. léf-lét*, a little leaf; **leafy**, *n. léf-í*, full of leaves; **leafiness**, *n. -ness*, state of being full of leaves; **leaf-bud**, a bud producing leaves; **leaf-stalk**, the stalk or small branch which supports a leaf; **leaf-trace**, the scar left by the falling of a leaf; to take a leaf out of one's book, to imitate the manner of life and doings of another; to turn over a new leaf, to begin a fresh and reformed life.

**league**, *n. lé-g* [F. *ligue*, an alliance—from L. *ligare*, to bind; Mid. L. *liga*, a league; cf. It. *lega* or *legno*], a union or combination for interest, friendship, or party purposes; an alliance, as between states; *v.* to unite or combine for mutual aid or defence, &c.; **leagu'ing**, *imp.*; **leagued**, *pp. lé-gd*; **leaguer**, *n. -er*, one who enters into a league; a confederate—SYN. of 'league': confederacy; combination; compact; coalition; contract.

**league**, *n. lé-g* [OF. *legue* and *luté*, a league—from Mid. L. *leuca*, a measure of distance], a measure of length—varying in different countries from 2½ to 4 miles; 3 English miles; a sea league is nearly 3½ English miles.

**leaguer**, *n. lé-gér* [Dut. *leger*, a lying-place, a lair; also a camp, an army], in OE., the lying-place of an army in the field; a camp; a siege.

**leaguer**, *n.*—see under *league* 1.

**leak**, *n. lék* [Icel. *leka*, to drip; to leak; cf. Dut. *leken*; Sw. *lecker*; Ger. *lecken*], a hole or other defect which permits the passage of a liquid; the oozing out of a fluid through a hole or a joint; *v.* to let a liquid out of any vessel through a hole or defective part; to let water in through a joint or defective part, as ship leaks; **leak'ing**, *imp.*; *n.*, the oozing or passing of a liquid through a joint or an aperture; **leaked**, *pp. lék*; **leak'age**, *n. -áj*, the liquid which escapes, or enters by leaking; an allowance for liquid lost by leaking; **leaky**, *n. lék-í*, that admits a liquid, as water, to pass in or out; **leak'iness**, *n. -ness*, state of being leaky; to leak out, to find vent; to escape

secrecy, as a fact or report: to spring a leak, to open or crack to such an extent as to allow the passage of water, generally said of the hull or shell of a ship.

leal, a. *lē* [Norm. F. *leal*; OF. *leial*=F. *loyal*, true, loyal], in Scot., loyal; honest; faithful; true-hearted: Land of the Leal—see under land.

lean, a. *lēn* [AS. *hlæne*, slender, lean], thin; slender; not fat; bare: n. flesh or muscle without fat: lean *fy*, all. *-it*: lean *ness*, n. *-nēs*, want of flesh; want of fat; thinness; poverty; want of spiritual power.—SYN. of 'lean a.': meagre; slim; spare; skinny; gaunt; lank; hare-boned; barren.

lean, v. *lēn* [AS. *hlyntan*, to bend towards: cf. Dan. *læne*; Ger. *lehnen*], to deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; to incline or tend towards; to rest against or upon: lean *ing*, imp.: leaned, pp. *lënd*: lean-to, n. *lēn-tō*, a building, or part of one, of which the rafters lean on another building, or against a wall: to lean on or upon, to trust; to have confidence in.—SYN. of 'lean': to deviate; incline; bend; depend on; rest on.

leap, v. *lēp* [AS. *hlæpan*, to run, to spring: cf. Icel. *hlæpa*; Dut. *loopen*], to spring to, or rise from, the ground; to jump; to pass over with a spring or bound; to start; to fly: n. [AS. *hlyp*], a jump; a spring; a bound; space passed by leaping; a sudden transition: leap *ing*, imp.: springing; bounding: n. act of jumping or skipping: leaped, pt. and pp. *lēp*, did leap: leaper, n. *lēp-er*, one who leaps or bounds: leap *ingly*, ad. *-it*: leap-frog, a boy's game. In which one stoops down and another leaps over him: leap-year [cf. Icel. *hlæpa-ár*], every fourth year, containing 366 days—see bissextile.

leer or leer, a. *lēr* [AS. *lær*, empty, void], empty; destitute; void: n. an archway or long oven with a gradually decreasing heat, open at both ends, having sliding trays on which are placed finished glass articles for undergoing the process of annealing.

learn, v. *lēr*n [AS. *lærnan*, to learn; cf. OH. Ger. *lirnan*; Goth. *lisan*, to know; Ger. *lernen*], to gain knowledge; to receive instruction or knowledge; to acquire skill in anything; to teach: learn *ing*, imp. gaining knowledge; acquiring skill: n. knowledge acquired by instruction or study; literature: learned, pp. *lērnt*, spell also *lērnt*, *lērnt*: learned, a. *lērnt-ed*, versed in the knowledge of classical authors and literature; versed in literature and science: learn *edly*, ad. *-ed-ly*: learn *er*, n. *-er*, one who is acquiring learning or knowledge: the learned, n. *lērnt-ed*, men who have great stores of that knowledge which is gained by instruction and study from books: to learn by heart, to learn n thing so as to understand it; to learn by memory, to gain a knowledge of anything without reference to understanding it: to learn by rote, to gain a familiar knowledge of n thing, simply with n view to repeating it as a parrot would do.—SYN. of 'learning': erudition; scholarship; knowledge; lore; letters; science; art.

lease, n. *lēz* [F. *laissement*, the instrument by which a holding of any kind is let to a tenant—from *laisser*, to leave, to part with, to let—from L. *lassare*, to slacken, to let go—from *lassus*, lax, slack], a letting of lands or houses for a certain number of years on certain conditions for a fixed rent; the contract of such letting; any tenure, as a lease of life: v. to let for a number of years: lease *ing*, imp.: leased, pp. *lēst*: leasehold, n. a property held by lease: adj. held by lease: leaseholder, n. a tenant by lease—see lessee.

leaze, v. *lēz* [AS. *lesan*, to gather: cf. Goth. *lesan*; Ger. *lesen*], in OE., to gather after the harvest-men; to glean: leas *ing*, imp.: leas *ed*: leaser, n. *lēz-er*, one who gathers after harvest-men; a gleaner.

leash, n. *lēsh* [OF. *lesse*, a leash to hold a dog—from mid. L. *laza*, n. leash, n. thong—from L. *lassus*, loose], n. thong or lino by which a hawk or a hound is held; n. brace and a half; three animals, as of greyhounds, foxes, hares, &c.—the sense of three arising from that number usually being tied or leashed together: v. to bind or hold by a string: leash *ing*, imp.: leashed, pp. *lēst*.

leas *ing*, n. *lēz *ing** [AS. *lēasung*, a falsehood—from *lās*, empty: cf. Goth. *laus*, empty; Dut. *loos*, false], in *Scrip.*, lies; falsehoods: leas *ing*-mak *ing* [see leze-majesty], in *Scots law*, seditious words.

least, a. *lēst* [see less], superlative of *little*: little beyond all others; smallest: ad. In the lowest de-

gree; in a degree below others: leastwise, ad. least: at least or at the least, at the lowest; to say no more; in any or the smallest degree.

leat, n. *lēl* [AS. *lēdan*, to lead], a trench or canal to conduct water to or from a mill; a small mill-race.

leather, n. *lēth-er* [AS. *lether*, leather: cf. Icel. *lethr*; Ger. *leder*], the prepared skins of animals: v. in too language, to beat or thrash—from *leathern* bells being sometimes employed as weapons in street quarrels: leath *er*ing, n. a heating or thrashing: leather or leath *ern*, a. *lēth-ern*, made of leather: leath *er*y, a. *-er-y*, resembling leather; tough.

leave, n. *lēv* [AS. *kaf*, permission], grant of liberty; permission; a farewell; a formal parting: to take leave, to bid farewell: leave-taking, a bidding farewell—see next entry.—SYN. of 'leave': liberty; licence; allowance; adieu.

leave, v. *lēv* [AS. *kāfan*, to leave a heritage—from *laf*, a heritage, residue: cf. Goth. *laiba*; Icel. *leifa*; MH. Ger. *leiben*], to withdraw or depart from; to quit; to cease; to abandon; to forsake; not to deprive of a thing; to suffer to remain; to reject; to bequeath; to give, as n inheritance; to permit without interposition, as I leave it to you; to cease to do; to desist: leave *ing*, imp.: left, pt. and pp. *lēft*, did leave: leavings, n. plu. *lēv-ingz*, refuse; offal; parts thrown aside or rejected: to leave off, to desist from; to forbear; to stop; to cease wear *ing*, as a coat: to leave out, to omit; to neglect: to be left to oneself, to be forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own way—see leave 1.—SYN. of 'leave': to desert; depart from; give up; resign; part with; desist from; forbear; relinquish; commit; intrust; permit; allow.

leaved, a. *lēvd* [from leaf, which see], furnished with foliolo or leaves: leaves, *lēvz*, plu. of leaf.

leaven, n. *lēv-n* [F. *levain*, yeast or ferment—from L. *levamen*, alleviation, mitigation, in mid. L. sense, that which raises—from L. *levare*, to raise], sour dough for fermenting and raising in a spongy form new dough; anything which makes a general change in the mass: v. to ferment with leaven; to taint; to imbue, generally in a good sense: leavening, imp. *lēv-ning*: leavened, pp. *lēv-ēnd*.

leaves—see leaf: leavings—see leave 2.

leavy, a. *lēv-y*, an OE. spelling for leafy.

Lecanora, n. *lēk-ā-nō-rā* [Gr. *lekane*, n. dish, a basin], a genus of lichens comprising some valuable plants, so named in allusion to the form of the shields: *Lecanora furcata*, n. species which supplies the dye eudaur: *lecanoric acid*, *lēk-ā-nō-rik*, also *lecanorin*, n. *-rin*, an acid used for the production of pigments, found in the lichen *Rocella tinctoria* and the *Lecanora*.

lecherous, a. *lēch-er-ūs* [OF. *lecheor*, a glutton, an adulterer—from *lecher*, to lick: OH. Ger. *lechou*, to lick], addicted to debauchery; lustful; provoking lust: lech *er*ously, ad. *-it*: lech *er*ousness, n. *-nēs*, also lech *er*y, n. *-er-y*, lewdness; the indulgence of lust: lecher, n. *lēch-er*, in OE., a man addicted to lewdness: v. to commit lewdness.

leclthin, n. *lēl-thin* [Gr. *lekithos*, yolk of an egg], one of two complex substances found in the brain, nerves, &c.—the other being *cerebrin*: lecithons, a. *lēl-thin*, yellow-coloured like the yolk of an egg.

leotropical, a. *lē-lōi-rō-pāl* [Gr. *lekos*, a dish; *trōpe*, a turning], in bot., shaped like a horse-shoe, as some ovules.

lectern, n. *lēk-tēr*, also lect *ern*, n. *lērn*, and lect *ern*, n. *lēk-tēr* [OF. *lectrin*, n. reading-desk, and *letrin*—from mid. L. *lectrum*, n. reading-desk, a choir desk—from L. *lectus*, a couch: Gr. *lektron*, a couch, a rest for a book], n. reading-desk or stand for the larger service-books used in the R. Cath. Ch. service; in the Ch. of England, the desk in the choir from whence the lessons are read. *Note*.—lectern has no connection with *lecture* etymologically, though at present closely identified with it both in spelling and in the natural meaning attached to it of a 'reading-desk'.

lection, n. *lēk-shūn* [L. *lectio* or *lectionem*, a reading, as of a book—from *lectus*, pp. of *lego*, I gather, I read], a difference or variety in some passages of the words in copies of the same MS. or book; a reading; a portion of Scripture read in divine service: lectionary, n. *-er-y*, a book containing the lessons from Scripture read in divine worship: lector, n. *lēk-tēr* [L.] a reader of Scripture in church.

lecture, *n.* *lektúr* or *lektúr* (F. *lecture*—from *ml.* *lectura*, *n.* reading—*from* L. *lectus*, *pp.* of *lego*, I read) a discourse read on any subject; a formal discourse intended to instruct; a formal reproof; pedantic discourse: *v.* to instruct formally or dogmatically; to instruct by formal discourse or explanation, as an audience or a class of students; to reprove; *lecturing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who lectures: *lectured*, *pp.* *lúrd* or *chúrd* lecturer, *n.* *lúrd* or *chúrd*, one who instructs by lecturing; a preacher: *lectureship*, *n.* office of a lecturer.

*led*, *v.* *léd*, *pt.* and *pp.* of the verb *lead*, which see: *led-horse*, a sumpter-horse: *led-captain*, a humble and obsequious follower.

*leden* or *ledden*, *n.* *lédén* [AS. *leden* or *leden*, the *Lallu* language in general: L. *Latium*, Latin], in OE., speech: language; true meaning.

*ledge*, *n.* *lég* [Icel. *legg*, the rim at the bottom of a cask], a narrow strip standing out from a flat surface; a ridge of rock in the sea near the surface of the water; a prominent part; a small moulding; a row; a layer: *ledger*, *n.* *léggr*, applied in music to extra lines added to the staff—but *leger* is the proper spelling—see under *leger*-lines.

*legder*, *n.* *léggr* [Dut. *legger*, he who remains permanently in a certain place—*from* O.Dut. *leggen*, to lie], a business book which always lies ready in a fixed place; the principal book of accounts in a merchant's office, to which the entries from the day-book or journal are carried and placed under separate headings: in OE., a horizontal slab of stone: *ledger*-lines—see *ledge*.

*Ledum*, *n.* *lédum* [Gr. *lédon*, a species of cistus], *n.* genus of plants, *Ord.* *Ericaceæ*: *Ledum palustre*, the marsh *ledum* or wild rosemary, a heath plant, and the *L. latifolium*, have narcotic qualities, and were formerly employed in N. Ger. and Sw. to adulterate beer: both are known as Labrador tea, and used as tea in cold climates.

*lee*, *n.* *lê* [AS. *lêo*, shade, shelter], a calm or sheltered place; a place defended from the wind: under the *lee*, on the side which is sheltered from the wind; protected from the wind: *lee shore*, the shore not exposed to the wind—said by persons on the land; the shore or land to the leeward of a ship, that is, the land next the *lee* side, and towards which land the wind blows—said by sailors on board a ship: *leeward*, *n.* and *ad.* *lêward* or *lêrd*, in the direction of the part toward which the wind blows, that is, the part next the *lee* side—said of the position of a ship: *leeway*, *n.* *lêd*, the side movement of a ship to the leeward of her course: the *lee* side of a ship, the side or part not exposed to the wind, as distinguished from the *weather* side, which is the side or part against which the wind blows. *Note.*—It is plain from the definitions that a *lee shore* means one condition of things on board a ship, and quite the opposite on shore. To a seaman in a storm, a *lee shore* is always fraught with danger.

*lee*, *n.*—see *lees*.

*leech*, *n.* *lêch* [AS. *lêce*, a physician: cf. Icel. *lêknir*; Goth. *lêkeis*], formerly the name of a physician; an aquatic worm of several species, one of which is employed to suck blood from diseased parts: *v.* to draw blood by leeches: *leeching*, *imp.*: *leeches*, *pp.* *lêcht*. *Note.*—*leech*, the aquatic worm, is so called because it is supposed to act as a healer—the name of a *leech* as applied to a physician is not taken from the blood-sucking worm, but the reverse.

*leech*, *n.* *lêch* [Icel. *lêk*, a leech-line], one of the side borders or edges of a sail: *leech-lines*, the small ropes from the middle of the leeches of a sail.

*leek*, *n.* *lêk*, OE. for *lêf*, which see.

*leek*, *n.* *lêk* [AS. *lêac*, a leek: cf. Icel. *laukr*; Sw. *tök*; Ger. *lauch*], a well-known pot-herb; the national emblem of Wales; the *Allium porrum*, *Ord.* *Liliaceæ*: *leek-green*, in *min.*, the green colour which is peculiar to the leek: to eat the leek, in *familiar language*, to withdraw under compulsion injurious statements or assertions, and to apologize.

*leelite*, *n.* *lêlî* [after Dr Lee of Cambridge], a variety of compact felspar of a reddish colour, waxy texture, and horn-like translucency.

*leer*, *n.* *lêr* [AS. *lêor*, the cheek: cf. Icel. *hlyr*, the face; O.Dut. *lier*], a peculiar sidelong glance or look, usually considered not reputable; a libidinous side-glance; in OE., the complexion; look; a winning look: *v.* to look with a leer: *leering*, *imp.*: *leered*, *pp.*

*leerd*: *leeringly*, *ad.* *lêr*: connected with *lower* or *lour*, which see.

*leer*—see *leer*.

*lees*, *n.* *lê* [F. *lie*, *lees*—*from* *ml.* *L. lia*], the dregs or sediment from a liquor; refuse; the sing. *lee* is not now in use.

*leet*, *n.* *lê* [AS. *lath*, a district], an anc. Anglo-Saxon law-court.

*leet*, *n.* *lê* [prob. from Icel. *leiti*, *n.* lot], in *Scol.*, a selected list of candidates for any office.

*leeward* and *leeway*—see under *lee*.

*left*, *n.* *lêft* [AS. *lêft*, weak], opposed to right: *left-handed*, able to use the left hand with greater strength and dexterity than the right; unlucky; clumsy: *left-handedness*, the state or quality of being left-handed: a *left-handed marriage*, an irregular marriage: in *Germany*, among princes and the higher nobility, marriage with a woman of inferior station who has neither the status nor privileges of a lawful wife—also called *n.morganatic marriage*: over the *left*, in *familiar language*, an expression indicating that what has been said is understood 'in a contrary sense.' *Note.*—In the British House of Commons, the Opposition sit on the *left* of the Speaker, and the members of Government with their followers on the *right*: *Right and Left* in foreign legislative assemblies, see under *right*.

*left*, *v.*—see under *leave* 2: *left off*, that which is laid aside, *ns* *left off* clothing.

*leg*, *n.* *lêg* [Icel. *leggr*, a stalk or stem: cf. Dan. *læg*; Sw. *låg*, the calf of the leg], a slender support; the limb of an animal which supports the body; that by which anything is supported, as the leg of a table: in OE., *n.* bow made with the leg drawn back: *legged*, *n.* *lêgd*, having legs; leggings, *n.* *lêgginge*, coverings for the legs reaching to the knees: *leggy*, *a.* *lêggl*, having unusually long legs: *legless*, *a.* *lêg*, without legs: *leggets*, *n.* *lêggette*, also *leglets*, *n.* *lêgletts*, coverings for the legs of young children: to stand on one's own legs, to depend on one's own exertions: to take *leg-bail*, to abscond or run away.

*legacy*, *n.* *lêgâst* [mid. L. *legatum*, a legacy: cf. OF. *legat*, a legacy—*from* L. *legare*, to bequeath], a gift by will of money, goods, or other movable property; a bequest.

*legal*, *a.* *lêgal* [F. *lêgal*—*from* L. *legalis*, *legal*—*from* *lex* or *legem*, law], *pert.* to law; according to law, or in conformity with it; created by law: *legally*, *ad.* *lêgalit*: *legality*, *n.* *lêgalitê*, lawfulness: *legalise*, *v.* *lêgaliz*, to render lawful or according to law: *legalising*, *imp.*: *legalised*, *pp.* *lêst*: *legal tender*, the coins or medium of payment which can be lawfully offered in a country—copper coins are a *legal tender* to the extent of a shilling; silver to the extent of 40 shillings; gold coins to any extent; Bank of England notes to any extent for sums above £5, except by the Bank itself, whose issue is limited.—*Syn.* of *legal*: lawful; legitimate; constitutional; authorised.

*legato*, *n.* *lêgât* [OF. *legat*, a legate—*from* L. *legatus*, sent, in mid. L. *n.* legate—*from* *lego*, I appoint, I send], an ambassador or envoy, particularly of the Pope: *legateship*, *n.* the office of a legate: *legatine*, *n.* *lêgâtîn*, relating to a legate: *legation*, *n.* *lêgâtshîn* [F.—L.], the person or persons sent as ambassadors or envoys; an embassy.

*legates*, *n.* *lêgâtê* [see *legacy*], one to whom a legacy is left.

*legato*, *nd.* *lêgâtô* or *lêgâtô* [It. *legato*, united—*from* L. *ligare*, to bind], *n.* term in music, meaning, 'in a smooth or gliding manner.'

*legend*, *n.* *lêgend* [OF. *lêgende*, a legend—*from* L. *legendus*, to be gathered or read: *ml.* *L. legenda*, things to be read, a book containing the acts of the saints—*from* *lego*, I gather or read], a story or narrative of a romantic or incredible kind; the words placed round the edge of a medal or coin: *legendary*, *a.* *lêrd*, fabulous; romantic; consisting of legends: *n.* a book of legends; a relater of legends.

*leger*, *n.* *lêgr*, another spelling of *leger*, which see. *legerdemain*, *n.* *lêgr-dê-mân* [OF. *lêgr*, light; *de main*, of hand—*from* L. *manu*, the hand], a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; sleight of hand.

*leger-lines*, *n.* *lêgr-lînz* [F. *lêgr*, light, and Eng. *lines*], in music, light short lines placed above or below the staff for additional notes: *legerity*, *n.* *lêgrêti* [F. *lêgrêti*, agility], in OE., nimbleness; agility; lightness.

*cêr*, *bôy*, *fôot*; *pûre*, *bîld*; *chnir*, game, *jog*, *shun*, thing, *there*, *zeal*.

legged, leggings, leggets—see under leg.

leghorn, a. n. *leg'hörn* [originally made at *Leghorn*], a kind of plait for bonnets and hats, prepared from the straw of a variety of bearded wheat.

legible, a. *lěj'i-bl* [OF. *legible*—from *L. legibilis*, that can be read—from *lego*, I read], that may be read; clear and distinct; apparent: *leg'ibly*, ad. *-blt*: *leg-ibility*, n. *-bl-ness*, also *leg'ibility*, n. *-bl-ity*, the quality or state of being legible.

legion, n. *lěj'ün* [F. *légion*—from *L. legiōnem*, a body of troops levied—from *lego*, I gather or select], among the Romans, a body of soldiers of about 5000 men; a great number, as in the Scripture phrase, *my name is Legion*: *leg'ionary*, a. *-er*, relating to or consisting of a legion; containing a great number: n. one of a legion: *Legion of Honour*, a French order of merit instituted by Napoleon I. when First Consul of France.

legislate, v. *lěj'is-lăt* [L. *lex* or *legem*, a law, and *lătus*, carried], to make or enact a law or laws: *leg'islator*, imp.: *leg'islated*, pp.: *leg'islator*, n. *-lăt-er* [mid. *L. legislātorem*, a lawgiver—from *legis*, of law; *lătōr*, a hearer or proposer], one who enacts laws; a lawgiver: *leg'islat'rix*, n. *-trix*, a female who enacts laws: *leg'islation*, n. *-lătshün* [F.—L.], the act of making a law or laws: *leg'islative*, a. *-tīv*, pert. to enacting; giving or enacting laws; done by enacting: *leg'islature*, n. *-lăt-tūr*, the body in a state invested with the power of making or repealing laws; the supreme power in a state: *leg'ist*, n. *lěj'ist* [OF. *legiste*: F. *legiste*], one skilled in law.

legitim, n. *lěj'it-im* [L. *legitimus*, pert. to law—from *lex*, law], in *Scots law*, the portion of a movable estate to which children are entitled on the death of their father.

legitimate, a. *lěj'it-măt* [mid. *L. legitimatus*, declared to be lawful: L. *legitimus*, pert. to law—from *lex* or *legem*, law], lawful; born in wedlock; genuine; real; not false; fairly deducible: v. to render lawful: *leg'itimizing*, imp.: *leg'itimated*, pp.: *leg'itimate*, ad. *-it*, in a legitimate manner; lawfully; genuinely: *leg'itimateness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being legitimate: *leg'itimacy*, n. *-măt-s*, accordance with law or established usage; lawfulness of birth, as opposed to *bastardy*; regular sequence or deduction: *leg'itimation*, n. *-mătshün* [F.—L.], the act of rendering legitimate or lawful: *leg'itimise*, v. *-măt*, to render legitimate or lawful: *leg'itimising*, imp. *-măt-iz*: *leg'itimised*, pp. *-măt-iz*: *leg'itimize*, v. *-măt*, in *F. hist.*, a term now applied to those who support the pretensions of the elder Bourbons to the throne of France.

legume, n. *lě-gūm*, also *legumen*, n. *lě-gū-mün* [F. *legume*—from *L. legūmen*, that which is gathered, pulse—from *lego*, I gather], a seed-vessel of two valves, having its seeds fixed to one side only, and opening by both sutures, as in the pea; a pod: *legumes*, n. plu. *-gūmz*, the fruit of the pea kind; pulse: *legumine*, n. *lě-gū-mün*, an albuminous substance, resembling white of eggs, found in large proportions in beans, lentils, peas, and other leguminous seeds; vegetable caseine: *leguminous*, a. *lě-gū-mün-s*, pert. to the pea or bean tribe.

leiotrichi, n. plu. *li-tř'it-ri* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, and *thrix* or *tricha*, hair], one of the primary classifications of mankind by Huxley, comprising smooth-haired people: *leiotrichous*, a. *-kūs*, pert. to.

leister or lister, n. *lěst'ēr* [Icel. *lýstr*, light], in *Scot.*, a spear armed with three or more prongs for striking fish.

leisure, n. *lě-shōōr* [OF. *leisir*, leisure, originally signifying 'to be permitted'—from *L. licēre*, to be permitted], freedom from occupation, business, or hurry; convenience of time: adj. free from employment or hurry; not occupied or engaged: *le'surely*, a. *-it*, done at leisure; slow: ad. not in haste or hurry; slowly: *le'sured*, a. *-shōōrd*, having leisure: at leisure, free from occupation; not busy; at a convenient time.

leman, n. *lě-män* [AS. *lēof*, beloved, dear; *männ*, a man or woman], in OE., a sweetheart; a gallant; a mistress.

lemma, n. *lěm'mä* [L. *lemma*: Gr. *lemma*, anything received—from *lambanō*, I take or assume], in *math.*, a preparatory proposition; an assumption; in *logic*, a premiss taken for granted.

lemming, n. *lěm'ing* [Norw.], a kind of rat.

Lemnian earth, *lěm'ni-än erth*, a variety of clay or aluminous earth from the Greek island Lemnos—

used as a medicine from the time of Homer: Lemnian reddle, *rěd'it*, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, used as a pigment—found in conjunction with Lemnian earth.

lemniscate, n. *lěm'nis-kăt'tä*, also *lemniscate*, n. *-kăt* [L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with a pendent ribbon], in *geom.*, a curve of the fourth order having the form of the figure 8.

lemon, n. *lěm'ön* [F. *limon*; Pers. *limün*, a lemon], a well-known acid fruit of the orange kind; and the fruit of the *Citrus limonum*, Ord. *Aurantifera*: *lem-onade*, n. *-äd* [F. *limonade*], a sweetened water flavoured with lemon-juice.

lemur, n. *lěm'ēr* [L. *lemur*, a ghost], a small nocturnal animal belonging to the quadrumana or monkey order, inhabiting the islands of the Indian Ocean; in the restricted sense, the species of the *lemur* are natives of Madagascar: *lemures*, n. plu. *lěm'ūr-ērz*, evil spirits; bogoblins.

lend, v. *lěnd* [AS. *lānan*, to lend, to grant], to grant to another for a temporary use; to grant or furnish in general: *lend'ing*, imp.: n. in OE., act of one who lends; the thing lent: *lent*, pt. and pp. *lěnt*, did lend: *lend'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who lends; one who makes it his business to put out money to interest.

lendings, n. plu. *lěnd'ingz* [AS. *lendenū*, loans: cf. Ger. *lenden*], in OE., probably a garment or cloth about the loins: *lenders*, n. plu. *lěnd-ērz*, same sense in Chaucer.

length, n. *lěngth* [AS. *length*, length—from *lang*, more, longer: see *long*], the measure of anything from end to end; the longest line through a body; extent either of space or time; duration; extent; distance: *lengthy*, a. *lěngth'ly*, moderately long; not short: *lengthiness*, n. *-nēs*, state of being lengthy: *length'ily*, ad. *-it*: *lengthwise*, ad. *-wēz*, in the direction of the length: at length, at last; in conclusion: *lengthen*, v. *lěngth'n*, to make longer; to draw out; to extend; to grow longer: *length'ening*, imp. *-n'ing*: adj. increasing in length; becoming longer: n. a continuation: *lengthened*, pp. *lěngth'ind*.

lenient, a. *lěni-ēt* [L. *leniens* or *lenientem*, rendering soft or gentle, moderating—from *lenis*, soft, mild], softening; mitigating; not overbearing; mild, as a sentence: *len'iently*, ad. *-it*: *len'ieney*, n. *-ēn-ēst*, state of being lenient; clemency: *len'ity*, n. *lěni-t'it* [L. *lenitatem*, softness, mildness], mildness of temper or treatment; clemency; gentleness: *len'itive*, a. *-tīv*, having the power of softening or mitigating; n. a medicine or application which eases pain; a palliative.—SYN. of 'lenity': kindness; mercy; softness; tenderness; humanity.

leno, n. *lě-nō* [It. *leno*, supple, pliant—from L. *lenis*, soft], a kind of cotton gauze figured and bordered, used for short and long window-curtains.

lens, n. *lěnz*, *lenses*, n. plu. *lěnz-ēz* [L. *lens*, a lentil—so called from the resemblance of its shape to the seed], in optical instruments, a piece of glass of a convex, concave, or other shape, for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying or diminishing objects: *crystalline lens*—see under *crystal*.

lent, v. *lěnt*, pt. and pp. of *lend*, which see.

Lent, n. *lěnt* [AS. *lencen*, the spring, Lent: prob. from *lang*, long], the fast of forty days, beginning at Ash-Wednesday and extending to the day before Easter Sunday, a period really comprising six weeks and four days, but reduced exactly to forty days by omitting the intervening Sundays: *Lenten*, a. *lěnt-ēn*, pert. to Lent; sparing.

lenticel, n. *lěnt'ic-ēl*, *len'ticel'ia*, n. plu. *-sēl'ia*, or *len'ticels*, n. plu. *-sēlz* [L. *lenticula*, a little lentil, a lentil shape—from *lens*, a lentil], small lens-shaped spots on the bark of many plants, from which roots issue under circumstances favourable to their development: *lenticular*, a. *lěnt'ik-ū-lēr*, resembling a lens; in the form of a double convex lens: *lentic'ularly*, ad. *-it*: *lentic'iform*, a. *-it-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], of the form of a double convex lens.

lentigo, n. *lěnt'igō* [L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot—from *lens*, a lentil], a freckly eruption on the skin: *lentig'ulous*, a. *-t'iv-t'ūs*, or *lentig'inose*, a. *-nōs*, freckly; eury; in *bot.*, carved with numerous dots, as if dusted.

lentil, n. *lěnt'il* [F. *lentille*—from L. *lenticula*, a little lentil—from *lens*, a lentil], an annual plant of the bean kind cultivated for its pods: *lentils*, n. plu. the seeds of *Eruum lens*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

mäte, mät, fär, lät; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

**lentisk**, *n.* *lén'tisk* [F. *lentisque*; L. *lentiscus*—from *lentus*, sticky] a tree or shrub from which the resinous exudation called mastix is obtained; the *Ristacea lentiscus*, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*.

**lento**, *nd.* *lén'tó* [It. L. *lentus*, adhesive, slow]. Inmuscly, slowly; smoothly: *lent'or*, *n.* *lór*, tenacity; thickness of fluids; slowness—applied to the blood: *lent'ous*, *n.* *lús*, viscous; tenacious.

**Leo**, *n.* *l'éó* [L. *leo* or *leonem*, a lion] the lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac: *leonine*, *a.* *l'éo-nín*, of or like the lion: *l'éoninely*, *adv.* *l'éo* or *l'éon'ly*, *n.* *nín*, a rare variety of agate of a pale-yellow colour, variegated with white, black, and green, and bearing some resemblance to a lion's skin: *Leonine verses*, Latin verses, much cultivated in the middle ages, in which the final word rhymes with that preceding the central pause, first written by *Leoninus*, canon of St Victor, Paris, in the twelfth century.

**Leopard**, *n.* *l'ép'ard* [F. *leopard*—from mld. L. *leopardus*; Gr. *leopardos*, a leopard, a supposed beast engendered between the lion and the panther—from *león*, a lion; *pardus*, a panther], a large beast of prey, having a beautiful spotted skin: *leopard-stone*, a variety of compact felspar, spotted with oxide of iron and manganese: *leopard's-bane*, the mountain-tobacco, a native plant containing an acrid stimulant, used in medicine; the *Arnica montana*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbiferae*; also the genus *Doronicum*, Ord. *Compositae*.

**Leper**, *n.* *l'ép'ar* [F. *lépre*, leprosy; Gr. and L. *lepra*, leprosy—from Gr. *lepros*, rough, scaly], one affected with leprosy: *leprosy*, *n.* *l'ép'r-ó-sí*, a disease of the skin characterised by the formation of whitish opaque scales: *lep'rous*, *a.* *l'ús*, affected with leprosy; covered with white scales: *lep'rouness*, *n.* *n'és*, state of being leprous: *lepra*, *n.* *l'ép'rd*, *la med.*, a skin-disease, recognised in its simple state by circular patches, covered with small shining scales encircled by a dry red border.

**Lepidodendron**, *n.* *l'ép'i-dó-dén-drón* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *dendron*, a tree], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil plants, so called from the scale-like arrangement of the leaf-scars on their stems.

**Lepidoganoïd**, *n.* *l'ép'i-dó-gán-ó'id* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *ganos*, splendour; *eidos*, appearance], in *geol.*, a sub-order of the ganoid or enamel-scaled fishes.

**Lepidoids**, *n.* *l'ép'i-dó'id-és* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *eidos*, resemblance], in *geol.*, a family of ganoid fishes characterised by their strong, rhomboidal, bony scales.

**Lepidolite**, *n.* *l'ép'i-dó-lít* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *lithos*, a stone], a term applied to the fine pink-coloured varieties of mica containing lithium.

**Lepidomelane**, *n.* *l'ép'i-dó-mé-lán* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *melan*, black], a rare variety of mica of a raven-black colour, found in granite veins in small six-sided tables, or an aggregation of minute opaque scales.

**Lepidophyllum**, *n.* *l'ép'i-dó-fí-lúm* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *phyllon*, a leaf], in *geol.*, small lanceolate leaves of the lepidodendron, occurring abundantly in the shales of the Coal-measures.

**Lepidopter**, *n.* *l'ép'i-dóp'tér*, *lep'idop'tera*, *n. plu.* *l'ép'i-dóp'tér* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *pteron*, a wing], the butterfly or moth kind, whose wings are covered with minute feathery-looking scales: *lep'idop'teral*, *a.* *l'ép'i-dóp'tér-ús*, also *lep'idop'terous*, *a.* *l'ép'i-dóp'tér-ús*, pert. to the butterfly kind.

**Lepidostiren**, *n.* *l'ép'i-dó-sí-rén* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *siren*, a siren], an cel-shelled animal covered with rounded scales, inhabiting lakes in Africa which are liable to be dried up during the dry season—the most highly organised fish.

**Lepidostems**, *n.* *l'ép'i-dó-sí-t'ús* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *osteon*, a bone], the bony-pike, a genus of ganoid fishes, remarkable for their hard bony scales.

**Lepidostrobus**, *n.* *l'ép'i-dó-sí-tró-bús* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *strobilus*, a fir-cone], fossil cones or fruit of the lepidodendron, occurring abundantly throughout the Carboniferous formation.

**Lepidote**, *a.* *l'ép'i-dót*, also *lepidoted*, *a.* *l'ép'i-dót-éd* [Gr. *lepidotos*, covered with scales—from *lepis*, a scale], *l'ép'i-dót-éd*, covered with scales or scurf: *lepidotous*, *a.* *l'ép'i-dót-ús*, a fossil ganoid fish found in lias rocks.

**Lepis**, *n.* *l'ép'is* [Gr. *lepis*, a scale], a name applied to expansions of the epidermis in plants producing a scale or scurf whose surface is then said to be 'lepidote.'

**Leporinae**, *n.* *l'ép'or-in* [L. *leporinus*, like a hare—from *lepus*, a hare], pert. to a hare: *leporidæ*, *n. plu.*

*l'ép'or-id-é* [Gr. *l'ós*, signifying descent], hares and rabbits, and suchlike; the *Hedentia*.

**Lepra**, *leprosy*, *leprous*, &c.—see under *leper*.

**Leptocephali**, *n.* *l'ép'tó-sé-fá-lí* [Gr. *leptos*, thin; *képhalé*, the head], having a narrow skull; pert. to the genus *Leptocephalus*, the larval form of the conger: *leptocephaly*, *n.* *l'ép'tá-lí*, narrowness of the skull, as is frequent among the races of the southern part of the globe.

**Leptodactyl**, *n.* *l'ép'tó-dák'tíl* [Gr. *leptos*, slender; *daktulos*, a finger or toe], having small or slender toes: *n.* a bird or other animal with slender toes.

**Leptospermum**, *n.* *l'ép'tó-sép'rím* [Gr. *leptos*, slender; *sperma*, seed], a genus of plants, Ord. *Myrtaceae*, the leaves of several species of which are used as tea in Australia.

**lere**, *n.* *l'ér* [see *lore* 1] in *Scot.* and *OE.* learning: *v.* to learn; to teach: *ler'ing*, *imp.* *l'ered*, *pp.* *l'rid*.

**lesion**, *n.* *l'é-zhún* [F. *l'ésion*—from L. *l'ésionem*, an injury—from *l'esus*, *pp.* of *l'edo*, I hurt], a hurt or hurting; an injury; a morbid alteration in a function or structure.

**less**, *n.* *l'és* [AS. *l'és*, less; O.Fris. *lessa*—in all kinds of notion, the idea of relaxation is identical with that of diminution], comp. of *little*: smaller; not so large or great; ad. not so much; in a smaller or lower degree: *n.* the inferior; a smaller portion: *lesser*, *a.* *l'é-s'ér*, another comp. of *little*: smaller; inferior: in *OE.* *less* or *unles*. *Note.*—The postfix *less*, as in hopeless, fearless, is identical with *Eng. loose*, and thus connected with *Ger. los*, loose, free.

**lessee**, *n.* *l'és-sé* [from *lessa*, which see], the person who receives or holds a lease: *les'sor*, *n.* *s'ór*, one who grants a lease.

**lessen**, *v.* *l'é-sún* [from *less*], to diminish; to reduce; to become less: *lessening*, *imp.* *l'é-sún'ing*: lessened, *pp.* *l'é-s'nd.*—*SYN.* of *lessen*: to weaken; impair; abate; lower; decrease; degrade.

**lesser**—see under *less*.

**lessee**, *n.* *l'és-sé* [F. *lessee*, dung of wild animals—from *laisser*, to leave], the ordure or dung of the wild boar and wolf.

**lesson**, *n.* *l'é-sún* [F. *leçon*, a lesson—from L. *lectiōnem*, a reading; cf. *Ger. lesen*, to read], that which a pupil learns, repeats, or does at one time; the task, &c., set by the teacher for the pupil; a precept or doctrinal taught; a portion of Scripture read at divine service; reproof; instruction derived from experience: *v.* in *OE.*, to teach; to instruct.

**lessor**—see under *lessee*.

**lest**, *conj.* *l'ést* [AS. *l'és*, lest], for fear that; that not, *let*, *v.* *l'et* [AS. *l'etan*, to let, to suffer; cf. *lecl. l'et*; *Dut. laten*; *Goth. l'eten*; *Ger. lassen*], to allow, suffer, or permit; to grant to a tenant; to put to hire; to give power or leave to; to leave: *let'ting*, *imp.* *l'et*, *pt.* and *pp.* *l'et*: to let alone, to suffer to remain; to let be, to leave off; to discontinue; to let go: to let *n-be*, in *Scot.*, to let alone; not to annoy or vex; to let blood, to free it from its confinement; to suffer it to flow out of the vein: to let down, to lower; to permit to sink; to let drive or fly, to send forth or discharge with violence, as a stone: to let in, to allow to enter; to insert, as a piece of wood; to let into, to give admission; to make acquainted with; to let loose, to free from restraint; to let off, to discharge, as an arrow or gun; to release, as from an engagement; to suffer to escape; to let oa, in *Scot.*, to seem to observe a thing; to mention a thing; to hint: to let out, to suffer to escape; to give to hire or farm; to reveal as a secret—see note under *let* 2.

**let**, *v.* *l'et* [AS. *l'ettan*, to hinder—from *l'et*, slow; cf. *Dut. letten*; *lecl. l'etja*; *Goth. l'ettan*, to be late, to tarry; see *let* 1], in *OE.*, to impede; to obstruct; to hinder; to delay or omit to do; in the sense of 'obstruction,' used as a noun, in the phrase, 'without let or hindrance': *soz*, *let*, in *OE.*, grievously prevented or hindered; no let of lending, in *OE.*, no hindrance of lending. *Note.*—The idea of 'slackening' lies at the root of both applications of the term *let*; when we speak of 'letting one go,' 'letting him do something,' we conceive him as previously restrained by a band, the loosening or slackening of which will permit the execution of the act in question—see *Wedgewood*.

**leach**, *n.* *l'éch* [AS. *leccan*, to wet], a quantity of wood-ashes through which water is made to pass in order to be saturated with the alkali among them; a tub or vat in which to make lye by causing

water to pass through wood-ashes: *v.* to wash, as ashes, to separate the alkali: *leteb'ing*, imp.: *leached*, pp. *lechi*.

*lethal*, *a. lē'thāl* [L. *lethālis*, mortal—from *letum*, death—from Gr. *lēthē*, oblivion], deadly; mortal; fatal: a lethal weapon, *n* dagger, a revolver, or suchlike.

*lethargy*, *n. lē'th-ār-jī* [OF. *lēthargie*—from L. and Gr. *lethargia*, drowsiness—from Gr. *lēthē*, forgetfulness; *argos*, idle], heavy unnatural slumber; morbid drowsiness; dulness; inattention; inaction: *lethargic*, *a. lē'th-ār-jik*, also *lethargical*, *a. jī-kāl*, preternaturally sleepy; very drowsy: *lethargically*, *ad. jī-*—SYN. of 'lethargic': drowsy; sleepy; heavy; dull.

*Lethe*, *n. lē'thē* [Gr. *lēthē*, forgetfulness], in anc. myth., one of the rivers of Hades, whose waters, when drunk, caused forgetfulness of the past; oblivion: *Lethean*, *a. lē'th-ē-ān*, of or pert. to Lethe.

*leton*, *n. lē'tōn*—see *latten*.

*letter*, *n. lē'ttēr* [Fr. *lettre*, *n* letter—from L. *littera*, *n* letter—from *litus*, besmeared, as being scrawled or smeared on parchment and not engraved—from *lino*, I besmear], a mark or character representing a sound or an element of speech; a written or printed message; an epistle; a character formed of metal or wood, used in printing books: *v.* to stamp or mark with letters: *let'tering*, imp.: *n.* the act of impressing letters; the letters impressed: *let'tered*, pp. *-tērd*: *adj.* educated: *let'terer*, *n. -ēr*, one who impresses letters: *let'ters*, *n. plu. -tērz*, learning: *letter-box*, a box in which letters are deposited: *letter-carrier*, a postman who delivers letters: *letter-case*, a box or case for letters: *letter-paper*, paper for writing letters on: *letterpress*, printed matter from type: *letter-writer*, one who writes letters for others, a common profession in India and Turkey; a machine for copying letters; *n* book containing directions for letter-writing: a dead letter, a term used at the post-office for a letter addressed to a person who cannot be found, or who is dead; that which has lost its force or authority, generally by lapse of time; that which has fallen into disuse or become ineffective, as the law has become a dead letter: the letter, the literal meaning; the bare meaning as conveyed by the words without any reference to the real or intended meaning, as the letter of the law and not its spirit: letters of administration, the instrument by which one is authorised to administer the goods and estate of a deceased person: letter of advice, a letter giving notice of a transaction: letter or power of attorney, a legal writing by which one person authorises another to act in his stead: letter of credit, *n* letter given by a bank or other person, authorising the bearer to receive a specified sum of money at some distant place: letter of licence, *n* customs permit; permission or privilege granted: letters of marque, the permission or licence given by Government to a private ship in time of war to seize on the ships of another state: letters patent, a written document granted by Government, authorising a person to do some act or to enjoy some right, to the exclusion of others: letters testamentary, a legal instrument granted to an executor after probate of a will, authorising him to act: lettre de cachet, *lēt'r dē kash-ē* (Fr. letter of seal), a letter folded and sealed with the king's little seal; an arbitrary warrant of imprisonment, executed secretly and without trial, very common in France before the Revolution.

*Lettish*, *n. lē'tish*, the language of Lithuania, Courland, and Livonia; old Prussian: *Lettie*, *a. lē'tik*, of or pert. to.

*lettuce*, *n. lē'tis* [OF. *laictue*—from L. *lactuca*, a lettuce—from *lac*, *lactis*, milk], a garden salad-plant of various kinds: the *Lactuca sativa*, Ord. Compositae, sub-Ord. *Cichoraceae*.

*leucæmia*, *n. lē-kē-mī-ā* [Gr. *leukos*, white; *haima*, blood], *n* morbid condition of the blood, characterised by the presence in it of abundance of white corpuscles.

*leucine*, *n. lē'sin* [Gr. *leukos*, white], a peculiar white substance obtained from muscular fibre and putrefying cheese: *leucite*, *n. lē'sit*, *n* white stony substance found among volcanic productions, known as 'white spar' and 'white garnet'; a silicate of alumina and potash: *leucitic*, *a. -stī'tik*, containing leucite.

*leucocythæmia*, *n. lē-kō-si-thē-mī-ā* [Gr. *leukos*, white; *kutos*, a cell; *haima*, blood], in med., a diseased state characterised by an excessive quantity of white corpuscles in the blood: also *leucæmia*, in same sense.

*leucoderma*, *n. lē-kō-dēr-mā* [Gr. *leukos*, white; *derma*, skin], a disease characterised by a mere discoloration of the skin, giving rise to no other symptoms.

*leucol*, *n. lē-kōl*, or *leucoline*, *n. lē-kō-līn* [Gr. *leukos*, white; L. *oleum*, oil], a substance obtained from the distillation of coal-tar; an organic base derived from quinine.

*leucomaine*, *n. lē-kō-mā-in* [Gr. *leukōma*, whiteness], an alkaloid produced in living animal tissues: distinguished from ptomaines.

*leucopathy*, *n. lē-kō-pā-thī* [Gr. *leukos*, white; *pathos*, suffering], the condition of being an albino; albinism.

*leucophlegmatic*, *a. lē-kō-flēg-māt'ik* [Gr. *leukos*, white; *phlegma*, phlegm], in med., showing a tendency to dropsy: *leucophlegmatic*, *n. -māt'si-ā*, a dropsical habit of body, characterised by paleness and flabbiness, with an excess of serum in the blood.

*leucophyll*, *n. lē-kō-fīl* [Gr. *leukos*, white; *phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., a colourless substance in parts of plants capable of becoming green, converted into chlorophyll by contact with oxygen.

*leucopyrite*, *n. lē-kō-pī-rīt* [Gr. *leukos*, white, and Eng. *pyrites*], a mineral of a colour between white and steel-grey, with a metallic lustre, employed for the production of white arsenic, and also of artificial orpiment.

*leucorrhea*, *n. lē-kō-rē-ā* [Gr. *leukos*, white; *rheō*, I flow], *n* female ailment; the whites.

*Levant*, *n. lē-vānt* [It. *levante*, the East, the Levant—from *lever*, to rise or raise—from L. *levare*, to raise], the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, or those countries washed by that part: *adj.* eastern; in *geol.*, *n* term applied by Professor Rogers to designate the fourth of the fifteen series into which he subdivides the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain, the sunrise of the N. Amer. Palæozoics: *Levante*, *n. -ēr*, in the Mediterranean, a strong easterly wind: *Levantine*, *a. -īn*, of or pert. to the Levant. *Note*.—*levant* and *levant* are old terms for east and west, and signify literally 'rising and setting,' with reference to the sun.

*levant*, *v. lē-vānt* [Sp. *levantar*, to raise—see above], to run away without paying; to act as a levanter: *levanting*, imp.: *levant'ed*, pp.: *levant'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the bets when he loses.

*Levantine*, *n.* a native of the Levant; *n* rich, strong, silk material, having two faces of different colours.

*levator*, *n. lē-vā-tōr* [L. *levatus*, raised—from *levare*, to raise], in anat., a muscle which serves to raise some part, as the eyelids or lips; a surgical instr. for lifting up depressed parts of the skull.

*levee*, *n. lē-vē* [Fr. *levée*—from *lever*, to raise or rise; L. *levare*, to raise: original meaning being, the time to rise], originally the ceremonious visits paid to distinguished persons in the morning; an assembly of gentlemen received by a sovereign or prince, or their representative, on stated public occasions; *n* compulsory attendance of the public on a person in authority; the embankment of a river, as of the Mississippi, Amer. *Note*.—Gentlemen only go to a 'levee'; to a 'drawing-room' both sexes.

*level*, *a. lē-vēl* [OF. *livēl*—from L. *libella*, a level or line—dim. of *libra*, a level, a balance], even; flat; in the same line; horizontal; even with something else; equal in rank or degree: *n.* a plane surface; a plain; state of equality; the usual height or elevation; standard; line of direction; an instr. employed by masons, carpenters, &c., to ascertain whether a surface is horizontal; an instr. employed in surveying to indicate the direction of a line parallel with the plane of the horizon: *v.* to make even; to make horizontal; to lay flat; to bring to an equality; to point in taking aim; to aim, as a gun; to direct to an end; to direct, as remarks; to aim at; in OE., to conjecture; to make attempts; to accord; to square with: *lev'el-ling*, imp.: *adj.* making flat or even; reducing to an equality of condition: *n.* the act or art of reducing to a plane or flat surface; in *surv.*, the art or operation of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the differences of level between the various points in a survey: *levelled*, pp. *lev'el'd*: *adj.* made even or flat;

*māte*, *māt*, *fār*, *lātō*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*:



reduced to an equal state or condition; brought down: **leveler**, *n.* **lev**, one who aims at reducing all persons and things to a common level, esp. a member of an English political body during the Commonwealth: **levelness**, *n.* **lev**, evenness; equality of surface: to level up, to raise from a lower to a higher level; to place a lower on an equality with the higher thing: **spirit-level**, a common instr. employed to ascertain whether a surface is horizontal, consisting of a hermetically sealed glass tube containing a little spirit of wine, fixed in a wooden case—if the surface be perfectly level to which it is applied, the bubble will appear in the centre of the tube.—**SYN.** of 'level *n.*': equal; alike; uniform; smooth; horizontal.

**lever**, *n.* **lev** [*F. lever*, a raiser or lifter—from *lever*, to raise—from *L. levare*, to raise; *lev*, light], a strong bar of iron or wood, turning on a support or prop called a *fulcrum*, used for raising weights; one of the mechanical powers; **leverage**, *n.* **lev** [*F. lev*], the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever: **lever watch**, a watch in which a vibrating lever is employed to connect the action of the escape-wheel with the action of the balance. **Note.**—(1) the 'common lever', that in which the prop comes between the power and the weight to be raised; (2) that in which the weight is between the power and the fulcrum, as in the wheel-barrow; (3) that in which the power is between the weight and the fulcrum, as in using a whip, or a pair of tongs.

**leveret**, *n.* **lev** [*F. leveret*], a young hare—from *levre*, a hare: *L. leporum*, a hare], a young hare in the first year.

**leverock**, *n.* **lev** [*F. lev*], also **laverock**, *n.* **lev** [*F. lev*], in *Scot.*, a lark.

**leviable**—see under **levy**.

**leviathan**, *n.* **lev** [*Heb. levathan*], a dragon or serpent: *Isa. 27.1*, to cleave: *Ar. liva*, to bend—with reference to the coiling of a serpent], a large aquatic animal alluded to in the Book of Job; any very large sea animal, as a whale.

**levied**—see under **levy**.

**levigate**, *v.* **lev** [*L. levigatus*], made smooth—from *lev*, smooth], in *OE.*, to make smooth; in *chem.*, to rub or grind to a very fine powder by means of water and a stone; **levigating**, *imp.* **lev** [*g*], **levigated**, *pp.* **lev** [*g*], **levigation**, *n.* **lev** [*g*], the act or process of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to an impalpable powder, with the aid of a little water.—**trituration** may be called the dry method.

**levin**, *n.* **lev** [*ME. leven*, lightning], in *ML.*, a flash; a flash of lightning.

**levirate**, *n.* **lev** [*L. levir*, a brother-in-law], pert. to the Jewish law by which a widow without issue was to be married to the brother of her deceased husband; also **leviratical**, *a.* **lev** [*r*], **leviration**, *n.* **lev** [*r*], **leviration**, the act of marrying a brother's widow.

**Levite**, *n.* **lev** [*mid. L. levites*; *Gr. levites*], one of the tribe of *Levi*, which was set apart for the public service of religion under the Mosaic law: **Levitical**, *a.* **lev** [*r*], **levitical**, belonging to the Levites; priestly: **Leviticality**, *ad. i.* **lev** [*r*], **Leviticus**, *n.* **lev** [*r*], one of the books of the Old Testament Scriptures, containing the laws and regulations that relate to the priests and Levites.

**levity**, *n.* **lev** [*mid. L. levitas*], lightness, fickleness—from *lev*, light], lightness of temper or conduct; frivolity; idle pleasure; want of seriousness; in *OE.*, the quality by which one body has less weight than another.—**SYN.** **lev** [*r*], lightness; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; laxity; thoughtlessness; inconsideration; lightness; volatility; buoyancy.

**levogyrate**, *a.* **lev** [*g*], **levogyrate**, *n.* **lev** [*g*], to turn in a circle—from *gyrus*, a circle], turning, or turned, to the left, as in the polarisation of a crystal.

**levulose**—see **lavalose**.

**levy**, *v.* **lev** [*F. lever*], a bank or caseway—from *lever*, to raise—from *L. levare*, to raise], to raise; to collect, said of troops or taxes: *n.* the act of collecting men for some service; the men thus collected; the act of raising money by assessment: **levying**, *imp.* **lev** [*g*], **levied**, *pp.* **lev** [*g*], **leviable**, *a.* **lev** [*r*], that may be collected or assessed: to levy war, to raise or begin war.

**levyne**, *n.* **lev** [*after Levey*, the mineralogist], one of the zeolite family, occurring chiefly in amygdaloid and other trap rocks in white or yellowish hexagonal crystals.

**lewd**, *a.* **lew** [*AS. læwerd*, belonging to the laity—originally, illiterate, as opposed to the educated clergy, hence inferior, bad, lustful], given to lustful indulgence; dissolute; licentious; impure; in *OE.*, inferior; bad: **lewdly**, *ad. i.* **lew** [*r*], **lewdness**, *n.* **lew** [*r*], lustful licentiousness; debauchery; unchastity: **lewdster**, *n.* **lew** [*r*], in *OE.*, a lecherous man.—**SYN.** of 'lewd': profligate; lascivious; lecherous; lustful; libidinous; sensual; unchaste; impure; wanton; debauched.

**lewis**, *n.* **lew** [*from the inventor*], *n.* contrivance for securing a hold on a block of stone before hoisting.

**lexical**, *a.* **lex** [*from lexicon*, which see], pert. to a lexicon; settled by lexicography: **lexically**, *ad. i.* **lex** [*r*].

**Lexicography**, *n.* **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*, a dictionary; *graphein*, I write], the art of composing dictionaries, or the act of writing one; the principles according to which dictionaries should be compiled: **lexicographic**, *a.* **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*], also **lexicographical**, *a.* **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*], pert. to the writing of dictionaries: **lexicographer**, *n.* **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*], the author or compiler of a dictionary.

**Lexicology**, *n.* **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*, a dictionary; *logos*, discourse], the science of the derivation and signification of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper meaning and application of words: **lexicologist**, *n.* **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*], one skilled in.

**Lexicon**, *n.* **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*], a dictionary—from *lexis*, a speaking, diction—from *legō*, I speak], a dictionary; *n.* a dictionary of words of a foreign language, as of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, or German.—**SYN.** **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*], glossary; vocabulary; dictionary; thesaurus; catalogue; directory; gazetteer; index; encyclopædia; cyclopædia.

**Lexigraphy**, *n.* **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*, a speaking, a word; *graphein*, I write], the definition of words: **lexigraphia**, *n.* **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*], also **lexigraphical**, *a.* **lex** [*from Gr. lexikon*], pert. to lexicography.

**lex talionis**, *lex* [*from Lat. lex, law*], talio, retaliation, talionis, of retaliation], law of retaliation; tit for tat; like for like.

**ley**, *n.* **ley**, a different spelling of *lye*, which see.

**ley**, *n.* **ley**, another spelling of *lea* or *lay*, pasture-land, which see.

**Leyden-jar**, *n.* **ley** [*from Leyden*, Holland], a jar or bottle, coated inside and out with tin-foil, used to accumulate electricity.

**leze-majesty**, *n.* **lez** [*from Fr. leze-majesté*], treason—from *leze*, hurt, treasonable—from *L. læser*, injured or hurt; *majestatis*, of majesty], any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason: also **leze-majesty**.

**li**, *n.* **li**, a Chinese name of an English mule.

**liable**, *a.* **li** [*from Fr. lier*, to tie, to bind, and postfix *able*—from *L. ligare*, to bind], responsible; obliged in law or equity; accountable; exposed; subject, generally in an ill sense, as *liable to fall*: **liability**, *n.* **li** [*from Fr. lier*], also **liableness**, *n.* **li** [*from Fr. lier*], the state of being bound or obliged in law or equity; responsibility; the state of being subject, as to contract disease: **liabilities**, *n. pl.* **li** [*from Fr. lier*], debts: limited liability, obligation or responsibility only to a certain limited extent—a term applied to a joint-stock company enrolled under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, whose partners or shareholders are each only liable for the debts of the company to the extent of the amount of their shares, as distinguished from a company whose partners are responsible for its debts to the full extent of their private fortunes.—**SYN.** of 'liable': answerable; amenable; subject; bound.

**liaison**, *n.* **li** [*from Fr. liaison*, a connection—from *mid. L. legationem*, a binding—from *L. ligare*, to bind], connection; union; an illicit or secret intimacy between a man and a woman.

**liane**, *n.* **li** [*from Fr. liane*, a vine], *n.* **li** [*from Fr. liane*], a vine or liane—from *lier*, to bind; *lien*, *n.* **li** [*from Fr. lier*], a band, in bot., luxuriant woody climbers, like those met with in tropical forests.

**liar**, *n.* **li** [*from Fr. lier*], a liar, formerly *liars*, a very bad freestone—perhaps from Breton *liach*, a stone: cf. Gael *liach*, a flat stone], a flat stone, a term originally applied to the thin-bedded limestones occurring at the base of the *oolite* system: in *geol.*, that group or series of strata which in England immediately overlies the *Trias* or Upper New Red Sandstone; hydraulic cement made from calcareous nodules and bands of the lias strata: *liassic*, *a.* **li** [*from Fr. lier*],

pert. to the lias formation; of the age of the lias.

**lib**, v. *lib* [Dut. *lubben*, to castrate]. in *Scol.* and *OE.*, to castrate; to geld: *lib*-ling, imp.: *libbed*, pp. *libd*.

**libation**, n. *li-bāshūn* [F. *libation*—from *L. libā-tionem*, a drink-offering, a libation—*from libare*: Gr. *leibein*, to pour out, as in honour of some god], the act of pouring out wine or other liquor in honour of a deity; the wine so poured out; a drink-offering.

**libbard**, n. *lib-bārd*, in *OE.*, another spelling of *leopard*, which see.

**libel**, n. *libel* [F. *libelle*, a libel, a lampoon—*from L. libellus*, a little book—*from liber*, a book], a malicious or defamatory writing, reflecting on the character of a person, and punishable by law; a declaration or charge in writing in an action at law: v. to expose to public ridicule or hatred in writing, or by a picture; to exhibit a charge against in a court of law: *libelling*, imp.: n. the act of defaming or exposing to public contempt in writing: *libelled*, pp. *libeld*: *libeller*, n. *ēr*, one who libels: *libellous*, a. *-ūs*, containing matter which exposes a person to public ridicule or hatred; defamatory: *libellously*, ad. *-ly*.—*SYN.* of *libel n.*: calumny; aspersion; defamation; slander; detraction; vilification; reviling; lampoon; satire.

**liber**, n. *liber* [L. *liber*, the inner bark of a tree, a book], the fibrous inner bark or bast of trees or plants.

**liberal**, a. *lib-er-āl* [F. *libéral*—*from L. liberālis*, of or belonging to a freeman—*from liber*, free], free in giving or bestowing; not mean; generous; not narrow-minded; tolerant of the opinions and practices of others; not literal or strict: in *OE.*, free to excess; licentious: n. a party name, denoting one who advocates the extension of popular rights or influence: *liberally*, ad. *-ly*, largely; bountifully: *liberality*, n. *-tē* [F. *libéralité*], the disposition of mind to give freely or largely according to means; generosity; impartiality; candour; catholicity; largeness of mind: *liberalism*, n. *-izm*, the principles or tenets of a liberal: *liberalise*, v. *-tē*, to make liberal; to imbue with a large and catholic spirit; to free from narrow views and prejudices: *liberalising*, imp.: *adj.* having the tendency to free from narrow views and prejudices: *liberalised*, pp. *-tēd*: *liberal arts*, those which depend more on mental than manual labour, as painting, music, &c.: *liberal education*, an education extended beyond the mere requirements of life, and befitting a freeman or gentleman.—*SYN.* of *'liberal a.'*: bountiful; munificent; free; profuse; large; lavish; beneficent; ample; openhearted; enlarged; catholic.

**liberate**, v. *lib-er-āt* [L. *liberātus*, made or set free—*from liber*, free], to free; to release from restraint: *liberating*, imp.: *liberated*, pp.: *liberator*, n. *-tēr*, one who frees or delivers: *liberation*, n. *-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint.—*SYN.* of *'liberate v.'*: to release; rescue; deliver; discharge; manumit.

**libertarian**—see under *liberty*.

**liberticide**, n. *lib-er-ti-sid* [L. *libertās*, liberty; *cædo*, I cut or kill], a destroyer of liberty; destruction of liberty.

**libertine**, n. *lib-er-tin* [F. *libertin*, a freedman—*from L. libertinus*, a freedman—*from libero*, I set free—*from liber*, free—*lit.*, a freedman], one who disregards the restraints of religion; a man who leads a licentious life; one living without restraint: *adj.* unrestrained; licentious: *libertinism*, n. *-izm*, debauchery; licentiousness of opinion or practice.

**liberty**, n. *lib-er-tē* [F. *liberté*—*from L. libertātem*, liberty—*from liber*, free], freedom from restraint; the enjoyment of civil, political, and religious rights; privilege; leave; licence; permission; freedom or power of choice, as opposed to necessity; neglect, or supposed neglect, of the observance of the laws of propriety and courtesy, as to take a liberty: the liberties, *-tēz*, as of a city, the limits within which certain privileges or immunities are enjoyed: at liberty, free; unrestrained: liberty of the press, freedom to print and publish without legal control and interference: civil liberty, the absolute constitutional freedom of the individual, as far as required by the public good: *libertarian*, a. *-tār-i-ān*, pert. to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity: n. one who holds to the doctrine of free-

will: *lib-er-tarianism*, n. *-an-izm*, the principles or doctrines of free-will.

**libethenite**, n. *li-bēth-i-nit* [from *Libethen*, in Hungary], phosphate of copper, occurring in many coppermines in rhombic prisms, or in radiated masses of an olive-green colour, resplendent lustre, and brittle.

**libidinous**, a. *li-bid-i-nūs* [L. *libidinosus*, full of lust—*from libido*, inordinate desire], lewd; lustful: *libidiously*, ad. *-ly*: *libidinousness*, n. *-nēs*, state or quality of being lustful.

**libra**, n. *li-brā* [L. *libra*, a level or balance], the balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September; in *med.*, when the abbreviation for *libra* is preceded by Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant, and when by Roman numerals, troy weight or pint measure; in some countries a pound weight.

**library**, n. *li-brā-ri* [F. *librairie*, a library—*from mld. L. librāria*, a library: *L. librarium*, a place to keep books in—*from liber*, a book], a collection of books arranged in order; the room or building containing them: *librarian*, n. *-brā-ri-ān*, one who has the care of a library or collection of books: *librarian-ship*, n. the office.

**librate**, v. *li-brāt* [L. *librātus*, levelled, balanced—*from libra*, a balance], to poise; to balance; to move, as a balance: *librating*, imp.: *librated*, pp.: *libration*, n. *-brā-shūn* [L. *libratiōnem*], the act of balancing or state of being balanced, as a balance before coming to rest; in *astron.*, the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament whereby the declination of the sun and the latitude of the stars change from time to time; an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion: *libratory*, a. *li-brā-tēr-i*, moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

**libretto**, n. *li-brē-tō* [It. *libretto*, a little book—*from libro*, a book], a book having the words of an opera or other extensive piece of music; the words themselves: *librettist*, n. *-tist*, one who composes a libretto.

**libriform fibres**, *li-brī-fōrm* [L. *liber*, the inner bark of a tree; *forma*, shape], in *bot.*, the elongated cells of woody tissue.

**lice**, *lis*, the plu. of louse, which see.

**licence**, n., also license, n. *li-sēns* [F. *licence*—*from L. licentia*, freedom, liberty—*from licet*, it is permitted], leave; permission; authority; excess; contempt of law or of necessary restraint; permission to sell excisable articles, or to keep a house for the sale of malt liquors and spirits, &c.; permission to marry without publication of banns: *license*, v. to permit by authority; to authorise to act in a particular character: *licensing*, imp.: *adj.* granting a licence to; that gives power or authority to sell alcoholic liquors: *licensed*, pp. *-sēns*: *adj.* applied to an occupation which requires legal authority for its exercise, as a licensed hawk: *licenser*, n. *-ēr*, one who grants permission: *licensable*, a. *-ā-ble*, that may be permitted or authorised legally: *licentiate*, n. *li-sēn-shi-āt* [mld. L. *licentiatus*, licensed], one who holds a licence to exercise a profession; a medical man licensed by the College of Physicians: *licensed victualler*, one who holds a licence to sell wines and spirits by retail: *licensing court*, the court where the magistrates sit to grant licences to publicans, grocers, &c.: *poetic licence*, the liberty taken by poets to disregard facts, &c. *Note*.—In the use of the two separate forms *license* and *licence*, it would be well to employ *license* as the verb and *licence* as the noun. We have in similar use 'prophecy v.' and 'prophecy n.'; 'practise v.' and 'practice n.'; 'devise v.' and 'device n.'

**Licentious**, a. *li-sēn-shūs* [F. *licencieux*, unrestrained—*from licentia*, freedom—*see licence*], immoral; profigate; unrestrained by law or decency: *licentiously*, ad. *-ly*: *licentiousness*, n. *-shūs-nēs*, the state of being licentious; dissoluteness.—*SYN.* of *'licentious'*: dissolute; abandoned; reprobate; unprincipled; depraved; unrestrained; uncurbed; uncontrolled; riotous; unruly; wanton; ungovernable; loose; lax; sensual; lascivious; unchaste; impure.

**Lichen**, n. *li-kēn* or *li-kēn* [L. *lichēn*, Gr. *leichen*, the lichen: connected with Gr. *leichen*, to lick, to lick up—so named from its encroachment], one of the order of flowerless or cryptogamic plants found upon rocks and various bodies, commonly called rock or tree moss—but really consisting of a fungus parasitic on the green cells of an alga: a disease of the skin: *lichenic*, a. *li-kēn-ik*, of or pert. to lichens: *lichenin*, n. *li-kēn-in*, the peculiar starch of Iceland moss: *lichenous*, a. *li-kēn-ūs*, of or belonging to the skin eruption called



person during life: life-assurance, a certain amount of money payable after death to representatives, secured by a yearly premium paid during the life of the assured: life-belt, a belt filled with cork or capable of being inflated with air to keep a person from sinking in the water: life-blood, vital blood; anything absolutely essential: lifeboat, a boat of peculiar construction for saving life in cases of shipwreck: life-buoy, an article for keeping a person floating in water: life-estate, an estate to be enjoyed for life only: life-giving, having the power to give life: life-guard, a company of soldiers that attend a prince or a person of eminence for honour or safety: life-interest, an interest during life in an estate or money: life-lines, ropes carried along yards, booms, &c., or any part of a vessel for the men to hold on by: life-preserver, a life-buoy; a short flexible weapon, loaded at both ends with lead, used for defence or attack: life-rent, the rent of an estate that continues for life: lifetime, duration of life.—**SYN.** of 'lifeless': inanimate; soulless; torpid; inactive; dull; heavy; inert; unanimated; pointless; frigid; tasteless; flat; rapid.

**lift**, *v.* **lift** [*Ice.* *lyfta* (pron. *lyfta*), to lift—from *loft*, the air—*lit.*, to exalt into the air], to raise from the ground; to elevate; to raise in dignity, intellect, or spirit; to strive to raise by strength: *n.* the act of lifting; assist once, as in lifting; that which is to be raised; anything that lifts; in hotels and high buildings, the frame or apparatus which raises up persons or things to the various floors: **lift** *ing*, *imp.* **lift**'ed, *pp.* **lift**'er, *n.* one who or that which lifts or raises: **lifts**, *n. plu.* in *not.*, the ropes at the yard-arms used to make the yards hang higher or lower, as required; machines for transferring goods or people from a lower to an upper part of a building, and the reverse: **dead lift**, a heavy body lifted or raised at the utmost disadvantage: **lifting-gear**, the apparatus for lifting the safety-valves from within a boiler: to **lift** a debt, in *Scot.*, to collect an account: to **lift** up the hand, to confirm by oath, lifting up the hand forming its visible sign; to pray; to rebel: to **lift** up the heel against, to treat insolently: to **lift** up the horn, to assume an arrogant and scornful demeanour, in allusion to the mnc. practice of wearing horns or hornlike ornaments projecting from the forehead: to **lift** up the voice, to cry aloud, as an expression of grief or joy, generally the former.—**SYN.** of 'lift *v.*': to heave; upheave; raise; erect; hoist; exalt; lighten; elate; rise.

**lift**, *v.* **lift** [see **lift** 1], in *OE.*, to steal: **lift**'er, *n.* a thief: **shop-lift**, a thief: **shop-lifting**, removing goods clandestinely from a shop. *Note.*—This verb was early confused with preceding entry, though distinct from it—see **Sneak**.

**lift**, *n.* **lift** [*AS.* *lyft*, the sky], in *Scot.*, the sky.

**lig**, *n.* **lig**, in *prov.* and *old Eng.*, a lie—see **lie**.

**ligament**, *n.* **lig'a-mént** [*F.* *ligament*—from *L.* *ligamentum*, a band, a tie—from *ligo*, I bind], anything which ties or unites; the strong fibrous substance which connects the ends of the movable bones: **ligament'al**, *a.* *men't'al*, also **ligament'-ous**, *a.* *us*, binding; composing or resembling a ligament.

**ligan**, *n.* **lig'an** [from an assumed form, *ligain*, of *OE.* *līgan*: *L.* *ligamentum*, a band, a tie—see **lien**], goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a buoy with the view of being recovered again—see **floatsam** and **jetsam**.

**ligation**, *n.* **li-ga'sh'ón** [*OF.* *ligation*: *mhd.* *l. ligationem*—from *ligo*, I bind], the act of binding; the state of being bound.

**ligature**, *n.* **li-ga-tür** [*F.* *ligature*—from *L.* *ligatura*—from *ligare*, to tie], anything that ties or binds; a bandage.

**light**, *n.* **lit** [*AS.* *leoht*, light; cf. *OH.Ger.* *lihta*: *Dut.* *licht*: *Goth.* *liuhath*: *Ger.* *licht*], the agent or medium by which objects are rendered visible to the eye; day; anything which gives light; a candle; a lamp; a figured compartment of a stained-glass window; a pane; knowledge; means of knowing; explanation; aspect; point to which the view is directed; situation; existence; time of prosperity; gladness; in *painting*, the illuminated part of a picture, as opposed to shade: *adj.* not dark or obscure; bright; clear: *v.* to set on fire; to give light to; to guide by light; to kindle or ignite: **light** *ing*, *imp.* **lit**, *n.* the act of that which lights: **light**'ed, *also lit*, *pt.* and *pp.* **lit**, did light: **lighter**, *n.* **lit'er**, one who or that

which lights: **lights**, *n. plu.* in *arch.*, the opening, or group of three narrow windows, between the stone mullions of a large window: **lightless**, *a.* without light; dark: **light-hall**, a hollow ball of paper filled with a composition which, when set fire to, throws out a bright light: **light-dues**, tolls levied on ships for the maintenance of lighthouses: **lighthouse**, a building or tower built on a rock in the sea, or on a promontory, in which a light is exhibited during the night to warn mariners of danger: **lightship**, a vessel bearing a light at night, anchored on a bank or near shoals, to guide vessels: **Northern Lights**, the aurora borealis: to bring to light, to reveal; to discover: to come to light, to be discovered: the light of the countenance, favour; smiles: to see the light, to be born: to come into existence: to stand in one's own light, to be the means of hindering one's own advancement or one's own good.

**light**, *a.* **lit** [*AS.* *leoht*, light; cf. *Ice.* *lytt*: *OH.Ger.* *liht*: *Dut.* *licht*: *Goth.* *leihts*: *Ger.* *leicht*], easy to be lifted or carried; not difficult; easy to be borne or performed; active; nimble; swift; unencumbered; not dense or heavy; not of standard weight, as a coin; not laden, as a ship; not violent, as a wind; not grave, serious, or steady; loose and irregular, as conduct; loose and open, as a soil; not chaste; under the influence of liquor: **light**'ly, *ad.* *ly*, with but little weight, as to tread lightly; easily; readily; without reason; cheerfully; not chastely; without due consideration; with levity: **light**'ness, *n.* *ness*, want of weight; nimbleness; agility; levity; inconstancy; giddiness; wantonness: **lights**, *n. plu.* **lits**, the lungs in animals, as being the lightest part of the body: **light-armed**, not heavily armed: **light-fingered**, nimble at lifting or conveying with the fingers; in *n* bad sense, applied to a pickpocket: **light-footed**, nimble with the feet: **light-headed**, giddy; thoughtless; wandering, as in a fever: **light-hearted**, free from anxiety; gay: **light infantry**, troops lightly armed: **light-minded**, unsettled; unsteady: to make light of, to treat as of little consequence; to set light by, to undervalue; to slight.—**SYN.** of 'light': active; unencumbered; unembarrassed; slight; unsteady; unsettled; sandy; gay; airy; trifling; wanton; unchaste; unimportant; inconsiderable; small; inconsiderate; volatile—of 'lightness': volatility; lightness; instability; unsteadiness; nirliness; gaiety; sprightliness; ease; facility; briskness; swiftness.

**light**, *v.* **lit** [from *Eng.* *olight*: *AS.* *lihtan*, to dismount from a horse—see **light** 2], to descend from a horse or carriage; to settle; to stoop from light; to fall in a particular direction; to fall; to strike on: **light** *ing*, *imp.* **lighted**, *pp.* **lit**'ed: to light on a thing, to fall in with it—that is, to have light on it.

**lighten**, *v.* **lit'en** [*AS.* *lihtan*, to illuminate—from *leoht*, light—see **light** 1], to fill with light; to shine like lightning; to flash, as lightning; to illuminate: **lightening**, *imp.* **lit'en-ing**: **lightened**, *pp.* **lit**'ed: **lightness**, *n.* **lit'ness**, the electric flash which produces the report called thunder, and is seen before the thunder is heard: **lightning-rod** or **-conductor**, a metallic rod which protects buildings by conducting lightning to the earth.

**lighter**, *v.* **lit'n** [*AS.* *lihtan*, to make light—from **light** 2], to make lighter or less heavy; to make less burdensome or afflictive; to cheer; to alleviate: **lightening**, *imp.* **lit'n-ing**, making lighter; cheering: **lightning**, *n.* **lit'ning**, in *OE.*, a mitigation or apparent abatement of symptoms, as before death: **lightened**, *pp.* **lit**'ed.

**lighten**, *v.* **lit'n** [from **light** 3], in *OE.*, to fall; to descend; to settle; as, 'O Lord, let Thy mercy lighten upon us.'

**lighter**, *n.* **lit'er** [*Dut.* *ligger*, a lighter—from *ligt*, not heavy], a large flat-bottomed boat used in loading and unloading vessels: **light'erage**, *n.* *age*, the price paid for the use of a lighter: **light'erman**, *n.* *man* [*Dut.* *ligger-man*], one who assists to manage a lighter, and the loading and unloading of ships.

**lightning**—see under **lighten** 1.

**lights**, *n. plu.*—see under **light** 1 and 2.

**lightsome**, *a.* **lit'süm** [*light*, and *some*—see **light** 2], not dark; gay; cheerful; airy: **light'somely**, *ad.* *ly*: **light'someness**, *n.* *ness*, quality of being light; cheerfulness.

**lign-aloes**, *n.* **lin-äl'öz** or **lig-näl'öz** [*L.* *lignum*, wood, and *Eng.* *aloes*], aloes-wood, an Indian tree

whose wood is fragrant and yields an aromatic perfume; the *Aquilaria ovata*, and *Aquilaria Agallochum*, Ord. *Aquilariaceae*; also called eagle-wood.

**Ligneous**, a. *lignēus* [L. *lignus*, of or pert. to wood—from *lignum*, wood], woody; made of wood; resembling wood; *lignine*, n. *lin*, pure woody fibre; in bot., woody matter which thickens the cell-walls, constituting the essential part of the structure of plants; *lignite*, n. *lit*, wood-coal or fossil wood not having its structure wholly obliterated; *lignite*, a. *lignit-lit*, containing or resembling lignite. *Note*.—The following four substances are said to be deposited in the tissues of plants in the course of their growth—viz., (1) *lignose*, *lignos*, soluble in potash and soda; (2) *lignone*, *lignon*, soluble in ammonia, potash, and soda; (3) *lignifere*, *lignifere*, soluble in alcohol, ether, ammonia, soda, and potash; (4) *lignine*, *lignin*, soluble in alcohol, ammonia, potash, and soda—see Brown's Botany, p. 87.

**Ligniferous**, a. *lignifer-ōs* [L. *lignum*, wood; *fero*, I bear], yielding or producing wood.

**Ligniform**, a. *lignit-form* [L. *lignum*, wood; *forma*, shape], resembling wood.

**Lignify**, v. *lignit-fi* [L. *lignum*, wood; *fi*, I am made], to convert into wood; to become woody or woody; *lignifying*, imp.; *lignified*, pp. *fid*; *lignification*, n. *khān*, the process of converting into wood.

**Lignine**—see under **ligneous**.

**Ligniperdous**, a. *lignit-per-dus* [L. *lignum*, wood; *perdere*, to destroy], a name applied to insects which destroy wood.

**Lignite**—see under **ligneous**.

**Ligniferous**, a. *lignit-fer-ōs* [Eng. *lignite*, and L. *fero*, I bear or yield], in geol., applied to strata or formations which contain beds of lignite or brown coal.

**Lignum-vitæ**, n. *lignūm-vitæ* [L. *lignum*, wood; *vitæ*, of life], a tree whose wood is extremely hard and very durable, a native of the W. Indies and S. Amer.; also called *Guaiacum*, root; the *Guaiacum officinale*, Ord. *Zygophyllaceæ*.

**Ligulate**, a. *ligulāt*, also *ligulated*, a. *lū-lāt* [L. *ligula*, a strap—from *lingua*, a tongue], like a bandage or strap; in bot., applied to strap-shaped florets, as in the dandelion; *ligule*, n. *lig-ūl*, a *lig*; in grasses, a flat outgrowth from the leaf where the lamina or blade joins the sheath.

**Ligure**, n. *lī-gūr* [Gr. *līguron*, a species of amber], a precious stone mentioned in Exodus xxviii. 19—supposed by some to be the jacinth or hyacinth.

**Ligurite**, n. *lī-gūr-it* [from *Liguria*, in Italy, where found], a variety of sphene, a mineral of an apple-green colour, considered superior as a gem to chrysolite in colour, hardness, and transparency.

**Like**, a. *lik* [AS. *lic*, in compound, *gelic*, like; cf. *icel. likr*; Dan. *lig*; Goth. *ga-leiks*; Ger. *lich*, used to indicate the nature, form, or appearance of a thing; Ger. *gleich*, similar; resembling; equal; of like extent; likely; in a state that gives probable expectations; as, some person or thing resembling another; ad. in the same manner as; in such a manner as befits; probably; likeable, a. *lik-ā-ble*, that can be liked; pleasing to, from manners and disposition; likely, a. *lik-ly*, probable; that may be thought more reasonable than the contrary; suitable; such as may be liked; pleasing; promising; ad. probably; like-lihood, n. *lik-ē-ness*, also *like-lihood*, n. *hood*, probability; appearance of truth; likeness, n. *lik-ē-ness*, resemblance; a portrait; one who resembles another; a copy; form; like-minded, of the same mind; had like, had nearly; come little short of.—SYN. of 'like-ness': similarity; similitude; parallel; enlity; representation.

**Like**, v. *lik* [AS. *lician*, to please, to delight; cf. Norw. *lika*; Goth. *likan*, to please], to be pleased with; to approve; to choose; in OE., to liken; to please; to be pleased; *liking*, imp. being pleased with; ad. in OE., plump; n. inclination; preference; desire; delight in; in OE., good state of body; plumpness; *liked*, pp. *lik*; likes and dislikes, feelings of attachment and aversion.

**Liken**, v. *lik-n* [AS. *liknen*; cf. Sw. *likna*, to resemble, to liken—see like 1], to consider as similar; to compare; to represent as having resemblance; *likening*, imp. *lik-n-ing*; *likened*, pp. *lik-ēd*.

**Likewise**, ad. *lik-ē-ways* [*like*, and *wise*—see like 1], in like manner; moreover; also.

**Lilac**, n. *lil-āk* [Sp. *lilac*; Ar. *lilac*, the lilac—from

*lil*, blue—initial *l* having taken the place of *n*], a flowering shrub; the *Syringa vulgaris*, or common lilac, Ord. *Oleaceæ*, adj. of a purple colour like the lilac; *lilacine*, n. *lil-ā-sin*, a principle in the bark which renders it a febrifuge.

**Lilliputian**, n. *lil-lip-pu-shan* [Lilliput, a fictitious country, inhabited by exceedingly diminutive men and women, described in Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels'; a dwarf; any very diminutive person or thing; adj. very diminutive.

**Lilt**, v. *lit* [ME. *lillen*, to sing a snatch of song; gracefully—see lull], as a prov. Eng. word, to do a thing with dexterity or quickness; in Scot., to sing cheerfully and merrily; to do with spirit and gaiety; n. a cheerful air; a lay or song; *lilt-ing*, imp.; *lilt-ed*, pp. *-ed*.

**Lily**, n. *lil-i* [L. *lilium*, a lily], a beautiful flowering plant of many species, having a bulbous root. Ord. *Liliaceæ*, comprising tulips, tuberoses, hyacinths, &c.: *lilaceous*, a. *lil-i-ā-shūs* [ind. L. *lilaceus*], pert. to lilies, or resembling them: *lily-handed*, having hands white and pure as the lily; *lily-white*, white as the petals of a lily; *lily of the valley*, a native stemless plant having a raceme of fragrant flowers; the *Convallaria majalis*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*: *lily-stone*, and *lily-encrinite*, familiar terms for the common encrinite of geologists, from the fanciful resemblance of its stalk and clustered tentacles to the stem and flower of a lily.

**Lilaculous**, a. *lil-ā-shūs* [L. *lilax* or *lilacem*, a slug, n. snail], of or resembling the slug or naked snail; *lilax*, n. *lil-ā-shūs*, a genus of air-breathing molluscs without shells; the slug or snail.

**Limb**, n. *lim* [AS. *lim*, a limb; cf. *icel. limr*, a branch, a limb; Dan. *lim*, a twig; Gael. *lìmh*, an arm or hand], the part of an animal jointed, as it were, to the body, as an arm or a leg; a large branch of a tree; in bot., the blade of the leaf; the broad part of a sepal or petal; v. to supply with limbs; to dismember: *limbing*, imp.; *limbed*, pp. *limd*; adj. having limbs; *limbless*, a. *lēs*, without limbs; *limb-meal*, *lim-mēl*, in pieces; piecemeal.

**Limb**, n. *lim* [L. *limbus*, a border that surrounds anything], the border or edge of the disc of a heavenly body, particularly of the sun or moon; the edge of a graduated circle in an instrument.

**Limbāt**, n. *lim-bāt* [etym. uncertain], a name in the island of Cyprus applied to a cooling wind, blowing from 8 A.M. till mid-day or later; the local sea-breeze.

**Limbate**, a. *lim-bāt* [L. *limbatus*, edged—from *limbus*, a border], in bot., bordered, used especially of a flower in which one colour is surrounded by an edging of another.

**Limbeck**, n. *lim-bēk*, OE. for *limbeck*, which see.

**Limber**, a. *lim-bēr* [Eng. dial. *limmer*—perhaps from *limp*, plant—see limp 2], not having strength to stand stiff; flexible; supple; pliant; easily bent.

**Limbers**, n. plur. *lim-bēr-z* [icel. *limar*, boughs; *lim*, foliage; AS. *lim*], a two-wheeled cart or frame bearing boxes of ammunition, to which a field-piece or cannon supported by two wheels is attached by means of a strong pole; the rollers laid under a boat when it is drawn up on the beach; in a ship, holes in the floor leading to the pump; *limber*, v. *lim-bēr*, to attach a cannon to the limbers; *limbering*, imp.; *limbered*, pp. *lim-bēr-d*; to unlimber, to detach from the limbers; *unlimbering*, imp. detaching or unhooking the gun when brought into action; *limbering* up, attaching the gun to the limbers. *Note*.—*Limbers* is the older spelling of *limbers*, and *b* is intrusive.

**Limbo**, n. *lim-bō* [L. *limbo*, gov. by prep. in, abl. case of *limbus*, n. heat or edge], the frontier or border of hell where there is neither pleasure nor pain; the place in hell said to be appropriated to those who are stained with original sin only, or for the souls of unbaptised infants; a place of restraint; in limbo, in prison, under restraint.

**Limbs**, n. *lim-būs* [L. *limbus*, a border or edge], in bot., the border or expanded part of a petal or flower; also called the *limb*.

**lime**, n. *lim* [AS. *lim*, bitumen, cement; cf. *icel. lim*; Dut. *lim*; Ger. *leim*; *Det. leim*, loam, clay], the white caustic earth used, when mixed with water, and most commonly with sand, as mortar or cement, obtained by burning limestone, chalk, marble, &c.—see slaked lime, below; v. to cover or manure with lime; to cement; *lim-ing*, imp.; n. a dressing with

lime: limed, pp. *limd*: adj. dressed with lime: limy, *n.* *limi*, containing lime; glutinous: lim'ness, *n.* *lim's*, state of being limy: lime-burner, an attendant on a lime-kiln; one who prepares the limestone for being slaked for mortar: lime-kiln, *-kil*, a place for burning limestone: lime-light, an intensely brilliant light produced by a jet of oxygen and a jet of hydrogen gas playing together upon a cylinder of lime; the oxyhydrogen light: lime-water, water containing carbonate of lime in solution: limestone, the familiar as well as technical term for all rocks and rock-masses that are mainly composed of carbonate of lime: quick-lime, calcined or burned limestone; the oxide of the metal calcium: slaked lime, lime that has been thoroughly slaked or saturated with water; hydrate of lime: bird-lime, the viscous substance prepared from the bark of the holly, mistletoe, and others, also from wheat-flour in the form of gluten, used to entangle and catch small birds whomay light upon the branches that have been smeared with it: v. to smear with lime; to entangle; to ensnare: lim'ing, imp.: limed, pp. *limd*: adj. spread to ensnare as with bird-lime: lime-twig, a twig covered with bird-lime.

lime, *n.* *lim* [F. *lime*, a lime: Pers. *limā*, a citron, a lemon], a kind of lemon, but only half its size; the fruit of the *Citrus limetta* is the sweet lime, and *C. acida* the E. Indian lime, Ord. *Aurantifera*: lime-juice, the acid juice of the limes, used in the manufacture of citric acid, and as a beverage, valued for its anti-scorbutic properties.

lime, *n.* *lim*, or lime-tree, *lim-tré* [lime is a corruption of *linden*: AS. and Dan. *lind*—see *linden*], *n.* large tree having more or less heart-shaped deciduous leaves, and producing highly fragrant flowers in axillary cymes—the linden or lime-tree is *Tilia europæa*; *T. grandiflora* and *T. parvifolia* are the other lime-trees of Europe, Ord. *Tiliaceæ*.

lime-hound, *n.* *lim-hound* [F. *limier*, a blood-hound or lime-hound—from OF. *liem*, a leash—from L. *ligamen*, a band or tie], in OE., a mongrel dog—so named from the leash by which it was held; a greyhound; others say, a blood-hound; also called a *limier*, *n.* *limér*.

limit, *n.* *lim'it* [F. *limite*, a limit—from L. *limes* or *limitem*, a limit], utmost extent; bound or border: the thing which bounds; restraint; hindrance: v. to set bounds to; to circumscribe; to restrain: lim'iting, imp.: adj. circumscribing; restricting: limited, pp. *adj.* adj. narrowly; restricted: lim'itless, *a.* *lés*, unbounded; immenso: limitable, *a.* *lim'it-à-bl*, that may be bounded: lim'iter, *n.* *lér*, one who limits: in OE., a friar licensed to beg, or doing duty, within certain limits: lim'it'ation, *n.* *lè-shin*, the act of bounding; restriction; in OE., limited time: lim'it'edly, *ad.* *lè*: lim'it'edness, *n.* *lès*, the state of being limited: limited liability—see under *liable*: lim'it'ary, *a.* *lim'it-ér-é*, in OE., that acts as a guard at the boundaries; restrictive: lim'itate, *a.* *lim'it-tà*, in *bot.*, bounded by a markedly distinct line.—SYN. of 'limit *n.*: boundary; border; bound; frontier; confines; precincts; purlieu; edge; termination.

limn, *v.* *lim* [F. *enluminer*, to illuminate, to limn—from L. *illuminare*, to illuminate—see *illuminate*], to draw or paint; to paint in water-colours—chiefly restricted to portrait or figure painting: lim'ning, imp. lim'ing: *n.* the art or act of drawing or painting in water-colours: limned, pp. *limd*: limner, *n.* *lim-nér*, one who paints on canvas or paper; a portrait-painter.

limonite, *n.* *lim'ôn-ite* [Gr. *leimôn*, a moist grassy place], a term applied to brown iron ore—so called because allied varieties are found in hogs.

limous, *a.* *li-mûs* [L. *limus*, sline], muddy; slimy; thick.

limp, *v.* *limp* [AS. *lemp* in *leemphall*, lame], to walk as with a slight lameness; to halt: *n.* a halt in walking: limping, imp. *limp'ing*: adj. halting; walking lamely: limped, pp. *limpt*: limper, *n.* *lér*, one who walks lamely: limp'ingly, *ad.* *lè*.

limp, *a.* *limp* [cf. Swiss *lamps*, loose; feel. *limpa*, limpness, weakness], wanting stiffness; flexible; flaccid.

limpet, *n.* *lim-pet* [probable OF. *lempette* or *lempine*—from L. *lepas* or *lepadem*, a limpet], a conical shell-fish found adhering to rocks.

limpid, *a.* *lim-pid* [F. *limpide*, clear, bright—from L. *limpidus*, clear, bright], clear; transparent: lim'pidness, *n.* *lès*, also limpid'ity, *n.* *plid-é-ité* [F.

*limpidité*], clearness; transparency; purity.—SYN. of 'limpid': pellucid; translucent; lucid; pure; crystal.

limulus, *n.* *lim-û-lûs* [L. *limulus*, somewhat askance—from *limus*, looking sidewise], the Molucca crab, the king-crab, or horse-shoe crab, a creature of singular form, having a long spear-shaped tail.

limy—see under *lime* 1.

linch-pin, *n.* *linsh-pin* [AS. *lynis*, an axle-tree, and Eng. *pin*], *n.* pin which fastens a wheel on the axle-tree.

Lincoln-green, *n.* *ling-kôn-grën*, a green cloth formerly manufactured at Lincoln, worn by archers; the colour of this cloth.

lincture, *n.* *lingktûr*, also linctus, *n.* *lingtûs* [L. *linctus*, licked], a medicine of the consistence of honey or treacle, to be taken by licking.

linden, *n.* *lin'dn*, also lind, *u.* *lind* [AS. *lind*, the linden-tree: cf. Dan. *lind*: Ger. *linde*—connected with feel. *linr*, smooth, soft, referring to the wood], the lime-tree—see *lime* 3.

line, *n.* *lin* [F. *ligne*, a line—from L. *linea*, a line—from *linum*, flax], length without breadth; a string or cord; *n.* lineament or mark in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from the one margin to the opposite one; a straight mark in writing; a single row; a series or succession; course or direction, as the line of a street; a short note; in *poetry*, a verse or part of a verse containing the number of feet in a measure; family ascending or descending; kind of business; twelfth part of an inch; a body of men in either one or two ranks drawn up in one row; stoppage or separation, as the line must be drawn somewhere: v. to mark with lines: lin'ing, imp.: *n.* the act of marking with lines: lined, pp. *lin'd*: adj. traced out; striated: the line, the equator or equinoctial circle; applied to the largest war-ships, as a ship of the line, that is, of the line of battle: liner, *n.* *lî-nér*, one of a regular line of trading or passenger ships, generally steam-vessels: lines, *n.* *pln*, *linz*, intrenchments; a connected series of military works thrown up; delineation or outlines of the intended vessel supplied to the shipbuilder; fundamental principles; boundary; place of abode; in *Script.*, lot or destiny: clothes-lines, stretches of suspended ropes on which wet washed clothes may be hung to be dried: hard lines, unfortunate fate or lot: line of battle, disposition or order of ships or soldiers in an engagement: line-of-battle ship, formerly, a vessel fitted by its size, construction, and armament to take up a position in a naval engagement: troops of the line, the regular infantry regiments numbered as such: line men, men employed along the permanent way of a railway: horizontal line, a line drawn parallel to the horizon; a line lengthwise and level: vertical line, the line standing upright, or at right angles to a horizontal line: parallel lines, lines equidistant from each other at all points: line of heanty, a certain curved line turned somewhat like an elongated letter S: line of defence, in *mil.*, the line of fire of the flank of a bastion; the line of the face of a bastion produced until it meets the corner of the curtain angle; a particular method employed in argument in order to justify or to clear from guilt: line of demarcation, the line dividing the lands of different proprietors: line of dip, in *geol.*, the direction in which strata dip or incline from the horizon, or from the level: line of fire, the direction in which the shot from the guns of a battery are to be projected: line of march, course or direction taken, as by an army: line of operations, in *mil.*, the different points operated upon, and over which an army passes in attaining its object: line of sight, in *mil.*, a line passing through the notch of the tangent scale, or of the back-sight of a rifle, the fore-sight, and the object fired at: right-line, the shortest line that can be drawn between two points—on the old lines, on the old methods or fundamental principles; in the same course or direction as before: to read between the lines, to see a meaning intended to be conveyed, not apparent to a casual reader, as if written with ink in the spaces between.

line, *v.* *lin* [ME. *line*: AS. *lin*: L. *linum*, flax, linen], to cover the inside of a garment, originally with linen, but now with any other texture; to cover on the inside; to strengthen with a guard within; to strengthen with anything added; to impregnate, said of animals: lin'ing, imp. covering on

the inside: *n.* the inside covering of anything: *lined*, *pp.* *lined*, covered on the inside.

**lineage, *n.* *lin-é-jé* [F. *lignage*, lineage—from *ligne*, a line—from *L. linea*, a line—see *line* 1], descendants in a line from a common ancestor; race; progeny.**

**lineal, *n.* *lin-é-ál* [L. *linealis*—from *linea*, a line], composed of lines, as local measure; of or relating to a line or length; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary: *lin'eally*, *ad. -ly*: **lineament, *n.* *lin-é-dím-ent* [F. *lineament*—from *L. lineamentum*, a drawing, a delineation], feature; outline: **lineaments, *n. plu. -ments*, distinguishing marks in the form of the face: *lin'ear*, *ad. -ér* [L. *linearis*], consisting of lines; having the form of lines; *in bot.*, having very narrow leaves much longer than broad: *lin'early*, *ad. -ly*, with lines; *in bot.*, applied to very narrow leaves in which the length greatly exceeds the breadth: **linear measures**, those measures which have relation to length only: **linear perspective**, that which regards only the forms, magnitudes, and positions of the objects delineated, in reference to the vanishing-point—see *line* 1 and 2.******

**lineate, *a.* *lin-é-át* [L. *lineatus*, drawn in outline—from *linea*, a line], *in bot.*, applied to a leaf marked lengthwise with depressed lines: *lineolate*, *a.* *lin-é-ó-lat*, *in bot.*, marked longitudinally with fine lines.**

**linen**, *n.* *lin-én* [AS. *lin*: *L. linum*: cf. *Gr. linoon*, flax], a cloth made of flax; underclothing; a general term for the sheets, table-cloths, towels, &c., of a house; *adj.* made of linen: *linen-drapeer*, one who sells linen cloth.

**ling**, *n.* *ling* [from AS. *lang*, long], a fish of the cod kind, having a slender body and a flatfish head.

**ling**, *n.* *ling* [Jel. *ling*, any small shrub, heather], common heather; heath; the *Calluna vulgaris*, *Ord. Ericaceæ*.

**linga or **lingam**, *n.* *ling-gód*, *ling-gám*, *in Hindu myth.*, the male generative organ, worshipped as the symbol of Shiva, the creative power; a phallus.**

**lingel**, *n.* *ling-gel* [L. *lingula*, a little tongue], *in OE. and Scot.*, a little tongue or thong of leather; a shoemaker's thread.

**linger**, *v.* *ling-gér* [AS. *lengan*, to put off—from *lang*, long—see *long*], to delay; to loiter; to be slow in action or decision; to be protracted; to remain long in any condition; *in OE.*, to delay the gratification of; to defer: *ling'ering*, *imp.*, *adj.*, protracted; drawing out in time; delaying: *n.* a delaying; a remaining long: *ling'ered*, *pp. -gér*: *ling'erer*, *n. -ér*, one who lingers; *ad. -ly*—Syn. of 'linger': to lag; saunter; tarry; stop; hesitate; wait; remain; continue; protract.

**lingo**, *n.* *ling-gó* [L. *lingua*, tongue], *in slang*, talk; language; speech.

**linghorn**, *n.* *ling-thór-n* [L. *lingua*, tongue, and *Eag. thorn*], a British starfish having five arms or rays.

**linguadental**, *a.* *ling-gwé-dén-tál* [L. *lingua*, a tongue; *dens* or *dentem*, a tooth], formed or uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *d* and *t*: *n.* a sound formed by the tongue and teeth; the letter representing the sound.

**lingua Franca**, *ling-gwá fráng-lá* [It. *Lingua Francæ*, tongue French], a mixture of Italian and French with Turkish and Greek, spoken chiefly in the coast towns of the Mediterranean; hence, any peculiar mixture of tongues, as pidgin-English; *n. langon*.

**lingual**, *a.* *ling-gwél* [L. *lingualis*—from *lingua*, tongue], pert. to the tongue; formed by the tongue: *ling'ually*, *ad. -ly*: **lingualist**, *n.* *-gwíst*, a person skilled in languages; **linguistic**, *a.* *-gwíst-ik*, relating to languages, or to the affinities of languages: **linguistics**, *n. plu. -iks*, the science of languages; the general study of languages for the purpose of classification: **linguiform**, *a.* *-gwé-fórm* [L. *forma*, a shape], tongue-shaped.

**lingula**, *n.* *ling-gú-lá* [L. *lingula*, a little tongue], *in geol.*, a genus of brachiopodous molluscs—so called from the tongue-like form of their valves: **lingulate**, *a.* *-gá-lát*, tongue-shaped: **linguliform**, *a.* *ling-gwé-lí-fórm* [L. *forma*, shape], tongue-shaped.

**liniment**, *n.* *lin-i-mént* [F. *liniment*—from *L. linimentum*, an ointment—from *linere*, to besmear], an oily composition for rubbing into the skin; a balsamic lotion.

**lining**—see under *line* 3.

**link**, *n.* *lingk* [AS. *hlence*, a link; cf. *Jel. hlekkr*; *Norw. lekka*, a chain; *Dan. lenke*, a chain, a fetter; *Sw. länk*, a link; *Ger. gelenk*, a joint], a single ring

of a chain; anything doubled and united at the ends; a single part of a connected series; a division of the chain used in surveying and land measuring, equal to 7.92 inches long; anything which serves to connect or bind; a colloquialism for a sausage: *v.* to unite or connect as by a link; to be joined or connected: **link'ing**, *imp.*: **linked**, *pp.* *linkt*: *adj.* connected by links: **link-motion**, an apparatus for reversing steam-engines.

**link**, *n.* *lingk* [a corruption of *lint*, as it appears in *linkstock*, meaning a torch, *Scot. lint*, *Dut. lont*, a gunner's match of twisted tow: *Sw. lunta*; *Dan. lunte*, a match], a torch of pitched rope or paper: **link-boy** or **linky**, *n.* *lingk-í*, the bearer of a light or torch in foggy weather, or in dark nights.

**links**, *n. plu.* *links* [AS. *linc*, a ridge of land], *in Scot.*, the windings of a river; the rich lands lying among those windings; the sandy, flat ground on the seashore; any sandy, barren ground; ground laid out for the game of golf; locks of hair or curls.

**linn** or **lyn**, *n.* *lin* [AS. *lymna*, a torrent, *in last sense*, prob. from Celtic: *Gael. linn*; *Ir. linn*; *W. llyn*, a pool], a fall of water; a catarnact; the face of a preclipe; a pool.

**Linnæan**, *a.* *lin-né-án*, pert. to *Linnæus* (1707-1778), the great Swedish naturalist, or to his system.

**linnet**, *n.* *lin-nét* [AS. *linete*, the linnet—from *L. linum*, flax], a singing-bird common in Britain—so called from feeding on *linseed*, the seed of flax.

**linoleum**, *n.* *lin-ó-le-úm* [the *lin*, *in linseed*—from *L. linum*, flax; and *L. oleum*, oil—see *lint* and *linen*], a popular material for floorcloths and artistic decorations, made from a mixture of oxidised linseed-oil and ground cork, rolled out upon a canvas backing.

**linotype**, *n.* *lin-ó-típ* [L. *linca*, a line, and *Eng. type*], a line of type cast in a single piece; a machine that produces stereotyped lines or bars of words.

**linseed**, *n.* also **linseed**, *n.* *lin-séd* [AS. *linsæd*: *L. linum*, flax; AS. *sæd*, seed], the seed of lint or flax; **linseed-cake**, the solid mass or cake which remains after the oil has been expressed from flaxseed: **linseed-oil**, a yellow oil obtained from the seed of the flax-plant.

**linsey-woolsey**, *n.* *lin-sí-wool-sí* [corruption of *linen* and *wool*], a stuff made of linen and wool mixed; a light coarse cloth: *adj.* made of linen and wool; poor; mean.

**linstock**, *n.* *lin-stók* [Dut. *lontstok*—from *lont*, a match; *stok*, a stick], a staff pointed at one end and split or forked at the other for holding a lighted match, formerly used for firing cannon; a slow match.

**lint**, *n.* *lint* [AS. *linet*, flax, hemp—from *lin*, flax—from *L. linum*, flax], linen scraped into a soft substance, or a soft woollen fabric of linen, used for dressing wounds or sores; the flax-plant; the *Linnæa usitatissimum*, *Ord. Linacæ*.

**lintel**, *n.* *lin-tél* [OF. *lintel*, the headpiece of a door or window—from *mid. L. lintellus*, dim. of *linthes*, a boundary], the stone or wood headpiece across the top of a door or window.

**linthwhite**, *n.* *lin-thwít* [AS. *linet-wige*], the linnet.

**lion**, *n.* *lí-on* [OF. *león*—from *L. leonem*; *Gr. león*, a lion], a very strong and fierce beast of prey; a sign of the zodiac: *lí'ons*, *n. plu.* the objects of interest or curiosity, or the noted persons, in a place: *lí'onel*, *n. -él*, a young lion: *lí'ones*, *n. -és*, the female lion: *lí'onize*, *v. -íz*, to show the lions to, that is, the noted persons, and the principal objects of interest and curiosity; to treat as a lion or an object of interest: *lí'on'sing*, *imp.*; *adj.* showing or inspecting the objects of interest and curiosity in a place: *lí'on'sed*, *pp. -sed*: **lion-hearted**, courageous: **lion's share**, the whole or a disproportionate share: **lion's provider**, the jackal; one who acts the foil to another man, that is, to show another to a better advantage. *Note.*—The expression "to see the lions" dates from the times when the royal lions at the Tower of London, before the existence of the Zoological Garden or of menageries, were a London wonder, to visit which strangers were usually taken.

**lip**, *n.* *lip* [AS. *lippa*, the lip; cf. *Dut. lip*; *Dan. læbe*; *Ger. lippe*, a lip, *conn.* with *L. labium*], one of the two edges or borders of the mouth; the edge of anything: *v.* *in OE.*, to kiss: *lip'less*, *n. -lés*, without lips: **lip'ped, *a.* *lip*, having lips: *lip'let*, *n. -let*, a little lip: **lip-devotion**, not a real attachment or devotion; mere words: **lip-labour**, or **lip-service**, labour or action of the lips which does not convey the**

soultiments of the heart; words without deeds: lip-wisdom, wisdom in the words of the mouth only: to hang the lip, to drop the uuder lip, indicative of sullenness or contempt.

**lipemia**, *n.* *lip-ē-mī-ā* [Gr. *lipos*, fat; *haima*, blood], a diseased state of the blood, characterised by the presence of many fatty particles; also the normal presence of fat in the blood after taking food.

**liparoele**, *n.* *lip-ā-rō-sēl* [Gr. *liparos*, oily; *kēlē*, a tumour]—same as *lipoma*.

**lipic acid**, *n.* *lip-ik ā-sīd* [Gr. *lipos*, fat], an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon oleic acid.

**lipogram**, *n.* *lip-pō-grām* [Gr. *leipo*, I leave; *gramma*, a letter], a writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted throughout: *lipogrammatic*, *n.* *-grām māt-ik*, pert. to.

**lipoma**, *n.* *lip-pō-mā*, *lipomata*, *n. plu.* *lip-pō-mā-tā* [Gr. *lipos*, fat], the most common form of fatty tumour: fatty tumours or growths.

**lipothymous**, *a.* *lip-pō-thī-mīs* [Gr. *leipo*, I fail; *thymos*, mind or soul], swooning; fainting: *lipothymy*, *n.* *-i-mī*, a swoon; a fainting.

**Liquation**, *n.* *lik-wāt-shān* [mid. *L.* *liquationem*, a melting—from *L.* *liquatus*, pp. of *liqueo*, I melt], the act or operation of melting or sweating out; the capacity of being melted: *liquefaction*, *n.* *lik-wē-fāk-shūn* [L. *factus*, made or done—from *facio*, I make], the act or operation of melting or dissolving; the state of being dissolved: *liqueficient*, *n.* *-fāk-shī-ēnt*, a medicine which promotes liquefaction; *liquefy*, *v.* *lik-wē-fī* [F. *liquefier*—from *L.* *liquifieri*, to become liquid], to melt or make liquid; to change a solid into a fluid; to be melted: *liquefying*, *imp.* *-fī-īng*: *liquefied*, pp. *-fīd*: *liquefier*, *n.* *-fī-ēr*, that which liquefies or melts: *liquefiahle*, *a.* *-fī-ā-bl*, that may be melted.

**Liquefient**, *a.* *lik-wē-shēnt* [L. *liquefientem*, becoming fluid, melting—from *liqueo*, to be fluid], melting; becoming fluid—more frequently *deliquescent*.

**Liqueur**, *n.* *lik-ēr* [F. *liqueur*—from *L.* *liquorem*, a liquor; see *liquor*], a compound of water, alcohol, and sugar, flavoured with some aromatic extract; a cordial; a name given to a great variety of foreign compounded spirits; a glass of small size used for drinking liqueurs or cordials.

**Liquid**, *n.* *lik-wīd* [F. *liquide*, liquid—from *L.* *liquidus*, flowing, liquid—from *liqueo*, I melt], any substance flowing or capable of flowing; a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, the liquids are *m*, *n*, *l*, *r*, so named because the letters flow smoothly from the mouth combined with other letters, as *in brave, stare, smooth, sneer*: *adj.* fluid, or capable of flowing; in the form of water; soft; smooth: *liquidly*, *adv.* *-lī*: *liquidate*, *v.* *lik-wī-dāt* [mid. *L.* *liquidatus*, clarified, made clear], to clear away gradually, as a debt; to settle or adjust; to pay; to diminish or lessen: *liquidating*, *imp.* *liquidated*, pp. settled; paid: *liquidator*, *n.* *-dāt-ēr*, one who adjusts and settles: *liquidation*, *n.* *-dāt-shūn* [F.—L.], the act or process of clearing away or diminishing gradually; the act of adjusting and settling debts: *liquidity*, *n.* *lik-wīd-ī-tī*, also *liquidness*, *n.* *-nēs*, quality of being fluid or liquid; thinness: *liquidise*, *v.* *lik-wīd-īz*, to reduce to a liquid state: *liquidising*, *imp.* *liquidised*, pp. *-īz*.

**Liquidambar** or **liquidamher**, *n.* *lik-wīd-ām-bār*, *lik-wīd-ām-bēr* [L. *liquidus*, liquid, and mid. *L.* *ambar*, amber], a balsamiferous tropical tree, Ord. *Hamamelidaceae*, having monocious flowers without petals; a fossil tree of the Tertiary deposits.

**Liquor**, *n.* *lik-ēr* [L. *liquor*, a fluid—from *liqueo*, I melt], a fluid; an intoxicating liquid, generally applied to spirits; a fluid extract: *v.* to take intoxicating drinks—an Americanism, and a slang expression: *liquoring*, *imp.* *liquored*, pp. *lik-ēr*: in liquor, intoxicated: *liquor sanguinis*, *lik-ēr sāng-wīn-īs* [L. *sanguinis*, of blood], liquor of the blood; the transparent colourless fluid part of the blood, in which the corpuscles float; plasma.

**Liquorice**, *n.* *lik-ēr-īs* [OK. *licorice*—from mid. *L.* *liquiritia*—from *L.* *glycyrrhiza*, liquorice-root—from Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *rhiza*, a root], the root of a plant, having purplish flowers, growing wild in many parts of Europe—from the root of which a sweet juice is extracted: called also *Spanish juice*; the juice of the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceae*.

**Lirula**, *n.* *līr-ē-lā* [L. dim. of *lira*, a ridge of land], in bot., the sessile linear apothecium of lichens: *lir-*

*ellate*, *a.* *līr-ē-lāt*, like a furrow; also *liriform*, *a.* *līr-ē-lī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], formed like a furrow.

**Liroconite**, *n.* *lī-rōk-ō-nīt* [Gr. *leiros*, pale; *konis*, dust], a hydrated arseniate of copper, occurring in several copper-mines in obtuse pyramidal crystals of a sky-blue or verdigris-green colour.

**Lisbon**, *a.* *līs-bōn*, of or from *Lisbon*, capital of Portugal, as wine, &c.

**Lisp**, *v.* *līsp* [an imitative word; AS. *lelisp*, lisp; cf. Dut. *lispēn*; Sw. *lispas*, to lisp, to speak imperfectly], to speak with the tongue against the teeth or gums in such a way as to make *s* or *z* sound *th*—most common among children; to utter feebly or imperfectly, as a child: *n.* the imperfect utterance of *s* or *z*: *lisp'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* uttering with a lisp: *n.* the act of speaking with a lisp: *lisped*, pp. *lisp*: *lisp'ingly*, *adv.* *-lī*, in a lisp'ing manner; imperfectly; affectedly: *lisp'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who lisps.

**Lissom** or **lissome**, *a.* *līs-sōm* [a corrupt. of *lithe-some*—see *lithe*], supple; elastic; free.

**List**, *n.* *līst* [F. *liste*, a list, a catalogue; OH. Ger. *līsta*, a border], a strip on which is written a row of names; a catalogue; a roll or register; a schedule; the border of cloth: *v.* to cover with list, as the side of a door or window; to register; to enrol; to engage for the public service, as soldiers by entering the names in a list or register—usually written *enlist*: *list'ing*, *imp.* *list'ed*, pp. *adj.* party-coloured in long streaks; enclosed for tournaments; engaged in the public service; enrolled: to enter the lists, to engage in combat, or in a controversy: *Civil List*, the servants of government, not military, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c., or the money appropriated for their support—now usually applied only to the reigning sovereign's household expenses.

**List**, *n.* *līst* [AS. *līst*, a border of cloth], the selvage on woven textile fabrics; in arch., a square moulding; in carp., a narrow strip from the edge of a plank; an upper rail: *līstēd*, *n.* *līst-ēd* [a dim. of *list*], a small square moulding.

**List**, *n.* *līst* [OF. *lisse*; mid. *L.* *līsta*, a barrier—prob. from *L.* *līcium*, a thread], ground enclosed for a race or combat, generally in the *plu.* *lists*.

**List**, *v.* *līst* [AS. *līstan*, to have pleasure in, to raise desire—from *lust*, pleasure: cf. Dan. *lyste*; Icei. *lysta*, to desire; Dut. *lusten*, to like; connec. with *lust*, which see], to choose; to desire; to be disposed: *n.* desire; pleasure; in *OE.*, impersonally, it pleased: *n.* in *OE.*, desire; willingness: *list'ing*, *imp.* *list'ed*, pp.: *list'less*, *a.* *-lēz*, denoting the condition of one who has no pleasure in his work, and who therefore acts without energy; heedless; uninterested; careless: *list'lessly*, *adv.* *-lī*: *list'lessness*, *n.* *-nēs*, heedlessness; carelessness; indifference to what is passing.—*SYN.* of *listless*: supine; thoughtless; inattentive; vacant; indifferent; weary; languid; indolent; disinclined.

**List**, *v.* *līst*, a contr. for *listen*, which see.

**Listen**, *v.* *līst-n* [AS. *līstian*, to listen—from *līst*, hearing; cf. Icei. *līstia*; Dut. *līstēren*], to hearken; to give ear; to obey; to attend: *listen'ing*, *imp.* *līst-ē-īng*; *adj.* giving attention: *n.* the act of listening or giving attention: *listened*, pp. *līst-ēnd*: *listener*, *n.* *līst-ēr*, one who listens.

**Lists**, *n. plu.*—see *list* 3.

**lit**, *v.* pp. of *light*, which see.

**Litany**, *n.* *lī-tā-nī* [OF. *letanie*—from mid. *L.* *litania*—from Gr. *litaneia*, a prayer, supplication], a solemn form of supplication used in public worship.

**Literal**, *a.* *lī-tēr-āl* [L. *līteralis*, literal—from *L.* *lītera*, a letter], according to the letter or exact words; real; not figurative: *lī'terally*, *adv.* *-lī*, according to the strict meaning of the words and letters; word by word; without exaggeration: *lī'terality*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being literal: *lī'terality*, *n.* *-izm*, the state of agreeing with the exact letters or words; that which accords with the exact words: *lī'terality*, *n.* *-līst*, one who adheres to the exact letter.

**Literary**, *n.* *lī-tēr-ā-rī* [L. *līterarius*, belonging to learning—from *lītera*, a letter], pert. to, or connected with, literature or men of letters; respecting learned men; consisting in written or printed compositions: *lī'terate*, *a.* *-āt*, learned: *n.* one who is ordained without having previously passed through a college or university course: *lī'terātī*, *n. plu.* *-āt-ī* [L.], learned men; the learned: *lī'terature*, *n.* *-tūr* [F. *līterature*—from *L.* *līteratura*, scholarship], written



compositions, except those on science or art; writings or productions on a given subject; acquaintance with books; learning: *light literature*, works of fiction, and that class of literary productions in general, meant to beguile idle moments; *polite literature*, literary works of elegance and taste, such as poetry, the lighter phases of history, &c.; *belles lettres*.—*Six*, of 'literature': knowledge; science; erudition; belles lettres.

**literatim**, ad. *literatim* (L. *literatim*—from *litera*, a letter). literally: *literatim et verbatim* (L. *et*, and; *verbatim*, verbally), letter for letter and word for word.

*lith*, *n.* *lith* (AS. *lith*, a limb, a joint: cf. Ice. *lidhr*: Oll. Ger. *lid*; Goth. *lithus*) in Scot., a joint; a vertebra; one of the natural divisions in any fruit or bulb, as the layer of an orange or an onion; one of the rings round the base of a cow's horn: *v.* to separate joints or layers: *lith'ing*, *imp.*: *lithed*, *pp.* *lith*.

**lithanthrax**, n. *lith-an-thraks* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *anthrax*, coal], stone-coal, ns distinguished from coal derived from wood; nuthracite.

*litharge*, n. *lithargi* [Gr. *litharguros*, the spume or scum of silver—from *lithos*, a stone; *arguros*, silver], partially fused or vitrified protoxide of lead, which enters largely into the composition of flint-glass, and which, if added to boiling linseed and other oils, imparts to them the property of *drying*.

**lithate**, n. *lith'at* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a salt formed by lithic acid with a base.

*lithe*, a. *litus* [AS. *lithe*], gentle, soft; cf. Goth. *litus*, limb; Norw. *litet*; *Lentus*, pliable; flexible; easily bent; *lithe*; *ness*, *n-ness*, flexibility; pliability; *lithe*some, a. *lithe*; *ness*, supple; nimble; *lithe*; *some-ness*, *n-ness*, the state or quality of being *lithe*some; *lithe*, a. *lithe*, in OE., soft; pliant; stothful.

*lithia*, n. *lithe*; a [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], an alkali, first found in a mineral called *petalite*; *lithium*, n. *i-um*, an elementary body, a white metal obtained from *lithe*.

**Lithiasis**, *n.* *lith-i-tā-sis* (Gr. *lithasis*—from *lithos*, a stone), gravel or urinary calculi, deposits of solid elements in the parts of the urinary apparatus; **lithic**, *a.* *-ik*, belonging to a stone or calculus; applied to an acid liable to be formed in the kidney or the bladder, and to concretions into calculi; **lithics**, *n. plu.* *-iks*, medicines that tend to prevent stones in the bladder.

lithocarp, n. *litho-kárp* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *karpós*, fruit], a fossil fruit, now usually called a *carpollite*.

**lithochromatics**, n. plu. *lith'ō-kro-mat'iks* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *chroma*, colour) the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions therefrom upon canvas.

*lithodomi*, n. plu. *lith-ōd'-ō-mī* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *l. domus*, a house], certain mollusca which bore into rocks and stones, and form for themselves permanent lodgments: *lithod'omous*, a. -*mūs*, pert. to.

**Lithofracteur**, n. *lith'ô-frak'tèr* [F.—from Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *l. fractum*, to break], an explosive, composed chiefly of nitro-glycerine, with siliceous earth, charcoal, sulphur, and other ingredients, used in blasting.

lithogenous, a. *lith-ôj'ê-nîs* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *gênos*, birth, a race], applied to animals which secrete or build up stony structures, as the coral-polyne.

**lithoglyph, n.** *lith'ō-glyf* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *glyphō*, I carve], a carving on a precious stone; an engraved gem.

**lithograph**, *n.* *lith-ō-grāf* [*Gr.* *lithos*, a stone; *graphō*, I engrave or write], a print from lettering, or from a drawing, which has been impressed on a prepared stone of a particular description: *v.* to place or impress letters or drawings on stone and then transfer them to paper by printing with a press: **lithographing**, *imp.*: **lithographed**, *pp.*: **lithograph**, *adj.* *lith-ō-graph'ic*, *n.* *lith-ō-graph'ik*, also *lithograph'ical*, *adj.* *lith-ō-graph'ik*, pert. to lithography: **lithograph'ically**, *adv.* *lith-ō-graph'ically*: **lithography**, *n.* *lith-ō-graph'ē-si*, the art of placing or impressing on stone either letters or drawings in a manner suitable for printing from: **lithographer**, *n.* *lith-ō-graph'ēr*, a writer or designer on stone; a workman who takes impressions from lithographic stones: **lithographic limestone** or *slate*, a peculiar magnesian limestone slaty, compact and

fine-grained, usually obtained from the Oolite of Hapenheim and Solenhofen in Bavaria, but elsewhere good stones are obtained from the Lias—extensively employed in lithography.

**lithoid**, n. *lith-oid*—same as lithoidal.

**lithoidal**, a. *lith'oidal* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *eidos*, resemblance], stony in appearance or structure.

**litholatry**, n. *lith-ô-lâ-trî* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, *latrein*, worship], the worship of stones of particular shapes.

**Lithology**, *n.* *lith-ŏ-lŏ-jĭ* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the physical characteristics of rocks and strata without reference to the fossils they may contain; **Lithologic**, *a.* *lith-ŏ-logĭk*, also **lith'ologĭcal**, *a.* *lŏ-jĭ-kāl*, *pert.* to **lith'ologically**, *ad.* *-kāl-lĭ*; **lithologist**, *n.* *-ŏ-lŏ-jĭst*, one who is skilled in the science of stonera.

**Litholysis**, *n* *Lith-ol-lye-iss* [*Gr.* *lithos*, a stone; *lusis*, a loosening or release], the treatment for the solution of the stone in the bladder.

**lithomancy**, *n.* *lith'-o-mán-si* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *manteia*, divination], divination by means of stones.

**Lithomarge**, n. *lith'-o-märj* (fr *lithos*, a stone; *L. marga*, marl), a term applied to several varieties of clay or fine-grained silicate of alumina, arising in some cases from the decomposition of felspathic rocks, as in kaolin or china-clay, and in others from the deposition of aluminous springs.

**lithentripty**, n. *lith'ən trīp'tī* [*Gr. lithos*, a stone; *tribē*, I grind or wear by friction], the operation of crushing a stone in the bladder or kidneys: **lith'ən-trīp'tīc**, a. *-trīp'tīk*, having the quality of dissolving or destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys: **lith'əntrīp'tist**, n. *one* skilled in operating for stone in the bladder: **lith'əntrīp'tor**, n. *-ēr*, an instr. for destroying the stone in the bladder by crushing it.

**lithophagous**, *a. lith-ôf-ô-jûs* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *phagô*, I eat), eating or swallowing stones or gravel as certain birds: **lithophagi**, *n. plu. -ô-jî*, stone-eaters; the same as **lithodomi**.

**Ithophane**, n. *Itō'shūn* [Gr. *Itlios*, a stone; *phaino*, I show], a style of ornamentation in porcelain, adapted for lamps and decorative windows.

**lithophotography**, *n.* *litho-fō-tō-grā-fī* [*Gr* *lithos*, a stone; *phos*, *phōtos*, light; *graphō*, I write], the art of producing prints from lithographic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface.

**Lithophyll**, n. *lith'ô-fil* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *phulon*, a leaf), the figure of a leaf on fossilis.

**lithophytes**, *n. plu.* *litho'phites*, also *lithophyta*, *n. plu.* *litho'phita* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *phuton*, a plant], stone-plants, applied to those poeys which secrete a stony axis, as the corals: *lithophytic*, *a. adj.*, *lithic*, or *lithophytous*, *a. adj.*, *lithic*, pert. to stone-coral.

**lithorals**, *n. plu.* *lithor'als* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *orais*, a bird], in *geol.*, a term applied to certain bird-remains from the London or Eocene clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

**Lithologist**, n. *lith'-o-logs* [Gr. *lithos*, and Eng. *logs*],  
the art of producing coloured pictures from litho-  
graphic stones: a picture so produced.

**Lithotomy**, n. *lith-ō-tō-mī* [mid. L. *lithotomia*: Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *tomē*, a cutting—from *temno*, I cut], the operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder: *lithotomic*, a *lith-ō-tōm'ik*; pert. to lithotomy: *lithotomist*, n. *-mist*, a surgeon who extracts stones from the bladder by cutting it.

**lithotripsy**, *n.* *lith-ô-trîp'si*, also *lithotrity*, *n.* *lith-ô-trî-tî*, and *lithotripty*, *n.* *-ô-trîp'tî* [*Gr.* *lithos*, a stone; *tribô*, I grind or wear by friction], the operation of crushing a stone in the bladder in order that it may be carried off with the urine: *lithotriptic*, *a.* *-trîp'tik*, pert. to: *lithotriptist*, *n.* *-tist*, or *lithotritist*, *n.* one skilled in operating for stone in the bladder—see *lithotripty*.

**Lithotrity**, n. *lith'-ō-trī-ti* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; L. *trit*us, pp. of *tero*, I rub, I bruise], the operation of breaking and crushing a stone in the bladder so that its fragments may be discharged with the urine: **lith'otrite**, n., *-trit*, the instr. for doing this—see under **lithotripsy**.

Lithuanian, n. *lith'-ū-ā'n-ān*, pert. to *Lithuania*, or its people or language: n. a native of Lithuania; the language of Lithuania, or Lettish: Lithuanic, a. and n. *-ānik*—same as Lithuanian.

litigate, v. *lit'ig-āt* [*L. litigātus*, disputed, quarrelled—from *lis* or *item*, strife, a lawsuit], to contest or dispute in law; to engage in a lawsuit: *lit'igat-*

ing, *imp.*: *lit'gated*, pp.: *lit'gant*, n. *gánt*, one who contends in law: *lit'ga'tion*, n. *gá-shún*, the act of carrying on a suit at law for the recovery of a right or claim: *lit'gious*, a. *lit'ij'ús* [F. *litigieux*—from *L. litigiosus*, contentious], given to carrying on lawsuits; contentious: *lit'gi'ously*, ad. *-ly*: *lit'gi'ousness*, n. *-nés*, the disposition of being prone to carry on lawsuits.

*litmus*, n. *lit'mús* [a corrupt. of *lacmus*: Dut. *lak-moes*, an infusion of a lake or purple colour—from *lak*, lac, and *moes*, pottage, pulp], a purple colouring matter prepared from certain lichens: *litmus-paper*, unsized paper, coloured blue with litmus, and used as a delicate test of the presence of acids, the feeblest acid turning litmus-paper to a red colour, which is restored by an alkali to its original blue colour.

*litorn*, n. *lit'örn*, a species of thrush.

*litotes*, n. *lit'ó-téz* [Gr. *litotes*, plainness, simplicity—from *litos*, plain, simple], a figure of speech: a species of irony in which less is expressed than what is intended, as 'n citizen of no mean city'—that is, n city of considerable or great importance.

*litrameter*, n. *lit'rám-é-ter* [Gr. *litra*, n pound weight; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids.

*litre*, n. *lit'r* [F.—from Gr. *litra*, n pound weight], n French liquid measure, about 1.76 Eng. pints.

*litter*, n. *lit'r* [OF. *litère*, the bedding of cattle, a covered couch: mid. *L. lectaria*, a litter, n sedan—from *L. lectica*, a couch, *lectus*, n bed], straw, hay, and suchlike, used as a bed for horses, &c.; a framework supporting a sort of bed which may be borne by men or n horse; things strewn about in confusion; a condition of disorder or confusion: *v.* to cover or supply with straw or litter; to strew or scatter things about in confusion: *lit'tering*, *imp.*: *lit'tered*, pp. *lit'terd*.

*litter*, n. *lit'r* [same root as *litter* 1], n brood of young pigs, kittens, and the like: *v.* to bring forth young, applied to small quadrupeds: *lit'tering*, *imp.*: *lit'tered*, pp. *lit'terd*.

*litterateur*, n. *lit'tér-á-ter* [F.—from mid. *L. litteratorem*, a man of letters], a literary man; one devoted to literature, whether man or woman.

*little*, a. *lit'l* [AS. *lytel*, little: cf. Goth. *littills*: Icel. *litill*: Dut. *luttel*], small in bulk, size, duration, or quantity; low in degree; trifling; not much: n. a small portion or quantity; small space: ad. in a small degree or quantity: in some degree but not great; not much: *compar.* less or lesser, *les* or *lès-ér*: *superl.* least, *lèst*: *lit'tleness*, n. *-nés*, smallness of bulk; meanness; want of dignity: a little, by a small degree; to a limited extent; for a short time; not much: by little and little, slowly decreasing or increasing: little by little, gradually; by small degrees: *Little-go*, *lit'l-gó*, in familiar slang, the first university examination for undergraduates at Cambridge: the *Smalls* is the corresponding slang term for the same at Oxford.—*SYN.* of 'little a.': small; minute; diminutive; short; brief; insignificant; contemptible; inconsiderable; weak; slight; narrow; mean; penurious.

*littoral*, a. *lit'tér-ál* [F. *littoral*—from *L. littoralis*, belonging to the shore—from *L. litus*, the sea-shore], of or relating to the shore, as of a sea or lake; in *geol.*, applied to operations and deposits which take place near the shore, in contradistinction to those of a deep-water character; in *bot.*, growing on the shore, as of a sea or lake, or on the banks of a river: *littoral concrete*, in *geol.*, a particular variety of rock formed by the cementation of sea-sand or shells: *littoral zone*, that zone of marine life which lies between high and low water mark, varying in extent according to the rise and fall of the tide, and the shallowness of the shore.

*littoral*, n. the tract of country lying along the coast of n sea or large lake.

*lituites*, n. plu. *lit'ú-its* [L. *lituus*, a trumpet], in *geol.*, a genus of chambered shells whose whorls are partially rolled up at the smaller end, and the last chamber is produced into a straight trumpet-like tube: *lituolites*, n. plu. *lit'ú-ó-lits*, n genus of minute foraminifera having a spiral form, and a straight prolonged outer whorl.

*liturgy*, n. *lit'ér-ji* [F. *liturgie*—from mid. *L. liturgia*—from Gr. *leitourgia*, a public service—from *leitós*, public; *ergon*, work, service], the printed formulary according to which the religious services of a church

are performed; *liturgic*, a. *lit'ér-jik*, also *litur'gical*, a. *-jik-ál*, pert. to a formulary of public devotions: *liturgiology*, n. *lit'ér-ji-ól'ó-ji* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on liturgics of all ages: *liturgics*, n. *lit'ér-jiks*, the science or art of conducting public worship; the science of liturgies—that is, of orders of public worship: *liturgist*, n. *-jíst*, one who uses or favours the use of a liturgy; an authority on liturgies; n leader in public worship: *liturgiol'ogist*, n. *-ji-ól'ó-jíst*, n specialist in the study of liturgies.

*live*, *v.* *liv* [from *life*, which see: AS. *libban*, to live: Dut. *leven*: Goth. *liban*: Icel. *lifa*: Ger. *leben*], to exist or have being; to feed or subsist; to continue in; to dwell; to have a settled residence in any place; to reside with; to continue or endure; to flourish; to remain undestroyed; in *Scrip.*, to be exempt from spiritual death; to attain or approach to immortality: *liv'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* not dead; existing; continuing; running; flowing; producing animation and vigour; quickening; n. means of subsistence; maintenance; power of continuing life; manner of life; beneficence of a clergyman: *lived*, pp. *liv'd*: *liv'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a manner to express actual life; in the living state: the *living*, those who are alive as distinguished from the *dead*: a *living*, means or income for subsistence; church preferment: *liv'er*, n. one who lives: *live*, a. *liv*, having life; not dead; nctive: *live-stock*, *liv.*, animals for rearing or exportation: *livelong*, a. *liv'long*, that lives or endures long; tedious; lasting: *lively*, a. *liv'ly*, vigorous; nctive; sprightly; animated; energetic: *ad.* briskly; vigorously: *live'liness*, n. *-nés*, sprightliness; animation; activity: to live down, to live in such a manner as to cause people to forget, or not remember unpleasantly, some slur on the character or reputation: to live with, to dwell with; to cohabit. *Note.*—The older sense of *live* is 'to remain; to be left behind'.—*SYN.* of 'live *v.*': to exist; he; subsist; feed; continue in; abide; reside; remain; last: of 'livelihood'; gaiety; vivacity; smartness; briskness; effervescence—of 'lively': cheerful; merry; gay; mischievous; jovial; vivacious; sportive; brisk; quick; nimble; smart; alert; active; spirited; strong; prompt; vivid; jocund; airy; blithe; gleeful.

*live*, a. *liv* [an abbreviation of *alive*], having life; not dead; active; burning.

*livelihood*, n. *liv'li-hood* [properly ME. *lyfelode* or *lifelode*, way of life, means of living—from AS. *lida*, way], means of living or support; maintenance.—*SYN.* living; subsistence; support; sustenance.

*liveloze*, n. *liv'eló* [AS. *lyfled*, manner of living; see *livelihood*] in OE., maintenance; support; livelihood.

*liver*, n. *liv'ér* [AS. *lifer*, the pluck or liver: cf. Dut. *lever*: Icel. *lifr*: Russ. *liver*: Ger. *leber*], the organ of the body of a deep-red colour lying under the ribs, which secretes bile: *liver-coloured*, dark or brownish red: *liver of sulphur*, a fused mixture of several sulphides of potassium, so named from its liver colour: *liver ore*, a dark liver-coloured variety of sulphuret of mercury: *liver pyrites*, a familiar term for a liver-coloured concretionary variety of sulphuret of iron: *liver-wort*, *-wört*, the popular name of the sub-Ord. *Marchantia*, Ord. *Hepaticæ*.

*livery*, n. *liv'ér-í* [F. *livrée*, something given out in stated quantities at stated times to servants, as clothes, &c.—from *livrer*, to deliver—from mid. *L. liberare*, to deliver, to give freely], the uniform worn by servants; the state of being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses; the body of Liverymen in the city of London; in OE., the act of giving possession; delivery; writ by which possession is obtained: *v.* to clothe in a livery or distinctive dress: *liv'erying*, *imp.*: *liv'ried*, a. *-éd*, wearing n livery: *liv'ry-man*, n. *-i-mán*, a freeman of the city of London, entitled to wear the distinguishing livery-gown of his company on certain occasions, and to enjoy certain privileges: the *Livery*, the whole body of Liverymen in the city of London: *livery-servants*, servants who wear distinctive dresses provided by their masters: *livery-stable*, a stable where horses are kept and maintained for hire.

*lives*, n. *livz*, plu. of *life*, which see.

*livid*, a. *liv'íd* [F. *livide*—from *L. lividus*, livid—from *livere*, to be bluish], discoloured in the flesh, as from a blow; black and blue; of a lead colour: *liv'idness*, *-nés*, also *lividity*, n. *liv'id-í-ti*, state or quality of being a black-mud-blue colour.

living—see under live.

Livonian, *n.* *li-vō-ni-an*, a Finnic language in the N.E. of Livonia, one of the three Baltic provinces of Russia.

Livraison, *n.* *li-vrā-sōng* [F. *livraison*, delivery of goods—from *livrer*, to deliver—from mld. *L. libentia*, delivery], a part of a book which is published in successive portions or numbers; a commercial term for a partial transfer of goods.

Libre, *n.* *li-brē* [F. *libre*—from *L. libra*, a pound], the integer of account in the old system of France, the name being changed into *franc* at the Revolution.

Lixivial, *a.* *li-kvī-ri-āl* [*L. lixivium*, made into lye—from *lix*, *li*, containing the salt extracted from wood-ashes; resembling lye: *lixiv* late, *v. -lat*, to dissolve out or extract the saline matter from wood-ashes; to form lye: *adj.* making a lixivium: *lixiv* lating, *imp.* *lixiv* lated, *pp.* *adj.* reduced to lixivium: *lixiv* iation, *n.* *-i-shūn*, the operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water imbibing the salts: *lixiv* ium, *n.* *-i-um*, the water which has been impregnated with alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

Lizard, *n.* *li-zārd* [F. *lézard*, *L. lacerta*, a lizard], a general name for such animals of the reptile kind, as the chameleon, iguana, &c., which have tails and legs, and are covered with scales.

Lizard Point, *n.* *li-zārd pōint*, a cape in Cornwall, so called from having been a place of retirement for lizards, or persons afflicted with leprosy.

Llama—see lama.

Llama, *n.* *lā-mā* [Peruvian], an animal of the camel kind, more lightly built, and without a hump, peculiar to S. Amer.

Llanos, *n.* *lā-nōz* [Sp.], the flat treeless plains which extend along the banks of the Orinoco, in S. Amer.

Lloyd's, *n.* *lōids* [from *Lloyd's* Coffee-house, where rooms were set apart for the same purpose], a part of the Royal Exchange, London, set apart for brokers and others engaged in the insurance of ships, &c.: *Lloyd's* List, a daily sheet, chiefly containing shipping intelligence: *Lloyd's* agents, persons who act in various parts of the world for the committee of underwriters at Lloyd's, and who transmit all kinds of information connected with shipping, and discharge other duties in their interest: classed at Lloyd's, said of a ship whose character and seaworthiness are entered on Lloyd's Register, the highest class being registered as A 1.

lo, *int.* [AS. *lā*], look; behold.

Loach or loche, *n.* *lōch* [F. *loche*, a loach: cf. Sp. *loja*, a small river-fish found in clear streams, *load*, *n.* *lōd* [AS. *lād*, a load: *lāddan*, to load: cf. *icel.* *ladi*, a heap—see lade 3], a burden; a cargo; that which is borne with inconvenience, difficulty, or pain; weight; pressure; a weight, or defined quantities of different commodities or bulky merchandise: *v.* to burden; to lay on or in for conveyance; to make heavy by something added; to charge, as a gun; to bestow or confer abundantly: *loading*, *imp.* *burdening*; *charging*, as a gun: *n.* a burden; a cargo: *load* ed, *pp.* also *laden*, *pp.* *lād* en: *adj.* charged with a load: *load* er, *n.* *-ēr*, one who, or that which.—*SYN.* of 'load *n.*': freight; lading; amount; quantity; encumbrance.

Note 1.—When we view *n* object already provided with a load, so as to fix our attention on its present condition rather than the process by which that condition was brought about, the object is *laden*; when we look at the process of laying on a load, rather than its effect of leaving another object laden, the participle is *loaded*.—Latham. We say 'a loaded gun,' but 'a laden ship,' and 'laden with death,' 'laden with sorrow.'

Note 2.—*lot*, in the familiar expressions, 'what a lot of money,' 'what a lot of people,' in the sense of 'quantity or bulk,' is probably only a corruption of *load*. There may be also an etymological connection between *load* and *lot*, as there certainly is in sense, as in 'heavy is my lot'—see Dr C. Mackay.

Loadstone, loadstar—see lodestone, lodestar, under lode.

Loaf, *n.* *lōf* [AS. *lāf*, a loaf: cf. *icel.* *leifr*; Goth. *laib*; Ger. *laib*; Fin. *laip*, bread], a mass or lump of baked bread; a conical mass of refined sugar: loaves, *n.* *plu.* *lōv*: loaves and fishes, material interests or worldly advancement sought under the high pretence of patriotic fervour or spiritual zeal.

loaf, *v.* *lōf* [Ger. *laufen*, to go to and fro, to hunt], to saunter about idly and lazily; to lounge about streets and corners instead of working honestly: loafing, *imp.* *adj.* wandering idly about; lounging lazily about the streets and public houses: loafed, *pp.* *loft*; loafer, *n.* an idle lounge; a vagrant; a lazy vagabond.

Loam, *n.* *lōm* [AS. *lām*, loam; cf. Dut. *leem*, Oll. Ger. *leim*; Ger. *lehm*], a soil consisting of clay mixed with sand and vegetable matter: loamy, *a.* *lōm* t, consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or like it.

Loan, *n.* *lōn* [AS. *lōn* or *lōn*, a loan: cf. *icel.* *lōn*, *lōn* laan; Oll. Ger. *lohan*], anything given for temporary use; sum of money lent for a time at interest; grant of the use: *v.* to grant the use of for a time, to lend: loaning, *imp.* loaned, *pp.* *lōnd*: loan-monger, a dealer in loans; a money-lender: loan-office, a place where small sums of money are lent at high interest to be repaid by instalments; a pawnbroking office.

Loan, *n.* *lōn* [MIL. *lone*, a variant of *lane*], in Scot., a meadow; a lane; a quiet, shady, winding path; also loaning, *n.* *lōn* ing.

Loathe, *v.* *lōth*, [AS. *lōth*, hateful, evil; cf. *icel.* *leidr*, loathed, disliked; Ger. *leid*, what is offensive to the feelings], to regard with mingled hatred and disgust; to feel disgust at, as at food or drink: loath, *a.* *lōth*, *lit.*, filled with aversion—hence, unwilling; backward; reluctant: loathing, *imp.* *lōth* ing, *n.* disgust; nausea; aversion: loathed, *pp.* *lōth* ed: loath'er, *n.* *-ēr*, one who feels disgust: loath'sal, *n.* *-sāl*, disgusting; exciting abhorrences: loath'ingly, *ad.* *-ly*: loathsome, *a.* *lōth* sām, disgusting; hateful: loath'somely, *ad.* *-ly*: loath'someness, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of exciting disgust or abhorrence.—*SYN.* of 'loathe': to abhor; abominate; detest; hate; nauseate.

Loaves, *n.* *lōv*, the plur. of loaf, which see.

lob, *v.* *lōb* [a variant of *lop* 2], in OE., to hang down slack, dangling, or drooping; to let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner; to droop: lobbing, *imp.* lobbed, *pp.* *lob* ed: to lob along, to walk lazily, as one fatigued.

lob, *n.* *lōb* [W. *lob*, a dunce], formerly, *n.* heavy sluggish person; a loeborn; a soft lumpy mixture; in Eng. folk-lore, a familiar fiend; a brownie; in cricket, a slow underhand ball; in lawn tennis, a stroke that drives the ball to the limit line.

lobate—see under lobe.

lobby, *n.* *lōb* 2 [It. *lobia*; mld. *L. lobia*, an open portico; MH. Ger. *lob*, an nbour—from *lob*, follow], an ante-chamber or gallery; a hall or passage serving as a common entrance to different apartments.

lobe, *n.* *lōb* [F. *lobe*, a lobe; mld. *L. lobus*—from Gr. *lobos*, the tip of the ear—*lit.*, the part hanging down], a part or division of the lungs, liver, &c.; the lower soft part of the ear; in bot., a large division of a leaf or of a seed—often applied to the divisions of the anther: lobed, *a.* *lob* ed, also lobate, *a.* *lob* ed, having lobes or divisions: lobule, *n.* *lob* ul, a little lobe, or the subdivision of a lobe: lob ular, *a.* *-ul* er, belonging to or affecting a lobe.

Lobelia, *n.* *lōb* ē-lī-ā [from *Lobel*, a botanist of King James I.], the name of an extensive genus of beautiful plants, Ord. *Lobeliaceæ*: Indian tobacco, used in medicine as an emetic, an expectorant, &c.: lobellina, *n.* *lōb* ē-lī-nā, a volatile alkaloid found in *Lobelia inflata*.

lobbily, *n.* *lōb* ē-lī-ē [lob 2, a lumpy mixture, and *lolly*], among seamen, gruel or spoon-meat—see lob 2. lobster, *n.* *lob* s-tēr [AS. *lopust*; *L. locusta*, a lobster], a well-known crustacean, having a many-jointed body and large claws.

lobular, lobule—see under lobe.

lobworm, *n.* *lob* ē-wōrm [lob 2, and *worm*], a worm found in the sandy beaches of our coast, used as bait—so named from its shaggy, heavy appearance, and broad lobe of the one end: also lugworm—see lobe and lob 2.

Local, *a.* *lō* kāl [F. *local*—from *L. localis*, pert. to a place—from *locus*, a place], pert. to or limited to a particular spot or place: locally, *ad.* *-ly*, with respect to place: locality, *n.* *lō* kāl-ī-tē, existence in a place; limitation to a certain district; situation: locale, *n.* *lō* kāl [F. fem. *locale*, local], particular place or spot where anything is done or happens: localise, *v.* *lō* kāl-ī-z, to make local; to limit to a particular place: localising, *imp.* *lō* kāl-ī-sed, *pp.* *-ī-sed*: localisation, *n.* *lō* kāl-ī-sē-shūn, the act of fixing or limiting to a particular place: localism, *n.* *-izm*, the state of being

local; attachment to a certain place or district; a word or an expression peculiar to a place.

**locate**, v. *lō-kā't* [L. *locatus*, set or disposed—from *locus*, a place], to set in a particular place or position; in U.S., to select or survey for settlement: *locat'ing*, imp.: *locat'ed*, pp.: *location*, n. *lō-kā'shūn*, situation with respect to place; that which is located; state of being placed; a colonial name for surveyed land; a settlement: *locative*, a. *lō-kā'tiv*, in gram., applied to the case expressive of locality, or at a place—existing originally in all the Aryan languages.

**loch**, n. *lōch* [Ir. and Gael. *loch*, an arm of the sea; Bret. *lagen*], in Scot., a lake; a bay; an inlet or arm of the sea.

**Lochaber-axe**, n. *lōch-āb'ēr-āks* [from *Lochaber*, a district of Scotland], a formidable weapon of war, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland, consisting of a short pole with a sharp axe at one end.

**lochial**, n. *lō-kī-ā* [Gr. *locheia*, child-birth], in med., the discharge that flows from the uterus and vagina after child-birth while the mucous membrane is returning to its former condition: *lochial*, a. *lō-kī-āl*, pert. to or connected with the lochia.

**lock**, n. *lōk* [AS. *loc*, a lock, a latch: cf. Icel. *lōka*], an apparatus for fastening doors, &c., by means of a key; the part of a gun or rifle by which it is discharged; the part of a canal confined by gates; any narrow confined place or enclosure; a grapple in wrestling: v. to fasten with a lock; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to embrace closely; to become fast: *lock'ing*, imp.: *locked*, pp.: *lōk't*: adj. made fast; furnished with a lock; closely embraced: *lock-age*, n. *lōk-āj*, the materials for locks; the whole locks on a canal; a toll paid for passing through: *lockfast*, *fāst*, made close and secure by a lock: *lockjaw* or *locked-jaw*, n. *lōk't*, rigidity or stiffness of the lower jaw, which adheres so firmly to the upper that it cannot be separated: *locksmith*, one who constructs locks or repairs them: *lock-up*, a temporary prison: *deadlock*, a complication or counteraction of things producing an entire stoppage: *lock-hospital*, *lōk-hōs-pī-tāl* [so called from the original building of the sort having been isolated], an institution for the treatment of venereal diseases: *lock-out*, the condition of things when a master refuses further employment to his men until the settlement of a trade dispute—*locking* the doors of his works against their entrance.

**lock**, n. *lōk* [AS. *lōcc* or *loc*, a tuft of hair: cf. Dut. *lok*: Icel. *lōk*; Dan. *lok*], a tuft of hair; a small bunch or tuft of wool; ringlets or straggling tufts of hair around the forehead.

**locker**, n. *lōk'ēr* [see *lock* 1; cf. Dut. *loker*, a case or cover—from *loken*, to shut; Sw. *lock*, a cover], a receptacle with a movable top, forming a seat; a shut receptacle along the side of a ship; a drawer or cupboard which may be closed by a lock; a customs-house officer of the water-side: *Davy Jones's locker*, among sailors, a familiar nickname for the bottom of the sea: not a shot in the locker, among sailors, a familiar phrase for being without money.

**locket**, n. *lōk'ēt* [F. *loquet*, the latch of a door—dim. of OF. *loc*, a lock: cf. Icel. *lōka*, a latch], a little case, generally of gold or silver, attached to a necklace or guard, containing hair, a miniature, or other memento.

**lockram**, n. *lōk'rām* [OF. *locrenan*—from the town *Loc-Renan*, in Bretagne], formerly, the name for a coarse unbleached linen.

**locofoco**, n. *lō-kō-fō-kō* [a coined word—from L. *focus*, a fire], originally, a self-igniting match; a term applied to one of the extreme Democratic party in the U.S., from their once relighting the lights with *locofoco* matches at a meeting; a democrat: a. democratic.

**locomotion**, n. *lō-kō-mō'shūn* [F. *locomotion*—from L. *loco*, in a place; *mōtōnem*, motion—from *mōtus*, pp. of *movere*, I move], the act or power of moving from place to place; progress from place to place: *lo'comot'ive*, n. -*tiv*, a steam-engine on a railway which draws the carriages and moves along with them: adj. moving from place to place; not stationary: *lo'comotiv'ity*, n. -*tiv'it-ty*, the power of changing place.

**locomotor ataxia**, *lō-kō-mō-tōr ā-tāk'st-ā* [L. *locus*, a place; *mōtus*, moved; and *ataxia*, which see under *ataxic*], the want of co-ordination in the movements of the arms, legs, or both, depending upon fascicular sclerosis of the posterior column of the spinal cord.

**locument**, n. *lōk'ū-lā-mēnt*, also *loculus*, n. *lōk'ū-lūs* [L. *locumentum*, a case, a receptacle—from *loculus*, a small receptacle, a cell], in bot., a cavity in the pericarp containing the seed; one of the cells of the anther: *locular*, a. *lōk'ū-lēr*, relating to the seed-cell or compartment of an ovary: *loc'ulous*, n. -*lūs*, or *loculose*, a. -*lōs*, divided internally into cells.

**loculicidal**, a. *lōk'ū-lī-sī'dl* [L. *loculus*, a cell; *cadere*, to cut], in bot., applied to fruit dehiscing through the back of the carpels.

**locum tenens**, *lō-kūm tē'nēnz* [L. *locum*, the place; *tenens*, holding], one temporarily occupying the place of another, as that of a medical man or clergyman during absence or illness; a deputy or substitute.

**locus**, n. *lō-kūs* [L. *locus*, a place], in anc. geom., a line, right or curved, every point of which satisfies given conditions; in mod. geom., the curve described by a variable point, and also the surface generated by a variable curve.

**locus standi**, *lō-kūs stān'dī* [L. *locus*, a place; *standi*, of standing], the right to interfere or take a part; a recognised position: *locus in quo*, in *quō* [L. *locus*, the place; *in quo*, in which], the place or spot in question; the place where the thing was done.

**locust**, n. *lō-kūst* [L. *locusta*, a lobster, a locust], a migratory winged insect, very destructive to vegetation; a name applied to several plants or trees: *locusta*, n. *lō-kūs-tā*, in bot., a spikelet of grasses formed of one or several flowers: *locust-beans*, a name for the sweet pods of the carob-tree; the *Ceratonia siliqua*—see *carob*; the wood of a tree called the *Robinia pseud-acacia*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*, extremely hard, strong, and durable, and in extensive use.

**lode**, n. *lōd* [AS. *lād*, a way, a course—from *lædan*, to lead, to conduct: Icel. *leið*], among miners, a metalliferous or ore-producing mineral vein: *lode-stone* [Icel. *leidarstein*, a stone of the way or of conduct, a lodestone], magnetic iron ore; the magnet: *lode'star*, n. -*stār* [Icel. *leidarstarna*, a star of conduct], the pole-star; the leading or guiding star—used figuratively.

**lodge**, n. *lōj* [OF. *loge*—from mid. L. *laubia*, a lodge: OH. Ger. *louba*, a hut of leaves—from *lobb*, a leaf: cf. It. *loggia*], a small house or cottage at the gate of an approach to a mansion-house; a small house in a forest, &c.; a meeting or club of freemasons: v. to lay or deposit for safe keeping; to place or plant; to fix or settle in the mind; to furnish with a temporary dwelling; to reside in hired apartments; to reside temporarily: *lodg'ing*, imp.: n. a place of rest or temporary residence: *lodgings*, n. plu. a room or rooms hired in the house of another: *lodged*, pp. *lōjd*. *lodger*, n. *lōj'ēr*, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another: *lodg'ment*, n. -*mēnt*, the act of lodging; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time; accumulation; collection; in mil., a work thrown up by besiegers during their approaches in some dangerous post to secure it from being retaken, and to protect the troops from the enemy's fire: *lodging-house*, a house in which a room or rooms furnished are let; to lodge an information, to make a formal complaint or accusation to the police or a magistrate.—*SYN.* of 'lodge v.': to place; plant; fix; settle; harbour; cover; reside.

**lodicule**, n. *lōd'ī-kūl* [L. *lodícula*, a small coverlet], in bot., a scale at the base of the ovary of grasses.

**loess**, n. *lō-ēs* [Ger.], a loamy deposit of the Quaternary period, occurring in the basin of the Rhine and in Northern China, abounding in fresh-water shells of existing species.

**loffe**, v. *lōf*, an OE. spelling for *laugh*.

**loft**, n. *lōft* [Icel. *loft*—pron. *loft*, the sky or air: cf. Dan. *loft*, ceiling, loft—see lift 1], a floor above another, especially one where anything is stored, commonly under the roof; a gallery in a hall or church, as organ-loft: *lofty*, a. *lōf't*, elevated in place, condition, character, sentiment, or diction; dignified; proud; haughty; sublimely: *loftily*, ad. -*ly*, in a lofty manner; sublimely; haughtily: *loftiness*, n. -*nēs*, height; elevation, as in place or position; pride; dignity; haughtiness: *rood-loft*, a loft or gallery in a church on which the rood—i.e., a representation of the Saviour on the cross—was set up to view.—*SYN.* of 'lofty': tall; elevated; high; stately; exalted; majestic; noble.

log, *n.* *lōg* [*lōg*, a felled tree; Sw. *dāl*, *lōg*], an unburnt or undressed piece of timber not adapted to any special purpose; a large heavy piece of firewood; among *seamen*, a little board so fixed as to remain upright and motionless in the water, while the ship moves on, for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of sailing; a school register of daily proceedings, progress, and remarks: the log or log-book, a book used in registering the rate of a ship's velocity, as indicated by the *log*, with notes on the state of the weather and incidents of the voyage, &c.: log-line, the line which is thrown over the stern of a ship with the float or log attached, for the purpose of measuring the rate at which she is proceeding, and which is marked into divisions of the 100th part of a mile each by knots; logman, one who hews timber; logwood, a red heavy wood, being the heart-wood of a tree of the W. I. and S. Amer., employed in dyeing and calico-printing; the *Hæmaturia campestrum*, Ord. *Lepidoptera*, sub Ord. *Cecropiina*, also called *Campachywood*: logged, *a. lōgd*, or water-logged, a. rendered motionless as a log; disabled from motion or action by water, as a ship; log-house, a house built of rough-hewn logs, as in the backwoods of N. Amer.: log-rolling, *n.* mutual aid given by public persons in gaining their individual ends, used in U.S. especially of politicians, and in Great Britain of *littérateurs*; derived from the custom in N. Amer. of joining forces for the purpose of gathering logs in land-clearing: to lie like a log, to lie heavy and dead without a sign of motion.

log, *n.* *lōg* [*lōg*], a Jewish liquid measure, containing about five-sixths of a pint.

log, *log*, contr. for *logarithm*, which see.

log, *v.* *lōg*, also *logger*, *v.* *lōgd* [*lōg*, to wag the tail], in OE., to oscillate; logging, *imp.*: logged, *pp.* *lōgd*.

logan-stones, *n.* plu. *lōg-in-stōnz*, or *logans*, *n.* plu. properly logging-stones, *n.* *lōg-ging*, [from log 4], weather-worn blocks of stones so finely balanced on their pivot-like bases that a very ordinary force suffices to make them rock from side to side, also called *rocking-stones*.

logarithm, *n.* *lōg-i-rithm* [*Gr. logos*, a word, a ratio; *arithmos*, number], the exponent of the power to which a given number must be raised in order to produce another given number; formerly, one of a system of artificial numbers which greatly facilitates certain calculations, in such a way that while the natural numbers increase in geometrical progression, their logarithms increase in arithmetical progression only; thus, while 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 are natural numbers, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are their corresponding logarithms; by this artifice, multiplying numbers is performed by adding their logarithms, dividing numbers is performed by subtracting their logarithms, raising powers by multiplying the logarithms of the numbers, extracting roots by dividing the logarithms of the numbers: logarithmic, *a.* *lōg-i-rith-mik*, also *logarithmical*, *a.* *lōg-i-kal*, consisting of or done by logarithms; *logarithmically*, *ad. -ly*.

logger-head, *n.* *lōgd-g-hēd* [*log 1* and *head*], a dunce; a blockhead; a species of sea-turtle: at or to logger-heads, quarrelling; disputing. *Note.*—*log-head* is the same in sense as *block-head*; *logger* is one engaged in cutting down and preparing *logs* of timber.

loggets, *n.* plu. *lōgd-gēts* [a dim. of log 1], in OE., an old game, something like nine-pins and skittles.

loggia, *n.* *lōgd* [*It.*], an elevated gallery at the front of a building, open and pillared on one side,—a regular feature of an Italian palace; a large ornamental window.

logic, *n.* *lōgik* [*OF. logique*, the art of logic—from *L. logica*; *Gr. logikē*, with *technē*, understood, the art of reasoning; *logos*, speech, reason—from *legō*, I speak], the examination of that part of reasoning which depends upon the manner in which inferences are formed, and the investigations of general maxims and rules for constructing arguments, so that the conclusion may contain no inaccuracy which was not previously asserted in the premises; the science of the laws of thought, as thought; the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others: logical, *a.* *lōg-i-kal*, according to the rules of logic; founded on reason; clear; rational; discriminating; *logically*, *ad. -ly*: logician, *n.* *lōg-i-shān*, a person skilled in logic.

logistics, *n.* plu. *lōg-i-sh-tiks* [*Gr. logistikos*, skilled in

calculating—from *logos*, a word, a number, see *logic*], a system of arithmetic in which numbers are expressed in a scale of sixty; the science of number; in *milit.*, the art of moving troops, in which is comprised the details of marches and the fixing of places for encampments and cantonments.

logogram, *n.* *lōgd-grām* [*Gr. logos*, a word; *gramma*, a writing], a word-sign, which may be either pictorial or a single letter or an abbreviated set of letters, as *s.* for shilling; a versified puzzle dealing with certain words and with synonyms formed from the transposition of the letters of an original word, as *cur*, from *curtain*, which in the puzzle may appear as *dog*.

logography, *n.* *lōgd-grāf-i* [*Gr. logos*, a word; *graphē*, a writing], a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter: logographic, *a.* *lōgd-grāf-ik*, also *logograph'ical*, *a.* [*lōg*, pert. to logography].

logograph, *n.* *lōgd-grāf* [*Gr. logos*, a word; *graphos*, a puzzle], a word-puzzle in which the original word is to be discovered from various significant combinations of the letters found in it—thus, given the words *tail, teal, yal, peal, pile, leap, tale*, find out that *plate* is the original word.

logomachy, *n.* *lōgd-mā-dī* [*Gr. logomachia*—from *logos*, a word; *machē*, a fight, a contest], contention about words; a war of words.

logometric, *a.* *lōgd-mē-trik* [*Gr. logos*, a word, a ratio; *metron*, a measure], denoting a scale to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.

logotype, *n.* *lōgd-ōt-īp* [*Gr. logos*, a word; *typos*, a mark impressed, a stamp], a type embracing a word; two or more letters cast in one piece.

logwood—see under *log 1*.

loin, *n.* *lōin*, usually in the plu. *loins*, *lōinz* [*OF. loigne*; *mid. L. lumbus*, a loin], the lower or hinder half of the trunk of an animal; the lower part of the back; the reins: loin, *n.* *lōin*, the joint of an animal as cut for food, as, a *loin* of mutton, a *loin* of beef.

litter, *v.* *lōt-er* [*O. Dut. leutren*, to linger], to linger; to be slow in moving; to spend time idly; to saunter: *littering*, *imp.*; *ad.* *littering*; moving slowly: *littered*, *pp.* *lōt-ēr-d*; *litterer*, *n.* *lōt-ēr*, one who delays; an idler: *litteringly*, *ad. -ly*.—*SVS.* of 'litter': to delay; *lux*; *larry*; *daily*.

Lok, *n.* *lōk*, also *Loki*, *n.* *lōk* [*Ice. loki*—from *lokn*, to allure], in *Scand. myth.*, the evil deity, the author of all calamities.

loll, *v.* *lōl* [*O. Dut. lollen*, to sit over the fire], to lounge; to give way to sloth; to rest lazily against anything; to hang out loosely, as the tongue; to thrust out, as the tongue: *lolling*, *imp.*; *loll'd*, *pp.* *lōl-d*; *lollingly*, *ad. -ly*, in a lolling manner.

Lollard, *n.* *lōl-ərd* [*O. Dut. lollaerd*, a number of prayers and hymns—from *lullen* or *lollen*, to sing, hum], one of a sect of early reformers in Germany in the 13th and 14th centuries who went about preaching reformation of life, and excited the indignation of the Church by not joining any of the regular orders of the clergy or monks; one of a Dutch society of the 14th century, devoted to the care of the sick; in *Eng.*, a follower of Wyclif.

Lollipop, *n.* *lōl-līp* [*lolly*, and *pop*], a coarse common kind of sweetmeat; sweets made of treacle, butter, and flour.

Lolly, *n.* *lōl-lī* [*Eng. dial.*], a lumpy mixture; soft ice caused by the grinding together of flocs: *n.* plu., in *Austral.*, candles.

Loma, *n.* *lō-mā* [*Gr. lōma*, a hern], in *zool.*, a membranous lobe or bordering, as on the toe of a bird; in *bot.*, an extended, somewhat narrow, ridge of hills.

Lomaria, *n.* *lō-mā-ri-ā* [*Gr. lōma*, an edge, alluding to the marginal position of the linares], an interesting genus of ferns, arborescent in habit, having blackish trunks shaggy at the apex: Ord. *Filices*, sub-Ord. *Polypodiæ*.

Lombard, *n.* *lōm-bərd* or *lām-bərd*, a native of Lombardy, in Italy; formerly, a banker or money-lender: Lombardic, *a.* *lōm-bərd-ik*, pert. to the Lombards or Lombardy: Lombardy house, *lōm-bərd-ē*, a public pawnbroking establishment: Lombard Street, in London, the chief street for banks, discount brokers, and bullion-dealers; the money market—so named from the Lombards, who were the chief bankers in England up to the time of Queen Elizabeth.

loment, *n.* *lō-mēnt*, also lomentum, *n.* *lō-mēn-tim* [*L. lomentum*, bean-meal], in *bot.*, a legume or pod with transverse partitions, each division contain-

ing one seed: lomentaceous, *n.* *lō-mēn-tū'sh'ūs*, furnished with a loment; bearing loment.

lonchopteris, *n.* *lōng-kōp'tēr-īs* [*Gr.* *lonchē*, a spear; *pteris*, a fern], in *geol.*, a fossil fern-like frond, occurring in the Coal-measures, having leaves many times pinnate.

Londoner, *n.* *lōn'dūn-ēr*, *n.* native or inhabitant of London: Londonism, *n.* *-izm*, a form of speech peculiar to London: London clay, one of the members of the Lower Tertiary or Eocene beds of the London basin.

lone, *a.* *lōn* [an abbreviated form of alone], solitary; retired; without a companion; single; far apart: lonely, *a.* *lōn'li*, solitary; retired; addicted to solitude: lonesomeness, *n.* *lōn'sūm*, solitude; retirement; seclusion: lonesome, *n.* *lōn'sūm*, solitary; secluded from society; dismal: lonesomely, *ad.* *-li*: lonesomeness, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being lonesome or solitary.—*SYN.* of 'lonely': secluded; sequestered; lone; lonesome; unfrequented.

long, *a.* *lōng* [*AS.* *lang*, long: cf. *Teut.* *langr*; *Ger.* *lang*; *F.* *long*; *L.* *longus*], not short; drawn out in length or time; continued, as in time or sound; extending far in space or prospect; dilatory: *ad.* to a great length or extent; not for a short time; throughout, as all his life long; not soon: longish, *a.* *lōng'ish*, rather long: longer, *n.* *lōng'ēr*, compar. deg. of long: of greater length: *ad.* for a greater duration: longest, *a.* *lōng'ēst*, superl. deg. of long: of the greatest extent: long ago, at a point of duration far distant in the past: long-boat, the largest boat belonging to a ship of war: long-bow, *n.* bow of the height of the archer: long clothes, the clothes of an infant which hang loosely, and to a great extent over its feet: long dozen, one or two more than a dozen: long-firm, *n.* a name applied to swindlers who get possession of goods without payment, dispose of them, and then move to a distant locality: long-hand, ordinary handwriting, as distinguished from short-hand: long-headed, endowed with forethought and sagacity; in an unfavourable sense, cunning or overreaching: long home, the grave: long hundred, six score, or 120: long-lived, *ad.* *-līd*, living or lasting long: long measure, a measure of length: Long Parliament, the Parliament which met 3d Nov. 1640, and was expelled by Cromwell, 20th April 1653: long-pepper, the dried unripe spikes or fruit of two species of *Piper*, or pepper-vine, *Ord.* *Piperaceæ*: longprimer, *print'ēr*, a printing-type: long range, the greatest distance to which shot or shells may be projected by guns or mortars effectively: long-shanked, *shūnk't*, having long legs: longshoreman [*long for along*], a wharf labourer; a stevedore: long-sighted, far-seeing; sagacious: long-spun, extended to a great length; tedious: long-stop, at *cricket*, one who is set behind the wicket-keeper to stop the balls which pass him: long-suffering, *a.* not easily provoked; patient: *n.* patience under offence; clemency: long Tom, a sort of cradle used for washing out gold by miners at the gold-fields; a big gun: long-tongued, babbling; talking overmuch: long vacation, in the *Eng. courts*, a recess extending from 10th August to about the end of October: longways, *ad.* *lōng'wēz*, also long'wise, *nd.* *-wēz*, in the direction of its length: long-winded, *wind'ēd*, tedious; protracted: long yarn, an incredible story; a sailor's tale: in the long-run, the whole course of things taken together: in the final result: not long, soon: the long and short of anything, the conclusion or summing up of a matter briefly expressed; the whole; the details as well as the general view: to draw the long-bow, to exaggerate; to tell lies. *Note.*—long frequently forms the first part of a compound, and thus combined denotes great extent; remoteness; extended duration.

long, *v.* *lōng*—followed by *after* or *for* [*AS.* *langian*, to lengthen; also, to long for, to crave—from *lang*, long: cf. *Ger.* *verlangen*, to long for], to desire or wish for earnestly; to wish for eagerly: long'ing, *imp.* *adj.* having an earnest desire; having a preternatural craving: *n.* an earnest desire; a continual wish or craving: longed, *pp.* *lōng't*: long'ingly, *ad.* *-li*, with continual desire.

long, in *O.E.*, for belong, long of, prep. *lōng of* [from *along of*—see long 1], in *O.E.*, owing to; by the fault of.

longeval, *a.* *lōng-jē-vāl*, also long'evo's, *a.* *jē-vūs* [*L.* *longus*, long; *ævum*, an age], long-lived: longevity, *n.* *lōng-jēv'it-ē*, great length of life; old age.

longimetry, *n.* *lōn-jim'ē-trī* [*L.* *longus*, long; *Gr.* *metron*, a measure], the art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.

longing, longingly—see long 2.

longipennate, *n.* *plu.* *lōn-jī-pēn-nā'tē* [*L.* *longus*, long; *penna*, a wing], in *zool.*, a group of the natural birds, including the gulls, terns, and petrels: longipennate, *a.* *-pēn'nāt*, long-winged—applied to birds.

longirostral, *a.* *lōn-jī-rōs'trāl* [*L.* *longus*, long; *rostrum*, a beak or bill], long-beaked—applied to birds: longirotres, *n.* *plu.* *-rēz*, a family of wading birds having long bills, as the snipe, curlew, &c.

longitude, *n.* *lōn-jī-tūd* [*F.* *longitude*—from *L.* *longitudo*, length of time or space—from *longus*, long], the angular distance east or west of any place on the earth's surface from a certain fixed point or meridian—in *Eng.* that point is the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, near London—that of France is in Paris: long'itudinal, *a.* *-tūd'nāl*, pert. to longitude or length: extending or running lengthwise: long'itudinally, *ad.* *-li*: longitude from, the longitude of the place sailed from: longitude in, the longitude of the place sailed to: the longitude of a heavenly body, the arc of the ecliptic intercepted between the first point of Aries and the secondary circle to the ecliptic, which passes through the place of the body: circles of celestial longitude, great circles of the celestial concave passing through the poles of the ecliptic, and so called because they severally mark out all points which have the same longitude—also called circles of latitude, because latitudes are measured upon them.

loo, *n.* *lō* [formerly *lanterloo*: *F.* *lanturelu*, a game not cards], a game at cards resembling whist: *v.* to beat at the game of loo: loo'ing, *imp.* *loed*, *pp.* *lōd*: loo-table, a round table for a sitting-room—so called from being conveniently adapted for a circle of persons playing at the game of loo.

looby, *n.* *lō'bī* [a dim. of *lob* 2], a dull, lumpish, lazy fellow; an awkward, clumsy person; loobily, *a.* *lō'b'li*, awkward; clumsy: *ad.* in an awkward, clumsy manner.

loof, *n.* *lōf* [see *loof*], the after part of a ship's bow; the windward side of a ship: aloof, on loof, that is, out of reach.

loof, *n.* *lōf* [*Teut.* *loof*, palm of hand], in *Eng. dial.*, *Scol.*, the hand; the palm of the hand.

look, *v.* *lōk* [*AS.* *lōcan*, to look, to see—perhaps from *loca*, a prison or enclosure—with reference to 'peeping from,' 'marking': *OH.* *Ger.* *zugen*], to direct the eye to or from anything; to consider; to apply the mind or understanding; to examine; to have any particular appearance; to have any air or manner; to face or front—usually followed by *on*, *at*, *for*, *after*, *towards*; to search for: *n.* the act of looking; the air of the face; sight; glance; appearance; view: *int.* see; behold: look'ing, *imp.* *adj.* having appearance, as in *good-looking*: *n.* expectation, followed by *for*: looked, *pp.* *lōk't*: look'er, *n.* *-ēr*, one who looks; a spectator: to look alive, in *familiar slang*, an expression urging to greater speed or activity: to look about one, to be vigilant: to look after, to attend to or take care of: to look back, to frown; to show signs of strong dislike: to look blank, to have a stupid bewildered appearance, arising from the sudden and unexpected announcement of something of an unpleasant nature: to look down on or upon, to treat with indifference or contempt: to look for, to expect; to search: to look in the face, to face or meet with boldness: to look into, to inspect closely: to examine; to look on or upon, to respect or esteem; to regard as good or bad; to consider; to view; to be: *n.* mere idle spectator: to look out, to be on the watch; to search for and discover; to choose: to look over, to examine one by one; to refrain from censure or punishment, as for a fault: to look to or unto, to watch; to take care of: to look up, to search for and find; to show a tendency to rise or improve, as prices are *looking up*: to look up to, to respect: looking for, expectation: looking-glass, a mirror: look-out, a small watch-tower, or an elevation, on the roof of a building; a view; a prospect; watch.

loom, *n.* *lōm* [*Eng. dial.*], a vessel used to receive the washings of ores in mining districts.

loom, *n.* *lōm* [*AS.* *gelōma* or *lōma*, a tool], *lit.*, a utensil, a tool; a simple machine in which cloth is woven—the one set of threads running lengthwise in the material being called the *warp*, and the other set

running across being called the *woof* or *welt*; the part of an ear lying within the boat when rowing: *hand-loom*, a loom wrought by the hand: *heir-loom*—see *heir*: *power-loom*, a loom wrought by steam: *Jacquard-loom*, *jak-kard* or *shak-kard*, a machine invented by M. Jacquard of Lyons for weaving figured goods.

*loom*, *v. lóm* [Icel. *ljoma*, to gleam, to shine—from *ljóm*, a ray], to be seen imperfectly, as a ship on the horizon, or seen through a mist; to appear indistinctly above the surface either of sea or land; to appear larger than the real size, and indistinctly; to appear to the mind's eye faintly or obscurely, or, as it were, in the distance: *loom'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the indistinct appearance of a distant object, as in a mist, or particular state of the atmosphere: *loomed*, *pp. lómd*.

*loon*, *n. lón* [a corrupt. of Shetland *loom*; Icel. *lómr*], an arctic swimming and diving bird, allied to the grebe, but with fully webbed toes; the great northern diver.

*loon*, *loón*, and *loón*, *n. lón* [Dut. *loen*, a stupid, silly man; O. Dut. *lome*, slow], a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow; a sorry fellow.

*loop*, *n. lóp* [Icel. *hlapp*, a leap—from *hlappa*, to leap], a folding or doubling of one part of a string or cord through which another part may be run for fastening; an ornamental doubling in fringes; a noose: *v. lóp*, to form with loops; to fasten the loops of; *loop'ing*, *imp.* *pp. lóped*, *pp. lóp*, *ad.* having loops: *loopers*, *n. pln. lópers*, the caterpillars of certain moths which double up into a loop while creeping: *loop-line*, a connecting line in a railway, having each end joined to the main line.

*loop*, *n. lóp* [SE. *loope*; Dut. *loop*, a peeping-place—from *loopen*, to peep], a narrow window; in *mediet. fortif.*, a small aperture in a wall for observation, or for the discharge of missiles.

*loophole*, *n. lóp-hól* [loop 2, and hole], a peep-hole or narrow opening in the wall of a castle from whence to shoot in safety at the enemy; a small hole in the bulk-head of a ship; a secret means of escape; a hole into or through which one may slip; *fig.* evasion or shift: *loopholed*, full of holes or openings.

*looping*, *n. lóp'ing* [Dut. *loopen*, to run], the running together, or semi-fusion, of pieces of ore, when heated for calcination only.

*loos*, *n. lós* [F. *los*, praise—from L. *laus*, praise], in OE, praise.

*loose*, *n. lós* [Icel. *lauss*; cf. M. Dut. *loos*, loose, false; Goth. *laus*, empty; Ger. *los*, loose], unbound; not fastened or confined; slack; not tight or close; not dense; not precise or exact; vague; rambling; lax, as the bowels; not concise; not accurate; at liberty; wanton; inattentive: *v.* to untie or unbind; to release or set at liberty; to let go; to remit or absolve; to set sail: *loos'ing*, *imp.* *loosed*, *pp. lóst*: *loos'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*, not firmly; without connection; negligently; irregularly; wantonly; dissolutely: *looseness*, *n. -ness*, the state of being loose; slackness; the opposite of tightness or rigidity; laxity; irregularity; habitual lewdness; diarrhoea: *loose-box*, a compartment for horses; a stall where they are not tied: *loose chase*, small change of which no strict reckoning is kept: *loosestrife*, *n. lós-strif*, a wild British plant with spikes of purple flowers; the *Lythrum Salicaria*, Ord. *Lythraceæ*: to break loose, to escape from confinement or restraint: to let loose, to set at liberty: to play fast and loose, to be so uncertain as to do, now one thing, now another and opposite one; to pervert: *-SYN.* of 'loose a.'; untied; vague; indeterminate; inaccurate; unconnected; slack; disengaged; free; remiss; dissolute; irregular; unchaste.

*loosen*, *v. lós'n* [from *loose*, which see], to free from tightness; to render less tight or compact; to relax; to become loose: *loosening*, *imp. lós'n-ing*; *loosened*, *pp. lós'nd*, freed from tightness or closeness; rendered loose.

*loot*, *n. lól* [Hind. *lút*, plunder], in E. I., theft or plunder; plunder taken in war: *v.* to carry off as plunder; to ransack houses for plunder: *loot'ing*, *imp.* *loot'ed*, *pp.*

*lover*, *n. ló'er*, OE. for *lover*, which see.

*lop-warm*—see *lukewarm*, and note.

*lop*, *v. lóp* [O. Dut. *luppen*, to maim, to geld], to cut off, as branches from a tree; to cut off the top or extreme part; to prune: *n.* in OE., a branch or part

cut from a tree: *lop'ping*, *imp.* *n.* the act of cutting off; that which is cut off: *lopped*, *pp. lópt*.

*lop*, *n. lóp* [a variant of *lap*], dependent; hanging down: *lop-eared*, having hanging ears: *lop-sided*, heavier on one side than the other, as a ship; sloping at the sides.

*lophodon*, *n. ló-fó-dón* [Gr. *lophos*, a ridge, a crest; *odon* or *odonta*, a tooth], in *geol.*, an extinct tapir-like pachyderm of the Tertiary epoch, having crested teeth.

*lophostomate*, *n. ló-fó-stó-mát* [Gr. *lophos*, a ridge, a crest; *stoma*, a mouth], in *bot.*, having crested apertures or openings: *lophophore*, *n. ló-fó-fór* [Gr. *phoros*, I carry], in *zool.*, the disc or stage upon which the tentacles of the Polyzoa are placed.

*lophobranchiate*, *n. ló-fó-bráng-kí-at* [Gr. *lophos*, a ridge, a crest; *branchia*, gills], having gills arranged in tufts, applied to an order of fishes, including the pipe-fish and sea-horse.

*lophyropoda*, *n. pln. ló-fí-róp-fó-dá* [Gr. *lophos*, a crest or tuft of hair; *opus*, a tail; *pous*, podos, the foot], a section of the Crustacea, embracing those which have cylindrical or conical ciliated or tufted feet.

*loquacious*, *o. ló-kwá-shús* [L. *loquax* or *loquacem*, full of words, talkative], given to much talking; garrulous: *loqua'clousness*, *n. shús-nés*, also *loqua'city*, *n. ló-kwá-sí-tí* [F. *loquacité*], the habit of excessive talking; garrulity: *loqua'clously*, *ad. -ly*.

*loquat*, *n. ló-kwát* [Chín.—from *luh*, a rush, and *kuh*, an orange], an evergreen tree, Ord. *Rosaceæ*, native to China and Japan; the fruit of this tree, also called *Japan medlar*.

*lorate*, *n. ló-rát* [L. *lorum*, a thong or strap], in *bot.* and *zool.*, applied to organs or members having the form of a thong or strap.

*lorcha*, *n. lór-chá* [a corr. of Port. *lancha*, a plinnee], a light coasting vessel used in the Chinese and Eastern seas, having the hull built on a European model, but rigged like a Chinese junk.

*lord*, *n. lárd* [AS. *hláford*, a lord—from *hlaf*, a loaf; *weard*, a guardian; Icel. *lavard*; *hl.*, 'loaf-keeper', 'master of the house'], one who possesses the highest power or authority; a husband; a master; a sovereign; a ruler; a baron in the British peerage; any peer of the realm; any son of a duke or marquess, or the eldest son of an earl; an honorary title of chief magistrates of certain cities or towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and some other public officers, as, the *lord chancellor*, *lord justice-clerk*, &c.; an honorary title of bishops: *n.* on ane name of address, as we now use 'sir, master': *Lord*, the Supreme Being: *v.* to domineer or tyrannise; in OE., to invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord: *lord'ing*, *imp.* *lord'ed*, *pp.* *lord'ly*, *ad. -ly*, also *lord-like*, *a.* becoming a lord; laughty; proud; insolent; arrogant: *ad.* proudly; imperiously: *lordliness*, *n. -lín-ness*, high station; pride; haughtiness: *lord'ing*, *n.* a little lord; a would-be lord: *lord'ship*, *n.* a title of address to a nobleman or high officer; the territory or jurisdiction of a lord; a manor; dominion; authority: *my lord, your lordship*, forms of expression used in addressing a lord: *Lord's Day*, the first day of the week, or Sunday; the Christian Sabbath: *Lord's Supper*, the Holy Communion; the Eucharist: *Our Lord*, Jesus Christ; the Saviour: *Lord Advocate*, the chief law officer of the Crown in Scotland, usually an M.P.: *Lord High Chancellor*, the highest judicial officer of the Crown, the presiding judge in the Court of Chancery, and the Speaker of the House of Lords: *Lord Justice-Clerk*, the second in rank of the two highest judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland: *Lord Lieutenant*—see *lieutenant*: *Lord Justice-General* or *Lord President*, the highest in rank of the judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland: *Lord Privy Seal*, a high officer of State and member of the Cabinet, the keeper of the Privy Seal, whose issue to the Lord Chancellor is on authority to him to pass the Great Seal: *Lords Spiritual*, the archbishops and bishops having seats in the House of Lords: *Lords Temporal*, the peers of England, sixteen representatives of the Scottish, and twenty-eight of the Irish, peerage: *House of Lords*, one of the constituent parts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, consisting of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.—*-SYN.* of 'lordly': overbearing; imperious; tyrannical; despotic; domineering.

*lordosis*, *n. lór-dó-sís* [Gr.—from *lordos*, bent back], in *path.*, curvature of a bone; specifically, curvature

of the spine, with the convexity towards the front: lordotic, *n.* *lōr'ōt*, affected with lordosis.

*lore*, *n.* *lōr* [AS. *lār*, learning: cf. Icel. *lær*; Dut. *leere*; Ger. *lehre*], learning; erudition; instruction; in OE., workmanship: *loring*, *n.* *lōr'ing*, in OE., instructive discourse.

*lore*, *n.* *lōr* [L. *lorum*, a strap or thong], in birds, the space between the bill and the eye; a corneous angular apparatus observable in the mouths of certain insects.

*lore*, *n.* *lōr'el* [AS. *loren*, pp. of *lēosan*, to lose], in OE., a base or worthless person; a rogue: connected with *loaser*—another spelling is *loesel*.

*lorgnette*, *n.* *lōrn-yet* [F. *lorgnette*, an opera-glass—from *lorgner*, to glance at], a pair of eye-glasses, opening with a spring—chiefly used by ladies; a small opera-glass.

*loricate*, *v.* *lōr'it-kāt* [L. *loricatus*, covered with a breastplate of metal—from *lorica*, a coat of mail], to cover with a coat of mail; to plate over; to cover with a crust or coating: *lor'icating*, *imp.*: *lor'icated*, *pp.*: *adj.* covered or clad with horny or bony plates or scutes, like the crocodile; incrustated: *lor'ica-tion*, *n.* *lōr'ishūn*, the operation of covering anything with a plate or crust for defence, as against the action of fire: *loricated*, *n.* *plu.* *lōr'it-kā'id*, those reptiles which, like the crocodile, have bony plates developed in their skin: *lorica*, *n.* *lōr'it-kā* or *lōr'it-kā*, applied to the protective case with which certain Infusoria are provided.

*loring*—see under *lore* 1.

*lorion*, *n.* *lōr'it-ōn* [late Gr. *lorion*—dim. of Gr. *dlal*, *loron*, a thong], a stripe on the alb of a bishop of the Greek church.

*loriot*, *n.* *lōr'it-ōt* [F. *loriot*—from *le*, the; *oriot*, oriole—from OF. *loriot*—see *oriole*], the yellow gold-coloured bird; a bird called wittail; the oriole.

*loris*, *n.* *lōr'is* [prob. *loris* or *lori*, native Indian name; also derived from Dut. *laris*, a clown, a booby], a nocturnal lemur of the E. Ind., commonly called the 'lazy monkey.'

*lorry*, *n.* *lōr'ri*, or *larry*, *lōr'ri* [Eng. dial.], a four-wheeled waggon without sides, for the carriage of heavy or bulky goods; a coal truck.

*lory*, *n.* *lōr'i* [Hind. *luri*, a parrot], a bird of the parrot kind, usually of a red colour, inhabiting the E. I.

*lose*, *v.* *lōz* [AS. *lostan*, to become loose, to escape: cf. Goth. *fra-lusjan*; Dut. *verlezen*], to mislay; to lay or drop so as not to be able to find; not to gain or win; to be deprived of; to fail to obtain; to miss; to wander from; to bewilder; to waste, as time; to go from view or knowledge; to squander or throw away; to ruin or destroy; not to employ or enjoy; to suffer loss; in OE., to decline; to fail: *lo'sing*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing or bringing loss: *n.* *loss*: *lost*, *pp.* *lost*, *lost* *lost*: *adj.* *lost* or *dropped* so as not to be able to find or recover; gone from our possession or view; not visible; mislaid; that cannot be found; unable to find; destroyed; perished; ruined; wasted; no longer possessing or existing; bewildered; perplexed; alienated; hardened: *loser*, *n.* *lōz'er*, one who is deprived of anything, as by defeat, &c.; one who fails to gain in a transaction: *lo'singly*, *ad.* *lo's*: to *lose* ground, to fall behind; to suffer gradual loss; to lose heart, to become timid or discouraged; to lose oneself, to become bewildered; to miss or be ignorant of one's way.

*loss*, *n.* *lōz'el*—see *lorel*.

*loss*, *n.* *lōs* [from *lose*, which see], deprivation; destruction; injury; defeat; failure; waste; leakage; that which is lost: at a *loss*, puzzled; perplexed: to bear a *loss*, to make it good; to endure with resignation.—SYN. of 'loss': detriment; privation; miss; forfeiture; damage; disadvantage.

*lost*—see under *loss*.

*lot*, *n.* *lōt* [AS. *lot*, a lot, a portion: cf. Goth. *hlauts*; Dut. *lot*; Icel. *hluti*], that which falls to any one as his fortune; fate; fortune; chance; anything used in determining chances, as to cast or draw lots; a parcel; a piece or division of land; familiarly, collection, as, they are a *sorry lot*; abundance, as, we have a *lot of money*: *v.* to sort in lots; to catalogue: *lot'ing*, *imp.*: *lot'ted*, *pp.*: a great lot, a great quantity: to cast lots, to use or throw a die, or to employ other means of chance, in order to determine an event: to draw lots, to determine a matter by drawing one from two or more things, marked with symbols agreed upon, but which are concealed

from the drawer while drawing: to pay *scot and lot* [AS. *scot*, payment], to pay taxes according to share or proportion—see *lad*, note 2.—SYN. of 'lot': destiny; doom; hazard; accident; quantity; portion.

*lots*, *n.* *lōt*, also *lotus*, *n.* *lōt'ūs* [L. *lotus*; Gr. *lōtos*, *lotus*], a genus of leguminous creeping plants, found in different countries, and of several species. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceæ*; an Egyptian water-plant—considered sacred by the Egyptians; a small tree; the true lotus or lotus-bush of the classics is *Zizyphus lotus*, Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*.

*loth*, *n.* *lōth*, an OE. spelling of *loath*—see *loathe*.

*lotion*, *n.* *lōshūn* [F. *lotion*—from L. *lotionem*, a washing], a medicated solution or watery mixture for external use; a medicinal wash.

*lotto*, *n.* *lōt'ō* [F. *lotto*—from It. *lotto*, a lot, a lottery: cf. Oll.Ger. *hioz*; Ger. *loos*, a lot], an arithmetical game played with 24 numbered cards, wooden discs with corresponding numbers, and some counters.

*lottery*, *n.* *lōt'ter-i* [Eng. *lot*, chance, with F. suffix *-erie*], a distribution of money or goods by chance or lot; the name of the distribution; a card game; in OE., allotment.

*lotus*—see *lots*.

*lotus*-or *lotus*-eater, *n.* one living on the fruit of the lotus; one who gives himself up to a listless, pleasant life; a voluptuary.

*loud*, *ad.* *lōud* [AS. *hlūd*, loud; cf. Dut. *luid*; Oll.Ger. *hlūd*], having a strong sound; noisy; clamorous; turbulent; emphatic: *ad.* with loudness: *loudly*, *ad.* *lōud'li*: *loud'ness*, *n.* *lōd's*, a great noise or sound; clamour; uproar: *loud patterns*, familiarly, flashy and showy patterns—thus indicating an analogy between sound and colour.—SYN. of 'loud': obtrusive; sonorous; bolsterous; vociferous; blustering; vehement; tumultuous.

*lough*, *n.* *lōch*, the Irish spelling of Scotch *loch*; a lake; an arm of the sea—see *loch*.

*Louis d'or*, *n.* *lōi d'or* [F. a Louis of gold], a French gold coin first struck in 1610, value about 20s.

*lounder*, *n.* *lōn'der* or *lōn'dēr* [perhaps from Gael. *lonn*, strong, powerful], in Scot., a swiftness heavy stroke; a powerful blow: *v.* to beat with severe strokes: *loun'dering*, *imp.*: *lounded*, *pp.* *lōn'derd*.

*lounge*, *v.* *lōnj* [OF. *longis*, an idle fellow—prob. from L. *Longius* or *Longinus*, a name in the Mystery Plays for the centurion who pierced the body of Christ], to live lazily; to loiter or move about listlessly; to spend the time in idly moving about; to recline at ease: *n.* an idle gait; a stroll; a place which idlers frequent; a kind of sofa: *lounge'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* spending the time in loitering; reclining at ease: *lounge'd*, *pp.* *lōnj'd*: *lounge*, *n.* *lōnj'er*, one who strolls or moves lazily about; an idler.

*lounr*—see *lower* 2.

*louse*, *n.* *lōz*, lice, *n.* *plu.* *lōz* [AS. *lūs*, a louse: cf. Dut. *luise*; Icel. *lūs*, *plu.* *lyss*; Ger. *laus*, *plu.* *läuse*], a small insect of different species which infests the bodies of men and animals: *louse*, *v.* *lōz*, to clean from lice: *lousing*, *imp.* *lōz'ing*: *loused*, *pp.* *lōz'ed*: *lousy*, *n.* *lōz'z*, infested with lice; very mean; contemptible: *lōz'zly*, *ad.* *zif'li*: *lous'iness*, *n.* *zif'nēs*, state of abounding in lice.

*lout*, *n.* *lōut* [Icel. *lutar*, stooping, bent—from *luta*, to bow—see *lot* 2], a rough, ungainly, uneducated man; a mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin: *lout'ab*, *a.* *lōut'ish*, rude; clownish: *lout'ishly*, *ad.* *li*, in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner: *lout'ishness*, *n.* *lōut'ishnēs*, clownishness; behaviour of a bumpkin.

*lout*, *v.* *lōut* [AS. *hlutan*, to stoop, to bend; Icel. *lúta*], in OE., to stoop; to pay obsequence; to submit; to bow; to overpower; to discomfit: *lout'ing*, *imp.*: *lout'ed*, *pp.*

*louver* or *louvre*, *n.* *lōv'er* [F. *louver*, the opening], in anc. buildings, an opening in the roof for the escape of smoke—often in the form of a turret or lantern: *louver-window*, an open window having flat crossbars so placed as to exclude the rain—the bars being called *louver-boards*, corrupted into *luffer-boards*.

*Louvre*, *n.* *lōv'er* [origin unknown], one of the anc. palaces of France in Paris, now a national museum.

*love*, *n.* *lōv* [AS. *lufu*, love: cf. Oll.Ger. *luba*; Ger. *liebe*; Russ. *lûbov*; also Sans. *lobha*], an affection of the mind excited by qualities in an object which are capable of communicating pleasure; the passion of the sexes; courtship; the object beloved; goodwill; benevolence; strong liking or inclination;



fondness; tenderness or regard; dutiful reverence to God: *v.* to delight or take pleasure in an object; to regard with strong and tender affection, as that of one sex for the other; to regard with parental tenderness; to regard with goodwill or benevolence; to be pleased with; to like: *loving*, *imp.*: *adj.* fond; affectionate; expressing love or kindness: *loved*, *pp.* *loved*, *adj.* possessing the affection of any one: *lover*, *n.* *lû-er*, one who loves: *lovable*, *n.* *lû-d-bl*, worthy of love; amiable; that may be loved: *loveless*, *a.* *-lës*, without love; without tenderness; destitute of kindness: *lovely*, *a.* *lû-ll*, possessing qualities that excite love, admiration, or esteem; amiable; beautiful; delightful: *love'lly*, *ad.* *-lû-ll*, in a loving manner: *love'liness*, *n.* *-lû-nës*, possession of qualities that excite love: *lovelyly*, *ad.* *-ll*, affectionately; with kindness: *lovingness*, *n.* *-nës*, kindness: affection: *loving-kindness*, tender regard; mercy; favour: *love-apple*, a vegetable, also called *tomato*; the fruit of *Lycopersicon esculentum*, *Ord. Solanaceæ*: *love-bird*, a kind of small parrot, so named from the attachment of the birds to each other: *love-charm*, a supposed charm by which love may be excited: *love-favour*, something given that may be worn in token of love: *love-feast*, among the early Christians, a meal eaten at a general gathering in token of brotherly love and charity, *anagape*; among Moravians, Methodists, and others, a religious repast: *love-knot*, a complicated figure by which an interchange of affection is supposed to be represented: *love-letter*, a letter written in courtship: *love-lock*, a particular sort of curl worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., on the temples: *love-love* [*love*, and *OE. lorn*, *loft*] forsaken by one's love: *love-making*, courtship: *love-sick*, languishing from love: *love-spell*, a love-charm: *love-token*, a present in token of love: *love-in-idleness*, the flower heart's-ease, *Viola tricolor*: *love-les-bleeding*, a flower, a kind of ananias, the *Amaranthus caudatus*, *Ord. Amaranthaceæ*: *love-potion*, formerly, a compounded draught administered to excite feelings of love; in love, filled with affection or desire, as for the possession of an object.—*SYN.* of 'love *n.*': affection; concord; delight; pleasure; kindness; friendship; tenderness; devotion; charity—of 'lovely': pleasing; handsome; pretty; fine; charming; delectable; enchanting.

*low*, *a.* *lô* [*lœl*, *lâgr*, short, low: cf. *Sw. låg*; *Dut. laag*], not high or elevated; placed below in relation to another thing; not rising to the usual level, height, or standard; shallow; descending far downwards; below the usual rate, price, or value: *soft*; not loud or noisy; mean or humble in rank; reduced; dejected or depressed; humble; vulgar; unrefined; mean; dishonourable; in *OE.*, impotent; subdued: *ad.* not on high; near the ground; under the usual price or value; in a time approaching our own, as, such were the usages of war as *low* down as the 19th century; in a mean or degraded state; softly; down in position or circumstances: *lower*, *a.* *-er*, compar. of *low*; less high or elevated: *lowest*, *a.* *-est*, superl. of *low*; least high or elevated: *lowly*, *a.* *-ll*, humble; free from pride; meek; mild; not high or exalted: *ad.* in a low condition; humbly; meekly: *lowliness*, *n.* *-lû-nës*, freedom from pride; humility: *low'ness*, *n.* *-nës*, state of being low; meanness of condition or character; depression, as of mind, spirits, strength, or intensity: *low-born*, born in humble life: *Low Church*, applied to the party in the Church of England which does not assert Episcopacy to be the only form of Church government, or attach special importance to the sacraments—opposed to *High Church*: *Low Countries*, the Netherlands: *low latitudes*—see under *latitude*: *low life*, life among the poorer classes of a country: *low-minded*, mean in mind or disposition: *low water*, lowest point of the tide at ebb: *low-water mark*, the lowest point to which the tide recedes: *low-pressure*, applied to the condensing steam-engine: *low-spirited*, dejected; depressed; wanting in liveliness: *Low Sunday*, the Sunday next after Easter, so called as lower or less exalted than Easter day itself; *low-wines*, the first run of the still; the first liquor produced by distilling molasses or fermented liquors: *lower-case*, among printers, the case which contains the small letters of the alphabet: *Lower Chalk*, in *geol.*, a section of the chalk formation characterised by the absence of blints and hardness of the chalk: *Lower Empire*, the Roman or Western Empire, as distinguished from the Eastern,

which names existed from the date of the removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople in A.D. 325, to its destruction by the Turks A.D. 1453: *low-level gravels*, in *geol.*, a term applied to the sands and gravels that occur in the lower terraces of valleys, in contradistinction to the high-level gravels.—*SYN.* of 'low *a.*': depressed; deep; dejected; sly; sub-misive; reverent; dissolute; base; grave; modern; grovelling; feeble; weak; moderate; impoverished; reasonable; plain; simple.

*low*, *v.* *lô* [an imitative word: *AS. hlôenn*; *Dut. loeren*; *OE. Ger. hlôjan*; *Ger. lauten*] to bellow as an ox or cow: *low'ing*, *imp.*, *ad.* uttering sounds as cattle; *n.* the sounds uttered by cattle: *lowed*, *pp.* *lôd*.

*low or Lowe*, *lô*, a hill in place-names—see *law* 2. *low*, also *lowe*, *n.* *lô*, in *Scot. lôe* [*lœl*, *lôg*, *lôg*; *cf. Dan. lue*; *ML. Ger. lohe*; *Ger. lohe*] in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, flame; glow; fire: *v.* to flame; to flame with rage: *low-bell*, *n.* *lô-bel* [*low*, and *bell*], a bell used in night-fowling, in connection with lights, to frighten birds into a net; *v.* to scare as with a low-bell.

*lower*, *v.* *lô-er* [from *low* 1. which see], to bring low; to cause to descend; to let down; to bring down; to lessen; to humble or degrade; to enfeeble; to slake: *low'ering*, *imp.*, *ad.* depressing; enfeebling; degrading; *n.* the act of bringing down or lessening: *lowered*, *pp.* *lô-erd*.

*lower*, also *loar*, *v.* *lô-er* [*ME. huren*, a variant of *leer*; *cf. Dut. loeren*, to frown], to begin to be overcast with clouds; to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening—applied to the weather, or to the countenance; to look sour or grim; to look sullen or angry: *lower'ing*, *imp.*, *ad.* appearing dark or threatening; gloomy: *lowered*, *pp.* *lô-erd*: *lower'ly*, *ad.* *-ll*: *low'ery*, *a.* *lô-er'k*, cloudy; gloomy.

*lowest*, *ad.* *lô-er-môst* [lower, and *most*], superl. deg. of *low*; another form of *lowest*—see *low* 1.

*lowlands*, *n.* *plu.* *lô-lânds* [*low* 1. and *land*], the flat or level districts of a hilly or mountainous country, as distinguished from the *highlands*: *low'land*, *a.* pert. to the level districts: *Lowlander*, *n.* *-er*, an inhabitant of the low or level districts—a term used in Scotland.

*loxoclaste*, *n.* *lô-kê-s'ô-lâz* [*Gr. loxos*, oblique; *klastis*, cleavage], a variety of orthoclaste, containing a large proportion of soda.

*loxodon*, *n.* *lô-k'sô-dôn* [*Gr. loxos*, oblique; *odon* or *odontia*, a tooth], one of the sub-genera into which the elephants are divided.

*loxodromic*, *a.* *lô-k'sô-drôm'ik* [*Gr. loxos*, oblique; *dromos*, a course], pert. to oblique sailing by the rhumb-line: *loxodromic curve* or *line*, the path of a ship when her course is constantly directed towards the same point of the compass, in an oblique direction: *loxodrom'ics*, *n.* *plu.* *-iks*, the art of oblique sailing by the rhumb-line.

*loyal*, *a.* *lô-yâl* [*F. loyal*, *loyal*—from *L. legâtis*, conformable to law, legal—*loz*, *legis*, law], in former times, conformable to the laws of honour; faithful to a prince or superior; true; devoted: *loy'ally*, *ad.* *-ll*: *loyalty*, *n.* *lô-yâl-ti*, fidelity to a prince or sovereign; the devotion of a wife to her husband; fidelity to a cause or one's word: *loy'alist*, *n.* *-ist*, a person who adheres to his sovereign, particularly in times of civil commotion.

*lozenge*, *n.* *lô-zên-j* [*OF. lozenge*, a square cake of preserved herbs; *laure*, a slate, a flag-stone; perhaps from *mid. L. laudes*, praises—in reference to a tomb-stone with an epitaph], a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, commonly called a diamond; *n.* rhomb; in *her.*, the diamond-shaped shield on which the arms of spencers and widows are borne; a common sweetmeat in the shape of a small round or oval cake: *lozenge'd*, *a.* *lô-zên-j'd*, or *lozenge-shaped*, a, made in the shape of a lozenge: *loze'ngy*, *a.* *lô-zên-j'i*, in *her.*, divided into lozenge-shaped compartments.

*lubber*, *n.* *lûb-bër* [*W. llob*, a dunce: *cf. Dut. lobbet*, a booby], a heavy clumsy fellow; a name given in contempt by sailors to those unacquainted with the duties of a seaman: *lûb'berly*, *a.* *-ll*, tall and clumsy; *lazy*: *ad.* awkwardly; clumsily: *lûbber's-hole*, a hole in the futtock-plates at the junction of the upper and lower masts through which a linesman would go in preference to the futtock-shrouds: *lûbber's-point*, the mark on the inside of the compass-case indicating the direction of the ship's head—

so called as a *land-lubber* only would depend upon it in steering: *land-lubber*—see under *land*.

*lubricate*, v. *lōb'ri-kāt* [L. *lubricatus*, rendered slippery—from *lubricus*, slippery], to make smooth or slippery, as by oil, mucus, and suchlike, smeared over: *lubricated*, imp.: *lubricated*, pp.: *lubricator*, n. *lēr*, one who or that which lubricates: *lubrication*, n. *lōb'ri-kāshūn*, also *lubrication*, n. *lōb'ri-kāshūn*, the act or operation of making smooth and slippery, as machinery by oil: *lubricity*, n. *lōb'ri-si-ti*, smoothness, slipperiness; aptness to glide over any part; the property of facilitating the motion of bodies in contact; instability; wantonness; lowliness.

*lucē*, n. *lōs* [OF. *lus*; L. *lucius*, a fish, supposed to be the pike], n. pike full grown: *lucēs*, n. plu. *lōs'ēs*, in Shakespeare, probably means 'lice.'

*lucēat*, n. *lōs'ēt* [L. *lucens* or *luculent*, shining—from *lucere*, to shine], bright; shining; splendid.

*lucern* or *lucerne*, n. *lōs'ēr* [F. *lucerne*], a plant much cultivated as food for cattle; the *Medicago sativa*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Papilionacea*.

*lucid*, a. *lōs'id* [F. *lucide*—from L. *lucidus*, bright, clear—from *lucere*, to shine], clear; distinct; easily understood; not darkened or confused, applied to the intellect: *lucidly*, ad. *lōs'idness*, n. *lōs'idness*, also *lucidity*, n. *lōs'id-i-ti* [F. *lucidité*], brightness; clearness.—*SYN.* of 'lucid': bright; shining; glittering; transparent; luminous; reasonable; sane; in OE., transparent; pellucid.

*Lucifer*, n. *lōs'ifēr* [L. *Lucifer*, light-bringing—from L. *lux*, or *lucem*, light; *fero*, I bring], the planet Venus when appearing as the morning star; Satan, on account of his supposed pride: *Lucifer*, a friction-match.

*lucigen*, n. *lōs'i-jēn* [L. *lux*, light; Gr. *γενναο*, I cause], a lamp of great illuminating power, the principle of which depends upon the burning of a mixture of oil and heated compressed air.

*lucimeter*, n. *lōs'im-ē-tēr* [L. *lux*, light; Gr. *μετρον*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the intensity of the light which proceeds from different bodies; a photometer.

*luck*, n. *lūk* [Dut. *luk*, happiness, fortune; cf. Dan. *lykke*; Icel. *lukka*; Ger. *glück*], a casual event, good or ill, affecting any one; fortune; chance: *lucky*, a. *lūk'i*, successful; fortunate: *luckily*, ad. *lōs'i-l*, fortunately; by good hap: *luckiness*, n. *lōs'i-nēs*, good fortune; casual happiness: *luckless*, a. *lōs'less*, without good luck; unsuccessful: *lucklessly*, ad. *lōs'lessly*, n. *lōs'lessness*, n. *lōs'less*, state of being unlucky.—*SYN.* of 'lucky': prosperous; happy; auspicious.

*lucky*, n. *lūk'i* [prob. a particular application of adj. *lucky*; Icel. *hluki*, an old woman], in *Scot.*, an old or elderly woman; a grandmother; the mistress of an abode.

*lucrative*, a. *lōk'rā-tiv* [F. *lucratif*, profitable—from L. *lucratus*—from L. *lucrum*, gain], gainful; profitable: *lucratively*, ad. *lōs'ly*: *lucre*, n. *lōk'er*, profit; gain in money—always in an ill sense.

*lucubration*, n. *lōk'ū-brā-shūn* [L. *lucubratiōnem*, a working by lamp-light, or at night—from *lucubrare*, to compose by lamp-light—from *lux*, light], study in the night by lamp or candle-light; any composition produced by meditation in retirement: *lucubratory*, a. *lōk'ū-brā-tēr-i*, composed by night or by candle-light.

*luculent*, a. *lōk'ū-lēnt* [L. *luculentus*, full of light—from *lux*, light], clear; transparent: *luculently*, ad. *lōs'ly*.

*luculite*, n. *lōk'ū-lit*, a variety of black marble—so called because it was first brought by the consul *Lucullus* to Rome from an island in the Nile.

*ludicrous*, a. *lōd'i-k'rūs* [L. *ludicrus*, sportive, in jest—from *ludus*, play, sport], adapted to raise laughter; droll; burlesque: *ludicrously*, ad. *lōs'ly*, in a manner that may excite laughter: *ludicrousness*, n. *lōs'ness*, the quality of exciting laughter.—*SYN.* of 'ludicrous': sportive; laughable; ridiculous; comical or comic.

*Ludlow group*, in *geol.*, a series of shales, occasionally intermixed with limestone, typically developed near *Ludlow*, in Shropshire.

*lues*, n. *lōēz* [L. *lues*, pestilence in men or beast], poison; pestilence; disease.

*luff*, n. *lūf* [Dut. *loef*, n. rowlock or oar-pin], the part of a ship toward the wind; the weather-gage; the foremost edge of a fore-and-aft sail: v. to turn the head of a ship toward the wind: *luffing*, imp.:

n. the act of sailing a ship close to the wind: *luffed*, pp. *lūft*: *luff-tackle*, a large movable tackle: to *luff* round, or to *luff* a-lee, to throw the ship's head into the wind: to spring her *luff*, to yield to the helm by sailing nearer the wind.

*luffer*, n. *lūf'fēr*—see *louvre*.

*lug*, n. *lūg* [Sw. *lugga*, to pull one by the hair—from *lug*, the forelock], that which flaps or hangs loose; the flap or hanging portion of the ear; in *Scot.*, the ear itself; that which projects, as an ear; a small fish; a sea-shore worm: v. to haul; to drag; to pull along by an ear, or any loose part employed as a handle: *lugging*, imp.: *lugged*, pp. *lūgd*: *luggage*, n. *lūg-gāj*, lit., heavy bulky articles that have to be pulled or dragged, not carried; anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried; the trunks, packages, &c., of a traveller: *lug-sail*, n. *lūg-sāl* (Sw. *lug*, and *sail*), a sort of square sail.

*lugger*, n. *lūg-gēr* [Dut. *logger*, a slow ship; probably from *log*, slow], a small vessel with two or three masts, and a lug-sail on each.

*lugubrious*, a. *lō-gū-bri-ūs* [L. *lugubris*, mournful], mournful; sorrowful; indicating sorrow: *lugubriously*, ad. *lōs'ly*.

*lugworm*, n. *lūg-wērm*, same as *lobworm*, which see.

*lukewarm*, a. *lōk'wārm* [Eng. dial.: cf. Dut. *leukwarm*], only moderately warm; tepid; not zealous; cold; indifferent: *lukewarmly*, ad. *lōs'ly*: *lukewarmness*, n. *lōs'ness*, a moderate heat; indifference; coldness. *Note*.—In popular usage *lukewarm* is employed for *lukewarm*, and agrees with the OE. *lew*, and Ger. *lau*, lukewarm; Ger. *lau-warm*, tepid.

*lull*, v. *lūl* [Norw. *lulla*, to sing to sleep; cf. Dao. *lulle*; O. Dut. *hullen*; Ger. *lullen*; also Ger. *lullen*, to speak], to compose to sleep by pleasing sounds; to cause to rest; to compose; to cease; to quiet; to become calm: a. power or quality of soothing; a season of quiet; cessation; abatement: *lulling*, imp.: *lulled*, pp. *lūld*: *lullaby*, n. *lūld-bi*, a song to quiet babes or set them to sleep; that which quiets: *lullabies*, n. plu. *lūz*: *lulluloo*, v. *lūlōo*, among the natives of S. Africa, to sing in praise or welcome.

*lum*, n. *lūm* [Eng. dial. and *Scot.*], in *Scot.*, the fireplace; the chimney.

*luncheon*, n. *lōm'chēn*, also *lū'machēn*, n. *lōm'chēn* [It. *lunachella*—dim. of *lunaca*, a snail; L. *lunax*, a snail], a variety of marble full of fossil shells, exhibiting beautiful iridescent colours, sometimes a deep red or orange; also called *fire-marble*—also *lunachello*, n. *lōm'chēllō*, in *lunachello*, n. plu. *lōm'chēllō*.

*lumbago*, n. *lūm-bā-gō* [mild. L. *lumbago*—from L. *lumbus*, the loin or haunch], a rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back: *lumbaginous*, a. *lūm-bā-j'i-nēs*, pert. to lumbago: *lumbar*, a. *lūm'bēr* [L. *lumbus*, the loin], pert. to the loins; lumbal region, the lower part of the trunk.

*lumber*, n. *lūm'bēr* [originally the *Lombard-room*, or the place where the Lombard banker and broker stowed away his pledges: F. *Lombard*; Ger. *Langbart*, long-beard, a name given to men of this tribe], lit., things which cause to stumble; household odds and ends, and unused or refuse furniture, confusedly thrown together in a room called the *lumber-room*; bulky or cumbersome things thrown aside: v. to heap together in disorder; to encumber or impede the free motion of: *lumbering*, imp.: adj. filling with lumber: *lumbered*, pp. *lūm'bēr*: *lumber-room*, n. room for the reception of useless or uneeded things.

*lumber*, v. *lūm'bēr* [Sw. dial. *lomra*, to resound—from *luma*, a great noise], to move heavily and laboriously; to make a rough noise, as a heavy rolling object: *lumbering*, imp.: adj. moving heavily: n. the motion or jolting of anything that moves heavily: *lumbered*, pp. *lūm'bēr*.

*lumber*, n. *lūm'bēr* [from *lumber* 1, which see], in *Canada* and *U.S.*, sawn or split timber: v. to cut down timber and prepare it for market: *lumbering*, n. the act or employment of cutting down and preparing timber for market: *lumberer*, n. *lūm'bēr-ēr*, one who fells and shapes timber; in *N. Amer.*, a backwoodsman: *lumber-dealer*, a wood-merchant.

*lumbic*, n. *lūm'brik* [L. *lumbicus*, n. worm], a worm: *lumbical*, a. *lūm'brik-kāl*, resembling a worm: u. a muscle of the fingers and toes—so named from its resembling a worm: *lumbicales*, n. plu. *lūm'brik-kālēz*, in anat., four muscles of the fingers and toes resembling worms.

*lunary*, n. *lōm't-nēr-i* [F. *luminarie*, a luminory

—from mld. *L. lūmināre*—from *L. lūmen*, light, any body or thing which gives light; one of the celestial orbs; any one who enlightens or instructs: *lūminous*, *n. nēs*, shining; emitting light; clear; lucky; perspicuous: *lūminously*, *ad. -it*, *lūminouslyness*, *n. nēs-nēs*, also *lūminosity*, *n. nēs-it*, the quality of being bright or shining; clearness.—*SYN.* of 'luminous': bright; shining; resplendent; splendous; brilliant; lustrous; phosphorescent.

**Luminiferous**, *n. lō-mi-nif-ēr-is* [*L. lūmen*, light; *fero*, I produce], conveying or producing light.

**Lump**, *n. lūmp* (Norw. *lump*, a thick piece; cf. *Ice. lūmbi*; Dan. *lūmp*; O.Dut. *lompe*; Ger. *lumpen*), a small mass of solid matter having no definite shape; the whole taken together; a cluster: *v.* to throw into a mass; to take in too gross without the distinction of particulars: *lump'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* large; heavy; great: *lumped*, *pp.* *lūmpt*: *adj.* thrown into a mass or sum: *lumpers*, *n. plu.* *lūmp-ēr-z*, labourers employed by merchant-ships to load and unload: *lumpen*, *n. lūmp-n*, a long fish of a greenish colour, and marked with lines: *lump'ish*, *a. -ish*, heavy; like a lump; gross; inactive: *lump'ishly*, *ad. -it*: *lump'ishness*, *n. nēs*, state of being lumpish: *lumpy*, *n. lūmp't*, full of lumps: *lump'iness*, *n. nēs*, state of being full of lumps: *lumps*, *n. plu.* *lūmps*, a kind of bricks or tiles; dockyard barges: *lump-fish*, a sea-fish, having a head and body deep, thick, and short, without scales, but covered with firm bony spines—also called *lump-eucker*: *lump-sugar*, loaf-sugar broken into pieces.

**Lunacy**, *n. lō-nā-si* [*L. lūna*, the moon], mental derangement, formerly supposed to be dependent upon the moon's changes: insanity; madness in general: *lunatic*, *n. lō-nā-tik* [*F. lunatique*, *lunatic*—from *L. lūnaticus*, affected by changes of the moon, mad], one affected with lunacy: an *lunatic* or mad person: *adj.* mad; insane: *lunatic asylum*, a house specially built and set apart for the insane.—*SYN.* of 'lunacy': madness; derangement; craziness; mania.

**Lunar**, *a. lō-nēr*, also *lū-nār-y*, *a. nēr-i* [*L. lūnāris*, of or belonging to the moon—from *lūna*, the moon], pert. to the moon; caused or influenced by the moon: *lunarian*, *n. lō-nār-i-ān*, an inhabitant of the moon: *lunate*, *a. lō-nā*, also *lū-nated*, *a.* formed like a half-moon; crescent-shaped: *lunation*, *n. nēs-shān*, one revolution of the moon; a lunar month: *lunar-caustic* [*L. lūna*, the moon, being the old alchemical name for silver, a name for nitrate of silver, used surgically; *lunar month*, the time of one revolution of the moon, equal to 29 days, 13 hours, nearly.

**Lunch**, *n. lūnsh*, also *luncheon*, *n. lūnsh-ān* [a variant of *lump*], *lit.* a lump of something eatable; a light meal between breakfast and dinner.

**Lune**, *n. lōn* [*F. lune*; *L. lūna*, the moon], anything in the shape of a half-moon; a figure crescent-shaped; a geometrical figure formed of two intersecting arcs of a circle.

**Lunette**, *n. lō-nēl* [*F. lunette*, a little moon—from *L. lūna*], anything in the shape of a small moon; an opening in a concave ceiling for the admission of light; a semicircular window, or a space above a square window, bounded by a circular roof; an advanced work for the defence of a fortress, composed of two faces and two flanks; a watch-glass flattened.

**Lung**, *n. lūng*, usually in the plu. *lūngs*, *lūngz* [*AS. lūnger*, *a. lūng*; cf. *Ice. lūnga*; *Dut. long*; *Ger. lunge*], the organs of respiration in mammals, birds, and reptiles: *lunged*, *a. lūngd*, having lungs: *lung'less*, *a. -less*, without lungs: *lung'wort*, *n. -wort*, a plant—so called from the darker and lighter hues of the leaf resembling the surface of a lung; the *Stictia pulmonaria*, *Ord. Lichenés*; a name also given to *Pulmonaria officinalis*, *Ord. Boraginaceæ*.

**Lunge**, *v. lūng* [*F. allonger*, to lengthen; *L. longare*, to lengthen—from *longus*, long], another spelling for *longe* or *allonge*; to make a sudden pass or thrust in fencing: *lung'ing*, *imp.* *lunged*, *pp. lūngd*.

**Luniform**, *a. lō-ni-fōrm* [*L. lūna*, the moon; *forma*, shape], moon-shaped.

**Lunisolar**, *a. lō-ni-sō-lēr* [*L. lūna*, the moon; *sōl*, the sun], resulting from the united revolutions of the sun and moon: *lunisolar year*, a period or cycle, consisting of 532 common years, at whose end the eclipses return again in the same order.

**Lunt**, *n. lūnt* (Dan. and Ger. *lunte*, a match), in *Scot.* and *N. of Eng. dial.*, a whiff of smoke; a flame; formerly, a quick-match for firing cannon.

**Lunula**, *n. lō-nū-lā* [*L. lūnula*—dim. of *lūna*, the moon], a little moon; the portion of the human nail, near the root, which is whiter than the rest; one of the thinner portions of the arterial valves of the heart: *lunular*, *a. -lār*, shaped like a small crescent: *lunulated*, *a. -lāt*, resembling a small crescent: *lunule*, *n. lō-nāl*, a crescent-like mark or spot.

**Imperial**, *a. lō-pēr-kāl* or *lō-pēr-kāl*, pert. to the *Im-percāl*, *n. plu.* *lō-pāl*, or feasts of the anc. Romans in honour of their god Pan: *n.* the feast itself.

**Lupin**, *n. lō-pin* [*F. lupin*—from *L. lupinus*, a kind of pulse], a flowering plant of many kinds, producing a kind of pulse; the genus *Lupinus*, *Ord. Leguminosæ*, sub-*Ord. Papilionaceæ*.

**Lupulin**, *n. lō-pū-lin* [*L. lupulus*, the hop—dim. of *L. lupus*, the hop-plaut], the bitter aromatic principle of hops.

**Lupus**, *n. lō-pūs* [*L. lupus*, a wolf], in *med.*, a tubercular disease, occurring especially about the face, usually ending in deep, ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips.

**Lurch**, *n. lērsh* [*F. louch*], a term used when one party gains every point before the other makes one—he is then said to be left in the lurch; a forlorn or difficult position; to leave in the lurch, a metaphor from the gaming-table; to leave in a difficult situation, or in a state of embarrassment.

**Lurch**, *v. lērsh* [another and weakened spelling of lurk, which see], to take away privily; to pilfer; to withdraw to one side; to lie in ambush; to lurk; to dodge; to play tricks; to defeat; to evade; to roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea: *n.* the sudden roll or shifting of a vessel to one side in a heavy sea: *lurch'ing*, *imp.* rolling or shifting suddenly to one side; lying in wait: *lurched*, *pp. lērsh*, rolled or shifted suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea: *lurchee*, *n. lērsh-ēr*, one who lurks or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer; a poacher; a dog that lurks or lies in wait for game.

**Lurch**, *v. lērsh* [*mid. L. lurchare* or *lurchare*, to devour greedily; connected perhaps with *lura*, the mouth of a bag; perhaps connected with lurch 2], in *OE.*, to swallow greedily; to devour; to disappoint: *lurch'ing*, *imp.* *lurched*, *pp. lērsh*.

**Lure**, *n. lōr* [*F. leurre*, a falconer's bait or lure; *Mid. Ger. lueder*; *Ger. luder*], originally, something held out to call in a hawk; anything which attracts by the hope of advantage or pleasure; an enticement; *v.* to attract by anything which promises advantage or pleasure; to entice or attract as by a bait: *lur'ing*, *imp.* entic'ing; *lured*, *pp. lōrd*, attracted by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.

**Lurid**, *a. lō-rīd* [*L. luridus*, pale, wan], gloomy; dismal; having the colours of a tempestuous sky; in *bol.*, of a dingy brown.

**Lurk**, *v. lērsh* [*Norw. lurka* or *luska*, to lurk, to skulk; *Dan. luske*—see lurch 2], to lie hid or concealed; to lie in wait; to keep out of public view: *lurk'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* lying concealed: *lurked*, *pp. lērsh*; *lurker*, *n. lērsh-ēr*, one who lurks: *lurking-place*, a secret place; a hiding-place.

**Luscious**, *a. lūsh-ūs* [prob. from *ME. luscly*, pleasant, delicious; cf. *Ger. lüstig*; *Dan. lystig*], very sweet; grateful to the taste; sweet to excess: *lusciously*, *ad. -it*: *lusciousness*, *n. nēs*, state or quality of being luscious; immediately sweet.

**Lush**, *a. lūsh* [*ME. lusch*, lax, loose; perhaps also connected with *luscious*], in *OE.*, having a dark, deep colour; not of a pale and faint colour; juicy: *n.* in *slang*, an intoxicating liquor: *lushy*, *a. lūsh-y*, intoxicated.

**Lusitani**, *n. lō-si-dān* [*Port. Lusitānos*, Portuguese; *L. Lusitania*, Portugal], the great Portuguese epic poem of Camões on the discovery of India by Vasquez da Gama, published in 1571.

**Lusk**, *n. lūsk* [*Ice. lūsk*, a lazy fellow; cf. *Gael. luscay*, *lusk*, idle], in *OE.*, a slothful, lazy fellow; a sluggard: *adj.* lazy: *v.* to doze about idly; to be lazy and sluggish: *lusk'ing*, *imp.* *lusked*, *pp. lūskt*: *luskish*, *a. lūsk-ish*, somewhat inclined to lazy habits: *lusk'ishness*, *n.* disposition to lazy habits.

**Lust**, *n. lūst* [*AS. lust*, desire—from *lystan*, to covet, to desire; cf. *Goth. lustus*; *Ice. lysti*], longing desire; violent or irregular desire to possess or enjoy; carnal appetite: *v.* to desire eagerly or to long after; to have a violent longing desire after carnal pleasure; to have any depraved or irregular desires: *lust'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* having eager desire after: *n.* any depraved or irregular desire; a violent desire for carnal grat-

ification: lust'ed, pp.: lustful, a. *lúst'fúl*, having eager desire for carnal gratification; sensual: lust'fully, ad. *lú*: lustfulness, n. *n-és*, state of being lustful; libidinousness.—SYN. of 'lustful': licentious; libidinous; lecherous; fleshly; carnal; inordinate; inpure; unchaste; lewd.

lustily, lustiness—see under lusty.

lustral, a. *lústrál* [L. *lustralis*, relating to purification—from *lustrum*, I purify—see *lustrum*], pert. to or used in purification: *lustralia*, n. plu. *lústrá-lí-á*, the purifying sacrifices or feasts of the anc. Romans, held every fifth year: *lustrate*, v. *lústrát* [L. *lustratus*, purified], to cleanse or purify: *lustrating*, imp.: *lustrated*, pp.: *lustration*, n. *-trá-shún* [F.—L.], the act of cleansing or purifying by water.

lustré, n. *lústér* [F. *lustré*, *lustré* or gloss: L. *lustrum*, a window: connect. with *lustrare*, to illumine], brightness; splendour; fame; renown; a candlestick or gas pendant, ornamented with drops, &c.; in *min.*, a term intended to describe the intensity and quality of the light reflected from the newly fractured surfaces of rocks and minerals, as a mineral of a splendid, shining, metallic, vitreous, or pearly lustré: *lustreless*, a. *-l-és*, destitute of lustré: *lustrons*, a. *lústrús*, bright; shining; lustrous: *lustrously*, ad. *-l-í*.

lustré, for *lustrum*, which see.

lustring, n. *lústr'ing* [F. *lustrine*, lustring: It. *lustrino*—from L. *lucere*, to shine], a stout, glossy kind of silk cloth.

lustrum, n. *lústrúm*, also *lustré*, n. *lústér* [L.—from *luc*, I wash], in anc. Rome, the space of about five years, or the interval between the lustrations—see *lustral*.

lusty, a. *lúst'í* [ME. *lusty*, pleasant, merry: cf. Dan. *lystig*; Ger. *lustig*—see *lust*], full of strength and pith; stout; vigorous; healthful; able of body; in OE., handsome; delightful; saucy; sturdy: *lustily*, ad. *-l-í-l-í*: *lustiness*, n. *-n-és*, vigour of body; stoutness; robustness: *lust'head*, n., also *lust'head*, n. *-héd* [*lusty*, and *head*], in OE., vigour of body; also *lust'hood*, n. *-hód*: *lustless*, a. *lústl-í-l-és*, weak; languid; lifeless.—SYN. of 'lusty': strong; bulky; large; corpulent; robust; fat; brawny.

lusus naturæ, *lú-sús ná-tú-ræ* [L. *lusus*, a sport; *naturæ*, of nature], n. freak of nature, as a sheep with six legs or two heads; anything unnatural in an animal, or in a vegetable production; a monstrosity.

lutarius, a. *lú-tá-rí-ús* [L. *lutarius*, that lives in the mud—from *lutum*, mud], pert. to or resembling mud.

lute, n. *lút* [OF. *lut*; Sp. *lute*; Ar. *al úd*, the lute or harp], a musical instr. with strings: *lute-string*, the string of a lute.

lute, n. *lút*, also *luting*, n. *lú-t'ing* [F. *lut*, clay, mould—from L. *lutum*, mud—from *lucere*, to wash—*lit*, that which is washed over with water], a composition used for securing the joints of vessels; a coating of clay or sand applied by chemists to strengthen their retorts: v. to coat with lute: *luting*, imp.: *luted*, pp.: *lutation*, n. *lú-tá-shún*, the act or method of applying lute.

Inteolin, Inteoline, or Inteoleine, n. *lú-té-ó-lín*, *lú-té-ó-lín* [F.—from L. *luteolus*, yellowish, dim. of *luteus*, golden-yellow], the yellow colouring-matter of dyer's weed.

Intestring, n. *lút-string*—same as lustring.

Lutheran, a. *lú-thér-án*, pert. to Luther or his doctrines: n. a follower or disciple of Luther: *La'theranism*, n. *-í-zm*, the doctrines of Luther.

luthern, n. *lú-thérn* [F. *lucarne*, a dormer-window—from L. *lucerna*, a lamp], a dormer or garret window.

luzate, v. *lúks-át*, also *luz*, v. *lúks* [L. *lustratus*, put out of joint, loosened], to remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate: *luz'ating*, imp.: *luz'ated*, pp.: adj. put out of joint; sprained: *luzation*, n. *lúks-á-t-shún* [F.—L.], a putting out of joint; a dislocation.

luxuriant, a. *lúg-zú-rí-ánt* [L. *luxurians* or *luxuri-antem*, growing rank, increasing in size—from *luxuria*, luxury, excess], very abundant; exuberant in growth; superfluous in abundance: *luxuriantly*, ad. *-l-í*: *luxuriance*, n. *-rí-áns*, also *luxur'iancy*, n. *-án-sí*, strong, vigorous growth; exuberance; excessive growth: *luxuriate*, v. *lúg-zú-rí-át* [L. *luxuriatus*, indulged in luxury], to grow to superfluous abundance; to live luxuriously; to revel without re-

straint in description or fancy: *luxuriating*, imp.: *luxuriated*, pp.: *luxuri'ation*, a. *-shún*, the act of luxuriating; the process of growing exuberantly: *luxurious*, a. *lúg-zú-rí-ús* [L. *luxuriosus*, abounding in luxury], ministering to or furnished with luxuries; indulging freely or excessively in the pleasures of the table; excessive indulgence of the appetite, or in rich and expensive dress and furniture; effeminate; voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure: *luxuriously*, ad. *-l-í*: *luxuriousness*, n. *-n-és*, state of being luxurious; voluptuousness: *luxury*, n. *lúks-ú-rí*, a free or excessive indulgence in rich food, dress, or furniture; anything delightful or grateful to the senses; a dainty or delicacy; any delicious food or drink; in OE., lust; lewdness; luxuriance.—SYN. of 'luxury': voluptuousness; daintiness; delicacy; epicurism; effeminacy; lasciviousness; sensuality; gratification.

lyart, a. *lí-ért* [OF. *liard* or *liart*], in Scot. and OE., having grey hairs intermixed; grey.

lycanthrope, n. *lí-kán-thróp* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf; *anthrōpos*, a man], one who suffers from lycanthropy; a man superstitiously supposed to be able to transform himself into a wolf; a were-wolf: *lycanthrope*, n. *lí-kán-thróp-í*, a kind of melancholy or madness in which men fancy themselves changed into wolves.

lyceum, n. *lí-sé-úm* [L. *lyceum*; Gr. *lykeion*, a grove or gymnasium at Athens where Aristotle taught philosophy], apartments appropriated to instruction by lectures, &c.: *lycée*, n. *lí-sé* [F.], in France, a higher school which prepares for the university.

Lycopodiaceæ, n. plu. *lí-kóp-ó-dí-á-sí-é* [new L. *lycopodium*, club-moss—from Gr. *lykos*, a wolf; *poda*, a foot], a natural order of cryptogamic or flowerless plants, whose tissues and mode of fructification resemble ferns, whose general aspect is like the mosses, and which are allied in some respects to cone-bearing plants; the club-mosses: *lycopodineæ*, n. *-dí-shí-ús*, pert. to the Lycopodiaceæ: *lycopodium*, n. *lí-kóp-ó-dí-úm*, a genus of moss-like plants; club-moss; its fine yellow dust or seed: *lycopodites*, n. plu. *lí-kóp-ó-dí-t-és*, fossil plants apparently allied to the club-mosses of the present day.

lycotrope, a. *lí-kót-ró-p-ál* [Gr. *lykos*, the knocker of a door; *tropos*, a turning], in bot., an orthotrope ovule curved like a horse-shoe.

Lydia, n. *lí-dí-án* [L. *Lydia*; Gr. *Lydia*, an anc. kingdom of Asia Minor], pert. to Lydia or its inhabitants; soft and slow in music; effeminate; soft: *Lydia stone*, a compact variety of flinty slate, of a velvet-black colour, with a flat-conchoidal fracture and keen cutting grain, long used as a touchstone for gold, whose purity is shown by the colour of the streak left on its smoothed surface.

lye, n. *lí* [AS. *liah*, lye; cf. Dut. *loog*; Ger. *lauge*], water impregnated with an alkaline salt, obtained by steeping wood-ashes amongst water; also spelt *ley*, *li*.

lye, n. *lí* [from Eng. *lie*, to rest], a short railway-sliding on which carriages or waggons may rest for a time.

lycecephala, n. plu. *lí-n-sé-f-á-lá* [Gr. *leios*, smooth; *enkephalos*, the brain—from *kephalē*, the head], one of Owen's primary divisions of mammals; implantals.

lying, n. *lí-íng* [from Eng. *lie*, a falsehood], the habit or practice of telling lies: adj. addicted to falsehoods; deceptive: *lyingly*, ad. *-l-í*.

lyng, imp. *lí-íng* [Eng. *lie*, to recline], reclining; being prostrate: n. position of one who lies down: *lying off*, being out in the offing, as a ship: *lying to*, the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as to retard or stop its progressive motion: *lying in*, confinement of women in childbirth.

lym, n. *lí-m* [see lime-bound], in OE., a blood-bound.

lymph, n. *lí-mf* [F. *lymphe*, lymph, sap—from L. *lymphā*, water-lymph; perhaps connect. with L. *limpidus*, clear], a nearly colourless fluid in animal bodies, found in vessels called lymphatics: *lymphatic*, n. *lí-mf-á-tík*, pert. to lymph: *lymphatics*, n. plu. *-l-í-s*, the minute vessels which carry lymph to all parts of the body: *lymphic*, a. *lí-mf-í*, containing or resembling lymph.

lymphography, n. *lí-m-fóg-rá-fí* [L. *lymphā*, clear water; Gr. *gráphō*, I write], a description of the lymphatic vessels: *lymphotomy*, a. *fó-t-ó-mí* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], dissection of the lymphatics: *lym-*

phoduct, -phæduct, n. *phōdūct*, *phādūct* [L. *ductus*, a conveyance], a lymphatic vessel; in bot., a sap-vessel: *lymphoid*, n. *lōyd* [Gr. *eidōs*, appearance], having the character of lymph; lacteal.

lyncean, a. *līn-sēn* [L. *lynceus*, sharp-sighted, as the lynx—from *lynx* or *lynceum*, n. *lynx*], pert. to the lynx; sharp-sighted.

lynch, v. *līnsh* [after *lynch*, a person in the U.S. said to have been much addicted to taking the law into his own hands], to inflict pain or punishment without the forms of law, as by a mob: *lynch-law*, *lynch-lap*: *lynched*, pp. *līnsh*: *lynch-law*, popular vengeance inflicted by a mob; *lynch-law*, as in U.S. of America.

lynx, n. *līngs* [L. *lynx*, a lynx—see *lyncean*], n. wild animal of the cat kind, noted for its keen sight: *lynx-eyed*, having acute or keen sight: *lynx-sapphire*, a lapidary's term for dark-grey or greenish-blue varieties of sapphire.

Lyon King-at-Arms, *līōn King-at-arms*, the chief heraldic officer in Scotland, so called from the lion rampant in the Scottish Royal shield.

lyrate, a. *lī-rāt*, also *lī-rated*, a. *rāt-ed* [L. *lyra*, a lyre], in bot., applied to a leaf having a large terminal lobe, and several pairs of smaller lobes, decreasing in size towards the base.

lyre, n. *līr* [F. *lyre*—from L. *lyra*; Gr. *lyra*, a harp], a musical stringed lute, much used by the anc. Egyptians and Greeks: *lyric*, a. *lī-rīk*, also *lyrical*, a. *lī-rī-kāl* [L. *lyricus*, of or pert. to a lute or lyre], sung, or fitted to be sung, to the harp or lyre; applied to that kind of poetry, unequal in measure, which is adapted to musical recitative, or which may express the emotions of the writer: *lyric*, n. *lī-rīk* [L. *lyricus*], a. *lī-rīst*, one who plays on the harp or lyre: *lyre pheasant* or *bird*, an Australian bird remarkable for having its long tail-feathers displayed perpendicularly in the form of a lyre.

lysis, n. *lī-sīs* [Gr. *lysis*, a loosening], in med., the gradual giving way of a disease, as the recession of fever; in arch., a plinth above the cornice of the podium in an ancient temple.

lythe, n. *līth*, in *Scol.* and *Eng. dial.*, the coal-fish.

## M

m, *M*, *m*, the thirteenth letter of the Eng. alphabet, is a consonant, and one of the *labials*; from the closure of the lips in its pronunciation being attended with a humming sound, it is also called a *labial-nasal*.

ma, n. *mā*, mother—a contracted form of *mamma*, child's name for mother.

madam, n. *mām*, madam—the usual colloquial contraction of *madam*.

Maab, n. *māb*, the queen of the fairies in Northern mythology.

mac, a. *māk*, a common Scotch prefix of proper names, signifying 'soa'; synonymous with *Fitz* in England and *Ap* in Wales; O = grandson, in Ireland: *macacus*, n. *mā-kā-kūs*, bouuet-upes, orape-laboues—a genus of Old World monkeys.

macadamise, v. *māk-dā-dām-īz* [from the inventor Macadam, 1819], to cover a road or path with small broken stones, which, uniting by pressure, form a hard smooth surface: *macad-am-īng*, *īng*: *macadamised*, pp. *-īzd*: *ad*, denoting a road covered or repaved with small broken stones.

macaroni or macaron, n. *māk-ā-rō-nī* [O. It. *macaroni*, from *macare*, to bruise or crush—from L. *macero*, I soften], fine wheaten flour made into a paste and formed into long hollow tubes of the thickness of a goose-quill and baked, used as an article of diet—first prepared in Italy; a medley; something fanciful and extravagant; a fool; a fine gentleman; a top: *macaronic*, a. *māk-ā-rō-nī-k*, pert. to or resembling *macaroni*; empty; trifling; applied to a kind of burlesque poetry; written in a mixture of languages.

macaroon, n. *māk-ā-rōn* [F. *macaron*, a macaroon, a cake—from It. *macaroni*, a macaroon; L. *macaro*, I soften], a sweet biscuit in the form of a small round flat cake, made of pounded almonds, white of egg, and powdered sugar, baked upon water paper.

macassar, n. *māk-kā-sēr*, an oil, originally made from the seeds of a tree found in Macassar.

macaw, n. *māk-kā* [Braz. *macaú*, the name of a race of beautiful birds of the parrot kind inhabiting tropical America: *macaw-palm*, a palm-tree of the W. I. and S. Amer., yielding a golden-yellow oil; the *Acroemia sclerocarpa*: *macaw-fat*, another name for the palm-oil obtained from the crushed fruit of the *Elais guineensis*, and *E. melanococca*, Ord. *Palma*].

Macabees, n. plu. *māk-kā-bēz* [derived by some from M.C.B.T., the initial letters of the Heb. words signifying, 'Who is like unto Thee among the gods, O Jehovah!'] which was their motto), a heroic Jewish family who freed their nation from the oppression and persecution of the Syrians, and restored the worship of the God of Israel about B.C. 166; the name of four books containing the history of the Macabees, princes, two of which are received into the canon of Scripture by the R. Cath. Ch.: *Macabean*, a. *māk-an*, pert. to the Macabees. *Note*.—Some, including the late Dean Stanley, derive the word from

Heb. *makkabāh*, 'a banisher,' giving a sense somewhat like that in which Charles Martel derived his surname from his favourite weapon; the family name of the *Macabees*, however, was *Asmonæans*—see Smith's Dict. of Bible.

mace, n. *mās* [OF. *mace*, a club—from a supposed L. *maia*, a beetle], the insignia of authority in the form of a club, and generally surmounted by a crown, borne before high officials, as mayors, lord provosts, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Chancellor, &c.; *anciently*, a weapon of war in the form of a club; the heavy rod used at billiards: *mace-bearer*, also *macer*, n. *mā-sēr*, an officer who carries the mace before persons in authority.

mace, n. *mās* [F. *macis*—from L. *macer*, a spice; Gr. *maki*], a spice; the aril or seed-coat of the nutmeg, produced from the *Myristica officinalis*, Ord. *Myristicaceæ*: *mace-ale*, a liquor flavoured with mace.

macerate, v. *mā-sēr-āt* [L. *maceratus*, softened by steeping—from *macro*, lean, thin], to mortify; to inflict corporal hardships; to make lean; to steep in any cold liquid for the purpose of softening the texture, or of extracting the soluble portion; to steep almost to solution: *mac'er-āt*, *īng*: *mac'er-ated*, pp. *ad*: steeped in a cold liquid: *mac'erator*, n. *mā-sēr*, one who macerates: *mac'er-ation*, n. *mā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of wasting or making lean; mortification; corporal hardship; the process or operation of softening or extracting the soluble portion of anything by steeping in a cold liquid, as water. *Note*.—*Infusion* is performed by pouring a hot liquid over a substance, as tea; *decoction*, by boiling a substance in a liquid.

machairodus, n. *māk-ā-rō-dūs* [Gr. *machaira*, a sabre; *odous*, a tooth], in *geol.*, a genus of carnivorous mammals found in certain Tertiary and Eocene caves of Europe—so called from the trenchant, sharp-pointed, and sabre shape of its upper canines.

Machiavellian, a. *māk-tā-vēl-ī-an* [after *Machia-velli*, a famous political writer of Florence, in Italy, in the 15th century], denoting the doctrines of *Machia-velli*, who taught the principles of expediency as opposed to right in his system of politics or statesmanship; treacherous; astute; cunning or crafty in politics and government: n. one who adopts the principles of Machiavelli: *Machia-vellism*, n. *vēl-īzm*, political cunning and artifice intended to advance arbitrary power.

machicolated, a. *māk-chī-kā-lā-tēd* [mod. L. *machicolatus*, pt. of verb *machicolare* (not found), to furnish with a projecting gallery; OF. *mascheoudis*, a gallery], in *anc. fortifications*, having pierced parapets or galleries projecting from the faces of the walls, from which pitch and offensive missiles might be thrown upon the besiegers below: *machicolations*, n. plu. *māk-chī-kā-lā-shūns*, projecting galleries in castled buildings.

machinal, *machinate*—see under *machine*.

machine, n. *mā-shūn* [F. *machine*—from L.

*máchina*; Gr. *mēchanē*, a contrivance, n. stratagem, a machine, any contrivance or thing which serves to increase or regulate the effects of a given force, as steam, water, or wind; a complex structure or instrument contrived to lessen or supersede human labour; an engine; a coach or light conveyance; in *kinematics*, a combination of resistant bodies so arranged that, by their means, the mechanical forces of nature can be compelled to do work, accompanied by certain determinate motions: *machining*, n. *má-shē-nīng*, the working off newspaper or book sheets from a steam-press: *machinery*, n. *má-shē-nér-ē*, the works or component parts of a machine; machines in general; complicated routine or management, as of government: *machinal*, a. *má-shē-nál*, pert. to machines: *machinats*, v. *má-k'í-nát*, to plan or contrive; to form a scheme; to plot: *mach'inat-ing*, imp. *mach'inat'ed*, pp. *mach'inat'or*, n. *-nát-ér*, one who contrives a scheme for an evil purpose: *machination*, n. *má-k'í-ná-shē-n*, a plot or scheme formed for some evil purpose; an artful design: *machinist*, n. *má-shē-níst*, a constructor of machines; one skilled in the use of machines: *machine-gun*, a gun having one or a number of barrels, which is so constructed that it mechanically delivers a continuous fire of projectiles: *machine-work*, work done by a machine in contradistinction to that done by manual or hand labour.

*mackerel*, n. *má-k'ér-él* [OF. *makerel*—from L. *macula*, a stain—as if named from the dark blotches with which the fish is marked], a well-known sea-fish: *mackerel-gale*, n. *gale* which only ripples the sea, or one suitable for catching mackerel: *mackerel-sky*, a sky streaked or marked like mackerel.

*mackintosh*, n. *má-k'ín-tosh* [called after the inventor], a waterproof overcoat or cape.

*macie*, n. *má-k'í* [OF. *macie*; L. *macula*, a spot, a stain], a sort of 'twin crystal,' another name for *chrysosile*, from being partly light and partly dark coloured: *macled*, a. *má-k'í-l*, in *min.*, a name applied to surfaces that are covered with spots of a hue deeper than, or different from, the main ground of the substances.

*maclurea*, u. *má-k'í-ré-á* [after Dr. Maclure], in *geol.*, n. genus of flatly-spiral and operculated shells, often of large dimensions, especially characteristic of Lower Silurian strata.

*Macon*, n. *má-k'óng* [from *Macon*, on the Saene], a red wine of excellent quality.

*macrame*, n. *má-k'rá-má* [It.], a knotted lace made chiefly at Genoa, done with twine.

*macrauchenia*, n. *má-k'raú-ké-ní-á* [Gr. *makros*, long; *uchen*, the neck], in *geol.*, an extinct Tertiary mammal of S. Amer. resembling the llama, but much larger.

*macrocephalous*, n. *má-k'ró-sé-fá-tis* [Gr. *makros*, long; *kephalē*, the head], having a large head; in *bot.*, having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo confluent, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body.

*macrocosm*, n. *má-k'ró-dōzm* [Gr. *makros*, long, great; *kosmos*, the world], the great world; the visible system of worlds; opposed to *microcosm*.

*macrodactyls*, n. plu. *má-k'ró-dák'tilz*, also *má-k'ró-dák'til*, -*it* [Gr. *makros*, long; *daktulos*, a finger], a family of birds having very long toes, including the coots and water-hens: *macro-dactyl'ic*, a. *-it'ik*, having long toes.

*macrodiagonal*, n. *má-k'ró-dí-ágō-nál* [Gr. *makros*, long; *dia*, through; *gōnia*, an angle], the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism.

*maeroglossia*, n. *má-k'ró-glōs-sí-á* [Gr. *makros*, long; *glossa*, the tongue], an extraordinary hypertrophic enlargement of the tongue, in consequence of which it protrudes from the mouth.

*macrometer*, n. *má-k'ró-mé-tér* [Gr. *makros*, long; *metron*, a measure], an optical instr. for measuring inaccessible objects.

*macrophylline*, n. *má-k'ró-fil'in* [Gr. *makros*, long; *phyllon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, consisting of elongated and extended leaflets.

*macropodous*, a. *má-k'ró-pō-dūs* [Gr. *makros*, long; *pous*, *podos*, a foot], applied to a family of crustaceans, the macropods, having enormously long feet; in *bot.*, having the radicle large in proportion to the rest of the body: *macropods*, n. *má-k'ró-pūs*, the kangaroo, in allusion to the great length of its hind feet.

*macropoma*, n. *má-k'ró-pō-má* [Gr. *makros*, long or large; *pōma*, a cover or lid], in *geol.*, a genus of saur-

old fishes peculiar to the Chalk and Wealden—so named from their large opercula, the head being equal to one-fourth of the entire length of the body.

*macropteron*, a. *má-k'ró-p'tér-on* [Gr. *makros*, great; *p'teron*, a wing, the blade of an oar], long-finned; long-winged.

*macroscopic* or *macroscopical*, a. *má-k'ró-skōp'ik*, *má-k'ró-skōp'ik-ál* [Gr. *makros*, large; *skōpō*, I view], seen by the naked eye; megascopic; the opposite of *microscopic*.

*macrospore*, n. *má-k'ró-spōr* [Gr. *makros*, long; *spora*, seed], in *bot.*, a comparatively large spore, the asexually produced female spore of certain vascular cryptogams; in *zool.*, one of the spore-like elements, of relatively large size, into which the bodies of certain moulds become subdivided: *macrosporangia*, n. *má-k'ró-spō-rán'jā* [Gr. *angos*, a vessel], in *bot.*, the cells or thecae which contain macrospores.

*macrotherium*, a. *má-k'ró-thér-í-um* [Gr. *makros*, large; *thērion*, a wild beast], in *geol.*, a genus of edentate mammals from the Miocene Tertiaries of Europe, having affinities to the African ant-eater, but six or eight times larger.

*macrotone* or *macron*, n. *má-k'ró-tón*, *má-k'rōn* [Gr. *makros*, long; *tonos*, tone], a stroke placed over a vowel to denote that it is long.

*macrotous*, a. *má-k'ró-tūs* [Gr. *makros*, long; *ous* or *ota*, an ear], long-eared.

*macrobra* or *macrura*, n. plu. *má-k'ró-rá*, also *macro-rans*, n. plu. *-rānz* [Gr. *makros*, long; *oura*, the tail], a family of decapod crustaceans having long tails, as the lobster, prawn, shrimp, &c.: *macro-rous*, a. *-ró-rūs*, long-tailed.

*macra*, n. *má-k'í-á* [Gr. *makra*, a kneading-rough], a well-known littoral bivalve, inhabiting sandy and muddy shores—so named from a fanciful allusion to its shape.

*macula*, n. *má-k'í-á*, also *mac'ula*, n. plu. *-lá* [L. *macula*, a spot], a spot, as on the skin, or on the face of the sun or moon: *mac'ulate*, v. *-lāt* [L. *maculatus*, spotted], to stain; to spot; to sully or defile: *adj.* in *bot.*, spotted; blotched: *mac'ulating*, imp. *mac'nat*, pp. *mac'na'tion*, n. *-lá-shān*, the act of spotting; a stain or spot.

*mad*, a. *má-d* [AS. *ge*, *má-d*, mad; cf. Icel. *meiddr*; OH. Ger. *gimel*], disordered in the mind; insane; proceeding from a disordered mind, as a mad action; wild; furious; excited with no violent or unreasoned passion, desire, or appetite; enraged: *mad'ly*, ad. *-lī*; *mad'ness*, n. the state of being mad; a state of disordered mind; insanity; extreme folly; headstrong wildness of passion; distraction: *mad'ding*, a. that is rendered or become mad; *mad*; n. in OE., the state or condition of the person who has become mad, or is rendered mad: *madcap*, n. *má-d'káp*, a wild, thoughtless, rash person: *mad'house*, n. a house for the treatment and cure of the insane: *mad'like*, a. exceedingly rash; without reason or understanding: *mad'man*, n. one deprived of his understanding; one who acts contrary to reason; n. lunatic: like *mad*, in the annals of a person deprived of reason: to run *mad*, to act as one who is deprived of reason.—SYN. of 'madness': derangement; mania; idiocy; frenzy; alienation; infatuation; aberration; delirium; craziness; lunacy; frantiness; fury; rage; monomania; kleptomania; dipsomania; bibliomania; hypochondria.

*madam*, n. *má-dám*, colloquially contracted *ma'am*, *mám* [F. *madame*, *madam*—from *ma*, my; *dame*, lady; L. *mea domina*, my lady], a title used in addressing women of every degree above the lowest: *collog*, a term of address for mistress or lady; not complimentary, as 'she is a proud *madam*': *mesdames*, *má-dám*, plu. of *madam*.

*madarosis*, n. *má-dá-rō-sis* [Gr. a making bald—*from madaō*, I melt away, fall off], loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

*madden*, v. *má-dén* [from *mad*, which see], to make mad; to become mad; to act as one mad: *madden-ing*, imp. *má-dén-ing*, making mad or very angry: *maddened*, pp. *má-dén*, rendered mad.

*madder*, n. *má-dér* [AS. *medere*, madder; cf. Icel. *madhra*; Dnt. *mede*], the name of a plant, the root of which is much used in dyeing red, the valuable pigments, madder-purple, orange, and red, being also prepared from the colouring matter of the root; the *Rubia tinctoria*, Ord. *Rubiaceae*: *mad'dering*, n. the process of dyeing with madder: *madder-laks*, a colour obtained from madder.

-madding—see under mad.  
made, pt. or pp. of make, which see.  
madeira, n. mī-dē-rā, n. highly esteemed wine produced in the island of *Madeira*.  
mademoiselle, n. mād-mō-d-z' or mād-mō-d-z' [F.—from *ma, mny*; *demoiselle*, damsel, young lady], the title given to a young unmarried Frenchwoman in France; a miss.

madia, n. mā-dī-d [Chilian *madī*], a Chilian annual plant, the oil of one species of which is used as a substitute for olive-oil; the *M. sativa*, *Ord. Compositae*.

madid, n. mād'id [L. *madidus*, moist], in OE., moist; wet.

Madonna or Madonna, n. mā-dōn'nd [It. *madonna*, my lady—from *ma, mny*; *donna*, lady; L. *men domina*, my lady], a term equivalent to *madam*; the *Virgin Mary*, or a picture representing her.

madqona, n. mād-dō-berā [Abyss.], a small antelope of Abyssinia, about the size of a hare, and having slender legs, believed to be the smallest of horned animals.

madrepore, n. mād-rē-pōr [F. *madrepore*—from It. *madrepore*—from It. *madre*, L. *mater*, mother; Gr. *pōra*, a light friable stone—*lit.*, "mother-stone"]—a genus of corals, characterised by their spreading branching forms, and by the numerous star-shaped cavities that dot their surfaces; *madrepore*, n. mād-rē-pōr't, fossil *madrepore*; a variety of limestone having a small prismatic or columnar structure which looks like the pore arrangement of coral, but which is only a species of crystallisation; *madrepore* form, n. mād-rē-pōr't-ferm [L. *forma*, shape], perforated with small holes like a coral.

madrier, n. mād-rī-er [F. *madrier*; Sp. *madro*, a beam—from L. *madria*, stuff, material], a thick board or plank used for supporting the earth in piles, and for other military purposes.

madrigal, n. mād-rī-gal [F. *madrigal*—from It. *madrigale*, a pastoral poem—from L. *mandra*; Gr. *mandra*, a fold], n. pastoral song; a little song on some light or amatory subject; a vocal composition in two or six parts.

madrono, n. mā-drō-nō [Sp.], a handsome hardwood tree of N. Amer.

maelstrom, n. mā-lē-strōm [Norw.], a whirling stream, the name of a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway; n. violent storm of temper.

maenad, n. mā-nād [Gr. *maenias*, mad, raving], a priestess of Dionysus or Bacchus; one of the female frenzied celebrants of the feasts of Dionysus in anc. Greece; *maenadic* or *maenadic*, n. mā-nād'ik, pert. to, or like the *maenads* (c. *maenadic*, Bacchantic).

maestro, n. mā-ē-stō-zō [It.], n. direction in music, to give grandeur and strength to a passage.

maestro, n. mā-ā-stro [It.], a master, especially in the art of music.

maffe, v. mā-fī [Dut. *maffen*, to stammer], in OE. and Eng. dial., to speak imperfectly, as a young child; to stammer; *maffing*, imp. mā-fī'ng; *maffed*, pp. mā-fīd.

mag or magg, v. māg [of supposed Gipsy origin], in Scot. and slang, to steal; to pilfer; *magg'ing*, imp. māg'g; *magg'd*, pp. māgd; *magg*, n. also *maik*, n. māk, a halipenny; *magg*, n. plu. māg, the gratuity expected by carters, porters, and the like, from those to whom they carry or drive goods.

magazine, n. mā-gā-zēn [OF. *magazin*; It. *magazzino*—from Ar. *makhazin*, plu. of *makhan*, a storehouse], a building in which to store provisions, arms, or ammunition; a strong building in which to store gunpowder safely; in a ship of war, a closely guarded room in the hold; a pamphlet published at regular intervals containing compositions of a miscellaneous character; *magazine-day*, the day on which monthlies and serials are published and supplied to the trade; *magazine-gun*, a kind of machine-gun; *magazine-rifle*, a repeating-rifle, so called from the magazine or chamber in the butt for a reserve number of cartridges.

magdalen or magdalene, n. mā-gā-lā-ēn, a reformed prostitute—so called after Mary Magdalene of Scripture.

Magdeburg hemispheres, n. plu. mā-gē-dē-bōrg hēm'is-fēr-z, an apparatus for illustrating atmospheric pressure, consisting of a sphere in two halves made to fit air-tight, which, when the air is withdrawn from the interior, cannot be easily separated.

mage, n. māj, in OE., contraction for *magician*.  
Magellanic clouds, n. plu. mā-jē-nā'ik klō'edz, the two whitish nebulae or cloud-like substances near the south pole of the heavens—so called from *Magellan* the navigator.

magenta, n. mā-jē-nā [after *Magenta*, in Milan, where a battle was fought in 1859, at the time of its discovery], n. rose-coloured dye, one of the earliest obtained from the aniline dyes.

maggiore, a. mā-jō-rā [It.], in music, greater.

maggot, n. mā-gōt [W. *macrad*, a maggot—from *mag*, to breed] a worm or grub, particularly of the flesh-fly; n. whim or fancy; *mag'goty*, a. -gōt'ī, full of maggots; whimsical; capricious.

Magi, n. plu. mā-jī, also *Magians*, n. plu. mā-jī-āz [L. *magi*, *magians*—from *Magos*, one of the 'wise men' of the anc. Medes and Persians—prob. from Zend *mag*, great; plu. of L. *magus*; Gr. *magos*, a *magician*], n. religious caste among the Persians who worshipped light or fire as the emblem of the invisible God, who cultivated a knowledge of astronomy and the secrets of nature, and to whom were attributed the wielding of mysterious powers, and the practice of divination; the followers of Zoroaster, who held two principles, one of good and the other of evil; *Mag'ian*, a. jī-ān, pert. to; *Mag'ianism*, n. -ān-izm, the philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

magic, n. mā-jīk [L. *magicus*; Gr. *magikos*, belonging to magic—from Gr. *magos*, n. *magician*—see *Magi*], the pretended art or science of working by the aid or power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment; the secret operation of natural causes as natural magic; *magic*, a. mā-jīk, also *magical*, a. mā-jīk'ik, pert. to magic; used in magic; performed by spirits or the invisible powers of nature; *magically*, ad. -li; *magician*, n. mā-jī-shān, one professedly skilled in magic or the black art; *magic-lantern*, an instr. or machine by which small objects painted on glass are reproduced and magnified to any size on a wall or screen; *magic-square*, a square divided into smaller squares, in which a series of figures is so placed that in whatever way they are added the sum produced is always the same; *magic wand*, the rod of a *magician*—SYN. of 'magic' n.; necromancy; witchcraft; conjuration.

maglip, n. mā-gīl-p' [unascertained], n. mixture of linseed-oil and mastie varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

magistry, n. mā-jī-s-tē-rī [L. *magisterium*, the post of a leader—from *magister*, a master], a term used by the old chemists to denote a predicator from certain solutions; n. chemical combination resulting in a body of a different kind; powerful medicinal influence.

magistral, n. mā-jī-strā [Sp. *magistral*, masterly—from L. *magister*, a master], in fortif., the principal line from which is decided the position of the other lines or works; in Spain, a special preacher in cathedrals and royal chapels; the roared and powdered copper pyrites added to certain ores of silver for refining them.

magistrate, n. mā-jī-s-trāt [F. *magistrat*—from L. *magistratus*, the office or rank of a master or chief—from *magister*, a master], n. public civil officer invested with executive or judicial authority; a justice of the peace; *magisterial*, a. mā-jī-s-trāt'ik, pert. to a magistrate; authoritative; lofty; despotic; *magiste'rially*, ad. -tē-ly; *magiste'riality*, n. -nēz, the air and manner of a master; imperiousness; *magistracy*, n. mā-jī-s-trāt'si, the office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.—SYN. of 'magistrate': dogmatic; arrogant; stately; august; pompous; imperial; lordly; haughty; proud; domineering; dignified; commanding.

magma, n. mā-gmā [Gr. *magma*, a kneaded mass, a salve—from *massō*, I knead], dregs; a crude mixture of mineral or organic matter in a pasty state.

Magna Charta, n. mā-gnā kār'tā [L. *magna*, great; *charta*, paper, a charter], the great charter obtained by the Eng. barons from King John, A.D. 1215, repeatedly confirmed by Henry III. and by Edward I.

magnanimous, a. mā-gnā-nī-mūs [L. *magnanimus*, great-souled—from *magnus*, great; *animus*, soul, mind], great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; not selfish; disinterested; *magnanimously*, ad. -tē; *magnanimity*, n. mā-gnā-nīm'itē-ti [F.—L.], greatness of mind; elevation in soul or in sentiment; great generosity and disinterestedness.

**magnate**, *n. mág-nát, mag'nates*, *u. plu. -nats* [F. *magnat*—from mid. L. *magnatē*, grandees of Poland or Hungary—from L. *magnus*, great], a noble or grandee; a man of rank and wealth.

**magnesia**, *n. mág-nésh-tá* [mid. L. *magnésia*, *magnesia*—from Gr. *Magnésia*, a country of Thessaly], one of the primitive earths, used in medicine in the form of a white, light, tasteless powder; oxide of the metal magnesium: *magnesian*, *a. mág-nésh-tán*, resembling or containing magnesia: *magnésle*, *a. mág-nésh-tik*, of or pert. to magnesia: *magnésite*, *n. mág-nésh-tik*, a native carbonate of magnesia occurring in white, hard, stony masses: *magnésium*, *n. -sh-tim*, an elementary body forming the metallic base of magnesia—nearly related to zinc by its properties; in *OE.*, a mineral: *magnesium* light, a brilliant light produced by burning magnesium wire: sulphate of magnesia, the well-known Epsom salt: *magnesia alba*, a substance occurring in white fibrous masses and efflorescences in S. Amer.: *magnesian limestone*, any limestone containing upwards of 20 per cent of magnesia.

**magnet**, *n. mág-nét* [OF. *magnete* (not found), a variant of *manete*—from L. *magnētē*, *magnesian*; Gr. *magnētēs*, for *lithos magnētēs*, the magnesian stone, the magnet—so called from *Magnesia* in Thessaly, where first found], the loadstone, which has the property of attracting iron, and of pointing to the poles when freely suspended; a bar of steel, to which the properties of the loadstone are imparted by contact; any piece of iron rendered powerfully attractive by a galvanic current; any powerful attraction: *magnetic*, *a. mág-nét-ik*, also *magnetical*, *a. -tál*, possessing the property of attracting iron; attractive; having the peculiar property of turning due north and south when left freely suspended: *magnetically*, *ad. -tál-ly*: *magneticalness*, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being magnetic: *magnetics*, *n. plu. mág-nét-iks*, the science or principles of magnetism: *magnetise*, *v. mág-nét-iz*, to render magnetic; to affect with magnetism: *magnetising*, *imp. magnetised*, *pp. -táz*: *magnetiser*, *n. -táz-er*, one who or that which imparts magnetism: *magnetism*, *n. -tizm*, the peculiar attractive and repulsive power of the natural magnet or loadstone; the peculiar property or power possessed by many mineral bodies, by which, under certain circumstances, they attract and repel one another according to determinate laws; the cause of the attractive power of the magnet; the science which investigates the phenomena and laws of the attractive power of the magnet, and other bodies in a magnetic state: *magnetisation*, *n. mág-nét-iz-shún*, the bringing into a magnetic condition; the state of the object so brought: *magnetite*, *n. mág-nét-ít*, one of the richest and most important of the ores of iron, and that from which the finest kinds of steel are made—also called *magnetic iron*, or *black oxide of iron*: *magnetic battery*, a combination of magnets with the like poles similarly disposed so as to act together with great power: *magnetic circuit*, a closed curve which is formed round a magnetic axis: *magnetic dip*—see *dip*: *magnetic equator*, the line around the equatorial parts of the earth where the dipping-needle rests horizontally: *magnetic fluid*, the hypothetical fluid to which the various phenomena of magnetism are usually referred: *magnetic meridian*, the mean direction which a freely suspended horizontal needle assumes when left to itself: *magnetic needle*, the magnetised steel needle of the mariner's compass: *magnetic poles*, the two points in the higher northern and southern regions where the needle dips and becomes vertical or perpendicular to the horizon—the north pole of the needle dipping in the north, and the south pole in the south: *magnetic telegraph*, a telegraph worked by electro-magnetism: *magneto-electricity*, *n. mág-nét-é*, the electric phenomenon produced by magnetism: *magneto-electric*, *n. pert.* to or exhibiting magneto-electricity: *animal magnetism*, a supposed agent of a mysterious nature, which is said to have a powerful influence on a person through contact with an operator, or by the exertion of will on the part of another; mesmerism: *terrestrial magnetism*, the magnetic influence exerted by the earth.

**magnetograph**, *n. mág-nét-ó-gráf* [Gr. *magnēs*, the loadstone; *graphō*, I write], an instr. for automatically recording the chances of the magnet under the influence of the earth: *magnetogram*, *n. -ó-grám*

[Gr. *gramma*, a writing], the record of the movements of magnetic needles.

**magnetometer**, *n. mág-nét-óm-é-tér* [Gr. *magnēs*, the loadstone; *metron*, a measure], *no instr.* for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

**magnetomotor**, *n. mág-nét-ó-mó-tér* [Gr. *magnēs*, the loadstone; *L. motor*, a mover], a voltaic series of two or more large plates, which produces a great quantity of electricity of low tension, adapted for electro-magnetic purposes: *magnetomotive*, *a. mág-nét-ó-mó-tif*, causing active magnetic effects.

**magnificent**, *a. mág-níf-í-sént* [L. *magnificens* or *magnificētem*, doing great things, *magnificent*—from L. *magnus*, great; *facio*, I make], grand in appearance; pompous; fond of splendour; having the quality of grandeur or excellence: *magnificently*, *ad. -tí*: *magnificence*, *u. -t-séns* [F.—L.], grandeur of appearance; splendour: *magnifico*, *n. -t-kó* [It.], a grandee or noble of Venice: *magnify*, *v. mág-níf-í* [L. *fiō*, I am made], to increase the apparent size of a body; to praise or extol highly; to exaggerate; to amplify; to raise in pride or pretensions: *magnifying*, *imp. ndj.* enlarging apparent size; extolling: *magnified*, *pp. -fíd*: *magnifier*, *n. -fí-er*, one who magnifies; *n. glass* or lens which increases the magnitude of a body to the eye: *magnifiable*, *a. -fí-á-bl*, that may be magnified: *Magnificat*, *n. mág-níf-í-kát* [L. *magnificat*, magnifies, extols], the inspired Hymn of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Luke i. 46-55), so named from the commencing word in the Latin Vulgate.—*SYN.* of 'magnificent': grand; great; sublime; majestic; noble; imposing; stately; splendid; august; superb—of 'magnify': to exalt; extol; praise; augment; enlarge.

**magniloquent**, *a. mág-níl-ó-kwént* [L. *magnus*, great; *loquens* or *loquentem*, speaking], pompous in words or style; expressing lofty pretensions: *magniloquence*, *n. -kwéns*, a lofty inflated manner of speaking: *magniloquently*, *ad. -tí*.

**magnitude**, *n. mág-nít-úd* [L. *magnitūdinem*, greatness—from *magnus*, great], bulk; size; extent of dimensions or parts; greatness; importance.

**Magnolia**, *n. mág-nól-á* [after *Magnol*, a French botanist], a genus of plants, *Ord. Magnoliácea*, remarkable for their large odoriferous flowers, and tonic, aromatic qualities: *Magnolia glauca*, *plát-há* [L. *glauca*, bluish-grey], the Swampy Sassafras or beaver tree, whose bark is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

**magnum**, *n. mág-nún* [L. *magnus* or *magnum*, great], a large wine-bottle, which holds double the quantity of an ordinary one: *magnum bonum*, *bó-núm* [L. *magnum*, great; *bonum*, good], an epithet denoting excellence in the highest degree, applied to varieties of plums, potatoes, &c.

**magot**, *n. mág-ót* or *má-gó* [F.], the Barbary ape; a small grotesque figure used as a knob on Eastern vases.

**magpie**, *n. mág-pí* [F. *pie*; L. *ptica*, a chatterer, *n. pie*, and the familiar *mag*, for *Margaret*], a well-known, chattering, partly-coloured bird of the crow kind.

**Magyar**, *n. má-jár* [Hung.; Turk. *majár*], a name for a Hungarian, or one of the dominant class in Hungary.

**Mahabharata**, *n. má-há-bá-rá-tá* or *má-há-bár-át* [Sans. *mahā*, great; *Dhārata*, a descendant of a king Bharata], the name of one of the two great Indian epic poems, the chief subject of which is a long civil war between two dynasties of anc. India, the Kurus and Pandus.

**mahaleb**, *n. má-hál-éb* [Ar. *mahleb*], a species of cherry, found in the milder parts of Europe, from the fruit of which a fermented liquor and a violet dye are obtained; the *Cerasus mahaleb*, *Ord. Rosácea*, sub-*Ord. Drupácea*.

**Maharajah**, *n. má-há-rá-já* [Sans. *mahā*, great; *rājā*, a king], a Hindu sovereign prince.

**maharmah**, *n. má-hár-má* [Ar.], a muslim wrapper worn over the head, and across the mouth and chin, by Turkish and Armenian women when they go abroad.

**mahatma**, *n. má-hát-má* [Sans. *mahātma*, high-souled], a priest of the lunar cult of Buddhism; an exponent of the principles of theosophy; a theosophist.

**Mahdi**, *n. má-dé* [Ar. *mahdī*, a leader, especially a spiritual guide], in Mohammedan belief, a great millennial leader, spiritual and temporal: *Mah'dian*,





**major**, a. *ma'jér* [F. *major*, a. *major*—from L. *maior*, greater], greater in number, quantity, or extent; n. an officer in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; a head or superior; a person of full age: *ma'jörship*, n. the office or rank of major; *majority*, n. *ma'jör-i-ti*, full age or end of minority; the greater number; more than a half; the number by which the votes for the successful candidate exceed those of the unsuccessful one; the military rank of a major; in *OE.*, first rank: *major-domo*, *-dó-mó* [It. *major-domo*, a steward—from L. *maior*, greater; *domus*, a house], a man who holds the place of the master of a house; a steward: *major-general*, an officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general; an officer of the lowest grade of permanent general officers: *drum-major*, the principal drummer in a regiment: *sergeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer subordinate to the adjutant: *major interval*, in music, an interval greater by half a tone or semitone than the minor interval of the same denomination: *major mode*, in music, that mode in which the third and sixth tones of the scale form major intervals with the tonic or keynote; otherwise, when the intervals between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth, of the scale are semitones: *major premiss*, in logic, the premiss of a syllogism which contains the major term; *major term*, the term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

**majuscul**, n. *ma'jús-kúl* [F.—from L. *maius*, fem. dim. from *maius*, greater], the capital or uncial letter in which anc. Greek and Latin MSS. down to the 9th century were written; in *diplomatics*, a capital letter.

**make**, v. *mák* [AS. *macian*, to make: cf. Dut. *maken*; Ger. *machen*], to form; to fashion; to mould; to compel; to produce or effect; to do; to perform; to cause to have a particular quality; to bring into any state or condition; to secure from distress; to establish in comfort and happiness; to raise, as profit; to gale; to reach or arrive at; to proceed; to move; to operate; to contribute; in *OE.*, to travel; to tend; n. *farm*; structure; composition; *ma'king*, imp.; n. the act of forming or constituting; workmanship; composition; structure; form: *made*, pt. pp. *mád* [corrupted from *maek-ed*], did make; *ma'ker*, n. *ér*, one who makes; the Creator: to make account of, to esteem; to regard: to make a man, to make the fortune of a person: to make as if, to pretend; to make show that: to make away or to make away with, to kill; to destroy: to make away, to remove or transfer; to travel: to make bold, to take liberty; to dare; to make for, to move toward; to make free with, to treat without ceremony; to make good or make amends, to defend; to maintain; to compensate for: to make land, to arrive near or at land, as a ship: to make light of, to treat with indifference or contempt: to make love to, to attempt to gain the affections of; to court: to make merry, to be joyful or jovial in feasting; to make much of, to treat with fondness or esteem; to make no doubt, to have no doubt; to be confident: to make off, to understand; to effect: to make off, to run away; to decamp: to make ont, to form or draw out; to understand clearly; to make over, to transfer; to alienate: to make sail, to increase speed by extending more sail: to make shift, to contrive to do: to make suit to, to endeavour to gain the favour of; to court; to make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession: to make up, to collect into a sum or mass; to constitute a sum or total; to reconcile; to compensate; to settle or adjust: to make up for, to supply by an equivalent: to compensate: to make up with, to become friendly to: to make way, to make progress; to advance; to permit to pass: *make-believe*, a. *fiction*; n. a mere pretence: a *make-peace*, a peace-maker; one who endeavours to reconcile: *make-shift*, a temporary substitute; something adopted or constructed to serve a present purpose: a *make-up*, the fictitious representation of a thing; a thing not real or genuine: costume: *make-weight*, any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Note*.—The very many senses of *make* are determined by the context.—*Syn.* of 'make v.': to compose; effect; practise; hold; keep; suffer; incur; force; constrain; reach; arrive at; give; represent; show; fasten; bar; create; cause; occasion; produce; constitute.

**make**, n. *mák* [AS. *macu* or *genaca*, a companion; cf. Icel. *maki*: Sw. *måke*], in *OE.*, a mate; a consort; a match; a friend; an equal: *makeless*, a. *-lēs*, in *OE.*, deprived of a mate, or in want of one; not having a match.

**mal**, *mal*, also *male*, *mäl'ē* [F. *mal*, evil, ill—from L. *malē*, badly, ill; *malus*, bad, evil], a prefix signifying, evil; ill; badly,—as in *malformation*, *mal-education*.

**malachite**, n. *mäl'-ä-kīt* [Gr. *malache*, a mallow], a highly prized mineral, being a green carbonate of copper—so called from its colour resembling that of the green leaves of mallows, used for a variety of ornamental purposes, and as a green pigment under the name *emerald-green*.

**malacolite**, n. *mäl'-ä-kō-līt* [Gr. *malakos*, soft; *lithos*, a stone], a mineral, a variety of augite of various shades of green, and of a vitreous or subpearly lustre.

**malacology**, n. *mäl'-ä-kōl'-ō-jī* [Gr. *malakos*, soft; *logos*, n. discourse], the natural history of molluscs or soft-bodied animals: *mal'acol'ogist*, n. *jist*, one versed in malacology.

**malacopterygion**, a. *mäl'-ä-kōp-tēr-i-jī-ās* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, tender; *pterygion*, a small feather, the fin of a fish], having soft fin-rays, not sharp-pointed, as in certain fishes: *mal'acopteryg'ian*, n. plu. *-jī-ān*, also *mal'acopteryg'ians*, n. plu. *-jī-ān*, Cuvier's second great order or division of osseous fishes, having the rays of the fins soft or jointed.

**malacosteon**, n. *mäl'-ä-kōs-tē-ōn* [Gr. *malakos*, soft; *osteon*, a bone], softness of the bones; ntrophy of bone.

**malacostomous**, a. *mäl'-ä-kōs-tō-mūs* [Gr. *malakos*, soft; *stoma*, a mouth], having soft jaws without teeth, as some fish.

**malacostracous**, a. *mäl'-ä-kōs-trä-kūs* [Gr. *malakos*, soft; *ostrakon*, a hard shell], belonging to crustaceous animals, called *mal'acos-traca*, *-trä-kä*, as the shrimp, lobster, &c.: *mal'acos-tracan*, n. *-trä-kän*, a crustacean: *mal'acos-tracology*, n. *-kōl'-ō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, n. discourse], the natural history of the crustacea.

**maladjustment**, n. *mäl'-ä-djüst'mēnt* [F. *mal*, fem. of *mal*, bad—from L. *malus*, evil, and Eng. *adjustment*], an evil or wrong adjustment.

**maladministration**, n. *mäl'-ä-dm'n-i-trä-sh'ōn* [L. *malus*, evil, and Eng. *administration*], bad management of public affairs; bad management of business which has been intrusted to one.

**maladroitness**, n. *mäl'-ä-dro'it-nēs* [L. *malus*, evil, and Eng. *adroitness*], bad dexterity; awkwardness.

**malady**, n. *mäl'-ä-dī* [F. *maladie*, disease—from *malade*, sick, ill—from mid. L. *male habitus*, out of condition—from *male*, ill; *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, I hold, I keep], any sickness or disease of the human body; depravity; moral disorder.—*Syn.*: disease; disorder; distemper; sickness; ailment; illness; indisposition.

**Malaga**, n. n. *mäl'-ä-gä*, a wine imported from *Malaga*, in Spain; also applied to raisins.

**Malagassie**, a. *mäl'-ä-gäs-ē*, belonging to *Madagascar*; n. the language of *Madagascar*.

**malaise**, n. *mäl'-äz* [F. *malaise*, uneasiness], in med., an indefinite feeling of uneasiness; ill at ease.

**malanders**, n. plu. *mäl'-än-dēr* [F. *malandres*—from mid. L. *malondrto*], claps or scabs on the lowest parts of a horse's legs.

**malapert**, a. *mäl'-ä-pért* [OF. *mal-apert*, ready to a fault—from *mal*, ill, and *apert*, open, evident, ready; nimbly in that he does—from L. *male*, ill; *apertus*, open], bold and forward in speech or action; saucy; impudent; *mal'apertly*, ad. *-lī*, impudently; saucily: *mal'apert'ness*, n. *-nēs*, quick; impudence.

**malapropos**, ad. *mäl'-äp'pō-pō* [F. *mal*, evil; *à propos*, to the purpose], unseasonably; ill to the purpose.

**malar**, n. *mäl'-är* [L. *mallo*, the cheek], pert. to the cheek.

**malaria**, n. *mäl'-ä-rī-ä* [It. *malaria*—from *mala*, bad; *ario*, nirl], peculiar exhalations from marshy districts which produce fevers and ague; *malas'ma*, n. *-ri-ä*, also *mal'a'rians*, a. *-ri-ūs*, affected by malaria; unhealthy.

**malate**, n. *mäl'-ät* [F. *molate*—from L. *malum*, an apple], a salt of malle acid.

**Malay**, n. *mäl'-ä-lä*, a native of the peninsula of *Malay* or *Malacca* and adjacent islands; adj. pert. to *Malay*; *an*, a. *-lā-n*, pert. to.

*·mäte, mäl, jür, loō; mēle, mēt, hēr; pīnē, pīn; ·nōte, nōt, móve;*



grind], a local term for a calcareous sandstone, which forms portions of the *Upper Greensand* in Surrey and Sussex—known also as *forestone*; a kind of brick, soft and yellow: also called *malla-stone*.

**malmsay**, *n.* *mālmz* [OF. *malvoisie*—originally from *Malvasia*, in the Morea], a rich kind of grape; a strong, rich-flavoured, sweet wine.

**malpighiacous**, *a.* *māl-pīgī-ā'shī-ūs* [see next entry], in bot., applied to hairs formed as in the genus *malpighia*, *pīgī-ā*, which are attached by the middle, and lie parallel to the surface on which they grow.

**Malpighian**, *a.* *māl-pīgī-ān* [after the anatomist *Malpighi*], in anat., a term applied to arterial tufts in the kidneys, to a special layer in the skin, and to some other anatomical structures.

**malpractice**, *n.* *māl-praktīs* [L. *malus*, evil, and Eng. *practice*], evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

**malt**, *n.* *mālēt* [AS. *mealt*, malt; cf. *feol*, malt; Ger. *malz*], barley, or any other grain, rendered sweet by artificial germination, the sweetness being preserved by checking the germination and drying in a kiln: *v.* to make grain into malt: *māl'ting*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or process of making barley into malt: *māl'ted*, *pp.*: *māl'tster*, *n.* *māl'tē'stēr*, one whose trade is to make malt: *māl't-horse*, in OE., a horse employed in turning the stones for grinding malt—hence, a stupid drudge; a dull dolt: *māl't-dust*, siftings of malt: *māl't-ligor*, ale and porter; beer as made from malt: *māl't-man*, the workman engaged in making malt: *māl'tin*, *n.* *māl'tē'in*, a nitrogenous ferment said to exist in malted barley and other cereals, much more active than *diastase*; *maltose*, *n.* *māl'tō's*, the sugar of malt; the sugar produced by the action of *diastase* upon starch.

**maltaient**, *n.* *māl'tā-ēnt* [mal, and Eng. *talent*: OF. *mal-talent*], in OE., ill-humour; spleen.

**Maltese**, *a.* *māl'tē's*, a native, or the natives of the island of *Malta* in the Mediterranean; adj. pert. to *Malta*.

**maltha**, *n.* *māl'thā* [L. and Gr. *maltha*, a kind of thick fatty petroleum], a term applied to sluggy mineral pitch, as distinct from fluid *petroleum*, and from solid *asphalt*.

**Malthusian**, *a.* *māl-thū'si-ān*, pert. to Rev. T. R. *Malthus* (1766-1834), who taught that population increased more rapidly than the means of subsistence, and that consequently the undue increase of population should be checked, and early marriages discouraged.

**maltrait**, *v.* *māl-trē't* [prefix *mal*, and Eng. *treat*: F. *maltraiter*, to treat ill—see *treat*], to abuse; to treat roughly or rudely; *mal'treating*, *imp.*: *mal'treat'ed*, *pp.*: *mal'treat'ment*, *n.* *māl'tē-ūt*, ill-usage; abuse.

**malva**, *n.* *māl'vā* [L. *malva*, the herb mallows], mallows, a common plant found in most countries of the world, and much used medicinally: *Malvaceæ*, *n.* plu. *māl-vā'sē-ē*, the mallow tribe or order of plants; *malva'ceous*, *a.* *māl-ūs*, pert. to mallows—see *mallow*.

**malversation**, *n.* *māl'rē'r-sā'shūn* [F. *malversation*—from L. *male*, badly; *versatiōnem*, a turning round, a changing], evil conduct; improper behaviour; fraudulent practices.

**malvelon**, *n.* *māl'vē-lōn* [F. *malvelon*, a tent—from L. *mamma*, a breast, a swelling or protuberance, as on the bark of a tree], in mil., a slightly rising rounded mound.

**malvelco**, *n.* *māl'm-ē-lō'kō* [Sp. Amer.], in Brazil, the offspring of parents of n different stock, one white, the other Negro or Indian.

**Mamelukes**, *n.* plu. *mām'ē-lō'kēs*, also *Mam'alukes* [Ar. *mamlūk*, a purchased slave], formerly, the chief military force and governing power of Egypt, destroyed in 1811 by Mehemet Ali.

**mamilla**, *mamillary*, &c.—same as *mammilla*, *mammillary*, &c.

**mamma**, *n.* *mām'nū* [L. *mamma*, a breast], in med., a nipple; a tent; a breast.

**mamma**, sometimes *mama*, *n.* *mā-mā'* [an imitative word, an infantine syllable: cf. F. *maman*; It. *mamma*; Dut. *mamee*; Fin. *mmama*; W. *mān*, *mānna*, mother; L. *mamma*, the breast, a nipple or teat], a familiar word for mother used by all ranks above the lowest—often contracted by children into *mām*, *mām*, and *mā*, *mā*; in the higher classes father and mother are now in more common use:

**mammal**, *n.* *mām'māl*, an animal that suckles its young: *mām'mals*, *n.* plu. *māl's*, also *mammalia*, *n.* plu. *mām-māl'ā*, the great class of animals which suckle their young by teats or nipples: *mām-māl'ian*, *a.* *māl'ān*, pert. to the *mammalia*: *mām-mary*, *n.* *māl'rī*, pert. to the breasts.

**mammalla**, *mammals*, &c.—see under *mamma*.

**mammallerons**, *a.* *mām'māl'fēr-ūs* [Eng. *mammalia*, and L. *fero*, I bear or carry], containing fossil remains of mammals.

**mammalogy**, *n.* *mām-māl'ō-jī* [Eng. *mammal*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse], the branch of natural history which relates to mammals: *mammal'ogist*, *n.* *māl'ō-jist*, one skilled in the knowledge of mammals and their classification.

**mamme**, *n.* *mām'mē'* [W. I. *mamey*], the apple or wild apricot of S. Amer., a drupaceous fruit, as large as a cannon-ball, and much esteemed in tropical countries; the *Mammea americana*, Ord. *Guttifera* or *Clusiaceæ*.

**mammer**, *v.* *mām'mēr* [an imitative word], in OE., to stand in suspense; to hesitate; to mumble: *mām'mering*, *imp.*: *mammered*, *pp.* *mām'mērd*.

**mammet**—same as *mawmet*.

**mammifer**, *n.* *mām'mīfēr* [L. *mamma*, the breast; *fero*, I bear], one of the mammals: *mammīf'erous*, *a.* *mīf'ēr-ūs*, having breasts or mamme, *mē*.

**mammiform**, *a.* *mām'mīf'ōrm* [L. *mamma*, the breast; *forma*, shape], formed as breasts.

**mammilla**, *n.* *mām-mī'lā* [L. *mammilla* or *mamilla*, a little breast or teat—from *mamma*, the breast], a little breast; *spec.*, in anat., a conical-shaped body in the kidneys; in bot., a nipple-like growth on the surface of a plant: *mammillary*, *a.* *mām'mīl'ērī*, pert. to or resembling the breast or nipples: *mām'millated*, *a.* *māl'tēd*, having small nipples; rounded like a tent; studded with rounded or pap-like projections.

**mammoth**, *n.* *mām'mōth* [perhaps a dim. of Gael. *mam*, n large round hill], in OE. and Eng. *dlai*, a pecco; *n* scrap; *v* to tear in pieces; to munch and tear as with the teeth: *mām'mocking*, *imp.*: *mām'mocked*, *pp.* *mōkt*.

**mammon**, *n.* *mām'mōn* [mld. L. *mammōna*; Gr. *mambnas*; Syr. *mamōnā*, riches], riches; wealth; generally in an ill sense: *mām'monist*, *n.* *mōn'ist*, also *mām'monite*, *n.* *mōn'it*, a person who devotes himself to the attainment of riches; a worldly-minded, selfish person.

**mammoth**, *n.* *mām'mōth* [Russ. *mamant*; Tatar *mamnn*, the earth—from their remains having been found buried in the earth], the great fossil elephant of Siberia; a species of very large hairy elephant, now extinct; adj. very large: *mammoth'ian*, *a.* *māl'ān*, pert. to a mammoth.

**man**, *n.* *mān*, *men*, *n.* plu. *mēn* [AS. *mann*: cf. Dut., Sw., Old Ger., and Goth. *mān*, man; Sans. *man*, to think; *manu*, a thinker, man], a human being; the human race; mankind; the male sex, as distinguished from *woman*: adult, as opposed to *boy*; a male servant or attendant; in a general sense, any one; an individual brave, strong, and good, as 'be n man': *v.* to furnish or guard with man; to fortify or strengthen; in OE., to tame a hawk; to attend on as a servant; to point or aim: *man'ning*, *imp.*: *manned*, *pp.* *mānd*: adj. furnished with men; guarded with men: *man'ful*, *a.* *fōd*, courageous; brave; becoming a man: *man'fully*, *ad.* *-li*: *man'fulness*, *n.* *nēs*, the quality of being manly; courageousness: *man'like*, *a.* *-lik*, having the form and appearance of a man; possessing the nature of a man: *man'ly*, *a.* *-li*, becoming a man; brave; dignified; noble; not boyish or womanish: *man'liness*, *n.* *-līnēs*, the qualities of a man; bravery: *man'hood*, *n.* *-hōod* [*man*, and postfix *hood*: AS. *manhad*], state of one who is advanced beyond boyhood; human nature; the qualities of a man; courage: *man'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, having the appearance of a man; masculine: *man-ape*, an ape most nearly approaching man in formation; an anthropoid ape, as the gorilla, &c.: *man-eater*, an animal that preys upon human beings, as the tiger; a cannibal: *man-at-arms*, a fully-equipped soldier of medieval times: *man-hater*, one who hates mankind; a misanthrope: *mankind*, *n.* *-kīnd'* [*mann*, and *kīnd*], the race of human beings; the males of the human race: *man-midwife*, a medical man who attends women in childbirth: *man-pleaser*, a flatterer of man: *man-servant*, n male attendant or servant: *man-stealer*,

one who steals and sells men as slaves; to make a man of, to place in circumstances favorable for advancement in life: man-of-straw, a mere puppet or puppeteer; in commercial language, one without sufficient means or substance to undertake moneyed obligations; one put forward to affect a responsibility which he cannot sustain; a poor man: man-of-war, an armed vessel belonging to a state: man of wax, a model man as if formed in wax: man-at-arms, a term formerly applied to the better class of soldiers who were fully and heavily armed.—SYN. of manly: stout; manlike; firm; undaunted; undimmed; bold; daring; courageous; hardy; stately.

manacle, n. *man'á-kli* [F. *manivelle*; L. *manens*, a handcuff—from *manus*, the hand; a shackle or tie for fastening the hands together; a handcuff: commonly used in the plu. *manacles*, *kli*, handcuffs: v. to handcuff; to put on fastenings for confining the hands: manacled, *imp. man'á-kling* manacled, *pp. man'á-kli*: adj. having the hands securely confined or fastened as with manacles.

manage, n. *man'á-j* [OF. *manage*, the managing of a horse: It. *maneggio*, a business, a handling—from L. *manus*, the hand] In OE. conduct; administration; discipline; management; government of a horse: v. to carry on the concerns of, as a house or business; to conduct or direct; to move or use easily; to control; to govern with address; to contrive: managing, *imp.* adj. that conducts or carries on; governing; conducting with frugality and prudence; intriguing: man aged, *pp. -j*: manager, n. *man'á-j*, one who conducts or directs anything: manageable, n. *man'á-j*, easy to be used, directed, or moved; that may be controlled; tractable: manageableness, n. *bi-n's*, the quality of being manageable: management, n. *-j-mént*, manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; conduct directed by prudence or contrivance; cunning practice.—SYN. of 'manage': to devise; concert; invent; direct; govern; control; order; wield; transact—of 'manageable': governable; docile; controllable; manageable—of 'management': charge; control; conduct; government; administration; direction; guidance; care; disposal; intrigue; contrivance.

manakin, n. *man'á-kli* [a variant of mankin], a genus of beautiful small birds, found in tropical America; so named from the beard-like feathers on the bird's bill.

manatee, also manati, n. *man'á-té* [Sp. *manatí*—from a W. I. word, the sea-cow, an aquatic herbivorous mammal, having limbs like hoofs, by which it creeps or moves; also called *manatus*, *man'á-tis*: *manatida*, n. plu. *man'á-té*, a family of aquatic herbivorous mammals, including the manatee.

manche, n. *man'sh* [F., a sleeve], in *her.*, a bearing representing a sleeve.

manchet, n. *man'ché* [F. *manchette*, a wrist-cuff—dim. of *manche*, a sleeve: Teut. *mane*, a fine flour-cake shaped like a half-moon], in OE. a loaf or cake of fine white bread—so named from its size and shape.

manchineel, n. *man'shin-é* [L. *mancinella*; Sp. *manzanillo*—from *manzana*, an apple—from L. *Malus*, *Malina*—from *Malus*, a Roman gens], a large West India tree, the wood of which is hard and durable, and beautifully clouded, but whose sap is very poisonous, particularly that of the bark; the *Hippomane mancinella*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*.

Manchu or Manchoo, n. *man'chó*, pert. to the Manchus, their country Manchuria, or their language; n. the language of the Manchus; the language spoken in Manchuria, and at the Court of China.

maniple, n. *man'si-pl* [L. *maniceps* or *maniplex*, a head contractor], the steward of a community, particularly of a college; a purveyor.

mancus, n. *man'gá-kis* [AS. *manicus* or *mancas*, an old coin of 20 penates], an old coin valued at 6s., but said to have been only 2s. 6d. sterling.

mandamus, n. *man'dá-mus* [L. *mandatum*, we command], a writ or command issued by the Court of King's Bench in the name of the King—so called from its initial word.

mandarin, n. *man'dá-rén* or *man'dá-rín* [Port. *mandarin*—from Malay, *mantri*, a counsellor; Sans. *mantrin*, a counsellor], the general name given by Europeans to any one of the titled and governing body in China; a Chinese magistrate or governor.

Note.—The nine ranks of mandarins are distinguished by the material of the buttons on their caps:—1, ruby; 2, coral; 3, sapphirine; 4, a blue-stone, 5, crystal; 6, white shell; 7, wrought gold; 8, plain gold; 9, silver.

mandate, n. *man'dát* [F. *mandat*, a charge, a mandate—from L. *mandatus*, enjoined, commanded—from *manus*, the hand; *dare*, to give—*dat.*, to put into one's hand], a command; an order, written authority to act for another; a rescript of the Pope: adj. applied to the bread distributed to the poor on Maunday—see *mand* 1, and *Mannday*: mandatory, n. also mandatory, n. *man'dát-ér*, a person to whom the Pope has given a mandate or order for a benefice; one to whom a command or charge is given; one who undertakes under written authority to do something for another: mandatory, a. containing a command; perceptive; directory.

mandible, n. *man'dí-bl* [L. *mandibulum*, a jaw—from *mando*, I chew], the jaw, especially the lower jaw; the instrument of chewing; either jaw of a bird; the jaw of an insect; the beak-like jaw of a cuttle-fish: mandibular, a. *man'dí-bl-er*, pert. to the jaw: mandibulate, a. *-ú-lát*, having mandibles; jaw-shaped.

mandioc, n. *man'dí-ók*, also manioc, n. *man'dí-ók* [mahoe], the native Indian name for a plant cultivated within the tropics of Amer. for the sake of the fecula contained in the stems, tapoca being one of its products; also called *cassava*, the Janyin *manihot*, and J. *lagipiti*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*.

mandolin or mandoline, n. *man'dó-lín* [F. *mandoline*; It. *mandolino*—dim. of *mandola*, *mandora*, forms of *pandora*, *midl*, L. *pandura*; Gr. *pandura*, a species of lute], a very small instrument in the form of a violin with four strings, played with a plectrum.

mandore, n. *man'dór*—same as mandoline.  
mandragora, n. *man'drá-gó-rá* or *man'drá pó-rá*, the Latin and OE spelling of the word mandrake, which see.

mandrake, n. *man'drák* [L. and Gr. *mandragoras*, the plant mandrake], a plant and its roots of several species to which fabulous qualities were assigned; *Mandragora officinalis*, Ord. *Solanaceae*, whose forked tongue was long celebrated, acts as a stimulant.

mandrel, n. *man'dré* [F. *mandrin*, a punch, a mandrel], a staff or spindle, as the revolving shank of a lathe; a boring-bar, &c.; a straight bar upon which a tube or plug is welded; a plug around which metal and glass are cast.

mandrill, n. *man'drill* [F. *mandrille*; Sp. *mandrill*; W. Afric. name], a species of monkey attaining nearly the height of a man, and of an extraordinary and hideous appearance; a kind of baboon.

manducate, v. *man'dú-kát* [L. *manducatus*, chewed], to eat by chewing: manducating, *imp.*: manducated, *pp.*: manducable, a. *-á-bl*, that can be chewed: manducation, n. *ká-shún*, the act of chewing: manducatory, a. *-á-tér*, pert. to or employed in chewing.

mane, n. *mán* [AS. *manu*; cf. Ice. *món*, a mane; O. Dut. *manne*; Olf. Ger. *mana*; Ger. *manne*], the long hair on the upper part of the neck of a horse or other animal: maned, a. *mand*, having a mane.

manage, n. *man'áz* [F. *manège*, the management of a horse—see *manage*], the art of breaking in and training horses; a school for teaching horsemanship, or for training horses; a riding-school.

manch, n. *man'ch* [Heb.], a Scrip. weight equal to about 2 lb. 3 oz. troy; in money, equal to 60 shekels of silver, and to 100 shekels of gold.

manequin, n. *man'é-kin* [a corrupt. of mankin], an artist's model of wood or wax.

manes, n. plu. *man'éz* [L. *manēs*], the ghosts, shades, or souls of departed persons.

manful, manfully, manfulness—see under *man*.

manganese, n. *man'gá-néz* [new L. *manganēs*—from L. *magnēs*, the lodestone, so called from its presumed resemblance to the lodestone], an elementary body, forming a metal of a greyish-white colour, very hard and difficult to fuse—often applied to the black oxide of the metal forming its peroxide: manganese, n. *man'gá-nézhi-dú*, pert. to or consisting of manganese: mangane'sium, n. *-nézhi-úm*, the chemical term for the metal manganese: mangane'sia, n. *-nézhi-dú*, the oxide of manganese: manganic, a. *man'gá-ník*, denoting the acid obtained from man-

ganestium; man'ganate, n. -al, a compound of manganic acid with a base: manganite, n. *mān'gān-ī*, the purest and most beautifully crystallised ore of manganese, of a dark steel-grey colour, passing into iron-black; hydrated sesquioxide of manganese.

mange, n. *mān'* [OF. *mangue*, Itch: mld. *L. manducalus*, pp. of *manducō*, I chew], the scab or itch in dogs, cattle, &c.: mangy, a. *mān'yī* [F. *mangé*], scabby: man'giness, n. -y-ness, the quality or condition of being mangy.

mangel-wurzel, n. *mān'gēl-wūr'zēl* [Ger. *mangel*, want, scarcity; *wurzel*, root], a plant of the beet kind, having a large root, cultivated as food for cattle; sometimes, but incorrectly, spelt *mangold*; the field-beet.

manger, n. *mān'jēr* [F. *mangeoire*, an eating-place—from *manger*, to eat: *L. manducare*, to chew, to eat; *manducūs*, n. glutton—from *mandēre*, to chew], a fixed feeding-trough for horses and cattle; n. sort of trough in slips, to prevent the water that enters the hawse-boles from overflowing the decks.

mangle, n. *mān'gēl* [Dut. *mangelen*, to mangle, to calender; mld. *L. manganum*: Gr. *manganon*, an engine for casting great weights], a machine for smoothing linen: v. to smooth linen with n. mangle: mangling, imp. *mān'gēl-ging*, n. the act or business of smoothing linen with a mangle: mangled, pp. *mān'gēl-gēd*: adj. smoothed with a mangle.

mangle, v. *mān'gēl* [AS. *mancian*, to mutilate; *L. mancus*, maimed], to cut, hew, or hack with a dull instrument; to lacerate; to tear piecemeal; to hack: to curtail; mangling, imp. *mān'gēl-ging*, n. the act of cutting and slashing: mangled, pp. *gēl*: ndj. torn and lacerated in cutting: mangler, n. *gēl-ēr*, one who tears in cutting.

mango, n. *mān'gō* [Malay *mangga*], n. very large tree and its fruit, a native of the tropical parts of Asia, and extensively cultivated; the *Mangifera indica*, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*; a small fish of the Ganges, appearing about the time the mangoes ripen.

mangold—see mangel-wurzel.

mangonel, n. *mān'gō-nēl* [OF. *mangonel*, a sort of sling or engine—from mld. *L. mangonellus*, dim. of *mangona*, n. war-engine; Gr. *manganon*], in OE., a war-engine for throwing stones.

mangosteen, n. *mān'gōs-tēn*, also man'gostan, n. -sian [Mal. *mangusta*], a tree and its fruit of the size of an orange, and of delicious flavour, growing in Java and the Molucca Islands, and other tropical countries; the *Garcinia mangostana*, Ord. *Guttiferae*, or *Clusiaceae*.

mangrove, n. *mān'grōv* [a corrupt. of Mal. *manggi*, and Eng. *grove*], n. remarkable tree inhabiting the muddy shores and deltas of the tropics, and well known for the dense groves which it forms, down into the water itself; the *Rhizophora mangle*, Ord. *Rhizophoraceae*.

mangy—see under mange.

manhood—see under man.

mania, n. *mān'i-ā* [*L. mania*; Gr. *manía*, madness], a kind of delirium in which both the judgment and memory are impaired; a kind of madness having much of the character of frolic and boisterous excitement; an overmastering desire; a widespread infatuation; a craze: maniac, n. *mān'i-āk*, a madman; one raving with madness: maniacal, a. *mān'i-āk-kāl*, affected with madness: maniacally, ad. *āk-kāl-lī*.—SYN. of 'mania': madness; insanity; lunacy; frenzy; derangement; alienation; delirium; monomania; dementia; dipsomania; kleptomania; bibliomania; hypochondria; delirium tremens.

manicote, n. *mān'i-kāt* [*L. manicātus*, furnished with long sleeves—from *manica*, a long sleeve], in bot., applied to pubescence which is so much matted and interwoven that it may be easily removed from a surface in one mass.

Manichea, n. *mān'i-čē-ān*, pert. to *Mani*, a Persian philosopher of the 3rd century, or his doctrine: Manichean, Man'ichee, n. -chē, or Man'iche'ist, n. -chē'ist, a follower of Manes: Man'iche'ism, n. -chē'izm, the doctrines of *Mani*, consisting in a belief combining features of Christianity, Zoroastrianism, and Buddhism.

manichord, n. *mān'i-kārd* [*L. manus*, the hand, and Eng. *chor'd*], a musical stringed instr. whose strings were covered with little pieces of cloth to soften or subdue the sounds.

manicure, n. *mān'i-kūr* [*L. manus*, the hand; *cūra*, care], the care of the hands and nails; one who attends professionally to the care of the hands.

manifest, a. *mān'i-fēst* [F. *manifeste*—from *L. manifestus*, clear, plain—from *manus*, the hand, and obsolete *festus* or *sendus*, struck], clear; evident; plain; apparent: n. an invoice of a cargo of goods for examination at the custom-house: v. to show plainly; to reveal or declare: manifesting, imp.: manifested, pp.: manifest'ible, a. -i-ble, that may be manifested: manifestation, n. -i-ā, the act of disclosing what is secret or obscure; clear evidence: manifest'ly, ad. -lī, clearly; plainly: manifesto, n. *mān'i-fēst-iō* [It. *manifesto*, a public declaration of a prince or state], a public written declaration of motives or intentions, particularly before commencing war.—SYN. of 'manifest a.': open; visible; conspicuous; obvious: of 'manifest v.': to show; declare; exhibit; represent; evince; make known; display; discover; disclose.

manifold, a. *mān'i-fōld* [*many*, and *fold*], many in number; of various kinds; oft repeated; complicated: manifoldly, ad. -lī: manifold-writer, a writing apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or other document at once.

manihot, n. *mān'i-hōt*—see mandioc.

manikin or manakin, n. *mān'i-kīn* or *mān'ū-kīn* [O. Dut. *manneken*, n. little man: n. dim. of *man*], a little man, generally in contempt; a dwarf; an anatomical model used by students—see man'nikin 2.

manilla, n. *mā-nī-lā*, also man'illa, n. -lā [It. *maniglia*, a bracelet], a ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa; a piece of copper somewhat like a horse-shoe, used as money on some parts of the African coast.

manilla, n. *mā-nī-lā*, or manilla-hemp, a coarse fabric woven from cocoa or palm fibre—so called from *Manilla*, the capital of the Philippine Islands; the fibrous material of the *Musa textilis*, Ord. *Musaceae*; a kind of cheroot made at Manilla.

manioe, n. *mān'i-ōk*, another spelling of mandioc, which see.

maniple, n. *mān'i-pl* [*L. manipulus*, a handful, a company of soldiers—from *manus*, the hand; *pleo*, I fill] in anc. Rome, a small band of soldiers; an ornament like a scarf worn about the left arm of a priest: n. Mass: manipular, n. *mā-nī-pū-lēr*, pert. to the maniple, or to the hand.

manipulate, v. *mā-nī-pū-lāt* [mld. *L. manipulator*, led by the hand—from *L. manus*, the hand; *pleo*, I fill], to treat, operate, or work by means of the hand; to manage for some desired end, generally in an ill sense: manipulator, imp.: manipulated, pp.: manip'ulation, n. -lā-shūn, work by hand; manual operation or treatment, particularly in an artistic or skillful manner: manipulative, a. -lā-tīv, pert. to or done by the hand: manipulator, n. -lā-tēr, one who manipulates: manip'ulatory, n. -lā-tēr-i, of or pert. to manipulation.

manlton, n. *mān'i-tō* [N. Amer. Ind.], the name given by the American Indians to their spirits or gods.

manitrunk, n. *mān'i-trūngk* [*L. manus*, the hand; *truncus*, a trunk or stem], a term applied to the anterior segment of the trunk or thorax in insects.

mankind, manly, manliness—see under man.

manna, n. *mān'nā* [*L. and Gr. manna*; Heb. *mān*, manna], food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia; the sweet juice of several species of ash growing in the S. of Europe, as of *Ornus rotundifolia* and *O. europaea*, Ord. *Oleaceae*; n. kind of manna is procured from the larch and the cedar of Lebanon; Mount Sinai manna is yielded by the *Tamarix gallica*, Ord. *Tamaricaceae*: mannite, n. *mān'it*, the peculiar variety of sugar which exists in manna.

manned—see under man.

manner, n. *mān'nēr* [OF. *manière*, manner—from *manier*, habitual, accustomed—from *ma*, in the hand: *L. manus*, the hand], form; method; habit; sort or kind; way of performing or doing; peculiar carriage or deportment: man'ners, n. plu. -nērz, course of life; morals; deportment or bearing towards others; behaviour: man'nered, a. -nērd, having manners; exhibiting the peculiar style of an artist or author, particularly in its objectionable form: man'nerism, n. -nēr-izm, a tasteless peculiarity; a peculiar mode

of treatment carried to excess; a characteristic bearing or treatment: *man'nerist*, *n.* -*ist*, one who executes his works in one unvaried and peculiar style, as an artist: *man'nerly*, *a.* -*ly*, well-behaved; civil; respectful: *ad.* with civility; respectfully: *man'nerliness*, *n.* -*ness*, quality of being man'nerly: in a *man'ner*, in a certain degree. *Note.*—As applied to art, *man'ner* has two quite different significations; in the one, it signifies a peculiarity of habit, and implies a kind of reproach against an artist—in the other, it is the artist's peculiar way of choosing, imagining, and representing his subjects, including what are called his style and handling. —*SYN.* of 'man'ner': way; mode; custom; fashion; degree; kind; mien; character; morals; habits; behaviour; bearing; deportment; mien; look; aspect; appearance.

*Mannheim gold*, *man'him* [from *Mannheim*, in Baden, where originally made], an alloy of copper or other inferior metal, made to resemble gold.

*mannin*, *manned*, *mannish*—see under *man*.

*man'nte*—see under *man'na*.

*man'ovre*, *n.* *man'ovre* or *man'ovre* [F. *manœuvre*, a *man'ovre*—from *mid.* *L. manus*, the hand; working with the hand—from *L. manus*, the hand; *ovre*, work], management with address or artful design; adroit proceeding; stratagem; dexterous movement or operation, as with troops or ships; *v.* to move dexterously troops or ships for attacking or defending with advantage, or as an exercise in tactics; to change the position of troops or ships; to manage with address or art: *man'ovring*, *imp.* *man'ovring*; *man'ovred*, *pp.* *man'ovred*; *man'ovrer*, *n.* *man'ovrer*, one who man'ovres, *man'ometer*, *n.* *man'omētr* [Gr. *manos*, rare, thin; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the density of air from its elastic force: *man'ometric*, *a.* *man'omētrik*, also *man'ometrical*, *a.* *man'omētrik*, *part.* *io.*: *man'ometer* is also called a *manoscope*, which see.

*manor*, *n.* *man'or* [OF. *manoir*, a place to dwell in, a mansion: *mid.* *L. manus*, a residence—from *L. manere*, to remain], the district over which a lord had feudal authority; so much land as a lord or other great person formerly kept in his own possession and for his own use: *manorial*, *a.* *man'orīal*, belonging to a manor: *manor-house*, the house of the lord of the manor: lord of the manor, the proprietor or feudal superior, titled or otherwise, of the manor or estate.

*manoscope*, *n.* *man'ōskōp* [Gr. *manos*, rare or thin; *skōpō*, I view], a manometer.

*man'ored*, *n.* *man'ored*, also *man'rent*, *n.* -*rent* [AS. *mann*, man; *ræden*, law, condition, state], in *OE.* and *Scot.*, the state or condition of a person; the homage due to a superior; the power of a superior; vassalage.

*mansard-roof*, *n.* *man'sard-rōf* [after the F. architect *Mansard*], a roof formed of an upper and under set of rafters.

*manse*, *n.* *māns* [OF. *manse*: *mid.* *L. manus*, a residence—from *L. manere*, to remain], in *Scot.*, the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman: *man'sion*, *n.* *man'shūn* [OF. *mansion*—from *L. mansiōnem*, a dwelling], formerly, any place of residence; a large house or residence.

*manslaughter*, *n.* *man'slaŭt-ŭr* [man, and slaughter], the destruction of the human species; in law, the killing of any person in sudden heat or excitement, and without malice: *man-slayer*, one that has killed another unintentionally and without malice; a homicide.

*man't*, *v.* *mānt* [Gael. *mannt*, to stutter in speaking], in *Scot.*, to stammer or stutter in speech: *n.* a stammering in speech: *man'ting*, *imp.*: *man'ted*, *pp.*

*mantel*, *n.* *mānt'l* [a doublet of *mantle*—which see], the horizontal shelf or slab, or other ornamental work over the fireplace and above the chimney-piece—also called *mantel-shelf* or *mantel-piece*: *mantel-mirror*, a mirror placed above the mantelpiece and resting on it—as distinguished from a *pier-mirror*, one placed in the space between two windows, or other similar position in an apartment. *Note.*—The *mantelpiece* proper consists of highly ornamental raised-work above the chimney, giving dignity to the fireplace, frequently ornamented with the family coat of arms in carved work. The *mantling-work* is now commonly rep-

resented by a horizontal smooth slab of marble or stone, all below which is termed the chimney-piece—see *chimney-piece*.

*mantellia*, *n.* *man'tell-i-ā* [after Dr. Mantell, in *geol.*, fossil, eyraceous stems of a subcylindrical shape, covered with rhomboidal leaf-scars, found in the oolite formation—termed 'crows' nests' by the quarrymen.

*mantiger*, *n.* *man'tiŭŭr* [L. *mantichōra*, a beast having the face of a man and the body of a lion], a fabulous monster with a human head and the body of a lion or tiger; an unidentified variety of baboon.

*mantilla*, *n.* *mān'till-i* [Sp.], a sort of scarf or short mantle.

*mantis*, *n.* *man'tis*, *man'tises*, *n.* *plu.* -*ŭs* [Gr. *mantis*, a prophet], a genus of voracious insects, remarkable for their slender grotesque forms; one species having a pair of legs in front, resembles a person's hands as folded in prayer.

*mantissa*, *n.* *man'tiss-i* [L. *mantissa*, overmeasure, increase], the decimal part of a logarithm: *man'tiss-i-ŭs*, *n.* *plu.* -*ŭs*.

*mantle*, *n.* *mānt'l* [OF. *mantel*, L. *mantellum*, a cloak], a loose outer garment; a cloak; a cover or shade; that which conceals; the outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusc: *v.* to cover; to disguise; to rush to and overspread the face, as the blood, with a crimson colour; to spread out, especially in a graceful or elegant manner; to be expanded; to gather a seam on the surface: *mantling*, *imp.* *mantling*; *adj.* spreading; investing; brought up to the top; fermenting: *n.* in *her.*, representation of a mantle or any drapery: *mantled*, *pp.* *mantled*; *adj.* covered as with a mantle: *mantlet*, *n.* *man'tlēt*, a small mantle; in *mil.*, a kind of iron-plated shutter on wheels, used as a cover or shelter for men.

*mantra*, *n.* *man'trā* [Sans.], a thought, a charm—from *man*, to think, a Vedic hymn; a sacred text looked upon as a charm by Brahmans and Yogis.

*mantua*, *n.* *mānt'ū-ā* [It. *mento*, a mantle: *mid.* *L. mantium*, a short cloak], a lady's gown or cloak; *mantuamaker*, a lady's dress or cloak maker.

*manual*, *a.* *man'ū-āl* [F. *manuel*—from *L. manus*, used by or with the hand—from *manus*, the hand], performed, made, or used by the hand: *n.* a compendium, or a handbook; a small book that may be conveniently handled; service-book of the R. Cath. Ch.; the key-board of an organ or harmonium: *man'ually*, *ad.* -*ly*: *manual exercise*, the exercise of soldiers with their arms: *manual labour*, physical employment and with the hands, as distinguished from mental or professional labour: *sign-manual*, the royal signature superscribed at the top of bills, &c.

*manubrium*, *n.* *man'ūbrī-ūm* [L. *manubrium*, a handle—from *manus*, a hand], a name applied to several objects resembling a handle; in *anat.*, the upper piece of the sternum representing the handle, having a somewhat triangular form; the polypto suspended from the roof of a swimming-bell of a medusa, also from the gonocalyx of a tuniciform gonophore in the Hydroids; in *bot.*, cells projected inwards from the centre of shields of the globe in *Characeæ*.

*manufacture*, *n.* *man'ū-fik'tūr* [F. *manufacture*—from *L. manū*, by the hand, and *factūra*, a making—from *facio*, I make—*lit.*, a making by the hand], the conversion of raw materials by the hand, or by machinery, into articles suitable for the use of man; the articles so made: *v.* to work raw materials into articles suitable for use by the hand, or by machinery; to make by art or labour; to be occupied in manufactures: *man'ufact'ring*, *imp.*: *adj.* pert. to or occupied in manufactures: *man'ufact'ured*, *pp.* -*ŭr*; *adj.* made from raw materials into articles for use: *man'ufacturer*, *n.* -*ŭr*, one who works raw materials into articles of use: *man'ufactory*, *n.* -*ŭr*, the house or place where goods are made for use: *adj.* employed in any manufacture; often contracted into *factory*.

*manumit*, *v.* *mān'ū-mīt* [L. *manumittere*, to set at liberty, to emancipate—from *manus*, the hand; *mittere*, I send], to release from slavery or bondage; to emancipate: *man'umit'ting*, *imp.*: *man'umit'ted*, *pp.*: *man'umit'sion*, *n.* -*ŭs* [F.—L.], the act of giving a slave his freedom.

*manure*, *n.* *mā-nūr* [a contracted form of *man-*

*cœviro*—which soil, any matter or substance added to the soil to fertilise it: v. to apply any fertilising matter to land; to fertilise: *manuring*, imp.: n. a dressing of manure on land; the art or practice of applying manure to land; in *OE.*, cultivation by manual labour: adj. cultivating by manual labour: *manured*, pp. *nūr'd*, dressed with manure: *manur'er*, n. *-r'er*, one who applies manure.

*manus*, n. *mā'nūs* [L. *manus*, the hand], in *anat.*, the hand of the higher vertebrates; in *entom.*, the tarsus of the front leg; in *crust.*, the claw; in *Rom. law*, authority or control.

*manuscript*, n. *mā'n-ū-skript* [L. *manu*, with the hand; *scriptus*, written], writings of any kind by the hand, on paper, or on other material; contracted into *MS.*; plu. *MSS.*

*Manx*, n. *māngks*, the old language of the Island of Man: adj. belonging to the Isle of Man, as *Manx cat*.

*many*, a. *mēn'i* [AS. *manig*, many; cf. Goth. *manags*: Dut. *menig*; Ger. *mancher*: Ir. *minie*; Gael. *minig*: W. *mynych*, frequent], consisting of a great number; numerous; not a few; used as a common prefix, as many-headed, manifold: n. a great number of individuals; a multitude; the people: many-times, often: too many, more than enough; over-powerful: the many, the greater number; the crowd; the people:—SYN. of 'many a': frequent; manifold; various; multiplied; sundry; divers.

*manypiles*, n. plu. *mēn't-pīlz*, in *Scot.*, monipiles, n. plu. *mān't-pīlz* [many; L. *pīco*, I fold], the popular name for the omasum, or third stomach of ruminants, so named from its numerous flaps or folds.

*Maori*, n. *mō'wri* or *mā'ō-rī* [New Zealand *maori*, native], one of the native inhabitants of New Zealand: adj. belonging to.

*map*, n. *māp* [F. *mappe*; L. *mappa*, a napkin, a painted cloth], a picture of the earth, or a part of it, on a flat surface—usually on paper or cloth: v. to draw or delineate any portion of land: *mapping*, imp.: n. the art or practice of planning or drawing maps: *mapped*, pp. *māp't*. *Note*.—The first maps were maps of the world, and called in *OE.* *mappemounde*, a F. form of L. *mappa-mundi*, map of the world; strictly speaking, a *map* is a picture or representation of land and water, while a *chart* represents water only and coast-lines.

*maple*, n. *mā'pl*, or *maple-tree* [AS. *mapel-trēow*], a tree of several species, Ord. *Aceraceæ*, one or two of which are much used in Amer. in house-carpentry, for furniture, and for ornamental work and small articles of daily use: *maple-sugar*, sugar obtained from a maple-tree common in North America; the *Acer saccharinum*, Ord. *Aceraceæ*.

*mar*, v. *mār* [AS. *myrran*, to make tender, to weaken], to injure; to blot; to spoil; to disfigure; to damage: *mar'ring*, imp.; *marred*, pp. *mārd*.

*marabouts*, n. plu. *mār'ā-bōz* [F. *marabout*; Sp. *marabuto*; Ar. *morābit*, a hermit, a devotee], among the North African Mohammedans, n. kind of saints or sorcerers held in high estimation: *marabout feathers*, or *marabon*, *-bō*, fine delicate feathers, the white kind being very valuable, much used in the dress of ladies, obtained from a large crane of Asia and Africa.

*maracān*, n. *mār'ā-kān* [Braz.], a species of parrot in Brazil.

*marai*, n. *mā-rā* in the Pacific Islands, a sacred enclosure or temple.

*maranatha*, n. *mār'ā-nā'thā* [Syr.], a word meaning 'The Lord has or will come', and connected by St Paul with *anathema*—see 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

*Maranta*, n. *mār'ān'tā* [after *Maranti*, a Venetian physician, died 1534], a genus of interesting plants, Ord. *Zingiberaceæ*, comprising greenhouse species; *Maranta arundinacea*, also *M. indica*, are species which produce the best arrowroot from their tuberous rhizomata.

*maraschino*, n. *mār'ā-s-kē'nō* [It.—from *marasca*, a cherry], n. spirit or liqueur, originally made from the *marasca* cherry of Dalmatia, but now also made from other kinds of cherry.

*marasmus*, n. *mā-rāz-mūs* [Gr. *marasmus*, decay, weakness], n. wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption.

*maraud*, n. *mā-rā'ud* [F. *marauder*, to beg, to play the rogue—from *maraud*, a rogue, a vagabond], to rove in quest of plunder; to plunder: *marauding*,

imp.: adj. roving in search of plunder: n. acting as a marauder: *maraud'ed*, pp.: *maraud'er*, n. *-er*, a freebooter; n. plunderer.

*maravedi*, n. *mār'ā-vā'dī* [Sp.], a Spanish copper coin less than a farthing.

*marble*, n. *mār'bl* [OF. *marbre*—from L. *mar-morem*; Gr. *marmaros*, a glistening white stone—from *marmairein*, to glitter], a calcareous stone susceptible of a fine polish; anything made of marble; certain rocks susceptible of a fine polish; a little stone ball used by boys in play; a stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture: v. to variegate or vein in imitation of marble: adj. made of marble; variegated or veined like marble; hard; insensible: *marbling*, imp. *mār'bl'ing*: n. the art or practice of colouring in imitation of marble: *mar'bled*, pp. *-bld*: adj. stained with irregular streaks or veins of colour: *mar'bler*, n. *-bler*, one who veins paper-work, wood, stone, &c., in imitation of marble: *mar'bl'y*, ad. *-bl'y*, in the manner of marble: *marble-hearted*, hard-hearted; cold; cruel.

*marc*, n. *mār'k* [F. *marc*], the refuse matter of grapes or other fruit from which the juice has been expressed.

*marcasite*, n. *mār'kā-sīt* [F. *marcasite*—from Ar. *maurkassid* or *marqachitha*, like n. shining, fire-giving stone], white iron pyrites, occurring crystallised in modified rhombic prisms, in stalactite crusts, &c., nearly tin-white, and more strongly metallic in lustre than ordinary pyrites, used in the manufacture of sulphur and sulphuric acid, also for ornamental purposes: *marcasitic*, a. *-sīt'ik*, pert. to or resembling marcasite.

*marcescent*, a. *mār-sēs-sēn't* [L. *marcescens* or *marcescentem*, pining away or decaying], decaying; fading; in bot., gradually withering, but not falling off until the part bearing it is perfected: *marces'cible*, a. *-sīb'l*, liable to decay or fade.

*March*, n. *mār'ch* [mid. L. *Marcius*; L. *Martius*, the month of Mars—from Mars, the god of war—lit., the month belonging to Mars], the third month of the year: *March-mad*, rash to an extreme—in allusion to March being the rutting time of bares, when they are very excitable.

*march*, n. *mār'ch* [F. *marcher*, to walk—perhaps from mid. L. *marciare*—from L. *marcius*, a hammer—or it may be con. with F. *marche*, in the sense of 'marching of soldiers'], a deliberate, regular, stately walk; the journey of troops from one place to another; the movement of soldiers in order; a slow or laborious walk; movement; progression; signal to move; a piece of music fitted to accompany the movement of troops, or composed after the measure of the march of troops: v. to move in order by steps; to cause to move; to walk in a stately, deliberate manner: *march'ing*, imp.: adj. pert. to a march; moving: n. military movement; passage of soldiers: *marched*, pp. *mār'cht*.

*march*, n. *mār'ch* [AS. *marc*, a mark; cf. Goth. *marka*; F. *marche*, a military frontier, a march—see mark 1], border between countries not separated by natural boundaries of rivers or mountains; n. frontier; esp. in plu., applied to the border territories lying between England and Scotland, and between Wales and England: *march*, v. *mār'ch*, in *Scot.*, to join, as a frontier; to border: *march'ing*, imp.: *marched*, pp. *mār'cht*: *march'er*, n. *-er*, the officer who defends the borders of a country: riding the marches, an ancient annual ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of n. burgh or township in Scotland.

*marchen*, n. *mēr'chēn* [Ger.], a folk-tale; a fable. *marbioness*, n. fem. *mār'shōn-ēs* [mid. L. *mar-chionissa*, a marcelloness], the wife of n. marquis or marquess; a lady having the rank of a marquess.

*marcpane*, n. *mār'ch-pān* [OF. *marcepain*—perhaps from L. *Martius panis*, 'bread of Mars', from the fantastic figure], in *OE.*, a cooked compound of flour, various fruits, and sugar, made into fancy shapes; a seed-cake or n. bun; a pastry.

*mare*, n. *mār* [AS. *mere*, a mare; cf. Icel. *mer*; Dut. *merrie*; Ger. *mähre*], the female of the horse; one of the movable supports of n. scaffold, somewhat of the size and shape of n. horse; n. mason's line-trough: *mare's-nest*, some fancied discovery which turns out to be something very absurd or ludicrous, or a hoax: *mare's-tail*, a common marsh-plant; the *Hippuris vulgaris*, Ord. *Haloragaceæ*.

*maréchal*, n. *mār'ā-shāl* [F. *maréchal*, properly



one who shoes and takes care of horses—from mid. *L. mariscalcus*, originally an officer set over the horses and stables of the king; the highest military title in the French army.

**maremme**, *n. mār-rēm-mā* [It.—from *mare*, the sea], an Italian term for those unwholesome sea-marshes which diffuse with more or less virulence pestilential exhalations along the whole west coast of Italy.

**mareschal**, *n. mār-ī-shāl* [OF. *mareschal*], a military officer of the highest rank—now usually written **marshal**—see **marshal**; in *Scot.*, formerly **marischal**, *n. mār-ī-shāl*, as the *Earl Marischal*.

**margaric**, *a. mār-gā-rīk* [*L. margarita*; Gr. *margaris*, a pearl], pert. to pearls, or the pearl-like substance called *margarine*; applied to an important and widely distributed fatty acid; **margarate**, *n. mār-gā-rāt*, a compound of margaric acid with a base; **margarine**, *n. mār-gā-rīn*, the pearly solid portion of oils and fats, obtained from them when exposed to cold; **margarite**, *n. -rīt*, one of the mica family—also called *pearl-mica*; *n. pearly*; grey mineral; **margarone**, *n. mār-gā-rōn*, a solid white fatty matter obtained from *margaric acid*.

**margariferous**, *n. mār-gā-rī-fēr-ōs* [*L. margarita*, a pearl; *fero*, I bear], pearl-bearing or pearl-producing.

**margay**, *n. mār-gā* [F.], the tiger-cat of Brazil.

**marge**, *n. mārj* [F. *marge*—see *margin*], in *OE.*, brink; edge; verge; *margin*.

**margent**, *n. mār-jēnt*, in *OE.*, same as *margin*, which see.

**margin**, *n. mār-jīn* [*L. margo* or *marginem*, brink, border], the border, brink, edge, or verge of anything; the blank edge of a leaf or page; what is written or printed on the margin; the difference between the price of purchase and sale of an article, out of which the merchant or trader derives his profit; something left or provided for meeting casualties; in *bot.*, the boundary-line or contour of a body traced by the union of opposite plane surfaces; latitude, as, this mark is taken with *n. wide margin*; *v.* to furnish with *n. margin*; to enter in the margin of a page; **margining**, *imp.*; **margin'd**, *pp. jīnt*; **margin'al**, *a. jīn-āl* [F.—*L.*], pert. to or placed in the margin; placed upon or attached to the edge of anything; **marginally**, *ad. -lī*; **marginalls**, *n. jīn-āl-lī-d*, notes on the margin of a book or document; **marginate**, *a. jīn-āl*, also *marginated*, *n. -ā-tēd*, having a prominent and well-defined margin.—*SYN.* of 'margin *n.*': brim; rim; latitude.

**margrave**, *n. mār-grāv* [Dut. *markgraaf*, a margrave—from *mark*, a mark; *n. march*; *graaf*, a count, earl; cf. *Ger. markgraf*], a German title of nobility; **margravine**, *n. fem.*—*gen.* the wife of a margrave.

**marigold**, *n. mār-ī-gōld* [the Virgin Mary, and gold], a common garden-plant, bearing a showy yellow flower; the *Calendula officinalis*, *Ord. Compositæ*; **marigold-window**, a cathedral window circular in form—called also *n. Catharine-wheel window*.

**marigraph**, *n. mār-ī-grāf* [*L. mare*, the sea; Gr. *graphō*, I write], an instr. that automatically registers the height of the tides; a tide-gauge.

**marine**, *a. mār-rēn* [F. *marin*; *L. marinus*, belonging to the sea—from *mare*, the sea], of or pert. to the sea; near or in view of the sea; representing the sea; naval; maritime; nautical; *n.* a soldier who serves on shipboard; the navy or collective shipping of a kingdom or state; naval affairs or interests in general; **mariner**, *n. mār-ī-nēr*, a seaman or sailor; **mariner's compass**, a compass fitted for use on board ship—see under *compass*; **marine-engine**, a form of steam-engine commonly used in sea-going steamers; **marine-gline**, a composition of tar and shellac; **marine-soap**, a soap chiefly made of cocoanut oil, adapted for washing with sea-water; **marine-store**, a place where old ships' materials, as canvas, iron, junk, &c., are bought and sold; now applied to shops where any old articles, as iron, bottles, grease, &c., are bought and sold.

**Marolatry**, *n. mār-ī-ō-lā-trī* [*L.* and Gr. *Maria*, the Virgin Mary; Gr. *latreia*, worship], the worship of the Virgin Mary; **Marolat'er**, *n. -ā-tēr*, one who worships the Virgin Mary.

**marionette**, *n. mār-ī-ō-nēt* [F. *marionnette* for *marionette*, a puppet; a dim. of OF. *mariole*, a doll, a puppet—from *Maria*, the Virgin Mary], originally little figures of the Virgin Mary; a puppet; *pln.* a puppet-show.

**maripat**, *n. mār-ī-pāt* [Afric.], the zoril, an animal of the skunk kind.

**marish**, *n. mār-īsh* [OF. *marces*—from mid. *L. mariscus*; MLGer. *marisch*, a marsh], in *OE.*, low wet ground; *n. marsh*; *n. bog*; *adj.* marshy, swampy; **marital**, *a. mār-ī-tāl* [F. *marital*, marital—from *L. maritallis*—from *L. maritus*, a husband], pert. to a husband.

**maritime**, *a. mār-ī-tīm* [F. *maritime*—from *L. maritimus*, belonging to the sea—from *mare*, the sea], pert. to or connected with the sea; done on the sea; having a navy and commerce by ships, as a state or power; situated near the sea; **maritime law**—see under *law*; **maritime nations**, nations that have seaports, a navy, and commerce by ships.

**marjoram**, *n. mār-gō-rām* [F. *marjolaine*—from mid. *L. majorana*—corrupted from *L. andraco*, *marjoram*; Gr. *amarakos*], an aromatic plant of several species, used as a seasoning in cookery; *Origanum vulgare*, wild marjoram; *O. dictamnus*, the sweet marjoram or pot-marjoram; *O. dictamnus*, the dittany plant, *Ord. Labiata*.

**mark**, *n. mār-k* [AS. *mearc*, *n. mark*, a boundary; cf. *Icel. mark*; Dut. *merk*; MHGer. *marc*; Goth. *marka*], any visible impression, as a line, streak, or channel; any sign of distinction; a print; a stamp; evidence; sign; notice taken; an object; that in which a missile is directed; conspicuous character, as a man of mark, impression produced by ability or character, as 'he has made his mark'; the X made by a person who cannot write his name; *v.* to draw or make an impression on or in; to impress with a token; to denote; to heed or regard; to observe; **mark'ing**, *imp.*; **marked**, *pp. mār-k't*; **mark'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who marks; one who registers the scores at billiard-tables; **marks**, *n. plu.* **marks**, the depths of the lead line, which are marked by having a distinguishing piece of leather, cord, or hunting rope through the strands; the numerical value of an examination, as he gained 50 marks out of 70; **marking-link**, indelible ink, used for putting private marks on linen; **marks'man**, he who shoots well; **landmark**—see under *land*; **trade-mark**—see under *trade*; *v.* to mark out, to notify by a mark; to point out; to designate; to mark time, in *mil.*, to notify the rate of step by the movements of the foot; in *music*, to notify the time by the movements of the foot, hand, or other means; **beside the mark**, has nothing to do with the question; irrelevant; essentially unreasonable; out of all reason; up to the mark, has the proper qualification, as of stature, knowledge, strength, skill, &c.—from the standard mark for the height of recruits.—*SYN.* of 'mark *n.*': impression; impress; vestige; track; trace; proof; token; symptom; characteristic; badge; indication; brand; butt—of 'mark *v.*': to impress; imprint; note; notice; remark; regard; show; heed; point out; indicate; brand; stamp; characterise; evince; betoken.

**mark**, *n. mār-k* [AS. *marc*, weight; cf. *Icel. mark*, a measure, 8 oz. of silver; Ger. *mark*, a piece of money], an ancient piece of money, equal to 13s. 4d.; a German coin now about 1s. sterling, but formerly in value from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; *mark* or *merk*, an old Scotch coin=13d. sterling.

**market**, *n. mār-kēt* [OF. *market*—from *mercari*, to traffic; *L. mercatum*, trade, market—from buying and selling], a public place or building for buying and selling; purchase and sale; place or country of sale; *v.* to deal in a market; at a market; attendance upon a market; **market'ed**, *pp.* **marketable**, *ness*, *n. -ā-bīl*, fit for the market; saleable; **marketable**, *ness*, *n. -ā-bīl*, the state of being fit for market; **market-bell**, a bell which rings at the opening and close of a market; **market-cross**, the place where a market is held, sometimes marked by an ancient cross; **market-gardener**, one who raises vegetables and fruits for sale; **market-place**, the place where goods are exposed for sale; **market price** or *rate*, the current price of goods at any given time; **market-town**, a town having the privilege of holding a market; **market-woman**, one who attends a market to sell her wares—see *mart*, and *note*.

**marl**, *n. mār-l* [OF. *marle*; mid. *L. margilla*, mail, a dim. of *marga*, marl], a natural mixture of lime and clay in variable proportions, used for the fertilising of land; *n. soil* that falls readily to pieces on exposure to the air; *v.* to manure with marl; *mar-*

ling, imp.: marled, pp. *márl'd*, manured with marl; marly, a. *márl'ly*, consisting of or abounding with marl; marlaceous, a. *már-lá'sh'-rís*, resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl: clay-marl, when the clay predominates: marl-clay, when the lime is most abundant: shell-marl, when it contains fresh-water shells: marl-stones, in *geol.*, the middle member of the *lilas* formation, consisting of arenaceous shales, laminated sandy limestones, and several bands of stratified and nodular limestone—the whole series being peculiarly rich in fossils.

marl, v. *márl* [see *marlin*], among seamen, to wind or twist n small line or rope round another: marling, imp.: marled, pp. *márl'd*.

marline, n. *márl'ín* [Dut. *marlen*, to marl, to fasten the sail to the bolt-rope: Dut. *marling*—from *marren*, to tie; *lín*, a line], small rope of two loose strands either tarred or white, used for twisting or winding round rope: v. to wind marline round a rope or cable to prevent its being fretted by the blocks, &c.: marline-spike or marling-spike, a polished iron tool used in splicing ropes.

marmalade, n. *mármá-lád* [F. *marmelade*; Port. *marmelada*; L. *melimélum*; Gr. *melimélon*, a sweet apple], a common preserve of Seville or bitter oranges with sugar; a jam or conserve of quinces.

marmolite, n. *mármó-lít* [F. *marmairé*, I shine; Lithos, a stone], a variety of foliated serpentine of a pale-green, yellow, or light-grey colour.

marmoraceous, n. *mármó-rá'sh'-rís* [L. *marmor* or *marmorem*, marble], pert. to or like marble: marmorate, n. *-rát*, enclosed in marble; marbled: marmora'tum, n. *-rát'um* [L. encrusted with marble], a cement or plaster of marble-dust and lime.

marmose, n. *mármós* [F. *marmose*], an animal resembling the opossum, but less in size.

marmoset, n. *mármó-zét* [F. *marmouset*, a queer little figure, a little monkey—from mid. L. *marmore'tum*, made in marble—from L. *marmor*, marble, later n little marble figure], the smallest of the monkey kind inhabiting S. Amer.

marmot, n. *mármót* [It. *marmotta*; mid. L. *mūs montānus*, 'mountain mouse,' a marmot], the Alpine or mountain rat, about the size of a rabbit.

Maronites, n. plu. *máró-níts*, an ancient Christian tribe of the Lebanon, Syria, who settled there early in the 8th century—said to have been so called after Maron, their patron saint, or their first patriarch of the same name.

maroon, n. *má-rón* [F. *marraon*—from Sp. *cimarron* or *simaron*, a runaway slave—prob. from *sima*, a cave], a name given to the blacks living in the central and mountainous parts of Jamaica in a state of freedom, when slavery existed; a negro escaped to the woods: v. to put a sailor ashore on a desolate island by way of punishment: maroon'ing, imp.: marooned, pp. *-rónd*.

maroon, a. *má-rón* [F. *marroun*, chestnut-coloured—from It. *marrone*, the largest kind of chestnut], brownish-crimson; of a claret colour.

marplot, n. *márp'lót* [Mar, and plot], one who spoils or mars a design by an officious interference or meddling.

marque, n. *márk* [OF. *marque*, n. boundary, n. catching within one's borders: Mid. Ger. *marke*; OH. Ger. *marcha*, a march, a border—see *march* 2], only now used in letters of marque, a licence or commission granted by a sovereign to the commander or owner of a private vessel in time of war to seize the ships of his enemy; the ship so commissioned is usually called a *privateer*.

marquee, n. *márk-é* [F. *marquise*, the tilt over a tent], a large light-tent; *lit.*, the tent of the *marquis* or *marquioness*.

marquess, n. *márk-wéss*, now a common spelling of *marquis*, which see.

marquetry, n. *márk'et-ri* [F. *marqueterie*—from *marqueter*, to checker, to inlay—from *marque*, a mark: Mid. Ger. *mark*, a mark, a token], ornamental inlaid work on wood; a kind of mosaic, executed in hard and variously grained wood, and other material, inlaid and arranged in an infinite variety of patterns.

marquis, n. *márk-wís* [OF. *markis*, *marquis*, *marquis*—from mid. L. *marchensis*, a governor set over the marches of the empire—see *march* 2], a title of nobility next in rank below that of duke; now often spelt *marquess*: fem. *marquioness*; mar-

quisate, n. *-kétz-át*, the dignity or lordship of a marquess.

marriage, n. *márr'ij* [F. *mariage*, marriage—from mid. L. *maritāgium*: L. *maritus*, a husband—see *marry*], the contract or ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife; wedlock: marriageable, a. *márr'ij-á-bl*, of an age suitable for marriage: mar'ried, a. *-ríd*, united in marriage; wedded—SYN. of 'marriage': wedding; nuptials; matrimony.

marrot, n. *márr'ót* [Eng. dial.], a large aquatic bird; the auk.

marrow, n. *márr'ró* [AS. *meorh*, marrow; cf. *leel*, *meorg*; Ger. *mark*; W. *mer*], the soft, fatty matter contained in the cavities of bones; the pith of certain plants; the essence; the best part: mar'rowish, a. *-ish*, having the nature of marrow: mar'rowy, a. *-ró-t*, full of marrow: mar'rowless, a. *-lès*, without marrow: marrow-bones, bones boiled for their marrow: the knee or leg bones: marrow-fat, a choice but late variety of pea: Marrow-men, the original body of dissenters (1718) in the Church of Scotland, so called from a treatise edited by one of their number, which was entitled 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity': vegetable marrow, the fruit of the *Cucurbita ovifera*, a supposed variety of the common gourd, Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*—so named from the softness of its fleshy substance; also called *egg-gourd*.

marrow, n. *márr'ró* [ME. *marowe*], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a mate; a companion; one of a pair: v. to pair; to match: adj. similar; suitable: mar'rowly, imp.: marrowed, pp. *márr'ród*: mar'rowless, a. *-lès*, without another to match.

marry, v. *márr'i* [F. *mariar*; L. *maritare*, to marry: L. *maritus*, n husband—from *mas*, a man], to unite a man and woman as husband and wife; to give or dispose of in marriage; to enter into wedlock; among seamen, to splice ropes, that is, to interweave one end of a rope into that of another: marrying, imp. *márr'i-íng*: mar'ried, pp. *-ríd*: adj. united in marriage; wedded.

marry! int. *márr'i*, a term of asseveration, from the Virgin Mary; by Mary! indeed! forsooth!

Mars, n. *márs* [L. *Mars*, god of war], one of the smaller planets, situated between the earth and Jupiter.

marsh, n. *márs-sháld*, a Sicilian wine, so named from the seaport whence exported.

Marseillaise hymn, n. *márs-shá-yáz*, a French revolutionary hymn—so called as first sung by the men of *Marseilles* who came to Paris to aid in the Revolution of August 1792.

marsh, n. *márs* [AS. *meor*, a marsh—from *mere*, a pool], a tract of low land too wet for tillage; a fen: marshy, a. *márs'h-y*, wet; fenmy: marsh'iness, n. *-nès*, state of being marshy: marsh-elder, the guelder-rose: marsh-mallow, a plant with showy flowers, employed medicinally—the *Althæa officinalis*, Ord. *Malvaceæ*: marsh-gas, the fire-damp, or light carburetted hydrogen, which is evolved from marshes and stagnant pools: marsh-marigold, a plant having large yellow flowers; the *Callitha palustris*, Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*: marsh-trefoil, a water-plant, also called *duck-bean* or *bea-bean*; the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Ord. *Gentianeæ*.

marshal, n. *márs-sháld* [OF. *mareschal*, orig. 'n horse-servant,' a marshal: OH. Ger. *maraschall*, an attendant upon a horse, a horse-servant—from *marah*, n battle-horse; *shala*, n servant], anc., the officer under whose cognisance fell everything pert. to the use of arms, the regulation of tournaments, &c.; nu officer of the highest military rank; a master of ceremonies; in U.S., a civil officer of a district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county in England: v. to dispose or arrange in order: marsh'alling, imp.: n. act of arranging in proper order: marsh'alled, pp. *-sháld*: adj. arranged in proper order: marsh'aller, n. one who disposes in proper order: marsh'alship, n. the office of a marshal: earl-marshal, in *Eng.*, the eighth great officer of state, hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk: field-marshal, the highest military rank in the British army, only dating from the reign of George I.

marsupial, n. *márs-sá-pi-ál* [L. *marsupium*; Gr. *marcupion*, n dim. of *marcupos*, a pouch], having a pouch: marsu'pials, n. plu. *-pi-álz*, animals that carry their young in a pouch, as the opossum and kangaroo: marsu'pialia, *-pi-ál-i-á*, also marsu'-

**plā's**, *n.* plu. *-plā's*, an order of mammalia having a sack or pouch under the belly in which they carry their young, as the kangaroo: **mar'supium**, *n.* *-plā'm*, the pouch of marsupial animals; a dark-coloured membrane in the vitreous body of the eyes of birds: **mar'supite**, *n.* *-mā'shū-pit*, in *zool.*, a genus of free-living ctenoidea, found in the Chalk formation, having a bag-like shape when closed—called by quarrymen, 'cluster stones.'

**mart**, *n.* *mārt* [contr. from *market*—cf. Swiss, *markt*, a market], a place of public sale or traffic: *v.* in *OE.*, to buy or sell; to traffic: **mar'ting**, *imp.*: **mar'ted**, *pp.*

**martagon**, *n.* *mārtā-gōn* [*F.* and *Sp.* *martagon*], a plant called mountain-lily or Turk's cap; the *Lilium superbum*, *Ord. Liliaceae*.

**martel**, *v.* *mārtēl* [*F.* *marteler*, to hammer: *OI.* *martel*, a hammer—from *mid. L.* *martellus*], in *OE.*, to strike; to make a blow: **mar'telling**, *imp.*: **mar'teled**, *pp.* *mārtēld*.

**martello**, *n.* *mārtēllō* [from a fort in Corsica so named: *It.* *martello*, clapper of a bell—from *mid. L.* *martellus*, a hammer], a small circular-shaped fort, meant to defend the seaboard. *Note.*—Such towers were erected on parts of the Italian coasts as a defence against pirates, warning signals being given by bells, the clappers having the name *martello*.

**marten**, *n.* *mārtēn* [*F.* *martre*—from *mid. L.* *martialis*—from *Mid. Ger.* *marder*, *marten*], an animal of the weasel kind, valued for its fur.

**martial**, *a.* *mārtshāl* [*F.* *martial*—from *L.* *martialis*, belonging to Mars—from *Mars*, the god of war], *pert.* to war; suited to war; warlike; brave; military; soldier-like: **mar'tially**, *ad.* *-it*: **martial law**—see under *law*.

**martin**, *n.* *mārtin* [named after St Martin: or simply a nickname application of the common name *Martin*], the swallow kind in general.

**martinet**, *n.* *mārtitn-ēt*, in *mil. language*, a strict disciplinarian; a teasing pedant in the minutiae of dress and discipline—a term derived from General Martinet, of the time of Louis XIV. of France. *Note.*—The word may simply be a diminutive of *Martin*, which was formerly the common name for an ass.

**martinets**, *n.* plu. *mārtitn-ēts* [*F.* *martinet*], small lines fastened to the back of a sail.

**martingale**, *n.* *mārtin-gāl* [*F.* *martingale*—from *Marignoles* in Provence, the inhabitants having been the first to wear stockings *à la martingale*], a strap passing from the nose-band of a horse, between the fore legs, to the girth; part of a ship's rigging.

**Martinmas**, *n.* *mārtin-mās* [*Martin*, and *mass*], the 11th of November, the feast of St Martin.

**Martlemas**, *n.* *mārtl-mās*, a corrupt *OE.* spelling for *Martinmas*.

**martlet**, *n.* *mārtlēt* [*F.* *martinette*, a dmn. of *Martin*, a martin], a kind of swallow; in *her.*, a fanciful bird, shaped like a martin or swallow, and without legs.

**martyr**, *n.* *mārtēr* [*AS.* *martyr*; *L.* *martyr*; *Gr.* *martyr*, a witness], one who bears witness to his belief by suffering persecution or death for it, especially applied to religious belief; one who suffers persecution or death in defence of any cause; one suffering from some very severe bodily disease: *v.* to subject to extreme persecution, or to put to death, on account of belief or opinions; to torment; to murder: **mar'tyring**, *imp.*: **mar'tyred**, *pp.* *-tērd*: *adj.* persecuted or put to death for one's belief, especially for one's religious opinions: **martyrdom**, *n.* *mārtēr-dām*, the death or sufferings of a martyr.

**martyrology**, *n.* *mārtēr-ōf-ō-jī* [*Gr.* *martyr*, a witness; *logos*, a discourse], a history or register of martyrs: **martyrolog'ical**, *a.* *-lōj-ō-kāl*, *pert.* to martyrs: **martyrologist**, *n.* *-ōf-ō-jist*, a writer of an account of martyrs.

**marvel**, *n.* *mārvēl* [*F.* *merveille*, a marvel—from *L.* *mirabilia*, wonderful things—from *mirus*, wonderful], something astonishing or wonderful: *v.* to wonder; to be astonished: **mar'velling**, *imp.*: **mar'velled**, *pp.* *-vēld*: **mar'velous**, *a.* *-vēlds*, wonderful; astonishing; surpassing credit or belief: **mar'velously**, *ad.* *-lōs-lī*: **mar'velousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being wonderful or strange: the mar'velous, that which exceeds nature, or is improbable.—*SYN.* of 'marvel *u.*': wonder; prodigy; surprise; miracle; monster; admiration; astonishment; incredulity.

**marver**, *n.* *mārv'r* [*F.* *marbre*, a correcting-stone among printers—from *L.* *marmor*, marble], a slab of cast-iron upon which a small quantity of hot glass from the crucible is rolled to give it a regular form, that the glass when blown may have a uniform thickness.

**mary-bud**, *n.* *mārt-būd*, also **mary-gold**, the marigold, which see.

**mascle**, *n.* *māskl* [*OF.* *mascle*—from *L.* *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net], in *her.*, a bearing in the form of a perforated lozenge: **masclod**, *a.* *māsklōd*, composed of or covered with small lozenge-shaped plates or divisions.

**masculine**, *a.* *māskū-līn* [*F.* *masculin*—from *L.* *masculinus*, masculine—from *mās*, a male], male; having the qualities of a man; resembling man; in *gram.*, denoting the gender appropriated to the male kind; strong; robust; coarse, as opposed to delicate: **mas'culinely**, *ad.* *-līn-lī*.

**maash**, *n.* *māsh* [*AS.* *mev*, in *mez-fet*, a mashing-vat: cf. *Sw.* *mäs*, to mix; *Dan.* *masche*, fr. and *Gael.* *masg*, to mix], a mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together; the mixture of malt and hot water in brewing, or of water and bran as for a horse: *v.* to crush or bruise into a mass; to steep crushed malt in hot water: **maash'ing**, *imp.*: **maashed**, *pp.* *māshd*: *adj.* mixed into a mash; bruised; crushed; **maashy**, *a.* *māshk*, produced by crushing or bruising: **maash-tub** or **mashing-tub**, a large deep tub for containing the mash in the brew-house.

**maslie**, *n.* *māsh-lī*, [*Scott.*], in *golf*, a short club with a square iron head, used in playing out of long grass.

**mask** or **masque**, *n.* *māsk* [*F.* *masque*; *Sp.* *mascara*, a mask; *Ar.* *maskharat*, a man in masquerade, a buffoon], a cover or disguise for the face; anything which disguises; a pretence; a piece of inammy; a revel; a masquerade; an irregular dramatic performance—see *masque*: *v.* to cover the face with a mask or visor; to hide or conceal: **mask'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* playing in a mask; *pert.* to a mask or revel: **masked**, *pp.* *māskd*: *adj.* concealed; disguised: **mask'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who wears a mask: **masked battery**—see under *battery*.—*SYN.* of 'mask *v.*': to cloak; blind; veil; conceal; disguise.

**mask**, *v.* *māsk* [a variant of *maash*], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scott.*, to infuse, as 'to mask tea'; **mask'ing**, *n.* in a state of infusion, as tea in a teapot with boiling water.

**maslin**, *n.* *māslīn* [*AS.* *mæstling*, a kind of brass or mixed metal—from *L.* *massa*, a lump], a mixed corn crop, as wheat and rye; brass, as composed of copper and zinc—also spelt *meslin* and *masllin*: *adj.* composed of different sorts, as *maslin* bread.

**mason**, *n.* *māsn* [*OF.* *maçon*, a mason—from *mid. L.* *maciōnem*, a mason—from *Mid. Ger.* *mezzo*, a mason—from *OH. Ger.* *meizan*, to bew), a builder in stone; one who dresses or cuts stones with a chisel for building; a freemason—which see under *free*: **masonic**, *a.* *mā-sōn-īk*, of or relating to freemasonry; masonry, *n.* *mā-sōn-ri*, the trade or craft of a mason; the art of building in stone; the craft or mysteries of freemasons—see under *free*.

**Masorah**, *n.* *mās-ō-rā* [*Heb.* tradition—from *masnr*, to bind down], a Hebrew critical work on the verbal text of the Bible by several rabbins of the 8th and 9th centuries: **Mas'oret'ic**, *a.* *-rēt'ik*, or **Mas'oret'ical**, *a.* *-lēt'ik*, *pert.* to the Masorah, or its authors: **Masorite**, *n.* *mās-ō-rīt*, one of the writers of the Masorah—the *F.* spelling is *Massorah*.

**masque**, *n.* *māsk* [see *masque* 1]: **masquerade**, *n.* *māsk-er-dā*, a nocturnal meeting of persons wearing masks, at which they amuse themselves with dancing, &c.; disguise; a Spanish equestrian diversion: *v.* to put into disguise; to go in disguise: **mas'querading**, *imp.*: *n.* the assembling in masks: **mas'queraded**, *pp.*: **mas'quera'der**, *n.* *-der*, one who wears a mask; one disguised. *Note.*—There is no proper reason for making a distinction between *mask* and *masque*; the former may be called the *Eng.* and the latter the *F.* spelling. 'An entertainment' is the primary sense of *mask* as found in *OE.* authors, the use of the 'visor' at such entertainments having given rise to the sense, 'n cover or disguise for the face'—see *Skeat*.

**mass**, *n.* *mās* [*F.* *masse*—from *L.* *massa*, a mass; *Gr.* *masa*, a barley-cake—from *massō*, I knead], a body or lump; a large quantity; a heap; the quantity of matter in any body: *v.* to form into a mass;

to form into a collective body; to assemble: *mass'-ing*, *imp.*: *massed*, *pp.* *mas'd*: *massive*, *a. mas'-iv*, weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy: *mass'-ively*, *ad.*: *mass'-iveness*, *n.* *mas'-ness*, state of being mass-ive; great weight, with bulk: *massy*, *a. mas'-sif*, weighty; heavy; ponderous; massive: *mass'-iness*, *n.* *mas'-ness*, great weight with bulk; ponderousness: *mass-meeting*, *n.* large public meeting for political discussion: the *masses*, the people in general, not distinguished from the middle and higher classes; the populace.—*SYN.* of 'mass n.': bulk; body; quantity; congeries; assemblage; multitude; the general; the mob; populace.

*Mass*, *n. mas* [AS. *masse*, the Mass—from *mid*. L. *missa*, for *missio*, dismissal, in the phrase, *Ita, missa est*, 'Go, you are dismissed,' being the words employed at that part of the service when the catechumens were dismissed, and the celebration of the Eucharist began], the celebration of the Eucharist in the R. Cath. Ch.; the sacrifice of the Mass, or the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the R. Cath. Ch.; High Mass, that which is sung or chanted, Low Mass being only read; Mass-book, the R. Cath. Missal.

*massacre*, *n. mas'-sa-kér* [F. *massacre*, slaughter; *proh.* from L. Ger. *masaken*, to cut, to hew], the indiscriminate and unnecessary slaughter of human beings; butchery: *v.* to put human beings to death without the forms of law, or on insufficient grounds; to slaughter indiscriminately; to butcher human beings: *mass'-ering*, *imp.* *sa'-king*: *mas'-sacred*, *pp.* *kér'd*: *adj.* barbarously murdered.—*SYN.* of 'massacre n.': slaughter; carnage; murder; destruction.

*masseter*, *n. mas'-sétér* [Gr. *maséter*, a chew—from *massdomai*, I chew], *n.* short, thick muscle at the posterior part of the cheek, which raises the lower jaw: *masseteric*, *a. mas'-sét-ér-ik*, applied to an artery, *n.* volu, or *n.* nerve connected with the masseter muscle.

*masseur*, *n. mas'-ér*, *fem.* *masseuse*, *mas'-séz* [F. *masseur*; Ger. *massein*, to knead], one who practises medical treatment of a patient by pressure of the muscles and accessible tissues, and by stimulating the skin, through rubbing, pounding, and slapping: *massage*, *n. sázé*, this medical process: *v.* to treat by the operation of massage.

*massicot*, *n. mas'-i-kót*, incorrectly *masticot*, *n. mas'-i-kót* [F. *massicot*], *n.* yellow oxide of lead; the dross that forms on melted lead exposed to a current of air, and roasted till it acquires a uniform yellow colour—used as a pigment.

*massive*, *massively*, *massiveness*: *massy*, *massiness*—see under *mass* 1.

*mast*, *n. mást* [AS. *mæst*, the stem of a tree, *n. mast*: cf. *leel. mast*; Dut., Ger. *mast*], one of the large upright timbers or poles which support the rigging of a ship: *mast'-ed*, *n.* having masts: *mast'-er*, *n. -tér*, *n.* vessel having masts: *mast'-less*, *a.* having no masts.

*mast*, *n. mást* [AS. *mást*, food, mast, and beech-nuts, &c.—see *meat*], the fruit of oaks or beech-trees used for fattening hogs: *mast'-ful*, *n. -fóol*, abundant in the fruit of the oak, beech, or chestnut.

*master*, *n. mást-ér* [OF. *maistre*—from L. *magister*, a master or chief], a man who has rule or government over others; a lord; a ruler; a chief; the head of a household; a director; an owner; a possessor, with power of using; one very skillful in anything; one uncontrolled; a teacher or instructor; an employer; the commander of a merchant ship; an officer in a ship of war, now called 'navigating lieutenant,' under the direction of the captain; a title of address to a young gentleman; title of dignity in the universities, as *Master of Arts*; *v.* to subdue; to conquer; to bring under control; to overcome; to excel in anything: *master'-ing*, *imp.*: *mastered*, *pp. mas'-tér'd*: *master'-ful*, *a. -tér-fóol*, imperious; employing violence: *master'-less*, *n. -lés*, without a master: *master'-ly*, *a. -lí*, done with the skill of a master; most excellent: *ad.* with the skill of a master: *master'-y*, *n. -í*, rule; superiority; victory; eminent skill: *master'-ship*, *n.* the office of a master, as of a college, &c.; dominion; rule; headship; in *OE.*, skill; knowledge: *master-builder*, the chief builder: *master-hand*, the hand of a man eminently skillful: *master-joints*, in *geol.*, *n.* term applied to the large planes of division which pass through rock-masses, and which run regularly parallel to each other for considerable distances, the smaller joints traversing the rocks in all directions—among quarrymen the former are called *backs*, and

the latter *cutters*: *master-key*, a key that opens many locks: *master-mind*, a strong ruling or superior mind: *master-passion*, a predominant passion: *masterpiece*, *n.* capital or excellent performance; anything done or made with superior excellence; chief excellence: *master-singer*—same as *meister-singer*: *master-spirit*, *n.* person with a controlling spirit or will; a leader: *master-stroke*, an act or performance which excels in ability and skill: *master-work*, the work or performance that excels all others: *Master of the Horse*, the third great officer in the British court: *Master of the Rolls*, the head or chief master in Chancery; to be *master of oneself*, to have entire self-control; not to be governed by passion. *Note.*—*Master*, as a prefix, is placed before the Christian name and surname of a man, and is then contracted into *Mr.* and pronounced *mas'-tér*, used as a title of courtesy and respect, but inferior to that of *esquire*, as Mr William Thompson: *Master*, written in full, and pronounced *mas'-tér*, is placed before the names of boys and youths of the better class as a mark of respect, as *Master Robert Lowe*.—*SYN.* of 'master n.': leader; adept; governor; proprietor; manager; commander; captain; teacher; tutor; instructor; preceptor—of 'mastery'; skill; dominion; pre-eminence; dexterity; power; command; supremacy.

*masterdom*, *n. mas'-tér-dóm* [*master* and *dóm*], in *OE.*, the state of a master; dominion; rule; chief authority.

*mastic*, *n.* also *mastich*, *n. mas'-tik* [F. *mastic*—from L. and Gr. *masticé*, an odoriferous gum from the mastic-tree—from *masoanai*, I chew], a resin obtained from the lentisk or mastic-tree; the resinous exudation from *Pistacia lentiscus*, Ord. *Anacardiaceæ*; a cement or plaster for walls: *masticin*, *n. mas'-i-sin*, the portion of mastic insoluble in alcohol.

*masticate*, *v. mas'-i-kát* [L. *masticatus*, masticated: Gr. *mastar* or *mastaka*, the jaw], to chew, as food; to grind food with the teeth, thus preparing it for swallowing and digestion: *masticating*, *imp.*: *mas'-ti-cated*, *pp.*: *adj.* chewed: *masticator*, *n. -ká-tér*, *n.* kneading-trough for India-rubber or gutta-percha: *masticable*, *n. mas'-i-ká-bl*, that can be chewed: *mastication*, *n. -ká-si-tún*, the act of chewing solid food: *masticatory*, *n. mas'-i-ti-ká-tér-í*, adapted for chewing: *n.* a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

*mastiff*, *n. mas'-itf* [OF. *mesif*, mongrel—from a supposed mid. L. *fora (canis) mastinus*, a house-dog—from *masnata*, a household], a large and strong variety of dog.

*mastitis*, *n. mas'-i-tis*, [Gr. *mastos*, an udder, *n.* breast, and *itis*, denoting inflammation], in *med.*, inflammation of the breast.

*maslin*, *n. mas'-lin*—see *maslin*.

*mastodon*, *n. mas'-tó-dón* [Gr. *mastos*, a breast or nipple; *odous* or *odontia*, a tooth], in *geol.*, *n.* genus of Tertiary and post-Tertiary elephantine mammals—so called from the nipple-like protuberances on the grinding surfaces of their teeth.

*mastodynia*, *n. mas'-tó-dín-í-a* [G. *mastos*, a breast; *odyné*, pain], in *med.*, pain of the breast.

*mastoid*, *a. mas'-tóid* [Gr. *mastos*, a breast; *eidos*, appearance], nipple-like; teat-like.

*mastology*, *n. mas'-tò-ló-jí* [Gr. *mastos*, a breast; *logos*, discourse], that branch of zoology which treats of animals that suckle their young.

*masturbation*, *n. mas'-tér-bú-shún* [L. *manus*, hand; *stupratióne*, defilement], self-pollution; onanism.

*mat*, *n. mást* [AS. *mealla*; L. *matta*, a mat], a thick texture formed by weaving or plaiting together rushes, straw, rope, yarn, or sticklike substances, laid at the entrance of a house or apartment that the boots or shoes of those about to enter may be cleaned or rubbed on it; an article woven or plaited of straw, &c., for putting beneath dishes at table; a fancy article of worsted or other material to put beneath a drawing-room ornament: *v.* to twist together or interweave like a mat; to felt or entangle; to grow thick together: *mat'-ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a thick texture formed of straw, rope, jute, and suchlike, used for purposes of cleanliness, for packing, and for covering the floors of houses: *mat'-ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* laid with mats; entangle.

*matador* or *matadore*, *n. má'-á-dór* [Sp. *matador*, 'the slayer'—from *matar*, to kill—from L. *macdare*, to honour by sacrifice, to kill], in Sp. *bull-fights*, the

man appointed to kill the disabled bull; one of the three principal carls at ombre and quadrille.

**match**, *n.* *mæch* [OF. *mesche* and *meiche*, the wick or snuff of a candle—from a supposed mid. *L. myra*, the wick of a candle or lamp; Gr. *myra*, the nozzle of a lamp] anything that readily takes fire, and is capable of setting fire to, or giving light; a slender piece of wood or piece of twisted fibre for lighting a candle or lamp; a lucifer; **matchlock**, the old musket which was fired by a match; **matchmaker**, one who makes or manufactures matches for burning; **quack-match**, a match made of such materials as burn quickly, as cotton-wick steeped in gunned whisky or brandy and covered with a preparation of meal; **slow-match**, a match for burning slowly.

**match**, *n.* *mætʃ* [AS. *g-mæcca* or *mæcca*, a companion—see *mate*] one equal to another in strength or in some other quality; anything that equals another or tallies with it; a contest; a game; union by marriage; one about to be married; *v.* to equal; to oppose or set against as equal; to suit; to give in marriage; to marry; to tally; **matching**, *imp.* **matched**, *pp.* *mæçt*: **matchable**, *a.* *-æb*, that can be joined or compared; suitable; equal; **matcher**, *n.* *-ær*, one who matches; **matchless**, *a.* *-læs*, having no equal; **matchlessly**, *ad.* *-li*: **matchlessness**, *n.* *-næs*, the state or quality of being without an equal; **matchmaker**, one who endeavours to effect unions by marriage.

**mate**, *n.* *mæt* [AS. *gemaca* or *maca*, a mate; cf. *leef*, *maki*; O.Dut. *mael*] a companion; an associate; one who associates with another and eats at the same table, sails in the same ship, or is employed at the same place; an officer of a merchant-ship next the master or captain; a husband or wife; the male or female of two animals which associate for the propagation of their species; *v.* to match; to marry; to equal, or be equal to; **mat'ing**, *imp.* **mat'ed**, *pp.* **mateless**, *a.* *-læs*, having no mate or companion; **playmate**, a young person companion to another in recreations or amusements.

**mate**, *n.* *mæt* [OF. *eschec* et *mat*, 'checkmate'; Pers. *shah-mat*, the king is dead; Ar. *mata*, he died] in the game of chess, the state of the king when he cannot escape, called **checkmate**—see under **check**.

**maté**, *n.* *mátá* [Sp. *calabash*, contr. from *yerba de maté*, the calabash herb] the leaves of a tree used in Paraguay and S. Amer. as tea; Paraguay tea; the leaves of the *Ilex paraguensis*, Ord. *Aquifoliaceæ*.

**mater**, *n.* *mátér* [L. *mater*; Gr. *mḗtēr*, a mother] a name given to two of the membranes which cover the brain, called respectively the dura-mater and pia-mater—so named because formerly supposed to be the source of all our membranes; **alma-mater**, the university at which one has studied.

**materfamilias**, *n.* *mátér-fá-mí-lí-as* [L.—from *māter*, a mother; *familia*, *familias*, a household, a family] the familiar name of a female-parent or mistress of a family—the father being called *paterfamilias*.

**matéria medica**, *n.* *mát-ér-i-á mēd-i-ká* [L. *matéria*, substance; *medica*, medical] In *med.*, the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the preparation of medicine; the science which describes these substances and their properties, &c.

**material**, *a.* *mát-ér-i-ál* [OF. *matériel*—from L. *materiālis*, belonging to matter—from *matéria*, matter], consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; important; essential; not merely formal; substantial; *n.* anything composed of matter; that of which anything is made; **materially**, *ad.* *-li*, in the state of matter; importantly; essentially; **materialness**, *n.* *-næs*, the state of being material; **materiality**, *n.* *-liti-ti* [F. *matérialité*], material existence; not spirituality; **materialise**, *v.* *mát-ér-i-á-líz*, to render material; to reduce to matter, or to regard as such; to have a tendency towards materialism; **materialising**, *imp.* *ad.* having a tendency towards materialism; **materialised**, *pp.* *-tíz*; **materialist**, *n.* *-íst*, one who maintains that the soul of man, and even all existence and consciousness, is but the result of a particular organisation of the matter of which the body is composed; **materialism**, *n.* *-líz-izm*, the doctrine or belief of a materialist; **materialistic**, *a.* *-lístik*, having a tendency to materialism; **matériel**, *n.* *mát-ér-i-ál* [F.] the materials or instruments used in any object or design, particularly the munitions, baggage, &c.,

of an army; material distinction, the distinction which exists between individuals of the same species; **material evidence**, in *law*, evidence bearing upon the proof or disproof of a relevant hypothesis; **material fallacy**, in *logic*, a fallacy based upon false premisses.—*SYN.* of 'material *n.*': bodily; weighty; momentous.

**maternal**, *a.* *mát-ér-nál* [F. *maternel*—from L. *maternālis*—from *māternus*, belonging to a mother—from *māter*; Gr. *mētēr*, a mother], pert. to a mother; befitting a mother; motherly; **maternally**, *ad.* *-li*: **maternity**, *n.* *mát-ér-ni-ti* [F. *maternité*], the character or relationship of a mother.

**math**, *n.* *máth* [AS. *math*, a mowing—from *mathan*, to mow] a mowing; a crop, as in *aftermath*.

**mathematics**, *n.* *plu.* *máth-ē-mát-iks* [L. *mathematica*; Gr. *mathēmatikē*, mathematical science, connec. with *mathnō*, I learn], the science which treats of whatever can be measured or numbered, embracing the three departments of arithmetic, geometry, and analysis, with their subdivisions; **mathematical**, *a.* *-mát-ik-ál*, also **mathematic**, *a.* *-ik*, pert. to mathematics; according to or done by mathematics; demonstrative; **mathematically**, *ad.* *-li*: **mathematician**, *n.* *-mát-ik-sh-án*, one who is skilled in mathematics; **pure mathematics** considers quantity and number without reference to matter; **mixed mathematics** treats of magnitudes as subsisting in material bodies; **mathematical proof**, a proof from principles as exact as in a mathematical demonstration.

**mathesis**, *n.* *máth-ē-sis* [Gr. *mathesis*, learning], learning; the doctrine of mathematics.

**matteo**, *n.* *mát-ē-ō* [Sp.], the leaves of a Peruvian plant, used as a stimulant; the leaves and unripe fruit of the *Piper angustifolium*, and *P. lanceaefolium*, Ord. *Piperaceæ*.

**matie**, *n.* *mát-i* [etym. unknown], a fresh herring in which the roe or mill, though perfectly developed, is not largely so, the fish being then in best condition.

**Matin**, *n.* *mát-in* [F. *matin*, morning—from L. *matutinus*, pert. to the morning—from *Matūta*, the goddess of morning or dawn], pert. to or used in the morning; *n.* in *O.E.*, the summons to morning prayer; morning worship; **Matins**, *n.* *plu.* *mát-inz*, morning service or prayers; the first canonical hour for prayers in the R. Cath. Ch.—in the Broviary at about midnight; incorrectly spelt **Mattins**; **matinal**, *a.* *mát-in-ál*, pert. to the morning; see **canonical hours** under **canon**. *Note*.—Services of worship were held in times of persecution by the early Christians under cover of night, and were hence called **Nocturns**; **Lauds**, an early morning service, was joined to **Nocturns**, and the united service called **Matins**.

**matinée**, *n.* *mát-i-nā* [F. *matinée*—from *matin*, the morning], a reception or musical entertainment, held in the early part of the day.

**matras**, *n.* *mát-rás* [F. *matras*, a long narrow-necked bottle; OF. *matras*, an arrow; L. *matrān*, a pike], a chemical vessel in the shape of an egg with a tapering neck, used for distilling, &c.

**matrarch**, *n.* *mát-ri-árk* [Gr. *mētēr*, a mother; *archos*, a ruler], a woman in a tribe or family with a position similar to that of a patriarch; **matrarchal**, *a.* *-árk-ál*, pert. to **matrarchalism**, *n.* *-árk-izm*, the character of being matrarchal; the matrarchal custom or practice; **matrarchate**, *n.* *-árk-át*, the position or authority of a matrarch; **matrarchy**, *n.* *-árk-í*, government by, or power of, a mother; descent or inheritance in the female line.

**matrice**, *n.* *má-tris*, **matrices**, *n.* *plu.* *má-tri-sēz*—see **matrix**.

**matricide**, *n.* *mát-ri-síd* [F. *matricide*—from L. *matricidium*, a matricide—from *māter*, a mother; *cædere*, to cut down, to kill], the murder of a mother; the killer or murderer of a mother; **matricidal**, *a.* *-síd-ál*, pert. to a matricide.

**matriculate**, *v.* *mát-ri-kú-lat* [mid. *L. matriculatus*, one entered on the roll—from *matricula*, a roll or register—see **matrix**], to enter, or to admit, into a society or college as a member by enrolling the name in the register, usually restricted to enrolment in a university; **matriculating**, *imp.*; **matriculated**, *pp.* *ad.* entered or admitted, as a student into a university; **matriculation**, *n.* *-kú-sh-ún*, the act of registering and admitting as a member of a university.

**matrimony**, *n.* *mát-ri-món-i* [L. *matrimonium*,

marriage—from *mater*, a mother], marriage; the married state; wedlock: *matrimo'nial*, a. *mō'n-ī-dl* [F.—L.], of or relating to marriage; conjugal: *matrimo'nially*, ad. *īl*.—*Syn.* of 'matrimonial': nuptial; hymnical; connubial; spousal.

*matrix*, n. *mā'trīks*, also *matrice*, n. *mā'trīs*, *matrices*, n. plu. *mā'trī-sēs* [*L. matrīx* or *matricem*, the womb—from *mā'ter*, a mother], the womb; the hollow or cavity in which anything is formed or cast; a mould; in *dyeing*, the five colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow; in *geol.*, the rock or main substance in which a crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded.

*matron*, n. *mā'trōn* [F. *matrone*—from *L. matrōna*, a wife—from *mā'ter*, a mother—see *mother*], a wife; the mother of a family; an elderly married woman; a nurse or female superintendent in a hospital: *matron-like*, becoming a wife or matron; sedate; modest: *matronly*, a. *īl*. *motherly*; sedate; elderly: *matronal*, a. *mā'trōn-āl*, of or relating to a mother; suitable to a matron: *matronise*, v. *mā'trōn-īz*, to render matron-like: *matronising*, *īnp.*: *matronised*, pp. *-īzd*.

*matronymic*, n. *mā'trōn-īm'īk* [*L. mā'ter*; Gr. *mē'tēr*, a mother, and *ōnoma*, a name], the name of a man or woman derived from that of a mother.

*matross*, n. *mā'trōs* [Dut. *matroos*, a sailor: F. *matelot*; Icel. *mótunaur*, messmate, companion—from *matr*, meat; *nautr*, a companion], formerly one of the soldiers in a train of artillery who assisted the gunners and acted as guards.

*matted*, *matting*—see under *mat*.

*matter*, n. *mā'tēr* [OF. *matière*; *L. matéria*, matter or stuff of which anything is made], that which occupies space; body; that which is visible or tangible; that of which anything is composed; subject; thing treated or spoken of; the whole concern; object; question considered; that about which we think or write; event; business; in *logic*, substantial as opposed to formal truth; cause of disturbance or any event; portion of time or distance, as a *matter* of five miles; in *printing*, set-up type: v. to be of importance; to signify: *mat'tering*, *īmp.*: *mat'tered*, pp. *-īrd*: *mat'terless*, a. *-lēs*, without matter: matter of fact, a real occurrence; n reality; thing limited to fact, as opposed to a slight of the imagination; no matter, no consequence or importance: it mattered not, it did not signify; it was of no consequence: what matters it? of what consequence or moment is it?—*Syn.* of 'matter n.': materials; substance; elements; essence; plth; embodiment; affair; importance; difficulty; trouble; manuscript; copy; thing; question.

*matter*, n. *mā'tēr* [see *matter* 1], the moisture from a sore; pus: v. in *old* and *prov. Eng.*, to generate pus or matter, as a sore: *mat'tering*, *īmp.*: *mat'tered*, pp. *-īrd*: *mat'tery*, a. *mā'tēr-ī*, full of matter or pus; generating matter.

*matlie*—same ns *matle*.

*matting*, n.—see under *mat*.

*mattock*, n. *mā'tōk* [AS. *maltae*: cf. W. *malog*, a hoe; Gael. *madag*, a pickaxe], a kind of pickaxe having one end flat and the other not pointed; a tool to grub weeds.

*mattress*, n. *mā'trēs* [OF. *matras*, a quilted cushion, a mattress—from Ar. *al matrah*, a place where anything is thrown], a bed stuffed with hair or other soft material and quilted.

*matulla*, n. *mā'tū'la* [mid. L.—from *L. matta*, a mat], in *bot.*, the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms.

*mature*, v. *mā'tū-rāt* [*L. maturātus*, made ripe—from *maturus*, ripe], to ripen; to hasten or promote supuration; to grow ripe: *mat'urating*, *īmp.*: *mat'urated*, pp.: *mat'urative*, a. *-rā-tiv*, ripening; conducive to ripeness: *mat'urā'tion*, n. *-rā-shūn* [F.—L.], the process of suppurating perfectly; the formation of pus; state of growing ripe; act of ripening: *mature*, a. *mā'tūr*, ripe; arrived at fullness or completion, as of years of growth; well digested and ready for execution, as a scheme: v. to promote ripeness; to advance towards ripeness or perfection; to become ripe: *mat'uring*, *īmp.*: *matur'd*, pp. *-īrd*: *matur'ly*, ad. *-īl*: *maturity*, n. *mā'tūr-ī-tē*, also *matur'ness*, n. *-nēs*, state of perfection or completeness, as of age or experience; ripeness: *maturity*, n. the time when a bill of exchange becomes payable: *mat'urescent*, a. *mā'tū-rēs-ēnt* [*L. maturēscens*, becoming ripe], approaching to ma-

turity.—*Syn.* of 'mature n.': perfect; completed; ready; digested; prepared.

*mature*, *maturity*—see under *mature*.

*matutinal*, a. *mā'tū-ī-nāl* [*L. matutinalis*—from *matūtinus*, in the morning, early], pert. to the morning; early.

*maud*, n. *mā'ed* [perhaps from proper name *Maud*], in *Scot.*, a wrapping plaid or shawl made of undyed wool; n grey-striped plaid worn by shepherds in the S. of Scotland.

*mandlin*, a. *mā'ed-tin* [corrupted from *Magdaten*, taken ns the type of sorrowing penitence, *orig.*, shedding tears of penitence], crying or sentimentally drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid.

*maugre*, prep. *mā'ō-gēr* [F. *malgré*, against the will—from *mol*, ill; *gré*, will—from *L. molus*, bad; *gratium*, n pleasant thing], in spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

*mankin*, n. *mā'ē-kin*—see *malkin*.

*maul*, n. *mā'ol* [F. *mail*, a mail, a hammer—from *L. malleum*, a hammer], a heavy wooden hammer—also written *mail*.

*maul*, n. *mā'ol* [from *mail*], to disfigure by ill-usage; to hurt coarsely or roughly: *maul'ing*, *īmp.*: v. a rough beating as with a cudgel: *mauled*, pp. *mā'eld*. *maul-stick*—see *mahl-stick*.

*maund*, n. *mā'end* [AS. *mand*, a basket: M.L. Ger. *mande*: Ger. *mand*], a hand-basket; a round hamper without a cover. *Note*—*maund* and *maundy* are very probably connected. The broken feed for the poor was placed in *maunds*, that is, baskets provided for containing the *mandate* bread for the poor: in *slang*, *maund* is 'to beg'—see *Maundy*, and *note*.

*maund*, n. *mā'end* [Hind. *man*], in *East Indies*, a weight varying in different localities.

*maunder*, v. *mā'end-ēr* [from *maund* 1: Eng. dial.], to speak with a beggar's whine; to grumble; to wander in talking: *maun'dering*, *īmp.*: *maun'dered*, pp. *-īrd*.

*maundril*, n. *mā'end-rīl*, in *coal-mining*, a pick with two prongs.

*Maundy*, a. *mā'end-īl* [OF. *mande*, that which is commanded—from *L. mandatum*, that which is commanded, a command, being the first word of the L. sentence, '*Mandatum novum do vobis*']. In the *It. Cath. Ch.*, the name applied to the office appointed to be read during the ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons, in imitation of our Lord when he washed his disciples' feet after supper, saying, '*Mandatum novum do vobis*—'A new commandment I give to you': *Maundy Thursday*, in *Eng.*, the day kept in memory of the *Maundy* by the distribution of small silver coins and clothes by the Royal Almoner; the Thursday before Good Friday. *Note*—'A new commandment I give to you'—viz., 'That ye love one another'—was really given by our Lord subsequent to His act of washing His disciples' feet. Without doubt, however, the act itself was an outward expression of the fulfilment of the precept, and has been so accepted and acted upon by the *It. Cath. Ch.*—hence the confusion that has arisen. Prof. Skeat says that *mandate* is really n doublet of *maundy*.

*mauresque*, a. *mā'ō-rēsk*—see *moresque*.

*mausoleum*, n. *mā'ō-sō-lē-ūm* [from the gorgeous tomb of *Mausolus*, king of Caria, which his widow erected], a stately tomb or monument: *ma'sole'an*, a. *-lē-ān*, pert. to a mausoleum.

*mauve*, n. *mōv* [F. *mauve*—from *L. malva*, a mal-low, the petals of which have purple markings], a purple dye obtained from aniline, one of the constituents of coal-tar: *mauvine*, a. *mōv-īn*, pert. to the colour mauve.

*mavis*, n. *mā'vīs* [F. *mauvīs*, a mavis: cf. Bret. *maifid*, a mavis], in *Scot.*, a bird, also called the song-thrush—so named from being destructive to vines; the red-wing.

*maw*, n. *mā'ō* [AS. *maga*: cf. Icel. *magi*: Dut. *maag*, the stomach], the stomach, used only of animals, except in contempt; the craw of a fowl: *maw-worm*, a worm that infests the stomach and bowels.

*mawkish*, n. *mā'k'īsh* [Eng. dial. *mawck*, a maggot: Icel. *madrk*, a maggot—*īl*, maggots, then loathsome], apt to cause satiety or loathing; disgusting; insipid; affectedly sentimental: *mawk'ishly*, ad. *-īl*: *mawk'ishness*, n. *-nēs*, aptness to cause loathing.

*mawmet*, n. *mā'ō-mēl* [a corrupt. of *Mahomet*], in *OE.*, an idol; n puppet—so named by Christians

of the middle ages from the fact of *Mahomet* being the object of their detestation: *mawmetry*, *n.* *māṭe*: *mēl-rī*, the religion of *Mahomet*: *Idolatri*.  
*maxilla*, *n.* *māks-īl-lā*, *maxillā*, *n.* *plu.* *-lē* [*L.* *maxilla*, a jaw], the upper jaw; a jawbone; among articulate animals, the lower pairs of horizontal jaws: *maxillar*, *a.* *māks-īl-lēr*, also *maxillary*, *a.* *māks-īl-lēr-i*, or *māks-īl-lēr-i*, pert. to the jaw or jawbone: *maxilliform*, *a.* *māks-īl-lē-fōrm* [*L.* *forma*, shape], jaw-shaped.  
*maxilliped*, *n.* *māks-īl-lē-pēd* [*L.* *maxilla*, a jaw; *pedem*, a foot], a jaw-foot; the footlike appendage of the mouth of a crab or lobster behind the maxilla.

*maxim*, *n.* *māks-īm* [*F.* *maxime*, a principle, a maxim—from *L.* *maxima*, with *senteutia*, the greatest sentiment or sentence—that is, the weightiest], a leading or established truth; an adage; a proverb. —*Syn.*: aphorism; apothegm; saying; axiom; by-word; saw; truism; principle.

*Maxim gun*, *n.* *māks-īm* [from *Hiram Maxim*, the inventor], an effective single-barrelled machine-gun, in which the force of recoil is utilised to load and prepare the next charge for firing.

*Maximum*, *n.* *māks-tīm* [*L.* *maximum*, the greatest], the greatest number, quality, or degree attainable in any given case; opposed to *minimum*, the smallest; the highest price as fixed by some law or regulation: *adj.* the greatest: *maximise*, *v.* *māks-tīz*, to carry up to a maximum: *maximising*, *imp.* *maximised*, *pp.* *maxid*.

*May*, *n.* *mā* [*OF.* *mai*; *L.* *Maius*, the month dedicated to *Maia*, the increaser, the mother of *Mercurius*, the fifth month of the year—so named as being the month of growth; *Maying*, *n.* a celebration of the 1st of *May*: *May-blossom* or *-flower*, the thorn-flower: *May-bug*, the chaffer: *May-day*, the first day of *May*: *May-dew*, dew gathered on 1st of *May*: *May-duke*, a variety of cherry: *May-fly*, a fly first appearing in *May*: *May-morn*, freshness; vigour: *May-pole*, a pole round which dances are held on *May-day*: *May-queen*, a girl crowned with flowers on *May-day*.

*may*, *v.* *mā* [*AS.* *magan*, to be able: cf. *Goth.* *magan*, *Icel.* *maga*; *Sw.* *mā*], an auxiliary verb expressing liberty, desire, or wish; to be able; to be free to act; to be possible, as it may be so; to be permitted or allowed; to be by chance, as how old may he be: *maybe*, perhaps; by chance: *might*, *pt. ml.*

*mayhem*, *n.* *mā-ēm*, an OE. spelling of *maim*, which see.

*mayor*, *n.* *mā-ēr* [*F.* *maire*, the chief magistrate of a town—from *L.* *mayōrem*, greater], the chief magistrate of a city or corporate town: *mayoralty*, *n.* *mā-ēr-āl-tī*, the office of a mayor; also the time during which he holds the office: *mayoress*, *n.* *-ēss*, the wife of a mayor.  
*mazard*, *māz-ērd* [a variant of *mazer*], a variety of black cherry.

*mazard*—see under *mazer*.  
*mazarine*, *n.* *māz-ār-ēn* [said to be after *Cardinal Mazarin*], a deep-blue colour; a method of dressing fowls; a little dish set in a large one.

*Mazdaism*, *n.* *māz-dē-izm*, the ancient Persian religion, named after *Ahura Mazda* (Ormuzd), its supreme god; Zoroastrianism: *Mazdean*, *a.* *-dē-ān*, pert. to.

*maze*, *n.* *māz* [prob. from *Norw.* *masa*, to pore over a thing—*masa-st*, to begin to dream], a network of paths contrived to perplex those who enter it, and hinder their finding their way out; a perplexed state of things; confusion of thought; a labyrinth; in *OE.*, a labyrinth trodden or cut on turf tricity; in *OE.*, a labyrinth; to perplex; to amaze; by schoolboys: *v.* to bewilder; *pt. mazed*: *adj.* confused in mazing, *imp.* *mazed*, *pp.* *māzid*: *adj.* perplexed; intricate; silly: *mazy*, *a.* *māzīz*, perplexed; intricate; cate: *mazily*, *ad.* *-lī*: *māziness*, *n.* *-zī-nēs*, intricacy; perplexity.

*maze*, *n.* *māz*—same as *mese*.  
*mazer*, *n.* *māz-ēr* [*NH.* *Ger.* *maser*, a knot in a tree], in *OE.*, a broad standing-up cup or drinking-bowl—so called because made of wood having a spotted or speckled grain: *mazard*, *n.* *māz-ērd*, a burlesque word for the head or skull—from its likeness to a bowl: *v.* to knock on the head: to brain one: *mazarding*, *imp.* *mazarded*, *pp.* *-ērd-ēd*.

*mazaruka*, *n.* *māz-ēr-ūld* [*F.* *mazourka*; *Pol.* *ma-*

*zurka*, a dance—from *Mazur*, a native of *Mazovia*, in Poland, where it originated], a Polish dance resembling the polonaise, but with more varied and lively movements.

*me*, *pron.* *mē* [*AS.* *me*; *Ger.* *mica*; *Icel.* *mik*; *Ir.* *Gael.* and *W.* *mī*; *L.* *me*, *me*], the objective case of the *pron. I*: methinks, it appears to me.

*meacock*, *n.* *mē-kōk* [prob. only a corrupt. of *meek-cock*], in *OE.*, a silly, effeminate man; a heupked husband; a uxorious man: *adj.* effeminate; tame; cowardly.

*mead*, *n.* *mēd* [*AS.* *medu*, *mead*: cf. *Icel.* *mjǫr*; *Dut.* *mede*; *Ger.* *meth*; *W.* *medd*: cf. *Sans.* *madhu*, sweet], a liquor made of honey and water fermented and flavoured.

*mead*, *a.* *mēd*, a poetic form for meadow, which see.  
*meadow*, *n.* *mēd-ō* [*AS.* *maed*, a mowing, a crop—from *maidan*, to mow: cf. *NH.* *Ger.* *mate*; *Sw.* *matf*], land affording bay; flat grass-land: *meadowy*, *a.* *mēd-ō-i*, containing or resembling meadow: *meadow-barley*, and *meadow-cattail*, good fodder-plants: *meadow-hay*, the mixed grasses which grow naturally in meadows: *meadow-ore*, hog iron ore: *meadow-saffron*, the autumn crocus, having a pale purple flower: the *Colchicum autumnale*, *Ord.* *Menanthaceae*: *meadow-sweet*, or queen of the meadows, a favourite wild plant having crowded cymes of cream yellow, roseaceous, and odoriferous flowers; the *Spiraea Ulmaria*, *Ord.* *Rosaceae*.

*meagre*, *a.* also spelt in *OE.* *meager*, *mē-ger* [*F.* *maigre*—from *L.* *macrus*, thin, lean], lean; hungry; poor; scanty; without strength, fulness, or richness; barren: *meagrelly*, *ad.* *mē-ger-lī*: *meagreness*, *n.* *-gēr-nēs*, leanness; poorness; scantiness. —*Syn.* of *meagre*: thin; starved; gaunt; lank; emaciated.

*meal*, *n.* *mēl* [*AS.* *mealu*, *mē-l*: cf. *Icel.* *mjöl*; *Dut.* *meel*; *Dan.* *meel*; *Ger.* *mehl*], ground grain not sifted from the bran or coarser portion: *v.* in *OE.*, to sprinkle, as with meal; to mingle: *meal ing*, *imp.* the meal, *pp.* *mēld*: *meal-y*, *a.* *mēl-i*, having the qualities of meal; dry and friable; like meal; besprinkled as with meal: *mealiness*, *n.* *-nēs*, dryness and friableness: *mealymouthed*, affectedly delicate in speech; speaking of things in softer terms than the truth warrants, from interested motives; disingenuous; hypocritical.

*meal*, *n.* *mēl* [*AS.* *moel*, a time, time for food: cf. *Icel.* *mál*, a measure, time, a meal; *Ger.* *mahl*, a meal], the food taken at one time; a repast; a part: *piecemeal*, by separate pieces; by fragments.

*mealies*, *n.* *plu.* *mē-līs* [*S. Afr.*], in *S. Africa*, maize or Indian corn.

*mean*, *a.* *mēn* [*AS.* *mane*, wicked: cf. *Icel.* *meinn*], low-mixed; base; wanting in dignity or honour; low in rank or birth; poor; pitiful; stingy; meanly: *ad.* *mēn-lī*, moderately; without dignity; without respect: *mean-ness*, *n.* *-nēs*, low state; poorness; want of dignity or excellence; want of liberality: *mean-spirited*, having a low, grovelling, and abject disposition. —*Syn.* of *mean*: vile; low; ignoble; abject; tion: *-ness*, degraded; degraded; wretched; paitry; humble; beggarly; servile; vulgar; spiritless; scornful; degenerate; servile; vulgar; spiritless; mental; penurious; niggardly; grovelling; dishonourable; slavish; disgraceful; despicable; shameful; contemptible; ungenerous.

*mean*, *a.* *mēn* [*OF.* *meien*, *mean*, intermediate—from *L.* *mediānus*, extended, middle—from *medius*, middle], at an equal distance from the extremes; moderate; without excess; intermediate: *n.* the middle point or place; in *math.*, a quantity having an intermediate value between several others; the average of resultant value; the middle rate or average of the tenor part of a musical composition; in *OE.*, the tenor part of a musical composition: *means*, *n.* *sing.* or *plu.* *mēnz*, the intermediate operations between the agent and the object to be accomplished; that which is used to effect an end; instrument of action or effecting; resources; income, or that by which we live; the middle terms of a proportion where the first is to the second as the third is to the fourth: by all means, certainly; without fail; by no means, not in any way; not in any degree; by any means, in any way; the meantime, the time between the present and that when the thing spoken of is to be done: *meantime*, *ad.* *mēn-tīm*, also *meanwhile*, *ad.* *mēn-while*, in the intervening time; for the present time: *mean time*, time as measured; by a perfect clock, or as reckoned on the supposition that all the days of the year are of a uniform length.

**mean**, *v.* *mēn* [AS. *mēnan*, to intend: cf. Dut. *meen*, to think; Gotth. *munan*, to think, to intend: OH.Ger. *meinan*, to think upon; Ger. *meinen*, to intend, purpose, or design; to signify: *mean'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* significant: *n.* purpose; intention; aim, whether in the mind only or expressed; the sense, as of words or expressions; signification; import: *meant*, *pt.* and *pp.* *mēnt*, did mean: *mean'ingless*, *a.* *lēs*, devoid of meaning: *mean'ingly*, *ad.* *lī*, significantly.—*SYN.* of 'mean *v.*': to intend; purpose; design; signify; indicate; import; denote.

**meander**, *n.* *mē-ān'dēr* [*L. Mæander*; Gr. *Matæandros*, the name of a winding river in Phrygia, Asia Minor], a winding course; a winding or turning in a passage or current: *v.* to wind or flow round; to flow in a winding course or passage: *mean'dering*, *imp.* *dēr'ing*: *adj.* winding in its course or current: *n.* a winding course: *mean'dered*, *pp.* *dērd*: *mean'drian*, *a.* *dri-ān*, having many turns: *meandrina*, *n.* *mē-ān-dri-ān*, large hemispherical corals having their surfaces covered with serpentine ridges and depressions, resembling the convolutions of the human brain.

**meaning**, *n.*—see under *mean* 3; **means**, *mean-time*, *meanwhile*—see under *mean* 2.

**mease**, *n.* *mēs* or *mēz* [OF. *meise*, a barrel (of herrings)], a tale of 500 herrings.

**measles**, *n.* *plu.* *mē-zīz* [Dut. *maselen*, measles—from *mase*, a spot, a stain: cf. OH.Ger. *māsd*, a spot, the mark of a wound], a disease manifested by a crimson rash on the skin, chiefly affecting children; a disease of swine and trees: *measled*, *a.* *mē-zīd*, infected or spotted with measles: *measly*, *a.* *mē-zīl*, infected with measles or eruptions, as swine; applied to pork containing the parasite *Cysticercus cellulosus*.

**measure**, *n.* *mēzh'ōr* [OF. *mesure*—from *L. mensūra*, a measure—see *mete*], the whole extent or dimensions of a thing; the unit or standard by which the extent or volume of anything is ascertained; in *arith.*, a divisor that leaves no remainder; settled or stated quantity; limit; degree, as in some measure; allotment; moderation; metre in poetry; movement regulated by the time of music; stately dance; the division of the time by which the air and motion of music are regulated; any act by which a final object or end may be attained, as a legislative *measure*: *v.* to compute or ascertain the extent, size, or capacity of anything by means of a certain unit or standard: to judge of quantity, extent, or greatness; to proportion; to be of a certain extent: *meas'uring*, *imp.*: *adj.* used in taking the measure or extent: *measured*, *pp.* *mēzh'ōrd*: *adj.* uniform; steady; limited or restricted: *measures*, *n.* *plu.* means to an end; proceedings: *In geol.*, beds or strata, as those containing coal: *meas'urer*, *n.* *ōō-rēr*, one who measures: *meas'urable*, *a.* *ōō-rē-bī*, that may be measured: *meas'urably*, *ad.* *ōō-bī*: *meas'urableness*, *n.* *ōō-bēs*, the quality of being measurable: *meas'ureless*, *a.* *lēs*, that cannot be measured; immense: *meas'urement*, *n.* *mēnt*, the act of measuring; the result of measuring: to have hard measure, to be harshly or oppressively dealt with: to take measures, to begin proceedings to accomplish an object in view: in *measure*, in moderation: without measure, unlimited in quantity or amount.—*SYN.* of 'measure *n.*': rule; proportion; quantity; portion; boundary: metre; tune; mean—of 'measureless': unlimited; endless; unbounded; boundless; immeasurable; infinite; limitless; vast.

**meat**, *n.* *mēt* [AS. *meht*, food: cf. Icel. *matr*; Dan. *mad*; Gotth. *mats*; OH.Ger. *maiz*], food in general; anything eaten for nourishment; flesh of animals, to which the word is now generally restricted: meat-offering, an offering consisting of meat or food: meat-salesman, an agent in a town who receives and sells the carcasses of cattle, sheep, and the like, sent to him by country dealers: sweetmeats—see under *sweet*.

**meatus**, *n.* *mē-ā-tūs* [*L. meatus*, a gong, a passing], in *anat.*, a natural passage or canal, wider than a duct: *meatal*, *a.* *mē-ā-tāl*, of or pert. to the meatus.

**mechanic**, *a.* *mē-kān'ik*, generally *mechan'ical*, *a.* *l-kāl* [*L. mechanicus*; Gr. *mēchanikos*, of or belonging to mechanics—from Gr. *mēchanē*, a machine, see *machine*], pert. to machines or to the principles of mechanics; constructed or performed according to the laws of mechanics; physical, or not chemical; manual, or not mental; done by a machine; pert. to artisans; done by mere force of habit; in *OE.*, mean;

sorvilo: *mechan'ical*, *a.* acting without intelligence or design: *mechan'ically*, *ad.* *l-kāl-lī*, without intelligence or design: *mechan'icalness*, *n.* *l-mēs*, the state of being mechanical: *mechanic*, *n.* *mē-kān'ik*, a skilled workman; an artisan: *mechanician*, *n.* *mē-kān-ish'ān*, one skilled in mechanics; a machine-maker: *mechan'ics*, *n.* *plu.* *mē-kān'iks*, the science which treats of the forces and powers and their action on bodies, either directly or by the intervention of machinery: *mechanism*, *n.* *mē-kān-izm*, the structure of the parts of a machine, and the manner in which these are put together to answer its design; the parts composing a machine; action according to mechanic laws: *mechanist*, *n.* *l-ist*, one skilled in the structure of machines; one of a sect of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of the mechanical forces: *mechanical philosophy*, that philosophy which explains the phenomena of nature on the principles of mechanics; the result of observation and experiment: *mechanical powers*, the simple instruments entering into the construction of every machine, however complicated—viz., the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the screw, the inclined plane, and the wedge: *mechanical solution*, the solution of a problem by any contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses.—*SYN.* of 'mechanic *n.*': *mechanist*; workman; operative; artificer; artist; machinist; mechanician; manufacturer.

**mechanography**, *n.* *mē-kān-ōgrā'fī* [Gr. *mēchanē*, a machine; *graphō*, I write], the art of multiplying copies of any writing or work of art by the use of a machine: *mech'anographist*, *n.* *ōgrā'fist*, one who is skilled in mechanography.

**mechlin**, *n.* *mē-kān*, a beautiful light Belgium lace made at Mechlin.

**mechoacan**, *n.* *mē-kō-ā-kān*, the root of a species of convolvulus producing a kind of white jalap—from *Mechoacan* in Mexico; the root of *Ipomœa jalapa*, Ord. *Convolvulacæ*.

**meconic**, *a.* *mē-kōn'ik* [Gr. *mēkōn*, a poppy], belonging to the poppy; applied to a peculiar acid contained in opium: *meconate*, *n.* *mē-kō-nāt*, a salt consisting of meconic acid and a base: *meconine*, *n.* *ō-nīn*, a white substance contained in opium: *meconium*, *n.* *mē-kōn-tūm* [*L. meconium*], the thickened juice of the poppy, called opium; the first feces of infants.

**medal**, *n.* *mē-dāl* [F. *medaille*—from *It. medaglia*; *mlt.* *L. medallia* and *medalla*, a small coin—from *L. metallum*, metal], a piece of metal in the form of a coin on which some figure or device is stamped—usually bestowed as an honorary reward for merit; an ancient coin; medalet, *n.* *l-ēt*, a small medal: *medallist* or *medallist*, *n.* *l-ist*, one who has gained a medal as a reward of merit; one versed in ancient coins or medals: *medallie*, *a.* *mē-dāl'ik*, pert. to medals: *medallion*, *n.* *mē-dāl'yūn* [F. *medaillon*], a large antique medal; the representation in a cast of a medallion; any circular or oval tablet bearing embossed figures.

**medallurgy**, *n.* *mē-dāl-ēr'jī* [Eng. *medal*, and Gr. *ergon*, a work], the art of making and striking medals and coins.

**meddle**, *v.* *mē-dl* [OF. *mesler* and *medler*, to meddle, to mingle: *L. misculare*, to mix—from *miscere*, to mix], to interpose and act in the concerns of others officiously; to touch or handle; to interfere; to intermeddle: *medd'ing*, *imp.* *l-ing*: *adj.* interposing officiously and impertinently: *meddled*, *pp.* *mē-dl'd*: *meddler*, *n.* *mē-dl-ēr*, one who interferes officiously: *meddlesome*, *n.* *mē-dl-sūm*, given to meddling; officious: *medd'ingly*, *ad.* *l-lī*.

**media**—see *medim*.

**media**, *n.* *plu.* *mē-dī-ē* [*L. medius*, middle], medial or middle parts.

**medieval**, *a.*, also *medieval*, *mē-dī-ē-vāl* [*L. medius*, middle; *ævum*, an æve], of or relating to the middle ages—a period extending from the eighth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era: *medievalism*, *n.* *l-izm*, a word applied to conformity to the style and manner prevalent during the three or four centuries before the Reformation, used especially of religion and art.

**medial**, *a.* *mē-dī-āl* [*L. medialis*, of the middle—from *medius*, middle], middle; denoting a mean proportion: *medial*, *a.* *mē-dī-āl*, relating to or in connection with the middle of anything: *mediant*, *n.* *mē-dī-ānt*, in *music*, the third above the key-note: *medial plane* or *line*, an ideal line or plane dividing



a body longitudinally into two equal parts—strictly one of the two edges or boundaries of the *medial plane*.

**mediastine**, *n.* *mē-dī-as'tīn*, also *mē'dīastī'nūm*, *n.* *-tī-sūm* [*F. médiastin*, mediastine—from *L. mediastinus*, one standing in the middle, *n. servāt*—from *medius*, middle], a membranous partition which divides the cavity of the chest into two parts, separating the two lungs from each other; a continuation of the pleura: *mē'dīastī'nal*, *a.* *-tī'nāl*, of or connected with the mediastinum.

**mediate**, *a.* *mē-dī-āt* [*L. mediātus*, pp. of *mediāre*, to be in the middle—from *medius*, middle], middle; being between the two extremes; intervening; acting by means; *v.* to interpose between parties at variance as the equal friend of both; to intercede: *mē'dīating*, *imp.* *mē'dīated*, *pp.* *mē'dīately*, *ad.* *-tī*, by a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect: *mē'dīateness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being mediate: *mediation*, *n.* *mē-dī-ā'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of mediating or interposing; the acting between parties at variance with a view to reconcile them: *mediate*, *v.* *mē-dī-ā-tē*, to change from an immediate or direct relationship to an indirect one; to annex, as a smaller state to a larger contiguous one, said of the states of the German empire: *mē'dīatizing*, *imp.* *mē'dīatized*, *pp.* *-tīz*, *ad.* placed in a mediate relation to the emperor, said of the smaller states of the German empire: *mē'dīatization*, *n.* *-tīz-ā'shūn*, the name given to the annexation of the smaller German states to larger contiguous ones in 1806: *mediator*, *n.* *mē-dī-ā-tōr*, one who interposes between parties at variance in order to reconcile them; an intercessor; by way of eminence, a title of Christ Jesus as our intercessor with God the Father: *mē'dīatrix*, *n.* *fem.* *-trīks*, a woman who mediates or interposes for reconciliation: *mē'dīatō'rial*, *a.* *-tō-rī-āl*, pert. to a mediator or to mediation; having the character of a mediator: *mē'dīatō'riship*, *n.* *-ship*, the office of a mediator: *mē'dīatō'ry*, *a.* *-tē-rī*, mediatorial: *mediate ascension*, ascension through a stethoscope—opposed to *immediate ascension*, an ascension made directly by the ear.—*SYN.* of 'mediator': propitiator; arbitrator; umpire; advocate; interceder.

**medic** or **medick**, *n.* *mē-dī'k* [*Gr. mēdikē*, of or from *Medin*, in Asia: *L. Medica*], a kind of clover, of the genus *Medicago*, sub-*Ord.* Papilionaceae, *Ord.* Leguminosae.

**medical**, *a.* *mē-dī-kāl* [*mid.* *L. medicālis*—from *L. medicus*, a physician—from *medeor*, I heal or cure], of or relating to the art of healing; medicinal; intended to promote the study of medicine, as a medical school: *medically*, *ad.* *-tī*, medicinal, *n.* *kāl-mēt* [*F.*—*L.*], anything used for healing diseases or wounds: *medicamentāl*, *a.* *mē-dī-kāl*, relating to healing applications: *medicamentally*, *ad.* *-tī*, medicate, *v.* *mē-dī-kāt* [*L. medicātus*, bealed, cured], to give medicinal qualities to; in *OE.*, to heal: *med'cat-ing*, *imp.* *mē'dīcated*, *pp.* *ad.* *tinctured* or impregnated with medicinal qualities: *medicable*, *a.* *kāl-bl*, curable: *med'ication*, *n.* *kāl-shūn*, the act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances: *med'icative*, *a.* *kāl-tīv*, tending to cure: *medicinal*, *a.* *mē-dīs-tī-nāl-bl*, having the power of a drug; able to heal: *medicinal*, *n.* *mē-dīs-tī-nāl* [*F.*—*L.*], having the properties of medicine; used in medicine: *medicinally*, *ad.* *-nāl-tī*, in the manner of medicine; with a view to health: *medicine*, *n.* *mē-dī-sīn*, familiarly *mē-dīsīn* [*OF. médecine*—from *L. medicina*, the healing art, medicine], anything administered for the cure or mitigation of disease; the art of curing or alleviating disease; the practice and faculty of medicine: *v.* in *OE.*, to apply medicine for cure; to cure by medicine: *med'icining*, *imp.* *mē'dīcined*, *pp.* *-sīnd*: *medical jurisprudence*, the application of medical science to the determination of certain questions in courts of law: *medical man*, a physician; a surgeon: *medicated spirits*, alcohol mixed or flavoured with some strong ingredient; *medicinal waters*, natural springs impregnated with certain medicinal qualities, and drunk by invalids: *medico-legal*, *a.* *mē-dī-kō*, pert. to law as affected by medical facts: *medicine man*, among *N. Amer.* Indians, any person that is wonderful, mysterious, or potent; a sorcerer or spirit doctor: *medicine seal*, *medicine stamp*, a small square stone found occasionally near old

Roman towns throughout Europe, used as a seal by the old Roman physicians.

**medieval**, *a.*—see *medieval*.

**medicre**, *a.* *mē-dī-kēr* [*F. médiocre*—from *L. mediocris*, middling, tolerable—from *medius*, middle], of moderate degree; implying some disparagement; middle rate; *n.* a person of middling, or but indifferent, talents or merit: *mē'dīocr'ity*, *n.* *-ōk'rī-tī* [*F. médiocrité*], a moderate degree or rate; a middle degree.

**meditate**, *v.* *mē-dī-tāt* [*L. meditātus*, considered, meditated upon], to think on; to revolve or plan in the mind; to muse; to employ the thoughts closely: *mē'dītating*, *imp.* *mē'dītated*, *pp.* *ad.* *thought over*; planned: *mē'dītation*, *n.* *-tā'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], close and deep thought; a series of thoughts occasioned by any subject; continued serious thought: *meditative*, *a.* *-tā-tīv* [*F. méditatif*—from *L. meditativus*], addicted to meditation; expressing meditation or design: *mē'dītatively*, *ad.* *-tī-tī*: *meditativeness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'meditate': to reflect; contemplate; ponder; consider; regard; intend; study; dwell on; ruminate; cogitate; design.

**Mediterranean**, *n.* *mē-dī-tēr-rā'nē-an* [*L. medius*, middle; *terra*, land or earth], lying between two lands; enclosed by land: *n.* the sea lying between Europe and Africa: *mē'dīterra'neous*, *a.* *-nē-us*, mediterranean; inland.

**medium**, *n.* *mē-dī-sūm*, *mē'dīums*, *n.* *plu.* *-dī-ūmz*, and *mē'dīa*, *n.* *plu.* *-dī-ā* [*L. medium*, the middle of a thing], the middle place or degree between two extremes; means by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; the space or substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move in passing from one point to another; in *painting*, the liquid vehicle with which the dry pigments are ground and made ready for the artist's use; in *animal magnetism* and *spiritualism*, the person through whom it is alleged certain spirits manifest themselves and transmit their communications to others: circulating medium, the instruments of exchange, as representing value in buying and selling—usually coin, and bank-notes convertible into coin on demand: medium-sized, being a size nearly between the smallest and largest.

**medjide**, *n.* *mē-dī-dē* [*Turk.*], a Turkish order of rank; a Turkish silver coin of the value of 18s.

**medlar**, *n.* *mē-dī-lēr* [*OF. meslier*; *L. mespilum*; *Gr. mespilon*, a medlar], the name of a tree whose fruit is somewhat like an apple or pear; the *Mespilus germanica*, a low-growing tree, *Ord.* Rosaceae; *Mimulus elengi*, *Ord.* Scrophulariaceae, supplies the Surinam medlar of Europeans.

**medley**, *n.* *mē-dī* [*OF. medle*, pp. of *medler*, to mix], a mixture; a mingled and confused mass of different ingredients; a miscellany: *chance-medley*—which see—a mixture made at haphazard.

**medulla**, *n.* *mē-dū-lā* [*L. medulla*, the marrow in the bones], the fat substance or marrow in the long bones; the pith of a plant: *medullar*, *a.* *-lēr*, also *medullary*, *a.* *mē-dū-lēr-lēr*, pert. to marrow or pith: *medulla oblongata*, *Ob-lōng-gā-tā* [*L. oblongus*, long, oblong], in *anat.*, the continuation of the spinal cord within the skull: *medulla spinalis*, *spi-nālīs* [*L. spina*, the backbone], the spinal marrow or cord: *medullary rays*, in *bot.*, the rays of cellular tissue seen in a transverse section of exogenous wood, and which connects the pith with the bark: *medullary sheath*, in *bot.*, a thin layer of vascular tissue which surrounds the pith in exogenous stems: *medullary substance*, the interior white portion of the brain.

**medusa**, *n.* *mē-dū-sā*, *medusæ*, *n.* *plu.* *mē-dū-sē* [*L. Medusa*, in *anc. myth.*, one of the three Gorgons, a beautiful woman, having fine hair, which was turned into snakes], sea-animal, usually called sea-blubber, sea-nettles, or jelly-fish, whose usual form is that of a bell, with a gelatinous dome, and a polype hanging in the centre, with trailing feelers around the rim: *medusiform*, *a.* *mē-dū-sī-fōrm* [*L. forma*, shape], resembling a medusa in shape: *medusoid*, *a.* *mē-dū-sōy-d* [*Gr. eidas*, appearance], like a medusa—used substantively to designate the medusiform gonophores of the hydrazoa; sea-blubbers.

**meed**, *n.* *mēd* [*AS. mēd*, reward, hire; *cf.* *Gotb. mīzō*; *OH. Ger. mīela*; *Ger. mīethl*], reward; recompense; in *OE.*, merit; desert.

**meek**, *a.* *mēk* [*Heb. mjāk*, soft; *meek*; *cf.* *Dan. myg*, pliant, soft; *Dut. mīk*, soft], mild of temper; given to forbearance under injuries; gentle; sub-

missive: meek'ly, ad. -ly: meek'ness, n. -ness, mildness; gentleness. —SYN. of 'meek': mild; soft; bland; tame; yielding; pacific; unassuming; humble.

meere—see mere.

meerschau, n. *mēr'shūm* [Ger. sea-foam—from *meer*, the sea; *schaum*, foam], a mineral forming a silicate of magnesia, manufactured into the bowls of tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe made of the same. *Note*.—So named because familiarly supposed to be petrified sea-foam, when found on the shore in rounded white lumps.

meet, a *mēt* [AS. *gemet*, fit—see *mete*]. fit; according to measure; suitable; qualified; proper: meet'ly, ad. -ly, in a fit or proper manner; properly: meet'ness, n. -ness, fitness.

meet, v. *mēt* [AS. *melan*, to find, to meet: cf. Icel. *meita*; Sw. *möta*; Goth. *gamotjan*], to come together; to approach from opposite directions; to come face to face; to come in contact; to encounter unexpectedly; to assemble; to find or light upon; to receive; to suffer unexpectedly, followed by *with*: n. a meeting or assembly of hunsmen: meet'ing, *hnp.*: n. an interview; an assembly or congregation of people; a joining; a junction; a coming together for the purpose of fighting a duel: *met*, pt. or pp. *mēt*: meet'er, n. -er, one who meets: meeting-house, formerly a dissenting place of worship; to meet half-way, to make mutual concessions, as for the amicable settlement of a dispute. —SYN. of 'meeting': assembly; congregation; convention; company; audience; nuditory; conference; confluence; union.

mega, *mēg'a* [Gr. *megas*, great; fem. form, *megalē*, great], a prefix in many scientific terms signifying great; large also; sometimes *megal*, *mēg'al*.

megaceros, n. *mēg'as'ēr-ōs* [Gr. *megas*, great; *keras*, a horn], the fossil or sub-fossil gigantic deer of our Pliocene marls and peat-bog; often but erroneously termed the 'Irish elk.'

megafarad, n. *mēg'a-fār-ad* [mega, and farad—see farad], in *elec.*, a measure of electrical capacity, equal to a million farads.

megalestian, n. *mēg'a-lē'st'ān* [L. *megalestus*—from Gr. *megale*, great, a surname of Cybele], pert. to games in honour of Cybele, the mother of the gods, in anc. Rome.

megalechthys, n. *mēg'a-lē'k'th'is* [Gr. *megale*, great; *ichthys*, a fish], in *geol.*, a large saurid fish of the Carboniferous period, characterised by its minutely punctured, enamelled, lozenge-shaped scales.

megalth, n. *mēg'a-lith* [Gr. *megas*, great; *lithos*, a stone], a stone of great size used in constructive work, or as a monument in ancient times by Celtic and other races, and still employed in the building of dolmens in some parts of India: meg'alithic, a. -lith'ic, formed of large stones.

megalonix, n. *mēg'a-lō'n'iks* [Gr. *megale*, great; *onix*, a nail or claw], in *geol.*, a huge edentate mammal, found chiefly in the Upper Tertiary of S. Amer.—so named from the great size of its claw-bones.

megalosaurus, n. *mēg'a-lō-sa'ūr'ūs* [Gr. *megale*, great; *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, a huge animal of the lizard kind, whose remains occur in the Oolite and Wealden strata.

megaphytum, n. *mēg'a-fīt'ūm* [Gr. *megas*, great; *phuton*, a shoot or plant], a genus of Coal-measure stems—so called from the large size of their leaf-scurs.

megapode, n. *mēg'a-pōd* [Gr. *megas*, great; *poda*, a foot], the remarkable mound-making bird, or brush turkey of Australia.

megascop, n. *mēg'a-skōp* [Gr. *megas*, great; *skopēō*, I view], a form of solar microscope: In *photog.*, an enlarging camera: meg'ascope, a. -skōp'ic, seen by the unaided vision; visible without the aid of a powerful magnifying instr.; macroscopic.

megass or megasse, n. *mē-gās'*—same as bagasse.

megatherium, n. *mēg'a-thēr'ī-ūm* [Gr. *megas*, great; *thērion*, a wild beast], in *geol.*, a gigantic animal allied to the sloth, whose remains occur abundantly in the Upper Tertiary deposits of S. Amer., larger than the largest rhinoceros.

megatherms, n. *mēg'a-thēr'mz* [Gr. *megas*, great; *thermē*, heat], plants requiring a high temperature; also called *macrotherms*.

megilp, n. *mē-gilp'* [unascertained], a compound of linseed-oil and mastic varnish, &c., used by artists as a vehicle for their colours; also spelt magilp.

megistotherms, n. plu. *mē-gis'tō-thēr'mz* [Gr. *megistos*, very great; *thermē*, heat], plants requiring extreme or a very high degree of heat.

megohm, n. *mēg'ōm* [Gr. *megas*, great, and Prof. Ohm], a measure of electrical resistance; one million ohms—see ohm.

megrim, n. *mē-grīm* [F. *migraine*, megrim; Gr. *hemicrania*—from *hemi*, half; *krania*, the skull], a neuralgic pain confined to one side of the head; a sick headache.

meine, v. *mēn* [AS. *mcngan*, to mix], in OE., to mix: melaed, meynt, or meint, pp. mingled; mixed.

melay, n. *mē-ni* or *mī-ni* [OF. *maignée*, *mesnee*; mid. L. *mansionala*, a household—from *mansio*, a dwelling—from *maneo*, I dwell. Wedgwood derives it from L. *minus natus* for *minor natus*, less by birth, a younger child], in OE., family; domestic servants; retinue.

melocene—see miocene.

melohippus or melohippus, n. *mē-lō'hīp'pūs* [from *melō* in *miocene*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse], a fossil quadruped of the horse kind about the size of a sheep, found in N. Amer. miocene strata.

melophylly, n. *mē-lō-fīl'ly* [Gr. *meiosis*, decrease; *phullon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, the suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

melosis, n. *mē-lō-sis* [Gr. *meiosis*, decrease], a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.

melostemonous, a. also mistemonous, n. *mē-lō-stēm'ō-nūs* [Gr. *meion*, less; *stemon*, a stamen], in *bot.*, a term applied to stamens less in number than the parts of the corolla.

metotaxy, n. *mē-lō-tāk'sy* [Gr. *meion*, less; *taxis*, arrangement], in *bot.*, the complete suppression in a plant of a set of organs, as the corolla or the stamens.

meisteringer, n. *mīs'tēr-sīng'ēr* [Gr. *meister*, master; *singer*, a singer], a member of a German society or guild in the 15th and 16th centuries devoted to the cultivation of poetry and music.

meloselsmic or meloselsmal, a. *mē-lō-sis'mik*, *mē-lō-sis'māl* [Gr. *meizon*, greater; *seismos*, an earthquake], denoting the greatest force of an earthquake shock: meloselsmal curve, a curve between points on the earth's surface at which the disturbance by earthquake shocks has been at its greatest.

melaconite, n. *mē-lā-kōn'it*, also melac'onise, n. -ōn'iz [Gr. *melan*, black; *konis*, powder], an impure black oxide of copper, occurring in veins in powdery masses, arising probably from the decomposition of other ores.

melena, n. *mē-lē-nā* [Gr. *melan*, black], in *med.*, the discharge of black blood from the bowels.

melapode, n. *mē-lā-pōd* [L. *melanipodium*—from Gr. *melas*, black; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], in OE., black hellebore.

melancholy, n. *mē-lān-kōl'y* [F. *melancolie*; L. *melancholia*—from Gr. *melancholia*, black bile—from *melan*, black; *chole*, bile], dejection or depression of spirits; a gloomy state of mind; adj. dismal; dejected; calamitous; low-spirited; mournful: mel'anchol'ic, a. -kōl'ic, depressed; dejected: mel'anchol'ia, n. -kōl'ī-a, a variety of insanity characterised by dejection or depression of spirits. —SYN. of 'melancholy': a. sad; dispirited; melancholic; gloomy; fanciful; unhappy; disconsolate; afflictive; hypochondriac or hypochondriacal; heavy; doleful; sombre; unfortunate.

mélange, n. *mē-lāngsh'* [F.], a mixture; a medley. melanin, n. *mē-lā-nin* [Gr. *melan*, black], the black pigment found in the eye; also in the skin, especially of the negro.

melanism, n. *mē-lā-nizm* [Gr. *melas*, black], in *phys.*, an excess of colouring matter in the skin; in *bot.*, a disease causing blackness.

melanite, n. *mē-lān'it* [Gr. *melan*, black], a variety of garnet of a greyish-black colour: melanitic, a. *mē-lān'it'ic*, pert. to melanite.

Melanochroi, n. plu. *mē-lā-nō-kro'ī* [Gr. *melas*, black; *chroi* or *chroa*, colour], a classification of mankind, comprising pale-complexioned races with dark hair and eyes, as the Kelts, the Inhabitants of S. Europe and N. Africa, and the Semites: mel'anochoic or mel'anochrous, a. -kro'ic, -nō'is, pert. to; dark-coloured.

melanochroite, n. *mē-lān-ōk'rō'it* [Gr. *melan*, black; *chroa*, colour], a mineral, chromate of lead,

occurring in rhombic prisms, and massive, of a deep hyacinth red.

**melanosis**, *n.* *mēl'an-ō'sis* [Gr. *melas* or *melan*, black], in *med.*, a disease characterised by a deposit of black or blackish-brown matter, occurring in various forms in different parts of the body: *mel-anotic*, *a.* *-ō'tic*, pert. to or having the character of melanosis.

**melaniterite**, *n.* *mēl'an-ī'ter-ī't* [Gr. *melan*, black], the mineralogical term for the native sulphate of iron.

**melanre**, *n.* *mēl'an-rē* [F. *melanre*—from Gr. *melan*, black; *oura*, a tail], a small fish of the Mediterranean.

**melaphyre**, *n.* *mēl'ā-fir* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *phur* in *porphyrites*, porphyry], a fine-grained dark-coloured trap-rock, probably of the palæozoic age.

**melasma**, *n.* *mēl'ā-smā* [Gr. *melasma*, a black spot], a blackening or darkening; in *med.*, a black spot on the lower extremities, especially of old people.

**melasses**—see **molasses**.

**mēlē**, *n.* *mēl'ē* [F. *mēlē*], a crowding and confused fighting; a scuffle between a number of persons; a confused debate.

**melena**—see **melana**.

**Mellican**, *n.* *mēl'i-bē'an* [L. *Mellicanus*, one of the two introductory speakers in Virgil's first Eclogue], consisting of alternate stanzas or speeches; alternate as stanzas or speeches; pastoral.

**meliceris**, *n.* *mēl'i-sēr-is* [Gr. *melikeris*, a tumour on the head—from *mel*, honey; *kēros*, wax], in *surg.*, a tumour enclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey: **melicerous**, *a.* *mēl'i-sēr-ūs*, pert. to a tumour containing matter like honey.

**melle-grass**, *mēl'ik* [L. *mel*, Gr. *meli*, honey], a delicate genus of grasses growing in the shade of woods, eaten by cattle, the *Melica nutans* and *M. uniflora* being common species, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

**melilot**, *n.* *mēl'i-lōt* [F. *melilot*, L. and Gr. *melilotos*, a species of clover—from Gr. *mel*, honey; *lotos*, the lotus], a kind of trefoil; the honey-lotus; the *Melilotus*, a genus of leguminous plants, several species being cultivated as food for cattle.

**melinite**, *n.* *mēl'in-ī't* [F. L. *mel*; Gr. *meli*, honey—from its appearance], an explosive, composed mainly of picric acid, manufactured to a large extent for military and naval purposes by the French Government; its force is somewhat below that of the most powerful dynamite.

**meliorate**, *v.* *mēl'yō-rāt* [mid. L. *melioratus*, improved—from *melior*, better], to improve; to make better; **meliorating**, *imp.* *mēl'yō-rat-ed*, pp.: **melioration**, *n.* *mēl'yō-rā-tion*, improvement; **meliorism**, *n.* *mēl'yō-rī-zm*, the doctrine that society and the world can be improved by practical means; a philosophical doctrine midway between optimism and pessimism; **meliorist**, *n.* *mēl'yō-rīst*, a believer in meliorism; **melioristic**, *a.* *mēl'yō-rīst-ik*, pert. to.

**meliphagous**, *a.* *mēl'i-fā-gūs* [Gr. *mel*, honey; *phagō*, eat or consume], honey-sucking—applied to certain birds.

**melitose**, *n.* *mēl'i-tōs* [Gr. *meli*, *melitos*, honey], a kind of sugar obtained from the manna of various species of Eucalyptus of Australia and Tasmania: **melitoseous**, *a.* *mēl'ē-tō-s*, a kind of sugar found in the so-called manna, exuding from the young shoots of the larch.

**mel**, *v.* *mēl* [F. *mēler*, to mix], in *OE.*, to mix; to mingle; **melting**, *imp.* *mēl-ed*, pp. *mēl-t*: **melts**, *v.* *mēl*, the harvest supper—so named because servants and superiors sat mingled indiscriminately: **pell-mell**, *confusedly*; all in a heap.

**mel**, *n.* *mēl* [L. *mel*, *melit*, honey], in *OE.*, honey.

**melate**—see **melittate**.

**meliferous**, *a.* *mēl'i-fēr-ūs* [L. *melifer*, honey-bearing—from *mel*, honey; *fero*, I carry or produce], producing honey.

**melification**, *n.* *mēl'i-fī-kā-shūn* [L. *mel*, honey; *facio*, I make], the making or production of honey.

**melifluous**, *a.* *mēl'i-floo-ūs*, also **melifluent**, *a.* *mēl'i-floo-ūs* [mid. L. *melifluus*, flowing like honey—from L. *mel*, honey; *floo*, I flow], flowing as with honey; sweetly-flowing, generally applied to sounds; soothing; **melifluously**, *ad.* *fl.*, also **melifluently**, *ad.* *fl.*: **melifluence**, *n.* *fl.*, a flow of sweetness.

**meligenous**, *a.* *mēl'i-jē-nūs* [L. *meligenus*, produced from honey, honey-like—from Gr. *mel*, honey; *gēnos*, stock, kind], having the qualities of honey; producing honey.

**melitt**, *n.* *mēl'it* [L. *mel*, *melitis*, honey], a dry scab on the fore foot of a horse, said to be cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

**melittate** or **melittate**, *mēl'i-tāt*, *mēl'lāt* [L. *mel*, honey, *melitis*, of honey; Gr. *mel*, honey], a salt of mellic or melittic acid: **mellic**, *a.* *mēl'ik*, also **melittic**, *a.* *mēl'it-ik*, containing saccharine matter; pert. to or derived from honey-stone.

**melite**, *n.* *mēl'it* [L. *mel*; Gr. *mel*, honey], honey-stone, a peculiar substance found in beds of lignite: **melittic**, *a.* see under **melittate**.

**melittic**—see under **melittate**.

**mellow**, *a.* *mēl'ō* [AS. *meauru*, by substitution of *l* for *r*, soft, tender: cf. Dut. *muru*, *mollig*; L. *mollis*; Gr. *malakos*], mature; soft with ripeness; pleasing by softness, as sound, light, or flavour; soft and jovial, as a person slightly intoxicated; *v.* to ripen; to soften, as by maturity or age; to grow or become mature or soft: **mellowing**, *imp.* *mēl'ō-w*, pp. *mēl'ōd*, ripened; brought to maturity: **mellowly**, *ad.* *fl.*: **mellowness**, *n.* *mēl'ō-s*, ripeness; softness; maturity: **mellowy**, *a.* *fl.*, soft.

**melodrama**, *n.* *mēl'ō-dram'ā*, also spelt **melodrame**, *n.* *-dram* [F. *melodrame*—from Gr. *melos*, a song or tune; *drama*, a drama], strictly, a dramatic performance in which music is intermixed; a dramatic piece characterised by romantic and sensational incidents, and in the performance of which gorgeous scenery and decorations are accorded a prominent place: **melodramatic**, *a.* *-dram'at-ik*, having the character of a melodrama: **melodramatist**, *n.* *-dram'at-ist*, one skilled in.

**melody**, *n.* *mēl'ō-dī* [F. *melodie*; L. *melodia*—from Gr. *melodia*, musical measure, sweet singing—from *melos*, a tune, an air; *ōdē*, a poem or song], an agreeable succession and modulation of a single series of sounds, as by one voice, one string of a piano, one pipe of an organ, &c.—**harmony** is the pleasing concord of a succession of two or more series of sounds; a tune or air; sweetness of sound: **melodious**, *a.* *mēl'ō-dī-ūs*, musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds: **melodiously**, *ad.* *fl.*: **melodiousness**, *n.* *mēl'ō-dī-ūs*, the quality of being melodious: **melodise**, *v.* *mēl'ō-dī-z*, to make melodious; to form into melody: **melodising**, *imp.* *mēl'ō-dī-s*, pp. *mēl'ō-dī-s*: **melodist**, *n.* *-dīst*, a composer or singer of melodies.—**Syn.** of 'melody': harmony; concord; union; accordance.

**melon**, *n.* *mēl'ōn* [OF. *melon*; L. *melōnem*; Gr. *melon*, an apple], a well-known fruit; also the plant, which is a climbing or trailing annual; the *Cucumis sativus*, the cucumber; *C. melo*, the common melon; *C. citrullus*, the water-melon—all of the Ord. *Eucarbitaceæ*: **melon-frame**, a glazed frame for raising melons.

**Melpomene**, *n.* *mēl'pōm'ē-nē* [Gr. *melpomēnē*, the songstress—from *melpomai*, I sing praises], the Muse who presides over tragedy.

**melrose**, *n.* *mēl'rōz* [L. *mel*, honey; *rosa*, a rose], honey of roses.

**mel**, *v.* *mēl* [AS. *mettan*, to melt; cf. O.Slav. *mladu*, soft], to make liquid by heat; to soften or subdue, as the heart or feelings; to liquefy; to thaw; to dissolve; to become liquid; to be dissolved; to be softened to love, pity, or tenderness; to be subdued by grief or affliction; to faint: **melting**, *imp.* *mēl*, dissolving; liquefying; softening into tenderness; *n.* the act of dissolving or melting; the act of softening: **mel't-ed**, pp. *ad.* made liquid; dissolved: also **molten**, pp. *mōlt-n*: *ad.* made of melted metal: **mel't'er**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who melts.—**Syn.** of 'melt': to fuse; soften; subdue; mollify; relax.

**mel**, *n.* *mēl*, in *Scot.*, another spelling of **mlt**, which see.

**member**, *n.* *mēm'bēr* [F. *membre*; L. *membrum*, a limb, a part of anything], a limb or part of an animal, as a leg, an arm, an ear, &c.; a part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; one of a society or community; in *Scip.*, one of the appetites or passions: **membered**, *a.* *mēm'bēr-d*, having limbs: **membership**, *n.* state of being a member; society; union; **Member of Parliament**, usually contracted into **M.P.**, one elected by a city, town, or county to represent it in that branch of the legislature called the Commons' House of Parliament.

**membrane**, *n.* *mēm'brān* [F. *membrane*—from L. *membrāna*, skin or membrane, a film], a thin transparent layer or skin, serving to cover some part of an animal or of a plant: **membraneous**, *a.* *mēm'brān*:

*mē-mūs*, also *membranous*, a. *mēm-brā-nūs*, consisting of membranes: *mem-branā-ceous*, a. *-nā-shī-ās*, resembling membrane; having the consistence, aspect, and structure of a membrane: *membrana tympani*, n. *mēm-brā-nā tīm-pā-nī* [L. *tympanum*, a drum], the membrane which separates the external from the internal ear—called the drum of the ear: *Jacob's membrane*, the membrane covering the retina of the eye: the mucous membrane, the membrane which lines any natural open cavity of the body, and which secretes mucus: serous membrane, a membrane which lines any closed cavity of the body, and which secretes a lubricating fluid.

*membraniferous*, a. *mēm-brā-nīfēr-ūs* [L. *membrāna*, a membrane or film; *fero*, I carry or produce], producing membranes: *membraniform*, a. *mēm-brā-nī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, n shape], having the form of a membrane or of parchment: *membranology*, n. *mēm-brā-nōlō-jī* [L. *logos*, a discourse], a description of the animal membranes.

*memento*, n. *mēm-mēntō* [L. *memento*, remember or beware], that which reminds; a hint or suggestion; n souvenir.

*Memnonian*, n. *mēm-mōnī-ān*, pert. to *Memnon*, n mythical Eastern hero, or to a colossus at Thebes in Egypt, called the vocal Memnon, which was said to send forth music under the first morning rays of the sun.

*memoir*, n. *mēm-wāīər* [F. *mémoire*, memory—from L. *memoria*, memory—from *memor*, mindful], a biographical history, generally written by one who had taken a part in the transactions recorded; a written account; a register of facts: *memoirs*, n. plu. *-wāīəz*, notices and remarks respecting contemporary persons and events, written in a familiar style, just as they are remembered by the writer; a biography; the transactions and journals of a society: *memoirist*, n. *-īst*, one who writes memoirs.

*memorable*, a. *mēm-ō-rā-bl* [F. *mémorable*—from L. *memorabilis*, remarkable—from *memor*, mindful], worthy of being remembered; illustrious; remarkable: *memorably*, ad. *-blī*: *memorability*, n. *-blī-tī*, state of being memorable: *memorabilia*, n. plu. *mēm-ō-rā-blī-tā* [L.], things memorable; things remarkable and worthy of remembrance.—SYN. of 'memorable': signal; famous; distinguished; celebrated; extraordinary.

*memorandum*, n. *mēm-ō-rān-dūm*, *mem'oran'da*, *-dā*, also *mem'oran'dums*, *-dūmz*, n. plu. [L. *memorandum*, worthy of remembrance—from *memor*, mindful], a note or notes to help the memory.

*memorial*, n. *mēm-ō-ri-āl* [OF. *memorial*—from L. *memorialis*, of or belonging to memory—from *memor*, mindful], anything that serves to preserve the memory of; a monumental record; a written address of solicitation or complaint; n state paper or note in which there is neither subscription nor address—much used in negotiations: *memorialise*, v. *-ri-āl-īz*, to petition by memorial; to present a memorial to: *memorialising*, imp.; *memorialised*, pp. *-īzd*: *memorialist*, n. *-īst*, one who presents a memorial: *memory*, n. *mēm-ō-ri*, the faculty of the mind by which it retains, and reproduces in will, past events; the holding of past events in the mind; acquired knowledge or ideas; the time within which past events can be remembered; exemption from oblivion; monumental record.—SYN. of 'memorial': monument; *memorandum*; record; remembrance; petition; memento; remembrance—of 'memory': remembrance; recollection; reminiscence; memorial; reflection.

*Memphian*, a. *mēm-fī-ān*, pert. to *Memphis*, the anc. capital of Egypt; dark; obscure; in allusion to the darkness brought over Egypt by Moses, Exod. x. 21.

*menaceantite*, n. *mēm-ā-kān-tī* [from *Menaccan*, Cornwall, where first observed], a titaniferous iron ore, occurring massive and in grains, of a light iron-black colour.

*menace*, n. *mēm-nās* [OF. *menace*—from L. *minācia*, threat], a threat; a threatening: v. to threaten, in any sense; to inspire with apprehension: *men'acing*, imp. *-ā-sīng*: adj. threatening: n. a threat: *men'aced*, pp. *-āst*: *men'acingly*, ad. *-lī*: *men'acer*, n. *-ā-sēr*, one who threatens.

*ménage*—see *manège*.

*menagerie*, n. *mēm-ā-jī-ēr-ā*, or *mēm-ā-jī-ēr-ī* [F. *ménagerie*, a place for keeping foreign animals—from *ménage*, a house, a family], a collection of foreign and wild beasts; the place where they are kept; also spoilt menag'ery, n. *-ēr-ī*.

*mend*, v. *mēnd* [contr. from *amend*: L. *emendare*, to correct—from *menda*, a blemish], to repair, as a defect or injury; to set right; to rectify or correct; to improve or make better; to hasten, as the pace; to grow better: *mend'ing*, imp.; adj. repairing; improving: n. the act of repairing: *mend'ed*, pp.: *mend'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who mends.—SYN. of 'mend': to improve; better; *emend*; help; correct; *amend*; reform; rectify.

*mendacious*, a. *mēm-dā-shūs* [L. *mendacium*, a falsehood—from *mendax*, lying], false; lying: *menda-ciously*, ad. *-lī*: *mendac'ity*, n. *-dās-ī-tī*, deceit; falsehood; lying.

*mendicant*, n. *mēm-dī-tānt* [L. *mendicantem*, begging, pres. pt. of *mendicare*, to beg—from *mendicus*, needy], one of a religious fraternity in the R. Cath. Ch. who originally lived by begging; a friar; a beggar: adj. begging; practising beggary—applied to several religious fraternities in the R. Cath. Ch.: *mend'icancy*, n. *-ād-n-sī*, a state of begging; beggary: *mendic'ity*, a. *mēm-dī-sī-tī* [F. *mendicite*—from L. *mendicitatem*, extreme poverty], pert. to beggars; for assisting beggars, as *mendic'ity* society: n. the life of a beggar; the state of begging: *Mendicant Orders*, formerly numerous, but now restricted to four—viz., the Dominicans, the Franciscans, the Carmelites, and the Augustinians or Austin Friars.

*mends*, n. in O.E., for *amends*, which see.

*menever*—see *menilver*.

*menhaden*, n. *mēm-hā-dēn* [N. Amer. Ind., 'fertiliser,' from its use as manure], a small productive fish of the herring kind found in the western Atlantic.

*menhir*, n. *mēm-ēr* [W. *maen*, a stone; *hir*, high], a tall rude or sculptured stone of unknown antiquity, placed upright in the ground, and standing singly or in groups.

*menial*, a. *mēm-nī-āl* [OF. *maisnee* and *meisnee*, the household servants—from mid. L. *maisnada* and *mainada*, for *mansionāda*, n family, a household—see *meiny*], strictly, belonging to the office of a servant; pert. to the rougher parts of household work; low; servile; humble: n. a servant who does the rougher parts of household work; a domestic of the very humblest rank; any servile obsequious person: *men'ially*, ad. *-āl-lī*.

*menilite*, n. *mēm-nī-lī-tē* [after *Menil-montant*, near Paris], a brown and opaque variety of opal; liver-opal.

*meninges*, n. plu. *mēm-nī-jēz* [Gr. *meninx*, a membrane; *meninggos*, of n membrane], the membranes which envelop the brain—called the *pia-mater* and *dura-mater*: *mening'itis*, n. *mēm-nī-jī-tīs*, inflammation of the membranes covering the brain.

*meniscus*, n. *mēm-nī-skūs* [Gr. *meniskos*, a little moon—from *mēnē*, the moon], a lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, with a sharp edge, resembling in section the appearance of the new moon: *meniscenses*, n. plu. *mēm-nī-skīs-ēs*, also *menisc'ed*, n. plu. *mēm-nī-skīs*: *menisc'al*, a. *-āl*, pert. to a meniscus: *menisc'oid*, n. *-ōyōd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], having the form of a meniscus; crescent-shaped.

*menispermic*, a. *mēm-nī-spēr-mīk* [Gr. *mēnē*, the moon; *sperma*, seed—from the crescent-like form of the seed], denoting an acid obtained from the seeds of the plant *Menispermum cocculeus*; or *Cocculus indicus*: *men'isper'mine*, n. *-spēr-mīn*, an alkali obtained from the *Cocculus indicus*.

*meniver*—see *menilver*.

*Mennoite*, n. *mēm-nō-nī-tē* [after *Menno* their founder, n German, 1536], a member of an Anabaptist sect, found chiefly in U.S., who teach that the New Testament is the only rule of faith, that there is no original sin, that infants should not be baptised, and that oaths and physical force are unlawful.

*menology*, n. *mēm-ōlō-jī* [Gr. *men* or *mēna*, a month; *logos*, a discourse], in the Gr. Ch., a calendar of saints or martyrs; a register of months.

*menopause*, n. *mēm-ō-pā-ūz* [F. *Gr. mēnata*, the menses—from *mēn*, n month, and *pausis*, a cessation], the final cessation of the menses or monthly discharges of women.

*menorrhagia*, n. *mēm-ōr-rā-jī-ā* [Gr. *mēn*, menses, a month; *rhēgnai*, I break or burst forth], in med., an immoderate flowing of the catamenia or menses.

*menses*, n. plu. *mēm-sēz* [L. *mensis*, n month], the monthly discharges of women.

*menstrual*, a. *mēm-strō-āl* [L. *menstrualis*, every month—from *mensis*, a month], happening once a

month; lasting a month; pert. to a menstruum: *men'strua'tion*, n. *mēn'strūn*, the periodical flow of the menses; *men'struant*, a. *dn̄t*, subject to monthly flowings: *men'struous*, a. *dis* [*L. menstruus*], pert. to the monthly discharges of women; having the monthly discharge.

*menstruum*, n. *mēn'strōō-nūm*, *men'strua*, n. plu. *-strōō-ā*, or *men'strua*, n. plu. *-ūmz* [*L. menstruum*, that which lasts or continues a month—from *mensis*, a month] a solvent; any liquor used in dissolving. *Note*.—So called because the old chemists supposed that the moon had a mysterious influence on the making of their preparations for dissolving metals, &c.

*mensuration*, n. *mēn'sū-rā'shūn* [*frid. L. mensuratio*], a measuring—from *mensuratio*, *mensured*—from *L. mensura*, a measure—see *measure*, the act or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything; a branch of the mathematics which gives rules for finding the lengths and areas of surfaces and the volumes of solids: *men'surable*, a. *-sūr-d-b̄l* [*L. mensurabilis*], that can or may be measured: *men'surability*, n. *-b̄l-ti*, also *men'surableness*, n. *-b̄l-nēs*, the quality of being measurable; the capacity of being measured: *men'sural*, a. *-shōō-rāl*, pert. to measure.

*mentagra*, n. *mēn-tā-grā* [*L. mentum*, the chin; *Gr. agra*, a seizure], a disease affecting the beard, moustache, whiskers, and inner part of the nostrils—caused by minute fungi, or vegetable parasites, at the roots of the hair.

*mentagrophyte*, n. *mēn-tā-grō-fī-t* [*L. mentum*, the chin; *Gr. agra*, a seizure, and *phuton*, a plant], cryptogamous plants, or mould, supposed to be the cause of the cutaneous disease mentagra; synonym of *mentagra*.

*mental*, a. *mēn'tāl* [*F. mental*—from *mid. L. mentalis*—from *L. mentem*, the mind], pert. to the mind; intellectual: *mentally*, ad. *-lī*, in the mind; in thought or meditation: *mental reservation*, a practical fraud, in which a part of its truth only is revealed; the act of mentally adding to words spoken that which destroys their truthfulness or value; as an incomplete statement of fact or opinion.

*Mentha*, n. *mēn'thā* [*L. mentha*, mint], a genus of plants whose species are strongly scented and yield volatile oils, *Ord. Labiata*: *meatheae*, n. *mēn-thē-nē*, also *meathol*, n. *mēn'thōl* [*L. oleum*, oil], two organic bodies occurring in oil of peppermint.

*mentio*, n. *mēn'shōn* [*F. nentio*—from *L. mentio*], a mentioning: allied to *L. mens*, the mind, and to *memini*, I remember, a hint or suggestion; a brief statement in words or writing: v. to write or express in words any particular circumstance or fact; to utter a brief remark; to name: *mentio*, imp. *men'tioed*, pp. *shūnd*: *men'tioable*, a. *-ā-b̄l*, that can or may be mentioned.

*mentor*, n. *mēn'tēr* [*Mentor*, n wise Greek, the friend of Ulysses, sung of by Homer], a wise and faithful monitor or adviser: *mento'rial*, a. *-tō-rī-āl*, containing advice.

*mentum*, n. *mēn'tūm* [*L. mentum*, the chin], the basal portion of the labium or lower lip in insects.

*menū*, n. *mēn'ū*, *menūs*, n. plu. *mēn'ūz* [*F.*], a bill of fare for table.

*Mephistopheles*, n. *mēf-is-tōf-ē-lēs* [a character in Goethe's 'Faust'], a devil next in rank to Satan, who was a subtly suggestive tempter; a sneering, jeering, yet subtle tempter: *Meph'istoph'elus*, n. *-i-lās*, forgetful subtle tempter: a familiar and jocular name of address, arising from the popularity of the legends of Faustus; *Meph'istoph'elus*, in *Shakespeare*, name of a familiar spirit: *Mephistophelian*, a. *mēf-is-tōf-ē-lī-ān*, pert. to, or resembling, the character of *Mephistopheles*, the evil spirit; diabolical; utterly sceptical.

*mephitic*, a. *mēf-it-ik* [*L. mephiticus*—from *mephitis*, a noxious pestilential exhalation], offensive to the smell; noxious; deadly: *mephitic*, n. *mēf-it-ic*, or *mephitism*, n. *mēf-it-izm*, any foul or noxious exhalation—applied to carbonic acid gas.

*meracious*, a. *mē-rā'shūs* [*L. merus*, pure], without admixture; pure, hence strong; spirited.

*mercantile*, a. *mē-rān-tīl* [*F. mercantil*, connected with trade—from *mid. L. mercantilis*, mercantile—from *L. mercatus*, trade, traffic; *mercatus*, a purchaser—see *merchant*], relating to trade; trading; carrying on commerce; commercial.

*mercaptop*, n. *mē-rāp-tān* [new *L. mercurius*, mercury; *L. captans*, taking or seizing], a chemical substance in the form of a liquid, composed of sulphur,

carbon, and hydrogen—so named from its very energetic action on mercury; ethyl sulph hydrate; the sulphur analogue of ethyl alcohol—that is, alcohol in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

*Mercedor's chart* or *projection*, *mēr-kā tērs chārt*, a chart or map on which the surface of the earth is represented as a plane surface, with the meridians and lines of latitude all straight lines; the work of *Mercedor*, a Flemish geographer (1512-1532).

*mercede*, n. *mēr-sēd* [*L. merces* or *mercedem*, wages, a reward], in *M.E.*, a reward or gift for services done: *mercenary*, a. *mēr-sē-nrī-t* [*F. mercenaire*; *L. mercendarius*, one working for wages—from *merces*, hire or wages], actuated by the hope of gain or reward; venal; that may be or is hired, as troops; greedy of gain; sordid; mean; selfish: n. one who is hired; a soldier hired into foreign service; n. hiring: *mercenary*, ad. *-nrī-t-lī*.

*mercer*, n. *mēr-sēr* [*F. mercier*, a mercer—from *mid. L. mercarius*, a trader—from *L. mercem*, goods, wares], a dealer in silks, woollen cloths, and laces: *mercery*, n. *mēr-sēr-ī*, the goods sold by a mercer: *mer'cership*, n. the business of a mercer: *Mercers' Company*, one of the twelve great Livery companies of London.

*merchant*, n. *mēr-chānt* [*OF. marchant*, a merchant—from *L. mercantem*, pres. pt. of *mercari*, to barter—from *merc*, a price—from *mero*, I gain], one who buys and sells goods of any kind, especially upon a large scale; one carrying on trade with foreign countries; a wholesale dealer: *merchantable*, a. *mēr-chānt-ā-b̄l*, fit for market; such as may be bought and sold in market at current prices: *merchandise*, n. *mēr-chān-dīz*, anything bought and sold in trade; goods; wares: *mer'chantman*, a trading ship or vessel: *merchant service*, this mercantile marine of the country: *merchant-ship*, a trading ship; a ship carrying passengers or cargo, or both.—*SYN.* of 'merchant': broker; dealer; factor; furnisher; maker; mercer; seller; trader; warehouseman; trafficker.

*merciful*, *merciless*, &c.—see under *mercy*. *mercify*, v. *mēr-sīf-ī*, also *mēr-sīf-ē*, v. *mēr-sīf-īd* [*merc*, and *L. fio*, I am made], in *O.E.*, to pity; to have mercy on.

*mercury*, n. *mēr-kū-rī* [*OF. mercurie*—from *L. Mercurius*, in *anc. myth.*, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods—from *L. mercuri*, to barter—in his earlier statues Mercury holds a purse of money], an elementary body, forming a metal white like silver, but in a liquid state at common temperatures, coagulating or becoming solid at about 40 degrees below zero Fahr.; n. salt, a preparation of mercury, extensively used in medicine; one of the planets, being the one nearest the sun; a carrier of tidings; n. wild newspaper; sprightly qualities in a man; an inconspicuous flowers—the *Mercurialis perennis*, *Ord. Euphorbiaceae*: *mercurial*, a. *mēr-kū-rī-āl*, active; sprightly and gay; versatile; consisting of or containing mercury or quicksilver: *mercurialis*, v. *mēr-kū-rī-āl-iz*, to affect the system with mercury: *mercur'ialising*, imp.: *mercur'ialized*, pp. *-īz*: *mercur'ialist*, n. *-īst*, one under the influence of Mercury; one resembling the god Mercury in variety of character.

*mercy*, n. *mēr-sī* [*F. merci*, a benefit or favour, pardon—from *L. merces* or *mercedem*, earnings, desert—see *merit*], the act of sparing; pity; compassion; willingness to spare and save; clemency; pardon: *mer'ciful*, a. *-sīf-ūl*, compassionate; tender; humane; willing to pity and spare: *mer'cifully*, ad. *-lī*: *mer'cifulness*, n. *-nēs*, tenderness; willingness to spare; readiness to forgive: *mer'ciless*, a. *-sī-lēs*, without mercy; hard-hearted; cruel; unsparing: *mer'cilessly*, ad. *-lī*: *mer'cilessness*, n. *-nēs*, want of mercy or pity: *mercy-seat*, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews; God's throne; to be at the mercy of, to be wholly in the power of; to have no means of defence or safety: *Sisters of Mercy*, a religious order of women in the R. Cath. Ch., founded in Dublin A.D. 1827, who devote themselves to the succour and protection of the sick and destitute, and to visit hospitals and prisons.—*SYN.* of 'merciful': gracious; kind; mild; benignant; clement—of 'merciless': unmerciful; unfeeling; severe; barbarous; savage; remorseless; ruthless; pitiless—of 'mercy': leniency; commiseration; sympathy; condoleance; grace; tenderness; mildness.

*cōte, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chnir. game, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal.*

**mere**, *n.* *mēr* [L. *merus*, pure, esp. used of wine], this or that only; distinct from anything else; simple; absolute: *merely*, *ad.* *-ly*, simply; solely; in *OE.*, absolutely; utterly; entirely.—*SYN.* of 'merely': barely; wholly; purely; hardy; scarcely; unmixedly.

**mere** or **meere**, *n.* *mēr* [AS. *gemære*, a boundary: cf. O.Dut. *meer*: Icel. *marri*]. in *OE.*, a boundary: *v.* to limit; to bound: *mering*, *imp.*: *mered*, *pp.* *mērd*.

**mere**, *n.* *mēr* [AS. *mere*, a mere, the sea: cf. Dut. *meer*: Icel. *maar*: Ger. *meer*], a pool or lake.

**merenchyma**, *n.* *mēr-ēng-kī-mēd* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *engchuma*, what is poured in, the substance of organs—from *engchuō*, I infuse], in *bot.*, tissue composed of rounded cells.

**meretricious**, *a.* *mēr-ē-trish-ūs* [L. *meretricius*, pert. to a harlot—from *meretrix*, a harlot], that is practised by harlots; alluring by false show; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance: *mer'itric'iously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *mer'itric'iousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being meretricious.

**merganser**, *n.* *mēr-gān-sēr* [L. *mergus*, a diver—from *mergo*, I dip, I dive; *anser*, a goose], a duck having a tapering bill, hooked at the end.

**merge**, *v.* *mēry* [L. *mergere*, to dip or plunge under water], to sink; to cause to be swallowed up; to be swallowed up or lost: *merging*, *imp.*: *merged*, *pp.* *mērjēd*: *merger*, *n.* *mēr-jēr*, in *law*, the sinking of one estate in another.

**mericarp**, *n.* *mēr-i-kārp* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *karpōs*, fruit], the half of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant, like the henlock.

**meridian**, *n.* *mēr-id-i-ān* [OF. *meridien*, south—from L. *meridianus*, belonging to mid-day—from *meridies*, mid-day—from *medius*, middle; *diēs*, day], in *geog.*, an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, supposed to pass through the poles and any given place, cutting the equator at right angles; in *astron.*, a great circle passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator which is crossed by the sun at mid-day; the brass ring surrounding a globe on which the degrees are marked—meridians are so called because they mark all places that have noon at the same instant; mid-day or noon; the highest point of anything, as of life or fame: *adj.* *hōing* on the meridian or at mid-day; *pert.* to the highest point: *meridional*, *a.* *mēr-id-i-ō-nāl*, *pert.* to the meridian; *southerly*; having a southern aspect: *merid'ionally*, *ad.* *-ly*.

**meringue**, *n.* *mēr-rāng* [F.], a light confection of eggs and sugar; a pudding prepared with this mixture.

**merino**, *n.* *mēr-rēno* [Sp. *merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, a name for a certain kind of sheep], a breed of sheep once peculiar to Spain; a fabric made from the wool of the merino sheep.

**merismatic**, *a.* *mēr-iz-mātik* [Gr. *merismos*, division—from *meros*, a part], taking place by division or separation, as into cells or segments.

**merispor**, *n.* *mēr-i-spōr* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *spora*, seed], in *bot.*, a cell capable of germination, formed by the division of an ascospore or a basidiospore.

**meristem**, *n.* *mēr-i-stēm* [Gr. *meristos*, separated, divisible—from *merizō*, I divide into parts], in *bot.*, tissue formed of cells which are all capable of dividing, and producing new cells; also called 'generative tissue', or cambium.

**merit**, *n.* *mēr-i* [F. *mérite*—from L. *meritum*, desert, merit], goodness or excellence entitling to honour or reward; value or excellence; that which is earned or deserved; desert: *v.* to deserve, in a good or bad sense; to have a just title to; to earn: *mer'iting*, *imp.*: *mer'ited*, *pp.*: *adj.* *deserved*: *meritorious*, *a.* *mēr-i-tō-r-i-ūs* [L. *meritorius*, that brings in money—from *mereo*, I acquire, I earn], praiseworthy; deserving of reward or fame: *mer'tor'iously*, *ad.* *-is-ly*: *mer'tor'iousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, state or quality of deserving a reward.

**merithal**, *n.* *mēr-i-thāl* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *thallos*, a young shoot, a bough], in *bot.*, a term used for 'Internode'; a term applied to the different parts of the leaf: *merithalli*, *n.* *plu.* *mēr-i-thāl-i*, the three principal parts of a plant—the radical *merithal* corresponding to the root, the cauline to the stem, and the foliar to the leaf.

**merk**, *n.* *mēr-k* [see mark 2], an old Scottish silver coin, value 13d. sterling.

**merle**, *n.* *mēr-l* [F. *merle*—from L. *merula*, a blackbird], in *Scot.*, the blackbird.

**merlin**, *n.* *mēr-līn* [OF. *esmerillon* and *emerillon*; cf. It. *smertiglione*], a small species of hawk.

**merlin**, *n.* *mēr-līn* [Gael. *murluin*, a fish-basket], in *Scot.*, a fish-basket.

**merling**, *n.* *mēr-līng* [ME. *merlyng*; OF. *merlan*; L. *merula*, the sea-carp], a name for the whiting.

**merlon**, *n.* *mēr-lōn* [F. and Sp. *merlon*], the part of an embattled parapet lying between two crenellations.

**mermaid**, *n.* *mēr-mād* [*mere* 3, and *maid*—which see], the fabled sea-woman, the upper half in the shape of a woman, and the lower forming the tail of a fish: *merman*, *n.* *mēr-mān*, the male of mermaid.

**meroblastic**, *a.* *mēr-ō-blās-tik* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *blastos*, a bud], applied to an ovum whose vitellus is only partially segmented, as distinguished from *holoblastic*, which denotes an ovum whose vitellus is wholly segmented—see *holoblastic*.

**merops**, *n.* *mēr-ōps* [L. and Gr. *merops*, the bee-eater], the bee-eater: a bird of the genus *Meropida*, living chiefly upon the various species of bees and wasps.

**merosome**, *n.* *mēr-i-ō-sōm* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *sōma*, the body], in *zool.*, one of a series of divisions or segments of a body.

**merostomata**, *n.* *plu.* *mēr-ō-stōm'a-tā* [Gr. *meros*, the upper part of the thigh; *stoma*, a mouth], an Ord. of Crustacea, embracing the king-crabs, in which the appendages placed round the mouth, and performing the office of jaws, have their free extremities developed into walking or prehensile organs.

**Merovingian**, *a.* *mēr-ō-vīn-jī-ān* [from Merowig, a king of the Franks], *pert.* to an early dynasty of the Franks: *n.* a sovereign of this dynasty.

**merry**, *a.* *mēr-ri* [AS. *myrge*, *myrige*, pleasant, merrily], loudly cheerful; gay of heart; 'causing laughter or mirth; delightful; in *OE.*, sweet or pleasant; active or brisk: *mer'ri-ly*, *ad.* *-ly*, gaily; cheerfully; with mirth: *mer'ri-ness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *mer'ritment*, *n.* *-mēt*, gaiety, with laughter or noise; hilarity: *mer'ri-ness*, *n.* *-nēs*, with laughter [supposed to have originated from a facetious physician in the time of Henry VIII.], one who makes sport for others; a buffoon or clown; one who attended a quack doctor to collect a crowd: to make merry, to be jovial; in *Scip.*, to feast: merry-meeting or -making, a meeting for mirth; a festival: merry-thought, the forked bone of the breast of a fowl, which, pulled and broken between two young people, is supposed to betoken priority of marriage to the one holding the larger piece.—*SYN.* of 'merry': blithe; blithesome; lively; alry; cheerful; sprightly; gleeful; vivacious; joyous; jocund; sportive; mirthful.

**mercyotherium**, *n.* *mēr-i-kō-thēr-i-ūm* [Gr. *merukhō*, I ruminate; *therion*, a beast], in *geol.*, a huge ruminant found along with the mammoth and rhinoceros in the Drift or Upper Tertiary beds of Siberia—allied to the double-humped camel.

**mesalliance**, *n.* *mēs-āl-i-āngs* [F. *mésalliance*], the French spelling of *misalliance*, which see.

**mesdames**, *n.* *plu.* *mēs-dāms* in Eng., but *mā-dām* in F., the plural of *madam*.

**Mesembryanthemum**, *n.* *mēs-ēm-bri-ānth-ē-mūm* [Gr. *mesembria*, mid-day; *anthemon*, a flower], a genus of beautiful and well-known succulents, among which is the *M. crystallinum*, or ice-plant, remarkable for the ice-like vesicles covering its surface, Ord. *Mesembryaceae*.

**mesentery**, *n.* *mēs-ēn-tēr-i* [Gr. *mesenterion*—from *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, intestine], a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen which serves to retain the intestines and their appendages in their position: *mes'enter'ic*, *a.* *-tēr-ik*, belonging to the mesentery: *mes'enter'ic*, *a.* *mēs-ēr-ik* [Gr. *mesaraion*, mesentery, the middle of the bowels], belonging to the mesentery.

**mesh**, *n.* *mēs* [AS. *max*, a net; cf. Dut. *maas*; V. *masg*], one of the openings or spaces between the threads of a net: *v.* to catch in a net; to ensnare: *mesh'ing*, *imp.*: *meshed*, *pp.* *mesh't*; *meshy*, *a.* *mēs'h-i*, formed like network: *meshwork*, *network*.

**mesial**, *a.* *mēs-i-āl* [Gr. *mesos*, middle], in *anat.*, middle; dividing into two equal parts: *mesial line*, an imaginary plane dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves towards right and left.

**meslin**—see *maslin*.

**mesmerism**, *n.* *mēs-mēr-izm* [F. *mesmérisme*—from

**Mesmer**, who first brought it into notice about A.D. 1776, the art of inducing a state of complete coma or insensibility, or of somnambulism, in which the operator claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient; the doctrine of animal magnetism: **mesmeric**, *a. mēz-mēr-ik*; also **mesmerical**, *a. i-kāl*, pert. to mesmerism: **mesmerise**, *v. mēz-mēr-iz*, to influence by external agency so as to cause a state of complete insensibility, or a state of somnambulism: **mesmerising**, *imp.*: **mesmerised**, *pp. -izd*: **adj.** being in the mesmeric state: **mesmerisation**, *n. -zā-shūn*, the act of mesmerising: **mesmeriser**, *n. -zēr*, one who practises mesmerism: **mesmerist**, *n. -ist*, one who practises mesmerism or believes in it.

**mesme**, *a. mēn* [Norm. *F. mesme*, middle: *L. mediānus*, middle—from *medius*, middle], in *law*, middle; intervening—applied to a writ issued during the progress of an action: **mesme lord**, a lord who himself holds of a superior lord: **mesme profits**, the profits of land while possessed by a wrong owner.

**meso**, *mēz-ō* [Gr. *mesos*, the middle], a common prefix in scientific compound terms, signifying 'intermediate'; that which holds a middle place between others.

**mesoblast**, *n. mēz-ō-blāst* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *blas-tos*, a bud, a germ], an intermediate layer or layers of cells, derived from the two primitive blastodermic laminae in all animals above the Coelenterata.

**mesocecum**, *n. mēz-ō-sē-kūm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *Eng. cecum*, a portion of the large intestines], in *anat.*, a duplicate of the peritoneum at the posterior part of the cecum.

**mesocarp**, *n. mēz-ō-kārp* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *karpōs*, fruit], in *bot.*, the middle of the three layers in fruits.

**mesocephalon**, *n. mēz-ō-sēf-ā-lōn* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *kephalē*, the head], in *anat.*, the influence of transverse fibres between the lobes of the cerebellum: **mesocephalic**, *a. -sēf-ālik*, of or pert. to the mesocephalon.

**mesochilium**, *n. mēz-ō-kīl-i-ūm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *cheilos*, a lip], in *bot.*, the middle portion of the labellum of orchids.

**mesocolon**, *n. mēz-ō-kō-lōn* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *Eng. colon*, a part of the intestines], in *anat.*, that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.

**mesoderm**, *n. mēz-ō-dērm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *derma*, skin], another name for mesoblast, which see.

**mesogastric**, *a. mēz-ō-gās-trik* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *gaster*, the belly], that which attaches the stomach to the walls of the abdomen.

**mesole**, *n. mēz-ōl* [Gr. *mesos* middle], a mineral of a greyish-white or reddish colour, occurring in implanted globules with a flat columnar or fibrous structure: **mesolite**, *n. mēz-ō-lit* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a mineral, a lime and soda mesotype, of a dead-white, or greyish colour, occurring in long slender crystals, and massive.

**mesophloeum**, *n. mēz-ō-flē-ūm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *phloios*, bark], in *bot.*, the middle layer of the bark.

**mesophyllum**, *n. mēz-ō-fil-lūm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *phyllon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, the whole inner portion or parenchyma of leaves, situated between the upper and under epidermises.

**mesopodium**, *n. mēz-ō-pōd-i-ūm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *poda*, the foot], the middle portion of the foot of molluscs.

**mesosperm**, *n. mēz-ō-spērm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *sperma*, seed], in *bot.*, the second membrane or middle coat of a seed.

**mesosternum**, *n. mēz-ō-stēr-nūm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *sternon*, the breast], the lower half of the middle segment of the thorax in insects.

**mesotherms**, *n. plu. mēz-ō-thērms* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *thermē*, heat], plants requiring but a moderate degree of heat for their perfect development.

**mesothorax**, *n. mēz-ō-thōr-aks* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *thorax*, the breast], a middle thorax or trunk; the middle part of the thorax in insects.

**mesotype**, *n. mēz-ō-tīp* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *typos*, form, type], a mineral prismatic zeolite, a silicate of soda and alumina, occurring abundantly in trap-rocks—known also as *natrolite*.

**Mesozoic**, *a. mēz-ō-zō-ik* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *zōē*, life], in *geol.*, the great division of the stratified formations between the Palaeozoic and Cainozoic, including the Trias, the Oolitic, and the Chalk.

**mesprise**, *n. mēs-pri*: [OF. *mespris*, contempt—from *L. minus*, less, and *mid. L. pretiare*, to prize], in *OE.*, contempt; scorn; misadventure.

**mess**, *n. mēs* [OF. *mēs*, a dish: *F. mets*, a service of meat—from *L. missus*, sent, in the sense of served up or dished—from *mitto*, I send], a dish of food; a quantity of food prepared for a certain number of persons; a mixed mass; in the army and navy, a number of persons who eat together; the food provided for them: *v.* to eat together at a common table: to supply with a mess: **messing**, *imp.*: **messed**, *pp. mēst*: **mess-mate**, one eating at the same table.

**mess**, *n. mēs* [a variant of *mesh*], a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste; untidiness; disorder; a situation of distress or difficulty. *Note.*—**mess** is a corruption of *mesh*, another form of *mesh*, which see.

**message**, *n. mēs-sāj* [F. *message*—from *mid. L. missaticum*: OF. *message*, a message—from *L. missus*, sent, *mitto*, I send], any notice or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an errand; the formal official communication, as from the Sovereign to Parliament, or from one House to the other: **messenger**, *n. mēs-sēn-jēr*, the bearer of a message or errand; a harbinger; in a ship, a cable used in weighing the anchor: **King's Messengers**, officials who carry despatches between the Government and its ambassadors. *Note.*—In **messenger** the *n* is intrusive, and thus stands for **mesenger**; so **passenger** for **passager**, and **scavenger** for **sager**; *syn.* of 'messenger': **carrier**; **courier**; **forerunner**; **herald**; **precursor**; **Intelligencer**.

**Messiah**, *n. mēs-si-ā* [L. *Messias*; Gr. *Messias*; Heb. *māshīach*, anointed—from *māshāch*, to anoint], Christ, the Anointed; the Saviour: **Messiahship**, *n.*, the office of the Messiah: **Messianic**, *a. mēs-si-ānik*, pert. to the Messiah: **Messias**, *n. mēs-si-ās*, the Messiah.

**Messieurs**, *n. plu. mēs-syē* [F. *plu. of monsieur*], sirs; gentlemen; contracted **Messrs**, **messērs**, which is used as the *plu.* of *Mr.* but before the designations of firms or commercial houses that conduct their business under more than one name, when speaking of them or addressing them by letter, as **Messrs Wm. Blackwood & Sons**, **Messrs T. B. Campbell & Co.**—see **master**.

**mesudigion**, *n. mēs-sud-jōn* [from *L. manus*, a residence—from *maneo*, I remain, I abide], in *law*, a dwelling-house and offices, with the land attached; a tenement.

**metee**, *n. mēs-tē*, also **mustee**, *n. mūs-tē* [Sp. *metizo*, mongrel; see next entry], in the *W. I.*, a person of mixed breed; offspring of a white and a quadroon: **metizto**, *n. mēs-tē-zō* [Sp. *metizto*—from *L. metizus*, mixed], in *S. Amer.*, the offspring of a Spaniard or a creole, and a native Indian.

**met**, *pt. and pp. of meet*—see **meet** 2.

**meta**, *mēt-ā* [Gr.], a prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning, beyond; after; over; a change or transference.

**metabasis**, *n. mēt-āb-ā-sis* [Gr. *metabasis*, a transition—from *meta*, beyond; *bainō*, I go], in *rhet.*, a passing from one thing to another; transition.

**metabolic**, *n. mēt-ā-bōlik* [Gr. *metabolē*, change—from *meta*, beyond; *balō*, I throw], pert. to change or affinity; applied to chemical changes occurring in living bodies: **metabolism**, *n. mēt-āb-ō-lizm*, the process of change which food-stuffs undergo in the body: **metabolic force**, vital affinity.

**metacarpal**, *n. mēt-ā-kārp-āl* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *karpōs*, the wrist], pert. to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers: **metacarpus**, *n. -kār-pūs*, the long bones of the palm of the hand.

**metacentre**, *n. mēt-ā-sēn-tēr* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *keatron*, the centre], a certain point in a floating body, upon the position of which the stability of the body depends.

**metaceton**, *n. mēt-ā-sē-tōn* [Gr. *meta*, change, and *Eng. acetone*], a colourless liquid of a pleasant odour, obtained by distilling a mixture of sugar or starch and quicklime.

**metachronism**, *n. mēt-āk-rōn-izm* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *chronos*, time], an error in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

**metage**, *n. mēt-ij* [from *mete*, which see], measurement of coal; the price of measuring.

**metagenesis**, *n. mēt-ā-jēn-ē-sis* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *genesis*, a beginning], the changes of form which the

*cōw, bōy, fōot; pīre, būd; chair, game, jōg, shūn, thīng, there, zeal.*

representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of successively generated individuals, from the egg to the perfect or imago state; the succession of individuals which present the same form only at every alternate generation; alternate generation: *metagenetic*, a. *mē-tā-jē-nē-tik*, pert. to metagenesis; referring to the production of changes in a species after its first origin, as it goes on to a more perfect state.

*metagrammatism*, n. *mē-tā-grām'ad-tizm* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *gramma*, a letter], the change or transposition of the letters of a name into such a position as to express sense in relation to the person named; also called *anagrammatism*.

*metagraphy*, n. *mē-tā-grā-fī* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, change; *graphō*, I write], the art or act of rendering the letters of the alphabet of one language into the possible equivalents of another, so as to express the words of the one by the letters of the other as nearly as possible, as, expressing Hebrew characters by English letters; transmutation: *metagraphic*, a. *mē-tā-grā-fik*, of or pert. to.

*metagummic acid*, n. *mē-tā-gūm'mik* [Gr. *meta*, change, and Eng. *gum*], dried *gummic acid*, which does not again dissolve in water, but forms only a jelly with it.

*metal*, n. *mē-tāl* [F. *métal*, a metal—from L. *metallum*; Gr. *metallon*, a mine whence metals are dug, a metal—lit., any hard stuff or material out of a mine], a body, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, &c., distinguished by its lustre, its opacity, its conductivity of heat and electricity, its fusibility, &c.; broken stones used for roads; broken glass for the melting-pot: v. to cover as a road with broken stones; to make up or mend a road with broken stones: *metalling*, imp.: n. *mē-tāl-ing*, the act of forming the surface of a road with broken stones: *metalled*, a. *mē-tāl-d*, covered or laid over with broken stones, as a public road: *metallie*, a. *mē-tāl-ik*, pert. to metals; like a metal; consisting of metal; *metallise*, v. -tē, to render metallic; to cover or impregnate with metal: *metallising*, imp.: *metallised*, pp. -tēd: *metallisation*, n. *mē-tāl-iz-ā-shūn*, the process of forming into a metal: *metallist*, n. *mē-tāl-ist*, a worker in metal; *metals*, n. plu. the rails on the permanent way of a railway: *metal-refiner*, a smelter of ores; one who separates copper, lead, or other metal, from the dross or refuse with which it is mixed; the perfect or noble metals, those which are not easily oxidised, as platinum, gold, and silver; the base or imperfect metals, those which readily combine with oxygen, as iron, lead, copper, tin, and zinc: *Muntz metal*, *mūnts* [after the inventor], an alloy made into sheets, used for sheathing ships and for other purposes, consisting of 50 per cent of copper, 41 of zinc, and 4 of lead; also said to be 60 parts of copper and 40 of zinc: *metallie currency*, the coins forming the circulating medium of a country: *white metal*, German or nickel silver: *road-metal*, broken stones of the very hardest kind, as trap or greenstone. *Note*.—There can be no doubt that the primary sense of metal is a hard stuff or material dug from a mine or quarry, which is still the sense in common and popular usage. Including those popularly known as such, chemists enumerate over 70 metals: see the list of elements at the end of Appendix II., which list includes the metals.

*metal*—see *mettle*.

*metalepsis*, n. *mē-tā-lēp-sis* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *lēpsis*, a receiving or taking], in *rhet.*, the union of two or more figures of speech of different kinds in the same word: *metaleptic*, a. *lēp'tik*, also *met'aleptic*, a. *lī-kāl*, pert. to a metalepsis; transverse; transposed: *metaleptically*, ad. *kāl't*.

*metalliferous*, a. *mē-tāl-ī-fēr-ūs* [L. *metallum*, a metal; *fero*, I produce], producing or yielding metals, as strata or districts.

*metalliform*, a. *mē-tāl-ī-fōrm* [L. *metallum*, a metal; *forma*, shape], in the form of metals; like metal.

*metalline*, a. *mē-tāl-in* [L. *metallum*, metal—see metal], consisting of metal; impregnated with metal. *metallochroma*, n. plu. *mē-tāl-ō-krom'as* [Gr. *metallon*, a mine whence metals are dug; *chroma*, colour], the beautiful prismatic tints produced by depositing a film of peroxide of lead on polished steel by electrolytic action.

*metallography*, n. *mē-tāl-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *metallon*, a mine; *graphō*, I write], a treatise on metals or metallic substances.

*metalloid*, n. *mē-tāl-ōyd* [Gr. *metallon*, a mine; *eidos*, a form], a term applied to the non-metallic inflammable bodies, as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.; also applied to all the non-metallic elements: *met'alloid*, a. also *met'alloidal*, a. *-ōyd'al*, having the form or appearance of a metal.

*metallurgy*, n. *mē-tāl-ēr-jī* [OF. *metallurgie*, a search for metal—from Gr. *metallourgos*, mining, working in metals—from *metallon*, a mine, a metal; *ergos*, work], the art of obtaining metals from their ores; the art of working metals: *met'allur'gic*, a. *-ēr-jik*, pert. to the art of working metals: *met'allur'gist*, n. *-jist*, one whose occupation is to work in metals.

*metamere*, n. *mē-tā-mēr*, in *zool.*, one of a longitudinal series of parts which are serially homologous with one another; a segment: *metamerism*, n. *mē-rizm*, in *chem.*, a form of isomerism.

*metamerie*, a. *mē-tā-mēr-ik* [Gr. *meta*, change; *meros*, a part], in *chem.*, having different characters and properties, but the same ultimate elements and molecular weight with another body.

*metamorphosis*, n. *mē-tā-nōr'fō-sis*, *met'amor'phosis*, n. plu. *-fō-sēs* [L. *metamorphōsis*, a transformation—from Gr. *meta*, beyond, over; *morphē*, form, shape], change of form or shape; a transformation; a change in the form of being, as in insects: *met'amor'phic*, a. *-fīk*, pert. to the changes in the earth's strata since their first deposition, by some external or internal agency; applied to the power or force causing the change; a transforming: *met'amor'phism*, n. *-fizm*, the state or quality of being metamorphic; the process of transformation; in *geol.*, that change of structure, or of texture, which has been effected on many rocks by the agency of heat, chemical action, or otherwise: *metamorphose*, v. *mē-tā-nōr'fōs*, to change into a different form; to transform: *met'amor'phosing*, imp. *-fō-sing*: *met'amor'phosed*, pp. *-fōs-d*: *adj.* changed into a different form; transformed: *metamorphic system*, in *geol.*, those crystalline schists, as gneiss, quartz-rock, mica-schist, and clay-slate, which underlie all the fossiliferous strata, and in which no trace of organic remains has yet been detected.

*metaplectic acid*, *mē-tā-pēk'tik* [Gr. *meta*, change, and Eng. *pectic*], an acid produced from pectin, and from pectic and pectosic acids, by prolonged boiling, prolonged contact with an acid or an alkali, or by decay.

*metaphery*, n. *mē-tā-ēr'ī* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *phorō*, I bear], in *bot.*, the displacement of organs.

*metaphor*, n. *mē-tā-fōr* [F. *métaphore*—from Gr. *metaphora*, a change of one thing for another—from *meta*, over, change; *phorō*, I bear, I carry], a figure of speech expressed in a single word; a similitude—for example, 'the man is a lion,' is a metaphor; 'the man is as bold as a lion,' is a simile; words used in a figurative sense, as opposed to their literal meaning, are used in *metaphor*, and the language is called *metaphorical*: *metaphorist*, n. *mē-tā-fōr'ist*, one who uses metaphors: *met'aphor'ic*, a. *-fōr'ikāl*, also *met'aphor'le*, a. *-fōr'ik*, not literal; containing metaphor; figurative: *met'aphor'ically*, ad. *kāl'ī*.

*metaphosphoric*, a. *mē-tā-fōs-fōr'ik* [Gr. *meta*, over, and Eng. *phosphoric*], designating phosphoric acid combined with one molecule of water.

*metaphrase*, n. *mē-tā-frāz* [Gr. *meta*, over, change; *phrasis*, a phrase], a verbal or literal translation of a language: *met'aphrast*, n. *-frāst*, one who translates verbally: *met'aphrast'ic*, a. *-fīk*, literal; close interpretation.

*metaphrasis*, n. *mē-tā-frāz-sis*—see *metaphrase*.

*metaphysic*, n. sing. *mē-tā-fīz'ik* [F. *métaphysique*; Gr. *metaphusika*, after those things which relate to external nature, that is, after physics—from *meta*, beyond, after; *phusikos*, relating to nature—from *physis*, nature], the science of mind or intelligence, as distinguished from the science of natural bodies or matter; the philosophy of the facts of consciousness; philosophy in the general sense of the term, together with psychology: *met'aphys'ic*, a. *-fīz'ikāl*, existing only in thought and not in reality; abstract; pert. to metaphysics: *met'aphys'ically*, ad. *kāl'ī*: *met'aphys'ic'an*, n. *-fīz'ik-ān*, one versed in the science of metaphysics. *Note*.—*Metaphysica*, supposed to be so called by the ancients, because they considered the science of natural bodies or *physics* the first in order of study, and the science of mind the second; but the name more probably arose from



the simple fact that the writings of the first philosophy came after the physical treatises of the author—that is, *meta ta physika*, after physics.

**metaplasma**, n. *mētā-plāzm* [F. *metaplasme*—from Gr. *metaplasmos*, a transformation—from *meta*, beyond, over; *plassō*, I form], in *gram.* or *rhet.*, a general term used to embrace all those figures of speech which designate changes in the letters or syllables of a word; in *bot.*, the matter which gives the granular character to protoplasm in a living cell.

**metapodes**, n. plu. *mēt-ā-pō-dēs* [Gr. *meta*, after, change; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], the hind legs.

**metapodium**, n. *mēt-ā-pō-dī-ūm* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, after; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], the posterior lobe of the foot in mollusca.

**metapophysis**, n. *mēt-ā-pōf-ī-sis* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *apophysis*, a spout, a process], the mammillary processes of the vertebrae, according to Owen.

**metasperms**, n. plu. *mēt-ā-spēr-mz* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *sperma*, seed], in *bot.*, another name for angiosperms, which see.

**metastasis**, n. *mēt-tās-tās-sis* [Gr. *metastasis*, a change of form or place—from *meta*, over; *stasis*, a placing or settling, a posture], the removal of a disease from one part to another; the removal of food-products, as starch, sugar, &c., from one part of a plant to another.

**metastoma**, n. *mēt-tās-tō-mā*, also *metastome*, n. *mēt-ā-stōm* [Gr. *meta*, after; *stoma*, the mouth], the plate which closes the mouth posteriorly in crustaceans.

**metatarsus**, n. *mēt-ā-tār-sūs* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, over; *tarsos*, the sole of the foot], the part of the foot between the ankle and the toes; *metatarsal*, a *mēt-ā-tār-sāl*, pert. to the metatarsus or instep; n. the metatarsal bone.

**metathesis**, n. *mēt-tath-ēs-sis* [Gr. *metathesis*, change—from *meta*, beyond, over; *tithēmi*, I put or place; *thesis*, a placing], a term designating the transposing of the letters or syllables of a word.

**metathorax**, n. *mēt-ā-thō-rāks* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, over; *thōrax*, the chest], in *insects*, the third and last segment of the thorax—the second being called *mesothorax*.

**metatome**, n. *mēt-tōm* [Gr. *meta*, between; *tomē*, a cutting], in *arch.*, the space between two dentils.

**métayer**, n. *mā-tā-yēr*. F. pron. *mā-tā-yā* [F. *métayer*, a farmer—from *ind.* *l. medietarius*—from *medius*, middle], one who tills the land for a landlord on condition of receiving half the produce; *métayage*, n. *mā-tā-yāj*, the cultivation of land on a system of shares.

**Metazoa**, n. plu. *mēt-ā-zō-ā* [Gr. *meta*, after; *zōon*, an animal], a division of the animal kingdom, comprising all animals which are above the Protozoa, and which undergo certain cellular changes in the course of their development; the highest section constitutes the sub-kingdom *Vertebrata*; the rest, ultimately represented by the *Porifera* or sponges, are invertebrate; *metazoan*, or *metazoic*, a *-zō-ān*, *-zō-ik*, pert. to: n. a member of this class.

**mete**, v. *mēt* [AS. *metan*, to measure; cf. Icel. *meta*; Dut. *meten*; Goth. *mitan*], to measure; to ascertain the dimensions or capacity of by a rule or standard: *met*, imp. *meted*, pp. *meter*, n. *mē-tēr*, an instrument that measures, as *gas-meter*; *mete-stick*, on *shipboard*, a measure used to preserve proper levels in storing the cargo.

**metemeric** or **metemprical**, a. *mēt-ēm-prī-ik*, *mēt-ēm-prī-kāl* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *empeiria*, experience], beyond experience; transcendental philosophy; *met'empricism*, n. *-prī-ik-sizm*, a speculative system based on *a priori* reasoning.

**metempsychosis**, n. *mēt-ēm-sī-kō-sis* [Gr. *metempsychosis*, the passage of the soul from one body to another—from *meta*, beyond, over; *psychē*, life], the passing of the soul of a man after death into the body of another man or into a lower animal, or through a succession of them; transmigration.

**metempsychosis**, n. *mēt-ēm-tō-sis* [Gr. *meta*, after; *empsychō*, a falling upon], the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too late; the omission of leap-year every 13 years; *proempsychosis* is the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2400 years.

**metensomatosis**, n. *mēt-ēm-zō-mā-tō-sis* [Gr. *meta*, change; *en*, in; *sōma*, *sōmatos*, a body], the change

or transmutation of the elements which have formed one body into the substance of other bodies, similar or dissimilar.

**meteor**, n. *mēt-ēr* [F. *météore*—from Gr. *metēros*, raised high above the earth, sublime], any natural phenomenon or appearance of a transitory nature taking place in the atmosphere; a luminous body or appearance in the sky; a falling star: *mēt-ēr-ic*, a. *-ēr-ik*, pert. to meteors; of or belonging to the atmosphere; produced in or falling from the atmosphere; applied figuratively to any person or thing on account of brilliancy or irregularity, or both: *mēt-ēr-ic* errors, a. *-ēr-īs* [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing or producing meteors: *meteorite*, n. *mēt-ēr-īt*, a stone or body falling from the higher regions of the atmosphere, or from regions without it; also *mēt-ēr-olite*, n. *-ō-ō-līt* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone]; *meteorous*, a. *mēt-ēr-ūs*, *-ūs* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone]; *meteorous*, a. *mēt-ēr-ūs*, the having the nature of a meteor: *meteoric iron*, the iron found in meteoric stones, principally an alloy of iron and nickel: *meteoric stones*, those masses of hard matter which frequently fall on the earth from the upper regions; *aerolites*.

**meteorological**, a. *mēt-ēr-ō-lōj-ī-kāl* [Gr. *metēros*, raised high above the earth; *logos*, a discourse], relating high above the earth; its phenomena; pert. to a log to the atmosphere and its phenomena; a register or table of the state of the air and its temperature, &c.; also *meteorologic*, a. *-lōj-ik*; *mēt-ēr-ology*, n. *-ō-lōj-ī*, the science which explains the various phenomena which have their origin in the various phenomena appearing in the atmosphere. *meteoromania*, n. *mēt-ēr-ō-mā-nī-ā* [Gr. *metēros*, raised high above the earth; *mania*, divination], divination by thunder and lightning, much employed by the Romans.

**meter**, a measure—see under *mete*: *meter* for *metre* 1, which see.

**methane**, n. *mēth-ān* [formed from *methy*], marsh-gas, or light carburetted hydrogen.

**metheglin**, n. *mē-thē-glin* [W. *meddyglyn*—from *medd*, mead; *glyn*, liquor, juice], a beverage made of honey and water, fermented with yeast, and often speed; mead.

**methinks**, v. *mē-thīngs* [me, and think], it seems to me; it appears to me: *methought*, pt. *mē-thāt*, it did seem to me.

**method**, n. *mēth-ōd* [F. *méthode*—from L. *methodus*; Gr. *methodos*, a proceeding in regular order, a mode—from *meta*, with, after; *odos*, a way], a suitable arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas, to prevent confusion: a regular mode or manner of doing anything; orderly arrangement; system of arrangement peculiar to an individual; order; system; way; manner: *methodic*, a. *mēth-ōd-ik*, also *method-ical*, a. *-ī-kāl*, arranged or disposed with regularity; orderly; systematic; precise: *method-ically*, ad. *-kāl-ly*: *methodise*, v. *mēth-ō-dīz*, to dispose in due order; to reduce to method: *methodising*, imp.: *meth-od-ised*, pp. *-dīz*: *meth-odisation*, n. *-dī-zā-shān*, reduction to method: *Methodist*, n. *mēth-ō-dīst*, one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley—so called in 1729 from the regularity of their lives and the strictness of their rules; one who observes method: *Methodism*, n. *-dīz-m*, the doctrines and system of the Methodists: *meth-odistic*, a. *-dīst-ik*, also *meth-odistical*, a. *-dīst-ī-kāl*, relating to method or the Methodists—in this last sense used contemptuously: *meth-odistically*, ad. *-kāl-ly*—SYN. of 'method': rule; regularity; course; mode; means; process; custom; fashion; habit; usage; plan; principle.

**methought**—see under *methinks*.  
**methy**, n. *mēth-ī* [Gr. *methy*, wine; *hulē*, material], the hydrocarbon radical of methylic alcohol, being a colourless inflammable gas burning with a luminous flame: *methyamine*, n. *mē-thī-fā-mīn*, ammonia in flame: which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by methyl: *methyated*, a. *mēth-ī-tā-d*, impregnated or mixed with methyl: *methylene*, n. *mēth-ī-lēn*, a highly volatile and inflammable liquid procured from the destructive distillation of wood: *methylic*, a. *mē-thī-ik*, of or pert. to methyl: *methylated spirit*, spirit of wine or alcohol mixed with one-tenth of its volume of naphtha or wood-spirit to prevent its consumption as a beverage, admitted duty free for use in manufactures.

**metic**, n. *mēt-ik* [L. *metacrus*, a stranger: Gr. *cōic*, *bōy*, *fūt*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*].

*metoikos*, n. settler, an alien—from *meta*, change; *oikos*, a house], a sojourner; a resident stranger; an alien.

*Metis*, n. *mēt'is* [in *Gr.* and *L. myth.*, *Mētis*, the daughter of *Oceanus*], one of the asteroids or minor planets.

*metoche*, n. *mēt'ō kē* [Gr. *metechō*, I am a partaker of], in *arch.*, the interval or space between two dentils.

*metonic*, n. *mē-tōn'ik* [from *Meton*, an Athenian, its discoverer], an epithet applied to the cycle of the moon: *metonic cycle* or *metonic year*, a period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month.

*metonymy*, n. *mēt'ō-nim'ī* or *mēt'ō-nim'ī-mī* [L. *metonymia*—from *Gr.* *metōnymia*, a change of name—from *meta*, over, change; *onoma*, a name], in *rhet.*, a figure of speech in which one word is substituted for another to which it has some relation—as 'I have read Milton,' that is, his works; 'they have Moses and the prophets,' that is, their writings: *metonymic*, a *mēt'ō-nim'ik*, also *met'onym'ical*, a. *-kād*, used by way of metonymy; putting one word for another: *met'onym'ically*, ad. *-lī*.

*metope*, n. *mēt'ō-pē* [Gr. *metopē*—from *meta*, with, between; *opē*, an opening], in *arch.*, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

*metoposcopy*, n. *mēt'ō-pōs'kō-pī* [Gr. *metopon*, the forehead; *skopō*, I view], the pretended art of discovering the character or disposition of individuals by the features or lines of the forehead.

*metre*, n. *mētrē* [OF. *metre*, *metre*—from *L.* *metrum*: *Gr.* *metron*, a measure, a poetical measure: comp. *Saus. mētrani*, the instr. of measuring—see *mete*], in *poetry*, the quality of the measured sound which distinguishes poetry from prose, and the harmony of which pleases and delights the ear; the number of syllables in a verse, as of a psalm or hymn: *metrical*, a *mēt'ri-kāl*, pert. to *metre*; having rhythm; consisting of verses: *met'rically*, ad. *-lī*.

*metre*, n. *mētrē* or *mātrē* [F. *metre*], a French measure of length equal to 39.371 inches English.

*metria*, n. *mē-trī-ā* [Gr. *metra*, the womb], childbed or puerperal fever: *metric*, a. *mētrik*, of or belonging to the womb: *metritis*, n. *mē-trī'tis*, inflammation of the womb: *metralgia*, n. *mē-trāl'jī-ā* [Gr. *algos*, pain, grief]; also *metrodynia*, n. *mē-trō-din'ī-ā* [Gr. *odynē*, pain], pain in the womb: *metrophlebitis*, n. *mē-trō-flē-bī'tis* [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein], inflammation of the veins of the womb.

*metric*, a. *mētrik* [F. *metre*, a measure], denoting measurement: *metric system*, the system of weights and measures first adopted in France, the two most important points in which are—1, that it is a decimal system; 2, that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight are correlated, two data only being employed, the *metre*, and the weight of a cube of water whose side is the 100th part of a *metre*.

*metrice*—see under *metria*: *metrical*—see under *metre*.

*metrograph*, n. *mēt'rō-grāf* [Gr. *metron*, a measure; *graphō*, I write], an apparatus on a railway-engine which indicates at any moment the speed per mile at which the train is travelling, and the time of arrival and departure at each station.

*metrology*, n. *mē-trō-lō-jī* [Gr. *metron*, a measure; *logos*, discourse], the science of weights and measures, or a treatise on them.

*metronome*, n. *mēt'rō-nōm* [Gr. *metron*, a measure; *nomos*, a law], an ingenious instrument that measures and beats musical time: *metronomy*, n. *mē-trōn'ō-mī*, the measurement of time by an instrument.

*metropolis*, n. *mē-trōp'ō-līs* [Gr. *metropolis*, a parent state, a chief city—from *mētēr*, a mother; *polis*, a city], mother city; the chief city or capital of a kingdom or state; among *naturalists*, the district of greatest number, either of typical or of specific forms of plants and animals that exist within definite geographical limits: *metropolitan*, a. *mēt'rōp'ō-līt-ān*, the bishop of the mother church—that is, the church from which others have branched off, and over which he has authority; an archbishop: *adj.* having the rank of a metropolis or pert. to it; pert. to the mother church: *metropolit'anan*, n. *-līt-ā-nāt*, the office or see of a metropolitan bishop: *metropolitte*, n. *mē-trōp'ō-līt*, archbishop; bishop of the mother church: *metropolit'cal*, a. *-līt-kāl*, chief or principal as applied to cities; denoting archiepiscopal dignity or power.

*mettle*, n. *mēt'l* [a metaphor taken from the metal of a blade, upon the temper of which its power depends], natural ardour; spirit; sprightliness; courage; warmth of temperament; in *OE.*, substance: *mettled*, a. *mēt'ld*, high-spirited; ardent; brisk; full of fire: *mettlesome*, a. *mēt'l-sūm*, high-spirited; brisk; full of mettle.

*meum* and *tuum*, *mē-ūm*, *tū-ūm* [L. *meum*, my or mine; *tuum*, thy or thine], what is mine, and what is another's. *Note*.—Not knowing the difference between *meum* and *tuum*, is politely saying the individual is a thief.

*meuse*, a. *mīz*, as in *Meuse Lane*, a Scottish spelling of *mews*, which see under *mew* 3.

*mew*, n. *mū* [an imitative word: AS. *mēw*; Dut. *meuw*, a gull or sea-swallow], a sea-bird; a species of gull.

*mew*, v. *mū* [an imitative word: F. *miauler*; Ger. *miauen*, to cry as a cat; Pers. *maur*; Ar. *mīca*, the mewling of a cat], to cry as a cat; n. the cry of a cat: *mew'ing*, imp. *mewed*, pp. *mūd*: *mewl*, v. *mūl*, to cry as a child from uneasiness; to squall: *mewl'ing*, imp. *adj.* crying or screaming as a child: *mewled*, pp. *mūd*: *mewler*, n. *-ēr*, one that mewls.

*mew*, v. *mū* [OF. *muc*, a change, a crop; *muer*, to moul, to mew—from *L.* *mutare*, to alter, to change], to shut up; to confine; to enclose; to shed the feathers; to moul: n. a cage for hawks; in *OE.*, an enclosure; any place of confinement: *mew'ing*, imp. *n.* act of moulting: *mewed*, pp. *mūd*: *mews*, n. plu. *mūz*, the royal stables in London, so called from having been the place where the hawks were kept; any range of buildings occupied as stables.

*mexical*, a. *mēks'ī-kāl* [from *Mexico*], denoting an ardent spirit or brandy distilled from agave-wine.

*mezereon*, n. *mē-zēr'ē-ōn* [F. *mezeréon*], a flowering shrub whose extremely acrid bark is used in medicine as a diaphoretic in cutaneous and syphilitic affections; the bark of the *Daphne mezereum*, Ord. *Thymelacée*.

*mezzanine*, n. *mē-zā-nēn* [It. *mezzanino*—from *mezzano*, middle], a low intermediate storey between two higher ones.

*mezzo*, n. *mēt'zō* [It. *mezzo*, middle—from *L.* *medius*, middle], in *music*, middle; mean: *mezzorilevo*, n. *mē-zō-rā-lē-vō* [It.—see *rilievo*], middle or demi relief: *mezzo-soprano*, n. *mē-zō-sō-prā-nō*, a medium or half soprano—see *soprano*; the female voice so called; the person having such a voice: *adj.* having a medium compass of voice, between the soprano and contralto, said of a female voice.

*mezzotint*, n. *mē-zō-tint* or *mē-zō-tint*, also *mezzotint*, n. *-tint* [It. *mezzotinto*—from *mezzo*, middle, half; *tinto*, tint—from *L.* *tinctus*, dyed, tinged], a style of engraving on copper in imitation of Indian ink; a certain style of drawing.

*mi*, *mī* [It. and F.], in *music*, the third note of the scale = F.

*miaskite*, also *miascite*, n. *mē-ā'shīt* [Miask, in Siberia], a granite rock, consisting of cleavable white felspar, black mica, and greyish or yellowish-white calcite with some hornblende.

*miasma*, n. *mē-āz'mā*, also *miasm*, n. *mī-āzm'* [Gr. *miasma*, defilement, from *miainō*, I stain], infection or pollution floating in the air, arising from diseased, putrefying, or poisonous bodies; more usually in the plural *miasmata*, *mī-āz'm-ā-tā*, malaria: *mias'māl*, a. *-ānl*, containing *miasma*: *miasmatic*, a. *mī-āz'm-ātik*, pert. to *miasma*, or containing it.

*miaul*, v. *mī-ōl'* [an imitative word: F. *miauler*, to mew as a cat], to cry or caterwaul as a cat: *miaul'ing*, imp. *mē-ōl'ing*, crying as a cat: the cries or crying of a cat: *miauled*, pp. *mē-ōl'ed*.

*mica*, n. *mī-kā* [Sp. and F. *mica*—from *L.* *micra*, to sparkle, to glitter], a mineral consisting of silicate of alumina with magnesia, potash, or iron, having a metallic lustre, and divisible into thin glistening plates or scales, used as a substitute for glass in windows, &c.; called also *Muscovy glass*: *micaceous*, a. *mī-kā'sh'ūs*, pert. to or containing *mica*: *micaschist*, *-shist*, or *-slate* [Gr. *schisma*, a splitting], a kind of foliated rock consisting of mica and quartz, the two ingredients occurring in alternate folia with greater or less regularity: *mica'ceous*, *-calcareous*, *mī-kā'sh'ō-s*, partaking of the nature of, or consisting of, mica and lime, applied to mica-schist containing carbonate of lime.

*Michaelmas*, n. *mī-kēl-mās* [after St. Michael, the archangel, and *mass*], the feast of the archangel

*māte*, *mat*, *jūr*, *tāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*:

Michael, celebrated on 29th Sept.; a regular quarter-day in England, 29th Sept.; autumn: Michaelmas daisies, the *Asters*—so named by flowering late in the season; the sesoid native *Aster* is *Aster tripolium*, Ord. *Compositae*: Michaelmas term, among lawyers, the interval between 2nd and 23th November.

miche or mieh, v. *mich* [OF. *mucer*, to hide, to skulk] in *ME.* to skulk; to lie hid out of view: *miching*, imp.: *micbed*, pp. *micht*: *mich'er*, n. *-er*, one who.

mickle, a. *mikl* [AS. *mice*, much, great: cf. Icel. *mikill*, Goth. *mikils*] in *OE.*, much; great.

mico, n. *miko* [Sp. *mico*], a small S. Amer. monkey.

micraster, n. *mi-kra'ster* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *astron*, a star], in *geol.*, a genus of sea-urchins abounding in the chalk, and so termed from the star-like arrangement of its small or incomplete ambulacral furrows.

micro, *mi-kro* [Gr. *mikros*, small], a prefix in scientific words signifying 'smallness'.

microbes, n. plu. *mi-kro-bz* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *bios*, life], minute organisms found in the blood of animals suffering from splenic fever as its producing cause; a general term for any very minute organisms of the nature of Bacteria, comprising micrococci, &c.: microbial, microbial, or microbic, a. *mi-kro-bi-al*, *mi-kro-bi-an*, *mi-kro-bik*, pert. to; caused by microbes: microbiology, n. *-bi-ji* [Gr. *bios*, discourse], the science or study of microbes: microbiologist, n. *-jist*, a student of micro-organisms, as microbes: microbicides, n. *-bi-sid* [L. *caedo*, I kill], a substance that destroys microbes.

microcephalous, n. *mi-kro-sef-a-lus* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *kephale*, head], having a small or imperfectly developed head or cranium.

micrococcus, n. *mi-kro-kok'us* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *kokkos*, a kernel], any minute form or organism supposed to have life; a genus of the Bacteria, the basis of all yeast formations, and a source of fermentation.

microcosm, n. *mi-kro-kosm* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *kosmos*, the world], the little world, applied to man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world: microcosmic, a. *-kos-mik*, also *microcosmical*, a. *-kos-mi-kal*, pert. to the microcosm: microcosmic salt, a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and water, combined with phosphoric acid, used as a flux—so called as having been originally obtained from human urine.

microcrystalline, a. *mi-kro-kris-tal-in* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *krystallos*, crystal], minutely crystalline, as in rocks, the constituents of which cannot be discerned by the naked eye: microcrys-tallitic, a. *-tal-itik*, composed of an aggregate of crystallites.

microfard—see under *ohm*.

microgonidium, n. *mi-kro-go-nid-i-um* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *gonos*, offspring, seed; *eidos*, resemblance], in *Algae*, a single small zoospore found in a germinating cell, formed at the expense of the contained plastic materials.

micrography, n. *mi-kro-gra-fi* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *grapho*, I describe], a description of microscopical objects: micrographie, a. *mi-kro-gra-fik*, relating to micrography.

microlestes, n. *mi-kro-les-téz* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *lestés*, a robber], in *geol.*, a small fossil insectivorous quadruped.

microlith, n. *mi-kro-lith* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *lithos*, a stone], a name for crystallite.

microlithic, a. *mi-kro-lith-ik* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *lithos*, a stone], formed of small stones.

micrometer, n. *mi-krom-e'ter* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *metron*, a measure], an instr. employed in measuring small objects, spaces, or small angles formed by bodies at a remote distance: micrometric, a. *-me'tri-kal*, pert. to the micrometer: micrometry, n. *-e'tri*, the art of measuring minute objects or small angular distances with a micrometer.

Micronesian, a. *mi-kro-ne-si-an*, pert. to *Micronesia*, a collection of coral islands in the Pacific, including the Marshall, Gilbert, and other groups.

microphone, n. *mi-kro-fon* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *phono*, a sound], an electrical instr. for reproducing, and rendering with vastly increased and startling distinctness, very minute and inaudible sounds, at almost any distance from its original source, in connection with the telephone, as, the tick of a watch, and the tread of a fly.

microphylline, n. *mi-kro-fil-in* [Gr. *mikros*, small;

*phylon*, a leaf, a material composed of minute leaf-lets or scales.

microphyta, n. plu. *mi-kris-ti-ta*, also microphytes, n. plu. *mi-kro-fits* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *phuton*, a plant], in *geol.*, a term applied to minute forms of vegetable life; microscopic plants: microphytal, a. *-fit-al*, applied to deposits of minute forms of life, chiefly of vegetable origin.

micropyle, n. *mi-kro-pil* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *pulē*, a gate], in *bot.*, the opening or foramen of the seed for the escape of the root of the embryo.

microscope, n. *mi-kro-skop* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *skopē*, I view], an instr. for viewing minute objects by magnifying them: microscop'ic, a. *-skop'ik*, also microscopical, a. *-i-kal*, very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope: microscopically, ad. *-li*: microscopist, n. *mi-kro-skop-ist* or *mi-kro-skop-ist*, one who is skilled in the use of a microscope: microscopy, n. *mi-kro-skop-i*, the use of the microscope; investigations with the microscope.

microsome or microsoma, n. *mi-kro-som*, *mi-kro-sō-mi* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *sōma*, a body], a little body or corpuscle; one of the minute granules forming an essential portion of the protoplasm of vegetable cells.

microsporangia, n. *mi-kro-spō-ranj-i-d* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *spora*, seed; *angos*, a vessel], in *bot.*, cells or theca containing microspores.

microspores, n. plu. *mi-kro-spōrz* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *spora*, seed], in *bot.*, small reproductive spores in the capsules of Lycopods; applied to certain vegetable parasites present in various cutaneous affections—also in same sense microsporon, n. *-spō-rōn*.

microtherms, n. plu. *mi-kro-thérnz* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *thermē*, heat], in *bot.*, plants which require only a small degree of heat to bring them to perfection.

microtome, n. *mi-kro-tōm* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *tomē*, a cutting], an instr. for making very fine sections for the purpose of being examined under this microscope.

microzoa, n. *mi-kro-zō'a* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *zōon*, an animal], a term employed to denote minute animal organisms whose forms can only be defined by the aid of the microscope; microzo'al, a. *-al*, pert. to.

microzymes, n. plu. *mi-kro-zimz* [Gr. *mikros*, small; *zīmē*, fermenting matter, leaven], a general term for very minute organised particles which present themselves in liquids fermenting or undergoing decomposition; the minute organised particles which are supposed to be the contagious matter in zymotic diseases.

micturition, n. *mi-k'turish-i'n* [L. *micturitus*, having the desire to make water], the act of making water, or the desire to pass the urine; a too frequent passing of urine in consequence of disease.

mid, a. *mid* [AS. *mid*, middle: cf. Goth. *midjis*; Icel. *midhr*; Ger. *mittel*; L. *medius*; Gr. *mesos*], at an equal distance from the extremes; middle: midday, n. noon: adj. pert. to noon; meridional: mid-feather, in a steam engine, a vertical water-space in a fire-box or combustion-chamber: mid-heaven, also mid-air, the middle part of the heaven or sky; the position of anything raised and suspended considerably above the surface of the earth: midland, a. being in the interior; distant from the sea: mid-Lent, the 4th Sunday in Lent; the middle of Lent: mid-life, the middle of the age of man, or the period of life about 50: midnight, 12 o'clock; the middle of the night: midrib, in *bot.*, the principal nerve or vein which extends from the base of the leaf to its apex: midship, pert. to the middle part of a ship: midshipman, a junior naval officer in a ship of war or a first-class merchant vessel: midstream, the middle or centre of the stream: midsummer, the middle of summer; the time about 21st June: midsummer's day, one of the quarter days of the year, falling on 24th June: midway, a being in the middle of the way or distance: n. the middle of the distance: ad. half-way: mid-winter, the middle of the winter, about 21st December; the middle of severe winter weather.

midä, n. *midä* [Gr. *midas*, a destructive insect in pulso], the grub of the bean-fly.

midän, n. *midän* [Dan. *midning*; Icel. *moddugna*, a dunghill—from Icel. *myr*, refuse; *dugna*, a heap] in *Scot.* and *N. of Eng.*, a dunghill; a manure-

heap; an ancient deposit or mound of refuse made by man.

**middle**, a. *mīdʒ* [from *mid*, which see], equally distant from the extremes; intervening: n. the point or part equally distant from the extremities; the time which passes, or the events which happen, between the beginning and the end: **middle-aged**, the time of life about 50: **middle ages**, the period of time from the fall of the Roman empire of the West, from about A.D. 500, till the revival of learning, about A.D. 1500: **middle class**, a name used to designate the classes of society which include professional men, merchants and traders, bankers and suchlike; the classes between mechanics and the aristocracy: **middle-deck**, in a ship having three decks, that situated between the other two: **middle-ground**, in *painting*, the central portion of a landscape: **middleman**, an agent between two parties; in *Ireland*, one who rents large tracts of land from the proprietor, and lets out small portions to the peasantry: **mid'dlemost**, a. in the middle or nearest the middle: **middle passage**, in the *slave trade*, the part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Africa and the West Indies: **middle post**, in *archt.*, the same as *king-post*: **middle-sized**, neither very large nor very small: **middle term**, in *logic*, the term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared: **middle tint**, in *painting*, a mixed tint in which bright colours do not predominate: **middle voice**, in the *Gr. verb*, a mood in which the agent is represented as performing some act to or upon himself, as *I struck myself*.

**middletonite**, n. *mīd'ī-tōn-ī*, a mineral resin found in the older Coal-formations, and occurring in layers, or in rounded pea-like masses, of a reddish-brown colour—so called from *Middleton* collieries, near Leeds, where it was first discovered.

**midling**, a. *mīd'ī-līng* [from *middle*—see *mid*], of middle rank or degree; neither high nor low; of middle average quality; of moderate capacity; mediocre: **midlings**, n. pl. *mīd'ī-līngs*, the coarser part of the flour left in the dressing-machine—see *wheat*.

**midge**, n. *mīʒ* [AS. *mycg*, a midge; cf. *Icel. mīʒ*; *Dut. mug*; *Ger. mücke*], a small fly or gnat.

**Midrash**, n. *mīd'rāsh*, *Midrashim*, -oth, n. pl. *mīd'rāsh-īm*, -oth [Heb. *midrash*, a commentary], in *Jewish lit.*, a popular exposition of the Scriptures.

**midriff**, n. *mīd'rīf* [AS. *midhrif*: *mid*, the middle; *hrif*, the belly], in *anat.*, the diaphragm; a muscular partition which separates the cavity of the chest from the belly.

**midst**, n. *mīd'st* [superl. of *mid*, which see], the middle; the very centre: ad. in the middle: in our midst, amongst us, as neighbours, fellow-citizens, or fellow-countrymen: in the midst of, among; involved in; in the thickest of: In our midst, in their midst, in the midst of us, in the midst of them, are common colloquial phrases, which at the best are but of doubtful propriety.

**midwife**, n. *mīd'wīf* [AS. *mīd*, with, together with; *wīf*, woman, wife], a female who assists women in childbirth: **midwifery**, n. *mīd'wīf-er-ī*, the profession of a midwife; the art of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

**mien**, n. *mīen* [F. *mine*, air, look—from *It. mina*, countenance—from *mid*, *l. mīdāre*, to lead], the whole external appearance; aspect; air; manner.—*SYN.*: look; demeanour; countenance; deportment.

**might**, v. *mīf*, pt. of *may*, which see.

**might**, n. *mīf* [AS. *mīht*, might; *Gotb. mahts*; *Ger. macht*: Swiss, *mucht*—see *may*], strength, force, or power in general; ability: **mighty**, a. *mīf'ī*, strong; powerful; very forcible; very great or eminent; momentous: ad. in very great degree; very: **mightily**, *ad. -ī*, *-ly*, powerfully; efficaciously; vehemently; in a great degree: **mightiness**, n. *-nēs*, power; greatness; title of dignity: **might and main**, utmost effort; highest degree of strength.—*SYN.* of 'mighty': valiant; impetuous; violent; enormous; bulky; vast; forcible; efficacious; important.

**mignonette**, n. *mīn'jōn-ēl'* [F. a diminutive of *mignon*, darling], *lit.*, 'little darling'; a common and favourite garden-plant bearing fragrant flowers; the *Reseda odorata*, *Ord. Resedaceae*.

**migraine**, n. *mī-grān* [a corrupt. of *hemicephala*], the brow-ache; a painful disorder generally on one side of the forehead.

**migrate**, v. *mī-grāt* [*L. migrātus*, removed from one

place to another; *mīgro*, I remove], to remove from one country to settle or reside in another: **mī'grating**, *imp.*: **mī'grated**, pp.: **migration**, n. *mī-grā'shūn* [F.—*Imp.*], the act of removing from one country to another; the instinctive periodical change of abode from one climate to another, common to many species of animals, especially birds: **migratory** or **migrant**, a. *mī-grā-tēr-ī*, *mī-grānt*, accustomed to migrate; passing from one climate to another; roving: **mī'grant**, n. *-grānt*, one who or that which.

**Mikado**, n. *mī-kā'dō* [Jap. 'exalted gate'—from *mī*, exalted; *kado*, gate], the emperor of Japan.

**milk**, a. *mīlch* [AS. *melc*, giving milk; *neole*, milk; cf. *Icel. mīlkr*, milk-giving; *Gr. amelgo*, I milk; *Lith. milzu*, to stroko, to milk a cow], giving milk, as cows or goats; in *O.E.*, soft; merciful; sweet. *Note*.—In connection with *O.E.* meaning, a suggested derivation is *Gael. milis*, sweet; *mīlseed*, sweetness, softness.

**mild**, a. *mīld* [AS. *milde*, merciful; cf. *Icel. mīldr*; *Ger. mild*], soft, smooth, or gentle; affecting the senses gently and agreeably; acting or operating gently; not stern, rough, or angry; not acid; sweet and mellow; not sharp: **mīld'ly**, *ad. -ly*, in a mild manner; tenderly; not severely: **mīld'nēs**, n. *-nēs*, quality of being mild; softness; tenderness; gentleness of operation; pleasant condition.—*SYN.* of 'mild': meek; bland; good; tame; tranquil; calm; merciful; kind; placid; compassionate; clement; indulgent; tender; soothing; demulcent; softening; lenitive; mollifying; assuasive; moderate.

**milddew**, n. *mīld'ū* [AS. *meddēaw*, honey-dew; cf. *OH.Ger. milthou*; *Ger. mehlthau*], a disease which attacks plants; rust; blight; mouldiness; spots of mould caused by moisture on linen, paper, &c.: v. to taint with milddew: **mīld'ewing**, *imp.*: **mīldewed**, *pp.* *mīld'ēd*; *ad.* affected with milddew.

**mīle**, n. *mīl* [F. *mille*, a mille—from *L. milia*, a thousand: *L. mille passuum*, a thousand paces, a mille], an Eng. measure of length or distance of 1760 yards—also called the *statute mile*, from having been incidentally defined in a statute of Queen Elizabeth; a measure of length differing widely in European countries: **mīle-age**, n. *mīl'āj*, fares paid for travelling by the mile in a conveyance: **geographical** or **nautical mile**, a measure of length, one-sixtieth of a degree, about 2,266-5 yards: **milepost** or **milestone**, a mark placed on a roadside to indicate the distance of a traveller from a town or central place: *anc. Roman mile*, equal to 1614 Eng. yards.

**Milesian**, n. *mī-lēs'h-ān*, a native or inhabitant of *Miletus*, an anc. city of Asia Minor; a native of Ireland, descended, according to the legend, from *Milchus* of Spain: *adj.* pert. to Miletus; descending from or relating to King Milchus.

**milfoil**, n. *mīl'fōyl* [F. *mille*, a thousand: *OF. fuil* or *foil*, a leaf—from *L. mille*, a thousand; *folium*, a leaf], the herb yarrow, found growing on roadsides, having small white flowers and numerous narrow-pointed leaves; *Achillea millefolium*, *Ord. Compositae*.

**military**, a. *mīl'ī-ār-ī* [F. *militaire*, military—from *L. militāria*, a weed destructive to millet—from *milium*, a kind of small grain called millet], in *med.*, applied to an eruption accompanied with innumerable white papules resembling millet-seeds: **military glands**, the sebaceous glands of the skin.

**miliola**, n. *mīl'ī-ōlā* [*L. milium*, millet], in *geol.*, a genus of minute foraminiferous shells—so called from their resemblance to millet-seed—occurring in myriads in certain strata: **miliolite**, n. *mīl'ī-ōl-ī* [Gr. *likhos*, a stone], a fossil shell of the genus *miliola*: **mīl'ī-ōl-īte**, a. *-īl'īk*, also *mīl'ī-ōl-īte*, a. *-īl-ī*, or pert. to or containing miliolites: **miliolite limestone**, a building-stone, one of the group of the Paris basin, almost entirely made up of these microscopic shells.

**militant**, a. *mīl'ī-tānt* [*L. militans* or *militantem*, serving as a soldier—from *L. miles*, a soldier], serving as a soldier; fighting; engaged in warfare: the *Church militant*, the Christian Church on earth, as engaged in constant warfare against her enemies: *Church triumphant*, the Christian Church in heaven: **military**, n. *mīl'ī-tēr-ī* [F. *militaire*; *L. militaris*, of or belonging to a soldier], pert. to soldiery or to arms; engaged as a soldier; derived from services or exploits of a soldier; warlike; martial: n. the soldiery; the army: **militarism**, n. *mīl'ī-tēr-ī-zm*, that state or condition of a country in which government by force or the sword is predominant, in

contradistinction to a popular and constitutional government; *milite*, v. *milite*-at, to operate unfavourably; to act in opposition, followed by *against*: *militating*, imp.; *militated*, pp.: *militia*, n. *militha* [L. *militia*, warfare], citizens embodied and trained as soldiers, liable to serve for the internal defence of a country; a body of men trained and disciplined in military tactics, but not regular soldiers: *militi'aman*, n. -i-mān, one who serves in the militia; one not a regular soldier.

**military**, *militia*-see under *militant*.  
**milk**, n. *milch* [see *milch*], the white fluid drawn from the breast of mammiferous females for the nourishment of their young; the white fluid yielded by the cow; the white juice of plants: v. to draw or press out the milk of; to draw from the udder of a cow; to add milk to: *milking*, imp.; *milked*, pp.: *milk'er*, n. -ēr, one who milks: *milky*, a. *milki*, yielding milk; full of milk; juicy; whitish, as milky fluid; gentle: *milki*, ad. *milki-ly*: *milk'-iness*, n. -ēs, qualities like those of milk: *milk-maid*, a woman that milks cows, or is employed in the dairy: *milk-quartz*, a compact vitreous variety of quartz, occurring in veins of the older rocks, of a milk-white colour and somewhat greasy lustre: *milk-sop*, a piece of bread dipped in milk; a soft effeminate man: *milk-teeth*, the first or deciduous teeth: *milk-tree*, a tree yielding a milky juice fit for food; the cow-tree; the juice of the *Tabernaemontana utilis*, Ord. *Apocynaceae*: *milk-white*, white as milk: *milk-wort*, a small wild plant with blue, pink, or white flowers: the *Polygala vulgaris*, Ord. *Polygalaceae*: the broad white zone or belt seen in the Milky-Way, the broad white zone or belt seen in the heavens, slightly luminous, ascertained to be formed of innumerable stars; the galaxy: sugar of milk, a sweet substance obtained from milk.

**mill**, n. *mil* [AS. *myln*, a mill: L. *molinā*, to grind], from *mola*, a millstone or mill: L. *mōlōre*, to grind], a machine in which corn and other substances are ground into meal and flour; a machine for spinning; weaving, sawing, or for performing other operations; the building in which such operations are carried on; v. to grind; to press or stamp, as the edges of coins; to full, as cloth; to cause to froth, as to mill chockolate; *mil'ing*, imp.; n. the act or employment of grinding; the act of being operated on by machinery; the act of making indented or rough edges on coins the screw heads; the rough edges thus made: *milled*, pp. *mild*: adj. passed through a mill; operated on by machinery; having the edge indented or slightly toothed: *mill'er*, n. *mil'ēr*, one who keeps or attends a corn-mill; a certain winged insect: *mill-board*, a stout pasteboard made in a mill in the same way as ordinary paper: *mill-dam*, the barrier of stone and wood placed in a mill-race; the pond or sheet of water thus formed: *mill-pond*, a reservoir of water to turn a mill: *mill-race*, the stream that drives a mill: *millstone*, one of the grinding-stones of a mill: *millstone-grit*, a hard gritty variety of Carboniferous sandstone, so called from its being extensively used for millstones: *millwright*, one who constructs and repairs mills: *milled lead*, *mild led*, lead rolled out into sheets by machinery: to see into or through a millstone, to be acute; to see sharp-sighted mentally.

**mill**, v. *mil* [see *mill* 1], in *slang*, to beat severely with the fists; to bruise by boxing with the clenched hands: n. a prize-fight: *mil'ing*, imp.; *milled*, pp. *mild*, well pounded or thrashed with the fists.

**mill**, n. *mil* [L. *millē*, a thousand], in the U.S., an imaginary money of account, the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

**millfoil**-see *millfoil*.  
**millennium**, n. *mil-lēn-ī-ūm* [L. *millē*, a thousand; annus, a year], the period of one thousand years before the end of the world, during which many suppose Christ will reign in person on the earth, and Satan be bound: *millenarian*, a. *mil-lē-nā-ri-ān*, consisting of a thousand; *millennial*: n. one who believes in the millennium: *millenarianism*, n. *mil-lē-nā-ri-ān-izm*, the doctrine of the millenarians: *millen-ary*, a. *mil-lē-nēr-ī*, consisting of a thousand: n. the space of one thousand years: *millennial*, a. *mil-lē-n-ī-āl*, pert. to the millennium or one thousand years: *millennialist*, n. -ist, one who believes that Christ will reign on the earth in person for one thousand years.

**milpeda**, n. *mil-pē-dā*, *milpedes*, n. plu. *mil-pē-dz* or *mil-lē-pē-dēz* [L. *millē*, a thousand; *pedem*, a

food], an articulate animal with many feet. *Note*.-The *milpeda* has two pair of limbs to each joint, the centipede has but one.

**milpore**, n. plu. *mil-pō-rā*, also *mil'epor'ā*, n. plu. -rā-dē, and *mil'epores*, n. plu. -pō-rē. *mil-lē*, a thousand; *poras*, a pore], in *geol.*, a genus and family of branching corals, whose cells or pores are extremely numerous and minute: *mil'eporite*, n. -rit, a fossil milpore.

**milser**-see under *mill* 1.

**millierite**, n. *mil-ēr-it* [after Professor Miller of Cambridge], a mineral, sulphate of nickel, occurring in delicate six-sided prisms of a bronze yellow.

**millesimal**, a. *mil-lē-sit-māl* [L. *millesimus*, the thousandth-from *millē*, a thousand], consisting of thousandth parts: *millesimally*, ad. -li.

**millet**, n. *mil-lē* [F. *millet* or *mil*-from L. *milium*, millet], a grain-bearing plant, consisting of a jointed stem having a large head containing abundance of small edible grains: *Panicum milideum*; Guinea corn-which strictly, however, is *Sorghum vulgare*, Ord. *Gramineae*.

**millard**, n. *mil-yār* [F. *millard*-from L. *millē*, a thousand], a thousand millions.

**milligramme**, n. *mil-lit-gram* [F.-from L. *millē*, a thousand; Gr. *gramma*, a letter of the alphabet, a figure] in *France*, the thousandth part of a gramme. **millilitre**, n. *mil-lit-ēr* [F.-from L. *millē*, a thousand; F. *litre*, a unit of measure], the one-thousandth of a litre.

**millimetre**, n. *mil-lit-mā-tr* or *-mē-tr* [F.-from L. *millē*, a thousand; Gr. *metron*, a measure], a French linear measure containing the thousandth part of a metre.

**milliner**, n. *mil-lin-ēr* [supposed to be from *Milan*, a town in Italy-that is, a dealer in Milan wares], one who makes and sells bonnets, head-dresses, &c., for females: *millinery*, n. -ēr-ī, bonnets, caps, &c., worn by females; the materials composing them; the business.

**million**, n. *mil-yān* [F. *million*; mid. L. *milliōnem*, a million-from L. *millē*, a thousand], ten hundred, a thousand-in figures, extending to seven places, as thousand-and in figures, extending to seven places, as 1,000,000: a very great number: *millionth*, a. *mil-lion-th*, the ten hundred thousandth; constituting *yān*, one of a million: *millionaire*, n. *mil-yān-ār* [F. *millionnaire*], a man worth a million of money: a very rich man: *millionary*, a. -ēr-ī, pert. to or consisting of millions: *millioned*, a. *mil-yān*, multiplied by millions: the million, the great body of the people; the public, as distinguished from a select class.

**milreis**, n. *mil-rēs* [Port. *mil reis*, one thousand reis], a Portuguese silver coin, value from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; also used in Brazil, where value, however, is from 2s. to 2s. 3d. only: the *ree* is the unit of the Portuguese money-system-see *ree*.

**mil**, n. *mil* [AS. *milte*, the spleen; Icel. *milti*; Sw. *nyalle*; Dan. *mil*; comee, with Eng. *mil*], the soft whitish substance found in male fish, as the roe is found in female fish; the spleen: v. to impregnate eggs or spawn, as a fish: *mil'ting*, imp.; *mil'ted*, pp.: *mil't'er*, n. -ēr, a male fish.

**mime**, n. *mim* [F. L. *minus*; Gr. *mimos*, a farcical entertainment, the actor in it, a mimic], formerly, a kind of farce; a dramatic performance among the anc. Greeks and Romans; an actor in such: *mimesis*, n. *mim-ēs-is*, in *rhet.*, imitation of the words or gestures of another; in *cool.*, physical or physiological stimulation of one plant or animal by another, or of any part of its surroundings; *mimicry*: *mimetic*, a. *mit-mēt-ik*, also *mim'et-ik*, a. -i-kāl, apt to imitate; imitative: *mimic*, a. *mim'ik*, also *mim'ic*, a. -i-kāl, inclined to imitate the manners and peculiarities of another: *mim'ically*, ad. -li: *mimic*, n. one who imitates the voice, gestures, and manners of another, in order to excite laughter; an actor: v. to speak or act like another in order to excite laughter or ridicule: *mim'eking*, imp. *mim'ik-ing*: *mimicked*, pp. *mim'ik*: *mimicry*, n. *mim'ik-ri*, the imitation of the voice, gestures, and manners of another, for sport or ridicule-SYN. of 'mimic v': to counterfeit; to mock; aim; imitate.

**mimetite**, n. *mim-ēt-īt*, also *mimetesite*, n. *mit-mēt-ē-sit* [Gr. *mimētēs*, an imitator], a mineral, arseniate of lead, occurring in regular six-sided prisms, of a yellowish-brown colour-so called from its resemblance to pyromorphite.

**mimic**, *mimicry*-see under *mime*.

*coie, boy, foot; pyre, bird; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.*



a minister, or the service performed by him; agency: *ministra'tive*, *a. -t'iv*, affording service; assisting: *ministra'tial*, *a. -t'iv*, pert. to ministers of religion, or to the chief servants of a sovereign; official; executive; attendant; *ministra'tialist*, *n. -t'ist*, in politics, a supporter of the ministry holding office: *ministra'tially*, *ad. -t'ly*, in a ministerial manner: after the manner of the executive; officiously: *ministra'trant*, *a. -t'rant*, performing service as a minister; attendant on service: *ministra'try*, *n. -t'ri* [L. *ministerium*, service, attendance], agency or service of a minister of religion; the office, duties, or functions of the chief ministers of a sovereign; the time it lasts; the body of ministers of a state; the clergy collectively; agency; interposition; employment: *Prime Minister*, the First Lord of the Treasury, and head of the British Government, who appoints his colleagues. *Note*.—Cabinet Ministers, or executive government, consist of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State—viz., for the Home, Foreign, Colonial, War, and India Offices; other Ministers of the Crown are not necessarily, though some generally are, Cabinet Ministers. —SYN. of 'minister *n.*': priest; parson; official; ambassador; delegate—of 'minister *v.*': to serve; attend; wait upon; officiate; administer; contribute—of 'ministerial': ecclesiastical; clerical; sacerdotal; priestly.

*minium*, *n. -mīn'ūm* [L. *minium*, red lead or vermilion], red oxide of lead; red-lead; red-lead ore.

*miniver*, *n. -mīn'vēr*, a spotted fur formerly much used for lining or trimming garments: in *her.*, a fur-like vair; the Siberian squirrel or its fur, which is fine white.

*mink*, *n. -mīngk*, also *mīnax*, *n. -mīngks* [Sw. *mink*], a quadruped that hurrows in the earth by the side of a pond or river, valued for its fur, common in Amer. and in many parts of Europe; one of the weasel family.

*Minnesinger*, *n. -mīn'ē-sīng'ēr* [Ger. *minne*, love; *singer*, a singer], one of a class of German lyrical poets from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, the principal theme of whose verse was love.

*minnow*, *n. -mīn'ō* [AS. *mine*, a minnow; cf. Ir. and Gael. *miniasg*, a minnow—from *mion*, small, and *asg*, a fish], a very small British fish inhabiting fresh water—exceedingly abundant even in ditches.

*minor*, *n. -mī'nēr* [L. *minor*, less], less; smaller; inconsiderable; petty; unimportant; in *music*, lower by a semitone: *n.* a person under age; one under 21 years; in *logic*, the second proposition of a regular syllogism, called the *minor term*: minority, *n. -mī'nōr'itē*, the period from birth till 21 years of age; the smaller number, as distinguished from the majority: *minor key*, in *music*, a key that takes a minor third; that arrangement of tones and semitones in a piece of music, which is chiefly employed for solemn and mournful subjects: *minor canons*, priests in certain of the cathedrals who rank next to the canons, and are responsible for the daily service: *Minorites*, *n. plu. -mī'nōr'itēs* [L. *fratres minores*, the Lesser Brothers], the original name of the Franciscan Order of friars.

*minotaur*, *n. -mīn'ō-tāūr* [Gr. *minotaurus*; L. *minotaurus*—from *Minos*, *Minos*; Gr. *tauros*, a bull], in *av. myth.*, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, said to have been the fruit of the intercourse of Pasiphaë, the wife of *Minos*, with a bull.

*minister*, *n. -mīn'stēr* [AS. *mynter*; a corrupt, of mid. L. *monasterium*, a monastery, then the church attached to it—see *monastery*], the church of a monastery or convent; a cathedral church.

*ministrel*, *n. -mīn'strēl* [OF. *menestrel*, a minstrel—from mid. L. *ministralis*, an artisan, a servant—from mid. L. *ministerium*; L. *minister*, n servant—see *minister*], in the middle ages, one of a body of men whose profession it was to recount heroic deeds in verse, often composed by themselves, and to sing them to the harp; a national poet who writes poetry recounting the heroic deeds of the past; a portrayer in verse of national deeds and character, and of home life in the past; a musician: *minstrelsy*, *n. -mīn'strēl-sē*, the art or occupation of a minstrel; a system of ballads restricted to certain events, or to a certain age; *music*, generally instrumental; *n* number of musicians.

*mint*, *n. -mīnt* [AS. *myntet*, a coin—from L. *monēta*, a mint—from *Monēta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined], the place where money is coined by authority of the Crown; a source of abundant supply; a place in which something is invented: *v.* to coin; to coin or fabricate: *minting*, *imp.*; *minted*, *pp.* coined: *mintage*, *n. -mīnt'āj*, that which is coined or stamped; duty paid for coining: *Master of the Mint*, the officer who presides over the Mint.

*mint*, *n. -mīnt* [AS. *mynte*; L. *mentha*; Gr. *minthē*, mint], a well-known aromatic plant, two species of which are popularly called *spearmint* and *peppermint*: *spearmint* is *Mentha viridis*, and *peppermint* *M. piperita*, Ord. *Labiata*.

*minuend*, *n. -mīn'ū-ēnd* [L. *minuendus*, to be diminished—from *minuo*, I lessen], in *arith.*, the number that is to be lessened; the number from which another is to be subtracted.

*minuet*, *n. -mīn'ū-ēt* [F. *ménuel*, n dance—from *menu*, small—from L. *minutus*, small], a slow graceful dance—so named from the short steps in it; the tune or air for it.

*minus*, *n. -mīn'ūs* [L. *minus*, less], in *arith.* and *alg.*, the sign of subtraction, thus (—), which, placed between two quantities, means that the latter is to be subtracted from the former.

*minuscule*, *n. -mīn'ūs-kūl* [L. *minusculus*—dim. of *minus*, less], the smaller alphabetic character which in MSS. succeeded the majuscule or uncial letter form, from the ninth century up to the invention of printing; *a. small*; *pert.* to minuscule writing.

*minute*, *a. -mīn'ūt* [L. *minutus*, little, small—from *minuo*, I make less], extremely small or slender; little; diminutive; attentive to small things; exact in details: *minutely*, *ad. -mīn'ūt'ly*, in exact details: *minuteness*, *n. -nēs*, smallness; slenderness; great exactness.—SYN. of 'minute': fine; exact; critical; circumstantial; particular; small; slender; slight; detailed.

*minute*, *n. -mīn'ūt* [OF. *minute*, a minuto—from mid. L. *minutium*, a small part of time; L. *minutus*, small—from *minuo*, I lessen], a small portion of time or duration; the sixtieth part of an hour; the sixtieth part of a degree; in *arch.*, the sixtieth part of the lower portion of a column; a short sketch or note of an agreement; an outline or brief report in writing of the proceedings of any meeting or society; *v.* to put down in writing an outline of the proceedings of a meeting or society: *min'uting*, *imp.*; *minuted*, *pp.* *min'ut'ed*: *minutely*, *ad. -mīn'ūt'ly*, happening every minute: *minute-book*, the book in which the minutes are written: *minute-glass*, a small sand-glass: *minute-guns*, guns fired at short intervals, as signals of distress at sea, or of mourning: *minute-hand*, the hand of a clock or watch pointing out the minutes. *Note*.—The two preceding entries are of course intimately connected.

*minutia*, *n. -mīn'ūt'ia*, *minut'ia*, *n. plu. -shē* [L. *minutia*, smallness, fineness—from *minutus*, little, small], the smaller particulars or details.

*mink*, *n. -mīngks* [contr. from *minkin*, which see], a word of endearment; but generally, a pert, proud girl; a pert, wanton girl; a *mink*, which see.

*miny*—see under *mine* 2.

*miocene*, *n. -mī'ō-sēn* [Gr. *miōn*, less; *kainos*, recent], in *geol.*, a term applied to the Middle Tertiary, as holding a less percentage of recent shells than the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary.

*miostemonous*, *a. -mī'ō-stēm'ō-nūs* [Gr. *miōn*, less; *stēmōn*, a stamen], in *bot.*, applied to a flower in which the stamens are neither equal to, nor a multiple of, the floral envelopes.

*mir*, *n. -mīr* [Russ. *mirā*, union; Lett. *mers*, peace], in *Russia*, a commune or socialist condition of society among the peasantry.

*mirabilite*, *n. -mī'rāb'īl'itē* [L. *mirābilis*, wonderful], a name given to sulphate of soda or glauber-salt.

*mirable*, *a. -mī'rā-b'l* [L. *mirabilis*, wonderful], in *OE.*, attracting admiration; wonderful.

*miracle*, *n. -mī'rā-k'l* [F. *miracle*—from L. *miraculum*, a wonder—from *miror*, I wonder or marvel at, *lit.*, a marvel or wonder; something beyond human power to do; a supposed supernatural event; an event apparently contrary to the established course of things effected by Divine power: *miraculous*, *a. -mī'rā-k'l'ūs*, of the nature of a miracle; done by superhuman power; effected by Almighty power, and not by apparent natural causes: *miraculously*,

ad. *il*: *mirac'lousness*, *n* -*nēs*, state of being effected by a miracle: *miracle-play*, an old dramatic entertainment, the subject of which was taken from the histories of the Old and New Testaments, or from the legends of saints and martyrs.

*mirage*, *n*. *mī-rāzh* [F. *mirage*—from *mirer*, to look at carefully], an optical illusion by which objects are seen double—natural objects being seen suspended in the air, generally in a vertical position, as if reflected in a lake; in the desert, the *mirage* assumes the appearance of a lake—the general cause is a diminution in the density of the air near the surface of the earth; sometimes called *looming*.

*mirē*, *n*. *mīr* [Icel. *myrr*, a marsh: cf. Sw. *myra*; Dan. *myr*], deep mud; earth very wet and soft: *v*. to sink deep or fix in mud; to soil with mud: *mīr'ing*, imp.: *mīred*, pp. *mīrd*: *mīry*, *a*. *mīr'l*, covered with mire; muddy: *mī'riness*, *n*. *-rī-nēs*, state of being mirey.

*mīrk*, *a*, also *mark*, *a*. *mērk* [AS. *mīrce*, dark, murky: Icel. *myrk*], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, dark, gloomy: *n*. darkness; gloom: *mīrksome*, *a*. *mērk-sūn*, in *OE.*, dark; obscure: *pit-mīrk* [for *pitch-mīrk*], in *Scot.*, very dark; pitch-dark.

*mīrror*, *n*. *mīr-ēr* [OF. *miroir*, a mirror—from mid. L. *mirāre*, to behold—from L. *miror*, I wonder at, I admire], any polished body capable of reflecting images of objects; a looking-glass; a pattern or example, as 'she was a mirror of grace': *v*. to reflect or shadow forth as in a mirror: *mīrroring*, imp. *mīr-ēr-ing*: *mīr'ored*, pp. *a*. *-ērd*, reflected as in a mirror.

*mīrth*, *n*. *mērth* [AS. *mīrighth*—from *mīrige*, pleasant—see *merry*], social merriment; the excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gaiety: *mīrthful*, *a*. *mērth'fūl*, merrily; jovial: *mīrth'fully*, ad. *il*: *mīrth'fulness*, *n*. *-nēs*, state or quality of being mīrthful: *mīrth'less*, *a*. *-lēś*, without mīrth.—SYN. of 'mīrth': frolic; fun; gaiety; laughter; merriment; festivity; jollity; gladness; joyousness; hilarity; glee; cheerfulness.

*mīry*—see under *mīre*.

*Mīrza*, *n*. *mīr-zā* [Pers. *mīrzā*, corrupted from *Emīrzadeh*, sons of the prince], in *Persia*, a common title of honour preceding the surname—following the surname, the meaning is 'prince'.

*mīs*, *mīs* (1), *a* prefix—AS. *mīs*, wrong: allied to verb *mīs* (Goth. *mīs*: Dan. *mīs*: Icel. *mīs*), *a* prefix, signifying 'divergence': error; defect; wrong—as, *mīśdeed*, *mīśname*: (2) [OF. *mīs*: L. *minus*, less], *a* prefix used with negative or deprecatory force, as *mīśchief*, *mīśjudge*.

*mīśacceptation*, *n*. *mīs-āk-sēp-tāch-shūn* [*mīs*, error, and *acceptation*], the taking in a wrong sense.

*mīśadventure*, *n*. *mīs-ād-vēn-tūr* [*mīs*, error, and *adventure*: comp. F. *mēs*, prefix—[from L. *minus*], *n*. mishap; ill-luck; unlucky accident.—SYN.: misfortune; calamity; disaster; infelicity; mischance.

*mīśadvised*, *a*. *mīs-ād-rīd* [*mīs*, wrong, and *advised*], ill-advised; ill-directed.

*mīśalliance*, *n*. *mīs-āl-lī-āns* [*mīs*, wrong, and *alliance*], a disparaging or improper connection by marriage; a marriage below one's rank; any wrong alliance—also written *mesalliance*.

*mīśanthrope*, *n*. *mīs-ān-thrōp* [Gr. *mīśanthrōpos*, hating mankind—from *mīśeō*, I hate; *anthrōpos*, man], a hater of mankind; also *mīśanthropist*, *n*. *mīs-ān-thrō-pīst*: *mīśanthrop'ic*, *a*. *-thrō-p'ik*, also *mīśanthrop'ical*, *a*. *-kāl*, hating or having a dislike to mankind: *mīśanthropy*, *n*. *mīs-ān-thrō-pī*, hatred or dislike to mankind—opposite of *philanthropy*.

*mīśapply*, *v*. *mīs-āp-ply* [*mīs*, wrong, and *apply*], to apply to a wrong purpose: *mīśapplying*, imp.: *mīś'applied*, pp. *-plūd*: *mīśapplication*, *n*. *mīs-āp-ply-kā-shūn*, an application to a wrong purpose.

*mīśapprehend*, *v*. *mīs-āp-prē-hēnd* [*mīs*, wrong, and *apprehend*], to take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand: *mīśapprehēnd'ing*, imp.: *mīśapprehēnd'ed*, pp.: *mīśapprehēns'ion*, *n*. *-hēn'shūn*, a mistake; misunderstanding; misconception.

*mīśappropriate*, *v*. *mīs-āp-prō-pri-āt* [*mīs*, wrong, and *appropriate*], to use for a purpose for which it was not designed: *mīśappropriat'ing*, imp.: *mīś'appropriate'd*, pp.: *mīśappropriat'ion*, *n*. *-prī-ā-shūn*, wrong appropriation.

*mīśbecome*, *v*. *mīs-bē-kōm* [*mīs*, wrong, and *become*], to suit ill; not to become: *mīśbecom'ing*, imp.: *adj*. unseemly; improper: *mīśbecom'ingly*, ad. *il*.

*mīśbegotten*, *a*. *mīs-bē-gōt'n* [*mīs*, wrong, and *begotten*], unlawfully begotten.

*mīśbehave*, *v*. *mīs-bē-hāv* [*mīs*, wrong, and *behave*], to conduct oneself improperly: *mīś'beha'ving*, imp.: *mīś'behaved*, pp. *-hāv'd*: *mīś'beha'viour*, *n*. *-hāv-ēr*, ill conduct; rude or unclivil behaviour.

*mīśbelief*, *n*. *mīs-bē-lēf* [*mīs*, wrong, and *believe*], wrong belief; false religion.

*mīśbelieve*, *v*. *mīs-bē-lēv* [*mīs*, wrong, and *believe*], to believe erroneously: *mīś'believ'ing*, imp.: *mīś'believed*, pp. *-lēv'd*: *mīś'believ'er*, *n*. one who believes erroneously.

*mīścalculate*, *v*. *mīs-kāl-kū-lāt* [*mīs*, wrong, and *calculate*], to calculate wrongly: *mīścalculat'ing*, imp.: *mīścalculat'ed*, pp.: *mīścalculat'ion*, *n*. *-lā-shūn*, an erroneous calculation.

*mīścall*, *v*. *mīs-kāl'* [*mīs*, wrong, and *call*], to call by a wrong name; to abuse or revile: *mīścall'ing*, imp.: *mīścall'ed*, pp. *-kāl'd*: *adj*. misnamed.

*mīścarriage*, *n*. *mīs-kār-ij* [*mīs*, wrong, and *carriage*], failure; unfortunate issue of an undertaking; the expulsion of the foetus within six weeks after conception. *Note*.—The expulsion of the foetus between six weeks and six months is called *abortion*; and if birth occurs any time between six and nine months, it is called *preterm labour* or *birth*; *mīścarriage* and *abortion* take place without life, but in a *premature birth* there very frequently is life.

*mīścarry*, *v*. *mīs-kār-i* [*mīs*, wrong, and *carry*], to fail of the intended effect; not to reach its destination; to expel the foetus within six weeks after conception: *mīścar'rying*, imp.: *mīścar'ried*, pp. *-kār'id*.

*mīścegenation*, *n*. *mīs-sē-jēn-ā-shūn* [L. *misceo*, I mix; *genēre*, to beget], a mixing of races; the interbreeding of white men with women of another and lower race.

*mīścellany*, *n*. *mīs-sēl-ā-nī* or *mīs-sēl-lā-nī* [L. *miscellānis*, hodge-podge—from *miscelo*, I mix], a mass or mixture, generally; a book containing a variety of literary compositions: *mīścellān'ian*, *n*. *-i-ān*: *ri-ān*, a writer of miscellanies: *adj*. *port.* to: *mīścellāneous*, *n*. *-i-nī-s*, consisting of several kinds mixed: *mīścellāneously*, *ad*. *il*: *mīścellāneousness*, *n*. *-ūs-nēs*, the state of being miscellaneous: *mīścellānist*, *n*. *-i-ā-nīst*, a writer in a miscellany, or of miscellanies.

*mīśchance*, *n*. *mīs-chāns* [*mīs*, wrong, and *chance*: OF. *meschance*, *n* mischief], ill fortune; mishap.—SYN.: calamity; misfortune; disaster; misadventure; infelicity; ill luck.

*mīśchief*, *n*. *mīs-chīf* [OF. *meschef*, misfortune—from *mes*, error; *chef*, the head: L. *minus*, less; *caput*, the head], that which turns out ill; harm; hurt; injury, whether intended or not; ill consequence; misdeeds, *a*. *mīśchīf-iv*, injurious; hurtful; producing harm or injury; prone to do mischief: *mīśchievously*, *ad*. *il*: *mīśchievousness*, *n*. *-nēs*, the quality of being mischievous; hurtful; mischievousness.—SYN. of 'mīśchief': evil; ill; damage; detriment; wrong; injustice—of 'mīśchievous': pernicious; destructive; detrimental; harmful; noxious; spiteful; wicked.

*Mīschna*—see *Mishna*.

*mīścible*, *a*. *mīs-sē-bil* [F. *miscible*—from mid. L. *miscibilis*—from L. *misceo*, I mix], in *OE.*, capable of being mixed or mingled; that may be mingled, as one liquid with another.

*mīścompute*, *v*. *mīs-kōm-pūt* [*mīs*, wrong, and *compute*], to compute or reckon wrongly: *mīścomput'ing*, imp.: *mīścomput'ed*, pp.: *mīścomputat'ion*, *n*. *-i-ā-shūn*, erroneous computation.

*mīśconceive*, *v*. *mīs-kōn-sēv* [*mīs*, wrong, and *conceive*], to have or receive a false notion of; to interpret incorrectly: *mīśconceiv'ing*, imp.: *mīś'conceived*, pp. *-sēv'd*.—SYN. of 'mīśconceive': to mistake; misjudge; misunderstand; misapprehend.

*mīśconception*, *n*. *mīs-kōn-sēp-shūn* [*mīs*, wrong, and *conception*], wrong notion or understanding of a thing; false opinion.

*mīśconduct*, *n*. *mīs-kōn-dūkt* [*mīs*, wrong, and *conduct*], ill behaviour: *v*. *mīs-kōn-dūkt'*, to mismanage; to conduct amiss; to misbehave: *mīśconduct'ing*, imp.: *mīśconduct'ed*, pp.—SYN. of 'mīśconduct': misdeed; misbehaviour; delinquency; misdeemeanour; mismanagement; offence.

*mīśconstrue*, *v*. *mīs-kōn-strō* [*mīs*, wrong, and *construe*], to interpret in a wrong sense either words or things: *mīśconstru'ing*, imp.: *mīśconstru'ed*, pp.



*strūd*; *mis'construction*, *n.* *strūk'shūn*, wrong interpretation of words or things.

*miscount*, *v.* *mis-kōnt'* [*mis*, wrong, and *count*]; *OF. mesconter*, to miscount, to mistake in counting; *miscount'ing*, *imp.*: *miscount'ed*, *pp.*

*miscreant*, *n.* *mis-kre-ant'* [*OF. mescreant*, misbelieving, miscreant—from *mes*, badly; *creant*, believing; *L. minus credere*, to believe amiss] originally, one who holds a false faith—the word which, in their detestation of the so-called heresy, the multitude applied to the early Protestants, as to the followers of Wycklif; a vile unprincipled wretch; *adj.* unbelieving.

*miscreate*, *v.* *mis-kre-āt'* [*mis*, wrong, and *create*]; in *OE.*, to form unnaturally; *mis'creat'ing*, *imp.*: *mis'creat'ed*, *pp.*

*misdate*, *n.* *mis-dāt'* [*mis*, wrong, and *date*], wrong date; *v.* to date wrongly; *misdat'ing*, *imp.*: *misdat'ed*, *pp.*

*misdeed*, *n.* *mis-dēd'* [*mis*, wrong, and *deed*], an evil deed; a wicked action.—*SYN.*: crime; fault; offence; transgression; trespass; misconduct; *misdeemeanour*.

*misdeem*, *v.* *mis-dēm'* [*mis*, wrong, and *deem*]; in *OE.*, to judge ill of; to mistake; *misdeem'ing*, *imp.*: *misdeemed'*, *pp.* *dēmd'*.

*misdeemean*, *v.* *mis-dē-mēn'* [*mis*, wrong, and *deemean*], to behave ill; *misdeemeanour*, *n.* *mis-dē-mēn-ēr*, ill behaviour; evil conduct; a petty crime.—*SYN.* of 'misdeemeanour'—see under *misdeed*.

*misdesert*, *n.* *mis-dē-zērt'* [*mis*, wrong, and *desert*]. in *OE.*, wrong or ill desert.

*misdiet*, *n.* *mis-diēt'* [*mis*, wrong, and *diet*], in *OE.*, improper food.

*misdirect*, *v.* *mis-di-rēkt'* [*mis*, wrong, and *direct*], to give a wrong direction to; to direct to a wrong person or place; *misdirect'ing*, *imp.*: *misdirect'ed*, *pp.*

*pp.*: *mis'direction*, *n.* *rēk'shūn*, evil direction. to do misdo, *v.* *mis-dō'* [*mis*, wrong, and *do*], to do wrong; to do amiss; to commit faults; *misdo'ing*, *imp.* doing wrong; *n.* an offence; *misdo'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who commits a fault or crime.

*misdoubt*, *v.* *mis-dōbt'* [*mis*, wrong, and *doubt*], as of suspect, *us* of deceit or crime; *n.* suspicion, as of crime or danger; *misdoubt'ful*, *a.* *misgiving*; full of grave doubts.

*misetoe*—see *mistletoe*.

*misemploy*, *v.* *mis-ēmp-lōy'* [*mis*, wrong, and *employ*], to employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss; *mis'employ'ing*, *imp.*: *mis'employ'ed*, *pp.* *plōyd'*.

*miser*, *n.* *mis-ēr'* [*L. miser*, miserable], one whose chief pleasure is the acquirement and hoarding up of money; a niggard; *mis'erly*, *a.* *il.* very covetous; very mean; sordid; niggardly.—*SYN.* of 'mis'erly': stungy; mean; parsimonious; avaricious; penurious; covetous.

*miserable*, *a.* *mis-ēr-ā-b'l'* [*OF. miserable*—from *L. miserabilis*, deserving of pity—from *miseror*, I pity—from *miser*, wretched], very unhappy; wretched; extremely poor or mean; despicable; barren; *mis'er-ā-bly*, *ad.* *-ā-bly*: *mis'erableness*, *n.* *-lē-nēs*, the state of being miserable; *misery*, *n.* *mis-ēr-i'* [*F. misère*—from *L. miseria*, misery], extreme pain of body or mind; great unhappiness; distress; calamity; in *OE.*, covetousness; avarice.—*SYN.* of 'miserable': forlorn; abject; pitiable of 'misery': misfortune; unhappiness; wretchedness; anguish; torture; agony; torment.

*Misereere*, *n.* *mis-ēr-ē-rē'* [*L. have mercy*—from *miseror*, I have mercy], in *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the 51st Psalm, usually appointed for penitential acts, and which commences with the word *miserere*, in Latin; a musical composition for the stall seats in cathedrals—formerly used for the discipline of the monks, and to support them when standing.

*misery*—see under *miserable*.

*misfeasance*, *n.* *mis-fē-ās-āns'* [*OF. mesfeisance*—from *mes*, wrong; *faisance*, manner, method], a trespass; a wrong done; the improper doing of an act which a person might lawfully do.

*misfeign*, *v.* *mis-fē-ign'* [*mis*, wrong, and *feign*], in *OE.*, to feign with an ill design.

*misfit*, *n.* *mis-fīt'* [*mis*, wrong, and *fit*], a bad fit; *misform*, *v.* *mis-fōrm'* [*mis*, wrong, and *form*], to make an ill form; *misform'ing*, *imp.* *mis-fōrm'ing*; *misformed'*, *pp.* *fōrmd'*.

*misfortune*, *n.* *mis-fōrtūn'* or *-chōn'* [*mis*, wrong, and *fortune*], ill fortune; adversity; mishap; disaster; calamity.—*SYN.*: mischance; misadventure; ill; harm.

*misgive*, *v.* *mis-giv'* [*mis*, wrong, and *give*], to fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail, applied to the heart, as, my heart misgave me; *misgiving*, *imp.*: *n.* a failing of confidence; doubt; mistrust; *misgotten*, *a.* *mis-gōt'n'* [*mis*, wrong, and *gotten*], in *OE.*, unjustly obtained.

*misgovern*, *v.* *mis-gū-vēr'n'* [*mis*, wrong, and *govern*], to govern ill; to administer unfaithfully; *misgover'ing*, *imp.*: *misgovern'ed*, *pp.* *-ērnd'*: *misgovernment*, *n.* *-mēt'*, ill management either of public or of private affairs; disorder; irregularity.

*misgraft*, *v.* *mis-grāft'* [*mis*, wrong, and *graft*], in *OE.*, to graft on a wrong or improper stock.

*misguide*, *v.* *mis-gīd'* [*mis*, wrong, and *guide*], to lead or guide into error; to direct ill; *misguid'ing*, *imp.*: *misguid'ed*, *pp.*: *misguid'ance*, *n.* *-gid'āns*, the act of leading into error; false direction; *misguid'ingly*, *ad.* *-il.*

*mishandle*, *v.* *mis-hāndl'* [*mis*, wrong, and *handle*], to bungle; to treat badly.

*mischap*, *n.* *mis-shāp'* [*mis*, wrong, and *hap*], ill chance; an accident.—*SYN.*—see *misfortune*.

*mis happen*, *v.* *mis-hāp'n'* [*mis*, wrong, and *happen*], to happen ill.

*mishear*, *v.* *mis-hēr'* [*mis*, wrong, and *hear*], to hear imperfectly.

*Mishna*, *n.*, also *Mischna*, *mis'hnd'* [*Heb. mishnah*, repetition, explanation—from *shānah*, to repeat], various traditions of the Jews and interpretations of passages of Scripture, collected and reduced to writing, forming, with the *Gemara*, the text of the Talmud; *mis'hnic*, *a.* *-nik*, pert. to or relating to the Mishna.

*misimprove*, *v.* *mis'im-prōv'* [*mis*, wrong, and *improve*], to abuse; to improve to a bad purpose; *mis'improving*, *imp.*: *mis'improved*, *pp.* *-prōvd'*: *mis'improvement*, *n.* *-prōv'mēt'*, ill use or employment.

*misinform*, *v.* *mis'in-fōrm'* [*mis*, wrong, and *inform*], to give wrong information to; *mis'inform'ing*, *imp.* *-fōrm'ing*: *mis'informed*, *pp.* *-fōrmd'*.

*misintend*, *v.* *mis-in-tēnd'* [*mis*, wrong, and *intend*], in *OE.*, to misdirect; to aim badly; *misintend'ed*, *a.* *il.* directed.

*misinterpret*, *v.* *mis'in-ter-prēt'* [*mis*, wrong, and *interpret*], to understand or explain in a wrong sense; to form false opinions or notions; *mis'inter-pret'ing*, *imp.*: *mis'inter-pret'ed*, *pp.*: *mis'inter-pret'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who interprets wrongly; *mis'inter-pret'ation*, *n.* *-shūn*, a mistaken or false interpretation.

*misjudge*, *v.* *mis-jūj'* [*mis*, wrong, and *judge*], to judge erroneously; to form false opinions or notions of; to mistake; *misjudg'ing*, *imp.*: *misjudg'ed*, *pp.* *-jūjd'*: *misjudgment*, *n.* *-mēt'*, an unjust judgment or determination.

*mislay*, *v.* *mis-lā'* [*mis*, wrong, and *lay*], to put aside and not afterwards to recollect where; to lose; to lay in a wrong place, or out of its proper place; *mislay'ing*, *imp.* *-lā-ing*: *mislaid*, *pt.* and *pp.* *-lād'*.

*mislead*, *v.* *mis-lēd'* [*mis*, wrong, and *lead*], to lead astray or into error; to deceive; to delude; to be gnilo; *mislead'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who misleads; *misled*, *pt.* and *pp.* *-lēd'*: *mislead'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who leads ill.

*mislearned*, *a.* *mis-lēr-n'ed'* [*mis*, wrong, and *learned*], not accurately or properly learned.

*misled*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *mislead*, which see.

*mislike*, *v.* *mis-līk'* [*mis*, wrong, and *like*], to dislike.

*mislin* or *mislen*—see *maslin*.

*mislive*, *v.* *mis-līv'* [*mis*, wrong, and *live*], in *OE.*, to live ill.

*mismanage*, *v.* *mis-mān-āj'* [*mis*, wrong, and *manage*], to manage or conduct ill, as any matter of business; *misman'aging*, *imp.*: *misman'aged*, *pp.* *-āj'*: *misman'agement*, *n.* *-āj'mēt'*, improper or wrong management of any matter or affair.

*misname*, *v.* *mis-nām'* [*mis*, wrong, and *name*], to call by the wrong name; *misnam'ing*, *imp.*: *misnamed'*, *pp.* *-nāmd'*.

*misnomer*, *n.* *mis-nōm-ēr'* [*OF. mes*, badly; *nomer*, to name; *L. minus*, less; *nomināre*, to name], a wrong name; a misnaming.

*misnumber*, *v.* *mis-nūm-bēr'* [*mis*, wrong, and *number*], to count or reckon wrongly.

*cōto*, *bōy*, *foōt*; *pūre*, *būl*; *chair*, *gamē*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

**misogamist**, *n.* *mis-og'-mīst* [Gr. *misō*, I hate; *gamos*, marriage], a hater of marriage; **misogamy**, *n.* *-d-mī*, hatred or aversion to marriage.

**misogyny**, *n.* *mis-og'-nī* [Gr. *misō*, I hate; *gynē*, a woman], hatred or aversion to women; **misogynist**, *n.* *-nīst*, a woman-hater.

**misorder**, *v.* *mis-ord'-er* [*mis*, wrong, and *order*], in *OE.*, to conduct ill; to manage irregularly.

**mispleik**, *n.* *mis-plīk*—same as arsenopyrite.

**misplace**, *v.* *mis-plās* [*mis*, wrong, and *place*], to put in a wrong place; to set or place on an improper object, as confidence or affections; **misplac'ing**, *imp.*: **misplaced**, *pp.* *-plāst*. **misplace'ment**, *n.* *-plās'mēnt*, the state of being misplaced; the act of putting in a wrong place.

**misprint**, *v.* *mis-prīnt* [*mis*, wrong, and *print*], to mistake in printing; to print wrong: *n.* *mis'prīnt*, *n.* mistake in printing; **misprint'ing**, *imp.*: **misprinted**, *pp.*

**misprise or misprize**, *v.* *mis-prīz* [OF. *mespriser*, to disesteem, to concern—from *mes*, badly (=L. *minus*, less); *prīz*, *n.* *pretiūre*, to prize, to esteem—from L. *pretium*, a price], in *OE.*, to slight; to undervalue; to scorn; to despise; to mistake; **mispris'ing**, *imp.*: **misprised**, *pp.* *-prīzd*.

**misprison**, *n.* *mis-prīzh'n* [OF. *mesprison*, error, offence—from *mesprendre*, to mistake, to transgress—from OF. *mes*, badly (=L. *minus*, less), and *nīd*, L. *prehensio*, for *prehensio*, a seizing, apparently confused with *misprise* in the sense of 'contempt' from OF. *mespris*, 'contempt'], in *law*, a term applied to all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon; neglect, negligence, or contempt; mistake.

**misprize**—see *misprise*.

**mispronounce**, *v.* *mis-prō-nōūns* [*mis*, wrong, and *pronounce*], to speak incorrectly; to pronounce wrongly: **mispronounc'ing**, *imp.*: **mispronounced**, *pp.* *-nōūnst*; **mispronunc'ia'tion**, *n.* *-nūn-st-ā-shūn*, wrong or improper pronunciation.

**misprond**, *n.* *mis-prōūd* [*mis*, wrong, and *proud*], in *OE.*, viciously proud.

**misquote**, *v.* *mis-kvōt* [*mis*, wrong, and *quote*], to cite or quote incorrectly; **misquot'ing**, *imp.*: **misquoted**, *pp.*: **misquotation**, *n.* *-kvōt-ā-shūn*, the act of quoting wrongly; the wrong quotation itself.

**misrate**, *v.* *mis-rāt* [*mis*, wrong, and *rate*], to reckon or estimate incorrectly: **misra'ting**, *imp.*: **misrated**, *pp.*

**misreckon**, *v.* *mis-rēk'n* [*mis*, wrong, and *reckon*], to compute incorrectly; **misreck'on'ing**, *imp.*: **misreck'oned**, *pp.* *-rēk'nd*.

**misreport**, *v.* *mis-rēp'-ōrt* [*mis*, wrong, and *report*], to give an incorrect account of; to make a wrong report: *n.* a false or incorrect account of: **misreport'ing**, *imp.*: **misreported**, *pp.*

**misrepresent**, *v.* *mis-rēp-rēzēnt* [*mis*, wrong, and *represent*], to represent falsely or incorrectly; **misrep'resent'ing**, *imp.*: **misrep'resent'ed**, *pp.* **misrepresentation**, *n.* *-zēn-ā-shūn*, a false or incorrect account given from mistake, carelessness, or malice; a softened expression for a lie or falsehood.

**misreputed**, *a. pp.* *mis-rēp-ū-tēd* [*mis*, wrong, and *reputed*], wrongly reputed.

**misrule**, *v.* *mis-rōl* [*mis*, wrong, and *rule*], to rule wrongly or badly: *n.* unjust rule; disorder; confusion: **misrul'ing**, *imp.*: **misruled**, *pp.* *-rōlt*: **Lord of Misrule**, the one who presided over Christmas sports.

**miss**, *n.* *mis* [from *mistress*, arising from a contracted way of writing it], a title of address conferred on young unmarried women, prefixed to the name, as *Miss Brown*, or *Miss Jane Brown*; a young girl; a kept mistress: *misses*, *n. plu.* *mis'sēz*: *missy*, *n.* *mis'st*, a little miss. *Note.*—*misses* is the plural of the noun *miss*; in such an expression as *Miss Brown*, however, the word *Miss* is undoubtedly adjectival, and the true plural form is therefore *Miss Browns*; the expression *Misses Brown* is not only phonetically disagreeable, but grammatically an adjectival character is assigned to *Broken*, the really significant name.

**miss**, *v.* *mis* [AS. *missan*, *miss*; cf. *Ice.* *missa*; *Dut.* *missen*. *Old Ger.* *missan*], to fail in hitting or reaching, as a mark; to fail in obtaining, finding, or keeping; to discover something to be wanting; to perceive the want of; to mistake; to omit; to be wanting: *n.* loss; want; mistake: **miss'ing**, *imp.*: **adj.** lost; wanting; absent: *n.* the act of failing to

hit the mark; in *OE.*, disappearance; loss; missed, *pp.* *misst*.

**Missal**, *n.* *mis-sāl* [F. *Missel*—from *mid.* L. *missile*, Mass-book—from *missa*, the Mass, which see], the R. Cath. Ch. ritual or Mass-book.

**missem**, *v.* *mis-sēm* [*mis*, wrong, and *seem*], in *OE.*, to make *n.* false appearance; to misbecome: **missem'ing**, *imp.*: **misbecoming**, *n.* a false appearance; disguise: **missemmed**, *pp.* *-sēm'd*.

**misstel**, *n.* *mis-sēl*, a bird of the thrush kind—so called from feeding on the berries of the *mistletoe*; also called **mistle-thrush**.

**mistletoe**—see *mistletoe*.

**misssend**, *v.* *mis-sēnd* [*mis*, wrong, and *send*], to send *nndas* or incorrectly: **misssent**, *pp.* *a.* sent to the wrong or improper address.

**misshape**, *v.* *mis-shāp* [*mis*, wrong, and *shape*: *O. Dut.* *mischeppen*], to give an ill form to; to shape ill: **missha'ping**, *imp.*: **misshaped**, *pp.* *-shāpt*: **missha'pen**, *a. -shā'pn*, ill-formed; ugly; deformed.

**missile**, *n.* *mis-sīl* [L. *missile*, a missile—from *mis-silis*, that is thrown or cast—from *missus*, *pp.* of *mitto*, I send], a weapon or thing thrown, or intended to be thrown, to hurt or injure, as a lance, a spear, a bullet, a stone: *adj.* that may be thrown or sent, as missile weapons.

**mission**, *n.* *mis-shūn* [F. *mission*—from L. *missiōnem*, a sending off—from *missus*, *pp.* of *mitto*, I send], state of being sent by authority on some special business; persons sent on some special business or with some particular object in view; purpose of life; message; a station of missionaries in a heathen country; a course of special Christian services held in a town or parish for a limited time; in *OE.*, a discharge; a faction or party: **missionary**, *n.* *mis-shūn-ār-ī* [*mid.* L. *missionarius*], pert, to missions: *n.* one sent to preach the Gospel to the heathen or the poor; one labouring to spread the Gospel, especially among a neglected population, in connection with some church or society: **missioner**, *n.* *mis-shūn-ēr*, for 'missionary,' a special preacher who conducts missions.—*SVN.* of 'mission': errand; deputation; commission; delegation; embassy.

**missive**, *n.* *mis-siv* [F. *missive*, a letter—from L. *missus*, *pp.* of *mitto*, I send], a letter sent; a message: *adj.* intended to be sent; prepared for sending out.

**misspeak**, *v.* *mis-spēk* [*mis*, wrong, and *speak*], in *OE.*, to blunder in speaking.

**misspell or misspel**, *v.* *mis-spēl* [*mis*, wrong, and *spell*], to write with wrong letters; to spell wrongly: **misspell'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a wrong spelling: **misspelled**, *pp.* *-spēld*. also **misspell't**, *pp.* *-spēlt*: *adj.* wrongly spelt.

**mispend**, *v.* *mis-spēnd* [*mis*, wrong, and *spend*], to waste and consume to no purpose; to spend badly: **mispend'ing**, *imp.*: **misspent**, *pt. pp.* *-spēnt*: *adj.* wasted; consumed to no purpose.

**misstate**, *v.* *mis-stāt* [*mis*, wrong, and *state*], to state wrongly; to represent falsely: **missta'ting**, *imp.*: **missta'ted**, *pp.*: **misstate'ment**, *n.* *-mēnt*, an erroneous representation, whether verbal or written.

**misty**—see *miss* 1.

**mist**, *n.* *mist* [AS. *mīst*, gloom, darkness; cf. *Ice.* *mīstr*. *Dut.* *mīst*, *mīst*; *Ger.* *mīst*, *dung*, *mīst*], the vapour of water hanging over sea or land, less dense than a fog; vapour floating and falling in fine particles in the form of very small rain; that which dims, or obscures, or intercepts vision, as if it were vapour or a mist: *v.* in *OE.*, to cover with vapour; to cloud: **mist-like**, having the appearance of mist; **misty**, *mīsty*, *n.* *mīst'f*, overspread with mist; dim or obscure: **mist'ful**, *n.* *-fūl*, clouded with mist: **mist'ily**, *ad.* *-lī*, darkly; obscurely: **mist'iness**, *n.* *-tēns*, state of being misty; obscurity.

**mistaken**, *pp.* *mis-tān*, a poetic spelling for **mistaken**.

**mistake**, *v.* *mis-tāk* [*mis*, wrong, and *take*: *Ice.* *mīstaka*, to take by mistake—from *taka*, to take], to misunderstand; to conceive wrongly; to take one person or thing for another; to err in opinion or judgment: *n.* an error of any kind; a misconception; a blunder; an oversight: **mista'king**, *imp.*: *n.* in *OE.*, an error: **mista'ken**, *pp.* *-tāk'n*, wrong or in error, as applied to persons; misunderstanding, as applied to things: *adj.* erroneous; wrongly judging; incorrect: **mistook**, *pt.* *mis-tōok*, did mistake: **mistakable**, *a.* *mis-tāk-ā-bl*, that may be mistaken: **mista'kenly**, *ad.*

*lit.*: *mista'kingly*, ad. *lit.*: by mistake, under error or misapprehension; unintentionally; no mistake, familiarity, without fail; without possible error; with certainty: to be mistaken, to commit an error of judgment; to be deceived.

*mistaught*, v. *mis-taught* [*mis*, wrong, and *taught*], pt. and pp. of *misteach*: wrongly taught.

*misteach*, v. *mis-teach* [*mis*, wrong, and *teach*], to instruct wrongly: *misteach'ing*, in.p.: *mistaught*, pt. and pp., which see.

*master*, n. *mis'ter* [a misspelling of *master*—from *L. magister*, a master], a common title of address to any adult male, contracted into *Mr.*

*myster*, for *myster*, trade; craft: see *myster*.

*mis'term*, v. *mis-term* [*mis*, wrong, and *term*], to name erroneously.

*mis'think*, v. *mis-think* [*mis*, wrong, and *think*], in OE., to think ill or wrongly: *mis'thought*, n. *-thawt*, a false opinion; a wrong thought.

*mis'tily*, *mis'tiness*—see under *mist*.

*mis'time*, v. *mis-tim* [*mis*, wrong, and *time*], to arrange ill as to time; not to adapt to the time: *mis'tim'ing*, imp.: n. the doing at a wrong time, or unseasonably: *mis'timed*, pp. *-tim'd*: adj. done out of season or at a wrong time.

*mis'tile*, v. *mis-till* [*mis*, wrong, and *tille*], to designate by a wrong title or name: *mis'till'ing*, imp. *-tilling*: *mis'tilled*, pp. *-till'd*.

*mis'tletoe*, n. *mis-to* [AS. *mistleddan*—from *mistel*, bird-line; *dan*, a twig; Icol. *mistleinn*], a parasitic evergreen plant held in great veneration by the ancient Druids; the *Fiscum album*, Ord. *Loranthaceae*, so called from its viscid coating—grows on apple, pear, and other trees, but seldom on the oak; spelt also *mistletoe*, *misletoe*, *missettoe*, and *misleto*.

*mistook*, pt. of *mistake*, which see.

*mistral*, n. *mis'tral* [F. *mistral*; O. Port. *maestral*, the *mistral*—from *maestre*, a master: *L. magister*, a master—*lit.*, the masterful wind], the name given to a cold north-west wind, which blows with steady violence from France in winter and spring over Provence and the valley of the Rhone down on the Gulf of Lions.

*mis'translate*, v. *mis'trans-lat* [*mis*, wrong, and *translate*], to translate erroneously: *mis'translat'ing*, imp.: *mis'translated*, pp.: *mis'translation*, n. *-lat'shun*, an erroneous version or translation.

*mis'treading*, n. *mis-tread'ing* [*mis*, wrong, and *tread*], in OE., a false step, the choosing of a wrong path.

*mis'treat*, v. *mis-tre't* [*mis*, wrong, and *treat*], to ill-treat; to abuse: *mis'treat'ing*, imp.: *mis'treated*, pp.: *mis'treatment*, n. *-ment*, ill treatment; abuse.

*mistress*, n. *mis'tress* [OF. *maistrresse*: *L. magistra*, a mistress], the fem. of *master*; a woman who instructs or governs a school; a female teacher; a woman who governs or holds authority; a woman beloved and courted; a term of address applied to a married untitled woman, now contracted into and written Mrs.; the female head of a family; a concubine; a woman who holds something in possession; a woman who has skill in something: *Mistress of the World*, a name of Old Rome, in respect of the wide and far-reaching extent of her dominions and power: *Mistress of the Robes*, a post in the Queen's Household, held by a lady of high rank, but its duties may often be performed by deputy—so named from having charge of the Queen's robes.

*mis'trust*, n. *mis-trust* [*mis*, wrong, and *trust*], want of confidence or trust; suspicion: v. to doubt; to suspect; to regard with suspicion: *mis'trust'ing*, imp.: *mis'trusted*, pp.: *mis'trustful*, a. *-ful*, suspicious; wanting confidence in: *mis'trust'fully*, ad. *lit.*

*mis'tune*, v. *mis-tun* [*mis*, wrong, and *tune*], to tune wrongly; to put out of tune: *mis'tun'ing*, imp.: *mis'tuned*, pp. *-tund*.

*mis'ty*, *mis'tily*, *mis'tiness*—see under *mist*.

*mis'understand*, v. *mis-un-der-stand* [*mis*, wrong, and *understand*], to take in a wrong sense; to misconceive: *mis'understand'ing*, imp.: n. a mistake of the meaning; an error; a softer name for a quarrel; disagreement; discussion or slight difference: *mis'-understood*, pt. and pp. *-stood*, did take in a wrong sense: understood wrongly.

*mis'usage*, n. *mis-u'zaj* [*mis*, wrong, and *usage*], ill usage; abuse.

*mis'use*, v. *mis-uz* [*mis*, wrong, and *use*], to treat or use improperly; to treat ill; to use to no bad purpose: n. *mis-us*, improper use; ill treatment; wrong appli-

cation: *mis'u'sing*, imp. *-sing*: *misused*, pp. *mis-uz'd*. —*SYN.* of 'misuse v.': to abuse; misapply; mis-employ; maltreat.

*misween*, v. *mis-we'en* [*mis*, wrong, and *ween*], in OE., to misjudge; to mistrust.

*miswend*, v. *mis-wend* [*mis*, wrong, and *wend*], in OE., to go wrong.

*misy*, n. *mis-i* [F. *misy*; L. *misy*; Gr. *misu*, an ore supposed to be copperas], an impure sulphate of peroxide of iron, a mineral of a fine bright-yellow colour, and of friable structure.

*mite*, n. *mit* [AS. *mite*, a mite: cf. L. Ger. *mite*; OH. Ger. *miza*], a small insect not easily seen by the naked eye, found in cheese and many other substances: *mity*, a. *mit'ti*, containing mites.

*mite*, n. *mit* [Dut. *mit*, a small coin], in *Scrip.*, a small coin, equal to about one-third of a farthing; the OE. *mite* was of about the same value; a very little thing; a minute particle.

*mitigate*, v. *mit-i-gat* [L. *mitigatus*, softened, allayed or eased—from *mitis*, soft, mild], to alleviate or ease, as sufferings; to reduce or lessen, as a penalty or a disease; to soften; to appease; to soothe: *mit'igat'ing*, imp.: adj. alleviating; moderating: *mit'igat'ed*, pp.: adj. alleviated; moderated: *mit'igant*, a. *mit'igant*, softening; diminishing or easing, as pain: n. that which eases or lessens: *mit'igator*, n. *-gä'ter*, one who or that which mitigates: *mit'igable*, a. *mit'ig-ä-bi*, that may be alleviated or lessened: *mit'igat'ion*, n. *-gä'shun* [F.—L.], the act of mitigating; the diminution or lessening of anything painful, severe, or calamitous: *mit'igative*, a. *-gä'tiv*, tending to lessen or alleviate.—*SYN.* of 'mitigate' to allay; alleviate; pacify; relieve; assuage; calm; abate; cool.

*mitrailleuse*, n. *mit'räl-yüz*, *mit'rallens'es*, n. plu. *-yüz'ez* [F.—from *mitraille*, to fire with grape or case shot—from *mitraille*, case or grape shot: OF. *mitaille*, fragments—from *mitte*, a mite: Dut. *mit*, a mite], a many-barrelled gun, having the barrels laid together like a fagot of sticks, and securely attached to each other, loaded with great quickness by an apparatus at the breech, and each barrel can be discharged singly, or the whole nearly simultaneously; also sometimes used, *mitrailleuer*, n. *mit'räl-yür*: *mitraille*, n. *mit-räl*, grape-shot.

*mitral*, a. *mit'räl* [L. and Gr. *mitra*, a head-dress, a mitre], having the form of a mitre; in *anat.*, applied to a valve attached to the circumference of the left auriculo-ventricular orifice, whose flaps are supposed to resemble the segment of a bishop's mitre; the bicuspid valve.

*mitre*, n. *mis'ter* [F. *mitre*, an episcopal crown—from L. and Gr. *mitra*, a headband, a turban], in *E. Cath.*, a sort of crown worn on solemn occasions by archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots; episcopal dignity; the junction of objects, as of mouldings, at an angle of 45°: v. to adorn with a mitre; to unite at an angle of 45°: *mitring*, imp. *mit'ring*: *mitred*, pp. *mit'erd*: adj. wearing or possessing a mitre; episcopal; cut or jointed at an angle of 45°: *mitral*, a. *mit'räl*, mitre-shaped; pert. to a mitre: *mitre-box*, a box or trough with vertical cuts through the sides to guide the saw in cutting work to form mitre-joints: *mitre-shell*, the turreted shell of a genus of molluscs found in the S. Pacific: *mitre-square*, an immovable bevel for striking an angle of 45°: *mitre-wheels*, in *mech.*, a pair of bevel-wheels of equal diameter working into each other, usually with their axes at right angles.

*mitriform*, a. *mit'ri-färm* [L. *mitra*, a headband; *forma*, shape], in *bot.*, shaped like a mitre; conical; hollow and open at the base.

*mittens*, n. plu. *mit'nz* [OF. *mitaine*, a winter glove], rough coverings for the hands to protect them from the cold; gloves without a separate covering for each finger; gloves without fingers: to handle without mittens, to use roughly.

*mittmas*, n. *mit'ti-mäs* [L. *mittimus*, we send], in *law*, a writ for removing records from one court to another; a warrant of commitment to prison, given by a magistrate.

*mitts*, n. plu. *mits* [contracted from *mittens*, which see], gloves which do not cover each finger separately, which protect the hand without wholly covering the fingers.

*mis'y*—see under *mite* 1.

*mix*, v. *mits* [AS. *miscian*, to mix; cf. OH. Ger. *miskan*; Ger. *mischen*; Gael. *measy*; W. *mysgu*; L.

*miscere*; Gr. *misgein*), to mingle or blend two or more substances into one mass; to join or unite, as with a crowd; to associate; to become united or blended; to be joined or associated: *mix'ing*, imp.: *mixed*, pp. *mixt*: *adj.* consisting of various kinds; promiscuous; not pure: *mixable*, a. *mix'able*, that may or can be mixed: *mixer*, n. *mix'ter*, one who or that which mixes: *mix'edly*, ad. *-dly*: *mix'ture*, n. *mix'tür* or *-chör* [L. *mixtura*, a mingling together], act of mixing; state of being mixed; a mass or compound formed by mixing two or more substances together; an ingredient added and mixed; a liquid medicine formed of various ingredients.—*SYN.* of 'mix': to confuso; mingle; confound; associate; compound—of 'mix'ture': compound; medley; union; association; admixture; intermixture; composition.

*mixtilineal*, a. *mix'til-lin-ä-l*, also *mix'til-lin'ear*, n. *-är* [L. *mixtus*, mixed; *linea*, a line], containing or consisting of lines of various kinds, as straight and curved.

*mixture*—see under *mix*.

*mizzen*, n. *miz'in* [OF. *misaine*; It. *mezzana*, a mizzen sail; L. *medianus*, middle] the aftermost of the sails of a ship: *adj.* hindmost; nearest the stern: *mizzen-mast*, in a three-masted ship, the mast that stands nearest the stern, and which supports the mizzen.

*mizzle*, v. *miz'l* [a freq. of v. *mist*], to rain in very fine drops: *mizzling*, imp. *miz'ling*: *mizzled*, pp. *miz'ld*.

*mnemonic*, a. *nē-mōn'ik*, also *mnemo'alcal*, n. *-i-käl* [Gr. *mnēmōnikos*, belonging to memory; *mnēmē*, memory, remembrance], assisting the memory: *mnemon'ics*, n. plu. *-iks*, the art of assisting the memory by certain rules and precepts; the rules which teach the method of assisting the memory.

*mo* or *moe*, ad. *mō* [AS. *mā*], in OE. and Scot., more.

*moa*, n. *mō'a* [Maori], the *deinornis*, or gigantic extinct cursorial bird of New Zealand.

*moan*, v. *mōn* [AS. *mōnan*, to moan], to give expression to sorrow or pain in prolonged audible sounds; to lament; to utter moans: n. an audible expression of grief or suffering; a low cry of sorrow: *moan'ing*, imp. n. the act of one who moans: *moaned*, pp. *mōnd*: *moan'ful*, n. *-fūl*, sorrowful: *moan'fully*, ad. *-lī*.

*moat*, n. *mōt* [OF. *mote*, a dike, a ditch; mid. L. *mota*, a hill or mound], a ditch or deep trench around a castle or other fortified place, sometimes filled with water: v. to surround with a ditch for defence: *moat'ing*, imp.: *moat'ed*, pp.: *adj.* surrounded or fortified by a moat.

*mob*, n. *mōb* [L. *mobile*, easily moved, variable; orig. *mobile vulgus*, the flock crowd], a crowd or multitude of people rude and disorderly; a crowd; the populace: v. to attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass or overhear tumultuously: *mob'bing*, imp.: *mobbed*, pp. *mōbd*: *mobbish*, a. *mōb-bish*, done after the manner of a mob: *mob-law*, a rough and off-hand way of administering justice undertaken by a mob.—*SYN.* of 'mob n.': assemblage; assembly; multitude; throng; swarm.

*mob-cap*, n. *mōb-kāp* [O.Dut. *mop*, a woman's coil], a kind of female undress for the head, having a full round crown gathered into a band at the outer edge, usually made of clear muslin; a woman's night-cap.

*mobile*, a. *mōbil* [F. *mobile*, movable—from L. *mobile*, easily moved, variable], susceptible of motion; movable; fluid: *mobility*, n. *mō-bil-ē-tē*, capacity of being moved; fluidity; fickleness; the lower stratum or mob.

*mobilise*, v. *mōb-il-iz* [F. *mobiliser*, to make movable—from L. *mobilis*, easily moved], to call into active service, said of troops not previously on the war establishment: *mobilising*, imp.: *mobilised*, pp. *mōb-il-izd*: *mobilisation*, n. *mōb-il-iz-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], the calling out and putting into a state of readiness for active service in the field troops not previously on the war establishment.

*mobile* or *mobile*, v. *mōb-il* [Dut. *moppen*, to wrap up; see *mob-cap*], in OE., to wrap up as in a hood: *mob'ling*, imp.: *mobled*, pp. *mōb-ld*.

*mobocracy*, n. *mōb-ōk-rā-si* [Eng. *mob*, and Gr. *kratos*, i rule], the rule or ascendancy of the mob.

*moccasins*, n. *mōk'-ä-sin* [N. Amer. Ind. *mawcassim*, a shoe], a shoe or cover for the feet made of deer-

skin, but without a sole; the shoe worn by the American Indians; in the southern United States of America, a poisonous winter-serpent; also spelt *moccasin*.

*Mocha*, n. *mō-kä* [from *Mocha*, in Arabia], a fine description of coffee: *mocha-stone*, a white translucent variety of agate, containing brown markings resembling vegetable filaments or mosses—chiefly brought from Arabia; moss-agate.

*mock*, v. *mōk* [OF. *moquer*, to mock; cf. Dut. *macken*, to mumble; Ger. *mucken*], to laugh at; to deride; to mimic in contempt; to subject to unnecessary disappointment; to fool; to tantalise; to make contemptuous sport of: *adj.* assumed; not real; false: n. any act of contempt or derision; a sneer; insult: *mock'ing*, imp.: *adj.* imitating in contempt or ridicule; treating with sneers: n. derision; insult: *mocked*, pp. *mōkl*: *mockery*, n. *mōk'ēr*, one who mocks; a scoffer; a deceiver: *mock'ery*, n. *-ēr*, the act of deriding and exposing to contempt by imitation or mimicry; derision; sportive insult or contempt; false show; imitation; subject of laughter or derision; vain effort: *mock'ingly*, ad. *-lī*: *mock-ing-bird*, a N. Amer. bird having the faculty of imitating the notes and cries of every bird of the forest: *mock-lead* or *-ore*, a sulphuret of zinc: *mock-turtle*, a soup in imitation of turtle-soup, made of calves-head, and often of pig's-head or cow's-head and feet: to make a *mock* of, to turn any person or thing into ridicule.—*SYN.* of 'mock v.': to ridicule; taunt; laugh at; mimic; sneer at; jeer; gibe; disappoint; in OE., defeat; elude.

*moco*, n. *mō-kō* [Braz.], a S. Amer. animal, allied to the guinea-pig, but larger.

*modal*, a. *mō-däl* [L. *modalis*—from *modus*, measure, method], relating to form or mode; having the form without the essence of reality: *mōdal'ist*, n. *-ist*, in *theol.*, one who views the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as modes of being, and not as having distinct personality: *mōd'ally*, ad. *-lī*: *modality*, n. *mō-däl-ē-tē* [F. *modalité*], the quality of being in form only; in *logic*, a term employed to designate propositions in which the copula is accompanied by some phrase which adds to or restricts its meaning.

*mode*, n. *mōd* [F. *mode*—from L. *modus*, measure, manner, method], manner of existing or being; in *meta.*, that which cannot subsist in and of itself; in *music*, the peculiar melody of the octave in its divisions, as the minor *mode*, the major *mode*; the mode, the prevailing fashion or custom.—*SYN.* of *mode*: gradation; degree; manner; method; form; state.

*model*, n. *mō-dēl* [OF. *modelle*; It. *modello*, a model, a frame—from L. *modulus*, a measure, a standard—from L. *modus*, a measure], a pattern of something to be made; a pattern in miniature; any object which an artist proposes to imitate; a person who does duty as; a copy or object for imitation, for painters or sculptors; a mould; a copy or representation; that by which anything is measured or formed: v. to shape; to make a pattern or copy of in some plastic substance: *mōd'ell'ing*, imp.: n. the art of constructing representations of things in clay or other plastic materials, as a pattern for a work of art, or as a mould for reproductions: *mōd'elled*, pp. *-ld*: *adj.* shaped; formed: *mōd'eller*, n. *-ēr*, one who practises modelling; a moulder or designer in clay, plaster, or wax.

*moderate*, a. *mōd-ēr-ät* [L. *moderatus*, kept within limits or bounds, temperate—from *modus*, measure, mean], temperate; observing reasonable bounds, as in the indulgence of the appetites, in expressing opinions, &c.; not excessive, as in price or value; not extreme, as in opinions; not great; medium: v. to restrain from excess of any kind; to regulate; to reduce or lessen in violence or intensity; to allay; to pacify; to become less violent or intense: *mōd-er'at'ing*, imp.: *mōd-er'ated*, pp.: *mōd-er'ately*, ad. *-lī*: *mōd-er'ateness*, n. *-nēs*, state of being moderate; a mean or middle state: *Mōd-er'ates*, n. plu. *-äz*, a former name for the Broad Church party in Scotland: *mōd-er'ator*, n. *-ä-ēr*, n. president or chairman; in the *Presbyterian Churches*, the chairman of any Church court; that which regulates: *mōd-er'n-ship*, n. *-ship*, the office of a moderator: *mōd-er'at-ion*, n. *-ä-shūn* [F.—L.], state of being moderate; restraint in indulgence; temperance; calmness of mind; equanimity; forbearance: *mōd-er'at'ions*, n.

plu., at Oxford, the first public examination for degrees: *mod'era'to*, ad. *-d'ō* [It.], in music, denoting a movement between *andante* and *allegro*; moderately: to moderate in a call, among *Scot. Presbyterians*, to take the proper steps on the part of a presbytery to induct a minister into a church.—*SYN.* of *moderato* v.: to regulate; midgate; qualify; temper; appease; pacify; quiet; abate; lessen; allay; repress; still; restrain.

*modern*, a. *mod'ern* [F. *moderne*, modern—from mid. L. *modernus*, modern—from L. *modo*, just now, of late], pert. to the present, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient: n. one of modern times, as opposed to one of unc. times, used in plu.: *modernness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being modern: *modernise*, v. *-iz*, to render modern; to give a modern form to: *modernising*, imp.: *modernised*, pp. *-izd*, rendered suitable for modern usage or style: *moderniser*, n. *-i-zēr*, one who renders modern: *modernisation*, n. *-i-zā'shūn*, the rendering conformable to modern usage that which is ancient or antiquated: *modernism*, n. *-izm*, modern practice; something recently formed, as in language; something whose origin is not remote: *modernist*, n. *-ist*, an admirer of the moderns: *modernity*, the state of being modern: modern epoch, in *geol.*, the existing period, embracing all formations which owe their origin to causes now in action.—*SYN.* of *modern* a.: new; novel; present; fresh; common.

*modest*, a. *mod'ēst* [F. *modeste*—from L. *modestus*, that keeps within due bounds—from *modus*, measure, limit], restrained by a due sense of propriety; not forward or bold; unobtrusive; diffident; becoming; not excessive; reasonable; not lewd; chaste: *mod'estly*, ad. *-it*: *mod'esty*, *-ē-iz* [F. *modestie*—from L. *modestia*] the lowly estimation of one's own merits, importance, or powers; unassuming conduct; propriety of manner or behaviour; decency; decorum; chastity.—*SYN.* of *modest*: bashful; reserved; decent; shy; coy; virtuous; moderate; humble.

*modicum*, n. *mod'i-kūm* [L. *modicus*, small, not large—from *modus*, measure], a little; a small quantity.

*modify*, v. *mod'i-fī* [F. *modifier*—from L. *modificare*, to measure, to restrict, to modify—from *modus*, measure, limit; *fīo*, I become], to change slightly, as in the form or in the external qualities of a thing; to reshape; to vary; to moderate; to lower, as sound: *modifying*, imp.: adj. changing the form of external qualities: n. the act of slightly changing: *mod'ified*, pp. *-fīd*: adj. slightly changed; qualified in certain parts: *mod'ifier*, n. *-fī-ēr*, one who or that which modifies: *mod'ifiable*, a. *-fī-ā-ble*, that may be slightly changed or altered in external appearance or in qualities: *mod'ifiability*, n. *-fī-ā-bil'itē*, capability of being modified: *modification*, n. *mod'i-fī-kā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of modifying; a slight change in form; any particular form or manner.

*modillion*, n. *mod'il-i-yūn* [F. *modillon*—from L. *modulus*, a measure], in arch., an ornamental bracket, placed at regular intervals under the cornice of Corinthian and Composite and other entablatures; a corbel; a bracket.

*modiola*, n. *mod'i-ō-lā* [L. *modiolus*, a small corn-measure—from *modius*, a Roman dry measure, a peck], a genus of bivalves, living and fossil, distinguished from the mussels by their habit of burrowing or spinning a nest, so called in reference to the shape of the shell, which is oblong and inflated in front.

*modiolus*, n. *mod'i-ō-lūs* [L. *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel—from *modius*, a measure], in anat., the central axis or pillar of the internal ear, conical in form, and extending from the base to the apex of the cochlea.

*modish*, a. *mod'ish* [F. *mode*, manner—from L. *modus*, a measure, manner—see *mode*], according to the mode or customary manner: in the mode; fashionable: *mod'ishly*, ad. *-it*: *mod'ishness*, n. *-nēs*, state or quality of being modish or fashionable: *modist*, n. *mod'ist*, a follower of the fashion: *modiste*, n. *mod'ēst* [F.], a woman who deals in articles of fashion, particularly in dress; a woman who makes ladies' dresses in the style and mode of fashion: n. a dressmaker.

*modulate*, v. *mod'i-u-lāt* [L. *modulatus*, measured, musical—from *modus*, measure], generally, to proportion parts to each other; to vary the voice or musical sounds in a natural and pleasing manner;

to vary or inflect the pitch of the voice in reading or speaking, in a pleasing manner; in music, to change the key or mode: *mod'ulating*, imp.: *mod'ulated*, pp.: adj. varied; inflected; formed to a certain key: *modulator*, n. *-lā-ter*, that which modulates: *mod'ulation*, n. *-lā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of varying or inflecting the pitch of the voice in speaking or reading, in a pleasing manner; that which is modulated; in music, the act of conducting the air and the harmony through the requisite keys and modes in a manner agreeable to the ear; the change from a major into the relative minor key, or vice versa.

*moduln*, n. *mod'ul* [F. *modul*, measure—from L. *modulus*, a small measure—from *modus*, measure], in arch., a measure or standard taken to regulate the proportions of columns or the symmetry of the whole building, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the base of the shaft of a column.

*modulus*, n. *mod'i-lūs* [L. *modulus*, a small measure—from *modus*, measure], in math., the constant coefficient or multiplier in a function of a variable quantity.

*modus*, n. *mod'ūs* [L. *modus*, a measure], a mode or manner; a compensation given in lieu of tithes: *modns operandi*, *op'ēr-ān'dī* [L. *operandum*, working—from *opus*, work], the method of working; manner of operating; the way in which a thing is to be done.

*modwall*, n. *mod'wāl* [Eng. dial.: sometimes connected with Eng. *mead*, in the sense of honey], a bird that feeds on bees; the merops.

*moee*—see *mo*.

*moellon*, n. *mod'ē-lōn* [OF. *moillon*, broken stone: L. *medulla*, marrow, crumbs—from *medius*, middle], rubble-stone, used as a packing between facing walls, or in the spandrels of a bridge.

*Mæso-Gothic*, a. *mæ'sō-gōth'ik* [from *Mæsia*, a name formerly given to the two modern Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria], of or pert. to the language of the Visigoths who at one time dwelt in Mæsia: n. the language of the Mæso-Goths.

*mofussil*, n. *mō-fūs'sil* [Hind. *mufossal*, the country; *Ar. fūsāt*, cut out, separate], in India, the rural districts.

*Mogul*, n. *mō-gūl'*, or Great Mogul [Pers. *mughal*, a native of Tartary], the name given to the former emperors of Hindustan, the dynasty beginning to reign 1525 A.D.

*mohair*, n. *mō'hār* [OF. *moutire*; *Ar. mukhoyyar*, a kind of haircloth], a sort of camel; the hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor; the cloth made of its hair; a general term for cloth made of hair; also spelt *moire*, which see.

*Mohammedan*, a. *mō-hām'ē-dān* [Ar. *muhammād*, praiseworthy—from *hamād*, praise], of or relating to Mohammed (570-632 A.D.), the founder of the Mohammedan religion, or to his religion: n. a believer in Mohammed: *Moham'medanise*, v. *-iz*, to convert or make conformable to the religion of Mohammed: *Moham'medanism*, n. *-izm*, the system of religion founded by Mohammed, the principles of which are contained in the *Koran*. *Note*.—The above words are also spelt *Mahomet*, *Mahometan*, *Mahometan*, *Mahometanism*, *Mahomedanism*, *Muhammad*, *Muham'madan*, &c.

*Mohawk*, n. *mō'hāwēk*, also Mohock, an Amer. Indian of a tribe of the same name; at the beginning of last century, a name applied to a class of ruffians in London who provided about at night committing outrages.

*mohur*, n. *mō'hūr* [Hind. *muhar*; Pers. *muh*, a gold coin], a gold coin of British India, equal to 15 rupees.

*molldre*, n. *mōy'dōr* [Port. *moeda d'ouro*—from L. *moneta de aurum*, money of gold], a Portuguese gold coin, equal to 75s. sterling.

*molety*, n. *mōy'ē-tī* [F. *moitié*, half—from L. *medius*, the place in the middle: L. *medius*, middle], the half; one of two equal parts; a part.

*moil*, v. *mōy* [OF. *moiller*—from a supposed mid. L. *molldre*, to soften—from L. *molis*, soft], in OE., to wet; to daub with dirt; to pollute; to wallow: hence, to toil or labour; to drudge: *moil'ing*, imp.: *moll'd*, pp. *mōld*: to toil and moil, very hard and apparently hopeless labour.

*moire*, n. *mō'ir* [F. *moire*: same as *mohair*, which see], a clouded or mottled appearance on metallic or textile fabrics; watered or clouded silk; *mohair*: *moire-antique*, a superior style of watered silk made to resemble the materials worn in olden times: *moire-*

métallique, *mā-tāl-ek* [F.], a frosted or crystalline appearance produced for ornamental purposes on tin-plate; the tin-plate thus prepared.

moist, *a. moyst* [OF. *moiste*; *L. musteus*, new, fresh—from *mustum*, new wine], damp; wet in a small degree; juicy; containing water or other liquid; in *OE.*, fresh or new: *moistness*, *n. -nēs*, dampness; a slight degree of wetness: *moisten*, *v. moys-sin*, to wet in a small degree; to damp: *moistening*, *imp. moys-nīng*: *moistened*, *pp. moys-nēd*: *moistener*, *n. moys-nēr*, he or that which moistens: *moisture*, *n. moys-tūr* or *-chōr*, a moderate degree of wetness; humidity; dampness: *moistureless*, *a. -lē*, without moisture.

molar, *n. mōlēr* [*L. molaris*, pert. to a mill—from *mola*, a mill], a double tooth or grinder: *adj. grinding*; used for grinding, as a *molar* tooth.

molasse, *n. mō-lās* [F. *molasse*, flabby, slimy—from *F. mol*; *L. mollis*, soft], in *geol.*, a term applied to those soft arenaceous beds which constitute the middle Tertiaries of Switzerland.

molasses, *n. mō-lās-ēz* [Port. *melaço*, molasses; *L. mellaceus*, made with honey—from *mel*, honey], the liquid which drains from raw sugar during the process of granulation and cooling; treacle.

moldwarp—see under *mole* 3.

mole, *n. mōl* [AS. *māl*, a stain, a spot: cf. Dan. *maal*; Ger. *mahl*], a spot or permanent mark on some part of the human skin.

mole, *n. mōl* [F. *môle*, a bank or pier—from *L. mōles*, a huge mass or pile], a massive work of stones formed in the sea to protect a harbour from the violence of the waves; a huge capeless mass.

mole, *n. mōl* [contr. from *moldwarp*; AS. *molde*, earth; *weorpan*, to throw—*lit.*, the animal that casts up mould or earth], a small, insectivorous, burrowing animal: *mole-hat*, a lumpy sea-fish: *mole-cast*, a mole-hill: *mole-cricket*, a certain burrowing insect: *mole-eyed*, nearly blind: *mole-hill*, a little hillock thrown up by moles; *fig.*, anything of infinitely less importance than represented: *mole-skin*, *n. mōl-skin* [*mole*, and *skin*], a stout twilled cotton cloth having a close-cropped pile, somewhat of the appearance of the fur of a mole, used for the ordinary dress of working men; *fustian*: *mole-track*, the underground course of a mole: *moldwarp*, *n. mōldwārp* [OE. *mōlde*, mould, and *weorpen*, to throw up, in *OE.*, the name of which *mole* is the shortened form].

mole, *n. mōl* [F. *mole*; *L. mola*, a false conception], in *med.*, a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

molecule, *n. mōl-ē-kūl* [F. *molécule*, a particle of matter or air—from *mid. L. molecula*, a molecule—from *L. mōles*, a mass], a small mass; one of the elementary particles into which all bodies are supposed to be resolvable; the smallest possible part of a body existing in a free state which can only be broken up into atoms of a different nature—thus, 'hydrogen' in a free state exists in pairs of atoms, each pair being called a molecule: *molecular*, *a. mōl-ē-kūl-ēr*, pert. to or consisting of molecules: *molecularity*, *n. -lār-ē-tē*, the state of being molecular; the state of consisting of molecules: *molecular attraction*, that force or power by which the particles or molecules that compose a body are kept together in one mass.

mole-skin, mole-track—see under *mole* 3.

molest, *v. mō-lēst* [F. *molester*—from *mid. L. molestare*, to molest; *L. molestus*, troublesome, offensive], to disturb, trouble, or vex; to annoy; to render uneasy: *molesting*, *imp. mō-lēst-ēd*, *pp. mō-lēst-ēr*, *n. -ēr*, one who molests: *molestation*, *n. mō-lēs-tā-shūn*, annoyance; uneasiness given; disturbance: *molestful*, *a. mō-lēst-fūl*, troublesome.—*SYN.* of 'molest': to tease; inconvenience; inconvenience.

Molinist, *n. mō-līn-ist*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a follower of the religious opinions of *Molina*, a Spanish Jesuit, who taught a system of opinions on grace and predestination somewhat resembling those of the Arminians among Protestants—died 1600: *Molinism*, *n. -izm*, the system of opinions so taught.

mollah, *n. mō-lā* [Turk. *molla*; Ar. *maula*], the title of the highest order of judges in the Turkish empire; a person learned in the law and religion of Islam.

mollient, *a. mōl-lē-ēt* [*L. molliens* or *mollientem*, softening—from *mollis*, soft], serving to soften; assuaging: *molliently*, *ad. -lī*—see *emollient*, under *emolliate*.

mollify, *v. mōl-lī-fī* [F. *mollifier*—from *mid. L.*

*mollificare*, to mollify—from *L. mollis*, soft; *fio*, I become], to calm; to pacify; to soften; to mitigate; *mollifying*, *imp. ad.*, softening; mitigating: *mollified*, *pp. -fīd*: *mollifier*, *n. -fī-ēr*, one who or that which softens or appeases: *mollifiable*, *a. -ā-bl*, that may be softened; capable of being mollified: *mollification*, *n. -fī-kā-shūn*, the act of mollifying; the state of being mollified.—*SYN.* of 'mollify': to assuage; appease; quiet; qualify.

mollities, *n. mō-līsh-ē-ēz* [*L. mollities*, softness], in *med.*, a diseased softening of an organ, or part of an organ.

mollusc, *n. mō-lūsk*, *mō-lūscs*, *n. plu. -lūsk* [F. *mollusque*, a mollusc—from *L. molluscus*, soft—from *molis*, soft], one of a class of animals whose bodies are soft and destitute of a bony skeleton, as snails, oysters, and shell-fish in general: *Mollusca*, *n. plu. mōl-lūs-kā* one of Cuvier's grand divisions of the animal kingdom which includes all the shell-fish proper—so called in reference to the circumstance that all these creatures have soft bodies, and no unsupported by any internal framework sufficient to merit the name of a skeleton: *molluscan*, *a. mōl-lūsk-ān*, also *molluscons*, *a. -kūs*, *pert.* to or resembling the mollusca: *molluskite*, *n. mōl-lūs-kīt*, in *geol.*, a dark-brown carbonaceous substance occurring in shelly marbles, originating from the transmutation to mineral of the soft bodies of the mollusca.

Molluscoidea, *n. plu. mōl-lūs-kōy-dē-ā* [Eng. *mollusca*, and Gr. *eidos*, appearance], one of the two great divisions of the sub-kingdom *Mollusca*, often compound, lower in structure than the true molluscs, and which may have shelly or horny coverings; the *Molluscoidea* comprise the three classes *Polyzoa*, *Tunicata*, and *Brachiopoda*.

Moloch, *n. mō-lōk* [Heb. *molekh*, king], a god of the anc. Phenicians, one of whose sacrifices was a burnt-offering of children—hence, *fig.*, any insatiate evil principle; a lizard found in Australia.

molossus, *n. mō-lōs-sūs* [Gr. *Molossos*, belonging to the Molossians, in Epirus], in *Gr. verse*, a metrical verse consisting of three long syllables.

molten, *a. mō-lūn* [pp. of *melt*, which see], made of metal by melting.

moly, *n. mō-lī* [*L. moly*; Gr. *mōlu*, moly], wild garlic—the *Allium moly*; a fabulous herb having a white flower and a black root, mentioned by Homer as possessing secret power; the *Allium magicum*, Ord. *Liliacea*.

molybdena, *n. mōl-b-dē-nā*, also *molybdenite*, *n. mōl-b-dē-nīt* [*L. molybdæna*; Gr. *molybdaina*, a mass of lead—from *molybdos*, lead], an ore found in various rocks, and in veins with tin and other ores, closely resembling in colour that of fresh-cut metallic lead: *molybdenum*, *n. mōl-b-dē-nūm*, an elementary body forming a very rare, white, brittle metal, obtained with difficulty from its ore, *molybdenite*, *molybdenous*, *a. mōl-b-dē-nūs*, also *molyb-dic*, *a. -dīk*, pert. to molybdæna, or obtained from it: *molybdenic acid*, an acid having a sharp metallic taste, and forming certain salts called *molybdates*: *molybdate*, *n. mōl-b-dāt*, a compound of molybdic acid with a base: *molyb-dine*, *n. -dīn*, a mineral occurring as an incrustation, of various shades of yellow to pale green, only used in laboratories for yielding molybdenum, and for making molybdic acid.

momé, *n. mō-mē* [OF. *mome*, a mink], for *mum*, silence; a dull, stupid, silent person.

moment, *n. mō-mēnt* [F. *moment*—from *L. momentum*, movement, a very small portion of anything—from *moreo*, I move], the smallest possible portion of time; the unit of time; an instant; one-sixtieth part of a minute; Importance; value; force: *momentary*, *a. mō-mēnt-ēr-ī*, done in an instant; lasting an extremely short time: *momentarily*, *ad. -ēr-ī-lī*, also *momently*, *ad. -lī*, for a moment; every moment: *momentous*, *a. mō-mēnt-ūs*, important; weighty; of great consequence: *momentously*, *ad. -lī*: *momentousness*, *n. -nēs*, state of being of the utmost consequence: *momentum*, *n. mō-mēnt-ūm*, impetus; in *mech.*, quantity of motion in a moving body; the product of the mass by the velocity of a moving body.—*SYN.* of 'moment': weight; consequence; avail; signification; consideration; twinking; momentum.

momentary, *a. mō-mēnt-ēr-ī*, OE. for *momentary*.

momler, *n. mō-mī-ēr* [F. *momier*, a mutterer—see

*mate*, *mdt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mīl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*.

mun 3], on the *Continent*, a term of reproach or contempt—applied to certain sectaries among Protestants, particularly in Switzerland.

**Momus**, n. *mōmūs* [Gr. *mōmos*, derision], in *anc. myth.*, the god presiding over ridicule, mirth, and rally.

**mon**, *mōn*, also *mono*, *mōn's* [Gr. *monos*, alone], a prefix, signifying alone; single; solitary; only one. **monachal**, a. *mōn-ā-kāl* [OF. *monachal*; mid. L. *monachalis*—from *monachus*, a monk—see monk], pert. to monks or a monastic life; living alone; solitary: **monachism**, n. *-kizm*, the system, the influence, and the state of a monastic life.

**monad**, n. *mōn-ād* [mid. L. *monas*, monad, a unit: Gr. *monas*, monados, unity, a monad—from *monos*, alone], an indivisible thing; that which is one; an ultimate atom; in *chem.*, a univalent element—that is, one whose atom, like hydrogen, is supposed to have only one combining point; the simplest and extremely minute kind of microscopic animalcules; a primary cell: **monadic**, a. *mōn-ād-ik*, also **monadical**, a. *-ī-kāl*, resembling a monad.

**monadelphia**, n. *mōn-ā-del-fī-ād* [Gr. *monos*, alone; *adelphos*, a brother], in *bot.*, plants having hermaphrodite flowers, in which all the stamens are united into one bundle by union of their filaments, through which the pistil passes: **monadelph**, n. *-ī-ēf*, one of the *monadelphias*: **monadelphian**, a. *-fī-ān*, also **monadelphous**, a. *-fīs*, pert. to the monadelphia; having the stamens united into one bundle by union of their filaments.

**monamine**, n. *mōn-ā-mēn* [Gr. *monos*, alone; and *amine*, which see under *amide*], an amine into which only one molecule of the alcohol radical enters.

**monandria**, n. *mōn-ān-dī-ād* [Gr. *monos*, alone; *andros*, *andros*, a man], in *bot.*, a class of plants which have only one stamen: **monandrian**, a. *-dī-ān*, also **monandrous**, a. *-drīs*, having one stamen only.

**monarch**, n. *mōn-ārk* [OF. *monarque*; L. *monarcha*; Gr. *monarchos*, one who reigns alone, a monarch—from *monos*, alone; *archein*, to rule], the prince or ruler of a country; a king; a sovereign; a potentate; a person or thing superior to others of the same kind: adj. supreme; ruling: **monarchal**, a. *mōn-ārk-āl*, regal; pert. to or suitable to a monarch: **monarchic**, a. *-kīk*, also **monarchic**, a. *-ī-kāl*, of or relating to a monarchy; vested in a single ruler: **monarchically**, adv. *-lī*: **monarchise**, v. *mōn-ēr-kīz*, to rule over as a monarch; to play the monarch: **monarchising**, imp. *mōn-ārk-īz*, pp. *-kīz*: **monarchism**, n. *-kizm*, principles or state of monarchy: **monarchist**, n. *-kīst*, an advocate of monarchy: **monarchy**, n. *-kī* [F. *monarchie*, a monarchy—from Gr. *monarchia*, n. kingdom], a state or government in which the supreme power is vested in a single person, being either limited or absolute; a kingdom; an empire.

**monastery**, n. *mōn-ās-tēr-ī* or *mōn-ās-trī* [mid. L. *monasterium*; Gr. *monastērion*, a solitary dwelling, a monastery—from *monastēs*, to be alone—from *monos*, alone], a religious house for retirement; an abbey; a convent, for either monks or nuns, but more usually the former: **monastic**, a. *mōn-ās-tīk*, also **monastical**, a. *-ī-kāl*, pert. to monks or to monasteries; secluded from the world; devoted to religion: **monastically**, adv. *-lī*: **monastic**, n. *-tīk*, a monk: **monasticism**, n. *-tī-sīzm*, monastic life: **monasticism**, n. *-tī-kizm*, a book on monasteries.—*SYN.* of 'monastery': priory; abbey; cloister; convent.

**Monday**, n. *mōn-ād* [AS. *Mōnra dag*, the day of the Moon—from *mōna*, the moon; *dag*, a day], the second day of the week.

**monde**, n. *mōngd* [F. world], a number or circle of people who know and visit each other; the world; society: **beau-monde**, n. *bō-mōngd* [F.], the fashionable world: **demi-monde**, *dēmī* [F. *demi*, half], a name given to the so-called higher class of prostitutes in every large town and city.

**monembryony**, n. *mōn-ēm-brī-ō-nī* [Gr. *monos*, one; *embryon*, an embryo], in *bot.*, the production of one embryo only: **monembryonic**, a. *-brī-ō-nī-k*, having a single embryo.

**Monera**, n. plu. *mōn-ēr-ā* [Gr. *moneres*, solitary], very minute, non-nucleated corpuscles, forming the simplest living organisms.

**monetary**—see under *money*.  
**money**, n. *mōn-ī* [OF. *monet*, money; L. *moneta*, a mint, money—see *mint*], coin in gold, silver, or

copper; stamped metallic pieces, being the legalised currency of a country; anything which passes as a money equivalent, in commercial dealings, as bank-notes; wealth; affluence: **moneys**, n. plu. *mōn-īz*, the various sums included in one total; different sums of money: **moneyed** or **monied**, a. *mōn-īd*—the former preferable—rich in money; consisting in money: **moneyers**, n. plu. *mōn-ī-ēr-z*, officers of the royal mint who superintend the coining of money; the men employed in the making of coins for money: **moneyless**, a. *-lēz*, destitute of money: **monetary**, a. *mōn-ēt-ēr-ī*, relating to money or moneyed affairs: **monetise**, v. *mōn-ēt-īz*, to give a standard value to money; to coin into money: **monetising**, imp. *mōn-ēt-īz*, pp. *-tīz*: **monetisation**, n. *-tīz-ā-shūn*, the act of monetising: **money bill**, in *Parliament*, a bill or measure before the House of Commons for the raising or granting of money for the use of Government: **money-changer**, one who deals in money or exchanges: **money-lender**, one who lends money on interest: **money-making**, acquiring or gaining wealth: **money market**, a general term for transactions in money, in discounts, loans, and payments, in such places as Lombard Street, London, the Stock Exchange, the Bank of England, and other banks: **money matters**, affairs about money: **money order**, in *Great Britain and Ireland*, an order granted by a post-office for any small sum of money, and made payable at another: **money-scriver**, a person who procures the loan of money for others: **money's worth**, full value.—*SYN.* of 'money': coins; cash; specie.

**monger**, n. *mōng-ēr* [AS. *mangere*, a dealer—from *manag*, a mixture], a dealer; a trader—now used only as the second element in a compound, as *fishmonger*.

**Mongolian**, n. *mōn-gō-lī-ān*, a native or inhabitant of Mongolia: adj. a term applied to one of the great divisions of mankind, having the Mongols and Chinese as the type.

**mongOOSE**—same as *mangoos*.

**mongrel**, a. *mōng-grēl* [AS. *mengan*, to mix], of a mixed breed; of different kinds: n. an animal of a mixed breed, particularly a dog.

**monied**—see under *money*.

**moniform**, a. *mōn-ī-fōrm* [L. *monie*, a neck-lace; *forma*, shape] like a neck-lace; jointed or united so as to resemble a string of beads.

**moniment**, n. *mōn-ī-mēt* [see monument, of which it is another spelling], in *OE.*, a memorial; a record; an image.

**monism**, n. *mōn-īz-m* [Gr. *monos*, one, alone], a system of modern materialism which teaches the identity of matter and mind: **mon'ist**, n. *-īst*, an adherent of: **monistic**, **monistical**, a. *-īst-īk*, *-īst-ī-kāl*, pert. to monism.

**monition**, n. *mōn-ī-tī-ōn* [F. *monition*, admonition—from L. *monitiōnem*, counsel, advice], instruction given by way of caution; warning: **monitive**, a. *mōn-ī-tīv*, warning; admonitory: **monitor**, n. *mōn-ī-tēr* [L.], one who warns of faults or gives instruction in regard to duty; an older boy in a school who assists the master—the girl who does so is called a *monitress*, *mōn-ī-trēs*; one of a genus of lizards, one species of which abounds near the Nile; an iron steam-vessel of war having its guns in a raised turret: **mon'torial**, a. *-tō-rī-āl* [F.—L.], of or relating to a monitor; teaching by monitors: **mon'torially**, adv. *-lī*: **mon'torship**, n. *-tēr-shīp*, the office of a monitor: **monitory**, n. *mōn-ī-tēr-ī*, giving or containing warning or advice.

**monk**, n. *mōngk* [AS. *munec*, *munue*; L. *monachus*; Gr. *monachos*, a solitary, a monk—from Gr. *monos*, alone; *echō*, I keep], one who devotes his life exclusively to religious concerns and lives under a certain rule or discipline—generally in a community or order in a monastery; a recluse; a solitary one: **mon'ish**, a. *mōngk-īsh*, pert. to a monk, or like one: **monkhood**, n. *-hōod*, condition or character of a monk: **monkery**, n. *mōngk-ēr-ī*, monastic life. In reproach: **monk's-hood**, a poisonous plant—so named from the cowl-like shape of the flowers: the *monite*; the *Aconitum napellus*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*: **cloister** monk, one who lives in the monastery: **extra-monk**, one who lives outside and serves a church connected with the monastery: **monk's-rhinbarb**, a species of water-dock, the *Rumex alpinus*, Ord. *Polygonaceae*.

**monkey**, n. *mōng-kī* [O.It. *monchicchio*, a monkey—a dim. of *mona*, an ape, a nickname for women; a

familiar corrupt. of *It. madonna*, my lady), the animal that most resembles man, and is placed highest in the systematic scale; one of the quadrumanous, especially a long-tailed one; a term of contempt or reproach for a mischievous person; an iron block or ram used in pile-driving: *mon'keyism*, *n.* -*izm*, the qualities of a monkey: *monkey-block*, a small single block strapped with a swivel: *monkey-head*, the baobab-tree, the slightly acrid pulp of whose fruit is used as an article of food by the natives of Africa; the fruit of the *Adansonia digitata*, *Ord. Sterculiaceae*: *monkey-engine*, a sort of pile-driver, having a ram or monkey working in a wooden frame: *monkey-jacket*, a short Spencer or thick pea-jacket: *monkey-pots*, the woody capsules of the *Lecythis ollaria*, a large Brazilian tree, *Ord. Myrtaceae*: *monkey-rail*, a second and lighter rail raised about six inches above the quarter-rail of a ship: *monkey-wrench*, a wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

*mono*, *mōn'ō*, a prefix—see *mon*.  
*monobasic*, *a.* *mōn'ō-bā'sīk* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *basis*, a base], in *chem.*, requiring only one molecule of base to one of the acid to form a neutral salt—thus nitric acid is monobasic; in *bot.*, applied to a root reduced to a small unbranched portion, as though it formed merely the base of the stem.

*monocardian*, *a.* *mōn'ō-kār'dī-an* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *kardia*, the heart], having a single heart, that is, one consisting of a single auricle and ventricle, as fishes: *n.* an animal having a single heart.

*monocarpous*, *n.* *mōn'ō-kār'pūs* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *karpous*, fruit], in *bot.*, a plant bearing fruit but once and then perishing; an annual plant: *mon'ocar'pous*, *a.* *-kār'pūs*, also *mon'ocar'pic*, *a.* *-kār'pik*, bearing fruit but once and then perishing, as wheat, oats, &c.: *mon'ocar'pic*, *n.* *plu. -pī's*, plants which bear fruit once and then perish.

*monoceros*, *a.* *mōn'ō-sēr'ūs* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *keras*, a horn, a tusk], having only one horn or tusk.

*monochlamydeous*, *a.* *mōn'ō-klam'id'ūs* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *chlamus*, *chlamidos*, a military cloak, a scarf], in *bot.*, having a single floral envelope or covering, which is the calyx.

*monochord*, *n.* *mōn'ō-kōrd* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *chordē*, a gut or string], a musical instr. of only one string, used in experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds.

*monochrome*, *n.* *mōn'ō-krōm* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *chrōma*, colour, complexion], a painting in its tints, tones, and shades of only one colour: *mon'ochrom'atic*, *a.* *-mā'tik*, consisting of one colour; exhibiting light only of one colour.

*monocle*, *n.* *mōn'ō-kī* [*F.*—from *OF. monocle*, one-eyed; *L. monoculus*], a one-eyed animal; a single eye-glass.

*monocliate*, *a.* *mōn'ō-kī'at* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *klinē*, I bend], having one of the axes obliquely inclined; in *min.*, applied to certain crystals: *monoclious*, *a.* *mōn'ō-kī'ūs*, in *bot.*, having both stamens and pistils in every flower: *monoclinial*, *a.* *mōn'ō-kī'nī-al*, in *geol.*, applied to strata that dip for an unknown length in one direction: *monoclinic*, *a.* *mōn'ō-kī'nīk*, applied to a system of crystallisation in which the crystals have three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at an oblique angle, and are cut by the third at right angles; also called *monoclinohedric*, *a.* *mōn'ō-kī'nī-ō-hēd'rīk* [*Gr. hedra*, a seat].

*monocotyledon*, *n.* *mōn'ō-kō'tīl'ō-dōn* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *kotyledon*, the hollow of a cup, cup-shaped], a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe, as in oats or wheat: *mon'ocot'ylo'deōnos*, *ī'dō-nūs*, having only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

*monocracy*, *n.* *mōn'ō-kō'rī-sī* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *krates*, I govern], government by a single person: *mon'ocrat*, *n.* *-krāt*, one who rules alone.

*monocular*, *a.* *mōn'ō-kū'lār*, also *monoc'ular*, *a.* *-lūs* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *L. oculus*, the eye], one-eyed; suited for one eye, as an ordinary microscope: *monocule*, *n.* *mōn'ō-kū'l*, a one-eyed insect.

*monocystic*, *a.* *mōn'ō-sī'stīk* [*Gr. monos*, one; *kystis*, a bag, a bladder], consisting of only one cell or cavity; unicellular.

*monodactylous*, *n.* *mōn'ō-dākt'il'ūs* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *daktulos*, a finger or toe], having only one finger or toe.

*Monodelphia*, *n.* *plu. mōn'ō-dē'lī'fī-ā* [*Gr. monos*,

alone, single; *delphus*, a womb], the division of mammals which have the uterus single, including all except the monotremes and marsupials: *monodelphous*, *a.* *mōn'ō-dē'lī'fīs*, resembling the Monodelphia, ns in bringing forth the young completely formed; in *bot.*, having all the filaments united so as to form a single bundle around the style.

*monodichlamydeous*, *a.* *mōn'ō-dī-klam'id'ūs* [*Gr. monos*, one; *dī*, twice; *chlamus*, a cloak or tunic], in *bot.*, having either one or both floral envelopes.

*monodon*, *n.* *mōn'ō-dōn* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *odontos*, a tooth], a one-toothed animal; the narwhal or sea-unicorn.

*monody*, *n.* *mōn'ō-dī* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *ōdē*, a song], a poem or song chanted or sung by a single person, and in which he is supposed to bewail himself; a lament; a dirge: *monodical*, *a.* *mōn'ō-dī-kāl*, pert. to a monody: *mon'odist*, *n.* *-dīst*, a writer of monodies.

*monocelia*, *n.* *mōn'ō-sē'lī-ā* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *oikos*, a house], in *bot.*, a class of plants having the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers on the same plant: *monoc'elian*, *a.* *-sē'lī-an*, also *monoc'elous*, *a.* *-sē'lī-ūs*, in *bot.*, having stamens and pistils on different flowers on the same plant: *monocelism*, *n.* *mōn'ō-sē'līsm*, the condition where unisexual flowers are produced on different branches.

*monogamia*, *n.* *plu. mōn'ō-gā'mī-ā* [*Gr. monos*, one, single; *gamos*, marriage], a general name for plants which have their anthers united but their flowers not compound: *monogam*, *n.* *mōn'ō-gām*, a plant having a simple flower though the anthers are united.

*monogamy*, *n.* *mōn'ō-gā'mī* [*Gr. monogamia*—from *monos*, alone; *gamos*, marriage, wedlock], the marriage of one wife only; the condition or restraint of not marrying a second wife after the death of the first; the opposite of *polygamy*: *monog'amist*, *n.* *-ā-mīst*, one who disallows second marriages: *monog'amons*, *a.* *-ā-mūs*, having one wife only, and not permitted to marry a second wife after the death of the first; as applied to animals, abiding by one female, as the dove.

*monogastric*, *a.* *mōn'ō-gās'trīk* [*Gr. monos*, one; *gaster*, the belly], having only one stomach.

*monogenesis*, *n.* *mōn'ō-jēn'ē-sīs* [*Gr. monos*, single; *genesis*, origin], the scientific doctrine that all being is sprung from one primitive cell: *monogenetic*, *a.* *-jēn'ē'tīk*, pert. to: *monog'enist*, *n.* *-jēn'īst*, one who maintains the doctrine of monogenesis.

*monogram*, *n.* *mōn'ō-gram* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *gramma*, a letter], a cipher, or a single device, formed by the intertexture of two or more letters; the private mark of an artist: *mon'ogram'mal*, *a.* *-māl*, also *mon'ogram'mic*, *a.* *-mīk*, resembling or pert. to a monogram.

*monograph*, *n.* *mōn'ō-grāf* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *grāphō*, I write], a treatise or description limited to a single thing or object, or to a single branch of a subject: *monographer*, *n.* *mōn'ō-grā'fēr*, also *monog'raphist*, *n.* *-fīst*, a writer of monographs: *mon'ograph'ic*, *a.* *-grāf'īk*, also *mon'ograph'ical*, *a.* *-grāf'ī-kāl*, of or pert. to a monograph: *mon'ograph'ically*, *ad. -lī*: *monography*, *n.* *mōn'ō-grā'fī*, the art or practice of writing monographs; description or representation simply by lines without colours.

*monogynia*, *n.* *mōn'ō-jīn'ī-ā* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *gynē*, a female, a woman], an order of plants, including such as have only one pistil or stigma in a flower: *monogyn*, *n.* *mōn'ō-jīn*, a plant having only one pistil: *mon'ogyn'ian*, *a.* *-jīn'ī-an*, also *monogyn'ous*, *a.* *mōn'ō-jīn'ūs*, having only one pistil or stigma in a flower; also applied to plants having one style: *monogyn'oeal*, *a.* *mōn'ō-jīn'ē-sē'lī-āl* [*Gr. oikia*, a house], in *bot.*, applied to simple fruits formed by the pistil of one flower.

*monolith*, *n.* *mōn'ō-līth* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *lithos*, a stone], a pillar or column consisting of a single stone: *mon'olith'ic*, *a.* *-līth'īk*, also *mon'olith'al*, *a.* *-āl*, consisting of a single stone.

*monologue*, *n.* *mōn'ō-lōg* [*F. monologue*, one that loves to hear himself talk—from *Gr. monologos*, speaking alone—from *monos*, alone; *logos*, speech], a speech or poem uttered by a person alone; a soliloquy: *monologist*, *n.* *mōn'ō-lō'jīst*, a writer or performer of monologues: *monology*, *n.* *-jī*, the habit of soliloquising or of monophoning conversation.

*monomania*, *n.* *mōn'ō-mā'nī-ā* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *mania*, madness], a mental disease in which madness



exists on one particular subject, or a limited number of subjects, while the mind is lucid on others; hence, extravagant devotion to one particular interest; a craze: *mon'oma'niac*, *n.* *-ni-ak*, one affected with monomania: *adj.* affected with monomania: *mon'oma'niacal*, *a.* *-ma-ni-ak-kal*, having the character of monomania, or affected with it.—*SYN.* of 'monomania': madness; mania; insanity; derangement; alienation; aberration.

*monome*, *n.* *môn-ô-mi*, also *monomial*, *n.* *môn-ô-mi-âl* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *onoma*, a name], in *alg.*, a quantity or expression of one term only, as *2ab*.

*monometallism*, *n.* *môn-ô-mê-tal-izm* [*Gr.* *monos*, single, and *Eng.* *metallism*], the use of only one metal as a standard for coinage; the theory that asserts the utility of having only one metal as a standard for coinage: *mon'omet'allist*, *n.* *-list*, an advocate or supporter of the theory of monometallism.

*monometer*, *n.* *môn-ôm-ê-têr* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *metron*, a measure], a rhythmical series consisting of a single metre: *mon'omê'tric*, *a.* *-rik*, having the axes equal or similar, said of certain systems of crystallization.

*monomial*—see *monome*.

*monomorphous*, *a.* *môn-ô-môr-fûs* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *morphê*, form], having but a single form—said of insects which, in their larval state, are nearly the same as in the perfect condition, except as regards wings.

*monomyaria*, *n.* *plu.* *môn-ô-mi-â-ri-â*, also *mon'omy'aries*, *u.* *plu.* *-mî-â-ri-â* [*Gr.* *monos*, single; *mûs*, a muscle], a term employed to distinguish those bivalves whose shells are closed by a single adductor muscle, such as the oysters and clam-shells: *mon'omy'ary*, *n.* *-mî-â-ri-â*, a bivalve of the order *monomyaria*: *adj.* having but one muscle for closing the shell.

*monopathy*, *n.* *môn-ô-pî-â-thi* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *pathos*, suffering], solitary sufferings or sensibility.

*monopetalous*, *a.* *môn-ô-pê-tal-îs* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *petalon*, a leaf], having the corolla in one piece, formed by the union of several petals, cohering so as to form a tube, gamopetalous.

*monophthong*, *n.* *môn-ô-fthông* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *phthongos*, a sound], a simple vowel-sound; two vowels pronounced as one: *mon'ophthon'gal*, *a.* consisting of a simple vowel-sound.

*monophyllous*, *n.* *môn-ô-fil-lûs* or *môn-ô-fil-lûs* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *phyllon*, a leaf or blade], one-leaved; in *bot.*, monosepalous; having an involucre composed of a single piece.

*monophyodont*, *n.* *môn-ô-fî-ô-dôn't* [*Gr.* *monos*, single; *phûdô*, I generate; *odon'tês*, teeth], a mammal which has only one set of teeth.

*monophysite*, *n.* *môn-ô-fî-sit* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *phûsis*, nature], one who maintains that Christ had one nature only, the human and divine united in one: *monoplast*, *n.* *môn-ô-plast* [*Gr.* *monos*, one; *plastos*, formed], a naked non-vesicular body; an animal cell destitute of envelope: *monoplastic*, *a.* *môn-ô-plas-tik*, having one primary form.

*monopode*, *n.* *môn-ô-pôd* [*Gr.* *monos*, one; *pous* or *pôdâ*, a foot], a monstrosity having one foot only: *mon'opod'ium*, *n.* *-pô-dî-âm*, in *bot.*, an elongated axis giving off lateral structures having a similar nature: *mon'opod'ial*, *a.* *-pô-dî-âl*, applied to an indefinite or centripetal inflorescence; racemose.

*monopolise*, *v.* *môn-nôp-ô-lîz* [*L.* *monopolium*; *Gr.* *monopoliôn*, the right of monopoly—from *Gr.* *monos*, alone; *pôleô*, I sell], to get the exclusive right of selling; to purchase or obtain possession of the whole of anything with the view of selling at an advanced price and controlling the market; to obtain or engross the whole: *monop'olising*, *imp.*; *adj.* obtaining the sole power or right; engrossing: *monop'olised*, *pp.*: *monop'oliser*, *n.* *-lî-zêr*, also *monop'olist*, *n.* *-lî-t*, one who has obtained the exclusive power to trade in a certain article, or who, by buying up the whole of it, has the command of the market at some place: *monopoly*, *n.* *môn-nôp-ô-lî*, the possession of exclusive dealing in the sale of an article, which may be held by right of purchase, by patent, or simply by means of its superior manufacture; formerly a grant from the Crown of the right of exclusive trading in some article.

*monopteral*, *a.* *môn-ô-pî-têr-âl* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *pteron*, a wing], one-winged, used to designate a temple without a cella, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a conical roof.

*monoptote*, *n.* *môn-ô-pôt* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *pôtos*, fallen, or apt to fall], in *gram.*, a noun having but one oblique case-ending.

*monorganic*, *a.* *môn-ô-r-gân-ik* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *organon*, an organ], in *med.*, belonging to or affecting one organ, or a set of organs.

*monosepalous*, *a.* *môn-ô-sê-pâl-jûs* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *sepalon*, a sepal], having the sepals which compose a calyx united at their edges or margins so as to form a tube; gamosepalous.

*monosis*, *n.* *môn-ô-sîs* [*Gr.* *monos*, one, single] in *bot.*, the isolation of an organ from the rest.

*monospermous*, *a.* *môn-ô-spêr-mîs*, also *monosper'mal*, *a.* *-mâl* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *sperma*, seed], one-seeded; applied to a fruit having only one seed: *mon'osper'm*, *n.* *-spêr'm*, a plant of one seed only.

*monospherical*, *a.* *môn-ô-sfêr-ik-âl* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *sphaira*, a sphere or globe], consisting of one sphere or globe.

*monostachous*, *a.* *môn-ô-stâ-kûs* [*Gr.* *monos*, one; *stachis*, an ear or spike of corn], in *bot.*, disposed or arranged in one spike only.

*monostich*, *n.* *môn-ô-stîk* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *stîchos*, a verse], a poem complete in one verse.

*monostomum*, *n.* *môn-ô-stô-mûm*, *monos'toma*, *n.* *plu.* *-ô-mâ* [*Gr.* *monos*, one; *stoma*, a mouth], a species of Trematode worm having one sucker only.

*monostrophic*, *a.* *môn-ô-strôf-ik* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *strophê*, a turning], not varied in measure; having one strophe only.

*monosyllable*, *n.* *môn-ô-sîl-lâ-bl* [*L.* *monosyllabus*, of one syllable—from *Gr.* *monos*, alone; *syllabê*, a syllable], a word of one syllable: *mon'osyll'ab'le*, *a.* *-lâ-bl*, consisting of words of one syllable.

*monothalamic*, *a.* *môn-ô-thâ-mîk* [*Gr.* *monos*, single; *thalamos*, a chamber], in *bot.*, applied to fruits formed from one pistil: *mon'othal'amous*, *a.* *-thâ-lâ-mûs*, one-chambered—applied to shells.

*monothecal*, *a.* *môn-ô-thê-kâl* [*Gr.* *monos*, single; *thêkê*, a sheath], in *bot.*, having a single loculement.

*monothéism*, *n.* *môn-ô-thê-izm* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *theos*, God], the doctrine of, or belief in, the existence of only one God: *mon'othêist*, *n.* *-thê-ist*, one who believes that there is but one God: *mon'othê'ist'ic*, *a.* *-ist'ik*, pert. to monothéism.

*Monothélites*, *n.* *plu.* *môn-ô-thê-lîts* [*Gr.* *monos*, single; *thêlô*, I wish, I will], a heretical sect of the 7th century who taught that Christ had two natures but only one will, the human will being absorbed in the divine: *Monoth'êl'te*, *a.* *pert.* to *Monoth'êl'm*, *n.* *-lî-izm*, the doctrine or belief of.

*monotomous*, *a.* *môn-ô-tô-mûs* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *tomê*, a cutting], in *min.*, having its cleavage distinct in one direction only.

*monotone*, *n.* *môn-ô-tôn* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone; *tonos*, n sound], a succession of sounds having the same pitch; *n.* unvaried tone of voice: *monotonous*, *a.* *môn-ô-tô-nûs* [*Gr.* *monotonos*, of the same tone], having continued sameness of sound; continued with dull uniformity: *monot'onously*, *ad.* *-lî*: *monotony*, *n.* *môn-ô-tô-nî*, dull uniformity of tone or sound in speaking, reading, or singing; sameness; a want of variety.

*monotrematous*, *a.* *môn-ô-trêm-â-tûs* [*Gr.* *monos*, single; *trêma*, a hole or opening], applied to the lowest mammals, viz. the Ornithorynchus and the Echinida, which resemble birds in having a cloaca only, or one external outlet for excrements and genital products: *monotreme*, *n.* *môn-ô-trêm*, one of the mon'otrem'ata, *-trêm-â-tâ*, or monotrematous animals.

*monotriglyph*, *n.* *môn-ô-trî-glîf* [*Gr.* *monos*, alone, and *Eng.* *triglyph*], such an intercolumniation in the Doric order as brings only one triglyph over each column.

*monoxide*, *n.* *môn-ôks-îd* [*Gr.* *monos*, only, and *Eng.* *oxide*], one of a series of oxides containing 1 equivalent of oxygen and 1 equivalent of another element.

*monseigneur*, *n.* *mông-sên-yêr* [*F.*—from *mon*, my; *seigneur*, lord], in *France*, a title of courtesy prefixed to names of persons of high rank, or to titles of noblemen; a title of bishops, &c., in *France*; my lord; your grace or highness: *messeigneurs*, *n.* *plu.* *mês-sên-yêr*, my lords.

*monseur*, *n.* *mês-sû* [*F.* *monseigneur*—from *mon*, my; *seur*, sir, master], sir; M<sup>r</sup>; a Frenchman, in slight contempt: *messeieurs*, *n.* *plu.* *mês-sû*, sirs.

*monsignor*, *n.* *môn-sên-yôr*, or *monsignore*, *n.* *môn-sên-yôr-ô* [*It.*], the ordinary title of a bishop in the R. Cath. Ch.; an honorary title conferred upon

certain priests attached to the Court of Rome: usual abbreviation is *Mgr.*

**monsoon**, *n.* *môn-sôn* [It. *monsone*; Mal. *mûsim*, a season, a year; Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season], a periodical wind of the Indian and Arabian seas, blowing regularly from the south-west from April to October, and from the north-east during the other half of the year.

**monster**, *n.* *môn-stér* [F. *monstre*—from L. *monstrum*, anything strange or wonderful—from *monere*, I warn], something out of the common order of nature; a creature with parts not natural, or greatly malformed; a person looked upon with horror on account of extraordinary crimes, or of deformity, or power to do harm; anything uncommonly large: *v.* in *OE.*, to put out of the common and natural order of things: *mon'stering*, *imp.*: *mon'stered*, *pp.* *-stêrd*: *ndj.*, very great in size or numbers: *monstrous*, *a.* *môn-strûs*, unnatural in form; huge; enormous; shocking; hateful; horrible; *ad.* in a monstrous manner; exceedingly; very much: *mon'strously*, *ad.* *-li*: *mon'strousness*, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being monstrous: *monstrously*, *n.* *môn-strô-sit-ti*, state of being monstrous; an unnatural production; that which is monstrous; a monster.

**monstrance**, *n.* *môn-strâns* [L. *monstrans*, showing], in the R. Cath. Ch., a highly ornamented article, consisting of a hollow transparent headpiece and stand, in which the consecrated wafer is placed for the view of the congregation.

**monstrous**, *monstrons*, &c.—see under **monster**.  
**monstruosity**, *u.* *môn-strô-sit-ti*, *OE.* for *monstrosity*.

**montanic**, *a.* *môn-tân-ik* [L. *montānus*, dwelling upon the mountains—from *mons*, a mountain], *pert.* to or consisting of mountains.

**Montanist**, *n.* *môn-tân-ist*, a follower of *Montanus*, a Phrygian heretic of the 1st century, who pretended that he was inspired by the Holy Ghost to instruct men in several points not revealed to the apostles: *Montanistic*, *a.* *-ist-ik*, *pert.* to the doctrines of *Montanus*: *Montanism*, *n.* *-izm*, the tenets of *Montanus*.

**montant**, *n.* *môn-tân* [F. *montant*—from *monter*, to mount—from L. *mons*, a mountain], in *her.*, increasing; a term in fencing; any upright piece in framework.

**mont de piété**, *n.* *mông' dè pi-è-tà'* [F. *mount of piety*—from *monter* *dè pieta*—see *mount*, and *piety*], a pawnbroking establishment in France and other parts on the Continent frequently kept by the Government, where money is lent to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest.

**monte**, *n.* *môn-tà* [Sp. *monte*, a hill], *n.* wood; L. *mons*, *n.* mountain], in S. Amer., a wooded tract; *n.* forest; a game at cards, resembling *faro*.

**montetich**, *n.* *môn-têk* [after the inventor], formerly, a large punch-bowl.

**Montem**, *n.* *môn-têm* [L. *mons* or *montem*, a mountain], an anc. custom among the scholars of Eton School of making a procession every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus [*ad montem*] near the Bath road, and collecting money from persons present or passing, now abolished.

**Montepulciano**, *n.* *môn-tà-pôl-châ-nô*, *n.* rich wine from *Montepulciano*, in Tuscany.

**month**, *n.* *mânth* [AS. *monath*, a month—from *môna*, the moon: cf. Icel. *manudhr*; Dut. *maand*; Goth. *mēnoths*], the twelfth part of the year; in popular usage, four weeks: *month'y*, *a.* *-li*, happening once a month, or every month; lasting a month; performed in a month: *nd.* in every month: *n.* a monthly publication; calendar month, one of the twelve divisions of the year, from 28 to 31 days in each: *lunar month*, one revolution of the moon, occupying from one new moon to another, about 29 days, 12 h. 44 m.: *this day six or three months*, in *Parliament*, a common motion, when the rejection of a bill is desired, that its next stage shall be taken at a time when the House will not be sitting—should the motion be carried, such a bill cannot be reintroduced in the same session.

**monticle**, *n.* *môn-ti-kli*, also *monticula*, *n.* *-kûl* [a dim.—from L. *mons* or *montem*, a mountain or great hill], a little mount; a hillock: *monticulate*, *a.* *môn-tik-ûl-tâ*, having many small projections: *montion*, *n.* *môn-tôn*, among miners, a heap of ore; a mass under the process of amalgamation.

**monument**, *n.* *môn-ûn-mênt* [F. *monument*—from L. *monumentum*, a memorial—from *monere*, I admonish

or remind], anything which serves to recall to mind, or which preserves the remembrance of any person or thing; a structure, as a pillar or mausoleum, erected as a memorial; a tomb; any enduring evidence or example, as, a monument of folly or wisdom: *mon'mental*, *a.* *-mênt-âl* [F.], of or relating to a tomb or monument; memorial; preserving memory: *mon'mentally*, *ad.* *-li*.—*SYN.* of 'monument': cenotaph; memorial; remembrance.

**mood**, *n.* *môd* [AS. *môd*, mind, feeling: cf. Icel. *môdr*; Dut. *moed*; Ger. *muht*], disposition of mind; temper of mind; a temporary state of the mind; disposition: *moody*, *n.* *môd-i*, peevish; fretful; out of humour; sad; gloomy: *moodyly*, *ad.* *-li*: *moodyness*, *n.* *-nês*, sullenness; peevishness.—*SYN.* of 'moody': pensive; capricious; varying; mournful; dejected; melancholy.

**mood**, *n.* *môd* [F. *mode*, fashion, way, mood in grammar—from L. *modus*, a measure, quantity—see *mode*], in *gram.*, a certain form of inflection indicating the mode or manner, as regards action, in which the meaning of the verb is presented to the learner, as indicative mood, imperative mood; in *logic*, the form of a syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; style of music.

**moon**, *n.* *môn* [AS. *môna*, the moon: cf. Icel. *mant*; Dut. *maan*; Sans. *mâs*, moon, month—from *mâ*, to measure—see *month*], the luminary of the night which revolves round the earth; the satellite of the earth; a month: *v.* to be affected by the moon; to be sentimental: *moon'ing*, *imp.* being sentimental; under the influence of the moon; mooned, *a.* *môn-êd*, in *OE.*, resembling the moon; having the character of the moon: moonet, *n.* *môn-êl*, a little moon: moonish, *a.* *môn-ish*, variable as the moon; flighty: moony, *n.* *môn-i*, *pert.* to the moon: moonless, *a.* *-lês*, without moonlight: moonbeam, *n.* a ray of light from the moon: moon-calf, a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; *n.* dolt; a stupid fellow: moon-fish, *n.* fish so called from the shape of its tail-fin: moonlight, *n.* illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight: *n.* the light of the moon: moonlighter, *n.* *-li-êr*, one of a gang of desperadoes given up to agrarian outrage by night in Ireland: moonlit, *a.* *-lit*, illumined by the moon: moon'shine, *n.* the light of the moon; mere show without substance or reality; nonsense: moonstone, *n.* a stone, also named *adularia*, of a white colour, or of a yellowish or greenish white—so called from the beautiful play of light which it exhibits: moon-struck, affected by the influence of the moon—according to popular belief; silly; lunatic: beyond the moon, out of reach; out of depth; extravagantly: harvest-moon—see under *harvest*.

**moonshee**, *n.* *môn-shê*, also *munshê*, *n.* *môn-shê* [Hind. *munshi*; Ar. *munshi*, a writer], a Mohammedan professor or teacher of languages—so called in the E. Indies; a Mussulman interpreter or scribe.

**moor**, *n.* *môr* [AS. *môr*, a moor: cf. Icel. *môr*; Dut. *moer*; Mil. Ger. *moor*; Ger. *moor*], an extensive tract of waste land, covered with patches of heath, and having a poor light soil, sometimes marshy and peaty: moorish, *a.* *-ish*, marshy; fenny: moory, *a.* *-i*, sterile; marshy: moor-buzzard, a moor-hird: moor-cock, moor-fowl, or moor-hen, red game or grouse: moor-land, *n.* heath-covered land: moor-stone, *n.* granite found on the surface of a moor: moor-game, ptarmigan, grouse, and other game found on moors: the moors, great tracts of moor-land and hills where game is preserved for sporting.

**Moore**, *n.* *môr* [F. *Maur*; L. *Maurus*; Gr. *Maurus*, a Moor], a native of the northern part of Africa—called by the anc. Romans *Mauritania*, from the colour of the people, the word meaning literally 'country of the dark-complexioned people'; one of the people from Africa who conquered Spain in the 8th century—these were, however, strictly Arabs, the Moors crossing much later: Moorish, *a.* *-ish*, *pert.* to the people called Moors.

**moor**, *v.* *môr* [Dut. *marren*, to tie, to moor a ship], to confine or make fast a ship, by means of cables or chains and anchors, in a particular station; to be confined to a particular station, as a ship: mooring, *imp.* *n.* the net of securing a ship to one position, or alongside a landing-place: moored, *pp.* *môrd*, made fast in a station: moorage, *n.* *môr-âj*, a place for mooring: moorings, *n.* *plu.* *-ingz*, the anchors or buoys laid in a river or harbour in order that a

ship may confine itself to one position; said of a ship lying with more than one anchor out.

moose, *n.* *mōs*, or *moose-deer* [*N. Amer. Ind. musu* or *mousrah*], the largest of the deer kind; the Amer. elk.

moot, *v.* *mūt* [*AS. mōt* or *gemōt*, an assembly; *mōtan* (unfound), to cite before a court of justice—see *meet*—*lit.*, to discuss in or at a meeting], to bring forward a subject for discussion; to discuss a question, as in a court of justice; to argue or plead on a supposed cause by way of exercise: *adj.* unsettled; disputable: *mooting*, *imp.*: *mooting* or *moot-case*, *n.* exercise of pleading a mock case: *moot'ed*, *pp.*—*ed.*: *adj.* debated; disputed: *moot'er*, *n.* *er*, one who moots: *moot'able*, *a.*—*bl.*, capable of being mooted or debated: *moot-hill*, a mound or height on which justice was anciently administered: *moot point* or *case*, a doubtful point; a point which admits of being mooted or argued on opposite sides: *Moot-Hall*, the anc. name for a town-hall.

moouzín—see *muezín*.

mop, *n.* *mōp* [*OE. mappē*, a napkin—from *L. mappa*, a table-napkin, a bunch of strips of cloth or coarse yarn, fastened to a stick or handle, and used for cleaning floors: *v.* to clean or rub with a mop: *mopp'ing*, *imp.*: *mopped*, *pp.* *mōpt*: *moppet*, *n.* *mōp'et*, also *mop'sey*, *n.*—*sif* [*dim.* of *mop*], a child's baby made up of rags; a puppet made of rags; a term of fondness applied to little girls: *mop-fair*, in *Eng. dial.*, a hiring-fair held a few days after the regular or statute fair, with the view of offering for engagements those male and female servants not previously engaged—*lit.*, that they might be mopped or wiped up.

mop, *v.* *mōp*, and mow, *v.* *mōw* [*Dut. moppen*, *L. Ger. maffen*, to grimace], in *OE.*, to gibber and make faces; to make a dry mouth; to grin in contempt: *n.* a grimace; a gibbering and making faces; a dry mouth or grin in contempt.

mope, *v.* *mōp* [*Dut. moppen*, to pout; cf. *Ger. dial. maffen*, to sulk], to be dull, stupid, or drowsy; to be spiritless or gloomy from discontent; to make spiritless or stupid: *n.* a person low in spirits: *moping*, *imp.* *mōp'ing*: *adj.* inactive and affected with dullness; gloomy: *moped*, *pp.* *mōpt*: *mōp'ingly*, *ad.*—*ly*: *mō'pish*, *a.*—*ish*, dull; stupid; spiritless: *mō'pishly*, *ad.*—*ly*: *mō'pishness*, *n.*—*ness*, the state of being silent, inactive, and dispirited: in the mopes, sulky; out of temper.

moppet and mopsy—see under *mop* 1.

moquette, *n.* *mō-kēt'* [*F.*], a fabric used for tapestry or as a carpet.

mora, *n.* *mō-rā* [*Guiana*], a valuable S. Amer. wood, peculiarly adapted for ship's timbers and planks, for which it is extensively used; the wood of the large tree *Mora excelsa*, *Ord. Leguminosae*, sub-*Ord. Cessalpinieae*.

moraine, *n.* *mō-rān'*, *moraines*, *n.* *plu. mō-rānz'* [*F. moraine*, a moraine; cf. *Bav. mur*, rocky debris], accumulations of stones, earth, or debris, found at the edges and terminations of all great glaciers: *moraine*, *a.*—*ran'ik*, *pert.* to: *morainic* loops, in *geol.*, great loops, with a southward direction, in the formations of the glacial period in N. Amer.

moral, *a.* *mō-rāl* [*F. moral*—from *L. morālis*, of or belonging to morals or manners—from *mōs* or *mōren*, manner, way], *pert.* to or founded on the practices or conduct of men with reference to right and wrong, in their intercourse with others; conformed to right rules; right; just; supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience, as a moral certainty: *n.* the lesson taught by a fiction or fable; the practical lesson which a thing is fitted or designed to convey: *morally*, *ad.*—*ly*, according to the rules of morality; according to the divine law; according to the usual course of things and of human judgment: *moralise*, *v.* *mō-rāl-iz*, to think, speak, or write on subjects with reference to right and wrong; to make reflections or remarks on good or evil, or on virtue or vice among men; to furnish with a moral: *moralising*, *imp.*: *moralised*, *pp.*—*ed.*: *moraliser*, *n.*—*er*, also *moralist*, *n.*—*ist*, one who moralises; one who teaches the duties of life; also in *OE.* *mōr'al-er*, *n.*: *mōr'alisation*, *n.*—*is-ation*, the act of moralising; explanation in a moral sense: *moralism*, *n.* *mō-rāl-iz-izm*, the doctrine or science of man's duties; the general practice of them; the quality of an action which renders it good or bad; formerly, a sort of stage-play: *morals*, *n.*

*plu. mō-rāl-iz*, the practice of the duties of life; course of behaviour with respect to others; course of life in regard to good or evil; moral philosophy: *ethics*: *moral agent*, a person capable of understanding the distinction between right and wrong: *moral philosophy*, the science which treats of man's social relations and duties; *ethics*: *moral sense*, the feelings with which we regard the conduct and dispositions of others.

morale, *n.* *mō-rāl'* [*F. morale*, *ethics*—from *mid. L. moralis*, moral discourse, morals], moral condition with respect to zeal, spirit, hope, and confidence; mental state.

morass, *n.* *mō-rās* [*Dut. moeras*, a marsh, a fen], a tract of soft wet moor or bog; fenny ground; a marsh: *morass'y*, *n.*—*ras'*, marshy; fenny; boggy.

Moravian, *a.* *mō-rā-vi-an*, *pert.* to the country of Moravia, or to the Christian sect or society called Moravians or United Brethren: *n.* one of the sect: *Moravianism*, *n.*—*ism*, the religious system of the Moravians.

morbid, *a.* *mōr-bid* [*F. morbide*—from *L. morbidus*, sickly, diseased—from *morbus*, disease], diseased; not sound and healthy: *morbidly*, *ad.*—*ly*: *morbidness*, *n.*—*ness*, and *morbid'ity*, *n.*—*ity*, the state of being diseased or unsound; morbid character: *morbid anatomy*, the study of the alterations in the structure of the body produced by disease.

morbific, *a.* *mōr-bif'ik*, also *morbif'ical*, *a.*—*ikāl* [*L. morbus*, disease; *facto*, I make], causing a disease; generating a sickly state.

morbillous, *a.* *mōr-bill'us* [*mid. L. morbilli*, measles; *dim.* of *L. morbus*, disease], *pert.* to the measles; measly: *morbilli*, *n.* *plu. mōr-bill'i*, the measles.

morean, *n.* *mōr-sū* [*F.*], a bit; a morsel.

mordacious, *a.* *mōr-dā-sh'us* [*L. mordax* or *mordā-cem*, biting or given to bite—from *mordeo*, I bite], apt to bite; biting; snappish; sarcastic: *mordaciously*, *ad.*—*ly*: *mordacity*, *n.* *mōr-dā-si-ti* [*F. mordacité*—from *L. mordacitatem*, the power of stinging], the power or quality of biting.

mordant, *n.* *mōr-dānt* [*F. mordant*, biting—from *L. mordans* or *mordentem*, biting, consuming], any substance employed to fix and give permanency or brilliancy to the colour produced by dye-stuffs; any adhesive matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere to a body: *adj.* serving to fix colours; biting; caustic.

more, *a.* *mōr* [*AS. mōr*; *mōrs*; *mōra*, greater, more], comparative degree of much; greater in number, quantity, quality, or degree; additional; *ad.* to a greater degree, a second or another time: *n.* a greater quantity, number, or degree; other or greater thing, as, we can do no more; the more, to a greater degree; for the reason already stated: no more, existing no longer; dead: much more, in a greater degree, or with more readiness: more and more, with continual increase: more than probable, little short of certainty. *Note*.—In *OE.* *mo* was used in reference to number, more to size; now *more* does duty for both—see *Skeat*.

moreen, *n.* *mō-rēn'* [*prob.* from *F. moire*, mohair—see *mohair*], a stout woollen stuff used for curtains, &c. *Note*.—*morina* in *OE.* signifies the wool of sick sheep and those dead of the murrain.

morel or morelle, *n.* *mō-rēl* [*OF. morel*: *mid. L. maurellus*, dark in colour—from *Maurus*, a Moor], the tree which bears the well-known morelo-cherry; a cultivated variety of the wild cherry, or *Cerasus avium*, *Ord. Rosaceae*—much used in making cherry-brandy; a plant, the *Atropa belladonna*, also the *Solanum nigrum*, or petty morel, *Ord. Solanaceae*.

morel, *n.* *mō-rēl* [*F. morille*], *OH. Ger. morhela*—from *morka*, a root], an edible fungus abounding with little holes, generally of the size of a walnut; the *Morchella esculenta*, *Ord. Fungi*.

moreover, *ad.* *mōr-ōvēr* [*more*, and *over*], beyond what has been said; further; besides.

moresque, *n.* *mō-rēsk* [*F. moresque*; *It. moresco*; *L. moriscus*, Moorish—from *Maurus*, a Moor], done after the manner of the Moors; architectural decoration in the Moorish style; *n.* architecture or decoration after the Moorish style.

morgannatle, *a.* *mōrgān-dā'tik* [*mid. L. morgannaticus*; *OH. Ger. morgangabe*, morning-gift—from *morgen*, morning; *gaba*, gift, endowment; cf. *morgnig-gift*], a name applied to a marriage between a man of exalted rank and a woman of inferior position, she being only, however, entitled to the *morgang'ba*

or morning-gift, without partaking of his rank, or transmitting any rights in the inheritance of the husband to her children; left-handed, as an irregular marriage; in present use the word designates marriages between princes and ladies of inferior rank, especially as practised in Germany.

**morgay**, *n.* *mōr-gā* [Eng. dial.: cf. *W. morgi*, the sea-dog, the small spotted dog-fish; the hound-fish or bounce, found in the Mediterranean.

**morgue**, *n.* *mōrg* [F. *morgue*], the place in some French towns where the bodies of persons found dead are placed, in order to be identified and claimed by their friends; a dead-house.

**moriund**, *a.* *mōr-i-būnd* [L. *moriundus*, dying—from *mori*, to die, in a state of dying.

**moril**, same as *morel* 2, which see.

**morillon**, *n.* *mōr-i-lōn* [F.], the immature golden-eye duck; a fine black grape.

**morunga**, *n.* *mō-rīng-gā* [Mal. *murungi*], a strong-scented tree which yields the ben-nut and ben-oil, a native of Egypt and the E. Indies; the *Moringa pterygosperma* or horso-radish tree, Ord. *Moringaceæ*.

**morion**, *n.* *mōr-i-on* [F. *morion*—from Sp. *morion*—from *moro*, anything round], a particular shape of helmet copied by the Spaniards from the Moors, having no visor or beaver; a name given by lapidaries to rock-crystal of a brownish-black or charcoal-black tint.

**Morisco**, *n.* *mō-ris-kō* [Sp. *morisco*—from *Moro*, a Moor—see *moresque*], anything Moorish; the Moorish language; moresque; a dance; *Moriscos*, *n.* plu. *-kōs*, a name given to the Moors who remained in Spain after the taking of Granada, A.D. 1492.

**morling**, *n.* *mōr-līng*, also *mortling*, *n.* *mōr-tīng* [Eng. dial.: F. *mort*; L. *mortuus*, dead; and dim. termination, *-līng*], wool plucked from a dead sheep.

**morlop**, *n.* *mōr-lōp* [Austral.], a mottled jasper pebble, usually occurring with diatomeads.

**Mormon**, *n.* *mōr-mōn*, one of the sect founded 1823-27 by an American, Joseph Smith, who claimed to be inspired—so called from the pretended Book of *Mormon*, asserted to have been found by him: *Mormonites*, *n.* plu. *-its*, also *Mormons*, *n.* plu. *-mōnz*, the followers of Joseph Smith, and believers in his mission, and in the communications of the so-called angel *Mormon*: *Mormonism*, *n.* *-izm*, the doctrines and practices of the *Mormons*.

**morn**, *n.* *mōrn* [AS. *morgen*, *morn*, *morrow*—see *morning*], the first part of the day.

**morning**, *n.* *mōr-nīng* [AS. *morgen*, *morn*, *morrow*: cf. Icel. *morgun*; Goth. *maurgins*], the first part of the day; the period from 12 at night till noon; in popular phrase, the time between dawn and the middle of the forenoon; in *fashionable life*, all the part of the day before dinner; the first or early part, as of life: *adj.* done, occurring, or being in the morning: *morning gift*, a former custom by which a husband presented his wife with a gift the morning after marriage: *morning-gown*, a loose robe worn in the morning before being dressed: *morning star*, any planet seen shining in the morning—generally the planet Venus when she rises before the sun; an old military weapon, consisting of a metal ball set with iron spikes and attached to a handle, sometimes by a strong chain.

**morocco**, *n.* *mō-rōk-kō* [first prepared in Morocco, in Africa], a fine kind of grained leather prepared from goat-skin, and often from sheep-skin.

**morene**, *n.* *mō-rōn* [L. *morex*, the mulberry-tree], a deep crimson colour like the ripe mulberry; maroon, which see.

**morose**, *a.* *mō-rōs* [L. *morōsus*, capricious—from *mōs*, usage, custom], of a sour temper; gloomy; sullen: *morosely*, *ad.* *-ly*: *moroseness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being morose; sullenness: *morosity*, *n.* *mō-rōs-i-tē*, moroseness; sourness; peevishness.—*SYN.* of *morose*: surly; austere; ill-natured; ill-humoured; gruff; savoro; splenetic; crabbed; crusty; churlish; peevish; sullen.

**Morphens**, *n.* *mōr-fūs* [Gr. *Morpheus*—from *mōrphē*, form, shape, in *anc. myth.*, the god of dreams.

**morphia**, *n.* *mōr-fi-ā*, also *morphin*, *n.* *mōr-fi-n* [Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of dreams], a peculiar alkaloid, the narcotic principle of opium.

**Morphology**, *n.* *mōr-fō-lō-jī* [Gr. *mōrphē*, form; *logos*, description], that department of botany which

treats of the forms that the different organs of plants assume, and the laws that regulate their metamorphoses; also applied to animals in same sense; the general laws of this grammatical structure of a language: *morphological*, *a.* *mōr-fō-lō-jī-kāl*, connected with or relating to morphology: *morphologist*, *n.* *-jīst*, one versed in morphology.

**morphonomy**, *n.* *mōr-fō-nō-mī* [Gr. *mōrphē*, form; *nomos*, a law], in *biol.*, the laws of organic formation: *morphonomic*, *a.* *-fō-nō-mī-k*, pert. to.

**morphophyly**, *n.* *mōr-fō-i-tē* [Gr. *mōrphē*, form; *phylē*, a tribe], the tribal history of physical forms.

**morphosis**, *n.* *mōr-fō-sīs* [Gr. *mōrphē*, shape], in *bot.*, the order or mode of development of any organ or organs.

**morris**, *n.* also *morries*, *n.* *mōr-rīs* [Sp. *morisco*, Moorish—from *Moro*, a Moor—see *moresque*], originally a Moorish dance; a dance performed with bells, castanets, tambours, &c.: *nine-men's-morrie*, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

**morrow**, *n.* *mōr-rō* [a doublet of *morn*—see *morning*], the first day after the present one: good *morrow* or good *morning*, a term of salutation: to-morrow, the first day after the present.

**morso**, *n.* *mōrs* [F.: Russ. *morju*], the sea-horse or walrus.

**morse**, *n.* *mōrs* [L. *morsus*, a biting, a catching fast], in *eccles. costume*, the clasp or fastening of a cope, frequently made of the precious metals and set with jewels.

**Morse alphabet**, *mōrs* [after the inventor], the principal system of dot and dash marks made by the recording instr. in telegraphy to indicate letters.

**morsel**, *n.* *mōr-sēl* [OF. *moreel* or *morsel*, a morsel—from mid. L. *morsellum*, a thing bitten, a mouthful—from L. *morsum*, a bite—from *morsus*, pp. of *mordeo*, I bite], a bite; a mouthful; a small piece.

**mort**, *n.* *mōrt* [F. *mort*, death—from L. *mortem*], in *hunting*, notes sounded at the death of game; the skin of a lamb that has died of disease: *adj.* fatal.

**mort**, *n.* *mōrt* [Eng. dial.: perhaps from Icel. *margt*, much], colloquially, a great quantity; a large amount; a salmon in its third year.

**mortal**, *a.* *mōr-tāl* [OF. *mortal*—from L. *mortalis*, mortal—from *mortem*, death], subject to death; destined to die; bringing death; belonging to man; deadly; punishable with death; not venial, applied to sin; extreme; violent: *n.* a human being; a creature subject to death: *mortally*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a manner to cause death; in the highest possible degree: *mortality*, *n.* *mōr-tāl-i-tē*, state of being mortal; subjection to death; frequency of death; death; human nature: *Bills of Mortality*, returns formerly issued periodically, giving the number of births and deaths in London: within the *Bills of Mortality*, embraced or comprehensible within those terms.

**mortar**, *n.* *mōr-tēr* [L. *mortarium*, a mortar], a strong wide-mouthed vessel in which substances are bruised or pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance of large bore, used for throwing bombs and shells—so named from its shape: *mortar-bed*, the bed or carriage of wood on which a mortar for war rests.

**mortar**, *n.* *mōr-tēr* [L. *mortarium*, pounded stuff: connected with *mortar* 1], a mixture of lime, sand, and water, used as a cement for building with stones or bricks: *mortar-board*, a square board for holding mortar, used by masons.

**morter**, *n.* *mōr-tēr* [F. *mortier*, a lamp burnt over a corpse—from *mort*, death], in *OE.*, a lamp or light; a chamber-lamp.

**mortgage**, *n.* *mōr-gāj* [OF. *mortgage*—from F. *mort*, and *gage*, a token or pledge: L. *mortuus*, dead—*-itē*, a dead pledge], the grant of lands or houses to a creditor in security for the repayment of his money; state of being pledged: *v.* to convey or make over, as property to a creditor in security for a debt; to pledge; to put to pledge: *mortgaging*, *imp.* *-ing*: *mortgaged*, *pp.* *mōr-gāj-d*: *adj.* conveyed or granted, its real property in security for a debt: *mortgager*, *n.* *mōr-gāj-ēr*, the person who grants lands or houses in security for debt: *mortgagee*, *n.* *-gāj-ē*, the person to whom an estate is mortgaged—see *mortify* 2, and *mortmain*. *Note*.—Primarily, mortgage contains the condition



woman; the dregs from certain liquids, as vinegar; in OE., hysterical passion: *adj.* native; natural; received from parents or ancestors: *v.* to adopt, as a son or daughter; to ascribe to: *moth'ering*, *imp.*: *moth'ered*, *pp.* *-erd*: *moth'erly*, *a.* *-li*, pert. to a mother; becoming a mother; affectionate; tender: *ad.* in the manner of a mother: *moth'erliness*, *n.* *-nes*, the quality of being a mother, or acting as a mother: *moth'erless*, *a.* *-les*, having lost a mother: *moth'erhood*, *n.* *-hood*, state of being a mother: *moth'ery*, *a.* *-er-i*, containing thick silny matter, as a liquid: *Mother Carey's chicken*, *Ad-riz*, the stormy petrel: *mother church*, the oldest church in a large parish which has been subdivided into smaller ones; one's own church: *mother country*, the country from which a new country has chiefly been colonised: *mother tongue*, one's native language: *mother water* or *liquor*, the liquid after crystals have been obtained from it: *mother wit*, native wit; shrewd common-sense: *mother-wort*, a wild plant formerly used as a pectoral medicine; the *Leonurus cardiaca*, Ord. *Labiatae*: *mother-in-law*, the mother of husband or wife: *mother-of-pearl*, the name given by the miners to the fine silky-fibrous laminae of carbon or mineral charcoal which occur embedded in the seams of ordinary coal: *Mother of God*, a title given to the Virgin Mary: *mother-of-pearl*, the hard, silvery, internal layer of several kinds of shells, much used in the arts for inlaid work.

*motif*, *n.* *mō'tif* [F.], in music, a theme; the main idea of any composition.

*motile*, *n.* *mō'til-ē'tik* [L. *mōtus*, moved; *facio*, I make], producing motion.

*motility*, *n.* *mō'til-i-tē'ti* [F. *motilité*, facility of moving—from L. *mōtus*, moved], capability of moving; the faculty of moving.

*motion*, *n.* *mō'shān* [F. *mōtion*—from L. *mōtīōnem*, a moving—from *moveo*, I move], change of place or of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another, as opposed to *rest*; minimal life and action; manner of moving the body; change of posture; impulse communicated; tendency of the mind; internal action, as of the bowels; a proposal made at a meeting or an assembly; in a *locomotive engine*, the cross-head, cross-head guides, and the blocks, taken as a whole, so called 'the motion'; in OE., a puppet; a puppet-show: *v.* to make a significant movement with the hands, as to motion to a chair; in OE., to advise; to make proposal: *mot'ioning*, *imp.*: *motioned*, *pp.* *mō'shānd*: *mot'ionless*, *a.* *-les*, being not rest.

*motive*, *n.* *mō'tiv* [F. *motif*—from mld. L. *mōtīvus*, that moves, animating—from *moveo*, I move], causing motion; also or tending to move: *n.* that which actuates or influences; that which determines the choice; inducement; cause; reason; in art, that which produces conception, invention, or creation in the mind of the artist, when undertaking a subject: *motivity*, *n.* *mō'tiv-i-tē'ti*, the power of producing motion.—*Syn.* of 'motivo *n.*': purpose; object; incentive; incitement; stimulus.

*motley*, *a.* *mō'tli* [OF. *matfeld*, elotted, curdled—from *matles*, curds], speckled; covered with spots of different colours; composed of various parts or characters—see *mottlo*.

*motor*, *n.* *mō'tōr* [L. *mōtor*, a mover—from *mōtus*, pp. of *moveo*, I move], that which gives motion; a mover; in math., an operator or a quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body; in mech., a machine for utilising some natural force, as heat or wind, or for adapting the energy of steam or of electricity to mechanical work: *adj.* in anat., producing or regulating motion, applied to certain nerves and muscles: *motory*, *a.* *mō'tōr-i*, also *motorial*, *a.* *mō'tōr-i-al*, giving motion.

*mottlo*, *v.* *mō'tli* [from motley, which see], to mark with spots of different colours; to mark with shades of different colours, as if stained: *mottling*, *imp.* *mō'tling*: *mottled*, *pp.* *mō'tlid*: *adj.* marked with irregular spots or streaks of different colours.

*motto*, *n.* *mō'tō* [It. *motto*—from mld. L. *mutthum*, a mutter, *n.* word], a short sentence or phrase added to a device, or prefixed to anything written, as to an essay or discourse indicating its aim, or describing some rule of conduct, some custom, some opinion, or a tried sentiment.

*motjik*, *n.* *mō-zhek'* [Russ. *muzhiku*], a Russian peasant.

*mould*, *n.* *mōld* [AS. *molde*, dust, soil: cf. Icel.

*mold*; Dut. *mul*; Goth. *mulda*], fine soft earth such as constitutes soil; friable earth; garden-soil; earth or material of which anything is formed: *moulder*, *v.* *mōld-er*, to turn to dust, or crumble by natural decay; to waste away gradually: *mould'ering*, *imp.*: *adj.* turning to dust; wasting or crumbling away: *mouldered*, *pp.* *mōld-ērd*: *adj.* turned to dust; wasted away: *mouldery*, *a.* *mōld-ēr-i*, partaking of the nature of mould: *mould-board*, the broad concave part of a plough which turns over the furrow-slice: *mould-warp*, *n.* *-wēarp* [in Eng. dial.], a mole.

*mould*, *n.* *mōld* [Icel. *mygla*, musty—from *mugga*, drizzling mist], the thread-like fungi which form on bodies, particularly when exposed to warm or damp air, and which prey upon them and destroy their original properties: *v.* to cause to contract mould; to become mouldy: *mould'ing*, *imp.*: *mould'ed*, *pp.*: *mould'y*, *a.* *-i*, covered with mould: *mould'iness*, *n.* *-nes*, state of being mouldy; the minute fungi which appear on organic bodies under certain conditions: *iron-mould*—see *iron*.

*mould*, *n.* *mōld* [OF. *molle*—from L. *modulus*, a small measure], that in which anything is cast and receives its form; the matrix; the cast or form given: *v.* to form into a particular shape; to fashion; to knead: *mould'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* anything formed in a mould; an ornamental form in wood or stone; the contour given to the angles of cornices, capitals, window-jambes, &c.; a small border or edging to a panel, or to a picture-frame: *mould'ed*, *pp.*: *mould'able*, *a.* *-ā-bl*, that may be moulded or formed; *mould'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who moulds or forms into shape.

*moulder*, *mould'ering*—see under *mould* 1.

*mould-warp*—see under *mould* 1.

*moulin*, *n.* *mō'lēng* [F. *moulin*, a mill—from mld. L. *mōlinus*], a deep crack intersecting a glacial rivulet, that has been formed into a shaft some hundreds of feet deep by the wearing action of the water.

*moulirage*, *n.* *mō'līn-āz* [F. *moulin*, a mill], the process of reeling off and dressing silk in its raw state.

*moult*, *v.* *mōlt* [L. *mutare*, to change, the *l* being intrusive], to cast or shed the feathers, as a bird at a particular season; to shed or cast, as the hair, skin, horns, &c., of animals: *moult'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the time when birds cast their feathers; the net or process of casting the feathers: *moult'ed*, *pp.*

*monluwee*, *n.* *mōn-lū-ē*, or *monluie*, *n.* *mōn-lū-ē*, also *maulavi*, *n.* *mōn-lū-ē* [Ar. *maulavi*], in India; a learned man; a Mussulman priest.

*monnd*, *n.* *mōnnd* [AS. *mund*, *n.* protection or defence—from *mundian*, to protect: Olf. Gr. *munt*], an artificial bank of earth or stone, raised for defence or ornament: *mound-bird*, *n.* a name for the megapode: *mound-builders*, a race of people anciently inhabiting the Mississippi valley, who had dwellings of earthworks and enclosures: *shell-monnds*, masses of refuse shells found along many shores, and marking the feasting-places of the early and savage inhabitants.

*mound*, *n.* *mōnd* [F. *monde*; L. *mundus*, the world], in her., a globe surmounted by a cross; a part of the British regalia.

*mount*, *n.* *mōnt* [F. *mont*, a hill; *monter*, to rise up—from L. *montem*, *n.* mountain], a hill or mountain; an artificial elevation; the paper or card-board upon which a drawing is placed, and to which it is attached: *v.* to ascend; to rise on high; to get or place on horseback; to raise aloft; to set in framework; to tower; to climb; to scale; to furnish with horses; to embellish; to adapt or fit to, or to set upon, as to mount a gun, that is, to set it upon a carriage—*to mount a precious stone*, that is, to set it in a framework of metal, as in a ring or brooch: *mount'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of mounting; the act of preparing for use; that by which anything is equipped or embellished; carrying, as a ship mounting so many guns: *mount'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* raised; seated on horseback; embellished; furnished with, as with guns; placed on a carriage: *mount'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which mounts: *mount'ingly*, *ad.* *-it*: *to mount guard*, to do duty and watch at a particular post for a limited time, as a sentinel.

*mountain*, *n.* *mōntān* or *-ān* [OF. *montaigne*—from mld. L. *montānea*, a mountain: L. *montānus*, belonging to a mountain—from *montem*, a mountain], a very high hill, usually applied to heights of nearly and above 2000 feet; anything proverbially

large; adj. pert. to a mountain; found on mountains: *mount'aineer*, *n.* *-er*, an inhabitant of a mountainous district: *mountaineering*, *n.* *-ing*, the pursuit of the practices and habits of mountaineers; the ascending of mountains: *mountainous*, *a.* *-ous*, full of mountains; huge: *mountainousness*, *n.* *-ness*, state of being full of mountains: *mountain-ash*, a tree producing large bunches of red berries, called in Scotland the rowan-tree; the *Pyrus aucuparia*, *Orl. Rosaceae*: *mountain cork*, leather, wood, and paper, all varieties of asbestos: *mountain-dew*, whisky, especially Highland whisky: *mountain green and blue*, the familiar terms for the green and blue carbonates of copper, *mountain* being at one time used as synonymous with mineral: *mountain-limestone*, thick-bedded, marl, carboniferous limestone, familiarly applied to that found in hills, in contradistinction to that found in the low-lying districts: *mountain-meal*, an infusorial earth, called also *berghahl*: *mountain-milk*, a soft variety of carbonate of lime: *mountain parsley* and *rose*, plants: *mountain-soap*, a variety of soapstone or silicate of magnesite: *mountain-tallow*, a tallow-like mineral: a *mountain chain or range*, a series of elevations, more or less lofty, having their bases in contact and continuous over a considerable extent of country: to *make a mountain of a molehill*, to make great out of little difficulties: *mountain in labour*, much and varied preparation with but little result, from the *fable of the mountain in labour giving birth to a mouse*.

*Mountain*, *n.* *mount'ain* or *-in* [F. *montagne*—see previous entry], in French hist., a popular name given in 1793 to the party of extreme Jacobins in the Convention, who occupied the highest rows of seats.

*mountant*, *a.* *mount'ant* [F. *montant*, ascending, rising], in OE., rising on high.

*mountebank*, *n.* *mount'eb'ank* [It. *montam-banco*—from O. It. *monta in banco*, a mountebank—from *montare in banco*, to mount on a bench—that is, on purpose to proclaim his nostrums], a quack-doctor who mounts a bench or stage in a public place, and there boasts of his skill in curing diseases; any boastful or false pretender.

*mourn*, *v.* *mörn* [AS. *murnan*, to grieve; cf. Icel. *morna*; Goth. *mairnan*; O.H.Ger. *mornen*], to grieve for; to lament; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to wear the garb of sorrow: *mourn'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*, adj. employed to express sorrow or grief; worn, as appropriate to the condition of one mourning: *n.* the act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; the dress assumed on the death of a friend or relative: *mourned*, *pp.* *mörnd*: *mourner*, *n.* *mörner*, one who is grieved at any loss or misfortune; one who attends a funeral in the habit of mourning: *mourn'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*, with the appearance of sorrowing: *mourn'ful*, *a.* *foöl*, expressive of grief; having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful; doleful; sad: *mourn'fully*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a mourning manner: *mourn'fulness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being mournful; the show or expression of grief: *mourn'ing-coach*, a dark-coloured carriage with black horses and trappings used at a funeral: *mourning* right, a broad metal bordering for mourning columns or paragraphs in newspapers.—*SVN.* of 'mourn': to deplore; bewail; bemoan; sorrow—of 'mournful': lugubrious; heavy; grievous; calamitous; afflictive; gloomy; dejected; moody; melancholy.

*mouse*, *n.* *mües* [AS. *mūs*, a mouse; cf. Icel. *mús*; L. *mūs*; Gr. *mūs*; Ger. *maus*; Dut. *muis*], a small rodent that infests houses, granaries, &c.: *v.* *mües*, to watch for and catch mice, as a cat: *mous'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*, adj. catching mice; in OE., stealthy; sneaking; cat-like: *moused*, *pp.* *müezd*: *monsy*, *a.* *müezt*, abounding in mice: *mouser*, *n.* *müez'er*, a cat that is a good catcher of mice: *mouse-bintock*, a term applied to certain parts of beef: *mouse-ear*, a plant so called from the shape and velvety surface of the leaves; the *Litcracium pilosella*, *Orl. Compositae*: *mouse-hawk*, a bird that feeds on mice: *mouse-hole*, the nest or den of a mouse: *mouse-tail*, a small wild plant with little green flowers; the *Algisurus cristatus*, *Orl. Ranunculaceae*: *mouse-trap*, *n.* contrivance for catching mice: *mice*, *n.* *plu.* *müs* [AS. *mys*; Icel. *mys*, mice], more than one mouse.

*mousseline-de-laine*, *n.* *mües-län-dä-län'* [F. *muslin* of wool], a woollen fabric of very light texture, used for ladies' dresses—so named as originally made at Mosul, in Asia Minor.

*mustache*, *n.* *mües-tash'* [F. *moustache*—from It. *mostaccio* or *mostazzo*, snout, face; Gr. *mustax*, *moustaches*], hair worn over the upper lip by men; usually in the plu. *mustaches*, *-tash'-es*; also spelled *mustache*.

*mouth*, *n.* *müeth* [AS. *müth*, the mouth; cf. Icel. *munnr*; Ger. *mund*; Goth. *munths*], the orifice in the head of an animal by which food is received; the instr. of speech; cry; voice; any opening or channel by which a thing is received or discharged, as of a vessel, a well, or a cannon; an entrance; the part of a river or creek where its waters join those of a sea or other large body of water: *v.* *müeth*, to utter with an affected swelling voice; to rant; to utter a word fully and roundly; to vociferate; to seize in the mouth; to attack with reproachful language; to grinnace: *mouth'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*, adj. uttering with an affected swelling mouth: *n.* an affected swelling manner of speaking: *mouthe'd*, *pp.* *müethed*: *monther*, *n.* *müeth'er*, an affected speaker: *mouthless*, *a.* *müeth'less*, without a mouth: *mouthful*, *n.* *foöl*, as much as the mouth can contain; a small quantity: *mouth-honour*, outward civility; compliments that are insincere: *mouth-piece*, *n.* in a wind-instrument of music, the piece for the mouth; one who utters opinions on behalf of others; a *spokesman*: to *make mouths*, *müeth'es*, to make grimaces or wry faces: down in the mouth, mortified; dejected; chop-fallen: to *stop the mouth*, to silence or confound.

*move*, *v.* *müv* [OE. *moover*; L. *movēre*, to move or stir], to carry or convey from one place to another; to pass from one place to another; to walk; to change the posture of the body or the position of a part; to put into motion; to arouse; to provoke; to affect; to agitate; to prevail on; to persuade; to touch pathetically; to walk or march; to change a residence; to propose or bring forward for consideration or acceptance; to have vital action—as, 'in Him we live, and move, and have our being'; in OE., to make angry: *n.* the act of transferring from one place or spot to another, as in chess or draughts; a movement; in familiar language, a scheme; an artifice; a certain amount of work, or fixed time, forming the unit in reckoning the wages of a glassmaker: *mov'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*, adj. chaotising place; having motion; impelling; persuading; stirring the passions or affections; touching; fitted to excite the passions or the affections: *mov'ings*, *n.* *plu.* *müv'ingz*, motives; impulse: *moved*, *pp.* *müvd*: *mov'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which moves; a proposer: *moveless*, *n.* *-less*, not to be put out of place: *movement*, *n.* *müv'ment*, the act or manner of moving; a passing; any change of position; motion; excitement; any single part in a musical composition; the wheelwork of a watch; an agitation or proceeding undertaken to accomplish certain purposes, or to effect desired changes, as in political or ecclesiastical affairs, or in matters affecting social life: *mov'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a moving manner; pathetically; in a manner to excite or affect the passions: *mov'ingness*, *n.* *-ness*, power to affect the passions: *moving-power*, an agent used to impart motion to machinery, as water, steam, wind, &c.: *moving or motive force*, *n.* *mech.*, the cause of the change of velocity in the motion of a body; a force equal to the product of the mass of a body into the accelerating force: *mov'able*, *a.* *-äb*, that may be moved or carried from one place to another; susceptible of motion; shifting from one time to another; portable: *mov'ably*, *ad.* *-äbly*: *mov'ableness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being movable: susceptibility of motion: *mov'ables*, *n.* *plu.* *-äbz*, any kind of property which can be carried about, as distinguished from houses or lands; goods; furniture: *movable feasts*, certain Church festivals which are reckoned from Easter, the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st March.—*SVN.* of 'move *v.*': to incite; stir; propose; recommend; touch; trouble; influence; actuate; impel; instigate; prompt; induce; incline; offer.

*mow*, *v.* *mü* [AS. *mücan*, to mow; cf. Dut. *maeden*; O.H.Ger. *mājan*; Ger. *mähen*—see *meadow*], to cut the grass from, as a field; to destroy sweepingly or in great numbers; to cut and make grass into hay: *mow'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*, *n.* act of cutting down with scythe: *mowed*, *pp.* *müed*, also *mown*, *pp.* *mön*: *mow'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who mows.

*mow*, *n.* *müw* or *mü* [AS. *muga*, a heap, a stack:

*Ice. muga*, a pile of hay or sheaves of grain stored in a barn or under cover; the place where corn or hay is stored: v. to pile up or store hay, &c., under cover: mow'ing, imp.: mowed, pp. *mōd* or *mōied*: mow-burnt, applied to hay that has heated by being heaped together in a damp state.

*mow*, n. *mō* or *mōw* [F. *moue*, a wry face; O.Dut. *mouwe*, the protruded under lip] in O.E. and Scot., a mouth; a wry mouth: v. to make mouths or grimaces: mow'ing, imp.: mowed, pp. *mōd* or *mōied*.

*moza*, n. *mōks'ā* [Chin. and Japan], the down of a Chinese plant; in med., a small cone of inflammable matter, used in Eastern countries as a euro for the gout or deep-seated pain by burning it on the skin; a small mass of combustible vegetable matter, employed for effecting cauterisation.

*moya*, n. *mōy'd* [Sp.], in S. Amer., a term applied to the fetid sulphurous mud poured out from certain volcanoes.

*Mr*, n. *mīst'ēr*, a contr. of *master*, prefixed to the names of men: *Mrs*, n. *mīst'rēs*, contr. for *mistress*, prefixed to the names of married or elderly women—see *master*.

*mucedinous*, a. *mū-sē'di-nūs* [Gr. *mukēs*, a mushroom, a mould], in bot., like a mould.

*mueh*, a. *mūch* [AS. *mycel*: cf. Ice. *myök*, much], great in quantity or amount; long in time: ud. in mud to a great degree; greatly; nearly: n. a great deal; a great quantity; a heavy service or burden; compar. *more*; superl. *most*: to make much of, to treat with regard; to pamper; to fondle: much as, nearly as much, to the same extent: much at one, nearly of equal value; equal influence.

*muche*, n. *mūch* [see *mueh*], in O.E., much.  
*mucic*, n. *mū'sik* [L. *mūcus*, mucus], of or from gum: *mucic acid*, an acid formed by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, &c.: *mucidine*, n. *mū'si-dīn*, one of two albuminoids which occur in crude wheat-gluten.

*mucilage*, n. *mū'si-lāj* [F. *mucilage*—from mid. L. *mucilaginem*, mouldy moisture—from L. *mūcus*, mucus], a solution in water of gummy matter; a slimy substance found in many vegetables: *mucilaginous*, a. *mū'si-lāj'i-nūs*, pert. to or resembling *mucilage*; slimy: *mucilaginousness*, n. -*nēs*, the state of being *mucilaginous*.

*mucin*—see under *mucus*.  
*muciparous*, a. *mū'si-pā-rūs* [L. *mūcus*, the discharge from the nose; *pario*, I produce], secreting or producing mucus.

*muck*, n. *mūk* [Ice. *myki*, dung], the excrements of cattle-stalls; dung in a moist state; filth: v. to manure with dung: muck'ing, imp.: mucked, pp.: *mūki*: mucky, a. *mūki*, dirty; filthily: muck-heup, a dunghill: muck-worm, a worm bred in muck; a miser.

*muck*, n. *mūk* [Malay, *amok*, signifying to kill, to engage furiously in battle—see *amuck*, which is properly one word, and an *adverb*], a sudden frenzied attack upon every one met with, as among the Malays and Javaneses,—hence to *run amuck*: running amuck, making an indiscriminate murderous attack.

*mucor*, n. *mū'kōr* [L. *mūcor*, a moisture from vines, which is injurious to them], mouldiness; a certain filamentous fungus.

*mucous*, a. *mū'kūs* [L. *mūcus*, discharge from the nose], pert. to mucus; secreting mucus; slimy: *mucousness*, n. -*nēs*, the state of being *mucous*: *mucous membrane*, the moist, glandular lining of the canals and cavities of the body.

*micro*, n. *mū'krō* [L. *micro* or *mīcrōnem*, a sharp point], in bot., a straight, stiff, and sharp point: *micronate*, a. *mū'krō-nāi*, abruptly pointed by a sharp spinous process: *micronulate*, a. *mū'krōn'āi*, having a little, hard, sharp point.

*mucus*, n. *mū'kūs* [L. *mūcus*, the discharge from the nose—see *mucous*], the slimy substance secreted from the mucous membrane; in bot., a peculiar matter forming a covering of certain sea-weeds: *muculent*, *mū'kū-lēnt*, mucus-like; slimy: *mucin*, n. *mū'sīn*, the nitrogenous principle of mucus.

*mud*, n. *mūd* [L. Ger. *mudde*, mud: cf. Ice. *modr*, muddy snow-banks], soft slimy earth or debris; the wet filth of roads: v. to bury among mud; to soil with mud; to render muddy: mud'ding, imp.: mud'ded, pp.: mud'dy, a. -*dī*, consisting of mud; containing mud; turbid; dirty; impure; soiled or besmeared with mud; cloudy in mind; dull or

stupid: v. to soil with mud; to dirty; to cloud: mud'dying, imp.: mud'died, pp. -*dīd*: adj. soiled with mud; rendered turbid: mud'dily, ad. -*dī-lī*: mud'diness, n. -*nēs*, foulness caused by mud or sediment: mud-cart, a cart for removing rubbish and filth from the streets: mud-fish, a very highly organised species of fish living among mud: mud-lark, one who cleans out common sewers, or who searches for articles lost in such places, or for things lost among mud or slime; a street child: mud-marks, in *geol.*, hardened flowings of mud: mud-sill, the sill or timber of a bridge which is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.: mud-stone, a name applied to those shales which return to mud on exposure to the air: mud-sucker, a sea-fowl: mud-wall, a wall built of dried mud.—*SYN.* of 'muddy a': foul; gross; dark; dull; stupid; cloudy.

*muddle*, v. *mūd'd* [a freq. from mud], to make foul or turbid; to cloud or stupefy with drink; to contract filth; to confuse or disorder: n. in *familiar language*, confused or turbid state: muddling, imp. mud'dling: muddled, pp. mud'd: adj. in a baff. intoxicated or stupefied state.

*muddy*—see under *mud*.

*muezzin*, n. *mū'ē-zīn* [Ar. *muazzin*—from 'azana, to hear, to listen], in *Mohammedan countries*, a clerk or erler who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque the hour of prayer—also spelt *moezzin*, *muwazzin*, and *mueddin*.

*muff*, n. *mūf* [Dan. *muffe*, a muff, a hanging sleeve: cf. Dut. *mof*; Ger. *muff*], originally, a long hanging sleeve; a cover, usually in the form of a cylinder, generally made of fur, into which the hands may be placed for warmth, as worn by women, in which the hands could be wrapped in cold weather.

*muff*, n. *mūf* [cf. Dut. *mof*, a clown], a fool; a stupid fellow; in *football*, a failure to catch the ball when it reaches a player's hands; v. in *football*, to bungle a catch.

*muffin*, n. *mū'fīn* [from Eng. *muff*, a cover for the hands, so called in allusion to its lightness], a light, round, spongy cake.

*muffle*, n. *mū'fī* [O.Dut. *moffel*, a kind of mitten: mid. L. *muffula*, a muff], in *assaying*, an arched vessel with a flat bottom, placed in the furnace to receive the cupels.

*muffle*, v. *mū'fī* [OF. *moffe*; O.Dut. *moffel*, a mitten: conn. with *muff* 1], to cover or wrap up closely, as the neck or face; to cover or conceal; to deaden the sound of by winding something round: muff'ing, imp.: muffled, pp. *mū'fīd*: adj. covered closely, especially the face or neck for warmth; blindfolded; covered with a substance to deaden sound, as ears: *muffier*, n. *mū'fīer*, a warm covering for the neck and face; a kind of mnsk; part of a woman's dress by which the face is wholly or partially concealed: a muffled peal, bells rung with cloths wrapped round the clappers.

*mufli*, n. *mū'fīl* [Ar. *mufli*, a magistrate], a familiar military slang application of Eastern *mufli*, a doctor, signifying the civilian dress of an officer when off duty; undress; in *Turkey*, a priest of a higher grade; an expounder of the law of the Koran; in *mufli*, among *military men*, out of uniform; in disguise.

*mug*, n. *mūg* [Celtic: cf. Ir. *mugan*, a mug], an earthen or metal vessel for drinking from; a cup.

*mug*, n. *mūg* [perhaps Gipsy, ult. from Sans. *mukha*, the face], in *slang*, a face; the countenance; an ugly face.

*muggy*, a. *mūg'gi*, also *mug'gish*, n. -*gish* [Ice. *mugga*, darkness caused by rain: cf. Eng. dial. *mogy*, misty], warm, damp, close, and suffocating, as the air: murky: mug'giness, n. -*gi-nēs*, the state of being *muggy*.

*mugil*, n. *mū'jīl* [L. *mūgil*, a sea-fish], mullet.  
*mugwort*, n. *mūg'wērt* [a corruption of *midge-wort*], a wild flower, probably so named as being good against midges; the *Artemisia vulgaris*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbiferae*.

*Muharram*, n. *mū'hār-rām* [Ar.], the first month of the Mohammedan year; also, the first ten days of this month, observed in a religious festival.

*muir*, n. *mūr* [AS. *mōr*, waste land], in *Scot.*, a heath; a moor: *muirland*, n. *mūr'land*, sterile land, or land unfit for cultivation. *Note*.—In *Scotch* the *u* in *muir* is pronounced as the French *u*, or as *oo* in the Scottish pronunciation of *soot*.





more numbers—thus, 12, 24, or 36 is a common multiple of 4, 3, and 2: **least common multiple**, the least number that will contain other numbers exactly—thus 12 is the least common multiple of 4, 3, and 2: **multiple fruits**, in *bot.*, masses or aggregations of fruits, springing from several distinct blossoms, united into one body.

**multiplepointing**, *n.* *mūl'ti-pl'tud'ing* [*multiple*, and *pointing*], a process in Scottish law by which a person possessed of money or effects, which are claimed by different parties, obtains from the court an authoritative arrangement for the equitable division thereof among the different claimants.

**multiplier**, *n.* *mūl'ti-pl'iks* [*L. multiplier*, that has many folds—from *multus*, many; *plico*, I fold], in *bot.*, having many folds; having many of the same parts or organs occurring together.

**multiply**, *v.* *mūl'ti-pl'i* [*F. multiplier*—from *L. multiplicare*, to make many or numerous—from *multus*, many; *plico*, I fold], to increase in number; to make more by addition or natural production; to grow in number; to increase; to perform the process in arithmetic of repeating or adding a number to itself a given number of times: **multiplying**, *imp.*: *adj.* increasing: **multipled**, *pp.* *mūl'ti-pl'id*, increased in number; **multiplier**, *n.* *-pl'ēr*, one who or that which multiplies; the number which shows how often a number is to be multiplied or increased; in *physics*, an instrument for multiplying or increasing the intensity of a force or action by repetition, as by conducting an electric current several times round a magnetic needle: **multiplicable**, *a.* *-pl'id-bl*, also *multiplicable*, *a.* *-pl'id-bl*, that may be multiplied: **multiplicableness**, *n.* *-bl'n's*, capacity of being multiplied: **multiplicand**, *n.* *-pl'id-and* [*L. multiplicandus*, requiring to be built together many times], in *arith.*, the number to be, or requiring to be, multiplied: **multiplicate**, *a.* *-pl'id-kat* [*L. multiplicatus*, made many or numerous], consisting of many: **multiplication**, *n.* *-kash'ūn* [*F.—L.*], the act or operation of multiplying or increasing a number; in *arith.*, a short operation or process by which a number or quantity is increased any given number of times: **multiplicative**, *a.* *-kāt'iv*, tending or able to multiply or increase: **multiplicator**, *n.* *-kāt'ēr*, the number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier: **multiplicity**, *n.* *-pl'id-iti* [*ind. L. multiplicitas*], many of the same kind; the state of being manifold; a great or large number: **multiplying-glass**, an optical toy by which objects are increased in number to the eye.

**multipolar**, *a.* *mūl'ti-pō-lēr* [*L. multus*, many; *polus*, a pole, a point], applied to nerve-cells with many tail-like processes or prolongations.

**multipotent**, *a.* *mūl'ti-pō-tēt* [*L. multus*, many; *potens*, powerful], having manifold powers; having power to do many different things.

**multipresent**, *a.* *mūl'ti-prē-sēt* [*L. multus*, many; *præsens* or *presentem*, present], having the power of being present in many places at once: **multipresence**, *n.* *-prē-sēns*, power of being present in more places than one at the same time.

**multiseptate**, *a.* *mūl'ti-sēp'tāt* [*L. multus*, many; *septum*, a hedge], in *bot.*, having numerous septa or partitions.

**multisiligenous**, *a.* *mūl'ti-sil'i-koēs* [*L. multus*, many; *siliqua*, a pod], many-podded; applied to plants whose fruits contain many seed-vessels.

**multisonous**, *a.* *mūl'ti-sō-nūs* [*L. multus*, many; *sonus*, sound], having many sounds, or much sound.

**multispiral**, *a.* *mūl'ti-spi-rāl* [*L. multus*, many; *spira*, a wreath], applied to a shell having many wreaths or whorls.

**multistriate**, *a.* *mūl'ti-strī-āt* [*L. multus*, many; *stria*, a streak], marked with many streaks.

**multitude**, *n.* *mūl'ti-tūd* [*F. multitude*—from *L. multitudo*], a great number—from *multus*, many], a great number; a crowd; a throng; the populace: **multitudinous**, *a.* *-tū-dī-nūs*, consisting of a great number; very numerous; manifold: **multitudinously**, *ad. -ly*.—*SYN.* of 'multitude': assembly; swarm; assemblage; commonalty; mob; mass.

**multivalve**, *n.* *mūl'ti-vālv* [*L. multus*, many; *valva*, valves or folding-doors], a shell composed of more valves or pieces than two: **multivalvular**, *a.* *-vāl-vū-lēr*, having many valves as covering pieces.

**multoca**, *n.* *mūl'tō-kā* [*Türk. multaka; A. multaha*, place of meeting], the Turkish code of law.

**multocular**, *a.* *mūl'tōk-ū-lēr* [*L. multus*, many; *oculus*, an eye], having many eyes, or more than two.

**multum**, *n.* *mūl'tūm* [*L. multum*, much], a mixture of the extracts of quassia and liquorice, used to adulterate beer.

**multungula**, *n.* *mūl'tūng-ū-lā* [*L. multus*, many; *ungula*, a hoof], the division of the perissodactyle ungulates, which have more than a single hoof on each foot: **multungulate**, *a.* *mūl'tūng-ū-lāl*, having the hoof divided into more than two parts.

**multure**, *n.* *mūl'tūr* [*L. molitura*, a grinding—from *molo*, I grind], in *Scot.*, a grinding; the toll or emolument paid to the miller for grinding.

**mum**, *a.* *mūn* [an imitative word; the sound made with the lips closed, being the least articulate sound a person can make], silent; not speaking; *int.* be silent or secrete: **mum-budget**, *int.* *-bū-ē* [*F. bouger*, to move, to bridge], keep silent and concealed; keep secret and silent: **mum-chance**, *-chāns* [*chance*, hazard], a game of chance by players who keep silence.

**mum**, *n.* *mūm* [*Ger. mumme*, a thick strong beer, so named from *Mumme*, who first brewed it], ale or beer brewed from wheat malt.

**mum**, *v.* *mūm* [*OF. momer*; *M.Dut. mommen*, to play the mummer—from *momme*, a mask], to sport as a masker in silence and disguise, originally in silence; to mask: **mumm'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* pert. to the sports of mummers; *n.* a masked entertainment: **mummed**, *pp.* *mūmd*: **mum'mer**, *n.* *-mēr*, one who plays at a theatre in disguise; a masker; a buffoon: **mummery**, *n.* *mūm'mēr-ī*, a masquerading; buffoonery; ill-managed acting; hypocritical disguise and parade.

**mumble**, *v.* *mūm-bl* [a freq. from *mum* 1: cf. *Dut. mommelen*; *Ger. mummeln*], to speak with the lips partly closed; to suppress or utter imperfectly; to mutter; to chew; to eat with the lips close: **mum'bling**, *imp.* *-bling*; *adj.* uttering with a low imperfect articulation; muttering: **mum'bled**, *pp.* *-ld*; *adj.* uttered with a low imperfect articulation: **mum'bler**, *n.* *-blēr*, one who speaks or utters words imperfectly: **mum'blingly**, *ad. -ly*: **mumble-news**, in *OE.*, a tale-bearer; one who carries news privately.

**mummy**, *n.* *mūm'mī* [*OF. mumie*; *It. mummia*—from *Pers. mūmīyā*, a mummy—from *mum*, wax], a dead body embalmed after the manner of the anc. Egyptians; a dead body preserved from decay by any means; a liquor which distils from mummies; a gum; a sort of wax used in the grafting of trees: to beat to a mummy, to beat soundly: **mummify**, *v.* *mūm'mī-fī* [*L. facio*, I make], to prepare as a mummy by embalming; to make a mummy of: **mummifying**, *imp.*: **mummified**, *pp.* *-fīd*: **mummification**, *n.* *-kā-shūn*, the act of making into a mummy: **mummiform**, *a.* *mūm'mī-fōrm* [*L. forma*, shape], mummy-shaped.

**mump**, *v.* *mūmp* [*Dut. mumpen*, to mump, to cheat—from *nommen*, to play the mummer—see *mum* 3], to bite the lip like a rabbit; to move the lips while closed or almost closed; to make faces as if chewing or nibbling; to nibble; to talk with indistinctness, as if the lips were closed; to make mouths; to beg; to implore with a beggar's look and manner; to whine or sulk; to trick: **mump'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* nibbling; begging; *n.* begging tricks: **mumped**, *pp.* *mūmpd*: **mump'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, a beggar: **mump'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, sullenly silent; sullen; sour: **mump'ishly**, *ad. -ly*: **mump'ishness**, *n.* *-nēs*, sullen silence; sullenness; in the mumps, sullenly silent; a fit of sullen temper.

**mumps**, *n.* *plu. mūmps* [from *mump*, which see: cf. *L. Ger. mumps*, a swelling of the glands of the neck], inflammation and swelling of the salivary glands, and of the parotid glands in particular. *Note.*—This disease gives the patient the appearance of being sulky or sullen from the difficulty he has in eating, speaking, and swallowing, and thus we have the phrase 'in the mumps.'

**munch**, *v.* *mūnsh* [*F. manger*—from *L. manducare*, to chew, to eat], to chew by great mouthfuls: **munch'ing**, *imp.*: **munched**, *pp.* *mūnshd*: **munch'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who munches.

**mundane**, *a.* *mūn'dān* [*L. mundānus*, belonging to the world—from *mundus*, the world], belonging to the world; earthly; terrestrial: **mund'anely**, *ad. -ly*.

**mundie**, *n.* *mūn'dik* [*Cornish*], in *Cornwall*, the iron-pyrites, or sulphur-ore, of commerce.

**mundil**, *n.* *mūn'dīl* [*Hind.*], a richly embroidered turban.

**mundungus**, *n.* *mūn-dūng'gūs* [may be connec. with *Sp. mondongo*, tripe, black-pudding], in *slang*, ill-flavoured tobacco; a thing ill-flavoured or stinking.



muscles; performed by or dependent on muscles; strong; brawny; vigorous: muscicularly, ad. *II*: muscularity, *n.* *jár-lí*, the state of being muscular: muscularity, that view of religion which seeks to combine it with vigorous physical activities: muscularity, the tissue which forms the substance of muscles.

**muscoid**, *a.* *mús-koyd* [*L. muscus*, moss: *Gr. eidos*, likeness], moss-like: *n.* a moss-like plant.

**muscology**, *n.* *mús-kól-ó-jí* [*L. muscus*, moss: *Gr. logos*, discourse], that part of botany which treats of the mosses.

**muscovado**, *n.* *mús-kó-vá-dó* [*Sp. mascabado*, a term applied to inferior sugar: *L. minus*, less; *ad. to*; *capit*, the head], raw or unrefined sugar.

**Muscovy**, *a.* *mús-kó-ví*, of or from *Moscovia*, in Russia: **Muscovite**, *n.* *mús-kó-ví*, a native or inhabitant of that small part of Russia which formerly alone constituted Russia: **Muscovy-duck**, a species of large duck: **Muscovite**, *-vít*, or **Muscovite-glass**, a variety of mica, semi-transparent, often found in masses, capable of being split into plates, and used as glass, occurring of various colours, abundant in granite, of which it forms one of the constituents.

**muscular**—see under **muscle**.

**musé**, *n.* *mú-z* [*F. muse*—from *L. Músa*; *Gr. Mousa*, one of the nine goddesses of learning, poetry, and song], the inspiration or power of song: **muscless**, *n.* *lès*, having no power of poetry; impoetical: **Muses**, *n. plu.* *mú-zéz*, in *anc. myth.*, nine sister goddesses who presided over the liberal arts, the daughters of Zeus (*Jupiter*) and *Mnemosyno* (memory)—viz., *Calliope*, *Kál-lí-ó-pé*, eloquence and heroic poetry; *Clio*, *Klí-ó*, history; *Erato*, *ér-á-tó*, lyric and love poetry; *Euterpe*, *ú-ter-pé*, music; *Melpomene*, *mél-póm-é-né*, tragedy; *Polyhymnia*, *pól-lí-hím-ní-ná*, singing and rhetoric; *Terpsichore*, *térp-sí-kó-ré*, dancing; *Thalia*, *thá-lí-á*, pastoral and comic poetry; *Urania*, *ú-rání-á*, astronomy.

**musé**, *v.* *mú-z* [*F. musere*, to muse, to dream: *OF. muse*, the mouth, the snout of an animal: *prob.* *Prof. Skeat* thinks, first a hunting term, from a dog's sniffing the air in uncertainty; cf. *It. musare*, to muse, to surmise], to ponder; to think closely; to study in silence; to think on; to be absent of mind; in *OE.*, to wonder; to be amazed: *mus'ing*, *imp.*; *adj.* meditative: *n.* act of one who muses; meditation; contemplation; *familiarly*, a brown-study: **mused**, *pp.* *mú-zd*; *mus'er*, *n.* *-zér*, one who is apt to be absent in mind: *mus'sful*, *a.* *-fól*, silently thoughtful: **muséfully**, *ad.* *II*: *mu'singly*, *ad.* *II*—*SYN.* of 'musé': to meditate; ruminate; consider; reflect; study; think.

**musé**, *n.* *mús* [*F. musse*, a corner to hide things in—from *musser*, to hide], an opening in a fence through which a hare or other game may pass.

**muséum**, *n.* *mú-zé-úm* [*L. muséum*; *Gr. museion*, a place dedicated to study and to the muses—from *Gr. mousa*, a muse], a building set apart for curiosities in nature and art, where they are systematically arranged for the inspection of the curious or the studious.

**musé**, *n.* *músh* [*prob.* a corrupt of *marsh*], the American name for porridge made from Indian-corn meal.

**musé**, *v.* *músh* [perhaps a variant of *mesh*], to nick or notch cloth; to cut or indent cloth with a stamp: **mus'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the art or practice of notching or indenting cloth: **mus'ed**, *pp.* *músh*, notched or indented as cloth.

**mushroom**, *n.* *músh-róm* [*OF. mouscheron*—from *mousse*, moss, from the nature of the ground on which it grows: *OH. Ger. mos*, moss—see *moss*], an edible fungus which grows rapidly, used for making sauces; *fig.*, an upstart; *adj.* resembling a mushroom; upstarting: **mushroom-ketchup** [see *catchup*], a sauce made from mushrooms: **mushroom-spawn**, the seed of mushrooms in a mass; the commonest mushroom is the *Agaricus campestris*, *Ord. Fungi. Note*.—In *OE.* we have the spelling *mushrump*, and the suggested derivation *W. maes*, a field, and *rhum*, a knot, is given in *Brewer's Dict. of Phrase and Fable*: one of the most conspicuous of the genus is *Agaricus muscarius*, which is employed for the destruction of *mouches* or flies, and this is also suggested as the real source of 'mushroom': see *Prior's British Plants*.

**music**, *n.* *mú-zík* [*F. musique*—from *L. musica*; *Gr. mousiké*, the art of music], any succession of sounds,

or combination of sounds, which please and delight the ear; the science of harmonical sounds: **musical**, *a.* *mú-zí-kál*, pert. to or consisting of music; pleasing to the ear; melodious; sweet-sounding; skilled in music, as 'he is very musical'; producing music, as a musical voice: **mus'ically**, *ad.* *II*: **mus'icalness**, *n.* *-nès*, the quality of being musical: **musician**, *n.* *mú-zí-sh'án*, a skilled musical performer: music of the spheres, among the ancients, a supposed harmony caused by the motions of the heavenly bodies: **musical-glasses**, a number of small glass vessels so arranged that a skillful performer can produce sweet music from them: **music-seller**, a shopkeeper who sells printed music generally, and such musical instruments as pianofortes, organs, harps, &c.

**musit**, *n.* *mú-zít* [*a dim. of musé*; *3 OF. musette*, a little hole, a corner], in *OE.* and *Shak.*, a small gap in a hedge through which a hare may pass.

**musk**, *n.* *músk* [*F. musc*; *mld. L. muscum*; *Gr. moschos*; *Pers. musk*; *Sans. muskha*, a testicle], a strong-scented substance obtained from the musk-deer, contained in a bag situated on the belly of the male; a small musk-scented plant—the *Stimulus moschatus*, *Ord. Scrophulariaceæ*: *v.* to perfume with musk: **musk'ing**, *imp.*; *mus'ed*, *pp.* *múskt*: **musk'y**, *a.* *músk'í*, having the odour of musk: **musk'iness**, *n.* *-ínès*, the quality of being musky; the scent of musk: **musk-deer**, the animal itself: **musk-apple**, **musk-melon**, **musk-rose**, **musk-mallow**, plants, so called from their odour: **musk-cat**, **musk-duck**, **musk-ox**, **musk-rat**, animals, so called from their odour.

**musket**, *n.* *múskét* [*OF. mousquet*, a musket, a hawk—firearms were commonly named from birds of the hawk kind: *It. moschetto* a small hawk; *L. musca*, a fly], the firearm or hand-gun formerly used by soldiers of the line; a young male sparrow-hawk: **musket-proof**, that cannot be injured or penetrated by a ball from a musket or hand-gun: **mus'keteer**, *n.* *-két-ér*, a soldier armed with a musket; **mus'ketoon**, *n.* *-két-ón* [*F. musqueton*], a kind of blunderbuss, not now in use: **musketry**, *n.* *múskét-rí*, the art or science of firing small-arms; the firing of muskets, or a volley from them; hand-guns in general.

**muslin**, *n.* *mú-sín* [*F. mousseline*; *It. mussolino*—from *Mosul*, in Asiatic Turkey, where first made], a fine thin cotton cloth of any kind; *adj.* made of muslin: **mus'linet**, *n.* *-lín-ét* [*dim.*], a coarse variety of muslin: **muslin-de-laïne**—see *mousseline-de-laïne*.

**musmon**, *n.* *mú-s'món*, also *mouffon*, *n.* *múf'són* [*L. musmo*; *Gr. moumōn*], a wild sheep, the mountain sheep of Corsica and Sardinia.

**musmud**, *n.* *mú-s'múd* [*Ar.*], a Mussulman throne or cushion of state.

**musquash**, *n.* *músh'krósh*, *N. Amer. Ind.*, a muskrat.

**musquito**, *n.* *músh-ké-tó*—see *mosquito*.

**musrole**, *n.* also *musrol*, *mústról* [*OF. muserolle*—*musé*, a mouth—from *mld. L. musus*, a muzzle], the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

**musé**, *n.* *mús* [*OF. mousche*, a fly, a kind of game: *L. musca*, a fly], in *OE.*, name of a game; a confused struggle; a scramble.

**musel**, *n.* *mú-sél* [*L. musculus*, a little mouse, the eel-fish—see *muscle*, of which *musel* is only another spelling], a well-known hivalve shell-fish: **musel-band**, among miners, a thin layer or stratum of iron ore, almost wholly composed of shells resembling the existing musshells: **musel-beds**, the areas, in tidal estuaries, occupied by the musshells.

**Musselman**, *n.* *mú-síl-mán*, **Mussulmans**, *n. plu.* *-máns* [*Turk. muslim*, a follower of *Islam*, a true believer—from *salam*, meaning peace or rest: *mússíl-mán* or *mussliman*, *Moslems*], a follower of Mohammed; a true believer in Mohammed: **Mus'sulman'y**, *a.* *-mán'í-k*, pert. to: **Mus'sulmanly**, *ad.* *II*. *Note*.—**Mussulman** is a corruption of *Mússimín* or *Mússimán*, *Moslems*; and, accordingly, our plural *Mussulmans* is really a double plural.

**must**, *v.* *múst* [*AS. mótan*, inf. form, *to mót*, I am able: *Dut. moeten*: *Sw. måste*: *Ger. müssen*], an auxiliary verb which implies 'necessity or obligation.'

**must**, *n.* *múst* [*AS. must*; *L. mustum*, new wine—from *mustum*, young, new], the unfermented juice of ripe grapes; new wine.

**mustache**, *n.* *músh-tásh'*, **mustach'es**, *n. plu.* *-tásh'éz* [see *moustache*], hair on the upper lip: **mustached**, *a.* *músh-tásh'*, having mustaches: **mustachio**, *n.* *músh-tásh'ó* [*Sp.* and *It. mustacchio*], hair of the upper

lip—another spelling of *mustache*: *mustach* 'foed, a. -ed, having mustachios.

*mustang*, n. *müs'täng* [Sp. *mustang*, belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild], the wild horse of the prairies of Mexico, California, &c., small and hardy.

*mustard*, n. *müs'tërd* [OF. *mostard*, mustard; L. *mustum*, must, new wine], a plant; also its seed ground, forming a common condiment of our tables; the *Sinapis nigra*, or black mustard, furnishes table-mustard, and *S. alba* furnishes white mustard, both of the Ord. *Cruciferae*: *mustard-tree*, in the Bible, probably *Salvadora persica*, a tree with aromatic fruit and pungent leaves.

*mustee*, n. *müs'të*, in the W. Indies, the child of a white and a quadroon.

*musteline*, a. *müs'të-lin* [L. *mustēla*, a weasel], pert. to animals of the weasel kind.

*muster*, n. *müs'tër* [OF. *mostre* for *monstre*, a view, a sight—from L. *monstrare*, a review of troops, a show; *monstrare*, to show], an assembling of troops for review and personal inspection; any assembling or gathering; the act of collecting: v. to collect or assemble for military duty or review; to assemble troops for individual inspection and verification; to bring together; to assemble: *mustering*, imp.: *mustered*, pp. -*tërd*, assembled or gathered together: *muster-book*, a book in which troops are registered: *muster-roll*, an authorised list of the officers and men in a company, regiment, &c.: *muster-master*, one who superintends a muster of troops; to *muster up*, to gather or obtain with some effort: to *pass muster*, to pass inspection without censure or blame.

*musty*, a. *müs'ti* [from *moist*—which see], spoiled with damp, mould, or age; having an ill flavour or smell; stale; dull; heavy: *mustily*, ad. -*ti-ly*: *mustiness*, n. -*nës*, the quality of being musty or ill-flavoured.

*mutable*, a. *müs'tä-bl* [L. *mutäbilis*, that is easily or often changed—from *mutä*, I change], subject to change; changeable; alterable; unsettled; inconstant: *mutably*, ad. -*ä-bl-ly*: *mutableness*, n. -*bl-nës*, also *mutability*, n. -*bl-i-ti* [F. *mutabilitë*], the quality of being mutable; changeableness; instability: *mutation*, n. *müs'tä-shün*, change; alteration.—Syn. of 'mutable': variable; fickle; versatile; unstable; unsteady; wavering; irresolute.

*mutage*, n. *müs'tij* [F. *muler*, to improve with sulphur, said of wine—from L. *mutä*, I change], the process of sulphuring grape-must to prevent or arrest fermentation.

*mutch*, n. *müch* [M.Dut. *mutse*, a cap], in Scot., a woman's cap or coif.

*mutchkin*, n. *müch'kin* [Scot., a dim. of *mutch*], a Scottish liquid measure, equal to four gills, or an imperial pint.

*mute*, n. *müt* [F. *muët*; L. *mutus*, silent, speechless], silent; uttering no sound; not having the power of sound; not sounded, as a letter: n. one naturally unable to speak; one remaining wilfully silent; *in gram.*, applied to those consonants which intercept the voice in utterance, as *k, p,* and *t*; an attendant not a funeral; in *Turkey*, a dumb attendant; an executioner who is a dumb man; a little instr. of wood or brass used on a violin to soften or deaden the sounds: *mutely*, ad. *müt-ly*, in a mute manner; silently: *mutism*, n. *müs'tizm*, the condition of being unable to give utterance to articulate sounds; the total want of speech.—Syn. of 'mute' a: dumb; speechless; unpronounced; unvoiced.

*mutter*, v. *müt* [F. *mutir*, dung—said of birds; L. Ger. *mutten*, to dung], dung of birds: v. to cast out the contents of the bowels, as birds: *mutting*, imp. *mütting*: n. the dung of birds: *mutted*, pp.

*muticus*, a., or *muticous*, a. *müs'ti-küs* [L. *muticus*, without a beard or awn], in bot., without any pointed process or awn; pointless.

*mutilate*, v. *müs'ti-lat* [L. *mutillatus*, maimed or mangled; Gr. *mutillos*, curtailed], to maim or mangle; to cut off any important or material part; to render imperfect; to garble or only partially represent; to castrate: *mutilitating*, imp.: *mutilated*, pp.: adj. maimed or mangled: *mutillation*, n. -*lä-tion*, one who mutilates: *mutillation*, n. -*lä-shün* [F. -*lä*], the act of depriving of a limb or an essential part; the state of being mutilated.—Syn. of 'mutilate': to hack; cut; cripple; destroy; mangle; castrate.

*mutine*, n. *müs'tin-ä*, OE. for *mutineer*.

*mutiny*, n. *müs'ti-ni* [OF. *mutiner*, to mutiny or rise in arms—from *mutin* for *meutin*, turbulent, unquiet—from *meute*, a seditious—from L. *möta*, censure—from *morro*, I move], in the army or navy, a refusal of obedience to lawful authority by a subordinate; an insurrection of soldiers or sailors against their officers: v. to rise in insurrection against the authority of their officers, or against the head of the state, by soldiers or sailors: *mutinying*, imp.: *mutined*, pp. -*ni*: *mutineer*, n. -*ner*, one who mutinies: *mutinous*, a. -*nüs*, disposed to or guilty of mutiny: *seditions*: *mutinously*, ad. -*ly*: *mutinousness*, a. -*nës*, the state of being mutinous; a spirit of insubordination to superiors: *Mutiny Act*, the Parliamentary sanction given to the articles of war or military code, necessary to the existence of a standing army in the United Kingdom and her dependencies, and also the Act which fixes the strength of the army for the military year beginning 1st April:—the first Act passed in 1689 has ever since been renewed annually, with one exception.—Syn. of 'mutiny': insurrection; sedition; rebellion; revolt; revolution; uprising; uproar; strife.

*mutism*—see under *mute* 1.

*mutter*, v. *müt'tër* [L. *muttre*, to mutter], to speak in a low tone with compressed lips; to speak in low indistinct tones; to murmur; to grumble; to give out a low rumbling noise: n. a low obscure or imperfect utterance; a murmur: *muttering*, imp.: adj. uttering words in low suppressed tones: *muttered*, pp. -*tërd*: adj. uttered in low suppressed tones: *mutterer*, n. -*të-rër*, one who mutters: *mutteringly*, ad. -*ly*.

*mutton*, n. *müt-ton* [OF. *moton*, a sheep—from mid. L. *muttonem*; Ir. and Manx, *moll*; Gael. *mull*; W. L. *moll*; Bret. *maout*, a wether, a sheep], the flesh of sheep: *mutton-chop*, a rib chopped from the loin: *mutton*, OE. *slang*, a hawd; a whore; *mutton-monger*, a whoremonger: *mutton-fat*, a large, red, heavy hand.

*mutual*, n. *müs'tü-äl* [F. *mutuel*—from mid. L. *mutualis*—from L. *mutuus*, equal on both sides], *mutualis*, given and received; each acting in interchange; given and received; each acting in return or correspondence to the other; reciprocal: *mutually*, ad. -*ly*—Syn. of 'mutual': common; correspondent; alternate.

*mutule*, n. *müs'tül* [F. *mutule*, a corbel, a bracket], in arch., a projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillions in the Corinthian and composite orders: *mutuled*, a. -*tüld*, ornamented with mutules.

*muzzle*, n. *müs-ä* [OF. *musel*, the muzzle—from L. *mus*, a mouse; L. *morsum*, a morsel, a clasp, a snout—see *morsel*], the projecting nose and mouth of an animal; a snout; a deprecatory term for the jaws and mouth; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, &c., to prevent biting; the open end of a tube, as of a gun; v. to put a muzzle on, as a dog; to restrain from doing mischief: *muzzling*, imp. -*ling*: *muzzled*, pp. -*ä*, having the mouth fastened to prevent eating or biting.

*muzzy*, a. *müz-z* [from *muse* 2], familiarly, bewildered; confused with drink; see *muddle*.

*my*, pron. *mü* [AS. *min*, my—see *mine*], one of the possessive forms of the personal pron. I, the other being *mine*,—*my* is properly used before a word beginning with a vowel or a consonant, and *mine* before a vowel only; in common usage *my* is put before the noun, but *mine* follows it, and usually stands alone, as this is *my* coat, that coat is *mine*.

*myadæ*, n. plu. *müs-ä-dæ*, also *myacidæ*, n. plu. *müs-ä-s-dæ* [Gr. *myaz* or *myaka*, the common edible mussel], in zool., a family of molluscs known as the gaping bivalves.

*mycellum*, n. *müs-së-lüm*, *mycella*, n. plu. -*ä-ä* [Gr. *mukës*, a mushroom, a fungus], the cellular spawn of fungi; the tangled mass of filaments of a fungus.

*mycetoma*, n. *müs-së-düm* [Gr. *mukës*, a fungus], a fungous disease affecting the feet and hands, existent in India.

*mycoderm*, n. *müs-kë-dërm* [Gr. *mukës*, a fungus; *derma*, the skin], any cryptogamous plant living in liquid and forming a skin or film on the surface, or sinking to the bottom: *mycodermic*, a. -*dërmik*, pert. to, or composed of, mycodermas.

*mycology*, n. *müs-köl-ö-j* [Gr. *mukës*, a fungus; *logos*, a discourse], the study of the fungi or mus-

rooms, or a description of them: *mycol'ogist*, *n.* *-jst*, one versed in mycology: *mycologic*, *a.* *mi-kō-lōj'ik*, also *my'colog'ical*, *a.* *-i-kāl*, relating to.

*myelitis*, *n.* *mi-ē-līt'is* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow, and *itis*, denoting inflammation], in *path.*, inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord: *myeloid tumour*, *mi-ē-lōyd* [Gr. *eidos*, likeness], a marrow-like tumour.

*myelon*, *n.* *mi-ē-lōn* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow], the spinal cord of vertebrates: *myelonal*, *a.* *mi-ē-lōn-āl*, of or pert. to the spinal marrow.

*mylitis*, *n.* *mi-ē-līs* [Gr. *mūs*, a muscle; *itis*, inflammation], in *path.*, inflammation of a muscle—see *myositis*.

*mylodon*, *n.* *mi-lō-dōn* [Gr. *mulos*, a mill; *odonta*, a tooth], a gigantic fossil animal, so called from the flat grinding surfaces of its molar teeth.

*myrheer*, *n.* *mi-n-ēr* [Dut.], sir; my lord; the style of address among the Dutch; a Dutchman.

*myocarditis*, *n.* *mi-kō-kār-dīt'is* [Gr. *mūs*, a muscle; *kardia*, the heart], in *path.*, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart: *myodynia*, *n.* *mi-kō-din'ī-d* [Gr. *odynē*, pain], pain in the muscles; cramp; also termed 'myosalgia.'

*myography*, *n.* *mi-ō-grāf'ī* [Gr. *mūs*, a muscle; *graphō*, I write], an anatomical description of the muscles: *myograph'ical*, *a.* *mi-ō-grāf'ī-kāl*, pert. to: *myographist*, *n.* *mi-ō-grāf'īst*, one who writes on, or is versed in, myography: *myographon*, *n.* *mi-ō-grāf'ī-ōn*, an apparatus for determining the velocity of the nervous current.

*myoid*, *a.* *mi-ōyd* [Gr. *mūs*, a muscle; *eidos*, resemblance], composed of fibre cells or muscular fibres.

*myolemma*, *n.* *mi-ō-lēm'mā* [Gr. *mūs*, mūs, a muscle; *lemma*, a husk or rind], sarcolemma.

*myology*, *n.* *mi-ō-lōj'ī* [Gr. *mūs*, a muscle; *logos*, a discourse], the science of the muscles; myography: *my'ological*, *a.* *-lōj'ī-kāl*, pert. to: *myol'ogist*, *n.* *-jst*, one versed in.

*myoma*, *n.* *mi-ō-mā* [Gr. *mūs*, a muscle], a fibrous tumour consisting of smooth muscular fibre.

*myomancy*, *n.* *mi-ō-mān'sī* [Gr. *mūs*, a mouse; *mantia*, divination], a kind of divination by means of mice.

*myopia* or *myopy*, *n.* *mi-ō-pī-d*, *mi-ō-pī* [Gr. *muō*, I shut the eyes; *ōpō*, the eye], short- or near-sightedness: *my'ope*, *n.* *mi-ōp*, or *my'ops*, *n.* *-ōps*, a short-sighted person; *myopic*, *a.* *mi-ōp'ik*, short-sighted.

*myosin*, *n.* *mi-ō-sin* [Gr. *mūs*, of a muscle, and terms *-ose* and *-in*], an albuminoid body extracted from muscular fibre.

*myositis*, *n.* *mi-ō-sīt'is* [Gr. *mūs*, of a muscle, and *itis*, denoting inflammation], inflammation of muscles.

*Myosotis*, *n.* *mi-ō-sō-tīs* [Gr. *mūs*, of a mouse; *ōta*, an ear], a very beautiful genus of flowering plants—so named from a fancied resemblance in the leaves to mouse-ears, from the hairiness of the leaves of some species, *Ord. Boraginaceae*: *Myosotis palustris*, *pāi-ūs'trīs* [L. *palustris*, marshy—from *palus*, a marsh], the forget-me-not.

*myotomy*, *n.* *mi-ō-mī-ōt'ī* [Gr. *mūs*, of a muscle; *tomē*, a cutting], the division of a muscle in surgical operations; the anatomy of the muscles.

*myriad*, *n.* *mi-rī-ād* [Gr. *myrias* or *myriada*, ten thousand in unity; *myrios*, innumerable; *myrioi*, ten thousand, a myriad], the number of 10,000; any immense number; a countless number.

*myriagramme*, *n.* *mi-rī-ā-d-grām* [F.—from Gr. *myrioi*, ten thousand; F. *gramme*], ten thousand grammes, about 22 lb. avoirdupois.

*myrialitre*, *n.* *mi-rī-ā-d-lētr* [F.—from Gr. *myrioi*, ten thousand; F. *litre*], a French measure of capacity containing ten thousand litres, equal to about 610,280 cubic inches.

*myriametre*, *n.* *mi-rī-ā-d-mā-tr* [F.—from Gr. *myrioi*, ten thousand; F. *mètre*], ten thousand metres, equal to 6½ miles nearly.

*myriapod*, *n.* *mi-rī-ā-pōd*, *myr'īap'ōda*, *n.* *plu.-dī-ō-d* [Gr. *myrios*, innumerable; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], an order of ringed animals, including centipedes and millepedes, having many feet.

*myricine*, *n.* or *myricin*, *n.* *mi-rī-ē-sin* [F. *myricine*—from L. *myrica*: Gr. *myrtikē*, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub], the portion of bee's wax which is insoluble in alcohol; a medical substance obtained from the bark of the root of the wax-myrtle or bayberry.

*myriorama*, *n.* *mi-rī-ō-rā-mā* [Gr. *myrios*, innumerable; *horama*, a sight], a picture consisting of

movable pieces, and capable of forming an almost endless variety of scenes.

*myroscope*, *n.* *mi-rī-ō-skōp* [Gr. *myrioi*, ten thousand; *skōpō*, I view], a species of kaleidoscope.

*myristic acid*, *mi-rī-sīt'ik* [Gr. *myristikos*, a besprinkling with perfumes—from *myrīzō*, I perfume], an acid occurring as a glyceride in the form of white scales in nutmeg butter, cocoa-nut oil, &c.: *myristicin*, *n.* *mi-rī-sīt'sin*, the volatile oil of nutmegs: *myristin*, *n.* *mi-rī-sīt'in*, a crystalline fat of a silky lustre obtained from nutmegs.

*myrmecophaga*, *n.* *mēr-mē-kōf'ā-gā* [Gr. *murmēx* or *murmēka*, an ant; *phagō*, I eat], a genus of edentate quadrupeds which feed on ants, and are called *ant-eaters*.

*myrmidons*, *n.* *plu. mēr-mī-dōnz* [Gr. *murmīdones*, the soldiers of Achilles at the siege of Troy], rough characters; soldiers or ruffians under a desperato or unprincipled leader: *myr'mīdōn'ian*, *a.* *-dōn'ī-ān*, pert. to or resembling myrmidons.

*myrobalan*, *n.* *mi-rō-bāl-ān* [L. *myrobalanum*, the fruit of a species of palm—from Gr. *myron*, ointment; *balanos*, an acorn], the dried fruits of different varieties of *terminalia* brought from India, much resembling prunes in appearance, used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink, *Ord. Combretaceae*.

*myronic*, *a.* *mi-rōn'ik* [Gr. *myron*, any odorous juice flowing from a plant—from *mūrō*, I drop or flow], denoting an acid, one of the components of black mustard-seed, existing in the seed as a potassium salt: *myrosin*, *n.* *mi-rō-sin*, an albuminous ferment, likewise contained in the seeds.

*myrrh*, *n.* *mēr* [OF. *myrre*: L. *myrrha*: Gr. *myrra*], the aromatic gummy resin of a plant growing chiefly in Arabia; the *Balsamodendron myrrha*, *Ord. Burseraceae*: *myrrhic*, *a.* *mēr'ik*, pert. to or obtained from myrrh: *myrrhic acid*, a substance obtained from myrrh.

*myrrhine*, *a.* *mēr'īn* [L. *myrrhinus*, of or from the stone *myrrha*], made of myrrhine-stone or fluor-spar.

*myrrhophore*, *n.* *mi-rō-fōr* [Gr. *myrra*, myrrh; *phoros*, bearing], in the fine arts, a figure of one of the Marys of Scripture, represented as bearing a vase with myrrh.

*myrtiform*, *a.* *mēr'īl-fūl'm* [L. *myrtus*, myrtle; *forma*, shape], having the shape of myrtle leaves or berries.

*myrtle*, *n.* *mēr'īl* [OF. *myrtil*, a myrtle-berry—from L. *myrtus*: Gr. *myrtos*; Pers. *mūrd*, the myrtle], a small fragrant evergreen plant; the *Myrtus communis*, or common myrtle, *Ord. Myrtaceae*: *myrtaceous*, *a.* *mēr-lā'sh'ūs*, of or relating to the myrtle or *Myrtaceae*, *-sē-ē*; *myrtle-berry*, the fruit: *myrtle-wax*, wax from a species of myrtle.

*myself*, *pron.* *mi-sēlf* [my, and self], the emphatic form of the personal pronoun I, to which it is commonly added to render the pronoun I more emphatic, as *I myself*.

*mystagogue*, *n.* *mis-tā-gōg* [Gr. *mystēs*, one initiated in mysteries; *agōgos*, a leader—from *muō*, I close; *agō*, I lead], one who interprets mysteries; in the R. Cath. Ch., one who keeps and shows Church relics: *myst'agogical*, *a.* *-gōj'ī-kāl*, pert. to or connected with a mystagogue: *mystagogy*, *n.* *mis-tā-gōj'ī*, the doctrinal opinion of a mystagogue; the interpretation of mysteries.

*myster* or *mister*, *n.* *mis'tēr* [OF. *mestier*, a trade, a craft—from L. *ministerium*, service, employment], in OE., a trade; an occupation; a handicraft; also mystery or mystery, *n.* in OE., a trade; a craft; a handicraft. *Note*.—There is great confusion between this entry and the succeeding one, though they are totally different words—see note under *mystery* I.

*mystery*, *n.* *mis'tēr-ī* [L. *mysterium*: Gr. *mysterion*, a secret thing—from Gr. *mystēs*, one who is initiated; *muēin*, to initiate into mysteries], a profound secret; something wholly unknown; something very obscure or incomprehensible; that which is kept secret for a time to be afterwards revealed; something that can only be known by revelation; a miracle-play; *myst'eries*, *n.* *plu. -īz*, among anc. pagans, secret rites and worship known only to the initiated; in the middle ages, mystery- or miracle-plays, a kind of rude drama of a religious character: *myst'erious*, *a.* *-lē-r'ūs*, relating to or containing mystery; hid from the understanding; very obscure; incomprehensible, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder: *myst'eriously*, *ad. -it*: *myst'eriousness*,

n. *nēs*, the quality of being mysterious.—SYN. of 'mysterious': secret; obscure; dark; mystic; occult; unintelligible; enigmatical; cabalistic.

**mystic**, a. *mīst'ik*, also **mystical**, a. *mīst'ik-kāl* [F. *mystique*—from L. *mysticus*, of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries: Gr. *mystikos*—from *mystēs*, one initiated into mysteries—see **mystery**], obscure; hidden; remote from human comprehension; emblematical; involving a secret meaning: **myst'ic**, n. one professing to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God; one who professes a direct intercourse with the Divine Being through the inward perception of the mind: **myst'ically**, ad. *li*: **mysticalness**, n. *nēs*, quality of being mystic: **mysticism**, n. *mīst'isizm*, the religious tenets of the mystics; obscurity of doctrine.

**mystify**, v. *mīst'if-i* [F. *mystifier*, to mystify—from L. *mysticus*, hidden: Gr. *mystikos*, mystic: L. *facio*, I make], to involve in mystery so as to mislead; to render obscure; to perplex purposely; to play upon the credulity of: **myst'ifying**, imp.: **myst'ified**, pp. *jid*: **mystification**, n. *ji-kā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of rendering a thing mysterious or perplexing.

**myth**, n. *mīth* [Gr. *muthos*, an ancient saying, a fable], a fanciful narrative, in some respects founded on real events; a creation of the imagination; a poetic fiction; a fable: **mythic**, a. *mīth'ik*, also **mythical**, a. *mīth'ik-kāl*, relating to myths; fanciful; fabulous: **myth'ically**, ad. *li*.

**mythographer**, n. *mīth-ōgr'fēr* [Gr. *muthos*, a fable; *graphō*, I write], a writer of fables.

**mythology**, n. *mīth-ōl'ō-jī* [Gr. *muthologia*, a fabulous narration—from *muthos*, an ancient saying, a fable; *logos*, a word], a collected body or system of legends and traditions of a people respecting their gods and other fabulous beings; a system of myths; a treatise on myths: **mythologic**, a. *mīth-ōl'ō-jik*, also **mythological**, a. *lōj'ik-kāl*, of or relating to

mythology: **mythologist**, n. *mīth-ōl'ō-jist*, one versed in mythology: **myth'ologically**, ad. *li*: **mythologise**, v. *mīth-ōl'ō-jiz*, to explain the fabulous history of the heathen: **mythologising**, imp.: **mythol'ogised**, pp. *jid*.

**mythoplasm**, n. *mīth-ō-plāzm* [Gr. *muthos*, a fable; *plasma*, image, figure], a narration of mere fable.

**mythopoeic**, a. *mīth-ō-pē'ik* [Gr. *muthos*, a myth; *poiein*, to make], making or producing myths; giving rise to myths or mythical narratives.

**mytilloid**, a. *mītil-ō'id* [L. *mytilus*, the sea-mussel: Gr. *eidos*, appearance], in *geol.*, applied to shells undetermined, but approaching in shape the common sea-mussel.

**Mytilus**, n. *mītil-ūs* [L. *mytilus*, the sea-mussel], the mussel, a bivalve mollusk, used as food, Ord. *Mytilidae*.

**myxedema**, n. *mīks-ē-dē'md* or *mīks-ē-dā'md* [Gr. *mura*, mucus: Eng. *edema*], in *path.*, a disease of a cretinoid nature, chiefly affecting women after middle age, but occasionally also men and children: **myxedematous**, a. *ā-tūs*, pert. to.

**myxoma**, n. *mīks-ō'mā*, **myxomata**, n. plu. *mīks-ōm-ā-tā* [Gr. *mura*, mucus, slimy substance], a tumour composed of mucous tissue.

**myxomycetes**, n. *mīks-ō-mī-sē'tēz* [Gr. *mura*, a slimy substance; *mukes*, a fungus], a group of Thallophytes without chlorophyll; organisms found in moist situations growing on decaying leaves, moss, rotten wood, and the like, and which spread over them in a network of naked protoplasmic filaments of a soft creamy consistence and yellowish colour.

**myxon**, n. *mīks-ōn* [L. a mullet], a species of mullet.

**myxospores**, n. *mīks-ō-spōrz* [Gr. *mura*, mucus; *spora*, a seed], the spores formed in the sporangia of the myxomycetes: **myxosporous**, a. *mīks-ōs-pōr'ūs*, having myxospores, or pert. to them.

## N

n. N, *ēn*, the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a nasal consonant. *Note.*—(1) The letter n is labial to be detached and joined to the succeeding word beginning with a vowel, particularly the n of *an*, as *an evil* becomes a *newt*; *an eke-name* becomes a *nickname*; *an ingot* becomes a *nugget*—formerly *tinggot*, &c.; (2) n is sometimes dropped, as *auger* for *nauger*; *umpire* for *numpire*; *cadder* for *nadder*; *orange* for *norange*, &c.—see **Skeat**.

**nab**, v. *nāb* [Dan. *nappe*, to snatch: Sw. *nappa*: cf. *nip*], to catch or seize unexpectedly; to clap the hand down upon a thing—a low or slang word: **nab'ing**, imp.: **nabbed**, pp. *nābd*.

**nablock**, n. *nāb-lōk* [etym. unknown], a rounded or nodular mass, as the flint in chalk, or ball of ironstone in the Coal-measures.

**nahob**, n. *nā-bōb* [Hind. *nawāb*, a deputy, title of a governor; plu. of *nāib*], *lit.*, a native Indian deputy or governor—often independent; any European who has amassed wealth in the East.

**nacarat**, n. *nā-kā-rāt* [F.: see **nacre**], a colour of pale red; scarlet; a crape or fine linen fabric stained with this tint, and used by women as a cosmetic.

**nach** or **nantch**, n. *nā'tch* [Sans.], a dance in India, performed by girls or women: *no* entertainment given by rich Hindus: *nantch-wālī* or *walee*, *wdt-e'* [Ar. *wālī*, n servant], a dancing-girl.

**nacre**, n. *nā-k'r* [F. *nacre*, mother-of-pearl]: *mid*. L. *nacra*, a pearl-shell: Ar. *nākir*, hollowed out], the beautiful iridescent substance forming the inner covering of shells; mother-of-pearl: **nacreous**, a. *nā-k'r-ūs*, having n pearly lustre: **nacrite**, n. *nā-k'rit*, a mineral of the mica family, consisting of minute grains or scales, having a pearly lustre.

**nadir**, n. *nā-dēr* [Ar. *nazir* (assam)], corresponding to the zenith], that part of the heavens directly under our feet, or the direction opposite the zenith.

**navus**, n. *nē-vūs* [L. *navus*, a mole on the body], a permanent natural spot or mark on the skin at birth; a birth-mark: **navose**, n. *nē-rōs*, freckled; having congenital marks: **navoid**, a. *nē-rōyd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling a navus.

**nag**, n. *nāg* [O.Dut. *neghe*, little horse—from

*neyen*, to neigh], a small useful horse; a pony; a horse; in *O.E.*, n. *paramour*.

**nag**, v. *nāg* [Norw. and Sw. *nagga*; Icel. *naga*, to gnaw], to scold and keep it up: **nag'ging**, imp.: *adj.* applied to a slight but constant pain; scolding and keeping it up: **nagged**, pp. *nāgd*: **nag'gy**, a. *-gi*, touchy; irritable.

**naga**, a. *nā'gā* [Hind.], relating to an ancient race who invaded India about the 6th cent. B.C., or to a class of Burmese border tribes: n. member of one of the Naga tribes: a class of Hindu mendicants; in *Hind. myth.*, a deified serpent, especially the cobra. **nagari**, n. *nā'gd-rē* [Sans., from *nagara*, city, town], a contracted form of *devanagari*, the name of the Sanscrit alphabet.

**nagelfine** or **nagelfahe**, n. *nā-gel-fō* [Ger. *nagel*, a nail; *fahe*, swarms], a peculiar, soft, conglomerate stone found in the Alps, having the general appearance of a swarm of nail-heads throughout the mass, **nagor**, n. *nā'gōr* [Afric.], the gazelle of Senegal.

**nagyagite**, n. *nā'gi-ā-jit* [from *Nagyag*, in Transylvania], a mineral consisting of tellurium and lead, with traces of gold, silver, copper, and sulphur.

**naïad**, n. *nā'id* or *nā'yād* [Gr. *naïada*, a naïad—from *naein*, to flow], in *anc. myth.*, a water-nymph; a female deity said to preside over rivers and springs, **naib**, n. *nā'ib* [Hind.], a deputy law-officer in India; a viceroy: the Hindu term *nawab* (*nabob*) is an honorific plural of *naib*.

**naïf**, a. *nā'ēf* [mass. form of *naïve*, which see], particularly applied to a jewel which has a natural lustre without being cut.

**naik**, n. *nā'ik* [Hind. *nayak*, a leader], in *India*, a corporal in a native infantry regiment.

**nail**, n. *nāl* [A.S. *nagel*, a nail of the human finger or toe, a spike of metal: cf. Icel. *nagl*, *nagli*; Ger. *nagel*], one of the flat horny substances at the ends of the fingers and toes; a pointed piece of iron or other metal, commonly with a head, used to fasten wood-work; a measure of length, one-sixteenth of a yard; being about the length from the tip of the nail to the base of the thumb: v. to fasten or unite with nails: **nail'ing**, imp.: **nalled**, pp. *nāld*: **nailer**, n. *nāl'ēr*, one whose trade is to make nails; **nail'ery**, n. *ēr-i*,

a nail manufactory: on the nail, without delay; immediately: nail-headed copper ore, the name given in Cornwall to certain crystals of chalcosine, from their fanciful resemblance to the heads of nails: to have nailed it, to have secured it: to nail the colours to the mast, in naval warfare, a signal to the enemy that there will be no surrender; figuratively, to intimate our determination to succeed at every risk and never to abandon the attempt: to hit the nail on the head, to touch the exact point; to understand the matter. *Note*.—When the nails are compressed, curved, or pointed, and extended beyond the digit, they are called *talons* or *claws*: when they encase the extremity of a digit like a box they are called *hoofs*.

**naissant**, *n. nās'sant* [F.: *L. nascens*, being born, nascent], in *her.*, rising or coming forth, as of a host emerging from the middle of a fesse.

**naïfness**, another spelling of **naïtless**, which see. **naïve**, *a. nā'iv* [F. *naïf* and *naïve*, ingenuous, lively—from *L. naïvus*, natural, native], having unaffected simplicity; artless; ingenuous: naïvely, *ad. nā'iv-lī*, with unaffected simplicity: naïveté, *n. nā'iv-tā* [F.], native simplicity: unaffected plainness; artlessness.

**naked**, *a. nā'ked* [AS. *nacod*, naked: cf. OH. Ger. *nachot*; Ice. *naquidr*; Goth. *naquaths*; Ger. *nackt*], bare; uncovered; plain; manifest; having no clothes on; defenceless; unassisted by glasses—applied to the sight; destitute: in bot., without pubescence; applied to seeds not contained in a true ovary, also to flowers without any floral envelope; in zool., devoid of epidermal growths, as hairs, scales, &c.: *nā'kedly*, *ad. -lī*: *nā'kedness*, *n. -nēs*, the condition of being naked; bareness; openness: naked eye, the eye alone, or unassisted by glasses or a telescope: naked flooring, the timber-work which supports the floor.—*SYN.* of 'naked': bare; nude; destitute; unaided; unarmed; unprotected; evident; bare; simple; open.

**namaycnsh**, *n. nā-mā'ksh* [N. Amer. Ind.], a large fish of the salmon kind, inhabiting the lakes and rivers of N. Amer.

**namby-pamby**, *n. nām'bī-pām'bī* [a term of contempt applied by his enemies to the poetry of Ambrose Phillips about the close of the 17th century], sentimentally weak; affectedly pretty, as poetry.

**name**, *n. nām* [L. *nōmen*, a name—from *L. nōscere*, to know], that by which a person or thing is called or designated; reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person; a person; renown; fame; memory; a race or family: *v.* to designate or point out by some title; to mention by name; to specify; to call; to nominate: *nam'ing*, *hap.*: *named*, *pp.* *nam'd*: *nameless*, *a. -lēs*, without a name; anonymous: *name'lessly*, *ad. -lī*: *nam'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who names; *nam'ly*, *ad. nām'lī*, that is to say: *namesake*, *n. nām'sāk*, one having the same name; one called or named after out of regard to another: Christian name, the name that a person receives at baptism, being the first part of the name, as John, James, Margaret: surname, *ēr-nām* [sur, beyond or upon, and *name*], a name added to or over and above the Christian name, as *Nisbet* in the name Robert *Nisbet*: in name, in profession; not in reality: in the name of, in behalf of; by the authority of: a proper name, in *gram.*, a name that can be applied to one person or thing only of the same kind or class, as John, London, Europe: to call names, to use opprobrious or reproachful language in speaking to: to take a name in vain, to use the name lightly and profanely: *name-plate*, a polished metal plate on which the name of a person and his profession or trade are engraved, to be fastened on the front of a door, as a notification to the public.—*SYN.* of 'name *n.*': distinction; note; appellation; title; denomination; epithet; designation—of 'name *v.*': to designate; denominate; term; call; mention; specify; nominate; style.

**namdn**, *n. nām'dō* [Brazil, *nhandu*], the Amer. ostrich; the rhea.

**nankeen**, *n. nān-kēn* [from *Nankin*, in China], a buff-coloured cotton cloth: nankeens', *plu. -kēnz'*, trousers made of nankeen.

**nap**, *n. nāp* [AS. *hnappa*, nap of cloth: O. Dut. *noppe*: Norw. *napp*—of Celtic origin], the woolly or smooth hairy substance on the surface of cloth; the downy substance on plants: *nap'py*, *a. -pi*, having much nap; in *Scot.*, elevated with liquor: *n.* in *Scot.* and *O.E.*, strong ale: *nap'less*, *a. -lēs*, without nap; threadbare: *nap'piness*, *n. -pi-nēs*, abundance of nap: *nap*, *n. nāp* [AS. *hnappian*, to nod, to nap], a short

sleep: *v.* to have a short sleep; to feel drowsy: *nap'ping*, *imp.* taking a short sleep; slumbering: to be caught napping, to be taken by surprise: *napped*, *pp. nāp*.

**nap**, *n. nāp* [AS. *cnapp*: see *nape*], in *O.E.*, a protuberance or knob; the top of a hill.

**nape**, *n. nāp* [perhaps from Ice. *knapp*, a knob, a boss], the prominent joint of the neck behind; the back of the neck.

**napery**, *n. nā'pēr* [OF. *naperie*; mid. L. *naparia*, the office in a household for providing table-linen—from *napa*, a cloth, corrupted from *L. mappa*, a cloth], made-up linen cloth in general; table-linen.

**naphtha**, *n. nāp'thā* [L. and Gr. *naphtha*—from Ar. *nāft*, bitumen], a variety of bitumen, tbitu, fluid, and highly inflammable, used largely as a solvent for caoutchouc; rock-oil: *naphthalic*, *a. nāp'thāl'ik*, applied to an acid obtained from naphthaline: *naphthaline*, *n. nāp'thāl'īn*, also *naphthalene*, *n. -ēn*, a soft, greyish-white, flaky, crystalline substance found incrusting the pipes employed in the rectification of coal-tar.

**napiform**, *a. nā'pī-fā'īrm* [L. *nāpus*, a turnip; *forma*, a shape], turnip-shaped.

**napkin**, *n. nā'pīn* [F. *nappe*, a table-cloth, and *kin*, a dim. termination: see *napery*], a cloth used for wiping the hands or mouth at table; a handkerchief: *napkin-ring*, a ring used to enclose a napkin at table.

**Naples yellow**, *n. nā'plz yē'lō* [Naples, in Italy, and Eng. *yellow*], a compound of the oxides of lead, antimony, and zinc, having a rich, opaque, golden hue.

**napoleon**, *n. nā-pō'lē-ōn* [after *Napoleon I.*], a French gold coin of twenty francs, about sixteen shillings sterling; a game at cards in the style of *cuchre*, generally played for money.

**nar**, *a. nār*, *O.E.* for nearer: see *near*.

**naraka**, *n. nār'ā-kā* [Hind.], in *Hind. myth.*, and in *Buddhism*, the place of human punishment after death.

**narceline**, *n. nār'sē-līn*, also *narcela*, *n. nār'sē-yā* [L. *narcel*; Gr. *narcel*, torpor], one of the vegetable alkaline bases obtained from opium.

**narcissus**, *n. nār'sis'ūs* [L. *narcissus*; Gr. *narkissos*, in *anc. myth.*, a beautiful youth, fabled to have been changed into the flower called by his name], an extensive genus of bulbous plants whose flowers are soft, variously coloured, and sweet-scented; the *Daffodil* is the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, *Ord.* *Amaryllidaceæ*.

**narcosis**, *n. nār-kō'sis*—same as *narcotism*.

**narcotic**, *a. nār-kō'tīk*, also *narcotical*, *a. -ī-kāl* [F. *narcotique*; Gr. *narkōtikos*, benumbing—from *narkē*, torpor], having the power of producing drowsiness, sleep, or stupor: *narcot'ic*, *n.* a medicine which, in small doses, relieves pain and produces sleep: *narcot'ically*, *ad. -lī*: *narcotine*, *n. nār-kō'tīn*, a peculiar substance obtained from opium: *narcotism*, *n. nār-kō'tīm*, the effects of a narcotic; the condition of one affected by a narcotic.

**nard**, *n. nār'd* [F. *nard*; L. *nardus*; Gr. *nardos*, nard], the shrub called the spikenard, famed for its aromatic scent and medicinal qualities; an ointment prepared from the plant: *nardine*, *a. nār'dīn*, of or resembling nard.

**nardoo**, *n. nār-dō* [Austral.], an Australian aquatic plant, the pounded spores and spore-cases of which are a native food.

**narghile** or **nargile**, *n. nār-gīl'ā* [Pers.], in *Turkey*, a smoking apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water by means of a long tube in order to cool it.

**nariform**, *a. nār'ī-fā'īrm* [L. *nāris*, a nostril; *forma*, shape], nose-shaped.

**narrate**, *v. nār-rāt* [L. *narratus*, told, related—from *narrāre*, to relate], to tell; to relate, as a story; to relate: *narrat'ing*, *hap.*: *narrat'ed*, *pp.* *narrat'ion*, *n. -rā'shūn* [F.—L.], an account; the telling or relating the particulars of an event; a story: *narrative*, *a. nār-rāt'īv* [F. *narratif*], giving an account of particulars: *n.* a continued account of the particulars, as an event; a story: *narrat'ively*, *ad. -lī*: *narrat'or*, *n. -tēr*, one who tells or relates, as the particulars of an occurrence.—*SYN.* of 'narrat'ion': tale; history; recital; relation; description; rehearsal; explanation; detail; narrativo; record; memoir.



**narrow**, *a. nār-rō* [AS. *nearu*, narrow; cf. Dut. *naar*; OH.Ger. *narica*, narrow, close], not broad or wide; having little distance from side to side; close; near; contracted; straitened; contracted in mind; bigoted; *not liberal*: *v.* to contract; to lessen the breadth of; to limit; to confine: **narrowing**, *imp.*: **narrowed**, *pp. nār-rōd*: **narrower**, *n. -er*, one who or that which narrows or contracts: **narrowly**, *ad. -ly*, with little breadth or wideness; closely; within a little: **narrowness**, *n. -nēs*, the condition or quality of being narrow; poverty; penuriousness; liberality in views or sentiments: **narrow cloths**, in the *woollen trade*, those cloths under 52 inches wide: **narrow gauge**, on a *railway*, the general width between the rails—viz., 4 ft. 8½ in.—so called in opposition to the *broad gauge* or *width*, which is 7 feet between the two rails: **narrow-minded**, *a. contracted in mind; illiberal*: **narrow-mindedness**, *n. narrow views or sentiments; illiberality*:—*SYN.* of 'narrow': circumscribed; limited; confined; contracted; small; niggardly; parsimonious; selfish; ungenerous; careful; exact; accurate.

**nartheks**, *n. nār-thēks* [L. *narthex*; Gr. *narthēx*, a kind of plant—from its shape], an architectural division in early church buildings, set apart for catechumens and penitents.

**narwhal**, *n. nār-whāl* [Dan. *narhval*; Icel. *náhrvalr*, a narwhal—so called on account of the pallid colour of the skin—from Icel. *nár*, a corpse, and *hvalr*, a whale], the monodon or sea-unicorn. *Note.*—Prot. Skeat says that Icel. *nár* may stand for *nás*, a nose, the long horn projecting like a nose from the upper jaw.

**nas, nds**, in OE., contraction of *ne has*, for Eng. *has not*.

**nasal**, *a. nās-āl* [F. *nasal*—from mid. L. *nāsālis*, nasal—from L. *nāsus*, the nose], *pert.* to the nose; formed or affected by the nose, as a nasal pronunciation: *n.* a letter whose sound is affected by the nose, or is uttered through the nose: *a. medicine which operates through the nose*: **naseal**, *n. nās-kāl*, a pessary made of wool or cotton to raise the nose when compressed.

**nascent**, *a. nās-ēnt* [L. *nascens* or *nascentem*, being in its birth], beginning to exist or grow; growing; increasing: *in chem.*, in the act of being produced or evolved: **nascency**, *n. nās-ēn-sē*, the beginning of production.

**nascentous**, *a. nās-i-kōr-nūs* [L. *nāsus*, the nose; cornu, a horn], having a horn on the nose.

**nasiform**, *a. nās-i-fōrm* [L. *nāsus*, the nose; forma, shape], having the shape of a nose.

**nasology**, *n. nās-sōl-ō-jī* [Gr. *nassō*, I stuff; *logos*, discourse], the art of preparing specimens of animal bodies, or the art of stuffing them.

**nasily**, **nasistness**—see *nasly*.

**nasturtium**, *n. nās-tēr-shūm*, also *nasturtion*, *n. -shūn* [L. *nāsus*, the nose; *torus*, twisted—*lit.*, nose-wring, as if their qualities when tested would cause the nose to twist or writhed], the watercress, the Indian cress, &c.; *Tropaeolum majus*, Ortl. *Tropaeolaceae*.

**nasty**, *a. nās-i* [formerly written *nasky*: Sw. *dñal*, *naskug*, nasty—from *snaska*, to eat like a pig], very dirty; filthy; obscene; nauseous: **nastily**, *ad. -ly*: **nastiness**, *n. -nēs*, filthiness; dirt:—*SYN.* of 'nasty': dirty; foul; sordid; disagreeable; defiled; disgusting; indelicate; indecent; gross; lewd.

**natal**, *a. nāt-āl* [F. *natal*—from L. *nātālis*, of or belonging to birth—from *nātus*, *pp.* of *nasci*, to be born], of or relating to birth; native.

**natant**, *a. nāt-ant* [L. *nātans* or *natantem*, swimming], swimming; floating on the surface: **nātantly**, *ad. -ly*: **natation**, *n. nāt-ā-shūn*, the act or practice of swimming: **natatores**, *n. plu. nāt-ā-tō-rēs* [L. *nātator*, a swimmer], the swimming order of birds, distinguished by their webbed or partially webbed feet: **natatorial**, *a. -ri-āl*, swimming; formed for swimming: **natatory**, *a. -tēr-i*, adapted for swimming.

**nathemoro**, *ad. nāth-mōr*, in OE., for none the more.

**nathless**, *ad. nāth-lēs*, and **nathless**, *ad. nāth-lēs*, an old spelling of *nevertheless*.

**nation**, *n. nā-shūn* [F. *nation*—from L. *natiōnem*, a race, a tribe—from *nātus*, born], the inhabitants of one country united under the same government; a body of people speaking the same language; a

race: **national**, *a. nāsh-ūn-āl*, *pert.* to a nation; public; general: **nationally**, *ad. -ly*: **nationality**, *n. -āl-i-tē*, the quality of being strongly attached to one's own country; national character; any body of a population differing in race, language, and national feeling from the governing race of the state to which they belong: **nationalise**, *v. -āl-i-zē*, to make national: **nationalising**, *imp.*: **nationalised**, *pp. -īzē*: **nationalism**, *n. -āl-i-zēm*, nationality: **national debt**, the money owing by a nation or state: **national guards**, the militia of France: **law of nations**, that law which natural reason appoints for all mankind; international law—see under *law*.

**native**, *a. nāt-iv* [L. *nātivus*, that has arisen from birth, born—from *nātus*, born], not acquired; produced by nature; belonging to the place or country; *pert.* to the time or place of birth; applied to a metal or other substance found in nature almost in a pure state, as native iron, native copper, native arsenic, &c.: *n.* one born in a place; a thing not foreign; that which grows in the country; in OE., offspring: **natively**, *ad. -ly*: **nativeness**, *n. -nēs*, state of being native: **nativism**, *n. -i-zēm*, the philosophical doctrine of innate ideas; in *U.S. polit.*, the advocacy of the claim of native, in opposition to that of naturalised, Americans: **nativist**, *n. -i-vi-st*, an upholder of either of those views: **nativistic**, *a. -i-vi-st-i-k*, *pert.* to the doctrine of innate ideas: **nativity**, *n. nāt-iv-i-tē*, birth; the time, place, or manner of a person's birth; among *astrologers*, a representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, the result being supposed to indicate future destiny: the *Nativity*, the birthday of our Lord; Christmas-day: to cast one's *nativity*, to represent the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth:—*SYN.* of 'native *a.*': natal; natural; original; congenital; indigenous; unartificial.

**natka**, *n. nāt-kā*, a bird, a species of striae.

**natron**, *n. nāt-trōn* [Ar. *natrān*, natron], a native carbonate of soda found in many spring and salt lakes and dried-up watercourses in Egypt, Hungary, &c.: **natrum**, *n. nāt-trōm*, an early chemical term for sodium: **natrolite**, *n. nāt-trō-lit* [Eng. *natron*, and Gr. *litkos*, a stone], a mineral, a silicate of alumina and soda, found in many varieties of trap-rock.

**natterjack**, *n. nāt-tēr-jāk* [natter, an imitative word, and *jack*, which see], a species of toad found in England having a yellow line on the back—its deep hollow voice is heard to a great distance.

**natty**, *a. nāt-i* [from Eng. *neat*], in *familiar language*, smart; spruce: **nattily**, *ad. nāt-i-lē*, sprucely; neatly: **nattiness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality or state of being neat; smartness.

**nature**, *n. nāt-ūr* or *-chōr* [F. *nature*—from L. *nātūra*, the natural constitution or property of a thing—from *nātus*, born, produced: see *natal*], the qualities or properties which make a thing what it is; native character; essential qualities; disposition of mind; the established order of created things; the power which has created and which presides over all things, being the effect put for, or associated with, the cause; natural affection or reverence; sort, species, or kind; sentiments or images conformable to truth and reality: **natural**, *a. nāt-ūr-āl* or *nāt-chōr-āl*, produced or effected by nature; derived from nature; not acquired; not artificial; true to life; not forced or far-fetched; dictated by nature; happening in the ordinary course of things; not revealed, as religion: *n.* one born destitute of the ordinary powers of reason and understanding; an idiot; in music, a character, marked thus ♮, used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat: **nāturally**, *ad. -ly*, according to nature; without affectation; spontaneously: **nāturalness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being natural or as produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality: **nāturalise**, *v. -rāl-i-zē*, to invest a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a citizen or subject; to acclimatise: **nāturalising**, *imp.*: **nāturalised**, *pp. -īzē*: *adj.* invested with the privileges of a native; in bot., originally introduced from a foreign country, but now apparently become native: **nāturalisation**, *n. -ī-zā-shūn*, the act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a native subject; the state of being so invested: **nāturalism**, *n. -i-zēm*, a mere state of nature; the doctrine of those who deny miracles and a revelation; the philosophical view that man as a moral

creature is only a term in the process of cosmical evolution; the explanation of heathen myths as arising from an imaginative contemplation of nature; realistic treatment in the fine arts: **na'turalist**, *n.* -*ist*, one versed in the natural history of animals: **natural child**, a child not born in wedlock; a bastard: **natural history**, the scientific description of the earth and its productions—sometimes limited to the animal kingdom only: **natural magic**, the employment of the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural: **natural orders**, in *bot.*, groups of genera resembling each other, or having organs in common: **natural philosophy**, the science of material bodies in regard to rest and motion, and of the forces, or combinations of forces, which produce these results; now usually called 'physics': **natural projections**, perspective delineations of a surface on a given plane: **natural religion**, religion so far as it is discoverable by reason without the aid of revelation: **natural scale**, in *music*, a scale written without sharps or flats: **natural selection**, that process in nature by which the strongest, swiftest, &c., survive and take the place of the weaker, &c.: **good-natured**, having a temper not easily ruffled: **ill-natured**, having a temper naturally bad: **in a state of nature**, naked as when born; without clothing of any kind.—**SYN.** of 'natural a.': inartificial; illegitimate; spontaneous; unacquired; unforced; unrevealed; tender; unaffected; native; essential; characteristic; legitimate; normal; regular—of 'nature': kind; character; species; creation; universe; stamp; shape; mould.

**naught** or **nought**, *a. na'it* [AS. *na-ictht*, no-whit, naught—from *na*, no, not; *ictht*, a whit, a thing], bad; worthless; *n.* nothing: **naughty**, *a. na'ti-f*, bad; good for nothing; mischievous or perverse; applied to children in censure: **naughtily**, *ad. -tly*; **naughtiness**, *n. -t-ness*, the quality of being naughty; slight misbehaviour; badness: to set at naught, to disregard; to treat as of no account; to despise.

**naumachy**, *n. na'um-ā-kī* [Gr. *naumachia*, a sea-fight—from *naus*, a ship; *machē*, a fight], in *anc. Rome*, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight; a naval combat.

**naumanite**, *n. na'um-ān-ī-t* [after Dr Numan of Saxony], *n.* peculiar ore of silver, found in cubical crystals, in thin plates, and granular.

**naupometer**, *n. na'ū-pō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *naus*, *n* ship; *ropē*, inclination; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the amount which a ship heels at sea.

**nauscopy**, *n. na'ū-skōp-t* [Gr. *naus*, a ship; *skōpō*, I view], the pretended art of discovering approaching ships, or the existence of land, at a considerable distance.

**nausea**, *n. na'ū-shī-d* [L. *nausea*; Gr. *nausia*, sea-sickness—from *naus*, a ship], a strong sensation of sickness inclining to vomit; loathing; disgust: **nauseate**, *v. na'ū-shī-at* [L. *nauseatus*, made sick], to affect with disgust; to loathe; to turn away from with disgust; to feel disgust: **nauseating**, *imp. na'ū-seat-ing*, pp.: **nauseous**, *a. na'ū-shī-ūs* or *-shūs* [L. *nauseosus*], loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence: **nauseously**, *ad. -tly*: **nauseousness**, *n. -ness*, the quality of being nauseous, or of exciting disgust.

**nautch**, *a. na'ūch*—see *nach*.

**nautical**, *a. na'ū-tī-kāl*, also **nautic**, *a. na'ū-tīk* [L. *nautilus*; Gr. *nautilus*, of or belonging to ships or sailors—from Gr. *naus*, a ship], of or relating to ships or seamen; **naval**: **nautically**, *ad. -tly*: **Nautical Almanac**, a work containing astronomical data published by the Admiralty for the special use of seamen: **nautical astronomy**, astronomy in its application to navigation.

**nautiloid**, *n. na'ū-tī-lōyd* [Gr. *nautilus*, a nautilus; *eidos*, likeness], a term applied to the fossil nautilus that have many-chambered shells; resembling the shell of the nautilus in shape.

**nautilus**, *n. na'ū-tī-lūs*, *na'ū-tīl*, *n. plu. -tī-lī* [L. *nautilus*; Gr. *nautilus*, a shell-fish that was supposed to sail through the waves in its shell—from Gr. *naus*, a ship], a kind of cuttle-fish having a spiral univalve shell with smooth sides; a popular name for a shell-fish having a boat-like shell in which it was supposed to sail on the surface of the sea; *n.* diving-bell which needs no suspension, its movements being carried out by means of an apparatus with condensed air: **nautilidae**, *n. plu. na'ū-tī-lī-dē*, a family of molluscs

of which the *nautilus* has been taken as the type: **nautilite**, *n. na'ū-tī-lī*, a fossil nautilus: **nautilites**, *n. plu. na'ū-tī-līs*, in *geol.*, a general term for shells like the existing nautilus.

**naval**—see under *navy*.—**SYN.**: marine; maritime; nautical.

**nave**, *n. nāv* [AS. *nafu*, the nave, centre: cf. Icel. *nāf*; Dnt. *naaf*; Sans. *naḥī*, the navel], the centre part of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted, and through which the axle passes: **navel**, *n. nā'vel* [dim. of Eng. *nave*], the mark in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, indicating the place of detachment of the umbilical cord after birth; the central part or point of anything: **navel-string**, the umbilical cord.

**nave**, *n. nāv* [F. *nef*, the part of the church in which the altar were placed—from L. *navis*, a ship—so called from its vaulted or curved roof resembling the inverted hull of a ship], the middle part or body of a church extending from the choir to the principal entrance; the part of a church between the wings or aisles.

**navel**—see under *nave* 1.

**navew**, *n. nāv-rū* [OF. *navenu*, *n* turnip—from L. *napus*, a turnip], a plant found growing in corn-fields having large flowers of a pale yellow; also spelt *nawew*, *n. nāv-rū*; the *Brassica campestris*, Ord. *Brassicaceae*, the source of the Swedish turnip.

**navicula**, *n. nā-vī-kū-lā* [L. *navicula*, a little ship—from *navis*, a ship], in *geol.*, a genus of microscopic diatoms—so called from their siliceous boat-like cases: **navicular**, *a. -ū-ter*, pert. to or like a boat; shaped like a boat.

**navigate**—see under *navigate*.

**navigate**, *v. nāv-ī-gāt* [L. *navigatus*, sailed upon—from *navis*, *n* ship; *ngo*, I drive—see *navy*], to sail over or on, as *n* sea; to steer or manage a ship; to pass by water: **navigating**, *imp. nāv-ī-gāt-ing*, pp.: **navigator**, *n. -tēr*, a sailor; one skilled in navigation; sometimes applied to a labourer employed in constructing a railway, canal, or road—see *navvy*: **navigation**, *n. nāv-ī-shūn* [F.—L.], the art or science of conducting vessels from one place to another by water: **navigable**, *a. nāv-ī-gā-bīl* [F.—from L. *navigabilis*], that may be sailed on by ships: **navigably**, *ad. -pā-bīl*: **navigableness**, *n. -bī-ness*, also **navigability**, *n. -bīl-ī-tē*, the quality or condition of being navigable.

**navvy**, *n. nāv-ī* [an abbrev. of *navigator* (in sense 2)], the name applied to the workmen employed in constructing canals or navigations, railroads, &c.

**navy**, *n. nāv-ī* [OF. *navie*, *n* single ship, a fleet—from L. *navis*, a ship; Gr. *naus*, a ship], the whole of the ships of war belonging to a country; an assemblage of merchantmen; the whole officers and men serving in the war-ships of a country: **naval**, *a. nāv-ī* [F. *naval*, pert. to a ship—from L. *navalis*, of or belonging to ships: It. *navale*] pert. to a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.

**nawab**, *n. nā-nawāb* [Hind.], in *India*, a deputy or viceroy; a title often given by courtesy to persons of high rank in the East.

**nay**, *ad. nē* [for *nē aye*, being AS. *ne*, not, and Eng. *aye*, ever: Icel. *nei*, no; Goth. *naiw*, never], a word that expresses refusal; not; not only so; not this alone: *n.* a denial; a refusal: **nayward**, *n. nāv-wērd* [AS. *weardes*, direction], in *OE.*, in the direction of a denial; tendency to denial: **nayword**, *n. nāv-wērd* [nay, and *word*], in *OE.*, a byword; a proverbial reproach; a watchword.

**Nazarene**, *n. nā-zā-rēn* [from *Nazareth* in Galilee], an inhabitant of Nazareth; applied to Jesus Christ, His followers, and the early Christians, in contempt; one of a sect of Judaizing Jews in the early Church: **Nazarean**, *a. -rē-ān*, pert. to the sect of Judaizing Jews.

**Nazarite**, *n. nā-zā-rīt* [Heb. *nāzar*, to separate or consecrate oneself, to vow], a Jew who was bound by vows to great purity of life and devotion: **Nazaritism**, *n. -izm*, the practice or doctrines of the Nazarites.

**naze**, *n. nāz* [a variant of *ness*: Icel. *nūs*; Sw. *nasa*, a nose: F. *nez*; Ger. *nase*—from L. *nasus*, nose], a cliff or headland.

**ne**, *ad. nē* [AS. *ne*—see *nay* and *not*], in *OE.*, not; nor.

**neal**, *v. nēl*, sometimes used for *anneal*, which see.

**neap**, *a. nēp* [AS. *nepp*, scanty; cf. Icel. *neppr*; Dan. *knap*], scanty; deficient; low; applied to the tides

which occur about the first and last quarters of the moon, and which are called *neap-tides*; the *spring-tides* are the highest tides: *neaped*, a. *nēp*, left aground by the tides, as a ship; also *beneaped*, a. *bē-nēp*.

**Neapolitan**, a. *nēd-pōl-i-tān*, of or relating to *Naples*: n. an inhabitant of *Naples*.

**near**, a. *nēr* [AS. *nēr*, *near*—see *nigh*], not far distant; intimate; closely related by blood or affection; literal; not loose or rambling; direct; short, as a road to a place; next to one; parsimonious; on the left; opposed to off in riding or driving; ad. almost; within a little: prep. at no great distance from; close to, followed by to, expressed or understood, as the ship is *near* the harbour: v. to approach; to come nearer; to draw near: *nearing*, imp.: *neared*, pp. *nērd*: compar. *near'er*, a. *-ēr*: more near: superl. *near'est*, a. *-ēst*, most near: *nearly*, ad. *-li*, closely; at no great distance; almost; within a little: *near'ness*, n. *-nēs*, small distance; closeness; close alliance by blood; closeness in expenditure: *near* at hand or near hand, not far distant; closely: *near-sighted*, a. seeing at a small distance only: *near-sightedness*, n. the state of being short-sighted: far and near, distant and at hand.—SYN. of 'near a.': *nigh*; *clos*; *proximate*; *direct*; *straight*; *adjacent*; *contiguous*; *familiar*; *dear*; *intimate*; *ready*; *present*.

**neat**—see *neer*.  
**neat**, a. *nē* [F. *net*, *neat*—from *L. nitidus*, clean, trim—from *nitēo*, I shine], tidy; spruce and clean; not tawdry; trim; pleasing with simplicity; pure; unadulterated: neatly, ad. *nē-ti*, tidily; with good taste; cleverly: *neat'ness*, n. *-nēs*, the condition or quality of being neat; good taste in style of dress or literary composition: *neat-handed*, clever and tidy; finished; exact.—SYN. of 'neat': *spruce*; *clean*; *cleanly*; *nice*; *excellent*; *unmixed*; *net*.

**neat**, n. *nē* [AS. *neat*, cattle, oxen], cattle, as the ox, the cow, and suchlike: *neat-herd*, a cow-keeper; a herdsman: *neat's-foot oil*, an oil procured from the fat of cattle by boiling, used to render leather soft and pliable.

**neb**, n. *nēb* [AS. *neb*, the face; cf. *Ice.* *naf*, the nose; *Dut.* *neb*, the beak], the beak of a bird; the nose; the snout; the mouth; a nile.

**nebula**, n. *nēb-i-lā*, *nēb'las*, n. plu. *-læ* [L.], an appearance as of a light gauzy cloud amongst the stars, usually only seen through a telescope, often resolvable by a powerful instrument into clusters of stars; a white spot or slight opacity on the cornea: *nebular*, a. *-lēr*, of or relating to nebulae: *nebulous*, a. *-lūs*, cloudy; hazy; pert. to a nebula: *nebulosity*, n. *-lōs-i-ti*, the faint misty appearance which surrounds many stars: *nebuli*, a. *nēb-i-lī*, in *her*, covered or ornamented with wavy lines: *nebular hypothesis*, the theory or hypothesis which supposes that, in its primal condition, the solar system consisted of a nebulous mass, out of which were gradually evolved the sun, planets, and satellites of our system.

**necessary**, a. *nēs-ēs-sēr-i* [OF. *nécessaire*—from *L. necessari*, indispensable, unavoidable—*from* *nece*, inevitable, that cannot be otherwise; inevitable; essential; acting from necessity or compulsion; decisive by logical consequences: n. something indispensable; an essential: *necessaries*, n. plu. *-tē*, things that are daily in use and cannot be dispensed with: *necessarily*, ad. *-sēr-i-lī*, by inevitable consequence; indispensably; by fate: *necessariness*, n. *-tēs*, the state or quality of being necessary: *necessitarian*, n. *nēs-ēs-sī-tār-i-ān*, also *necessarian*, n. *nēs-ēs-sār-i-ān*, one who holds the doctrine of philosophical necessity: *necessarianism*, n. *-r-i-ān-i-zm*, also *necessitarianism*, n. *-i-zm*, the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of all things, but particularly as applied to acting or choosing; determinism: *necessitate*, v. *-tāt*, to make necessary; to compel; to constrain; to render unavoidable: *necessitating*, imp.: *necessitated*, pp.: *necessity*, n. *nēs-ēs-sī-ti*, that which cannot be otherwise; that which must be; extreme indigence; pinching poverty; irresistible power: *necessities*, n. plu. *-sī-tē*, things necessary for human life: *necessitous*, a. *-sī-tūs*, pressed with poverty; destitute: *necessitously*, ad. *-lī*: *necessitousness*, n. *-nēs*, extreme poverty or destitution: *of necessity*, by necessary consequence; by compulsion.—SYN. of 'necessary a.': *requisite*; *needful*;

inevitable; unavoidable; fatal; indispensable; involuntary; conclusive; decisive.

**neck**, n. *nēk* [AS. *hnecca*, the back of the head; cf. *Ice.* *hnakki*; *Dan.* *nakke*; *Dut.* *nek*; *OH.Ger.* *knack*; *Ger.* *nacken*], the part of an animal between the head and the trunk; a narrow tract of land connecting two larger portions together; the long slender part of anything, as of a bottle; in *mit*, the interior opening of an embrasure: *necked*, a. *nēkt*, having a neck—used only in composition, as *stiff-necked*: *neck-band*, the collar of a shirt: *neckcloth*, a cravat; something worn round the neck by men: *stiff-necked*, obdurate; obstinate: *neckerchief*, n. *nēk-kēr-chīf*, a kerchief or cloth for the neck: *necklace*, n. *nēk-lās*, a string of beads, or some other ornament, worn round the neck: *neck-laced*, a. *-lāst*, adorned as with a necklace: *necktie*, a small cravat for the neck: on the neck, in *OE.*, immediately after; following another closely: to harden the neck, to grow obstinate: *neck and crop*, completely; utterly: to break the neck of, to destroy the main force or power of; to reduce to an almost powerless condition: *neck or nothing*, with the risk of everything: *neck-verse*, the verse anciently required to be read by a criminal to entitle him to benefit of clergy, said to be the beginning of the 51st Psalm.

**necreogenous**, a. *nēk-rōj-ē-nīs* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *gennao*, I produce], applied to cryptogamous parasitic plants which grow upon sickly and dead plants, and accelerate their death.

**necolite**, n. *nēk-rō-līt* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *lithos*, a stone], a term applied to certain nodules in limestone strata which, when struck, exhale a fetid odour like that of putrid flesh: *neconite*, n. *nēk-rō-nīt*, a variety of felspar which, when struck, gives off a fetid odour.

**neurology**, n. *nēk-rō-lōj-ē* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *logos*, a discourse], a register of deaths: *neurological*, a. *nēk-rō-lōj-i-kāl*, pert. to a register of the dead: *neurologist*, n. *nēk-rō-lōj-ist*, one who gives an account of deaths.

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**nectar**, n. *nēk-tēr* [L. *nectar*—from *Gr.* *nektar*, the drink of the gods], in *anc. myth.*, the drink of the gods, as ambrosia was said to be their food; the sweet secretion of flowers; any sweet and very pleasant drink: *nectared*, a. *-tērd*, imbued or mingled with nectar: *nectar'ed*, a. *-tērd*, imbued or mingled with nectar: *nectar'ed*, a. *-tērd*, imbued or mingled with nectar: *nectar'ous*, a. *-tērd-ūs*, pert. to or containing nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious: *nectar'ously*, ad. *-lī*: *nectar'ousness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being nectar: *nectar'ed*, a. *-tērd*, pert. to the nectary of a flower: *nectariferous*, a. *nēk-tēr-īfēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing nectar or honey: having a honey-like secretion: *nectary*, n. *nēk-tēr-i*, any abnormal part of a flower; properly that part of a flower which secretes a honey-like substance: *nectarine*, n. *-in*, a variety of peach having a smooth rind: adj. *sweet as nectar*: *nectarium*, n. *-r-i-ūm*, the nectary: *nectar'ous*, a. *-tērd-ūs*, sweet as nectar.

necto-calyx, n. *nēk'tō-kā'lik* [Gr. *nēktos*, swimming; *kalyx*, cup], the swimming bell or disc of a Medusa or jelly-fish.

née, *nā* [F. *née*—from L. *nata*, born], born, a term often placed before a married woman's maiden name in order to designate the family name to which she belongs, as Madame de Staël, *née* Necker—that is, born Necker, or her family name was Necker.

need, n. *nēd* [AS. *nȳd*, *nēad*; cf. Icel. *náð*, necessity; Goth. *naufhs*; Dut. *noed*; Ger. *noth*] want; occasion for something; necessity; pressing difficulty: v. to want; to require; to have necessity for; in the third pers. sing. pres. *needs* is employed as an auxiliary, and drops the usual terminating *s*, as *he needs not come*: need'ing, imp.: need'ed, pp.: need'er, n. -er, one who needs or wants: need'ful, a. *fool*, necessary; requisite: need'fully, ad. -ly: need'fulness, n. -ness, the state or quality of being needful: needs, ad. *nēdz*, necessarily; indispensably, used with *must* and *will*: needless, a. *nēd'les*, unnecessary; not needed: needlessly, ad. -ly: need'lessness, n. -ness, the quality of being needless: needy, a. *nēd'ī*, very poor; distressed by want of the means of living: need'ly, ad. -ly: need'iness, n. -ness, the state of being needy; want; poverty: must needs, must of necessity: will needs, will of necessity; will by determination: need'ment, n. in OE., something necessary.—SYN. of 'need n.': lack; exigency; emergency; extremity; strait; indigence; penury; poverty; destitution; distress.

needle, n. *nēdl* [AS. *nēdl*, a needle: cf. Icel. *náð*; Goth. *nethla*; Dut. *naald*; OH. Ger. *naðela*; Ger. *nadel*], a small steel instrument, pointed at one end, and having an eye or hole at the other, used in sewing; this artificial magnet of the compass; any needle-shaped: needles, n. plu. *nēdz*, a term applied to detached masses of rock standing out from cliffs or shores, as the Needles off the Isle of Wight: need'le-ful, n. *fool*, a thread of the length ordinarily used in sewing: needler, n. *nēd'ēr*, a needle-maker: needle-book, a book having leaves for preserving needles: needle-fish, the pipe-fish: needle-gun, a gun fired by means of a needle forced forward by a spiral spring upon a detonating composition contained in a part of the cartridge: needle-ore, a variety of sulphuret of bismuth found in long, thin, steel-gray crystals: needle-pointed, as pointed as a needle: needle-stone, a mineral of the zeolites family: needle-work, work done with the needle: needle-woman, a woman who earns a livelihood by sewing.

needless, needy, &c.—see under need.

neel, n. *nēl*, OE. spelling of needle.

neelghan or nilgau, n. *nē'gāw*, *nīl'gāw*—same as nylgau.

neer or near, n. *nēr* [Icel. *nyra*] in OE., a kidney.

ne'er, ad. *nēr*, contr. of never, which see.

neese, v. *nēz* [ME. *neesen*, to sneeze], the old spelling of sneeze, which see: nees'ing, imp.: nees'ed, pp. *nēzd*.

nevee or nivee, n. *nēv*, in Scot., the closed hand: see *nelf*.

nefarious, a. *nē-fā'ri-ūs* [L. *nēfārtus*, impious, base—*from nefas*, an unlawful action], villainous; wicked in the extreme; abominable: nefariously, ad. -ly: nefariousness, n. -ness, the quality of being nefarious.—SYN. of 'nefarious': iniquitous; infamous; impious; atrocious; horrible; dreadful; detestable; vile.

negative, n. *nēg'ā-tiv* [F. *négatif*—from L. *negativus*; L. *nego*, I deny], a word which denies, as *not*, *no*; a proposition by which something is denied; the right or power of withholding assent; the position taken up by a party who opposes or denies; in *photog.*, a picture either on paper or glass, having the lights and shadows reversed, from which positives or ordinary photographs may be taken in unlimited numbers: adj. implying denial; returning the answer *no* to an inquiry or request; opposed to affirmative; opposed to positive, as a *negative* morality—that is, that which merely contents itself with abstaining from evil; without positive statement: tending to prove the opposite; having the power of stopping or withholding: v. to disprove; to dismiss or reject by a vote; to refuse to enact or sanction something proposed: negat'ing, imp.: negat'ed, pp. -t'ed: negation, n. *nē-gā'shūn* [F.—L.], denied as opposed to affirmation; a declaration that a certain thing is *not*, or has *not* been; argument drawn from denial: negat'ionist, n. -ist, one who denies beliefs ordin-

arily held, without affirming any particular view: negatively, ad. -ly: negativeness, n. -ness, the quality of being negative: negative electricity, resinous electricity, or that evoked on sealing-wax by rubbing with flannel: negative pregnant, the negation of one thing which implies the affirmation of another: negative quantity, in alg., the quantity to be subtracted, or which is affected by the sign (-): negative sign, the sign (-) in algebra.

neglect, v. *nēg'lēkt* [L. *negligere*, pp. of *negligo*, I neglect—*from nec*, nor, not; *lego*, I gather], to omit by carelessness or design; to slight or disregard; not to heed; not to care for; not to attend to; in OE., to postpone: n. omission to do anything that can be done, or that requires to be done; slight; habitual want of regard; inattention; state of being disregarded: neglect'ing, imp.: neglect'ed, pp.: neglect'er, n. -er, one who: neglect'ful, a. *fool*, careless; inattentive; heedless: neglect'fully, ad. -ly, with neglect: neglect'edness, n. -ness, state of being neglected: neglect'ingly, ad. -ly, carelessly; inattentively: neglect'ion, n. *nē-plek'shūn*, in OE., state of being negligent.—SYN. of 'neglect v.': to contemn; disesteem; overlook; omit.

negligee, n. *nēg'ī-zhā* [F. *négligé*, in undress—from *negligere*, to neglect—from L. *negligere*, not to attend to], a loose gown; an undress; an easy unceremonious attire; a long necklace, especially of red coral.

negligent, a. *nēg'it-jēt* [F. *négligent*—from L. *negligens* or *negligentem*, reckless, that cares not for anything], careless; heedless; habitually inattentive; not doing what ought to be done: negligently, ad. -ly: negligence, n. *jēns* [F.—L.], carelessness; the habit of omitting to do things which ought to be done; omission of duty.—SYN. of 'negligent': inattentive; thoughtless; remiss; neglectful; regardless; indifferent; slighting.

negligible, a. *nēg'it-jēbl* [F. *négligéable*—from *negligere*, to neglect; L. *negligere*, to neglect—see neglect], that may be neglected or left unnoticed; of small account.

negotiate, negotiable, &c., erroneous spellings of negotiate, negotiable, &c.

negotiate, v. *nē-gō'shāt* [L. *negotidus*, transacted business—from L. *negotium*, business, employment, anything to be done—from *neg*, not; *otium*, ease, leisure], to transact or arrange business; to bargain; to treat with others in regard to public affairs or private matters; to pass or transfer, as a bill of exchange: negoti'ating, imp.: negoti'ated, pp.: negoti'able, a. -shē-ā-bl, capable of being negotiated; that may be passed or transferred to another: negoti'ability, n. -bil'it-ī, the quality of being negotiable or transferable: negoti'ation, n. -shē-dāshūn [F.—L.], the act of negotiating; the treating with another in regard to sale or purchase; the transaction of business between states or nations: negoti'ator, n. -ā-tēr, one who negotiates or treats with others: negotiable instruments are such as Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, on which a right of action passes by their assignment by mere indorsement. *Note*.—Historically, the correct spelling is *negotiate* for the verb, and *negotiation* for the noun, but this is not attended to: see *Skeat*.

Negro, n. *nē-grō* [Sp. *negro*, a negro—from L. *nigrum*, black], one of the black race of men in Africa or their descendants, distinguished by their woolly hair, flat noses, high cheek-bones, and thick protruding lips: adj. black; Negress, n. fem. *nē-grēs*, a female Negro: Negrito, n. *nē-grī'tō*, a dwarfish inhabitant of certain tropical regions, as the Philippine Is., Cen. Africa, &c.: negrohead tobacco, tobacco softened with molasses and pressed into cakes, generally called cavendish: Negroland, the district of Africa occupied by the Negro race.

negus, n. *nē-gīs* [said to be after Col. *Negus*, in Queen Anne's time], a mixture of wine and hot water, sweetened and spiced, or sweetened only.

nelf and neaf, n. *nēf* [Icel. *hnēfi*, the fist], in OE. and Scot., a closed hand; a fist.

neif, n. *nēf* [OF. *neif* or *naif*, a born serf—from L. *nativus*, born], in OE., a female born in servitude; a female serf.

neigh, n. *nā*, an imitative word [AS. *hnapan*, to neigh; Icel. *hneigga*], the cry of a horse: v. to cry as a horse: neigh'ing, imp.: n. the act of crying as a horse: neighed, pp. *nād*.

neighbour, n. *nā-ber* [AS. *neah-gebūr*, a neighbour—from AS. *neah*, nigh; *gebūr*, a husbandman], one

who lives near to another; an intimate; in *Script.* a fellow-being; adj. the adjoining; next: v. to live near to; to adjoin: neighbourhood, imp.: adj. living or being near to: neighboured, pp. *nd-bér-d*: neighbourhood, n. *bér-hód*, place or part near; adjoining district; vicinity; proximity: neighbourly, a. *li*, friendly; social; becoming a neighbour: ad. after the manner of a neighbour: neighbourliness, n. *li-nés*, state or quality of being neighbourly.

neither, a. *né-thér* or *ni-thér* [AS. *neawther*, neither—from *na*, no; *hwæther*, whether, not the one or the other; not either: conj. not either; nor yet. *Note.*—The old spellings are *neither*, *nouther*, *nother*, whence the abbreviated form *nor*. The modern spelling was made under the influence of *either*.

Nemean, a. *nē-mē-nā*, pert. to *Nemaea*, in anc. Greece, or to the games held there.

nematite, n. *nēm-ā-tit* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread; *lithos*, a stone], fibrous hydrate of magnesia.

Nematelmia, n. *nēm-ā-tēl-mē-d* [Gr. *nēma*, thread; *helmins*, a worm], the division of *Sclecidea* comprising the round-worms, thread-worms, &c.

nemathecinum, n. *nēm-ā-thē-sit-um* [Gr. *nēma*, a thread; *thēkē*, a chest, a sac], in bot., a case containing threads, as in some species of *Spherocecus*.

nematocytes, n. plu. *nēm-ā-tō-sists* [Gr. *nēma*, thread; *kustis*, a bag], in zool., the thread-cells of the *Coelenterata*.

Nematodea, n. plu. *nēm-ā-tōj-dē-d* [Gr. *nēma*, thread; *eidos*, resemblance], an Order of *Nematelmia*, comprising the thread-worms, vinegar-cols, &c.: nematoid, a. *nēm-ā-tōj-d*, long and slender, thread-like; nematophores, n. plu. *nēm-ā-tō-fōr* [Gr. like; *nematophores*, n. plu. *nēm-ā-tō-fōr*], in zool., processes on the coenosarc of certain of the *Sertularia*, containing numerous thread-cells at their extremities.

Nemex, n. plu. *nēm-tē* [Gr. *nēma*, thread], in allusion to a name once applied to cryptogams, in allusion to their germination by a protruded thread, without the cotyledons: nemean, a. *nēm-ē-din*, lengthened like a thread.

Nemertida, n. plu. *nēm-érti-dā* [Gr. *nēmertes*, unerring, true], n. division of the worms, usually called 'ribbon-worms.'

Nemesis, n. *nēm-ē-sis* [Gr. distribution of what is due—from *nēmō*, I distribute], n. female Greek deity, the daughter of Night, the distributor of divinity, good and evil, but chiefly of punishments, most severe to the insolent and proud on whom fortune had lavishly bestowed her favours; the avenging deity—hence, retributive justice; divine vengeance.

nempe, v. *nēm-nē* [AS. *nemnan*, to name], in OE, to name: nempt, pt. pp. *nēmp*, named.

nemphar, n. *nēm-fār* [Pers. *nīfār*], the great white water-lily of Europe; the *Nymphaea alba*, Ord. *Nymphaeaceae*.

neo, *nēō* [Gr. *neos*, new, fresh, recent], the first part of many scientific compounds, signifying, new; fresh; young; recent.

neocomian, n. *nēō-kō-mi-ān* [L. *Neocomium*, the Latin name of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, where the well developed], in geol., a term applied to the Greensand or Lower Cretaceous formation.

neocosmic, a. *nēō-kōs-mik* [Gr. *neos*, new, recent; *kosmos*, the world], the new or recent world as occupied by man and his works, as distinguished from the palaeocosmic, the ancient world on which the relics of man and his works do not appear.

neodymium, n. *nēō-dim-i-um* [Gr. *neos*, new; *didymos*, twin], a metallic element found in cerite and other rare minerals.

neogene, n. *nēō-jēn* [Gr. *neos*, new; *genos*, birth, race—*lit.*, new-born], a term once applied by geologists to designate the Pliocene and Miocene tertiary.

neolite, n. *nēō-lit* [Gr. *neos*, new; *lithos*, a stone], a laminar massive variety of talc, of a brownish or blackish-green colour: neolithic, a. *nēō-lith-ik*, belonging to the polished stone age of the early history of man; the second period of the stone age.

neologist, n. *nēō-lōj-i-tān*—same as neologist.

neology, n. *nēō-lōj-i* [Gr. *neos*, new; *logos*, a word], the introduction or use of new words and phrases into a language; a new system of doctrines at variance with received interpretations of revealed truth; a new method of theological interpretation; rationalism: neologic, n. *nēō-lōj-ik*, also neological, a. *li*: neologist, pert. to neology: neologically, ad. *li*: neologist, n. *nē-lōj-i-t*, an innovator in language or religion; one who holds or introduces new doctrines

at variance with received interpretations of revealed religion: neologist, v. *-jiz*, to introduce new words or new doctrines: neologising, imp.: neologised, pp. *-jiz-d*: neologist, n. *-jiz-m*, new words or phrases introduced into language; new views introduced into religion.

neontology, n. *nēōn-lōj-i* [Gr. *neos*, new; *on*, being, or *onta*, existing things; *logos*, discourse], the scientific study of living as distinguished from extinct animals; the opposite of palaeontology: neontologist, n. *-ōj-i-t*, a specialist in neontology.

neo-Platonism, n. *nēō-plāt-ōn-i-zm* [Gr. *neos*; *Plato*], an eclectic and refined revival of the doctrines of Plato's philosophy, which had its headquarters at Alexandria in the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th centuries: neo-Platonist, n. *-plāt-ōn-ist*.

neophyte, n. *nēō-fīt* [L. *neophytus*; Gr. *neophytos*, newly planted—from *neos*, new; *phutos*, grown; *phuton*, a plant, a creature], a new convert or proselyte to the Christian faith in early times; a novice; a beginner: adj. newly entered into an employment.

neoplasm, n. *nēō-plāz-m* [Gr. *neos*, new; *plasma*, anything formed—from *plassō*, I mould], a growth of tissue more or less distinct from that in which it occurs: neoplastic, n. *-plāst-ik*, newly formed: neoplasia or neoplasty, n. *-plāst-i-d*, *-plāst-i-t*, restoration of tissue by granulation or other means.

neoterik, n. *nēō-tēr-ik* [Gr. *neoterikos*, youthful—from *neos*, new], one of modern times: neoterik, a. *-kal*, new; recent in origin; also neoterical, a. *-kal*, new; recent in origin; modern.

neozoic, a. *nēō-zō-ik* [Gr. *neos*, new; *zōē*, life], a term used to designate one of the two great epochs of geological time, which embraces the portions of the earth's crust from the Trias up to the existing order of things.

nep, n. *nēp* [L. *nepeta*], the herb catmint; the *Nepeta cataria*, Ord. *Labiata*.

Nepenthes, n. plu. *nēp-enthēs* [Gr. *nēpenthēs*, removing all care, epithet of an Egyptian drug—from *nē*, not; *penthos*, grief, sadness], the pitcher-plant family, an order of plants, having alternate leaves slightly sheathing at the base, and having a foliaceous petiole which forms an ascidium at its extremity, with the lamina in the form of a lid: nepenthes, n. *-thēs*, n. genus of singular plants, well known under the name of pitcher-plants.

nepenthe, n. *nēp-enthē* [Gr. *nēpenthēs*—from *nē*, not; *penthos*, grief, sadness], in anc. Greece, a magic potion or drug supposed to cause persons to forget their sorrow and misfortunes.

nephalism, n. *nēfāl-i-zm* [Gr. *nēphalismos*, soberness—from *nēphein*, to be sober], total abstinence; teetotalism: nephalist, n. *-ist*, a total abstainer.

nepheline, n. *nēfē-līn* [Gr. *nephelē*, a cloud], a double silicate of alumina and soda, occurring in small crystals in igneous rocks, so called from its transparent fragments becoming cloudy in nitric acid.

nephew, n. *nēvū* [F. *neveu*—from L. *neptēm*, a grandson, a descendant], the son of a brother or sister; fem. *nece*.

nephralgia, n. *nēf-rāl-jī-d* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney; *algos*, pain of body or mind], pain in the kidneys.

nephria, n. *nēf-rī-d* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney; *path*, n. name for Bright's disease: affected with *nēf-rī-ik*, also nephritic, a. *-kal*, affected with disease of the kidneys: nephritic, n. a medicine for the cure of disease in the kidneys: nephritis, n. *nēf-rīt-is*, inflammation of the kidneys: nephroid, n. *nēf-rōj-d* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling a kidney in form and structure: nephrotomy, n. *nēf-rōt-ō-mi* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney.

nephrite, n. *nēf-rīt* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney], a mineral of a leek-green colour, remarkable for hardness and tenacity—pieces of it were formerly worn as an imagined specific for diseases of the kidneys; also called *jade*.

nephroideous, a. *nēf-rōj-dē-ūs* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney; *eidos*, resemblance], kidney-shaped; reniform.

nepotism, n. *nēp-ō-tiz-m* or *nēp-ō-tiz-m* [F. *népotisme*—from L. *neptēm*, a grandson, a nephew], undue preference or favoritism shown to relatives, especially in the public service.

Neptune, n. *nēp-tūn* [L. *Neptūnus*], in anc. myth., the god of the sea; the remotest planet of our system yet known: neptunian, a. *nēp-tū-ni-ān*, pert. to the sea; formed by water—now applied to the stratified

cōic, bōy, sūol; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

rocks only: neptunian theory, the theory which referred the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water: neptunian, *n. ni-ān*, also neptunist, *n. -tā-nist*, one who supports the neptunian theory.

Nereid, *n. nē-rē-id* [Gr. *Nēreis* or *Nēreida*, a nymph of the sea] one of the sea nymphs or goddesses who were constant attendants upon Neptune: Nereides, *n. plu. nē-rē-i-dēz*, also *nē-rē-ids*, a living family of sea-worms: nereites, *n. plu. nē-rē-its*, fossil tracks of marine worms, occurring in Silurian and other strata: nerite, *n. nē-rīt*, a univalvular ebbell-fish of the genus *nerita*, *nē-rītā*.

Nero, *n. nē-rō*, in the expression a Nero [Nero, Roman emperor, A.D. 54-68, infamous for his oppression and cruelties], any bloody, relentless tyrant; one in power noted for extreme barbarity and savagery.

neroli, *n. nē-rō-lī* [F. *neroli*], the essential oil of orange-flowers.

nerve, *n. nērv* [L. *nervus*; Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve], one of the network of grey fibrous cords which are carried from the brain as their centre to all parts of the body, forming the organs of sensory and motor impulses; fortitude; strength; firmness of mind or body; courage; manliness; in bot., one of the fibrous bundles of the combined vascular and cellular tissue ramifying through leaves, &c., like veins or nerves in the animal structure: *v.* to give strength or vigour to; to strengthen: *nerving*, *imp.*: *nerved*, *pp.*: *nerveless*, *a.* without strength or nerve: *nervine*, *n. nē-rē-vīn*, anything that affects the nerves: *ndj.* good for the nerves: *nervous*, *n. nē-rē-vūs* [F. *nervex*, *eineux*—from L. *nervosus*, full of nerve—*lit.*, enervy], relating to the nerves; having the nerves affected; easily agitated; marked by strength in sentiment or style, as a writer; in bot., full of nerves; having the nerves prominently developed: *nervously*, *ad.*: *-it*: *nervousness*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being nervous; weakness or agitation of the nerves: *nerveure*, *n. nē-rē-ūr* [F. *nerveure*], the vein of a leaf; one of the horny tubes which expand the wings of insects: *nerivation*, *n. nē-rē-vā-shūn*, in bot., the character or disposition of the nerves of a leaf or other foliaceous appendage: *nervous system*, the nerves spread over the body taken collectively, the office of which is to connect the organs of sense, and muscles, &c., with the brain: *nervous temperament*, a condition of body generally characterised by thin skin, small muscles, quickness of motion, and a great excitability of the nervous system.

nerve, *a. nē-rē-rī* [L. *nervus*, a nerve—see nerve], in OE., strong; vigorous.

nescience, *n. nēsh-i-ēns* [L. *nesciens*, unknowing, ignorant—from *ne*, not; *sciens*, knowing], want of knowledge, ignorance.

nesh, *n. nēsh* [AS. *hnasc*, soft], in OE. and Eng. dial., soft, tender.

ness, *n. nēs*, also *naze*, *n. nāz* [AS. *nass*, a cape: cf. Icel. *nes*; Dan. *nes*; Sw. *näs*—see *naze*], in geog., any promontory or sudden projection of land into the sea—common as a postfix in names of places and capes—*ns* Sboeburnness, Fifeness, Dungeness.

nest, *n. nēst* [AS. *nest*, *n. nest*: cf. Dut. *nest*; Sw. *näste*; Ger. *nest*; Ir. and Gael. *nead*; L. *nidus*], the bed or dwelling prepared by a bird for its young; any place where insects or small animals are produced; a warm, close place of abode; a number of persons dwelling together, in an ill sense, as *a nest of thieves*; a number of boxes or baskets placed one within the other; a set of small drawers; in OE., a place of residence; abode: *v.* to build and occupy *a nest*: *nest'ing*, *imp.*: *nest'ed*, *pp.*: *nest-egg*, an egg laid in a nest to prevent the hen forsaking it; money laid up as a beginning or nucleus.

nestle, *v. nēst* [AS. *nestian*, to nestle—from *nest*, a nest, which see], to cherish and fondle closely, as a bird its young; to lie close and snug: *nestling*, *imp.*: *nestling*, *adj.* recently hatched: *n.* a young bird from the nest or in it: *nestled*, *pp.* *nēst-lā*.

Nestorian, *n. nēs-tō-rī-an*, one of an a. n. sect founded by Nestorius of Constantinople in the 5th century, who taught that the divine and human natures of Christ did not unite and form one person, that Mary was not the mother of God, but of Christ—remains of the sect are still found in Persia and India: *ndj.* of or relating to the Nestorians.

net, *n. nēt* [AS. *net*, a net: cf. Icel. *net*; Goth. *nati*;

Ger. *netz*], a texture with open meshes, made of twine, thread, &c., used for catching fish or birds; a kind of lace made of flax or silk; an enare; an inextricable difficulty: *v.* to form as network; to take with a net: *net'ting*, *imp.*: *n.* a piece of network; the process of forming meshes for nets: *net'ted*, *pp.*: *adj.* made of network; in bot., covered with raised lines disposed like the threads of a net: *netty*, *a. nē-tī*, resembling a net or network: *network*, *work* formed with meshes like a net.

net, *nett*, *a. nēt* [a doublet of neat 1], pure; unadulterated; clear of all charges or deductions, as *net profit*, *net weight*: *v.* to receive or produce as clear profit: *net'ting*, *imp.*: *net'ted*, *pp.*: *net'ted*: *net* is improperly written *nett*: *net proceeds*, the amount or sum which goods produce after every charge is paid: *net profit*, the profit after deducting all expenses: *net sum*, the sum remaining after all proper deductions are made: *net weight*, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for the casks, bags, or any enclosing material.

neither, *a. nēth-ēr* [AS. *neothera*, lower: cf. Icel. *neðri*; Ger. *nieder*], lying beneath; in a lower place; opposed to *upper*; belonging to the regions below: *neithermost*, *n. euperi*. *-mōst*, lowest.

Nethinim, *n. plu. nēth-i-nīm* [Heb.—from *nathan*, to give—*it*, those given to God], among the anc. Jews, the servants of the priests and Levites about the Temple.

nettle, *n. nētl* [AS. *netele*, a nettle: cf. Dut. *netel*; Dan. *naide*; Ger. *nessel*], a well-known stinging plant: the *Urtica dioica*, *U. urens*, &c. *Ord. Urticaceae*: *v.* to irritate; to provoke; to excite feelings of displeasure or uneasiness in: *nettling*, *imp.*: *nett'ing*, *adj.* irritating: *nettled*, *pp.* *nētl*: *nettlerash*, a peculiar eruption on the skin resembling the effects of the stings of nettles: *dend-nettle*, a plant which does not sting, whose leaves resemble the true nettle; the *Lamium album* with white flowers, the *L. purpureum* with red flowers, *Ord. Labialia*.

neural, *a. nē-rāl* [Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve], pert. to the nerves or nervous system; denoting the arch of the vertebra: *neural arch*, that which protects the spinal cord.

neuralgia, *n. nē-rāl-jī-ā* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *algos*, pain], violent pain of a nerve, as in the head or face: *neuralgic*, *a. -jīk*, pert. to or afflicted by neuralgia.

neurapophysis, *n. nē-rā-pōf-i-sis* [Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve, and Eng. *apophysis*, in anat., the part projecting from a vertebra which aids in forming the canal that protects the spinal cord.

neuraton, *n. nē-rā-shūn* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], in entom., the venation of an insect's wing; in anat., the manner of distribution of the nerves.

neurilemma, *n. nē-rī-lēm-nā* [Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve; *lemma*, eklu, bark], in anat., the delicate fibrous sheath of a nerve: *neurilemmatous*, *a. -mā-tūs*, connected with the neurilemma.

neurin, *n. nē-rīn* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], the matter which composes the nervous system containing an alkaline base: *neuritis*, *n. nē-rīt-is*, inflammation of a nerve: *neuro*, *nē-rō*, indicating connection with a nerve or nerves.

neurilla, *n. nē-rō-gli-ā*, usually *nē-rō-gli-ā* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *glia*, glue], a network of fine connective tissue which traverses the nervous matter both in the brain and spinal cord.

neurography, *n. nē-rō-grā-fī* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *graphō*, I write], a treatise on the nerves; descriptive neurology.

neurology, *n. nē-rō-lō-jī* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *logos*, a discourse], a scientific description of the nerves of animal bodies; the doctrine of the nerves: *neurolog'ical*, *n. -lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to: *neurologist*, *n. -rō-lō-jīst*, a writer on the nerves.

neuroma, *n. nē-rō-mā* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], a fibrous tumour developed in the sheath of a nerve. *Neuropathy*, *n. nē-rō-pā-thī* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *pathos*, suffering], a term applied generally to affections of the nervous system: *neuropathic*, *a. nē-rō-pā-thīk*, relating to nervous disease; suffering from an affection of the nervous system.

neuropodium, *n. nē-rō-pōd-i-ūm* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *poda*, a foot], the ventral or inferior division of the foot tubercle of an Annelid; the ventral ear.

neuroptera, *n. plu. nē-rō-p'tēr-ā*, also *neuropt'era*, *n. plu. -tēr-ānz* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *p'teron*, a wing], an order of insects characterised by the

finely reticulated nervures of their membranous wings, of which there are two pairs, as in the dragonflies: neurop'ter, n. one of the order of neuroptera: neurop'teral, a. -lér-ál, also neurop'teros, a. -lér-ús, nerve-winged; pert. to the order neuroptera.

neuropteris, n. nū-rōp'tér-ís [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *pteris*, a fern], a genus of fossil ferns occurring abundantly in the Coal-measures.

neurosis, n. nū-rō-s'is, neuroses, n. plu. -séz [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], a disease which depends on some perverted nervous influence; nervous affections or diseases in which sense and motion are impaired without any local disease.

neuroskeleton, n. nū-rō-skēlō-tōn [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and Eng. *skeleton*], the deep-seated bones of the vertebral skeleton connected with the nervous system.

neurotic, n. nū-rō'tík [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], a disease of the nerves, or a medicine used for strengthening such: adj. seated in the nerves, or pert. to them.

neurotome, n. nū-rō-tōm [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *tomē*, a cutting], the nervous section or segment of the skeleton: a long, narrow, two-eyed scalpel employed in dissecting the nerves: neurotomy, n. nū-rō-tō-m'í, the dissection of a nerve: neuro'tomical, a. -tōm'í-kál, pert. to: neuro'tomist, n. one who dissects the nerves.

neuter, n. nū-tér [L. *neuter*, neither the one nor the other—from *ne*, not; *uter*, which of the two, one or other], taking no part with either side; indifferent; of neither sex; neither active nor passive—applied to verbs: n. an animal fully developed which has no organs of generation, as the worklog-bee; a plant having neither stamens nor pistils; one who takes no side in a contest or controversy: neut'ral, a. -trál [L. *neutrális*], not assisting or acting with either party; indifferent; neither acid nor alkaline; in *chem.*, applied to salts composed of an acid and a base in such proportions that they counteract or render imperceptible each other's properties: neut'ralis, ad. -íz: neut'ral'ity, n. -trál-í-tí, the state of taking no part on any side; indifference: neut'ralise, v. -íz, to render neutral or inert; to counteract or render imperceptible the properties of a body by causing it to combine with another of different properties: neut'ralising, imp.: adj. counteracting or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a body; reducing to a state of inactivity: neut'ralised, pp. -tíz: adj. reduced to neutrality: neut'raliser, n. -tíz-ér, that which renders inert the peculiar properties of any body: neut'ralisation, n. -tíz-í-shūn [F.—L.], the act of reducing to a state of neutrality; in *chem.*, the process by which an acid and a base are combined in such proportions as to counteract or render inert the properties of both: neutral tint or colour, a factitious grey pigment used in water-colours, composed of blue, red, and yellow in certain proportions.

neuvaines, n. plu. nū-tánz' [F. *neuvaine*, a period of nine days—from *neuf*, nine], in the R. Cath. Ch., prayers of the same kind offered up for nine successive days.

névé, n. nā-vé [F. *névé*—from L. *nix*, *nivis*, snow], the compressed snow or slush of Alpine heights before being ultimately condensed into the true ice of the glacier; glacier-snow.

never, ad. nē-vér [AS. *nāfre*, never—from *ne*, not; *ver*, ever], not ever; at no time; in no degree, as, 'and yet he never the worse'; not at all; not, as, 'he answered him to never a word'; however, as, 'charm he never so wisely'; in *Scrip.*, to any or a great extent, as, 'ask me never so much dowry': never-more, ad. -mór, not any more.

nevertheless, ad. nē-vér-thē-lēs [never, *the*, and less], not the less; notwithstanding.

new, a. nū [AS. *niuc*, new: cf. Icel. *nýr*; Goth. *niugis*; OH.Ger. *niuci*; Ger. *neu*; Ir. and Gael. *nuadh*; L. *novus*; Gr. *neos*; Sans. *navá*], lately made, invented, or produced; fresh; not old; not before known; modern; of the present time; opposed to old: different from the former, as a new life; not of ancient family: new'ish, a. -ish, somewhat new; nearly new: new'er, compar. -ér: new'est, superl. -est: newly, ad. nū-ly, lately; recently; in a manner different from the former: newness, n. nū-nēs, state or quality of being new; recentness; difference from the former manner; want of practice; in OE., innovation; late change: New Church, the Sweden-

borgian Church: Newfoundland dog, a variety of dog of a large size, originally from Newfoundland, remarkable for its sagacity: new-laid, a. fresh, as eggs: New Red Sandstone, the sandstone lying above the Trias: New Style, the Gregorian or present method of reckoning time: New Testament, the second great division of the Bible: New-Year's day, the first day of the year; 1st January: New-Year's gift, a present given on or about the first day of the year: new-comer, one lately arrived: new-fan'gled, a. -gld, new; novel: new-fan'gledness, n. -gld-nēs, in a disparaging sense, the state of being fond of what is new; newness: New World, a name applied to N. and S. Amer.—SYN. of 'new': recent; novel; strange; renovated; commencing; unaccustomed; unfamiliar.

newel, n. nū-él [OF. *nuell*, a stone of fruit—from mid. L. *nucule*, belonging to a nut—from L. *nucum*, a nut], the upright pillar round which the steps turn in a winding staircase, and by which they are supported from the bottom to the top.

newel, n. nū-él [from *new*], in OE., a new thing; a novelty.

news, n. sing. nūz [from Eng. *new*: cf. F. *nouvelles* and L. *novæ*, new things, news], recent intelligence; tidings: news-boy or news-man, one who sells or delivers newspapers: news-galleys, among printers, long frames of metal, or of metal bottoms and wooden sides, for containing columns of type, for the purpose of pulling therefrom proofs in slips: newszonger, one who employs much of his time in hearing and telling news: news-vendor, a seller of newspapers: newspaper, n. a sheet of paper printed and published daily, or at intervals, for giving intelligence of passing events: newspaper agent, one who supplies newspapers to the public: a news-vendor: newspaper file, a frame on which a series of newspapers is placed for convenient reference: news-room, a room where the daily papers, magazines, reviews, &c., may be read by subscribers: news-writer, a casual reporter or contributor to a newspaper. Note.—In OE. *news* was employed indifferently either in a singular or plural construction. Modern usage limits it to a singular construction only.—SYN. of 'news': tidings; information; intelligence; advice.

newt, n. nūt [ME. *newte*—from *ecete*, by absorption of *n* with the article: AS. *efeta*, an eft, a newt], a small water-lizard; an eft.

Newtonian, n. nū-tōn'án, n. follower of Newton's philosophy: adj. pert. to Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), or to his discoveries or system.

next, a. nēkst [a doublet of *nighest*—see *nigh*], nearest in place; nearest in time, place, degree, or rank; having no object intervening between it and another: ad. immediately succeeding, or at the time or turn nearest, almost, as, 'the matter is next to impossible': next door to, close to; not far removed from anything: next of kin, the nearest in relationship, whether of consanguinity or affinity: next presentation, the right to present a clergyman to the next vacancy of a benefice only, and not an advowson or perpetual right.

nexus, n. nēks-ús [L.], connection; tie.

nih, n. nīb [another form of *neh*], the point of anything, particularly of a pen; the beak of a bird: nihed, a. nīb-d, having a nih or point.

nibble, n. nīb-bl [a freq. of *nip*: cf. L. Ger. *knibbel*, to gnaw, to nibble], a little bite: v. to bite by little at a time; to continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish the bait; to carp at; to find fault with: nibbling, imp. -bling: adj. hitting or feeding by nibbles: n. a little bite; act of one who nibbles: nibbled, pp. nīb-bl-d: nibblingly, ad. -bling-ly: nih'bler, n. -blér, he or that which nibbles; a carper.

Nibelungen Lied, n. nīb-él-ūng'en lēd, the 'Lay of the Nibelungen'—prob. written 1150-1250—the most ancient existing monument of German epic poetry, forming the chief traditional record of the romantic deeds and sentiments of the heroes of German folk-lore.

nihlick, n. nīb-lik [perhaps conn. with *nab*, to catch], a golf club with a heavy round iron head, used to lift the ball out of sand or rough ground.

nicollette, n. nīk-ō-lit—same as *nickelina*.

nice, a. nīs [OF. *nice*, ignorant, slothful, dull: L. *nescius*, ignorant—from *ne*, not; *scire*, to know], foolishly particular; over-regard to trifling matters; attentive to minutiae; sweet or very pleasant to the



taste; accurate; discriminating; requiring scrupulous exactness, as a nice point; fastidious; showing great delicacy; refined; pleasing; in OE., luxurious; wanton; trivial; unimportant: nicely, *ad. nīs-ī*, delicately; daintily; accurately; well; cleverly; in the best manner: niceness, *n. nīs-nēs*, state or quality of being nice; pleasantness to the sense; extreme delicacy; minute exactness; accuracy: nicety, *n. nīs-ē-tī*, the quality of being nice; exactness in treatment; fastidious delicacy; minuteness, as of observation or discrimination; precision; delicate management; something new or delicate, as a dainty dish of food; a delicacy: niceties, *n. plu. -fīz*, dainties or delicacies of the table: nice distinction, one that is taken by over-refined reasoning: a person nice in food, a person over particular in the choice of food: more nice than wise, more anxious in giving attention to small matters, than to more important concerns. *Note*.—The singular changes in the sense of nice may have arisen in part from confusion with OE. *nesh*, denoting 'tender, soft, delicate': see Skeat.—SYN. of 'nice': delicate; fine; exquisite; tender; dainty; delicious; precise; correct; exact; scrupulous; particular; finical; punctilious; squeamish; effeminate; foolish; weak; silly; gratifying; delightful; agreeable; handsome.

Nicene, *a. nī-sēn'*, pert. to the town of Nice or *Nicaea*, in Asia Minor; denoting a celebrated council held there, A.D. 325: Nicene Creed, the summary of Christian faith drawn up by this council, with the additions made at the Council of Constantinople, 381.

niche, *n. nīch* [F. *niche*—from It. *nicchia*, a recess in a wall for a statue: L. *niculus*, a sea-mussel; a cavity or recess in a wall, as for a statue or bust: niched, *a. nīcht*, having a niche, or put into one.

nick, *n. nīk* [a variant of notch], a cut or notch: *v. to cut in nicks or notches; to notch: nicking*, *imp.*: nicked, *pp. nīkt*.

nick, *n. nīk* [prob. a particular use of nick 1], the exact point or critical moment; a fortunate conjuncture; the winning throw or trick: *v. to hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky moment; to cozen; to defeat: nicking*, *imp.*: nicked, *pp. nīkt*: nick of time, just as the notch was being cut in the tally; just in time; at the required moment: in the nick, exactly.

Nick, *n. nīk*, also Old Nick [prob. a perverted use of St Nicholas—or may be from AS. *nicor*; Icel. *nīkr*, a water-goblin], the devil.

nickel, *n. nīkēl* [Ger. *nickel*, a contraction for *kupfernickel*, false copper, that is, copper of Nick or Nicholas, a name given to it by the miners in derision, from having been thought base ore of copper; *kupfer*, copper], an elementary body in the form of a metal of a white or reddish-white colour, and of great hardness, is ductile and malleable, and, like iron, is attracted by the magnet, and may be rendered magnetic: nickelle, *a. nīkēl-ik*, pert. to nickel: nickeline, *n. nīkēl-īn*, one of the chief ores of nickel: nickel-glance, a greyish-white ore of nickel: nickel-ochre or nickel-green, an arsenate of nickel of an apple-green colour: nickel-silver, white metal or German silver, a compound of tin and nickel.

nick-er, *v. nīk-ēr* [from nick 1], the cutting point at the outer edge of a centre-bit; one of a set of night-brawlers in the 18th century; in Scot., a game of marbles: *n. in Eng. slang*, one who nicks or hits a mark exactly.

nick-nack, *n. nīk-nāch*, a spelling of knick-knack, which see under knack.

nickname, *n. nīk-nām* [a compound of *eke*, and *name*: ME. *nekenname*, a corrupt. of *ekenname*: Icel. *aknefni*; Sw. *öknamn*: Ger. *eich-name*], a term of reproach, contempt, or derision; a by-name: *v. to call by an opprobrious name: nick-naming*, *imp.*: nicknamed, *pp. nīk-nāmd*, named in derision or reproach.

Nicolaitans, *nīkō-lāi-lānz*, a sect of early heretics condemned by the Spirit of God—Rev. II. 6.

nicotian, *a. nī-kō-shī-ān* [from *Nicot*, a Frenchman who first sent the seeds of tobacco into France, 1560], pert. to or denoting tobacco: nicotianin, *n. nī-kō-shī-ā-nīn*, the volatile oil of tobacco, possessing the smell of tobacco-smoke: nicotin, *n. nī-kō-shī-ā*, a highly acrid, pungent, and poisonous principle, extracted from tobacco: nicotiana, *n. nī-kō-shī-ā-nā*,

a genus of plants, which includes the tobacco-plant, Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

nictate, *v. nīk-tāt*, also nictitate, *v. nīk-tī-tāt* [L. *nictatus*, winked—from *nictare*, to make a sign with the eyes], to wink: nictating, *imp.*, also nictitating, *imp.*: adj. winking: nictated, *pp.*, also nictitated, *pp.*: nictation, *n. nīk-tā-shūn*, also nictitation, *n. nīk-tī-tā-shūn*, the act of winking: nictitating membrane, a fold of skin with which birds cover their eyes.

nidamental, *a. nīd-ā-mēn-tāl* [L. *nidamentum*, materials for a nest—from *nidus*, a nest], protective of eggs, embryos, or young, as a bird's nest, the capsule of the whelk, &c.

nidificate, *v. nīd-ī-fī-kāt* [L. *nidificatus*, built a nest—from *nidus*, a nest; *facio*, I make], to build nests: nidificating, *imp.*: nidificated, *pp.*: nidification, *n. -kā-shūn*, the act or process of building a nest and hatching and rearing the young.

nidulant, *a. nīd-ū-lānt* [L. *nidulans* or *nidulanten*, making a nest—from *nidus*, a nest], nestling, as a bird in its nest; in bot., embedded in pulp, as in a nest; partially encased in some covering: nidulation, *n. -lā-shūn*, time of remaining in the nest.

nidulites, *n. plu. nīd-ū-līts* [L. *nidus*, a nest; Gr. *lithos*, stone], certain organisms occurring in Silurian strata—so called because supposed to be egg-masses.

nidus, *n. nīd-ūs* [L. *nidus*, a nest], a term for any place where parasites, worms, or insects lodge and lay their eggs; a nest or hatching-place; a hatching-place for infectious diseases.

nicce, *n. nēs* [F. *nicce*, a niece—from mid, L. *neptia*—from L. *neptis*, a granddaughter: L. *nepos*, a grandson, a nephew], the daughter of a brother or sister.

niello, *n. nī-ē-lō* [It. *niello*; L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, dark], a design in black on a surface of gold or silver, as that of a plaque or chalice.

nifheim, *n. nīf-hīm* [Icel. *nīfi*, mist; *heim*, home], in Norse myth., a region of everlasting mist and cold.

niggard, *a. nīgg-ārd*, also niggardly, *a. -lī* [Icel. *knögg*, stingy; Sw. *njugg*], sordidly unwilling to spend; miserly; meanly covetous; extremely sparing of expense; in OE., sparing; wary: *n. one who scrapes up money by little and little; one who is meanly covetous; one who spends grudgingly; a miser: v. in OE.*, to supply sparingly; to stint: niggardly, *a. -lī*, sordidly parsimonious; avaricious: *ad. in a manner meanly covetous: niggardness*, *n. -nēs*, also niggardliness, *n. -līs-nēs*, state of being niggardly; mean covetousness; extreme care in sparing expense: niggardise, *n. -dīz*, in OE., avarice; sordidness.—SYN. of 'niggardly': miserly; avaricious; covetous; sordid; parsimonious; sparing; penurious.

nigged ashlar, *n. nīgd-āsh-ēr* [from *nig*, a variant of nick 1], stone hewn with a pick or a pointed hammer instead of a chisel.

nigger, *n. nīg-ēr* [L. *niger*, black], a negro; a coloured slave; a species of caterpillar—known also as a black-flea.

nigh, *a. nī* [AS. *neah*, nigh: cf. Icel. *nā*; Goth. *neho*; Ger. *nahe*], near; not distant or remote in time or place; contiguous; closely allied by blood; close in fellowship: *ad. near to a place; almost; near by: prep. near; almost close to: nigher*, *a. compar. nī-ēr*, more nigh; highest, *a. superl. nī-ēst*, most nigh: *nigh, v. nī*, in OE., to draw near; to approach; to come near to; to touch: nighing, *imp.*, drawing near: nighed, *pp. nīd*: another OE. spelling is *nye*, *nī*: nighness, *n. -nēs*, nearness; proximity.—SYN. of 'nigh': near; close; contiguous; adjacent; proximity; present; intimate.

night, *a. nī* [AS. *nīht*, night: cf. Icel. *natt*; Goth. *nahts*; Ger. *nacht*], the part of the day between sunset and sunrise; time of darkness; period of darkness until 12 o'clock; *fig.*, death; adversity; obscurity; Intellectual and moral darkness; frequently used in compounds to denote something that relates to night, as *night-bird*: *nightless*, *a. nīf-lēs*, without a night: *nightly*, *a. nīht-lī*, done every night: *ad. by night: nightward*, *a. nīht-wērd*, approaching towards night: *nighted*, *a. nīht-d*, in OE., black; darkened; clouded: *night-cap*, a cap for wearing in bed at night; *familiarily*, a tumbler of warm punch or toddy before going to bed: *night-dew*, the dew formed in the night: *night dress* or gown, a loose undress for sleep: *nightfall*, the close of the day; evening; *night-fly*, a moth that flies in the night: *night-glass*,



a sort of telescope, which, by concentrating a large amount of light, enables objects to be distinctly seen at night: *night-hawk*, an insectivorous bird of N. Amer., which flies chiefly towards evening; a hawk that hunts its prey by night; in *Scot.*, the *night-moth*: *night-jar*, the bird called goat-sucker; *night-lights*, lights with a small flame used in bedrooms: *night-man*, one who empties cesspools, &c., at night: *night-shade*, the name given to several poisonous plants; *Solanum nigrum*: deadly *night-shade*, a highly poisonous plant; the *Atropa belladonna*, which see. Ord. *Solanaceae*: *night-soil*, the contents of cesspools, &c.: *night-vision*, a dream in the night: *night-walker*, one walking at night in sleep; a somnambulist: *night-watch*, the watch placed at night, as on a ship at sea; by night, during the night: in the night, suddenly; unexpectedly: *to-night*, in this night; the night which follows to-day. *Note.*—*night-shade*, as applied to plants, is said to have arisen because of its use to blacken the eyes in mourning for the dead.

*nightingale*, n. *nít-in-gál* [AS. *níht*, night; *gale*, singer—from *galan*, to sing; Ger. *nachtigall*], a small bird that sings sweetly in the night.

*nightmare*, n. *nít-már* [AS. *níht*, night; *mere*, a nightmare: cf. Dut. *nacht-merrie*, nightmare], a disagreeable sensation in sleep of pressure on the breast, and phantom-seeing; an incubus; a certain overwhelming or stupefying influence.

*night-recent*, a. *nít-grés-ént* [L. *nigrescens* or *nigrescentem*, growing black—from *niger*, black], growing dark or black; approaching to blackness.

*niht*, n. *nít-hít* [L.], nothing; nihilism, n. *nít-hít-izm*, nothingness; the doctrine that nothing can be known; the views of an extreme socialist sect of Russia whose chief maxim is, that every social institution which now exists must be destroyed to clear the way for a perfectly new state of society, and which advocates the assassination of kings, &c., as one of the means to be employed to that end: *nít-hítist*, n. *-íst*, a supporter of nihilism, one who believes in nothing: *nít-hítistic*, a. *-ístik*, pert. to nihilism: *nít-hítity*, n. *nít-hít-ít-ty*, nothingness; state of being nothing: *nít*, n. *nít*, a contraction of *niht*, nothing; a term in book-keeping cancelling, passing it over, taking no notice of it.

*nighzan*—see *nylgau*.

*nill*, v. *nít* [OE. *for ne will*, not will], in OE., to not will; to refuse; to be unwilling.

*Nilometer*, n. *nít-m-é-tér* [L. *Nilus*; Gr. *Neilos*, the Nile, and *metron*, a measure], a graduated pillar for ascertaining the height of the periodical rising of the Nile: *nilotic*, a. *nít-ó-lík*, relating to the Nile.

*nimble*, a. *ním-bít* [AS. *niman*, to seize; cf. *fecl. nema*; Dan. *nenma*], light and quick in motion; active; brisk; expert: *ním-bly*, ad. *-bít*: *ním-bleness*, n. *-bl-nes*, the quality of being nimble; quickness; celerity: *ním-bly-footed*, a. light of foot: *ním-bly-fingered*, a. dexterous; in a bad sense, given to pilfer: *ním-blesse*, n. *ním-bles*, in OE., for *ním-bleness*.—*Syn.* of 'nimble': agile; swift; quick; lively; prompt; expeditious; ready; speedy.

*nimbus*, n. *ním-bús* [L. *nimbos*, a rain-cloud, a cloud or mist], the rain-cloud—see *camillus*; in *anc. myth.*, the cloud of light around the person of a god when he appeared on earth; the circle of light around the heads of saints; a halo: *ním-biferous*, a. *ním-bí-fér-ús*, [L. *fero*, I carry], bringing clouds and storms.—*Syn.* of 'nimbus': aureola; glory; halo.

*Nimrod*, n. *ním-ród*, the mighty hunter of Scripture, Gen. x. 9; by Milton, 'a mighty hunter and his prey man'; a great hunter; a devastating warrior; a hunter.

*Noncompoop*, n. *nít-kóm-póp* [said to be a corrupt. of the L. *non compos*, not competent, in the phrase, *non compos mentis*, not possessing mind, of unsound mind], a fool; a trifler; a silly fellow.

*nine*, a. or n. *nín* [AS. *nigon*, nine; cf. *fecl. nítu*; Dut. *negon*; Goth. *nítun*; also Ir. and Gael. *naón*; W. *naw*; L. *novem*; Gr. *ennea*; Sans. *navan*, *unel*], one more than eight: *nineteen*, n. *ním-tén*, nine and ten: *ninteenth*, a. *-tenth*, the ordinal of nineteen; *ninteenth*, a. *-tenth*, the ordinal of ninety: *nintety*, a. and n. *nít-ét*, nine times ten; *nintth*, a. *nínth*, the ordinal of nine; *n*, a ninth part; in music, an interval consisting of an octave and a tone or semitone: *nintthty*, ad. *-ty*, in the ninth place: *ninefold*, *nine times repeated*: *nine-holes*, an old game played with a ball and nine boles in the ground: *nine-pins*, a play with

nine pieces of wood placed on end and aimed at with a ball; *nine-men's-morris*, a dance by men dressed as nine-pins: *The Nine*, poetical name for the Muses.

*ninny*, n. *nín-ní* [It. *minna*, a child], a childish person; a fool; a simpleton.

*Niohe*, n. *nít-b-é*, in *anc. myth.*, the wife of Amphion, who was struck dumb with grief when her children were slain by Apollo and Artemis: the personification of woman's sorrow: *niobium*, n. *ní-ó-bí-úm*, an elementary body, a metal in the form of a black powder, which exists associated with *tantalum* in columbite, &c., also called *columbium*: *niohic*, a. *nít-b-ík*, denoting an acid obtained from *niobium*.

*nip*, n. *nít* [Dut. *knippen*, to pinch; cf. Dan. *knibe*; Sw. *knipa*], a pinch with the nails; a bruise or cut with something sharp; a cutting off the end; destruction of the ends of plants by frost; a sip, as of liquor: *v.* to pinch, as with the nails; to cut or pinch off the ends of anything; to blast; to kill or destroy; in *O.E.*, to ridicule or satirise: *nípp'ng*, *imp.* *adj.* sharp; chilling; removing by biting or cutting, as with the nails or teeth: *nípped*, *pp.* *nípt*: *nípp'ar*, n. he or that which *nips*: *níppers*, n. *plu.* *nít-pér-z*, small pinners: *nít-píng*, *ad.* *-ty*: *to nip* in the bud or blossom, to destroy prematurely.—*Syn.* of 'nip *v.*': to pinch; blight; numb; chill; vex; bite; ridicule; to kill or destroy.

*ni-pá-dites*, n. *plu.* *nít-p-á-dítis* [*nípa*, E.I. name of a fine palm], a genus of fossil nuts resembling those of the *nipa*-palm of Bengal and the E. India Islands.

*nippers*—see under *nip*.

*nipple*, n. *nít-pít* [a dim. of *níb*], that part of the female breast from which the milk is drawn; a teat or dug; that part of the lock of a gun over which the percussion-cap is placed: *nípped*, a. *nít-pít*, covered with nipple-like protuberances: *nít-pít*, *ad.* *-pít*.

*Nirvana*, n. *nér-vá-ná* [Sans. *nir*, out; *vána*, blown—*lit.*, nothingness, annihilation], in *Buddhism*, deliverance of the soul from transmigration; absorption into deity; the Homo of Peace; the Eternal Rest.

*nís*, v. *nít* [OE. *ne is*, not is], in *OE.*, is not.

*Nisan*, n. *nít-sán* [Heb.], the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and the seventh of the civil year, answering to the month of March or April.

*nisi prius*, *nít-sí pri-ús* [L. *nisi*, unless; *prius*, before, previously], in *Eng. law orig.*, a writ commencing with these words by which the sheriff was commanded to distrain the Impannelled jury to appear at Westminster before the justices at a certain day in the following term, unless the justices came before that day to such a place; hence a trial before a judge and jury of a civil action in a court of record: decree *nisi*, an order for the dissolution of a marriage, which remains imperfect for six months, and is then made absolute, unless cause be shown then to the contrary.

*nít*, n. *nít* [AS. *nítu*, that which stings, a nit], the egg of a louse or other like insect: *nitty*, a. *nít-ty*, full of nits: *nít'tiness*, n. *-nes*, state of being full of nits.

*nítidous*, n. *nít-íd-ús* [L. *nítidus*, shining], in *bot.*, having a smooth and polished surface; glossy.

*nitrate*, n. *nít-rá-tín* [see *nitre*], the mineral-ogical term for nitrate of soda, or Chili saltpetre.

*nitre*, n. *nít-ér* [F. *nitre*—from L. *nitrum*; Gr. *nitron*; Ar. *nitran*, *natron*], saltpetre, or nitrate of potash, a crystalline substance of the appearance of salt, extensively used in the manufacture of gunpowder: *nitriary*, n. *nít-ér-é-ry*, a place where nitre is refined: *nitrate*, n. *nít-rá-t*, a salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base, as *nitrate* of soda, *nitrate* of potash, &c.: *nitraté*, a. *nít-rá-t-éd*, combined with nitre: *nitric*, a. *nít-ík*, of or from nitre, as *nitric acid*: *nitric acid*, a powerful acid composed of five parts of oxygen and two of nitrogen; aquafortis: *nitride*, n. *nít-íd*, a compound of the element nitrogen with a metal, also with phosphorus, silicon, or boron: *nitriiferous*, a. *nít-trí-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing nitre: *nitriify*, v. *nít-trí-fí* [*facio*, I make], to convert into nitre; to become nitre: *nitri-fying*, *imp.* *nít-rí-fy*, *pp.* *-fid*: *nitrication*, n. *nít-trí-fí-ká-shún* [L. *facio*, I make], the process of converting into nitre: *nitrite*, n. *nít-rít*, a salt of nitrous acid with a base: *nitry*, a. *nít-ry*, pert. to nitro: *nitrate of silver*, silver dissolved in nitric acid—the crystals being fused by heat, a white substance remains, which forms the caustic employed by sur-

geons: nitrate of soda, a compound of nitric acid and soda; spirits of nitre, a very volatile substance made from one part of nitric acid to nine of alcohol, which produces great cold during evaporation.

**nitride**, *n. nitril* [L. *nitrum*; oleum, oil—see nitre]. In chem., an isomeric form of an alcoholic cyanide; a hydrocyanic ether.

**nitron, *n. nitrōn* [formed from *nitrogen* and oxygen], in chem., the salt radical of the nitrates.**

**nitro**, *nitrō* [L. *nitrum*—see nitre], a common prefix in chemical terms—meaning, formed by or combined with nitric acid: nitro-benzole, *n. bēn-zōl*, artificial oil of bitter almonds: nitro-calcite, *n. kāl-sit* [L. *calx*, lime], nitrate of lime, having a greyish-white colour, occurring in efflorescences on old walls, and in limestone caves, especially where there exists decaying animal matter: nitro-glycerine—see under glycerine: nitro-hydrochloric acid, *nitrō-klor-ik*, an acid formed from concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids, used especially in the solution of precious metals;

**nitrogen**, *n. nitrō-jēn* [Gr. *nitron*, a mineral alkali; *gennao*, I produce], that elementary body which, as a gas, composes four-fifths by bulk of our atmosphere—it does not sustain animal life: nitrogenised, *n. nitrō-jē-nizd*, containing nitrogen as a constituent part: nitrogeons, *a. nūs*, also nitrogeous, *n. nitrō-jē-nōis*, pert. to or containing nitrogen.

**nitromagnesite**, *n. nitrō-māg-nē-sit* [Gr. *nitron*, a mineral alkali, and *Magnesia*, in Asia Minor], nitrate of magnesia, a saline efflorescence closely resembling nitrate of lime.

**nitrometer**, *n. nitrō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *nitron*, a mineral alkali; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for testing the quality or value of nitre.

**nitrous**, *a. nitrīs* [from nitre, which see], resembling or obtained from nitre; impregnated with nitrous acid: nitrous acid, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, with less oxygen than nitric acid: nitrous oxide, the gas known by the name of laughing-gas: nitry—see under nitre.

**nitte**, *n. nitrē* [from nit, which see], the horse louse or fly which deposits nits on horses.

**niveous**, *a. nitrēus* [L. *niveus*, white as snow—from *nix*, snow], snowy; resembling snow.

**Nizam**, *n. nī-zām* [Hind.], the title of one of the native sovereigns of India.

**no**, *ad. nō* [AS. *na*: OH.Ger. *nī*: Goth. *nī*: Ir. Gael. and W. *nī*: L. *ne*: Sans. *na*], a word of denial or refusal; expressing a negative; the opposite of yes; *no* is emphatic after another negative—as, 'there is none righteous, *no*, not one': *n.* a refusal; a denial; a negative vote, generally in the plural, the negative voters, as, the *noes* [nōz] have it—see *ay*.

**no**, *a. nō* [an abbr. of none: L. *non*, not], not any; not one; none; no effects, a return to a writ or attachment when there can be found no property upon which to levy. *Note*.—Before the comparative degree, *no* may be regarded as an adjective or an adverb, the word 'time' or suchlike being understood in the former case, and signifies 'in no respect or degree; not at all,' as *no* higher, *no* longer, *no* shorter, *no* more.

**Noachlan**, *a. nō-dik-lān*, pert. to the patriarch Noah or his deluge: Noachidae, *n. plu. nō-dik-lādē* [from *Noah*, and the patronymic termination *idae*, signifying descendants], the immediate families or tribes descended from Noah, or from Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

**nob**, *n. nob* [an abbr. of the noun noble], in slang, a person of superior position in life; a fop: nobby, *a. bt*, having the character of a nob; capital; neat; got up with care in matters of dress—see *knob*.

**noble**, *a. nobl* [F. *noble*: L. *nobilem*, famous, of high birth—from *noscere*, to know], high in excellence or worth; eminent; great; illustrious; exalted; sublime; distinguished by rank and title; of the best kind, as a metal: *n.* a person of rank above a commoner; an old gold coin, value 6s. 8d.: nobility, *n. nobilitāt* [F.—L.], the highest classes of society; titled persons and their near relatives; the peerage: noble birth; dignity; grandeur; commanding excellence: nobly, *ad. nobl*, with greatness of soul; heroically: nobleness, *n. bl-nēs*, the quality of being noble; elevation or dignity of mind or station; grandeur: nobleman, *n. bl-mān*, a peer; a titled gentleman: noblesse, *n. noblēs* [F.],

persons of noble rank collectively; the nobility; noble metals, the name given to those metals which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone—viz., gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury.—SYN. of 'noble a.': honourable; worthy; elevated; generous; liberal; free; ingenious; heroic; magnanimous; grand; splendid; majestic; imposing; magnificent; stately; superb; august; dignified; renowned.

**nobody**, *n. nō-bōdī* [no, and body], no one; no person; a person of no importance.

**nocent**, *a. nō-sēnt* [L. *nocens* or *nocentem*, injuring, hurting—from *noceo*, I hurt], in OE., hurtful; mischievous; gully.

**noek**, *n. nōk*, OE. spelling for notch, which see.

**noctilina**, *n. nōk-ti-lī-nā* [L. *nox*, noctis, night; *lūceo*, I shine], an old name for phosphorus; a phosphorescent marine animalcule: noctilucant, *a. lō-sēnt*, shining in the night or in the dark: also noctilucous, *lō-kūs*, and noctilucid, *lō-sid*.

**noctivant**, *a. nōk-tiv-d-gānt* [L. *nox*, noctis, night; *vago*, I wander about], wandering by night: noctivagantia, *n. gō-shūn*, a roving in the night.

**noctograph**, *n. nōk-tō-grāf* [L. *nox*, noctis, night; Gr. *graphō*, I write], a writing-frame for the blind.

**noctuary**, *n. nōk-ti-ērī* [L. *noctui*, by night], an account of what occurs by night.

**noctule**, *n. nōk-tāl* [F.: L. *nox*, noctis, night], the largest variety of British bat, mostly frequenting the S. of England.

**nocturn**, *n. nōk-tēr-n* [F. *nocturne*, nocturnal, also a nocturn—from mid. L. *nocturna*, a nocturn—from L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night—from *nox*, night], in the R. Cath. Ch., a religious service at night, or rather at midnight; one of the portions into which the Book of Psalms was divided by the anc. Fathers: nocturne, *n. nōk-tēr-n* [F.—from L. *nocturnus*, of the night], a painting which exhibits some of the characteristics of a night scene; a musical composition with sentiment appropriate to the evening or night; a pensive composition in poetry or music; also *nocturno*, *nōk-tō-rnō* [It.]; nocturnal, *a. nōk-tēr-nāl*, nightly; done or happening by night: *n.* an instr. for taking observations by night: nocturnally, *ad. -ly*. *Note*.—In the early Christian Ch. nocturns was a service at midnight, and lauds an early morning service. Both were subsequently conjoined and called *Matins*: see *Matins* under *Matin*, and canonical hours under *canon*.

**nod**, *n. nōd* [cf. OH.Ger. *knōtan*, to shake; MH.Ger. *muoten*; Ger. dial. *nottein*], a movement as if striking with the head; a slight quick inclination of the head as in token of recognition; a quick movement forward or sidewise of the head in drowsiness or sleep, while in a sitting or upright posture; a command: *v.* to signify by a slight and quick bending of the head; to be drowsy; to make a slight bow; to hecken with a nod: nodding, *imp.* *adj.* inclining the head with a short quick motion; in *bol*, having the summit so much curved that the apex is directed perpendicularly downwards: *nod'ded*, *pp.* *nod'der*, *n. -der*, one who nods: *nod'dingly*, *ad. -ly*.

**nodal**, *nodated*—see under *node*.

**noddle**, *n. nōdāl* [dim. of a supposed AS. word *knod*: cf. O.Dut. *knodde*, a knob], properly, the projecting part at the back of the head; the nape of the neck; then in jest or contempt, the head itself.

**noddy**, *n. nōd-dī* [from *nod*, with term. *y=* 'sleepy-head'], a simpleton; a fool; a kind of sea-fowl.

**node**, *a. nōd* [L. *nodus*, a knot or knob—see *knob*], a knot; a knob; a lump; one of the two points where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; in *bot.*, the part of the stem of a plant out of which the leaves grow; in *astron.*, the point in which any two great circles meet; in *music*, one of the fixed points of a sonorous chord; in *surg.*, a tumour in connection with bone and its periosteum; in *geom.*, a point at which a curve cuts itself, and through which more than one tangent can be drawn; a certain point on a surface: *nodal*, *a. nō-dāl*, pert. to a node or knot; applied to those points and lines in a vibrating body which become arrested and remain at rest, while the vibrating parts assume various forms: *nodated*, *a. nō-dātēd*, knotted. *Note*.—The intervals between nodes are called *internodes*.

**nodosaria**, *n. plu. nō-dō-sārī-ā* [L. *nodosus*, knotted—from *nodus*, a knot], a genus of jointed foraminifera found living or in strata of recent formation.

**nodose**, *a. nō-dōs* [L. *nodosus*, full of knots—from

**nodus**, a knot; knotty; having knots or swollen joints: **nodosity**, *n. nō-dōs-i-ti*, knottiness; a knot in wood formed of concentric layers; in *surg.*, a calcareous secretion found in joints in gout, &c.  
**nodule**, *n. nōd-ūl* [*L. nodulus*, a little knot—from *nodus*, a knot], any knot-like body; any irregular concretion of rocky matter collected around some central nucleus, as *nodules* of flint, ironstone, &c.: **nodular**, *a. nōd-ū-lēr*, pert. to or resembling a nodule: **noduled**, *a. nōd-ū-d*, having little knots or lumps: **nodulose**, *a. -ūs*, also **nodulous**, *a. -ūs*, in *bot.*, applied to roots with thickened knobs at intervals.

**noeggerathia**, *n. plu. nō-gēr-ā-thi-d* [after Dr Noeggerath], in *geol.*, a genus of palm-like leaves found in the Carboniferous and Permian systems.

**noematical**, *a. nō-mē-ti-kāl* [*Gr. noēma* or *noēma*, a thought], in *O.E.*, intellectual.

**noetic** or **noetical**, *a. nō-ti-k, nō-ti-k-dl* [*Gr. noētikos*, quick of perception—from *nous*, the mind], pert. to the intellect; performed by, or having its origin in, the intellect.

**nog**, *n. nōg* [a variant of *knag*], a little pot; a block of wood of the size and shape of a brick inserted into the walls of a building to form a hold for the woodwork; the bolt or treenail which secures the keel of each shore employed in sustaining a ship in dock or on the slip; this piece of wood which scrapes the hopper of a mill.

**noggin**, *n. nōg-in* [*Ir. noigin*, a noggin; *Gael. noigean*—from *Ir.* and *Gael. cnag*, a knob, a peg; cf. *nog*, a mug or cup].

**nogging**, *n. nōg-ging* [from *nog*], a kind of brick-work carried up between panels, or within the wooden framework of a building: **nogging-pieces**, the horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the upright timbers of quarters.

**noll**, *n. nōl* [*O.E. nōle*, a kernel: perhaps *dim.* from *L. nodus*, a knot], one of the short pieces of wool taken from the main part in the process of combing, turned into felt or made into inferior yarns; a shred of waste *wool*.

**noise**, *n. nōis* [*F. noise*, strife—from *L. nauseo*, disgust, annoyance: *Prov. nausea* or *noisa*, noise, dispute, also applied to the murmur of water: *Iscl. gnauth*, applied to the clashing of swords, the clashing of ships, and suchlike], confused or disagreeable sound of any kind; loud, rough talking; occasion of quarrelling; uproar; much public conversation: *v.* to sound loud; to spread abroad, as a report: **noisily**, *imp. noised*, *pp. noysed*; **noiseless**, *a. -lēss*, silent; **noiselessly**, *ad. -lī*; **noisy**, *n. nōis-i*, full of noise; loud; clamorous: **noisily**, *ad. -lī*; **noisiness**, *n. -i-tēs*, state of being noisy; loudness of sound; **noiselessness**, *n. -tēs*, a state of silence.—*Syn.* of 'noise' *n.*: cry; outcry; din; clamour; tumult; clatter; stir; sound.

**noisome**, *a. nōi-sim* [*ME. contr.* of *noy*, annoy, and *some*—see *annoy*], unwholesome; injurious; offensive to the smell or other senses: **noisomely**, *ad. -lī*; **noisomeness**, *n. -nēs*, quality that disgusts; offensiveness to the smell.—*Syn.* of 'noisome': noxious; insalubrious; mischievous; destructive; offensive; disgusting; fetid.

**noll-me-tangere**, *n. nōl-mē-tān-jēr-ē* [*L. nōlī me tangere*, do not touch me], a familiar name for several species of plants, one of which is the wild or squinting cucumber; the *Impatiens nōlī-me-tangere*, *Ord. Balsaminaceæ*, apparently wild in Britain, and having yellow flowers; an ulcer or cancer.

**nomad**, also **nomade**, *n. nōm-ad* [*L. nomas*, *nomadis*; *Gr. nomas*, *nomados*, one of a wandering or pastoral tribe—from *nomos*, a pasture], one leading a wandering life; one of a tribe wandering about from place to place in search of game or pasture: **nomadic**, *a. nōm-ad-i-k*, leading a wandering life; pastoral; rude; uncivilised: **nomadism**, *n. nōm-ad-i-zm*, state of being a nomad: **nomadise**, *v. -diz*, to live as a nomad: **nomadising**, *imp. nomadised*, *pp. -dizd*.

**nomancy**, *n. nōm-ān-si* [*L. nōmen*, a name; *Gr. manteia*, divination], the act or practice of divining the destinies of persons by the letters which form their names.

**nomble**—see *humble*.

**nombril**, *n. nōm-bril* [*F.*—from *L. umbilicus*, the navel], in *her.*, the centre-point of an escutcheon.

**nome**, *n. nōm* [*Gr. nome*, division or partition of an inheritance—from *nemein*, to deal out, to assign a

portion of land as pasture], a tract of country; a province of *anc. Egypt*.

**nomenclator**, *n. nō-mēn-kla-tēr* [*L. nomenclator*, one who calls a person or thing by name—from *nōmen*, a name; *colo. I call*], a person who gives names to things: **nomenclature**, *n. nō-mēn-kla-tūr* [*L. nomenclatura*, the names by which things are called], the words, terms, or language employed in any science or art; a vocabulary of terms: **nomenclatural**, *a. -klā-tūr-āl*, pert. to a nomenclature.

**nomial**, *a. nō-mi-āl* [*L. nōmen*, a name], a single name or term in algebra.

**nominal**, *a. nō-mi-nāl* [*L. nōmindtus*, nominal—from *nōmen*, a name], existing in name only; consisting in names: **nominally**, *ad. -lī*, with regard to a name; by name; titularly: **nominalism**, *n. -izm*, the philosophical doctrine that general terms exist only in the mind, being simply ideas or mere words, opposed to realism: **nominalist**, *n. -ist*, one who holds the doctrines of nominalism: **Nominalists**, *n. plu.* a sect that applied the doctrine of nominalism to religion, prominent in which was Roscelin in France, 1040-1120 A.D.

**nominate**, *v. nō-mi-nāt* [*L. nōmindtus*, called by name—from *nōmen*, a name], to appoint by name; to propose or designate by naming for an office or appointment; in *O.E.*, entitle; set down: **nominating**, *imp. nominated*, *pp. nominator*, *n. -tēr*, one who nominates: **nomination**, *n. -tishān* [*F.*—*L.*], state of being nominated; the act or power of mentioning by name; power of appointing: **nomino**, *n. -nōr*, one who points out or nominates: **nominee**, *n. -i-nē*, one who has been proposed for an office; the person named by another to an office: **nominate**, *a. nō-mi-nā-tiv* [*F. nominatif*—from *L. nōmindtus*], that simply names; that forms the subject, or part of the subject, of the verb: **nominatively**, *ad. -lī*: **nominative case**, in *gram.*, a noun or name in its simple form; the noun or pronoun which generally precedes the verb and forms the subject.

**nomography**, *n. nō-mō-grā-fī* [*Gr. nomos*, a law; *graphō*, I write], a description or treatise on law; the art of inditing laws.

**nomology**, *n. nō-mō-lō-jī* [*Gr. nomos*, law; *logos*, discourse], the science of law; the science of the laws of the mind, particularly of the fundamental laws of thought; in *bot.*, the laws governing the variations of organs.

**non**, *nōn*, a common Latin prefix signifying *not*, reversing the sense of the word which it precedes; a hyphen is generally placed between *non* and the word following, sometimes *not*—as, *non-ability*, want of ability.

**nonage**, *n. nōn-āj* [*L. non*, not, and *Eng. age*], minority or under age: **non-aged**, *a. -āj-d*, not arrived at maturity.

**nonagenarian**, *n. nōn-ā-jēr-i-ān* [*L. nōnagenarius*, the ninetieth], one who is ninety years old.

**nonagesimal**, *a. nōn-ā-jēs-i-māl* [*L. nōnāgesimus*, the ninetieth], denoting the ninetieth degree or highest point of the ecliptic at any instant.

**nonagon**, *n. nōn-ā-gōn* [*L. nōnus*, the ninth; *Gr. gōnia*, an angle], a plane figure having nine sides and nine angles.

**non-appear'ance** [for each of the following see *non*, and the word itself], default of appearance: **non-appointment**, neglect of appointment: **non-arrival**, failure to arrive: **non-attendance**, a failure to attend: **non-attention**, want of attention: **non-commissioned**, not having a commission; in the army, applied to officers not holding a commission and holding a rank below that of a sub-lieutenant, comprising corporals and sergeants: **non-committal**, state of not being pledged or committed: **non-communion**, the not having intercourse or fellowship: **non-compliance**, the not yielding or giving assent: **non-complying**, neglecting or refusing to comply: **non-concurrence**, the not agreeing: **non-conductor**, a substance which does not conduct or transmit, or which resists a passage through—applied when speaking of the passage of such bodies as light, heat, sound, electricity, &c., through other bodies: **non-conducting**, not transmitting or sending through: **non-conduction**, the quality of not being able to conduct or transmit: **non-conformist**, *n.* one who refuses to conform to an established church: **non-conforming**, *a.* not conforming: **non-conformity**, *n.* the neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its forms of worship: **non-contagious**, not catching

or communicating by contact: non-'conta'giousness, the quality of not being communicable from n diseased to a healthy body: non-'conten't, not satisfied; a nay or dissenting vote in the House of Lords: non-'contrib'uting, not paying or imparting a portion or share: non-'deliv'ery, not giving over: non-'devel'opment, the not discovering of something secret; the not increasing: non-'discov'ery, want of discovery: non-'effect'ives, men not fit or available for duty in the army, &c.: non-'eff'icient, not efficient; esp. applied to n volunteer who has not attained proficiency in drill: non-'elas'tic, not capable of yielding or bending under pressure without fracturing or breaking; that cannot be bent: non-'elect', one not chosen or elected: non-'elec'tion, the failure of election: non-'elec'tric, that conducts the electric fluid; also non-'electrical: non-'entry, the failure to make n required or proper entry: non-'epis'copal, not vested in or governed by bishops: non-'essen'tial, not necessary or requisite: non-'exen'tion, failure of due performance: non-'exis'tence, a thing that has no existence; the negation of being: non-'exis'tent, not having existence: non-'fail'ment, the not performing or completing: non-'intra'sion, the principles of the non-intrusionists— which see: non-'metal'lic, destitute of the properties of a metal: non-'nat'ural, unnatural; denoting an abnormal state of body or function: non-'obed'ience, failure in required or expected obedience: non-'obser'vance, neglect or failure to observe: non-'pay'ment, a neglect in payment: non-'perform'ance, the not doing a promised thing: non-'prod'uction, the neglect or failure of exhibiting to view, or of producing: non-'profess'ional, unskilled; not belonging to the profession: non-'prof'icient, an unskilled person; one who has failed to improve: non-'prof'iciency, failure to make progress: non-'res'id'ent, a. not residing in a particular place, or in one's proper place: n. one not residing on his own estate as n gentleman, or in his own official place as n clergyman: non-'res'id'ence, the state or condition of being a non-resident: non-'resist'ance, passive obedience; submission to power or authority however arbitrary, on religious grounds: non-'resist'ant, n. one who maintains that no resistance whatsoever should be made to constituted authority: adj. making no resistance to the undue or unjust exercise of power or authority: non-'resist'ing, offering no obstruction: non-'sen'sitive, wanting sense or perception: non-'sex'ual, having no distinction of sex; neuter: non-'slave'holding, not possessing slaves: non-'sol'vent, not able to pay debts; insolvent: non-'sol'vency, inability to pay debts: non-'submis'sive, unyielding; not compliant: non-'submis'sion, want of submission.

nonce, n. *nōns* [a corrupt. of the OE. phrase, *to than aces*, for that only], present purpose or occasion; used only in the phrase, *for the nonce*.

nonbalance, n. *nōng-shā-lāng's* or *nōn-shā-lāns* [F. *nonbalance*—from *non*, not, and *chatoir*, to matter—from *L. celere*, to be hot], coolness; indifference; carelessness: nonchalant, a. *nōng-shā-lāng's*, cool; careless; indifferent.

non-descript, n. *nōn-dē-skript* [L. *non*, not; *descriptus*, described], n. person or thing that cannot easily be described—used disparagingly; nn oddity; anything not yet described or classed: adj. undescribed.

none, a. n. *nūn* [AS. *nan*, not, no—from *ne*, not; an, one], not any; not one.

non-ego, n. *nōn-ē-gō* [L. *non*, not; *ego*, I], see under *ego*.

nonentity, n. *nōn-ēn'tī-tī* [L. *non*, not; *ens* or *entem*, being], a thing not existing; the negation of a being; a person of no weight or importance.

nones, n. plu. *nōnz* [L. *nōncæ*, the nines—from *nōnus*, the ninth], In the calendar of *anc. Rome*, the seventh day of each of the months March, May, July, and Oct., and the fifth day of the other months; the *nones* occur nine days from the *ides*, reckoning inclusively.

Nones, n. plu. *nōnz* [see *nones* 1], the fifth of the canonical hours in the offices of the R. Cath. Breviary devotions at about 3 P.M.; devotions for the ninth hour: see canonical hours under *canon*.

nonesech, n. *nōn-sich* [none, and *sich*], anything which has no equal, as n fruit or plant; name of an apple.

nonillion, n. *nōn-ī'l-yūn* [L. *nōnus*, the ninth, and Eng. *million*], a number produced by raising a

million to the ninth power; in Eng. notation, 1 followed by 54 ciphers; in the French and Italian, one thousand raised to the tenth power, or 1 followed by 20 ciphers.

non-intrusionist, n. *nōn-in-trō-shūn-ist* [L. *non*, not; and Eng. *intrusionist*], in Scottish eccles. hist., one who was opposed to n presentee being intruded or forced into the cure of a parish against the will of the people.

nonionia, n. *nōn-ī-ō-nī-ā* [L. *nōnus*, ninth, as occurring in *nines*], a genus of many-celled organisms occurring as fossils in the Chalk and Tertiary strata, and now living in existing seas.

nonius, n. *nōn-ī-us* [from the Latinised name of the inventor, *Nunes*, a Portuguese], a name given to an instr. on the principle of the vernier.

non-juror, n. *nōn-jō-rēr* [L. *non*, not; *jūror*, I swear, I take an oath], a person who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the sovereigns who filled the throne of Great Britain after the Revolution of 1688, especially one of the bishops and clergy deprived on that occasion: non-jur'ing, a. not swearing allegiance.

nonpareil, n. *nōn-pā-rēl* [F. *nonpareil*, matchless—from L. *non*, not; F. *pareil*, like—from mid. L. *pariculus*, dim. from L. *pār*, equal], unquailed; matchless: n. that which is moteless; a variety of apple; a printing-type.

nonplus, n. *nōn-plūs* [L. *non*, not; *plūs*, more], a condition or state of things in which one can do no more, or is unable to proceed; an insuperable difficulty: v. to put or bring to n stand; to perplex completely; to puzzle: non-plusing, imp.; non-plussed, pp. *-plūst*.

nonsense, n. *nōn-sēns* [L. *non*, not, and Eng. *sense*], that which is not sense; unmeaning words or language; words which convey no intelligent ideas; absurdity: nonsens'ical, a. *-sī-kəl*, unmeaning; foolish: nonsens'ically, ad. *-lī*: nonsens'icalness, n. *-nēs*, absurdity.

non sequitur, *nōn-sēk-wīt-ēr* [L. *non*, not; *sequitur*, it follows], in logic, a term applied to an inference which does not follow from the premises.

non-such—see *non-such*.

non-suit, n. *nōn-sūt* [L. *non*, not, and Eng. *suit*], in law, an abandonment of a suit by the plaintiff; a judgment following upon the abandonment of a suit: v. to enter the abandonment of a suit: non-suiting, imp.; non-suited, pp. adjudged to have abandoned the suit, as the plaintiff.

nontronite, n. *nōn-trō-nīt*, a hydrated tersilicite of iron, found in small kidney-shaped masses, varying in colour from green to yellow—so called because found in *Nontron*, in France.

noodle, n. *nōul* [a probable corrupt. of *noddle*, which see], nn expressive word for a simpleton.

nook, n. *nōok* [Ir. and Gael. *nuic*, a nook], a corner; a small recess.

noon, n. *nōn* [AS. *nōn*, noon—from L. *nōna*, for *nōna hōra*, the ninth hour among the anc. Romans, equal to our three o'clock in the afternoon], mid-day; twelve o'clock; middle of the day; height of the day: adj. happening nt noon; meridional: noon-day or noontide, a. *nōn-tīd*, pert. to noon or mid-day: n. the time of noon: high noon, the exact meridian or mid-day.

noose, n. *nōz* [perhaps from OF. *nois*, a knot—from L. *nodus*, a knot], a running-knot binding closer the more it is drawn: v. to catch or tie in a noose; to ensnare: noosing, imp.; noosed, pp. *nōzd*.

nopai, n. *nō-pāi* [Mex. *nopalli*], n. species of cactus or Indian fig on which the cochineal insect breeds; the *Opuntia cochinillifera*, Ord. *Cactaceæ*: nopaly, n. *nō-pāi-rī*, the field where cactuses are cultivated on which cochineal insects may be bred.

nor, conj. *nōr* [AS. *ne*, not, and *or*; short for *neither*, old spelling of *neither*], n. connecting particle correlative to *neither*, not, expressed or understood; a particle which marks the second or subsequent branch of n negative proposition; poetically used instead of *neither*.

Nordhausen sulphuric acid, *nōr-hāuz-ēn*, the strongest or fuming sulphuric acid as prepared at *Nordhausen*, in Prussia; concentrated sulphuric acid.

norla, u. *nō-rī-d* [F.—Sp. *norla*: Ar. *nō'ora*], n. primitive sort of machine for raising water, consisting of a wheel with revolving buckets, used in Spain and W. Asia.

*māle, māt, fār, lāw; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōl, mōve;*



contracts, &c., and to protest bills of exchange: notarial, a. *no-tá-ri-ál*, pert. to or done by a notary: not'arially, ad. -ly.

notation, n. *no-tá-shún* [F. *notation*—from L. *notatíonem*, a marking or making marks upon—from *noto*, I mark], the net or practice of recording anything by marks or figures; the expression of any number or quantity by its appropriate figures; the art of representing musical sounds by notes or signs.

notch, n. *nóch* [O.Dut. *hock*, n notch as in the head of an arrow—see *nick* 1], a hollow cut; a nick: v. to cut in small hollows: notching, imp.: n. the act of cutting into small hollows: notched, pp. *nócht*, cut into small hollows: notch-board, a board which, notched or grooved, receives the ends of the steps of a stair-case: notch-weed, a plant called orach; *Oenopodium Vulturia*.

note, n. *nót* [F. *note*—from L. *nota*, a mark or sign—from *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, I know], something by which a thing may be known; notice; heed; a short remark in the margin or at the bottom of a page; a short letter; a memorandum or short writing to assist the memory; a written or engraved paper given as an acknowledgment of a debt, as a bank-note, a pound-note, a note of hand; a diplomatic communication in writing; consequence or distinction, as a person of note; n musical character; a single sound in music; in OE., reproach; stigma; information; intelligence; a short hint: v. to mark; to notice with care; to observe; to set down in writing; to mark or endorse, as an unpaid bill of exchange: not'ing, imp.: not'ed, pp.: adj. remarkable; celebrated: not'er, n. *der*, one who takes notes: not'edly, ad. -ly, in OE., with observation; with notice: not'edness, n. *nés*, the state of being remarkable; conspicuousness: not'less, n. *lès*, not attracting notice: not'lessness, n. *nés*: not'eworthy, a. *no-té-er-thí*, deserving of notice: note-book, a book for jottings or memoranda: notepaper, small-sized sheets of paper for writing notes or short letters on: notes, brief writings to assist the memory in an extended writing, or a speaker in addressing a public audience; commentaries on a book: to note a bill or draft, to record on the back of it its non-payment as a ground of a protest.—SYN. of 'note n.: sign; symbol; mark; token; minute; annotation; comment; remark; observation; letter; billet; tone; utterance; sound; voice; reputation; consequence.

nothing, n. *núth'ing* [no, and *thing*], not anything; no particular thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, value, or use; no fortune or means; no difficulty; a trifle; a symbol or character denoting absence or want; n cipher: ad. in no degree; not at all: notb'igness, n. *nés*, non-existence; valuelessness: to make nothing of, to treat as a trifle; to regard as easy; not to understand; not able to invest with a meaning: nothing'less, nothing lower or inferior.

notice, n. *no-tís* [F. *notice*—from L. *notitia*, a being known, a knowing—from *notus*, known—see *note*], observation by the eye or other sense; a paper that communicates information; a warning; information given; attention; civility; respectful treatment: v. to observe by the senses; to regard; to pay attention to; to treat with attention and civility: to remark: not'ic'ing, imp.: not'iced, pp. -ist: noticeable, a. *no-tís-á-bl*, capable of being observed; worthy of observation: not'iceably, ad. -á-bl.—SYN. of 'notice n.: mention; regard; heed; note; remark; respect; consideration; advice; news; information; intelligence; cognisance; intimation; premonition; civility—of 'notice v.: to observe; heed; perceive; mark; see; mind; mention.

notify, v. *no-tí-fí* [F. *notifier*, to notify—from mid. L. *notificare*, to signify or make known—from L. *notus*, known; *facio*, I make], to make known; to inform; to declare; to give notice: not'ifying, imp.: not'ified, pp. -ist: notification, n. *no-tí-fí-ká-shún* [F.—L.], the art of making known; notice given; the writing or paper containing a notice.

notion, n. *no-shún* [F. *notion*—from L. *notíonem*, an idea, a notion—from *notus*, known], thought; knowledge of anything derived from a perception of its relation to other things; idea; sentiment; opinion: not'ional, a. -ál, existing in idea only; imaginary: not'ionally, ad. -ly: not'ionist, n. -íst, one holding ungrounded opinions.

notite, n. *no-tít*, a peculiar mineral occurring in

connection with modern volcanoes, found in the Val di Noto, in Sicily.

Notobranchiata, n. plu. *no-tó-brá-nkh-i-tá* [Gr. *noton*, the back; *branchia*, gills], a division of the Annelida, so named from carrying their gills upon the back: Notobranchiate, a. -i-tá, of or pert. to.

notochord, n. *no-tó-kó-órd* [Gr. *noton*, the back; *chordé*, a chord], in anat., an extremely delicate fibrous band in vertebrate embryos, around which the bodies of the vertebrae are afterwards developed; the earliest development of the vertebral column: not'ochordal, a. -kór-dál, having a notochord.

notoglossus, n. *no-tó-glós-sús* [Gr. *noton*, the back; *glóssa*, a tongue], a muscle of the tongue consisting mainly of longitudinal fibres, lying on the upper surface of the tongue, immediately beneath the mucous membrane.

notopodium, n. *no-tó-pó-dí-úm* [Gr. *noton*, the back; *poda*, the foot], in zool., the dorsal division of one of the foot-tubercles of an Annelide; the dorsal oar.

notorhizal, n. *no-tó-rí-zál* [Gr. *noton*, the back; *rhiza*, a root], in bot., having the radicle in the embryonic plant on the back of the cotyledons.

notorious, a. *no-tó-ri-ús* [mid. L. *notorius*—from L. *notare*, to mark; *notus*, known—see *note*], publicly known; manifest to the world, usually in an ill sense; conspicuous: not'oriously, ad. -ly: not'or'iousness, n. *nés*, the state of being notorious: not'oriety, n. *no-tó-rí-í-tí* [F.—L.], exposure to public knowledge, usually to disadvantage.—SYN. of 'notorious': famous; distinguished; renowned; remarkable; noted; celebrated.

notornis, n. *no-tór-nís* [Gr. *notos*, the south; *ornis*, n bird], in geol., a short-winged rail or coot whose fossil bones are found in New Zealand, once thought to be extinct.

nototherium, n. *no-tó-thér-i-úm* [Gr. *notos*, the south; *therion*, a wild animal], in geol., an extinct genus of gigantic quadrupeds found in Australia.

notour, a. *no-tór* [F. *notoire*, well known—from L. *notorius*], in Scot., notorious; persisted in against all warnings.

notturno—see nocturne.

notwheat, n. *no-t'wéél* [OE., *nott*, shorn], wheat not bearded.

notwithstanding, conj. prep. *no-t'with-stánd'ing* [formed of *not*, with, and *standing*], without hindrance from; not hindering; in spite of; despite; although; nevertheless; however.

nouch, n. *noúch*, the same as ouch, which see. nougat, n. *no-gá* [F.: Sp. *nougado*, an almond cake], a sweetmeat composed of almonds and pistachio-mis, covered with a delicate paste.

nought, n. *noúel*, the same as naught, which see.

nould, n. *noúld* [AS. *ne wolde*, not would], in OE., would not.

knoule and knowl, n. *noúel* [AS. *hnoel* or *enoll*, knoll, top], in OE., the crown or top of the head; the head.

noumenon, n. *noú-mé-nón*, noumena, n. plu. *noú-mé-ná* [Gr. *noumenon*, the thing perceived—the pres. part. pass. of *noco*, I perceive—from *nous*, the mind], that which constitutes our very being, our very essence. *Noúe*—Kant's distinction between *phenomenon* and *noumenon* may be stated thus: the former is subject to mechanical laws, the latter 'is one with beings who are themselves free'; the former is produced by our imagination and sensibility, the latter 'constitutes our very being, our very essence.'

noun, n. *noúen* [OF. *noun*, a noun—from L. *nómen*, a name], in gram., a part of speech embracing the name of a person, place, animal, thing, or quality; a name; a substantive: common noun, a name which can be applied to each individual of a whole kind or sort: proper noun, a name which can be applied only to one person, place, or thing in the same sense.

nourice, n. *núr-ís* [F. *nourrice*, a wet-nurse], in OE., a nurse.

nourish, v. *núr-ish* [F. *nourrissant*, nourishing—from *nourrir*, to nourish: L. *nutrio*, I nurse or suckle], to supply with food; to support; to encourage; to cherish; to train or educate: n. in OE., a nurse: nour'ishing, imp.: adj. promoting growth; nutritious: nourished, pp. *núr-ishl*: nour'isher, n. -er, one who or that which nourishes: nour'ishable, a. -á-bl, capable of receiving nourishment: nour'ishment, n. -ment, that which nourishes; food; sustenance: nour'ishingly, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'nourish v.: to feed; provide; nurture; supply; comfort; edu-

cate; instruct—of 'nourishment': food; support; sustenance; nutriment; nutrition; sustentation.  
nourish, v. *nér-sí*, also *nousle*, v. *nú-í* [see nurse].  
In OE., to nurse up; to feed with delicacies: *nourish* or *nousling*, imp.: *noursled*, pp. *nér-síd*, or *nousled*, pp. *nú-íd*.

nous, n. *nótes* [Gr. *nous*, mind], in *familiar slang*, cleverness with a dash of common-sense; natural acumen; ready wit; gumption.

novaculite, n. *nó-vák-ú-lít* [L. *novacula*, a razor], in *min.*, whet-stone or razor-stone, in allusion to the principal purpose for which it is employed.

Novatian, n. *nó-vá-shi-án*, in *eccles. hist.*, one of the followers of Novatian, A.D. 250, who held that the lapsed should not be readmitted to church privileges, and that second marriages were unlawful: Nova'tianism, n. -izm, the opinions of the Novatians.

novation, n. *nó-vá-shún* [F. *novation*—from L. *novationem*, newness—from *novus*, new], in *Eng. law*, the substitution of a new obligation for another, which operates to the extinction of the latter; in OE., something new; an innovation.

novel, n. *nó-vél* [OF. *novel*, new; L. *novellus*, very young—from *novus*, new], a tale or narrative professing to give a picture of human life in some of its aspects, particularly the natural workings of the human heart; a fiction: adj. new; unusual; strange; of recent origin or introduction: Novels, a part of the Justinian law: novelette, n. *nó-vél-ét* [dim. of *novel*], a short tale or story: novelist, n. -íst, a writer of novels: novelty, n. -ít, a new or strange thing; recentness of origin.—SYN. of 'novel a.': recent; fresh; modern; common; rare.

November, n. *nó-vém-bér* [L. *November*, the ninth month of the old Roman year—from *novem*, nine], the eleventh month of the year; in *anc. Rome*, the ninth month, their year beginning with March, as it did in Britain till 1752: November meteors, the shooting-stars which are seen in their greatest numbers about the 13th and 14th Nov.

novenary, n. *nó-vén-ér-í* [L. *novenarius*, consisting of nine—from *novem*, nine], the number nine; nine collectively: adj. pert. to the number nine.

Novenas, n. plu. *nó-vén-áds* [L. *novén*, nine each, nine], in the R. Cath. Ch., nine consecutive days of prayer before any church festival.

novennial, n. *nó-vén-ni-ál* [L. *novem*, nine; *annus*, a year], done or occurring every ninth year.

novercal, n. *nó-vér-kál* [L. *noverca*, a stepmother], pert. to, or suitable to, a stepmother.

novice, n. *nó-rís* [F. *novice*—from L. *novicius* or *novitius*, a fresh-man—from *novus*, new], one new in any business or profession; a beginner; one in a convent or monastery who has not taken the vow; a neophyte or tyro; a proselyte: novitiate, n. *nó-ví-shi-át*, the state or time of being a novice; the time of probation passed in a religious house, usually about a year, before the vow is taken: noviceship, the state of a novice.

now, ad. *nów* [A.S. *nu*, now; Icel. *nú*: Dut. *nu*: OH. Ger. *nu*: L. *nunc*: Gr. *nun*: Sans. *nu*], at the present time; very lately; a little while ago; after this; since things are so: n. the present time or moment: nowadays, ad. *nó-wá-dáds* [said to be corrupt, from *now on days*], in this age: now and then, occasionally.

noway, ad. *nó-wé-d*, or *no'ways*, ad. *-wéiz* [no, and way], in no manner or degree.

novel, n. *nó-vél* [OF. *novel*, a kernel—from mid. L. *novellus*—from L. *nux*, a nut], the core or inner part of a loam-mould used in casting large cylinders or a piece of ordnance; anything contained in a hollow envelope.

nowhere, ad. *nó-hé-ú* [no, and *where*], not in any place.

nowise, ad. *nó-wéiz* [no, and *wise*], not in any manner or degree.

nowt or nont, n. *nówt* [same as *neat* 2]. In *Scot.*, black cattle; an ox; a stupid fellow; in English the phrase is *neat*.

noxious, n. *nók-shís* [L. *noxius*, hurtful—from *nocere*, I hurt], productive of injury or of evil consequences; unwholesome; baneful; poisonous: noxiously, ad. -ít; noxiousness, n. -n's, the quality that injures or destroys.—SYN. of 'noxious': hurtful; prejudicial; detrimental; pernicious; deleterious; injurious; noisome; baneful; destructive; mischievous; corrupting; insalubrious; unfavourable.

noy, v. *nóy*, OE. for annoy: noyance, n. *nóy-áns*, OE. for annoyance: noyous, a. *nóy-ús*, in OE., causing annoyance.

noyade, n. *nó-vá-yád* [Fr.—from *noyer*, mid. L. *nocere*, to drown, a particular usage], execution by means of drowning,—used especially of the method of capital punishment at the French Revolution of 1783, when prisoners were submerged in the Loire from a ship with a movable bottom.

noyau, n. *nó-vá-yó* [F.: OF. *notal*, stone of a fruit—from mid. L. *nocellus*, an almond—from L. *nux*, a nut], a cordial flavoured with bitter almonds or the kernels of peach-stones.

nozzle, n. *nó-zl* [a dim. of *nose*], the nose; the snout; the projecting part, as the air-pipe of a bel-lows, or the part of a lamp that holds the wick.

nuance, n. *nó-uáns* [F. *nuance*, a shade—from *nuancer*, to shade, a shadowing; a shading; a blending of colours].

nebula, n. *nú-bék-ú-lá* [L. *nebula*, a little cloud—from *nebula*, a cloud], in *astron.*, the Magellanic clouds, two extensive nebulous patches of stars.

neckcut, n. *nú-kék-mént* [L. *neckamentum*, a sash—from *nux*, a nut], in *bot.*, a catkin or cat's-tail—the blossom of the hazel-pine, willow, &c.: nucamenta'ceous, a. *-tá-shi-ús*, pert. to nuts.

nuciferous, a. *nú-sí-fér-ús* [L. *nux*, nut, a nut; *fero*, I bear], bearing or producing nuts.

nuclear, nucleated—see under nucleus.

nucleolite, n. *nú-klé-ó-lít* [L. *nucleus*, a little nut or kernel; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a fossil sea-urchin characterised by a long inflated shell, rounded in front and flat behind.

nucleus, n. *nú-klé-ús* [L. *nucleus*, a small nut, a kernel—from *nux*, a nut], anything round which matter has accumulated: that which may form the solid foundation or basis, as the nucleus of an army; the solid centre of any nodule or rounded mass; the central fleshy part of an ovule; the body of a comet: plu. *nú-clé-l*, -í: n'clear, a. -ér, pert. to, or connected with a nucleus: n'cleated, a. -í-téd, having a nucleus or central part: nucleolus, n. *nú-klé-ó-lís*, a small nucleus; a very minute body contained within a nucleus.

nucula, n. *nú-kli-lá* [L. *nucula*, a dim. of *nux*, a nut], in *bot.*, a hard pericarp of horny or bony texture; an extensive genus of bivalves characterised by their trigonal inflated shells; also spelt *nucule*, n. *nú-kli*, in its *bot.* signification: nuculanum, n. *nú-kli-ná-núm*, in *bot.*, a two or more celled indehiscent fruit, formed from a superior ovule filled with fleshy pulp, and containing seeds, as in the grape.

nude, a. *núd* [L. *nudus*, naked], bare; naked: n. among artists, the undraped human body: nude'y, ad. -ít; undity, n. *nú-dít-ís* [F. *nudité*, nakedness].

nudge, v. *núj* [Icel. *knúpa*, to press; cf. Dan. *knuge*; L. Ger. *nutschen*, to squeeze], to touch gently with the elbow or knuckles, as a signal for attention or information: n. a gentle push with the elbow for information: n. *núj-íng*, imp.: undged, pp. *nújd*.

nudibrachiate, a. *nú-dí-bráŋkhi-át* [L. *nudus*, naked; Gr. *branchin*, gills], pert. to the order of molluscan animals having no shells whatever, and having naked gills: nudibranchia'ta, n. plu. *-á-tá*, an order of molluscan animals that have no shells, and have naked gills.

newel and newel, n. *nú-él*—see newel.

nutgatory, a. *nú-gá-tér-í* [L. *nugatorius*, trifling, worthless—from *nugare*, trifles], useless; trifling; futile; ineffectual; of no force.

ngagar, n. *nú-gár* [Egypt.], a large open transport boat on the Nile.

ngaget, n. *nú-gét* [formerly spelt *ngiget*—supposed to be the corrupt of *ingot*], the name given by gold-diggers to those irregular pieces of the precious metal found in auriferous soil, of all sizes, from that of a pea to lumps many pounds in weight.

nuisance, n. *nú-sáns* [F. *nuisance*, damage, wrong; L. *nocere*, to hurt], anything offensive or injurious; something that produces inconvenience or damage; annoyance.

null, a. *núl* [L. *nullus*, none], of no legal or binding force; void; invalid: v. in OE., to annul: nullity, n. *nú-lít-í*, want of existence or force; want of legal force or validity.

nullah, n. *nú-lá* [Pers. *nalla*, a small river], in the *East Indies*, a term applied to a stream, watercourse, or canal.

**nullify**, *v.* *nūl'li-jī* [*L. nullus*, none; *facio*, I make], to deprive of legal force or efficacy; to render void or invalid: **nullifying**, *imp.*: **nullified**, *pp.* *fid.*: **nullifier**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who makes void: **nullification**, *n.* *nūl'li-fi-kā-shūn*, the act of nullifying; the rendering void and of no effect.—**SYN.** of 'nullify': to annul; repeal; nullish; abrogate; revoke; void.

**nullipore**, *n.* *nūl'li-pōr* [*L. nullus*, none; *porus*, a pore], a sort of marine plants resembling corals in so far as they secrete lime on their surfaces, but have no pores like corals—hence the name.

**numb**, *n.* *nūm* [*AS. niman*, to take; *feol. nema*: formerly and correctly spelt *num*], destitute of the power of sensation and motion; torpid; chill: *v.* to deprive of the power of sensation or motion: to chill; to stupefy; to deaden: **numbing**, *imp.*: **adj.** causing numbness; rendering torpid: **numbed**, *pp.* *nūm'd*: **adj.** rendered torpid; numbness, *n.* *nūm'nēs*, state of being numb; torpor; deadness; stupefaction.—**SYN.** of 'numb': paralysed; benumbed; motionless; stupefied.

**number**, *n.* *nūm'bēr* [*F. nombre*—from *L. numerus*, a number], one, or more than one; many; a multitude; a collection of units or things of the same kind; in *gram.*, the variations in the endings of words, ns of nouns and verbs, to express sing. or plu.; division of a work published in parts; in the plu. **numbers**, poetic measure or verse: *v.* to reckon as one of a collection or multitude; to count; to calculate: **numbering**, *imp.*: **numbered**, *pp.* *bēr'd*: **num'berer**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who numbers: **Num'bers**, *n. plu.* *-bēr-z*, the fourth book of the Old Test. Scrip.: **num'berless**, *a.* not admitting of being counted; innumerable: cardinal numbers are one, two, three, &c.: ordinal numbers are first, second, third, &c.: golden number, the cycle of the moon, or revolution of 19 years, obtained by adding 1 to the year A.D. and dividing by 19—the quotient being the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the golden number.—so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold: **abstract number**, a number considered apart from anything, as 6; concrete number, its opposite, means a number limiting or designating something, as 6 pence, 6 feet: **prime number**, a number that can only be divided by unity or 1: **square number**, the product of a number multiplied by itself: **whole number**, an integer; not a fraction.—**SYN.** of 'number': to reckon; numerate; enumerate; tell; amount to; contain; include; consist of—of 'number': quantity; aggregate; many; harmony; verse; poetry; part; division; badge.

**numbers or nomies**—see **humbles**.  
**numenius**, *n.* *nū-mē-ni'ās* [*Gr. noumēnios*, a kind of curlew—perhaps so called from the crescent-shaped beak—from *neos*, new, and *niēnē*, the moon], the scientific name for the curlew.

**numeral**, *n.* *nū-mēr'āl* [*L. numeralis*, pert. to a number—from *numerus*, a number], a symbol or character used to express a number: **adj.** relating to or expressing number: **num'eraly**, *ad.* *-li*: **Arabic numerals**, *n.* 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.: **Roman numerals** are *I*, *II*, *III*, *IV*, &c.: **numerical**, *a.* *nū-mēr'āl*: **num'eralic**, *a.* *-ik*, belonging to or consisting in number or numbers: **num'erality**, *ad.* *-li*: **num'eralry**, *a.* *nū-mēr'ēr-ī*, belonging to a certain number: **numerate**, *v.* *nū-mēr'āt*, to point off and read, as figures: to calculate: **num'rating**, *imp.*: **num'rated**, *pp.* *num'erator*, *n.* *-ā-ēr*, in *arith.*, the figure or figures above the line in a vulgar fraction, denoting a certain number of the parts into which the whole or integer has been divided: **num'erabls**, *a.* *-ā-bl*, that may be numbered: **num'era'tion**, *n.* *-ā-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act or art of pointing off a series of figures according to their values with the view of expressing them in words: **num'erosus**, *a.* *-ūs* [*L. numerosus*], consisting of a great number; being many: **num'erosly**, *ad.* *-li*.

**numida**, *n.* *nū-mit'ād* [from *Numidia* in Africa, the original home of the guinea-fowl], a genus of gallinaceous birds, including the guinea-fowl.

**numismatic**, *a.* *nū-mis-māt'ik* [*L. numisma*; *Gr. nomisma*, current coin—from *nomos*, usage], pert. to coin or medals: **num'ismatic's**, *n. plu.* *-iks*, the science or knowledge of coins and medals in regard to their age, name, and place when made: also called **numis'matol'ogy**, *n.* *-lōi'ō-jī*: **numis'matol'ogist**, *n.* *-jist* [*Gr. logos*, a discourse], one versed in the knowledge or study of coins and medals:

**numismatist**, *n.* *nū-mis-mā-tist*, one who is skilled in numismatics.

**nummery**, *a.* *nūm-mēr-ī*, also **num'mular**, *a.* *nūm' mū-lēr* [*L. numulus* or *numimulus*, money—from *nummus*, *n. coin*], having the character or form of a coin; in heaps like rolls of money; flattened out like a piece of money.

**nummulite**, *n.* *nūm'mū-lit*, also **nummulina, *n.* *nūm'mū-lī-nā* [*L. nummus*, a coin; *Gr. lithos*, a stone], an extensive class of fossil many-chambered foraminifera—so called from their general resemblance to a coin or piece of money—found in inconceivable numbers in the rocks of the Tertiary strata, called hence **nummulitic limestone**: **num'mulit'ic**, *a.* *-it'ik*, pert. to.**

**numskull**, *n.* *nūm'skūl* [*numb*, and *skull*], a dunce; a blockhead.

**nun**, *n.* *nūn* [*AS. nunna*; *mid. L. nunna*, *nonna*, a nun; *Gr. nannē*, on aunt; Sans. *nanā*, *n* mother], one devoted to a religious life under a vow of chastity, and who lives secluded from the world in a nunnery: **nun'lish**, *a.* *-nīsh*, pert. to a nun: **nunnery**, *n.* *nūn-nēr-ī*, a house inhabited by nuns.

**nucleon**, *n.* *nūn'shūn* [*ME. nonecheche*—from *none*, noon; *scheneche*, a pouring out of drink—from *L. nūna*, the ninth hour; *AS. sceancan*, to pour out drink—from *sceanc*, a shank; hence a hollow bone, or bone of the leg, a pipe that could be thrust into a cask to tap it or draw off the contained liquor], in *OE.*, a mid-day meal. **Note.**—The nucleon or nonecheche signifies literally the 'noon-drink.'

**nuncio**, *n.* *nūn'shū-ō* [*It. nuncio*—from *L. nuntius*, a messenger], an ambassador from the Pope to a sovereign; a messenger or courier: **nun'ciature**, *n.* *-ā-tūr*, the office of a nuncio.

**nuncupative**, *a.* *nūn-kū-pā-tiv* [*F. nuncupatif*; *L. nuncupatus*, called or named], publicly; declaratory; existing only in name; nominal; verbal; not written; also **nuncupatory**, *a.* *-pā-ēr-ī*.

**nundinal** or **nundinary**, *a.* *nūn-dīn-āl*, *nūn-dīn-ēr-ī* [*L. nundinalis*, pert. to a fair—from *novem*, nine, and *dies*, a day], pert. to a market-day: *a.* a nundinal letter, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, one of which, in the Roman calendar, always expressed the market-day throughout the year.

**nuptial**, *a.* *nūp'tiāl* [*F. nuptial*—from *L. nuptialis*, belonging to a marriage—from *nuptia*, a wedding, a marriage—from *nupta*, a bride—from *nubere*, to cover or veil], pert. to a marriage; constituting marriage: **nup'tially**, *ad.* *-li*: **nuptials**, *n. plu.* *nūp'tiāl-z*, marriage; ceremony of marriage.

**nurse**, *n.* *nēr's* [*OF. nurrice*, *nurric*, a nurse—from *L. nutritrix*, a nurse—from *nūtrio*, I suckle or feed young], a woman who has the care of infants or young children; a woman who suckles the infant of another, familiarly called a wet-nurse; one having the care of a sick person; he or that which cherishes or promotes; state of being nursed: *v.* to suckle; to nourish at the breast, as an infant; to attend and take care of in sickness; to cherish; to manage with care and economy: **nurs'ing**, *imp.*: **nursed**, *pp.* *nēr's-ēr-ī*, the apartment in a house set apart for the young children; ground for the rearing of plants; the place where anything is fostered and promoted: **nursery**, *n.* *nō*, one who rears plants in ground set apart for the purpose: **nurs'ing**, *n.* *-tūg*, an infant; a founding: **nursery tales**, fairy stories and small books of fiction that form the old and popular literature of childhood.

**nurture**, *n.* *nēr'tūr* or *-chūr* [*OF. noriture*, food—from *L. nutritūra*, about to nurse—from *nūtrio*, I suckle or feed young], that which nourishes; anything which promotes growth; food; diet; education; instruction: *v.* to feed; to educate; to train up: **nur'turing**, *imp.*: **nurtured**, *pp.* *nēr'tūrd* or *-chōrd*—**SYN.** of 'nurturo': to cherish; nourish; nurse; tend; bring up.

**nut**, *n.* *nūt* [*AS. hnutu*, a nut; cf. *feol. hnot*; *Dut. noot*; *Ger. nuss*], a fruit, consisting of a kernel, enclosed in a hard shell; in *bot.*, a bony pericarp containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on to the end of a bolt: *v.* to gather nuts: **nut'ting**, *imp.*: **adj.** pert. to gathering nuts: *n.* act of gathering nuts: **nut'ted**, *a.* supplied with a nut: **nut'ty**, *a.* *-tī*, abounding in nuts; resembling a nut in flavour, as wine: **nut-brown**, of the colour of a nut: **nut-cracker**, an instr. for breaking nuts; a bird: **nut-**

*mātē*, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*:



**gall**, the acorn or nut of the oak: nut-hatch or nut-pecker, an insectivorous bird that also eats the kernel of the hazel-nut: nutshell, the hard substance enclosing the kernel of the nut; anything of little value or of small compass: nut-hook, in *OE.*, a hooked stick for pulling down boughs with nuts on them; an officer of justice; a bailiff: nut to crack, a puzzle to be found out; a problem to be solved.

**nutant**, a. *nūtānt* [*L. nūtans* or *nūtāntem*, nodding or wagging the head], nodding; having the top bent downwards: *nūtā'tion*, n. *-tā'shūn* [*F. -L.*], a constant and involuntary movement of the head in one or more directions; in *astron.*, a vibratory movement of the earth's axis by which the pole describes a small ellipse every 19 years: In *bot.*, the curvature in an organ of a plant, produced by the unequal growth of different sides.

**nutmeg**, n. *nūt-mēg* [*Eng. nut*, and *OF. nuge*, musk—from *L. muscum*, musk—see *musk*], the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree; the fruit of *Myristica officinatis*, *Ord. Myristicaceae*; the wild or male nutmeg is *M. tomentosa*: *nūt-megged*, a. *-megd*, seasoned with nutmeg: *nūt-meggy*, a. *-meg-gi*, having the character of a nutmeg.

**nutria**, n. *nūt-ri-a* [*Sp. nutria*—from *L. lutra*, an otter], the commercial name given to the skin or fur of the coypu, a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the beaver.

**nutrient**, a. *nūt-ri-ēnt* [*L. nutriens* or *nutrientem*, nourishing—from *nutrio*, I nurse or nourish], nourishing; nutritious: n. anything nourishing or nutritious: nutrient ratio, a number expressing the comparative value of feeding-stuffs for cattle, meadow-hay being reckoned 1: nutrient, n. *-nūt* [*L. nutritum*, nourishment], food; that which nourishes: *nūt-ri-men'tal*, a. *-mēt-ūl*, nutritious; having the quality of food: nutritious, a. *nūt-ri'sh-ūs* [*L. nutritus*, that nourishes], having the quality of nourishing; promoting the growth, or repairing the waste, of animal bodies: *nūt-ri'tious-ly*, ad. *-tē*: *nūt-ri-tion*, n. *nūt-ri'sh-ūn* [*F. -L.*], that which nourishes; the act or process of promoting growth, or repairing waste in animal or vegetable bodies: *nūt-ri-tive*, a. *nūt-ri-tiv* [*F. nutritif*], having the quality of nourishing: *nūt-ri'tively*, ad. *-tē*.

**nut vocifer**, n. *nūt's vōm't-ī-kē* [*L. nux*, all fruits that have a hard shell; *vōm'icis*, pert. to vomiting—from *vōmēre*, to vomit], the vomit nut; the fruit of the East Indian *Strychnos*, yielding the now well-known deadly poison strychnia, *Ord. Loganiaceae*; a medicinal preparation made from it.

**nuzzer**, n. *nūz-zēr* [*Hiud. nazr*, an offering], in *India*, a present made to a superior.

**nuzzle**, v. *nūz-l* [*a freq. from nose*: cf. *I. Ger. nusseln*, to nose often], to work with the nose, as a swine, in the earth; to use the nose often; to go with the nose down like a swine; in *OE.*, to nurse; to foster; to nestle: *nūzz'ling*, *imp. -tēg*: *nuzzled*, pp. *nūz-l'd*.

**nyctalopia**, n. *nīk'tā-lō-pi-a*, also *nyctalopy*, n. *nīk'tā-lō-pi* [*L. nyctalops*; *Gr. nyktalōps*, seeing only at night—from *nykta*, night; *ōps*, the eye], a diseased condition of the eye in which a person sees more distinctly by day than by night; night-blindness: *nyctalops*, n. *nīk'tā-lōps*, one affected with the disease *nyctalopia*. *Note.*—*nyctalopia* is sometimes applied in the opposite sense of vision obscured by day and good at night.

**nylgau** or **nylgau**, n. *nīl-gāw* [*Hind. nīl*, blue; *gau*, a cow or bull—*lit.* the blue-cow], an animal of Northern India of the goat kind, as large as a stag—also spelt *neghau*.

**nymph**, n. *nīm-f* [*F. nymphe*, a nymph: *L. nymphe*: *Gr. nymphē*], in *anc. myth.*, a goddess of the mountains, forests, waters, or meadows;—those presiding over rivers, &c., were called *Naiades*,—those over mountains *Oreades*,—those over woods and trees *Dryades*,—those over the sea *Nereides*,—those over valleys *Napææ*, &c.,—and were represented as beautiful young women: in *poetry*, a beautiful young woman: *nymph-like*, a. resembling nymphs or becoming to them: *nymphe*, n. *nīm-fā*, the third state, pupa, or chrysalis of an insect: plu. *nymp'hæ*, *-fæ*: *nymphean*, a. *nīm-fē-ān*, also *nymp'hical*, a. *nīm-fē-kāl*, pert. to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs: *nymp'hic*, n. plu. the active pupæ of certain insects.

**Nymphæaceæ**, n. plu. *nīm-fē-ā-sē-ē* [*L. nympheæ*; *Gr. nympheæ*, the water-lily—from *nymphē*, a nymph], a natural order of exogenous aquatic plants, having large, long-stalked, petioled leaves from a submerged root-stock: the *Lotus*, *Victoria*, and *Euryale* are the chief genera included.

**nympholepsy**, n. *nīm-fō-lēp-si* [*Gr. nymphē*, a nymph-goddess; *lēpsis*, taking—from *lambanō*, I take], a frenzy occasioned by seeing one of the nymphs; fascination through a nymph-goddess: *nym'pholept*, n. *fō-lēp*, one seized with nympholepsy; an ecstatic or inspired person: *nym'pholeptic*, a. *-lēp-tik*, possessed with a frenzy; ecstatic; transported.

**nystagmos**, n. *nīs-tāg-mōs* [*Gr. nystagmos*, slumbering with nodding], a blinking of the eyes, as in drowsiness; a condition of indistinct vision.

**o**, *O*, *o*, is a vowel, being the fourth of the *Eng.* alphabet, and the fifteenth letter: *O* as the prefix in the Irish family names signifies 'son of,' as in *O'Neil*, *O'Connell*; used to designate a space enclosed by a circular boundary; in the sense of nothing, or absence of a significant number; a cipher: *O's* or *Oes*, rings or small circles: a round *O*, familiarly, a person possessing but slender abilities.

**O**, *Int. o* [*Dut. o*: *Dan.* and *Sw. o*: *Goth. o*: *L. o*: *Gr. ō*], a natural exclamatory sound, used in addressing a person or a personified object, to express invoking or imploring, and always in addressing the Deity—thus distinguished from *oh*, which is employed to express an earnest wish, admiration or pity, warning, pain, sorrow, surprise, or dissent. *Note.*—Our best writers use the two forms indiscriminately. *O* being the one now most generally employed; the point (!) called the point of exclamation is often put after *O* and *oh*, but when rightly used the (!) ought to be placed after the noun only—the *O*, in fact, only marking the vocative case. *oh* dear and *oh* dear me [generally regarded as corruptions of *F. O Dieu*, or *It. O Dio*, *O Dio*, and *It. O Dio mio*, *O my God*], exclamations expressive of surprise, uneasiness or exhaustion, fear, pain, and the like: *O yes*—see *yes*.

**oaf**, n. *ōf* [*Ice. ōfr*, an elf or fairy], a foolish child, or idiot, left by fairies in place of another who is carried off by them; a changeling; a dolt; a block-head: *oaf'ish*, a. *-ish*, stupid.

**oak**, n. *ōk* [*AS. āc*, an oak: cf. *Ice. eik*: *Ger. eiche*], a tree of many species; also its wood, used in ship-building and for many other purposes, noted for its hardness and durability; the common oak is the *Quercus pedunculata* or *robur*, *Ord. Cupuliferae* or *Corylaceæ*: *oaken*, a. *ōk-n*, made of oak: *oak'ling*, n. *-ling* [*oak*, and *ling*, a dlm. termination], a young oak: *oak-apple*, a kind of gall, being a spongy excrescence on oak-leaves and tender branches: *oak-bark*, the bark of the oak, used in tanning: *oak-fern*, a delicate wild fern, the *Polypodium Dryopteris*, *Ord. Filices*: *oak-leather*, a kind of fungus spawn in old oaks having the appearance of white kid-leather: *oak-paper*, paper-bangings stained like the grain of oak-wood.

**oakum**, n. *ōk-iim* [*AS. ācumba*, tow—from *camb*, a comb: *OH. Ger. ācumbi*], *lit.* that which is combed out; old rope pulled into loose yarn for calking ships.

**oar**, n. *ōr* [*AS. ār*, an oar: cf. *Ice. dr*: *Dan. aare*—*lit.* the ploughshare of the water: *L. rēmus*; *Gr. erebmos*], a pole with a broad flat end or blade, used in the rowing of boats: v. to row; to impel by rowing: *oar'ing*, *imp.* *oared*, pp. *ōrd*: *adj.* furnished with oars: *oary*, a. *ōrt*, having the form of oars: *oarman*, n. *ōr-mān*, one who pulls at the oars: *oar-weed*, one of the larger sea plants, having stout woody stems and broad ribbon-like leaves; the genus *Laminaria*, *Ord.* *Algae*: to boat the oars, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat; to feather the

**oars**, to turn them edgewise as they move back to repeat the stroke; to lie on the oars, to cease pulling by merely raising them out of the water; to cease from work of any kind for a time; to rest; to muffle the oars, to wrap some soft substance around that part which rests in the rowlock to prevent noise in rowing; to unship the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks.

**oasis**, n. *o-ā'sis*, *oases*, n. plu. *o-ā'siz* [L. *oasis*: Gr. *oasis*: cf. Egypt. *ouahe*, a dwelling-place, an oasis], a fertile spot in a barren sandy desert occurring around springs; originally the name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert.

**oast**, n. *ōst* [AS. *ast*, a kiln: cf. Dut. *oest*; MH. Ger. *eif*, a fire, an oven], a kiln to dry hops or barley malted: oast-house, o building for oasts or hupkilns.

**oat**, n. *ōt*, usually in the plu. *oats*, *ōts* [AS. *dte*, oats: cf. Icel. *eiðill*, a nodule; Norw. *eitel*, a gland, the original meaning of *dte*, therefore, having probably been 'grain', 'kernel'], a well-known plant and its seed; a grain, one of the cereals; the *Avena sativa*, Ord. *Gramineae*: *oaten*, a. *ō'n*, made of oats or oatmeal: *oat-cake*, a cake made from the meal of oats; *oatmeal*, oats dried, shelled, and coarsely ground: wild oats, loose or wild habits of young men; to sow one's wild oats, to indulge in loose habits or forbidden pleasures; to have sown one's wild oats implies the abandonment of wild and loose habits; to have become steady and well-conducted.

**oath**, n. *ōth* [AS. *dith*, an oath: cf. Goth. *aiths*; Ger. *eid*], a solemn declaration of truth-telling confirmed by an appeal to God as witness; a promise to do something confirmed by a solemn appeal to God; a profane ejaculation: false oath, a falsehood intensified in guilt by the appeal made to God.

**ob**, *ōb* [L. *ob*, in front, before, against], a prefix meaning 'in the way of, against, towards,' as in *obviate*; *ob* becomes *oc* before *c*, as in *occasion*; *of* before *f*, as in *offend*; *o* before *m*, as in *omit*; and *op* before *p*, as in *opposite*; in *bot*, *ob* means 'reversed'—thus: 'cordate' means heart-shaped, with the attachment of the broad end; 'obcordate' means heart-shaped, but with the attachment at the narrow end.

**obcompressed**, a. *ōb-kōm-prēst* [L. *ob*, reversed, and Eng. *compressed*], in *bot*, flattened in front and behind, not laterally.

**obconical**, n. *ōb-kōn'ī-kāl* [L. *ob*, reversed, and Eng. *conical*], conical, but with the apex downwards.

**obcordate**, o. *ōb-kōr'dāt* [L. *ob*, reversed; *cor*, cordis, the heart], heart-shaped, but inverted.

**obdurate**, n. *ōb-dū-rāt* [L. *obduratus*, hardened—from *ob*, against; *durus*, hard], hardened in heart; stubborn; callous; obstinate in wickedness: *obdurate*, ad. -*ly*: *obduracy*, n. *ōb-dū-rā'si*, also *ob'durate*, n. -*ness*, the state of being obdurate: invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy.—SVN. of 'obdurate': hardened; obstinate; pertinacious; contumacious; hard; firm; unbending; inflexible; unyielding; impetuous; unfeeling; unsusceptible; luscible; in OE, harsh; rugged.

**obeab**, n. *ō-bē'ā* [Afric.], a kind of secret initiation or craft among the negroes of Africa; magical rites; also written *obl*, *ōbl*.

**obedient**, a. *ō-bē'di-ēnt* [OF. *obedient*—from L. *obediens*, dutiful—see *obey*], compliant with law or duty; dutiful; willing to obey; submissive to constraint or control: *obediently*, ad. -*ly*: *obedience*, n. -*ens* [F. *obédience*—from L. *obediencia*], a willing compliance with what is required; submission to authority: *obediential*, a. -*en'shiāl*, complying with commands: passive obedience, in Eng. hist., the unqualified obedience which, according to some, is due from subjects to the sovereign.—SVN. of 'obedient': yielding; compliant; submissive; respectful; observant; regardful.

**obesance**, n. *ō-bā'sans* [OF. *obesance*: L. *obediencia*, obedience; *obediens*, dutiful—from *obediō*, I hearken or listen to], a bow; a movement of the body expressive of deference.

**obelisk**, n. *ōb-ē-lisk* [F. *obélisque*—from L. *obeliscus*; Gr. *obeliskos*, a spit or broach, an obelisk—see *obelus*], a four-sided pillar of considerable height, gradually tapering as it rises, and assuming the form of a pyramid at the top; a reference mark in printing, thus, &, also called a dagger.

**obelus**, n. *ōb-ē-lūs* [L. *obelus*; Gr. *obelos*, a spit, a

mark shaped like a spit placed opposite suspected passages in a book], in *anc. MSS.*, the mark (—) or (—) inserted, particularly in those of the Septuagint, to indicate that the passage so marked is not found in the Hebrew; the line thus (—) in modern writing is employed to mark the place of a break in the sense where it is suspended, or when some awkward grammatical construction is made, but is often used instead of a (:) or (:).

**Oberon**, n. *ō-bēr-ōn* [OF. *auberon*—prob. from MH. Ger. *ob*, an elf, a fairy], the king of the fairies, whose wife is called *Titania*.

**obese**, a. *ō-bēs* [F. *obèse*—from L. *obesus*, lit., eaten away; pp. of *obedere*, to eat away, to waste], fat; fleshy: *obeseness*, n. -*ness*, also *obesity*, n. *ō-bēs'itē*, excessive fatness; unhealthy fatness.

**obey**, v. *ō-bē* [F. *obéir*; L. *obédire*, to obey—from L. *ob*, towards, and *audire*, to hear—see *obedient*], to comply with the commands, orders, or instructions of a superior, as a parent, o master, or a teacher; to yield submission to: *obey'ing*, imp.: *obeyed*, pp. *ob-ād*: *obey'er*, n. -*er*, one who obeys.

**obfuscate**, v. *ōb-fūs-kāt* [L. *obfuscatus*, obscured—from *ob*, intensive; *fuscatus*, made dark], to darken; to obscure; to bewilder or confuse: *obfus'cating*, imp.: *obfus'cated*, pp.: *obfuscation*, n. *ōb-fūs-kā'shun*, the act of darkening or confusing; the state of being darkened.

**obl**—see under *obeah*.

**obimbricate**, a. *ōb-im'bri-kāt* [L. *ob*, reversed, and Eng. *imbricate*], in *bot*, having the imbrication directed downwards.

**obit**, n. *ō-bit* [F. *obit*, obsequy: L. *obitus*, death—from *ob*, near; *ire*, to go], decease; obsequies; in the R. Cath. Ch., an anniversary service for the repose of o departed soul: *obit'ual*, n. *ō-bit'ū-āl*, pert. to the days when obsequies are to be celebrated: *obit'uary*, n. -*er-ī*, relating to a death: n. a register of deaths; in the R. Cath. Ch., a register of obit'ual days: *post obit* [L. *post*, after], after death; a deed to come into force after the death of the possessor of property on which money has been borrowed.

**obiter**, ad. *ōb-it-ēr* [L. properly as two words—*ob*, on the way; *iter*, ob, toward, and *iter*, a journey], in passing; by the way; incidentally: *obiter dictum*, *dik'tūm*, *obiter dicta*, plu. *dik'tā*, in law, an incidental opinion given by a judge; generally, an opinion expressed by the way, as distinct from one deliberately arrived at.

**object**, n. *ōb-jēkt* [L. *objectus*, cast or thrown in the way—from *ob*, in the way; *jactus*, thrown or cast; pp. of *jacere*, I throw]—lit., a thing thrown before or presented, as to the mind or senses; anything set over against or before one; a thing seen; that with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing; that on which the mind is fixed, as the end of an action or effort; anything presented to the mind; end; ultimate purpose; in *gram.*, the noun or pronoun which follows a transitive verb or a preposition: v. *ōb-jēkt*, to oppose in words or arguments; to present or offer in opposition: *object'ing*, imp.: *object'ed*, pp.: *objectless*, a. -*less*, without an aim or purpose: *objector*, n. *ōb-jēkt-ēr*, one who objects: *objection*, n. *ōb-jēk'shun* [F.—L.], the act of presenting something in opposition; that which is presented in opposition; difficulty raised; fault found; doubt or scruple: *objectionable*, a. -*ā-bē*, liable or open to blame, or doubt, or suspicion: *objectionably*, ad. -*ā-bē*: *objective*, a. *ōb-jēk'tiv*, relating to whatever is exterior to the mind; external; in *meta.*, contrasted with and opposed to *subjective*—*subjective* denoting that which is to be referred to the thinker, and *objective* that which belongs to the thing thought of; in *gram.*, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition; the accusative: *objectively*, ad. -*ly*: *objectiveness*, n. -*ness*, the state of being an object: *objectivism*, n. -*izm*, in *phil.*, the view that attaches particular importance to the objective elements of cognition, especially the theory that knowledge of the non-ego really precedes that of the ego; the representation of events and persons in a work of art or by an author as they appear in themselves: *objectivist*, a. -*iv-ist*, pert. to: *object-lesson*, a lesson in which a teacher conveys instruction by special reference to an actual object, or a representation of it; instruction by means of an illustrative object: *objectivity*, n. *ōb-jēk'tiv-ē-tē*, the state of being objective; objective character: *object-glass*, the glass placed at the end of a microscope or telescope, and

towards the object, whose office is to form an image of the object.—SYN. of 'object n.': aim; motive; subject; purpose; cause; appearance—of 'objection': exception; scruple; doubt; difficulty.

**objurgate**, *v.* *ob-jér-gát* [L. *objurgatus*, chidden, rebuked—from *ob*, against; *jurgare*, to sue, to quarrel], to chide; to reprove; *objurgating*, *imp.*: *objurgated*, *pp.*: *objurgation*, *n.* *ob-jú-shún* [F.—L.], reproof; reprehension; *objurgatory*, *a.* *ob-jér-gát-ér-l*, containing censure or reproof.

**oblanceolate**, *a.* *ob-lán-sé-ó-lát* [L. *ob*, reversed, and *Eng. lanceolate*], in *bot.*, applied to a leaf whose tapering point is next the stalk; lanceolate in the reversed order.

**oblato**, *a.* *ob-lát* [L. *oblatus*, borne against, brought forward—from *ob*, against; *latus*, borne or brought], flattened or depressed at the poles, as a spheroid; shaped like an orange: *oblato spheroid*, a spheroid depressed or flattened at the poles.

**oblato**, *a.* *ob-lát* [L. *oblatus*, offered—see entry above], offered up; dedicated; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, used of secular persons who, on embracing a monastic life, have given all their goods to the monastery of which they have become members: *oblato*, *n.* *ob-lá-shún* [F.—L.], anything presented in worship or religious service; an offering; a sacrifice.

**oblato**—see under *oblato* 2.

**oblige**, *v.* *ob-líj* [F. *obliger*, to oblige—from L. *obligare*, to bind or fasten round, to oblige; *obligatus*, bound round—from *ob*, to; *ligare*, to bind], to bind or constrain, as by a sense of propriety or duty, or by necessity, physical or legal; to lay under an obligation; to do a favour to; to please; to gratify: *obliging*, *imp.*: *obliging*, *adj.* having the disposition to oblige; conferring favours; civil; courteous; kind: *obliged*, *pp.* *ob-líj-gét*; *obligér*, *n.* *ér*, one who obliges: *obligingly*, *ad.* *lí*: *obligation*, *n.* *ob-líj-gá-shún* [F.—L.], the binding power of a vow, promise, or oath; any act which binds one to do, or forbear to do, something to another, or for him; favour by which one is bound in gratitude, legal contract: *obligatory*, *a.* *ob-líj-gát-ér-l*, imposing duty; binding in law or conscience; coercive: *obligato*, *a.* *ob-líj-gát-ó* [F. *obligato*, obliged], in music, applied to a movement for some particular instrument restrained by certain rules; giving emphasis or expression to a passage: *obligement*, *n.* *ob-líj-mén-t*, an act of kindness or courtesy; a benefit or favour conferred: *oblige*, *n.* *ob-líj-sé* [F. *oblige*, bound], the person to whom another is bound: *obligor*, *n.* *ob-líj-gór*, in law, the person who binds himself for gives his bond to another.—SYN. of 'obliging n.': civil; polite; accommodating; courteous; complaisant; considerate; kind.

**oblique**, *a.* *ob-líck* [F. *oblique*—from L. *obliquus*, sidewise, slanting], deviating from a right line; not parallel; *oblique*, *adj.* not direct; by a side glance; an angle not of 90 degrees; sinister; applied to any case of a noun not the nominative; in *bot.*, unequal-sided: *obliquely*, *ad.* *lí*: *obliqueness*, *n.* *ob-líck-nés*, also *obliquity*, *n.* *ob-líck-ít-ét*, deviation from a right line; deviation from rectitude of conduct; irregularity: *oblique angle*, any angle except a right angle or one of 90 degrees: *oblique-angled*, having only oblique angles, or those not of 90 degrees: *oblique arch*, an arch whose direction is not at right angles to its axis: *oblique case*, in *gram.*, any case of a noun except the nominative: *oblique fire*, a fire the direction of which is not perpendicular to the line fired at: *oblique line*, a straight line which makes unequal angles with another: *oblique motion*, in music, one of the parts holding on a sound while another rises or falls: *oblique sailing*, a ship not sailing in one direction to reach its destination, but first to the one point, then to the other—that is, upon some thumb between the four cardinal points: *oblique speech*, that speech or language which is quoted in a different person from that employed by the original speaker: *oblique sphere*, the sphere in that position in which the circles apparently described by the heavenly bodies in their diurnal rotation are oblique to the horizon: *obliquity of the ecliptic*, the angle of the inclination of the equator and ecliptic.

**obliterate**, *v.* *ob-lí-ér-át* [L. *obliteratus*, blotted out or erased—from *ob*, against; *littera*, a smear, a letter—from *littera*, a smearing—from *lino*, I smear], to efface, as anything written, printed or engraved; to blot out; to erase; to destroy by time or other means, as from the memory: *obliterating*, *imp.*:

*obliterated*, *pp.*: *adj.* effaced; worn out: *obliteration*, *n.* *ob-lí-ér-á-shún*, the act of effacing; a blotting out or wearing out.—SYN. of 'obliterate': to efface; cancel; deface; destroy; expunge; blot out; wear out.

**oblivion**, *n.* *ob-lí-í-ón* [F. *oblivion*—from L. *oblivio*, forgetfulness], state of being blotted out from the memory; cessation of remembrance; forgetfulness; remission of punishment: *oblivious*, *a.* *ob-lí-í-ús* [L. *obliviosus*, forgetful], forgetful; causing forgetfulness: *obliviously*, *ad.* *lí*: *obliviousness*, *n.* *ob-lí-í-nés*, state of being oblivious or forgetful.

**oblong**, *a.* *ob-lóng* [F. *oblong*—from L. *oblongus*, oblong—from *ob*, against; *longus*, long], longer than broad; drawn out in length: *n.* a figure longer than broad: *oblong-ovate*, *a.* being between oblong and ovate.

**obloquy**, *n.* *ob-ló-kuí* [L. *obloqui*, to speak against—from *ob*, against; *loquor*, I speak], language which causes reproach and odium to rest on the character or actions of any one; slander.—SYN.: contumely; reproach; odium; censure; gainsaying; reviling; calumny; detraction; disgrace.

**obmutescence**, *n.* *ob-mú-tés-éns* [L. *obmutescens*, becoming or growing dumb; *mútus*, dumb], observation of silence; loss of speech.

**obnoxious**, *a.* *ob-nók-shús* [L. *obnoxius*, exposed or liable to hurt—from *ob*, against; *noxius*, hurtful], offensive; hateful; odious; liable or exposed; censurable: *obnoxiously*, *ad.* *lí*: *obnoxiousness*, *n.* *ob-nók-shús-nés*, state of being obnoxious; odiousness.

**oboe**, *n.* *ob-ó* [L.], a musical wind-instrument sounded through a reed; a stop in an organ—the same as *banthoy*, which see.

**obolus**, *n.* *ob-ó-lús* [L.; Gr. *obolos*, an obolus], a small anc. coin of silver, value about five farthings English; a weight, the sixth part of a drachm; in *geol.*, a genus of bivalves characterised by their smooth spherical shells, with their valves scarcely equal: *obolo*, *n.* *ó*, in the *Ionian Islands*, a copper coin in value about a halfpenny: *obolite grit*, *obólít*, in *geol.*, the Lower Silurian sandstones of Sweden and Russia—so called from the abundance of the shells of the obolus found in it: see *obolisk*.

**obovate**, *a.* *ob-ó-vát* [L. *ob*, reversed; *ovatus*, egg-shaped], in *bot.*, ovate, but having the narrow end downwards.

**obscene**, *a.* *ob-sén* [F. *obscene*—from L. *obscenus*, detestable, unnatural—perhaps conn. with L. *scenus*, left-handed, inauspicious], impure in language or action; indecent; filthy; in *Gr.*, inauspicious: *obscene*, *ad.* *lí*: *obscenity*, *n.* *ob-sén-ít-ét*, impurity in language or action; lewdness.—SYN. of 'obscene': immoral; impure; unchaste; lewd; foul; offensive; disgusting.

**obscurant**, *n.* *ob-skú-ránt* [L. *obscurantem*, rendering dark or obscure—from *obscurus*, dark], one who opposes the advancement of modern enlightenment in writing or teaching: *obscurantism*, *n.* *í-ém*, the principles of an obscurant: *obscurantist*, *n.* *íst*, one who sets himself to oppose the progress of modern science; an obscurant.

**obscure**, *a.* *ob-skú-r* [F. *obscur*—from L. *obscurus*, dark, with little light], dark; with little light; not much known; lying remote from observation; of humble condition; not easily read or understood; not clear: *v.* to darken; to bide from view; to make less visible or intelligible; to conceal or disguise; to tarnish; to eclipse: *obscuring*, *imp.*: *obscuréd*, *pp.* *skú-rát*: *adj.* made dark; hidden: *obscurely*, *ad.* *lí*, in an obscure manner; darkly; not clearly: *obscurat*, *n.* *ob-skú-rá-shún*, the act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being obscured: *obscurity*, *n.* *ob-skú-r-ít-ét* [F.—L.], darkness; state of being unknown to fame or unnoticed; darkness of meaning.—SYN. of 'obscure a.': indistinct; dim; darksome; intricate; abstruse; mysterious; difficult; unknown; unnoticed; retired; mean; humble; imperfect; defective; shaded; darkened; hidden; not clear; not legible; blind; gloomy.

**obsecration**, *n.* *ob-sék-rá-shún* [F. *obsecration*—from L. *obsecrans*, beseeching, imploring—from *ob*, after or sacred, sacred], supplication; entreaty; that part of a speech in which the assistance of God or man is implored.

**obseques**, *n.* *ob-sék-ú-ét* [F. *obseques*; mid. L. *obsequia*, funeral rites—from L. *obsequium*, a following or attendance on some great person—from *ob*, near; *sequi*, to follow], funeral rites and solemnities.

**obsequious**, a. *ôb-sêk-wî-îs* [*F. obsequieux*—from *L. obsequium*, the following some great person, complaisance; *obsequiosus*, very complying, obsequious—*from ob*, in the way; *sequor*, I follow], promptly obedient or compliant to the will of another; compliant to excess; meanly or servilely condescending; in *OE.*, belonging to obseques; fuenerai; inmourning; *obsequiously*, ad. *-ly*, in an obsequious manner; *obediently*, in *OE.*, with reverence for the dead; *obsequiousness*, *u. -nês*, prompt obedience; servile submission.—*SYN.* of 'obsequious': servile; compliant; obedient; yielding; attentive.

**obsequy**, *n.* *ŏb'sē-ki-ē*, sing. of **obsequies**, which see; in *OE.*, funeral ceremony; obsequiousness.

observe, v. *ob-zér'u* [OE. *observer*—from *L. obser-  
vare*, to mark, to note—from *ob*, intensive; *servo*, I  
watch or wait for], to take notice of; to note; to  
mark; to see or behold with some attention; to  
utter or express, as a remark or opinion; to keep  
religiously; to celebrate; to comply with; to prac-  
tise; to looke a remark: *ob-sér'ing*, imp.; not  
giving particular attention; habitually taking  
notice; remarking: *observed*, pp. *-zér'd*: *ob-  
serv'er*, n. *-zér'er*, one who pays careful attention  
to things; one who keeps laws or customs; a spec-  
tator: *ob-sér'ingly*, ad. *-li*: *ob-sér'able*, n. *-tá-bl*,  
worthy of observation; remarkable: *ob-sér'ably*,  
ad. *-bl*: *ob-sér'veableness*, n. *-bl-nés*, the state or  
quality of being observable or remarkable: *ob-ser-  
vance*, n. *ob-zér'vâns* [F.—L.], performance; rule of  
practice; ceremonial reverence in practice; per-  
formance of religious rites and ceremonies: *ob-ser-  
vânda*, n. plu. *ob-zér'vân-dâ* [L.] things to be ob-  
served: *observant*, a. *ob-zér'vânt*, attentive in  
viewing or noticing; watchful; mindful: n. a dili-  
gent observer: *observantly*, ad. *-li*: *observants*,  
n. plu., in OE., slavish attendants: *observation*,  
n. *ob-zér'vâ'shôn* [F.—L.], the act of noticing or  
remarking; the expression in words of what is  
observed or thought; comment or remark; In *Script.*,  
outward show, as, 'the kingdom of God cometh not  
with observatioa'; exhibition; In *astron.* and *nav.*,  
the angular measurement of any space in the  
heavens; in *science*, the act of ascertaining tem-  
perature, or of noting or scrutinising some fact or  
occurrence in nature: *observational*, a. *-tál*, con-  
taining remarks: *observer*, n. *ob-zér'vâ'tér* [L.],  
one who observes: *observatory*, n. *ob-zér'vâ'tér-  
i*, a building fitted up and set apart for astronomical  
and physical observations.—*SYN.* of 'observant a':  
regardful; obedient; submissive—of 'observation':  
notice; attention; comment: note: remark.

obsidian, n. *obsi'di-an'* [*obsidiane*: l. *obsidiana*, corrupt. from *obsidiana*, *obsidian* — from *Obsidiana*, corrupt. from *Obsius*, the reputed importer of the mineral from Africa to Rome], a glassy lava, almost undistinguishable from artificial glass slag; n true volcanic glass, found near many volcanoes; in ancient times, used in making mirrors, axes, knives, &c.

\**obsidional*, a. *ōb-sīd'ŷŭn-ā-l* [F. *obsidional*—from L. *obsidionalis*—from L. *obsidiōnem*, a siege or blockade], pert. to a siege: *obsidional crown*, among the *Romans*, a mark of honour in the form of a crown, constructed of grass and twigs interwoven, and bestowed on him who held out in a siege, or who caused one to be raised.

**obsolescent**, a. *ôb'sô-lēs'sēnt* [*L. obsolescens* or *obsolescentem*, growing out of use], going out of use;  
**obsoles'cence**, n. *-sēns*, the state of becoming obsolete or going out of use.

**obsolet**, *ob'sō-lē't* [*L. obsoletus*, grown out of use].  
gone out of use; disused; out of date; in *bot.*, imper-  
fectly developed or abortive—applied to the calyx  
when it is in the form of a rim; in *zool.*, applied to a  
part or spot, or to some distinctive character scarcely  
discoverable; *ob'sō-lē'tly*, *ad.* —*It.* *ob'soletenza*,  
*-nē's*, the state of being obsolete; in *zool.*, indistin-  
guishable; want of development.—*Syn.* of 'obsolete':  
old; ancient; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned,  
disused; neglected; obscure; rudimental.

obstacle, *n.* *ôb'stă-kŭl'* [*F. obstacle*; *L. obstaculum*, an obstacle—from *obsto*, I stand in the way—from *ob*, in the way; *sto*, I stand], that which stands in the way and hinders progress; an impediment; an obstruction.—*SYN.*: difficulty; hindrance.

obstetrics, n. *ob-stet-riks* [*L. obstetrix*, a midwife; *obstetrix*, *obstetric*—from *obsto*, I stand before or in the way], the art and science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in childbirth, and treating

their diseases during pregnancy: obstet'ric, a. -rik, pert. to midwifery: obstetrician, n. ōb'stē-trish-ăn, nu accoucheur: a midwife.

**obstinate**, *n. ob'stī-nā-ti* [*l. obstinātus*, determined, resolute—from *ob*, in the way; *stō*, I stand] firmly adhering to an opinion or purpose, in an ill sense; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn: *ob'stīnātly*, ad. -*ly*: *ob'stīnateness*, *n. -ness*, also *ob'stācūl*, *n. ob'stī-nā-si*, a firm adherence to an opinion or purpose—usually unreasonable; a fixedness of mind that will not yield; stubbornness: *ob'stīnāt*, *n. ob'stī-nā-shān*, in *OE.*, the quality of being obstinate.—*STR.* of 'ob'stinate': *obdurate*; firm; immovable; pertinacious; resolute; heady; headstrong; perverse; contumacious; refractory; opinionated; persistent.

obstipation, 1. *ōb-sīl-pā-shūn* [*L. obstipare, to lean on one side, to stop up*], the act of stopplug up; costiveness in the bowels.

**obstreperous**, *a.* *ob-strep-er-ous* [*L.* *obstreperus*, clamorous; *obstreperē*, to make a noise against—from *ob*, against; *strepo*, I make a noise]. very noisy; clamorous; making a tumultuous noise; turbulent: *obstreperously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *obstreperousness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being loudly clamorous or unruly.

obstruction, n. ōb-strīk'chūn [L. *obstructionem*—from *ob*, in the way; *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, I bind], in OE., obligation; bond.

**obstruct**, *v.* *ob-strúkt'* [*L. obstructus*, stopped or blocked up—from *ob*, in the way; *struo*, I build] to stop or block up; to retard or hinder; to impede; to interrupt: **obstructing**, *imp.*: **obstructed**, *pp.*: **obstructive**, *adj.*: blocked up; impeded; hindered: **obstruct'er**, *n.* —*er*, one who obstructs: **obstruction**, *n.* *ob-strúk-shún* [*F.—L.*], anything which hinders passage or progress; impediment: **obstructionism**, *n.* *-izm*, the practice of persistently blocking the way in legislative matters: **obstructionist**, *n.* *-shún-ist*, a member of a legislative assembly who deliberately opposes the carrying out of business: **obstructive**, *adj.*: opposed to progress: **obstruct'ive**, *a.* *-tiv* [*F. obstructif*—from *L. obstructus*] hindering; causing impediment: **obstruct'ively**, *ad.* *-ly* —*SYN.* of 'obstruct': to clog; encumber; embarrass; fetter; retard; prevent; shackle; hinder; har; barricade; stop; check; choke; oppose — of 'obstruction': obstacle; hindrance; difficulty; barrier: check; hindrance.

**obstruent**, a. ob-strōo-ent [*L.* *obstruētem*, shutting up by building against—from *ob*, against; *struo*, build], blocking up or hindering; n. anything which obstructs the natural passages of the body.

obtain, v. *ob-tain'* [*F. obtenir*—from *L. obtinere*, to hold or keep—from *ob*, against; *teneo*, I hold], to get possession of; to procure; to gain; to acquire; to continue in use; to prevail; to be established in practice; in *OE*, to keep; to hold: *obtain'ing*, *imp.* *obtain'ed*, *pp.* *tain'd*: *obtain'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who obtains: *obtainable*, *a.* *ob-tain-a-b'l*, that may be obtained.—*SYN.* of 'obtain': to attain; win; earn; get.

obtemper, v. *ob-tēm-pēr* [*F. obtemperer*, to obey in law—from *L. obtemperare*, to comply with, to obey] to carry out, as the injunctions of an ecclesiastical court; to obey: obtempering, *imp.*: obtempered, *pp.*—*ērd.*

**obtest**, *v.* *ob-tĕst'* [*L.* *obtestāri*, to declare as a witness, to beseech—from *ob*, against; *testis*, a witness] to invoke; to supplicate; to entreat; to protest: *obtest*ing, *imp.*: *obtest'*ed, *pp.*: *obtestation*, *n.* *ob-tĕs-tā-sh'ăn*, an adjuring: solemn entreaty.

obtrude, *v.* *ob-trúde* [*L. obtrudere*, to thrust against; *obtrusus*, thrust against—from *ob*, against, *trudo*, I thrust] to thrust or push in when not invited or wanted, as oneself or one's opinion; to urge or offer with unreasonable importunity: *obtruding*, *imp.* *obtrúder*, *pp.* *obtrúder*, *n.* *obtruder*, one who obtrudes: *obtrusion*, *n.* *ob-trú-zhún*, the act of obtruding: *obtrusive*, *a.* *-sít*, disposed or apt to obtrude: *obtrusively*, *ad.* *-ly*.

obtund, v. *ob-tund'* [*L. obtundere*, to blunt or dull  
—from *ob*, against; *tundo*, I beat], to blunt; to  
deaden; to render blunt: obtund'ing, imp.: n. the  
blunting or taking away a sharp corner: obtund'ed,  
pp.

obtnrators, n. plu. *ob-tū-ratōrēz* [L. *oblurātus*,  
stopped or closed up]. In anal., a name applied to

măte, măt, sâr, laib; mēle, mēt, hēr; pine, pin; nōle, nōt, mōre;

two muscles which move the thigh backwards and roll it upon its axis; in *surp.*, a plug for closing an aperture.

**obtusé, a. ôb-tûs'** [F. *obtus*: L. *obtusus*, blunt—from *ob*, upon; *tundo*, I beat], not pointed or acute; being greater than a right angle, or one of 90°; dull; stupid; in *bot.*, with a rounded or blunt termination; **obtusely**, ad. -ly: obtuse, *n. -nês*, the state or quality of being obtuse; bluntness; dullness in understanding; **obtusion, n. ôb-tû-zhân**, the act of dulling or making obtuse; the state of being dulled; obtuse-angled, *a. having an angle greater than a right angle*; obtuse-angular, *a. having obtuse angles*.

**obumbrant, a. ôb-ûm-brân't** [L. *obumbrans*, overshadowing—from *ob*, against, and *umbra*, a shadow], overshadowing; projecting; in *entom.*, used in regard to a scutum which overhangs the metathorax.

**obverse, n. ôb-vêrs'** [L. *obversus*, turned towards or against—from *ob*, against; *versus*, turned; cf. F. *obvers*], the face of a coin which bears the head or principal symbol, as opposed to the other side, called the *reverse*: adj. *ôb-vêrs'*, bearing the face; in *bot.*, having the base narrower than the top, as in a leaf; having the point of the radicle in the seed approaching the hilum: **obversely**, ad. -ly.

**obvert, v. ôb-vêrt'** [L. *obvertère*, to turn towards or against—from *ob*, against; *verto*, I turn], to turn towards; to face: **obvert'ing**, imp.: **obvert'ed**, pp.

**obviate, v. ôb-î-ât'** [L. *obviatus*, met in the way—from *obvius*, meeting in the way—from *ob*, against; *via*, a way], *tr.*, to meet in the way; to remove, as difficulties or objections; to withstand; to prevent; to hinder: **obviating**, imp.: **obviated**, pp.

**obvious, a. ôb-vî-ûs** [L. *obvius*, meeting in one's way, easy, not difficult—see *obviate*], easily perceived or discovered; plain; evident; in *OE.*, exposed; opposed in front; *tr.*, to be obvious; ad. -ly: *ob'vî-ûs-ly*, *n. -nês*, the state of being plain or evident.—*SYN.* of 'obvious': manifest; clear; apparent; visible; conspicuous.

**obvolute or obvoluted, a. ôb-vû-lû't, ôb-vû-lû-têd** [L. *obvolvatus*, wrapped round—from *ob*, around; *volvo*, I roll], in *bot.*, having the margin of one leaf alternately overlapping that of the leaf opposite to it.

**obylism, n. ôb-î-lî-zm**, the practice of certain rites of witchcraft among African negroes.

**oc, ôk**, another form of the prefix *ob*, which see.

**ocarina, n. ôk-â-rî-nâ** [It.], a musical instr. of the flute kind, made of terra cotta.

**occasion, n. ôk-kâ-zhân** [F. *occasion*—from L. *occasio*, an occasion, an opportunity—from *ob*, in the way; *casus*, that which happens, an accident—from *cado*, I fall], an occurrence; an incident; an opportunity; favourable time or season; incidental need: *v.* to cause; to produce; to give rise to; to bring about: **occasional'ing**, imp.: **occasional'ed**, pp.: **zhân'd**: **occasional'ner, n. -r**, one who occasions or causes: **occasional'ni, a. -dî**, occurring at times; happening as opportunities occur; produced in connection with some special event; in *meta.*, acting in the way of assistance: **occasionally**, ad. -ly: **occasionalism, n. -dî-izm**, in *meta.*, the doctrine which teaches that God, and not the will, causes and controls bodily actions: *occ'sive, a. -sîv*, *per.*, to the falling or settling *son*; western: or *occasion*, from time to time; as it may happen.—*SYN.* of 'occasion': need; necessity; use; casualty; chance; convenience; requirement; exigency.

**occident, n. ôk-sî-dînt'** [F. *occident*, west—from L. *occidentem*, falling or going down—from *ob*, in the way; *cado*, I fall], the quarter where the sun goes down; the west: **occident'al, a. -dênt'âl**, western: **occidentalism, n. -dî-lî-zm**, the characteristic customs or ways of thinking of the races of Western Europe: **occidentalist, n. -îst**, one who has a special knowledge of the languages, literatures, or institutions of; one of an Eastern nation who is partial to occidental manners and modes of thought: the opposite of *orientalist*: **occidental diamond**, a precious stone of inferior hardness and beauty, so called by lapidaries.

**occiput, n. ôk-sî-pû't** [L. *occiput*, the back part of the head—from *ob*, over, against; *caput*, the head], the hinder part of the head or skull—the forepart being called the *sternut*: **occipital, a. ôk-sîp'î-tâl** [F.—L.], *per.* to the back part of the head or skull.

**occluded, a. ôk-kû-dêd** [L. *occludere*, to shut or close up], enclosed; shut in: **occlu'sion, n. -zhân** [L. *occlusus*, shut up], a shutting or closing up; in *path.*,

the closing up of a vessel or organ, as the pupil of the eye; in *chem.*, the absorption of gases within metals, as hydrogen by palladium.

**occult, a. ôk-kûll'** [F. *occulte*—from L. *occultus*, hidden, concealed], concealed; secret; hidden from the eye or understanding; unknown; undiscoverable: **occultism, n. -î-zm**, a religious system, peculiar to the East, which is essentially mysterious in the nature of its conceptions; an extreme form of mysticism; theosophy: **occultist, n. -îst**, an exponent of occultism; *a. mystic*; *a. proficient in occult studies*: **occultly**, ad. -ly: **occult'ness, n. -nês**, the state of being occult: **occultation, n. ôk-kûl'â-tshân** [F.—L.], the hiding or concealing of a heavenly body from our sight by the intervention of some other one—applied to the eclipses of stars or planets by the moon: **occult'ed, a. hidden, as a star**; secret: **occult sciences**, certain so-called sciences of the middle ages, as magic, alchemy, and astrology.

**occupy, v. ôk-kû-pî'** [F. *occuper*: L. *occupare*, to take possession of—from *ob*, against; *capio*, I take], to take possession of; to hold or keep for use; to take up, as room or space; to busy oneself; to employ, as time; to use; to engage, as time and attention; to follow a business: **occup'ing**, imp.: **occu'pied, pp. -pîd**: **occupier, n. -pi-er**, also **occupant, n. -pân't** [F.—L.], one who has possession: **occupancy, n. -pân-sî**, the act of taking or holding possession: **occupa'tion, n. -pâ-shân** [F.—L.], the act or state of occupying; that which engages the time and attention; employment; business; trade: **occupation bridge**, a bridge carried over or under a line of railway to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by the line: **occupation road**, private road on an estate or farm.—*SYN.* of 'occupation': occupancy; tenure; use; possession; calling; office; profession; avocation; engagement; vocation.

**occur, v. ôk-kêr'** [F. *occurre*, to occur—from L. *occurrere*, to run or come to meet—from *ob*, in the way; *curro*, I run], to happen; to be met with; to be presented to the mind or memory; to appear here and there; occurring, imp. **ôk-kêr'ing**: **occurred**, pp. -kêr'd': **occurrence, n. ôk-kêr'î-rûs** [F.—L.], that which happens; an incident; *any single event*: **occurrent, n. -rênt** [OF.—L.], in *OE.*, that which happens; an event; chance.

**ocean, n. ô-shân** [OF. *ocean*—from L. *oceanus*; Gr. *ôkeanos*, the great sea], a vast expanse of salt water; the main; any very great or immense expanse, as the ocean of eternity: **adj. per.** to the great expanse of salt water: **oceanic, a. ô-shê-dn'îk**, relating to the ocean; occurring in, or produced by, the ocean: **Oceanides, n. plu. ô-sê-dn'î-dêz**, sea-nymphs, the daughters of Oceanus, *ô-sê-dn'î-s*, a sea-god; called sometimes *Nalads*.

**ocellated, a. ô-sêl'â-têd** [L. *ocellatum*, anything marked with small spots or eyes—from *ocellus*, a little eye—from *oculus*, an eye], in *bot.*, having a broad round spot of one colour, with a spot of a different colour in the centre resembling an eye; formed with the figures of little eyes: **ocellus, n. ô-sêl'ûs**, a little eye; a minute simple eye found in many inferior animals: **ocell, n. plu. ô-sêl'û**, in *zool.*, the simple eyes of many invertebrates, as spiders, crustaceans, and molluscs.

**ocelot, n. ô-sêl'ôl'** [Mexican, *ocelotl*], an animal of the feline tribe found in Mexico.

**ochlocracy, n. ôk-ôk-râ-sî** [Gr. *ochlos*, the populace or mob; *krátês*, might, power], a government controlled by the populace; a mob government: **ochlocratic, a. ôk-ô-k-râ'tîk**, relating to ochlocracy.

**ochra and ochro**, other spellings of *okra*, which see.

**ochre, n. ôkêr'** [OF. *ocre*: L. *ochra*: Gr. *ôchra*—from *ôchros*, pale, pale yellow], a kind of fine clay used as a pigment, varying in colour from a pale yellow to a deep orange or brown: **ochraceous, a. ô-k-râ'sh'î-s**, of the colour of ochre: **ochrey, a. -aîs**, also **ochry, a. ô-k-râ**, *per.* to or resembling ochre: **ochrolite, n. ôk-rô-lî**, an impure variety of cerite.

**ochrea, n. -aîs** *ocrea, n. ôk-rê-d* [L. *acrea*, a covering to protect the legs], in *bot.*, a tubular membranous stipule through which the stem seems to pass: **och'reate, a. -dî**, bearing och'reæ, *plu. -ê*, sheathed after the manner of a boot.

**ochroleucous, n. ôk-rô-lû'kûs** [Gr. *ochra*, ochra: *leukos*, white], in *bot.*, a pale ochrey colour.

**octa, ôk-tâ**, also **ôktâ, ôk-tô** [L. *octo*; Gr. *ôktô*, eight], a common prefix, signifying 'eight.'

octachord or octochord, n. *ôk-tâ-kâ-wôrd*, *ôk-tô-kâ-wôrd* [Gr. *octachordos*, eight-stringed—from *octô*, eight, and *chôrdê*, a string], a musical instr. having eight strings; a series of eight tones in music.

octagon, n. *ôk-tâ-gôn* [Gr. *oktô*, eight; *gonia*, a corner or angle], a figure with eight sides and eight angles; octagonal, a. *ôk-tâ-gô-nâl*, having eight sides and eight angles.

octahedron, n. *ôk-tâ-hê-dron* [Gr. *oktô*, eight; *hedra*, a seat or place of anything], one of the five regular bodies, being a solid contained by eight equal sides, which are equilateral triangles; octahedral, a. *-drâl*, having eight equal sides; octahedrite, n. *-tâ-hê-drit*, in min., n term for the pure oxide of titanium occurring in elongated eight-sided crystals.

octandria, n. *ôk-tân-dri-a* [Gr. *oktô*, eight; *andrô*, a male], n class of plants having hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens; octander, n. *-dêr*, a plant having eight stamens; octandrian, a. *-dri-an*, also octandrous, a. *-drous*, having the character of the class octandria; having eight distinct stamens.

octangular, a. *ôk-tâng-gû-lêr* [L. *octo*, eight; *angulus*, a corner or angle], having eight angles.

octant, n. *ôk-tânt* [Fr. *octant*—from L. *octo*, eight], a nautical instr., the measuring arc of which is the eighth part of a circle; the eighth part of a circle.

octastyle, n. *ôk-tâ-stîl* [Gr. *oktô*, eight; *stûlos*, a column], in arch., a temple or other building having eight columns in front.

octave, n. *ôk-tâv* [Fr. *octave*—from L. *octāvus*, eighth—from *octo*, eight], in music, the longest interval in the diatonic scale, as from *do* to *do*, or from *C* to *C*; on the *pianoforte*, an harmonic interval of five tones and two semitones; a small cask for wine, being the eighth part of a pipe; eight days, or the eighth day, after a Church festival, the festival being included; the division in a sonnet formed by the first eight lines; adj. consisting of eight; octavo, a. n. *ôk-tâ-vô* [Sp. *octavo*; It. *ottavo*, the eighth part—from L. *octāvus*], having eight leaves to the sheet—applied to the size of a book; applied to one leaf of a sheet of printing-paper folded so as to make eight leaves—usually written 8vo—see under paper.

octennial, a. *ôk-tên-nîl* [L. *octo*, eight; *annus*, a year], happening every eighth year; lasting eight years; octennially, ad. *-lî*.

octile, n. *ôk-tîl* [L. *octo*, eight], another name for an octant.

octillion, n. *ôk-tîl-yôn* [L. *octo*, eight, and Eng. *million*], n number produced by raising a million to the eighth power; in Eng. system of notation, 1 followed by 48 ciphers; in the F. and It. systems, a million multiplied by the eighth power of a thousand, 1 followed by 27 ciphers.

October, n. *ôk-tô-bêr* [L. *October*, the October—from *octo*, eight], the eighth month of the year among the Romans; with us the tenth month.

octodecimal, a. *ôk-tô-dês-i-mâl* [L. *octo*, eight; *decem*, ten], a term designating a crystal whose middle part has eight faces and two summits, together ten.

octodecimo, a. or n. *ôk-tô-dês-i-mô* [L. *octo*, eight; *decem*, ten], consisting of 18 leaves to a sheet; one leaf of a sheet of printing-paper folded 18 times; applied to the size of a book—usually written 18mo—see under paper.

odontate, a. *ôk-tô-dên-tât* [L. *octo*, eight; *dentatus*, toothed—from *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth], having eight teeth.

octoid, a. *ôk-tô-id* [L. *octo*, eight; *fido*, I cleave; *fidi*, I cleft], cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

octogenarian, n. *ôk-tô-jê-nâr-i-an* [L. *octogēnarius*, of eighty—from *octogēni*, eighty each—from *octo*, eight], one who is eighty years old; adj. also octogenary, a. *ôk-tô-jên-êr-i*, of eighty years of age; octogenary, n. an instr. of eight strings.

octogynous, a. *ôk-tô-jî-nûs* [Gr. *oktô*, eight; *gynê*, a woman], having eight pistils or styles.

octopod, n. *ôk-tô-pôd* [Gr. *oktô*, eight; *pous*, *podos*, a foot], a crustacean or mollusc having eight feet or legs; octopoda, n. plu. *ôk-tô-pô-dâ*, also octopods, n. plu. *ôk-tô-pô-dz*, the order of cuttle-fishes with eight arms attached to the head; also spelt octopus, n. *ôk-tô-pûs*, octopi, n. plu. *ôk-tô-pî*, or octopuses, n. plu. *-pûs-ês*.

octroon, n. *ôk-tô-rôn* [L. *octo*, eight], the offspring of a quadron and a white person.

octosyllable, n. *ôk-tô-sîl-lâ-bl* [L. *octo*, eight; *syllaba*, a syllable], a word consisting of eight syllables; octosyllabic, a. *-lâb-ik*, consisting of eight syllables.

octroi, n. *ôk-trô-i* [Fr. *octroi*, n grant, a city toll—from *octroyer*, to grant—from mid. L. *auctoricare*—from L. *auctorare*, to procure, then to grant], a tax levied at these gates of a French city on articles brought into it.

octuple, a. *ôk-tû-pl* [L. *octuplus*, eightfold—from *octo*, eight; *placo*, I fold], eightfold.

ocular, n. *ôk-û-lêr* [L. *ocularius*—from *oculus*, an eye] pert. to the eye; depending on or known by the eye; received by actual view; ocularly, ad. *-lî*; oculate, n. *ôk-û-lât*, furnished with eyes; having spots somewhat like eyes; oculist, n. *ôk-û-lîst*, a surgeon who practises only on diseases of the eye; ocular, n. *ôk-û-lûs*, in bot., an eye; a leaf-hud; ocular demonstration, a proof self-evident to the eyesight.

oculiform, a. *ôk-û-lî-fôr-m* [L. *oculus*, an eye; *forma*, shape], eye-shaped.

oculina, n. *ôk-û-lî-nâ* [L. *oculus*, the eye], a class of strong branching corals, thus called from the eye-like or star-like polyp-cells which stud their branches.

od, n. *ôd* [Gr. *odos*, a way, n passage], a name applied to the supposed force or natural power which is alleged by many to produce the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism.

odalisque, n. *ôdî-lîsk* [Fr. *odalisque*—from Turk. *odatik*, a chamber companion—from *oda*, a chamber], in Turkey, one of the female slaves in the Sultan's harem.

odd, a. *ôd* [AS. *ord*, the point of a sword, a point; cf. Dan. *od*, n point; Sw. *udda*, odd, not even—*it*, a point or object sticking up for want of another to match it], not even; left over after some definite or even number; not taken into the common account; uncommon; strange; eccentric; droll; unmatched; in OE., outlying; unheeded; unlucky; oddity, n. *-î*, in n odd manner; strangely; unaccountably; oddness, n. *-nês*, state of being not even; singularity; uncommonness; oddity, n. *ôdî-tî*, a singular person or thing; singularity; querness; Odd Fellows, n benevolent society having secret signs; odd-looking, a. having a singular look; odd number, any number which leaves a remainder on being divided by two; odds, n. plu. *ôdz*, difference in favour of one against another; more than an even wager; more likely than the contrary; advantage; superiority; in OE., dispute; variance; quarrel; at odds, at variance; odds and ends, scraps; fragments; remnants.—Syn. of 'odd': uneven; quaint; comical; queer; singular; unusual; whimsical; extraordinary; fantastical; particular; uncouth; unaccountable; unlikely.

ods, n. *ôd* [Fr. *ode*; L. *ôda*, *ôde*; Gr. *ôdê*, a song or ode—from *aeidein*, to sing], a short poem of unequal measures on a given subject, confined to the expression of sentiment or imaginative thought, only admitting narrative incidentally, and longer and more varied than the song or ballad; a lyric poem.

odeon, n. *ô-dê-on*, also *ôds-um*, n. *-âm* [L. *ôdœum*; Gr. *ôdeion*, a music-room—from *ôdê*, n song], a kind of theatre in which anc. poets and musicians contended for prizes.

Odin, n. *ô-dîn*, a Scandinavian deity; called Woden among the Anglo-Saxons, whence the fourth day of the week is called Wednesday.

odious, a. *ôdî-ûs* [Fr. *odieux*; L. *odiosus*, hateful to one, odious—from *odium*, hatred, ill-will—from *ôdi*, I hate], hateful; detestable; deserving or causing hate; disgusting; a word expressive of strong disapprobation, or simply of disgust; odiously, ad. *-lî*; odiousness, n. *-nês*, the quality of being odious; odium, n. *ôdî-um*, hatred; odium theologum, *thê-dô-jî-kûm* [L. theological hatred], the hatred peculiar to persons contending in theological disputes, or to persons belonging to different sects.—Syn. of 'odious': abominable; loathsome; repulsive; unpopular; forbidding; invidious—of 'odium': hatred; dislike; offensiveness; abhorrence; detestation; antipathy.

odometer, n. *ô-dôm-ê-têr* [Gr. *odos*, a way; *metron*, a measure], an instr. attached to the wheel of a carriage to measure the distance travelled



'offer v.: to present; immolate; bid; attempt; commence; propose; give; propound; move; proffer; tender.

offertory, n. *ôf-fer-tê-ri* [F. *offertoire*, an offertory—from *offrir*, to offer: mid. L. *offeritorium*, a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory—see offer], that which is offered; the sentences in the Communion service read while the alms are collecting; the alms collected.

office, n. *ôf-its* [F. *office*, office, worship—from L. *officium*, service, duty—from *opus*, aid, help; *facere*, to do], settled duty; employment; business; peculiar use or function; an act of kindness; a formula of worship or devotion; an act of worship; a house or apartment where commercial men, &c., transact their business; a counting-house; a function; a department, as of state: plu. the outlying parts, as stables, &c., of a mansion or palace: offices-bearer, one who holds an office: officer, n. *ôf-fer-sêr*, one authorised to perform some public duty; one holding a place of authority in the army and navy: v. to furnish or supply with officers: officiating, imp.: officered, pp. *sêrd*: adj. furnished or supplied with officers: official, a. *ôf-fish-i-âl* [F.—L.], pert. to or derived from the proper office or authority; done by virtue of authority: n. one invested with office; a subordinate executive officer or attendant: officially, ad. *-ly*, by authority; by virtue of an office: officiate, v. *ôf-fish-i-ât*, to act by virtue of an office; to perform official duty for another, said of a clergyman; in OE., to give in consequence of office: officiating, imp.: ndj. performing an office: officiated, pp.: officious, a. *ôf-fish-i-ûs* [L. *officiosus*, obliging], unduly forward in interposing services; intermeddling; busy; in OE., doing good offices; kind: officiously, ad. *-ly*: officiousness, n. *-nês*, this quality of being officious; undue forwardness: office copy, n. official copy: official assignee, a public officer appointed to manage the estate of a bankrupt: official manager, an officer appointed to manage the winding up of the affairs of a joint-stock company: Holy Office, the Inquisition.—Syn. of 'officious': impertinent; meddling; active; inmeddlesome; forward.

official, n. *ôf-fish-i-âl* [mid. L. *officialis*—from L. *officina*, a workshop—from *opus*, *facio*, I make], a term applied to those substances and medicines which are directed in the pharmacopœia to be kept in apothecaries' shops; made and kept in shops.

offing, n. *ôf-fing* [Eng. *off*, signifying distance from], that part of the sea at a distance from the shore having deep water: ndj. moving off shore; steering from the land.

offscouring, n. *ôf-skô-er-ing* [off and scour], rejected matter; that which is vile or despised.

offscum, n. *ôf-skûm* [off and scum], refuse matter; filth: adj. vile.

offset, n. *ôf-set* [off, and set], a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; a young shoot or bulb separated from the parent root; a flat on a hillside; in *land-measuring*, a perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point: v. to set off, as one account against another: offset-staff, a measuring rod 10 links long, or 6 ft. 7 1/2 inches. Note.—A set-off is one thing placed over or against another, so as to cancel, balance, or put both upon equal terms: to set off, to start on a journey with this idea of abruptness; to place so as to show to advantage.

offshoot, n. *ôf-shôt* [off and shoot], anything arising from or growing out of another.

offsides, n. *ôf-sîd* [off, and side], the side to the right hand of the driver: adv. in *football* and *hockey*, said of a player who gets between the goal and the ball when it is in possession of one of his own side, and who is then out of play.

offship, n. *ôf-shîp* [off and Dut. *-schap*; AS. *-scipe*, a suffix=Eng. *-ship*, as in friendship], a term used by some writers on *it* to indicate that part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into distance.

offspring, n. *ôf-sprîng* [off, and spring], children; descendants; that which is produced or arises from something else.

offward, nd. *ôf-wêrd* [off and AS. *weard*, expressing direction], in nav., the situation of a ship which lies aground, and leans from this shore.

often, ad. *ôf-ten* [AS. *oft*, often: ef. Icel. *oft* (pron. *oft*); Dan. *ofte*; Goth. *ofta*], many times; repeatedly; not seldom: oft, ad. *ôf*, poetical for *often*: oftentimes, also oftentimes, ad. frequently.

ogee, n. *ô-jê* [OF. *augire*, a circlet: Sp. *auge*, highest point: Ar. *auj*, top, summit], a wave-like moulding having the convex part upwards; the union of the concave and convex in an arch or fillet; n cyma; contracted into O.G.: ogee arch, an arch with a double curve.

ogham, n. *ôg-hâm* [Ir. *ogam* or *ogma*], a kind of shorthand writing or cipher, in use among the anc. Irish.

ogive, n. *ô-jiv* [F.—see oges], among the French, a pointed arch crossing another; the Gothic arch with its ribs and cross-springers, &c.

ogle, n. *ô-gl* [Dut. *oogen*, to eye—from *ooge*, the eye], a side glance or look: v. to view with side glances to attract notice, or in fondness: o'gling, imp.: n. this act of viewing with side glances: o'gled, pp. *-gld*: o'gler, n. *-glêr*, one who ogles.

oglio, n. *ô-li-ô*, same as olio, which see.

ogre, n. *ô-gêr* [F. *ogre*; Sp. *ogro*; O.Sp. *huergo*, the man-eating giant of fairy tales—from L. *orcus*, hell, Pluto], one of the imaginary monsters of nursery stories: ogress, *ô-grês*, a female ogre; in *her.*, a ball or pellet of a dark colour: ogreish, a. *ô-gêr-ish*, having the supposed character and appearance of an ogre.

ogygia, n. *ô-gij-i-â* [from *ogygês*, an anc. Greek monarch whose history and reign are very obscure, hence anything dark or of doubtful origin], a genus of Silurian trilobites—so named in allusion to their obscure and remote origin, or from their being found in the earliest fossiliferous formations: ogygian, n. *ô-gij-i-ân*, pert. to Ogyges; a name given to a great deluge in the fabulous history of Greece; applied to anything dark, obscure, or of doubtful origin.

oh, int. *ô* [see O], an exclamation expressive of pain, sorrow, surprise, or dissent.

ohm, n. *ôm* [after the celebrated electrician *Ohm*, who first ascertained the laws of electrical resistance], the unit measure of electrical resistance—represented by the Greek *omega*,  $\omega$ : Ohm's law, the intensity of a galvanic current is equal to the electro-motive force divided by the resistance.

oldium, n. *ôld-i-um* [Gr. *oidin*, to swell up], in bot., a parasitic fungus or mould, consisting of minute interlacing filaments, and covering a surface as if with a white down; n mould or mildew affecting the grape.

oil, n. *ôil* [OF. *oile*, *uile*; L. *oleum*, oil: Gr. *elaion*, oil], a highly inflammable fatty liquid expressed or obtained from various animals, from many vegetable substances, and as a natural product from the earth: v. to smear or rub over with oil: oil'ing, imp.: oiled, pp. *ôild*: oily, n. *ôil-y*, containing or resembling oil; greasy: oiliness, n. *ôil-nês*, the quality of being oily; greasiness: drying oils, oils which dry and lose their greasy feeling, as *linseed oil*, as distinguished from unctuous oils, which do not so dry, as *olive oil*: volatile or essential oils, oils that pass away in the form of vapour at this temperature of boiling water: mineral oil, an oil extracted from a shale or mineral, ns *paraffin*: rock-oil, a natural oil which rises from the earth ns from a spring or well: oil-cake, flat cakes of flax-seed, rapeseed, &c., from which the oil has been expressed: oil-colours, painters' colours or pigments formed of finely ground mineral substances worked up with oil: oiled paper, transparent paper used for tracing purposes: oiled silk, prepared silk impervious to moisture, employed in making balloons, &c.: oiling out, among artists, a thin coating of drying oil passed over the parts of a picture to be retouched, which is immediately wiped off, leaving thus only a slight coating on the surface: oilcloth, painted floorcloth: oil-gas, a gas obtained from oil: oilman, one who sells oil: oil-mill, a mill for crushing seeds in order to obtain their oil: oil-nut, the bitter-nut of N. Amer.; a shrub: the Palma Christi: oil-painting, a picture painted with colours which have been mixed with oil; the art of painting in oil-colours: oilskin, a sort of waterproof cloth: oil-stone, a sort of hone-stone of a white or black colour, imported from Turkey: oil-tree, the Palma Christi, or castor-oil plant: oil of vitriol, the popular name for sulphuric acid: oily grains, the seeds of the sesamum, an Eastern grain-plant which contains abundance of oil: oil-coals, the coals or shales which yield large quantities of oil on distillation: oil-springs or oil-wells, springs in which oil rises out of the earth as a natural production, like springs of water—the oil so obtained is called rock-oil.

maile, mál, fêir, lãw; mèle, mèl, hèr; pine, yin; nôle, nôl, môre;





olla, n. *ol'la*, also *ol'la-podri'da*, *-pō-dri'dā* [Sp. putrid mixture], a mixed stew and hash of meat and vegetables, generally used in Spain—so often kept by the poor classes to be repeatedly served as to acquire a bad smell, whence the name; any incongruous mixture—see *olio*.

Olympiad, n. *ō-līm'pi-ād* [L. *olympias* or *olympiadem*: Gr. *olympias* or *olympiada*], a period of four years, as the interval between the celebration of the Olympic games, forming one of the anc. methods of computing time—the first Olympiad began 776 B.C.: *Olymp'ian*, a. *-pi-ān*, also *Olymp'ic*, a. *-pik*, pert. to Olympian or Olympus: *Olymp'ics*, n. plu. *-piks*, the Olympian games or chief public festivals of anc. Greece, celebrated once every four years in honour of Jove or Olympus.

om, n. *ōm* [Sans.], n mystic syllable, typifying the three principal gods, Aditi, Varuna, and Mithra, in the religion of the Hindus; in *modern occultism*, the spiritual essence.

omasum, n. *ō-mā'sūm* [L. *omāsum*, bullock's tripe], in anat., the third stomach, or manyplies, of ruminant animals.

ombre, n. *ōm'bēr* [F. *ombre*, a game at cards: Sp. *hombre*, n man—from L. *homo*, n man], a game at cards, usually played by three persons.

ombrometer, n. *ōm-brōm'ē-ler* [Gr. *ombros*, rain; *metron*, a measure], a rain-gauge.

omega, n. *ō-mē-gā* [Gr. *ō long*], the last letter of the Greek alphabet; the last; the end; in Gr. the short o is called *omicron*.

omelet or omelette, n. *ōm'let* or *ōm'ē-let* [F. *omelette*—from OF. *ademelle*, a thin plate—from L. *lamina*, a thin plate], a kind of pancake of beaten eggs, &c.

omen, n. *ō-mēn* [L. *omen*, *ōminis*, an omen], a sign foreboding good or evil; a prognostic or presage: *omened*, a. *ō-mēnd*, containing a sign or token for good or evil: *ominous*, a. *ōm'i-nis*, foreboding evil; inauspicious: *ominously*, ad. *-it*: *om'inoousness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being ominous.—SYN. of 'omen': prognostication; portent; indication; augury.

omentum, n. *ō-mēn'tūm* [L. the caul], a membranaceous covering of the bowels placed immediately above the intestines, and enclosing more or less fat; the caul: *omental*, a. *ō-mēn'tāl*, belonging to the omentum.

omer, n. *ō-mēr* [Heb.—see *homer*], a Heb. measure, being about 3.468 imperial quarts.

ominous—see under *omen*.

omission, n. *ō-mis'h-ūn* [F. *omission*—from L. *omissionem*—from *omissus*, passed over, neglected—from *ob*, down, away from; *mittere*, to send], neglect or failure to do; neglect of that which duty required to be done; a failure to insert or mention: *omissible*, a. *ō-mis-si-bl*, capable of being omitted: *omissive*, a. *ō-mis-siv*, leaving out.

omit, v. *ō-mit'* [L. *omittere*, to pass over, to neglect—from *ob*, away from; *mittere*, to let go, to dismiss], to leave out; to neglect or pass by; to fail to insert or mention: *omit'ting*, imp. *omit'ted*, pp.

omni, *ōm-ni* [L. *omnis*, all], a prefix meaning 'all'; wholly.

omnibus, n. *ōm-ni-būs* [L. *omnibus*, for all—from *omnis*, all], n large carriage for conveying passengers short distances, generally in cities and towns.

omnifarious, a. *ōm-ni-fā'ri-ūs* [L. *omni-farius*, of all sorts—from *omnis*, all; *varius*, different], of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

omniferous, a. *ōm-ni-fēr-ūs* [L. *omnis*, all; *fero*, I produce], bearing or producing all kinds.

omnifice, a. *ōm-ni-fik* [L. *omnis*, all; *facio*, I make], all-creating.

omniform, a. *ōm-ni-fōrm* [L. *omnis*, all; *forma*, shape], of every form or shape: *om'niformity*, n. *-fōr-mi-ti*, quality of having every form.

omniparity, n. *ōm-ni-pār'i-ti* [L. *omnis*, all; *pār*, equal], general equality.

omnipercipient, a. *ōm-ni-pēr-sip'i-ēnt* [L. *omnis*, all; *percipiens*, perceiving], perceiving or understanding; perceiving all things: *omnipercipience*, n. *-tēs*, perception of everything.

omnipotent, a. *ōm-ni-pō-tēnt* [L. *omnis*, all; *potens*, potentis, powerful], all-powerful; almighty; having unlimited power: n. one of the titles of God: *omnipotently*, ad. *-it*: *omnipotence*, n. *-tēs*, unlimited or infinite power—applicable only to God; an attribute of God; also *omnipotency*, n. *-tēs*.

omnipresent, a. *ōm-ni-prē-sēnt* [L. *omnis*, all; *præsens* or *præsentis*, present], present everywhere

at the same time: *om'nipres'ence*, n. *-prē-sēns*, unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.

omniscient, a. *ōm-nis'h-i-ēnt* [L. *omnis*, all; *sciens*, scientis, knowing], all-knowing; infinitely-wise: *omnisciently*, ad. *-it*: *omniscience*, n. *-ēs* [F.—L.], also *omniscency*, n. *-ēn-si*, universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite.

omnium, n. *ōm-ni-ūm* [L. *omnium*, of all—from *omnis*, all], the whole of the different stocks or securities which the subscribers to a loan receive from Government: *omnium gatherum*, *ōm-ni-ūm gāth'ēr-ūm* [L. *omnium*, of all, and slang L. *gatherum*, that which is collected], a familiar phrase, denoting a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

omnivorous, a. *ōm-niv'ō-rūs* [L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring—from *omnis*, all; *voro*, I devour or eat up feeding on both animal and vegetable substances.

omohyoid, n. *ō-mō-hi'ōyd* [Gr. *ōmos*, the shoulder, and Eng. *hyoid*], a name given to a muscle attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder-blade.

omphacine, a. *ōm'fā-sin* [Gr. *omphax*, *omphacis*, an unripe grape], obtained or expressed from unripe fruit: n. the mixed oily matter pressed from green olives.

omphale, a. *ōm-fāl'ik* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel or navel-string], pert. to the navel: *omphalee*, n. *ōm-fāl'ō-sēl* [Gr. *kēlē*, a swelling or tumour], rupture or hernia of the navel: *omphalotomy*, n. *ōm-fāl'ō-tō-mi* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], the operation of cutting the umbilical cord or navel-string.

omphalism, n. *ōm-fāl'izm* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel], government from the centre; that tendency to place the capital of a country at its geographical centre.

omphalodium, n. *ōm-fāl'ō-dī-ūm*, also *om'phalode*, n. *-lod* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel or navel-string; *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., the central part of the hilum of a seed through which nourishing vessels pass: *omphaloid*, a. *ōm-fāl'ōyd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling the navel.

on, prep. *ōn* [AS. *on*, on; Dut. *aan*, to, upon; Goth. *ana*; Ger. *an*; Gr. *ana*], above, and in contact with the upper surface of a thing; not off; upon; at or near; denoting dependence or reliance; denoting nearness or closeness; denoting addition or accumulation: ad. forward in progression; in continuance; without ceasing; opposed to *off*: on a sudden, suddenly: on-going, procedure; event: adj. progressing; without intermission: on-hanger, one who attends on or follows closely, as an idler; a lounge;—more usually *hanger-on*: onlooker, one standing looking on: on the way or on the road, travelling; journeying; making progress: on the alert, in a state of vigilance: on high, above: in the heavens, on fire, in a state of burning; in a rage or passion: on the wing, in flight; departing: to put on, to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.

on, int. *ōn*, a word of excitement or encouragement to attack or advance; a contr. for *go on*.

on, pron. *ōng* [F.], one; they: on dit, *ōng dē* [F. they say, I it is said], a flying rumour or report.

onager, n. *ōn'ā-jēr* [L.], the wild ass.

onanism, n. *ō-nā-nizm* (from *Onan*, of Scripture), the sin of Onan; self-pollution; masturbation.

once, ad. *ōns* [a corrupt. of ME. *ones*, the plu. of *one*, which see], one time; one time but not more; a single time; all at one time; formerly: n. one time; the same time, as this once, that once: at once, at the same point of time; immediately: once and again, at repeated times; repeatedly.

once, n. *ōns*—see *once* 2.

one, a. *ōn* [AS. *ān*, one; Icel. *inn*; Gotb. *ains*; Ger. *ein*; W. *un*; Ir. and Gael. *an*; L. *unus*; Gr. *oios*], single number; opposed to *another* or *other*; some or any; different; Individual: n. a single person; a single thing: *ones*, plu. *wānz*, persons: *oneness*, n. *wān'nēs*, singleness; unity: all one, just the same: at one, in union; in concord: one day, on a certain or particular day now past: one of these days, at some indefinite time: one o'clock, the hour of one on the clock: *one-eyed*, a. having only one eye: *one-sided*, a. partial; limited to one side: *one-sidedness*, n. state of being partial.

one, n. *ōn* [see previous entry], used in an indefinite sense, any man; any person, as *one's* own choice, *one* may speak; a unity: *oneself* or *one's self*, I and not another: *one another* [*one+one-*

other), as in the phrase, they love one another, that is, each of them loves the other.

oneirodymia, n. *ōnī-rō-dīm-i-ā* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream; *odunē*, pain], the state of being affected with wild dreams; disturbed sleep; nightmare.

oneiromancy, n. *ōnī-rō-mān-i-si* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream; *manteia*, divination], divination by dreams.

onerous, a. *ōnēr-ūs* [Fr. *onerieux*; L. *onerōsus*, burdensome—from *onus*, a burden], heavy; burdensome; oppressive; in *Scotch law*, being of mutual advantage; on'erously, ad. -ly.

oneolo, n. *ōnī-lō-lō*, also nicolo, n. *nī-lō-lō* [a dim. of *It. onice*, an onyx], a variety of onyx with a deep-brown ground, on which is a band of bluish-white, used for making cameos.

onion, n. *ōn-i-ŷān* [Fr. *oignon*—from L. *unionem*, an onion—from *ūnus*, one], a well-known pot-herb having a bulbous root.

only, a. *ōn-lī* [AS. *ānlic*, only—from *an*, one; *lic*, like], single; on' alone; this and no other; ad. singly; merely; this and no otherwise; singly without more, as only-begotten.

onocentaur, n. *ōn-ō-sēn-tā-ūr* [mid. L. *onocentaurus*; Gr. *onocentauros*, a kind of ape—from *onos*, an ass; *centauros*, a centaur], a fabulous monster, partly human, partly asinine, that formed a figure in Roman sculpture.

onomancy, n. *ōn-ō-mān-i-si*, also on'oman'tia, n. *sht-d* [Gr. *onoma*, a name; *manteia*, divination], divination by the letters of a name; on'oman'tic, a. -*ik*, also on'oman'tical, a. -*ik-kāl*, pert. to onomancy; predicted by names, or the letters composing them.

onomastic, a. *ōn-ō-māst-ik* [Fr. *onomastique*; Gr. *onomastikos*, belonging to names—from verbal form *onomastos*—from *onoma*, a name], relating to, or consisting of, a name; applied to the signature of a law document, the main part of which has been written by a different hand.

onomatology, n. *ōn-ō-mā-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *onoma*, a name; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the derivation of names, or the study of them as a science; on'omatologist, n. -*jist*, one who.

onomatopœia, n. *ōn-ō-mā-tō-jē-yā* [Gr. *onoma*, a name; *poieō*, I make], the forming of words in imitation of sounds; the figure of speech in which words express by their own sound the sounds of the things they represent, as to buzz as bees, to creak as a door, to crackle as burning twigs; onomatopœic, a. *ōn-ō-mā-tō-pō-ē-ik*, resembling the sound signified.

onset, n. *ōn-sēt* [on, and set], a rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; first hunt.

onslaught, n. *ōn-slaūt* [AS. *on*, on; *sleht*, a stroke, a blow—from *slean*, to strike], attack; assault; onset.

onstead, n. *ōn-stēd* [a corrupt. of *homestead*], *Scotch* and prov. Eng., a farmhouse.

ontogeny, n. *ōn-tō-jē-n-i*, also ontogenesis, n. *ōn-tō-jē-n-ē-sis* [Gr. *on* or *onta*, being; *gennao*, I generate, I produce; *genos*, birth, race], the science of life or being; the history of the evolution of individual organisms, as distinguished from their phylogeny or race history; ontogenist, n. *ōn-tō-jē-n-ist*, one who is specially versed in ontogeny; ontogenetic, a. *ōn-tō-jē-n-ē-ik*, of or pert. to.

ontology, n. *ōn-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *on* or *onta*, being; *logos*, discourse], that part of metaphysics which attempts to investigate and explain the nature and essence of all beings; ontologie, a. *ōn-tō-lō-jī-k*, also on'tolog'ical, a. -*ik-kāl*, pert. to being and its attributes; on'tolog'ically, ad. -ly; ontologist, n. -*ist*, one who treats of the nature and qualities of being in general.

onus, n. *ōn-ūs* [L. *onus*, the burden], the first word of the L. phrase *onus probandi*, *ōn-ūs prō-bān-dī*, the burden of proving; the burden or obligation; the task.

onward, a. *ōn-wērd* [AS. *onweard*—from *on*, in, upon, and *weard*, expressing direction], increased; advanced; progressing; improved; leading forward; on'ward, ad., also on'wards, ad. -wērdz, towards a state of advanced progression; a little farther or forward; progressively.

onycha, n. *ōn-ī-kā* [Gr. *onyx* or *onychia*, a claw, a nail; L. *onyx*], the shell of the E. India onyx-fish; the onyx.

onychchia, n. *ōn-ī-kī-kā* [Gr. *onyx* or *onychia*, a claw, a nail], a disease of the nail; a whitlow.

onychomancy, n. *ōn-ī-kō-mān-i-si* [Gr. *onyx* or on-

*ycha*, a claw, a nail; *manteia*, divination], divination by the appearance of the nails of the fingers.

onyx, n. *ōn-īks* [L. *onyx*; Gr. *onyx*, a nail of the hand], a general name for those varieties of the agate which consist of alternate layers of white, brown, or black, greatly valued by the ancients for cameos; an abscess of the cornea of the eye, by which it becomes opaque.

oogonium, n. *ō-gō-ōn-i-ŷm*, o'gō-nia, n. plu. *ō-nī-ā* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *genos*, offspring], the special organ in which the oömas is contained; a kind of ovarian sac containing spores which form oöspores or zoöspores when set free.

Oolite, n. *ō-ō-līt* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *lithos*, a stone], a variety of limestone—so termed from its being composed of small rounded grains resembling the eggs or roe of a fish, sometimes called roestone; a secondary geological formation or system; same as *Jurassic*, which see under *Jura*: Oolitic, a. *ō-ō-līt-ik*, pert. to the Oolite system, or classed with it: oolithes, n. plu. *ō-ō-līt-ēz* or *ō-ō-līt-ēz*, a general term for the fossil eggs of birds, reptiles, &c.

oology, n. *ō-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *logos*, discourse], the science that deals with eggs in relation to their size, shape, colour, &c., and with the nests of birds.

oolong or onlong, n. *ō-lōng* [Chin. *oolung*—from *woo*, black; *lung*, dragon], a fragrant black tea, the flavour of which closely resembles that of green tea.

oomiac, oomiak, or umiak, n. *ō-mī-āk*, *um-yāk* [native name], a large broad boat of the Esquimaux, worked by women, and used both in fishing and for transport.

oöscope, n. *ō-ō-skōp* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *skopeō*, I see], a contrivance with two eyepieces for inspecting eggs and ascertaining their quality.

oophoridium, n. *ō-ō-fōr-id-i-ŷm* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *phores*, fruitful—from *phero*, I bear], in bot., an organ in the *Lycopodiaceæ* containing large spores.

oosphere, n. *ō-ō-sfēr* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *sphaira*, a globe], the ovum or germ-cell in the lower plants.

oösporangia, n. plu. *ō-ō-spōr-ān-jī-ā* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *spora*, seed; *angos*, a vessel], in bot., sacs or spore-cases in some *Algae*.

oöspore, n. *ō-ō-spōr*, oöspores, n. plu. *ō-ō-spōrz*, also oöspERM, n. *ō-ō-spērm* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *spora*, seed], in bot., a fertilised spore in fungi; the oöspere after fertilisation; a fertilised ovum.

oötheca, n. *ō-ō-thē-kā*, oöthecæ, n. plu. *ō-ō-thē-kē* [mid. L.: Gr. *oon*, an egg; *thēkē*, a case], an egg-case peculiar to several kinds of molluscs and to some insects, the eggs being arranged as in a pod; in bot., a sporangium of ferns; oöthecal, a. -*thē-kāl*, enclosing eggs; pert. to.

ooze, n. *ō-z* [AS. *wōs*, juice; *weas*, mud], soft mud or slime; a soft flow or issue; the liquid of a tan-vat; v. to flow or issue forth gently; to percolate, as a liquid, through pores or small openings; oo'zing, imp.: n. that which oozes: oozed, pp. *ō-zd*: oozy, a. -*zī*, slimy; containing soft mud: Atlantic ooze, a deep-sea calcareous mud, chiefly composed of the microscopic shells or shields of foraminifera.

opacity, n. *ō-pā-si-tī* [Fr. *opacité*—from L. *opacitas*, shadiness—from *opacus*, dusky, dark], want of transparency; darkness; gloom; obscurity: opacous, a. *ō-pā-kūs*, in OE., dark; obscure.

opah, n. *ō-pā* [etym. unknown], the king-fish, a very large lumpy fish with smooth skin, found on the coast of Guinea.

opal, n. *ō-pāl* [Fr. *opale*—from L. *opallus*; Gr. *opallios*, the opal: cf. Pol. *opalce*, to glow, to blaze; Serv. *opalliti*, to give fire], a kind of resinous quartz of a milk-white, red-brown, green, and pearl-grey colour; a precious stone of numerous varieties, found colourless or exhibiting the play of many colours: opalescence, v. *ō-pāl-ēz*, to exhibit a play of colours like the opal: opalescing, imp.: opalesced, pp. *ō-pāl-sēd*: opalescent, a. -*sēnt*, milky and iridescent like the opal: opalescence, n. -*ēns*, the reflection of a milky and iridescent light: opaline, a. *ō-pāl-i-nē*, pert. to the opal: opallise, v. *ō-pāl-i-z*, to convert into a substance resembling opal: opallising, imp.: opallised, pp. -*īzd*: adj. converted into a substance resembling opal.

opaque, n. *ō-pāk* [Fr. *opaque*—from L. *opacius*, dark—see opacity], not transparent; obscure; dark: opaque'ly, ad. -ly: opaque'ness, n. -*nēz*, the want of transparency.

ope, *ōp*, poetic for open.

open, a. *ô'p'n* [AS. *open*, open: cf. Icel. *opinn*; Dan. *åben*; Ger. *offen*], not shut or closed; expanded; not covered; clear; unobstructed; free to all; artless; frank; sincere; exposed to view; liable; not frosty, applied to the weather: v. to unlock; to unclose; to commence firing guns; to unfold; to break or split; to disclose; to explain or interpret; to begin; to bark, as dogs in hunting; to clear: *open-log*, imp. *ô'p'n-ing*: n. an aperture; a hole; a place admitting entrance; beginning; first appearance; opportunity, as a good opening presents itself: opened, pp. *ô'p'nd*: openings, n. plu. *ô'p'n-ingz*, piercings; holes; unfilled parts of a wall: *opener*, n. *ô'p'n-er*, one who opens; that which opens: openly, ad. *ô'p'n-l*, in public; not secretly: openness, n. *ô'p'n-ness*, the quality or condition of being open; freedom from secrecy or obscurity; plainness; mildness, as applied to weather: *open-air*, n. outdoor; taking place in the open-air: *open-coast*, la mining, the method of working a vein when the ore appears at the outcrop, and can be obtained without sinking a deep shaft: *open-eyed*, a. vigilant; watchful: *open-handed*, n. liberal; generous: *open-hearted*, n. frank; generous: *open-heartedness*, n. frankness; sincerity; generosity: *open-mouthed*, a. greedy; clamorous: to open np, to lay open; to disclose; to discover; opening of the trenches, the commencement of the works of attack against a fortress: equivalent to the common expression 'breaking ground': the open, the open country.—SYN. of 'open a.': ingenuous; candid; unclouded; uncovered; unclosed; exposed; unprotected; apparent; plain; obvious; public; unreserved; evident; clear; undissembled; hearty; cordial; warm; attentive.—of 'open v.': to unclose; show; discover; divide; break; explain; exhibit; interpret; reveal; commence.

opera, n. *ô'p'râ* [It. *opera*, work, a performance—from *L. opera*, work, labour], a dramatic composition set to music, and sung and acted on the stage with instrumental accompaniments: operatic, a. *ô'p'râ-tik*, also *ô'p'râ-tic*, a. *-râ-tik*, pert. to the opera: operatically, ad. *-l*: opera-dancer, a girl who dances in an opera or ballet; a ballet-girl, or a male dancer: opera-glass, a small telescope, usually binocular, for viewing persons and objects more distinctly at any place of public amusement: opera-house, a building in which operas are performed.

operameter, n. *ô'p'r-â-m-ê-t-er* [*L. opera*, work; Gr. *metron*, measure], an instrument which indicates the number of revolutions made by a wheel or shaft; a machine for measuring work done, as of cloth.

operant, a. *ô'p'r-ânt* [*L. operans*, operantis, working—from *opus*, work, in *OE.*], having power to produce any effect.

operate, v. *ô'p'r-â-t* [*L. operatus*, worked, laboured—from *opus* and *opera*, work], to exert power or strength, either physical or mechanical; to produce any effect; to produce by agency; to cut or open a part of the body with a view to healing, as a surgeon: operating, imp.: operated, pp.: operator, n. *-â-t-er*, one who operates; in *surg.*, the skilled person who does some remedial act upon the human body by cutting with an instrument, or otherwise: operation, n. *-â-sh-ôn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act or process of operating; something to be done; agency; process; influence; action; effect; in *surg.*, any action done by a qualified person upon the human body, with the hand or by means of an instrument, with a view to heal or bring to a normal state: operations, n. plu. *-sh-ônz*, movements, as of an army: operative, n. *-t-iv*, a skilled workman: adj. having the power of acting; exerting force; effective.

opercular, n. *ô'p-êr-kû-l-er* [*L. operculum*, a lid or cover—from *operio*, I cover], having a lid or cover; of the nature of a lid or cover: operculate, a. *-l-â-t*, also *operculated*, n. *-l-â-t-êd*, in bot., having a lid or cover, as a capsule; opening by a lid: operculum, n. *-kû-l-um*, opercula, plu. *-kû-l-â*, in bot., a cap, lid, or cover; in *conch.*, the calcareous or horny lid with which certain molluscs, like the periwinkle, close the aperture of their shells when they withdraw within them; the gill-cover, or bony flap covering and protecting the gills in fishes: operculated, n. plu. those gastropods whose shell is closed by an operculum or horny valve: operculiform, a. *ô'p-êr-kû-l-î-fôr-m* [*L. forma*, shape], formed as a lid or cover.

opereuse, a. *ô'p-êr-ûs* [*L. operosus*, industrious, laborious—from *opera*, work, labour], attended with much

labour; tedious: op'erosely, ad. *-l*: op'eroseness, n. *-ness*, the state of being laborious.

ophicleide, n. *ô'f-i-kî-d* [*F. ophicleide*; Gr. *ophis*, a serpent; *kleis*, *kleidos*, a key], the largest keyed musical wind instrument of brass or copper, made somewhat like the form of a serpent.

ophidian, a. *ô'f-i-d-î-an* [*Gr. ophidion*, a small serpent—from *ophis*, a serpent], belonging to the serpent order of reptiles, called ophid'ia, n. plu. *-â*, also ophid'ians, n. plu. *-ânz*: ophid'ion, n. *-ôn*, an eel-shaped fish, found in the Mediterranean: ophid'ious, a. *-ûs*, snake-like.

Ophio batrachia, n. plu. *ô'f-i-ô-bât-râk'î-â* [*Gr. ophis*, ophis, a serpent; *batrachos*, a frog], applied sometimes to the order of snake-like Amphibians, as the Cæcillia.

ophiolatry, n. *ô'f-i-ô-lâ-t-ri* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent; *latreia*, worship], serpent-worship: oph'iolater, n. *-lâ-t-er*, one who performs serpent-worship: oph'iolatrous, a. *-lâ-t-er-ûs*, giving worship to serpents; pert. to ophiolatry.

ophiology, n. *ô'f-i-ô-l-ô-j-î* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent; *logos*, discourse], that branch of natural history which treats of serpents: ophiologic, a. *ô'f-i-ô-l-ô-j-ik*, also ophiological, a. *-l-ô-j-ik*, pert. to: oph'iologist, n. *-j-ist*, one versed in the natural history of serpents.

ophiomancy, n. *ô'f-i-ô-mân-s-î* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent; *mantia*, divination], divination by serpents.

Ophiomorpha, n. plu. *ô'f-i-ô-môr-f-î* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent; *morphe*, shape], the order of Amphibia which includes the Cæcillia: ophiomor'phous, a. *-môr-f-ûs*, having the form of a serpent; snake-shaped.

ophiophagous, a. *ô'f-i-ô-fâ-g-ûs* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent; *phagien*, to eat], eating or feeding on serpents.

ophite, n. *ô'f-î*, also ophiolite, n. *ô'f-i-ô-l-î-t* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent; *lithos*, a stone], green porphyry or serpentino.

Ophites, n. plu. *ô'f-î-tis* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent], a sect in the second century, so called because they believed that the serpent which tempted Eve was Christ Himself—also called *Serpentians*.

Ophinchus, n. *ô'f-i-nî-kûs* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent; *echin*, to hold], the serpent-bearer, one of the northern constellations, represented by a man holding a serpent.

Ophiuroidea, n. plu. *ô'f-i-û-r-ô-î-d-ê-â* [*Gr. ophis*, a snake; *oura*, a tail; *eidos*, appearance], an order of cælinoderms, including the brittle-stars and sand-stars.

Ophthalmia, n. *ô'f-thâl'm-î-â*, also ophthalm'ia, n. *-m-î* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, the eye], inflammation of the eye: ophthalm'ic, a. *-m-ik*, pert. to the eye: ophthalm'itis, n. *-m-î-tis*, inflammation of the eyeball or some part of it: ophthalm'itic, a. *-m-î-tik*, pert. to; bearing eyes, as an eyestalk: ophthalm'odyn'ia, n. *-d-în-î-â* [*Gr. odunê*, pain], violent pain in the eye. —

Ophthalmology, n. *ô'f-thâl'm-ô-l-ô-j-î* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, the eye; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on whatever relates to the eyes: ophthalmol'ogist, n. *-j-ist*, one skilled in ophthalmology.

Ophthalmoptosis, n. *ô'f-thâl'm-ô-p-tô-s-îs* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, the eye; *ptôsis*, fall, ruin], protrusion of the whole eyeball.

Ophthalmoscope, n. *ô'f-thâl'm-ô-skôp* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, the eye; *skopeô*, I view], an instr. for examining the interior of the living eye: ophthalmoscopy, n. *ô'f-thâl'm-ô-skô-p-î*, the pretended art of knowing a person's temper and manner from the appearance of the eye.

opiate, n. *ô'p-i-â-t* [*F. opiat*, an opiate—from *L. opium*, the juice of the poppy], any preparation or medicine which contains opium for inducing sleep or quiet: adj. inducing sleep; causing rest; narcotic: opiated, a. *-â-t-êd*, mixed with opium.

opine, v. *ô'p-in* [*F. opiner*, to give one's opinion—from *L. opinari*, to esteem or believe], to think; to suppose; to be of opinion: opining, imp.: opined, pp. *ô'p-înd*.

opinion, n. *ô'p-in'y-ôn* [*F. opinion*—from *L. opinio*, belief, judgment], settled judgment or belief of the mind; sentiment; judgment, without absolute certainty, founded on the evidence given; action; in *OE.*, reputation: opinionated, n. *-â-t-êd*, unduly attached to one's own opinions; egotistical; conceited: opinionative, a. *-t-iv*, fond of preconceived notions: opinionatively, ad. *-t-iv-l*: opinion'ativeness, n. *-ness*, excessive attachment to one's own opinions: opinion'ed, a. *-y-ând*, attached to particular opinions; conceited: opinion'ist, n. *-y-ân-îst*, one dogmatically attached to his own notions. Note.—opinionated, &c.,

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw : mête, mêt, hêr; yâne, yân : nôte, nôl, môve :

are coined from the older forms *opinione*, &c., in imitation of the *L. opinatus*.—*SYN.* of 'opinion': *idea*; *view*; *persuasion*; *estimation*.

*opisthocœlian*, *n.* *ô-pis-tô-sê-li-ân* [Gr. *opisthe*, behind, backwards; *koilos*, hollow], having the vertebrae hollow at the back part.

*opisthotonos*, *n.* *ô-pis-thô-tô-nôs* [Gr. *opisthe*, backwards; *tonos*, a straining—from *teino*, I draw or stretch], spasms by which the whole body is bent backwards and stiffened.

*opium*, *n.* *ô-pi-ûm* [L. *opium*; Gr. *opion*, the juice of the poppy], the thickened juice of the capsules of the white poppy—extensively used as a medicine and in medical preparations; the gummy juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

*opobalsam*, *n.* *ô-pô-ba-sâm* [Gr. *opos*, juice; *balsamon*, the halm-juice, balsam], the balsam of Gilead, an oleo-resin of a peculiar fragrance; the secretion from the *Balsamodendron gilendense*, Ord. *Burseraceæ*.

*opodeldoc*, *n.* *ô-pô-dêl-dôk* [a word coined by Paracelsus], a soap liniment used for sprains.

*opopanax*, *n.* *ô-pô-pâ-naks* [Gr. *opopanax*—from *opos*, juice; *panax*, n. plant, all-heal], a gum-resin, being the dried juice of n. plant, imported in loose granules or drops, used as a medicine; obtained from *Opopanax chironium*, a native of S. Europe, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

*opossum*, *n.* *ô-pô-sûm* [W. I. *opossum*], an American and Australian quadruped that lives principally on trees, the females having abdominal pouches in which they carry and protect their young.

*oppidan*, *n.* *ô-pi-tân* [L. *oppidum*, a city or town], at *Æton*, a boy who is not a king's scholar, and who boards in the town: *adj.* relating to a town.

*opponent*, *n.* *ô-pô-nênt* [L. *oppōnens*, *oppōnēns*, setting or placing against—from *ob*, against; *pōno*, I set or place], one who opposes, as in argument or controversy; *nn.* adversary; *n.* rival: *adj.* that opposes; *adverse*; *opponency*, *n.* *ô-nên-si*, an exercise for *nn.* academical degree; the opening of *n.* disputation.—*SYN.* of 'opponent': *enemy*; *antagonist*; *opposer*; *foe*.

*opportune*, *n.* *ô-pô-pô-tân* [F. *opportun*—from *L. opportunus*, fit, convenient—from *ob*, over, against; *portus*, the harbour], well-timed; *seasonable*; *proper*; *convenient*: *op'portune*ly, *ad.* *li.* *op'portune*ness, *n.* *-nês*, the quality or condition of being opportune or timely: *op'portunism*, *n.* *-tû-nî-zm*, the political course which takes advantage of favourable opportunities for the basis of a policy; the sacrifice of principle to circumstances: *op'portunist*, *n.* *-tû-nî-t*, a member of the French republican party, which seeks to found political action on circumstances rather than on fixed principles; *one* who seizes a convenient time at which to advocate or enforce his beliefs; *one* who makes the best of circumstances; the opposite of *extremist*: *adj.* *pert.* to, or characteristic of, *op'portunism*; *waiting occasion*: *op'portunity*, *n.* *-tû-nî-ti* [F.—L.], fit or convenient time, place, or occasion; *suitableness* of circumstances to any end.—*SYN.* of 'opportunity': *occasion*; *occurrence*; *convenience*; *time*.

*oppose*, *v.* *ô-pô-z'* [F. *opposer*, to oppose: *L. oppositus*, set or placed against—from *ob*, against; *positus*, pp. of *pōno*, I place], to set against; to act against; to resist; to put oneself in opposition, as a competitor; to object or act against, as in a controversy or debate; to place, as an obstacle; in *OZ.*, to place in front or over against; to act adversely: *op'pos*ing, *imp.* *op'posed*, *pp.* *op'posed*: *op'poser*, *n.* *-sêr*, *one* who opposes: *op'posable*, *ad.* *ad.* *ad.*, capable of being opposed or resisted: *opposite*, *n.* *ô-pô-pô-ti* [F.—L.], standing or placed in front; facing contrary; in *bot.*, applied to leaves placed on opposite sides of a stem at the same level: *n.* the reverse; that which is contrary: *op'positely*, *ad.* *li.* *op'positeness*, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being opposite or contrary: *opposition*, *n.* *ô-pô-pô-ti-shûn* [F.—L.], standing over against; resistance; hostility; contrariety of interests or designs; contradiction; in *astron.*, the aspect of heavenly bodies when 180° apart—that is, when one heavenly body is in the quarter of the heavens directly opposite to another, as a planet to the sun; the collective body of the opponents of a ministry or government: *op'positionist*, *n.* *-tû-nî-ti*, *one* who belongs to the opposing party: *op'positive*, *n.* *ô-pô-pô-ti-ti*, that may be put in opposition: *opposeless*, *n.* *irresistible*; *incapable* of being opposed.—*SYN.* of 'oppose': *to resist*; *with-*

*stand*; *thwart*; *combat*; *contradict*; *deny*; *oppugn*; *check*; *obstruct*; *contravene*; *hinder*.

*oppress*, *v.* *ô-p-rê-s'* [F. *oppresser*—from *mid. L. oppressare*, to overburden: *L. oppressus*, pp. of *opprimo*, I press against—from *ob*, against; *premo*, I squeeze], to treat with unjust rigour, severity, or hardship; to overburden; to sit or lie heavily on; to overpower: *op'press*ing, *imp.* *op'pressed*, *pp.* *op'pressed*: *adj.* overburdened; *depressed*: *op'pressor*, *n.* *-sêr*, *one* who oppresses or harasses with unjust severity: *op'pression*, *n.* *prêsh-ûn* [F.—L.], the imposition of unreasonable burdens or exactions; the state of being overburdened; cruelty; severity; dulness of spirits; a sense of heaviness, as in respiration: *op'press*ive, *ad.* *ad.* *ad.*, unjustly or excessively severe; tyrannical; extortionate; overwhelming: *op'pressively*, *ad.* *li.* *op'pressiveness*, *n.* *-nês*, the quality of being oppressive.

*opprobrious*, *n.* *ô-p-rô-bri-ûs* [L. *opprobrius*, full of reproach—from *opprobrium*, reproach, disgrace], offensive; reproachful; abusive; infamous; rendered hateful: *op'probriously*, *ad.* *li.* *op'probriousness*, *n.* *-nês*, also *op'probrium*, *n.* *brî-ûm*, reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; disgrace; ignominy.

*oppugn*, *v.* *ô-p-pûn* [OF. *oppugnere*, to oppugn—from *L. oppugnare*, to fight against, to assault—from *ob*, against; *pugna*, a fight], to oppose or resist—used only of verbal or written warfare: *oppugn*ing, *imp.* *oppugn*ed, *pp.* *ô-p-pûnd*: *oppugn'er*, *n.* *-êr*, *one* who opposes or attacks in verbal or written warfare: *oppugnancy*, *n.* *ô-p-pûn-ân-si*, in *OZ.*, opposition.

*opsiometer*, *n.* *ô-pi-si-ô-mê-têr* [Gr. *opsis*, sight; *metron*, measure], an instr. for measuring the extent or limits of distinct vision in different individuals.

*optative*, *n.* *ô-pi-ti-tiv* [F. *optatif*, optative—from *L. optatus*, expressing a wish—from *optatus*, pp. of *opto*, I wish, I desire], expressive of desire or wishing; in *Gr. gram.*, applied to a mood of the verb: *optation*, *n.* *ô-pi-ti-shûn*, expression of a wish.

*optic*, *n.* *ô-pi-tik*, also *optical*, *n.* *ô-pi-ti-kal* [F. *optique*; Gr. *optikos*, relating to the sight—from *optōmai*, I shall see], relating to the sight; *visual*; relating to the science of optics: *op'tic*, *n.* an organ of sight; *optically*, *ad.* *li.* *optics*, *n.* *plu.* *ô-pi-tiks*, the science which treats of everything that pertains to light or vision, and the construction of such instruments as telescopes, microscopes, &c., in which light is the chief agent; *familiarly*, the organs of sight:

*optician*, *n.* *ô-pi-ti-sh-ân*, *one* who constructs and sells instruments and glasses to aid vision: *optic nerves*, the second pair of nerves which proceed directly from the brain, and which are the nerves of sight.

*optimates*, *n.* *plu.* *ô-pi-ti-mâ-têz* [L. *optimatēs*, the *grandes*—from *optimus*, the best], the nobility of anc. Rome: *optime*, *n.* *ô-pi-ti-mê*, in *Cambridge University* till recently, *one* who stood in the second or third class of final honours in mathematics. called senior or junior—the *travellers* were comprehended in the first class: *optimism*, *n.* *-mî-zm*, the doctrine that everything, whether good or evil, is ordered for the best, the opposite of *pessimism*: *optimist*, *n.* *-mî-t*, *one* who holds that all events are ordered for the best: *optimistic*, *ad.* *ad.* *ad.*, characterised by optimism; taking a hopeful view of a matter; sanguine: *optimistically*, *ad.* *ad.* *ad.* *ad.*, in a sanguine or hopeful manner: *hopefully*.

*option*, *n.* *ô-pi-shûn* [F. *option*—from *L. optionem*, free choice—from *optare*, to choose, to wish for], the power of choosing; right of choice; selection; election; preference; on the *Stock Exchange*, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time-bargain at an agreed price: *op'tional*, *ad.* *ad.*, leaving or left to choice or preference: *op'tionally*, *ad.* *li.*, with the privilege of choice.

*optograph*, *n.* *ô-pi-tô-grâf* [Gr. *opsomai*, I shall see; *graphō*, I write], a telescope for copying landscapes.

*optometer*, *n.* *ô-pi-tô-mê-têr* [Gr. *optikos*, relating to sight; *metron*, measure], an instr. for measuring the limits of distinct vision: also *optimeter*.

*opulent*, *n.* *ô-pi-lên-t* [F. *opulent*—from *L. opulens*, *opulentis*, wealthy, rich—from *ops*, wealth], having large means; rich; wealthy: *op'ulently*, *ad.* *li.* *op'ulence*, *n.* *-lên-s*, and sometimes *op'ulency*, *n.* *-lên-si*, wealth; riches; affluence.

*opuscule*, *n.* *ô-pi-skuil* [L. *opusculum*, a little work—from *opus*, a work], a little work; a brochure.

*or*, *conj.* *or* [contracted from *other*: AS. *āther*, or, *cūc*, *bey*, *fōl*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chān*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *therr*, *zeal*.

either: Icel. *ethr*: Goth. *aultha*], a particle that marks an alternative; the correlative of *either*.

or, n. *ōr* [F. *or*, gold—from mid. L. *aurum*—from L. *aurum*, gold], in *her*, gold, which is expressed by carved small dots.

orach, n. *ōr-āch* [F. *arroche*, mountain spinach; perhaps a mere corrupt. of *Atriplex*—from L. *ater*, black; *plexus*, twisted], a name given to several British wild plants found growing in waste places and by the sea-shore; wild spinach; the *Atriplex hortensis*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*.

oracle, n. *ōr-ā-kēl* [F. *oracle*—from L. *oraculum*, counsel from the gods—from *oro*, I plead, I pray], among the *ancients*, an announcement from the gods in answer to some inquiry; a prophetic declaration; the deity who was supposed to give the answer, also the place where given; any one famed for wisdom and accuracy of opinions; a sentence or decision of great authority from its wisdom: oracles, n. plu. *ōr-ā-kēz*, divine revelations and messages; the holy Scriptures: oracular, a. *ōr-ā-kēl-ēr*, resembling an oracle; pretending to have the authority of an oracle; grave; venerable; ambiguous: oraculnary, ad. -it: oraculons, a. *ōr-ā-kēl-ūs*, uttering oracles; resembling oracles; authoritative; ambiguous: oraculosity, n. -nēs, the state of being oracular: oraculously, ad. -it.

oral, a. *ōrāl* [F. *oral*—from L. *oralis*, oral—from *os*, the mouth], uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written: orally, ad. *ōrāl-ly*, by mouth; in words; not in writing.

orale, n. *ōr-ālē* [L. *orale*, of the mouth—from *os*, the mouth], a veil worn by the Pope on important ceremonial occasions: the fanon.

orange, n. *ōr-ēnj* [OF. *orange*, orange: It. *arancio*—from Pers. *andarang*, an orange], the name of a tree and its well-known fruit; the sweet orange is from the tree *Citrus aurantium*, and the bitter orange is from the *Citrus vulgaris*, Ord. *Aurantaceae*: adj. pert. to or resembling the colour of an orange: orange-coloured, a. of the colour of an orange: orange-tawny, a brownish orange colour: orangeade, n. *ōr-ēnj-ad*, a drink made with orange-juice: orange-musk, a species of pear: orange-peel, the rind or skin of an orange: Orangeman, n. *ōr-ēnj-mān*, one of a famous political association of Protestant Irishmen—so called from William, Prince of Orange, who became William III.: an Irish Protestant: orangeat, n. *ōr-ēnj-zhāt* [F.], candied orange-peel: orangery, n. *ōr-ēnj-ēr-ē*, a house where oranges are reared artificially; a plantation of orange-trees. *Note*.—The proper spelling of orange is *orange*, and in F. the spelling should be *narange*, but the word was early corrupted to orange—from F. *or*; mid. L. *orum*, gold, this being the colour of the fruit.

orang-ontang, n. *ō-rāng-ō-tāng* [Mal. *orang-utan*, meaning wild man of the woods—from *orang*, man; *utan*, a wood], an Asiatic ape, which in outward appearance approaches remarkably near to the human form.

oration, n. *ōr-ā-shūn* [OF. *oration*—from L. *oratio*, speech, eloquence—from *oro*, I plead, I beseech], a speech or discourse delivered in public on a special occasion; a harangue; a declamation: orator, n. *ōr-ā-tēr* [F. *orateur*—from L. *orator*], an eloquent public speaker: oratorical, a. *ōr-ā-tēr-ikāl*, also *orator'ial*, a. *ōr-ā-tēr-ēl*, pert. to oratory; becoming an orator: orator'ially, ad. -it, also *orator'ially*, ad. -it: oratory, n. *ōr-ā-tēr-ē* [L. *oratoria*, oratory], the art of speaking in public in a pleasing and effective style; an exercise of eloquence.—*SYN.* of 'oration': address; speech; lecturo; sermon.

Orations—see note under *Freezes*.

oratorio, n. *ōr-ā-tōr-ē-ō* [It. *oratorio*, an oratorio—from L. *oratorius*, belonging to an orator], a long musical composition connected with some sacred subject from Scripture, consisting of vocal airs, choruses, &c., and accompanied by instrumental music.

oratory, the art of an orator—see under *oration*.

oratory, n. *ōr-ā-tēr-ē* [F. *oratoire*: mid. L. *oratorium*, a place of prayer—from L. *oro*, I pray], among *R. Catholics*, a place or chapel allotted for prayer.

orb, n. *ōrb* [F. *orbe*—from L. *orbis*, a circle, a ring], a circular body; any celestial sphere: in *OE.*, period or revolution of time; sphere of action: the *eye*: v. in *OE.*, to form into a circle: orb'd, a. *ōrb'd* or *ōrb'd*, round; circular: orb-like, a. in the form

of an orb: orbicular, a. *ōr-bīk-ū-lēr* [L. *orbicularis*], spherical; circular; made in the form of an orb: in *bot.*, having a rounded leaf with the petiole attached to the centre of it: orbic'ularly, ad. -it: orbic'ularness, n. -nēs, the state of being orbicular: orbic'ulate, a. *ōr-bī-lāl*, also orbic'ulated, a. *ōr-bī-lāl*, made or being in the form of an orb; orbicular.—*SYN.* of 'orb n.': ball; sphere; globe; orbit; circle; circuit; wheel.

orbis, n. *ōr-bīs*, also orb-fish [L. *orbis*, a circle], a fish of a circular form, found in the Indian seas.

orbit, n. *ōr-bīt* [L. *orbita*, a wheel track—from *orbis*, a circle], the path or course described by a celestial body in the heavens; the cavity in the skull containing the eyeball: orbital, a. *ōr-bīt-āl*, pert. to the orbit of the eye.

orbulina, n. *ōr-bū-lī-nū* [L. *orbis*, the world, a sphere], foraminifera, in the form of perforated spheres.

ore, n. *ōrk* [L. *orca*, a whale], a species of whale.

Orcadian, n. *ōr-kād-ēn* [L. *Orcaades*, the Orkneys], pert. to the Orkney Islands: n. a native or inhabitant of the Orkneys.

orcein, n. *ōr-ē-jēn*—see under *orcine*.

orchard, n. *ōr-čhērd* [AS. *orcedr*, a herb-garden—from *wyrt*, a herb; *geard*, a garden; cf. Icel. *jurtugardhr*: Goth. *aurtigards*: Dan. *urtegård*], a fruit-garden: or'chardist, n. -ist, one who owns or cultivates a fruit-garden: orcharding, n. *ōr-čhērd-ing*, the cultivation of orchards.

orchella-weed, n. *ōr-čhēllā-wēd* [Sp. *orchilla*—from *roca*, a rock], a lichen growing on maritime rocks in temperate climates, from which the purple dye archil or orbeil is prepared.

orchestra, n. *ōr-čhēs-trā* [L. *orchestra*: Gr. *orchēstra*, the part of a theatre where the chorus dance—from *orchōmai*, I dance], the part of a theatre or public place assigned to the musicians; the body of musical performers; also written *orobestre*, *ōr-čhēs-tēr*: or'chestrā, n. *ōr-čhēs-trāl*, suitable to an orchestra, or performed in it: orchestration, n. *ōr-čhēs-trā-shūn*, the arrangement of music in the fullest detail for an orchestra; orchestral treatment of a composition: or'chestrīc, a. *ōr-čhēs-trīk*, pert. to an orchestra; orchestral.

orchid, n. *ōr-čhīd*, also orchis, n. *ōr-čhīs* [L. and Gr. *orchis*, a plant with roots in the form of testicles], a monocotyledonous plant having round fleshy tubers, whose flowers are generally singular in form—much esteemed by cultivators; plants of the Ord. *Orchidaceae*: orchidaceous, a. *ōr-čhīd-ā-shūs*, also orchideous, n. *ōr-čhīd-ēis*, pert. to plants of the orchis kind: orchid'ean, a. *ōr-čhīd-ēan*—same as orchidaceous: orchidology, n. *ōr-čhīd-ō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], that branch of botany or horticulture which treats of orchids: orchidologist, n. *ōr-čhīd-ō-jīst*, an adept in the study or management of orchids.

orchitis, n. *ōr-čhītīs* [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle], inflammation of the testicle.

orcine, n. *ōr-čhīn* [F. *orcine*], a substance existing in the lichens from which archil and litmus are prepared: orcein, n. *ōr-čhē-jēn*, a dark-red pigment obtained by the action of ammonia on orcein.

Orcans, n. *ōr-čhās* [L.], in *Rom. myth.*, the lower regions; the abode of the dead.

ordain, v. *ōr-dān* [OF. *ordener*; L. *ordinare*, to arrange or set in order—from *ordo*, order, arrangement], to appoint; to decree; to establish; to institute; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions: ordain'ing, imp.: adj. investing with sacerdotal or ministerial functions by certain ceremonies, as the laying on of hands: ordained, *pp.* *ōr-dānd*: ordina'tion, which see: ordain'er, n. -ēr, one who ordains or appoints.—*SYN.* of 'ordain': to arrange; regulate; set; prescribe; enact; constitute; invest.

ordeal, n. *ōr-dē-āl* [AS. *ordl*, a dealing out, a judgment—from *dr*, out; *dēd*, a part: cf. Dut. *oorleel*; OH. Ger. *urheil*; Ger. *urtheil*], an ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by causing the accused to pass through fire or water, or by the wager of battle; any severe test of patience, courage, skill, and the like; a severe trial or scrutiny.

order, n. *ōr-dēr* [F. *ordre*—from L. *ordinem*, an arranging, order], methodical arrangement; regularity; established method or process; proper state; regular government; a law; a command; rank or class; a society or fraternity; a division of animals or plants between class and genus; in *arch.*, one of the five principal methods employed by the ancients

in constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice—these were the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite; in *OE.*, measures; care: *int.* a call to a speaker by one or more of an audience to attend to the rules of the house or assembly: *v.* to regulate; to direct or command; to lead; to manage; to give directions to: *or'dering*, *imp.*: *n.* disposition; management: *or'dered*, *pp.* *der'd.*: *or'derer*, *n.* *er.*, one who orders: *or'derless*, *a.* *des.*, disorderly: *or'derly*, *a.* *li.*, regular; systematic; performed in good order; peaceable; being on duty, as an officer: *n.* a soldier who attends on a superior officer to carry orders: *ad.* methodically: *or'derliness*, *n.* *nes.*, the state of being orderly or methodical: in order, according to established rule: in order to, for the purpose of; as means to an end: *order-book*, *n.* a shop-book for entering the orders of customers, or directions for purchases; *n.* book in the House of Commons for the purpose of entering motions to be afterwards submitted to Parliament; the book kept at military headquarters or on board a man-of-war for recording instructions: *order of the day*, *n.* phrase used in Parliament denoting the business regularly set down for consideration on the minutes or votes; in *mil.*, specific directions or information issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command: out of order, transgressing the ordinary rules or laws of the society or meeting: orders, or holy orders, in the *Episcopal Ch.*, the three orders of the Christian ministry, but usually understood as applying to deacons and priests: to take orders, to enter the ministry of the Church by being ordained—used in reference to the two orders, deacons and priests; to take commissions to supply goods: letters of orders, the certificates given by the bishop to the person he has ordained, that the latter has been duly admitted to the order of deacons or priests: general orders, the orders which a commander-in-chief issues to his troops: religious orders, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, societies established for religious purposes, such as the monastic orders of the Benedictines, the Franciscans, &c., and the order of the Jesuits: Orders in Council, temporary rules or laws issued by the sovereign, by and with the advice of the *Privy Council*, to meet particular emergencies: order of battle, the different arrangements made by an army either to attack or receive an enemy: post-office order—see money order under money: standing orders, in Parliament, certain rules and regulations laid down for their own guidance, which must be invariably followed, unless suspended by a formal vote to meet some urgent case: sailing orders, the particular and final instructions given to ships of war: Teutonic Order, for usual orders of rank see Appendix IV.—*SYN.* of 'order *n.*': method; mode; mandate; injunction; direction; precept; rule; regulation; row; grade; group; collection; family; tribe; fraternity; usage; fashion; custom—of 'order *v.*': to adjust; conduct; procure; methodise; dispose; arrange; systematise.

*ordinal*, *a.* *or'di-nāl* [*F.* *ordinal*, ordinal—from *L.* *ordinalis*—from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order], denoting order: *n.* in the *Eng. Ch.*, the service of ordination: ordinal numbers, numbers in succession, as first, second, third, &c.

*ordenance*, *n.* *or'di-nāns* [*OF.* *ordenance*; *mid. L.* *ordinantia*—from *L.* *ordinans*, arranging, regulating—*from ordo*, order], permanent rule of action; observance commanded; a law; *n.* regulation; canon; religious rite or ceremony: *or'dinant*, *a.* *di-nānt*, in *OE.*, ordaining; decreeing.

*ordinary*, *a.* *or'di-nā-ri* [*F.* *ordinaire*, ordinary—from *L.* *ordinarius*, of or belonging to arrangement or order—from *ordo*, order], according to established order; customary; usual; of common rank or quality; plain; not handsome; common; of little merit: *n.* an ecclesiastical judge, usually the bishop; in *Scot.*, a single judge; having power to decide cases either with or without a jury; settled establishment; the figures found on a heraldic shield; a dining-place where the prices are fixed; the meal furnished; a name applied to two chaplains of Newgate: *ordinarily*, *ad.* *na-ri-ly*, according to established rules or settled method: *ordinary seaman*, one not expert or fully skilled; an inferior seaman: in *ordinary*, in constant service; steadily attending and serving; as applied to a ship of war, one laid up in harbour.—*SYN.* of 'ordinary *a.*': established; methodical; regular; mean; normal; inferior.

*ordinate*, *a.* *or'di-nāl* [*L.* *ordinatus*, regulated, set in order—from *ordinem*, order], well-ordered; regular; methodical: *n.* in *math.*, a straight line drawn from any point in a curve perpendicular to another straight line called the *abscissa*—the ordinate and abscissa taken together being called co-ordinates.

*ordination*, *n.* *or'di-nā-shūn* [*F.* *ordination*—from *L.* *ordinationem*, a setting in order, an arranging], the act or ceremony of conferring holy orders, or of bestowing the powers or functions of a settled minister; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.

*ordnance*, *n.* *or'd-nāns* [an incidental application of *ordnance*, in the sense of arrangement or preparation], a general term applied to all things connected with artillery; cannon; artillery: *ordnance map*, a map made from a portion of the national survey of the country, carried on by the Royal Engineer corps, under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

*ordure*, *n.* *or'd-ūr* [*F.* *ordure*, filth, ordure: *OF.* *ord*, dirty—from *L.* *horridus*, horrid, filthy], dung; filth; excrements.

*ore*, *n.* *or* [*AS.* *dr*, brass: *cf.* *Ice.* *air*: *OH.* *Ger.* *er*], properly the vein of metal—so called from the ore found in a thin band appearing in the section like a vein running through the rock; a metal as extracted from the earth combined with other substances;—as mixed with mineral matters, ores receive the various names of matrix, gangue, vein-stone, or ore-stone: ore-deposit, any natural deposit of ore.

*oread*, *n.* *or'd-rād*, *plu.* *o'reads*, *-ads*, also *oreades*, *or'd-rād-dēz* [*L.* *orcas* or *orcadum*, an Oread: *Gr.* *oros*, a mountain], a mountain-nymph.

*or ever*, before: *ad.* [a corruption of *AS.* *ār*], in *OE.*, *ere*; before; sooner than.

*orfrays*, *n.* *or'frāz* [*OF.* *orfrays*: *L.* *aureum*, gold], fringe of gold; a species of embroidered cloth of gold.

*organ*, *n.* *or'gān* [*F.* *organe*—from *L.* *organum*; *Gr.* *organon*, an instrument: *cf.* *Gr.* *ergon*, a work], a part of the living body by which some action, operation, or function is carried on; an instrument or means of communication, as of a political party—generally said of a newspaper; in *bot.*, any defined subordinate part of the vegetable structure, external or internal, as a cell, a fibre, a leaf, a root; a well-known wind musical instr.: *organic*, *a.* *or-gā-nik*, also *organical*, *a.* *ik-āl*, relating to living organs; produced by living organs: *organically*, *ad.* *ik-āl-ly*: *organicalness*, *n.* *nes*, state of being organical: *organise*, *v.* *or-gā-ni-zē*, to form, as a living body, with suitable organs; to establish with parts that may co-operate together; to arrange the several parts of a plan of action or work, and appoint the proper persons to carry it out: *organising*, *imp.*: *organised*, *pp.* *-tēd*: *adj.* formed with organs; constructed of parts co-operating with each other: *organisable*, *a.* *ik-ā-bl*, capable of being organised: *organisation*, *n.* *or-gā-ni-zā-shūn* [*F.* *-l.*], the act of forming or arranging parts in such a manner as to enable them to co-operate together; the parts when so arranged; structure; form: *organism*, *n.* *-izm*, a body possessing an organic structure: *organist*, *n.* *-ist*, a performer on the organ: *organ-builder*, the constructor of organs: *organ-loft*, the small gallery where the organ stands in some churches: *organic bodies*, such bodies as possess life and sensation: *organic chemistry*, that department of chemistry which treats of the composition and properties of bodies that have or have had life; as distinguished from *inorganic chemistry*, which treats of bodies that never had life: *organic disease*, a disease in which the structure of an organ is evidently affected or altered: *organic remains*, the fossil remains of animals or vegetables: *organic laws*, those laws which concern the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state: *organised bodies*, those bodies which possess organs, as animals or plants.

*organogeny*, *n.* *or-gān-ō-jē-ni* [*Gr.* *organon*, an instrument; *gennao*, I produce], the development of organs from their primitive condition: *organogenetic*, *a.* *ō-jē-nik*, *pert.* to the development of organs in plants and animals.

*organography*, *n.* *or-gān-ō-jī-rā-jī* [*Gr.* *organon*, an instrument; *grapho*, I write], a scientific description of the internal structure of plants: *or ganographic*, *a.* *ō-jē-nik*, also *organographic*, *a.* *grā-jī-ik-āl*, *pert.* to: *organographer*, *n.* *ō-jī-rā-jist*, one who

is skilled in describing the internal structure of plants.

**organology**, *n.* *ōr-gān-ōl-ō-jī* [Gr. *organon*, an instrument; *logos*, discourse], that branch of physiology which treats of organs of animals: *ōr-gān-ōl-ō-jī*, *a.* *lō-jīk-ōl*.

**organon**, *n.* *ōr-gā-nōn* [Gr. *organon*, an instrument], a body of rules and canons for regulating scientific investigations.

**organzine**, *n.* *ōr-gān-zīn* [F. *organsin*: It. *organzino*], thrown silk of a very fine texture.

**orgasm**, *n.* *ōr-gāzm* [Gr. *orgasmos*, softening, moistening], immoderate excitement or action, as when accompanied by severe spasms.

**orgeat**, *n.* *ōr-āhāt* [F. *orgeat*—from *orge*, barley], a liquor made from barley and sweet almonds, sweetened and slightly flavoured.

**orgels**, *n.* *ōr-jē-ls*, the organ-ling, supposed to be so called from the *Orkneys*, on the coast of which it is caught.

**orgies**, *n. plu.* *ōr-jīz* [F. *orgies*, revels—from L. and Gr. *orgia*, the rites of Bacchus: Gr. *orgion*, a sacred net; *ergon*, work], my drunken revelry, particularly by night; *orgiastic*, *a.* *ōr-jī-āstīk*, pert. to Bacchus or his rites.

**orgillions**, *n.* *ōr-gīl-līs* [F. *orgueilleux*, proud—from *orgueil*, pride—from It. *orgoglio*], in *OE.*, proud; baughty.

**orgues**, *n. plu.* *ōr-gz* [F. *orgue*: Gr. *organon*, an instrument], in *mil.*, pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron, to be hung over a gateway and let down in case of attack; a sort of infernal machine made of loaded gun-barrels to be discharged in defending a breach.

**orchalc**, *n.* *ōr-ī-kālk*, also *ōr-īchal'cum*, *n.* *-kālk-kūm* [L. *orchalcum*; Gr. *orchalkos*, mountain-copper—from Gr. *oros*, a mountain; *chalkos*, brass], the brass of the ancients; a substance resembling gold in colour, but of much less value.

**oriel**, *n.* *ōr-ī-ēl* [OF. *oriel*, a side gallery, a small chamber—from *mid. L.* *orielum*, a little entrance, a corridor—prob. from *L.* *aureolum*, of gold—from *nurum*, gold—in reference to its gilded ornamentation], *anciently*, a small room next the hall in certain houses and monasteries where particular persons dined; *now*, a projecting window, generally of a trigonal or pentagonal form; a large bay or recessed window in a church or in an apartment.

**orient**, *a.* *ōr-ī-ēnt* [F. *orient*, the East—from L. *oriens* or *orientem*, the rising sun—from *ori*, to rise, to become visible: It. *orient*], Eastern; bright; shining: *n.* the East; the part where the sun rises: *v.* in *surv.*, to mark on a plan the bearings of the compass: *orienting*, *imp.*: *oriented*, *pp.*: *oriental*, *a.* *ōr-ī-ēnt-āl* [F.—L.], Eastern; proceeding from Asia or the East,—applied to gems, 'valuable; precious'—as opposed to *occidental*, applied to the less valuable: *n.* a native of Asia or the East: *orientally*, *ad. -lī*: *oriente*, *n.* *ōr-ī-ēnt-ē*, brightness; richness of colour: *orientalism*, *n.* *-āl-izm*, the doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations: *orientalist*, *n.* *-līst*, one versed in the languages and literature of Asia; an inhabitant of the Eastern parts of the world: *oriental*, *n.* *-lā-shūn*, the process of determining the east point in taking bearings; the placing towards the east, as the altar of a church; in *crystal*, the process of placing a crystal in a position necessary to show the relation of its planes to the assumed axes; in *zool.*, the faculty by which certain birds, as the homing-pigeon and the swallow, find their way home from a long distance.

**orifice**, *n.* *ōr-ī-fīs* [F. *orifice*—from L. *orificium*, an opening, an orifice—from *ōs*, *ōris*, a mouth; *faciō*, I make: It. *orificio*], a mouth or aperture, as of a pipe or tube; any opening.

**oriflamme**, *n.* *ōr-ī-flām* [F. *oriflamme*—from *mid. L.* *auriflamma*, golden flame, golden banner, the standard of the monastery of St Denis in France—from *L.* *aurum*, gold; *flamma*, a flame], the anc. royal standard of France, borne on a gilded lance and consisting of a red flag deeply split at one end to form flame-shaped, pointed streamers; in *her.*, a blue banner charged with three golden lilies.

**organ**, *n.* *ōr-ī-gān*, and **organum**, *n.* *ōr-ī-gā-nūm* [F. *organ*—from L. *organum*; Gr. *organon*—from *oros*, a mountain; *ganos*, brightness], the wild mar-joram; the mountain-joy, in reference to its habitat on open hilly ground; the *Organum vulgare*, *Ord.* *Labiate*.

**origin**, *n.* *ōr-ī-jīn* [F. *origine*—from L. *originem*, origin, descent—from *ori*, to rise, to become visible], first existence or beginning; derivation; cause; root; source: *original*, *a.* *ōr-ī-jī-nāl*, first in order; preceding all others; primitive; having the power to originate new thoughts or ideas; not copied: *n.* that which precedes all others of its kind; fountain; source; that from which anything is translated, transcribed, or copied: *originally*, *ad. -lī*, primarily; at first: *originality*, *n.* *-nāl-ī-tī*, the power or faculty of producing new thoughts, or rare combinations of thought: *originate*, *v.* *ōr-ī-jī-nāl*, to bring into existence; to take existence; to cause to be; to begin; to produce what is new: *originating*, *imp.*: *originated*, *pp.*: *originator*, *n.* *-nāl-ēr*, one who originates: *originator*, *n.* *-nāl-ēr*, the act of bringing or coming into existence; first production; mode of production or bringing into being: *original sin*, the innate depravity and tendency to evil in the human mind; the result of our first parents' sin.—*SYN.* of 'origin': beginning; foundation; fountain; commencement; rise; spring; birth; occasion—of 'original': primary; pristine; first.

**orillon**, *n.* *ōr-ī-līl-ōn* [F. *orillon*, a sort of fortification—from *oreille*, an ear—from L. *auris*, an ear], in *mil.*, a mass of earth lined with a wall on the shoulder of a bastion for the protection of cannon.

**oriole**, *n.* *ōr-ī-ōl* [OF. *oriole*—from L. *aureolus*, golden—from *aureus*, golden—from *aurum*, gold], the golden thrush; a bird of several species, having plumage of a golden-yellow mixed with black: see *oriel* and *note*.

**Orion**, *n.* *ōr-ī-ōn* [L.: Gr. *Orion*, in *anc. myth.*, a celebrated hunter], a constellation represented by the figure of a man with a sword or club by his side, and covered with a lion's skin.

**orismology**, *n.* *ōr-īs-mōl-ō-jī* [F. *orismologie* (properly *horismologie*): Gr. *horismos*, a bounding—from *horizō*, I bound or limit, and *logos*, discourse], the science of defining or explaining technical terms; lexicography, with special reference to scientific subjects.

**orison**, *n.* *ōr-ī-zōn* [OF. *orison*, prayer—from *mid. L.* *oratiōnem*, a prayer—from L. *oro*, I speak or plead], a prayer or supplication.

**orle**, *n.* *ōr-ī* [OF. *orle* or *orlel*, a hem, a margin—from *mid. L.* *orula*, dim. of *ora*, an edge], in *her.*, a figure in the form of a fillet or border round a heraldic shield, but at a distance from the edges: *orle*, *orlet*, *-līl*, or *orlo*, *n.* *-lō*, in *arch.*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

**orleans**, *n.* *ōr-lēnz* [Orleans, in France], a cloth made of worsted and cotton; a common variety of plum.

**orlop**, *n.* *ōr-lōp* [Dut. *overloop*—from *over*, over; *loopen*, to run], in a ship, the sort of deck or platform on which the cables, sails, &c., are stowed.

**Ormazd** or **Ormazd**, *n.* *ōr-māzd*, *ōr-māzd* [Pers.: Old Pers. *Auramazda*; Sans. *Asura-medhas*; wise lord], in the religion of Zoroaster, the good principle or being, the spirit of life and light.

**ormolu**, *n.* *ōr-mō-lō* [F. *or*, gold; *moulu*, ground, bruised: L. *nurum*, gold; *molere*, to grind], gilt bronze or copper; gold-coloured brass, or mosaic gold: *ormolu varnish*, a copper, bronze, or imitation gold varnish.

**ornament**, *n.* *ōr-nā-mēnt* [F. *ornement*: L. *ornamentum*, a decoration—from *orno*, I decorate], something that beautifies and adorns; embellishment; additional beauty: *v.* *ōr-nā-mēnt*, to render more beautiful or attractive to the eye; to embellish: *ornamenting*, *imp.*: *ornamented*, *pp.*: *ornamental*, *a.* *-āl*, serving to decorate or adorn: *ornamentally*, *ad. -lī*: *ornamentation*, *n.* *-lā-shūn*, decoration; embellishment: *ornamentor*, *n.* *-tēr*, a decorator; a finisher of articles.—*SYN.* of 'ornament': to adorn; decorate; beautify; bedeck.

**ornate**, *a.* *ōr-nāl* [L. *ornatus*, *pp.* of *orno*, I adorn], splendidly adorned; decorated; beautiful: *ornately*, *ad. -lī*: *ornateness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being ornate.

**ornithichnite**, *n.* *ōr-nī-thīk-nīl* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *ichnos*, the mark of a foot, a trace], in *geol.*, footmarks found in mineral strata, supposed to be those of birds.

**ornithocopros**, *n.* *ōr-nī-thō-kōp-rās* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *kopros*, dung], in *geol.*, the droppings or dung of birds—sometimes applied to guano.

**ornithoidichnite**, *n. plu.* *ōr-nī-thō-īd-īk-nīl* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *ichnos*, resemblance; *ichnos*, a



footstep], in *geol.*, bird-like footprints, a term denoting resemblance merely, without affirming that they are really the footmarks of a bird.

ornitholites, n. plu. *ōr-nith-ō-līts* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, the remains of birds occurring in a fossil state.

ornithology, n. *ōr-nith-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *logos*, discourse], that branch of natural history which treats of the form, structure, habits, and uses of birds; ornithological, a. *ōr-nith-ō-lō-jī-kal*, pert. to ornithology; or-nithologically, ad. *ī*: ornithologist, n. *-lō-jī-st*, one versed in ornithology.

ornithomancy, n. *ōr-nith-ō-mān-sī* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *mantia*, divination], divination by the flight of birds.

ornithorhynchus, n. *ōr-nith-ō-rīng-kūs* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *rhynchos*, the snout of a hog], a fur-covered animal, web-footed, with a flat horny beak like a duck, peculiar to the fresh-water rivers of Australia and Tasmania—known also by the names of *duck-bill*, *water-mole*, and *platypus*.

ornithosaur, n. *ōr-nith-ō-sā-ūr* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird; *sauros*, a lizard], a fossil reptile with bird-like characters; or-nithosaurian, a. *-sā-ūr-ī-ān*, relating to; pterodactylous.

ornithoscelida, n. plu. *ōr-nith-ō-skēlī-dā* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *skelos*, a leg, a foot], an extinct group of reptiles having intimate relations both with avian and reptilian types.

orography, n. *ō-rō-jī-rā-fī* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain; *graphō*, I write], the science which describes or treats of mountains with regard to their height, &c., and of the mountain-systems of the globe: also in the same sense, orology, n. *ō-rō-jī* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain; *logos*, discourse]; orological, a. *ō-rō-jī-kal*, pert. to a description of the mountains and mountain-systems of the globe; orologist, n. *ō-rō-jī-st*, one who describes mountains.

oroide or oride, n. *ō-rō-īd*, *ōrīd* [F. *or*; L. *aurum*, gold; Gr. *eidos*, appearance], an alloy composed mainly of copper, with zinc and other ingredients, resembling gold, and manufactured into cheap jewellery, as watch-cases, &c.: adj. pert. to.

orotund, n. *ō-rō-tūnd* [corrupted from L. *ōre rotundo*, with a full, round, or polished mouth—from *ōs*, *ōris*, a mouth; *rotundus*, round], said of the utterance of letters or words with fullness, clearness, and strength; or-otundity, n. *-dī-tī*, the manner of uttering words with fullness and clearness.

orphan, n. *ōr-fān* [L. *orphanus*—from Gr. *orphanos*, deprived of either parent; connected with L. *orbus*, bereft], a child bereaved of father or mother, or of both—more usually of both; adj. bereaved of parents; orphanage, n. *ōr-fān-āj*, state of an orphan; an asylum for orphans; orphaned, a. *ōr-fān-d*, bereft of parents.

Orphean, a. *ōr-fē-ān* [L. *Orpheus*, a famous poet and musician of antiquity], pert. to Orpheus, *ōr-fīs*; musical; poetical; orpheon, n. *ōr-fē-ōn*, a musical instrument.

orphey, n. *ōr-fī* [F. *orfroi*, embroidered cloth of gold—from L. *aurum Phrygium*, Phrygian gold, that is, cloth embroidered in gold, for which the Phrygians were famous], embroidered bands attached to an ecclesiastical vestment, esp. to the cope from the neck downwards in front.

orpiment, n. *ōr-pī-mēt* [a corruption of the L. *auripigmentum*—from *aurum*, gold; *pigmentum*, a paint], yellow sulphide of arsenic; the colour called king's yellow.

orpin, orpine, n. *ōr-pīn* [contr. of orpiment; F. *orpin*], a yellow or orange colour of various degrees of intensity; a wild herbaceous plant with fleshy leaves, found abundantly in some parts of England, called also the rose-plaut; the *Sedum telephium*, Ord. *Crassulicæ*, found growing upon stones, rocks, walls, and roofs of houses, and hence also called stonecrop.

orts, a. *ōr-rā* [perhaps from AS. prefix *or*, ont of, without, and *rac*, a series or row], in *Scot.*, odd; not matched; applied to a man employed at odd jobs about a farm.

ortery, n. *ōr-rē-rī* [after the Earl of Orkney], a machine for exhibiting the motions, magnitudes, and relative distances of the heavenly bodies composing our solar system.

orris, n. *ōr-rīs* [a corruption of *iris*; *ī*. *irios* or *ireos*, orris-root], the plant *iris* or flag-flower; orris-root, the dried roots of the Florentine orris, having

an agreeable odour like violets; the root-stock of *Iris germanica*, *I. pallida*, and *I. florentina*, Ord. *Iridicæ*.

orris, n. *ōr-rīs* [contr. of *orfrays*], a peculiar pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.

ort, n. *ōr-t*, generally in plu. *orts*, *ōrts* [prob. for ord; AS. *ord*, a point], fragments and rejected parts that are left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that fall to the ground in working with any material.

orthis, n. *ōr-thīs* [Gr. *orthos*, straight], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil bivalves with slightly convex valves; orthisina, n. *ōr-thī-sī-nā*, a sub-genus of preceding; orthite, n. *ōr-thīt*, a mineral of a blackish-brown colour, occurring in straight, needle-shaped, or columnar masses in the granites of Scandinavia.

orthocanthus, n. *ōr-thō-kān-thīs* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *akanthē*, a thorn or spine], in *geol.*, a genus of straight, cylindrical, fossil fin-spines, found in the carboniferous formation.

orthoceras, n. *ōr-thō-sēr-ās*, also orthocerate, n. *ōr-thō-sēr-ā-tīt* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *keras*, a horn], in *geol.*, a genus of straight, tapering, chambered shells of Cephalopods—so called from their tapering to a point like a horn: the family is termed orthoceratidae, n. *ōr-thō-sēr-ā-tī-dē*.

orthoclase, n. *ōr-thō-klāz* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *klasis*, a fracture], a mineralogical term for potash felspar, from its straight flat fracture.

orthodox, a. *ōr-thō-dōks* [F. *orthodoxe*—from Gr. *orthodoxia*, sound opinion—from *orthos*, right, true; *doxa*, an opinion], sound in the Christian faith, as taught in the formularies of any particular Church; sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical; orthodoxy, n. *ōr-thō-dōks-ī*, soundness of opinion or doctrine.

orthodromics, n. plu. *ōr-thō-drōm-īks* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *dromos*, a course], the art of sailing on the arc of a great circle, being the shortest distance between any two points on the earth's surface; great-circle sailing; also called orthodromy, n. *ōr-thō-drō-mī*; orthodromic, a. *-īk*, pert. to great-circle sailing.

orthoepey, n. *ōr-thō-ē-pī* [Gr. *orthoepeia*, correct pronunciation—from *orthos*, right; *epos*, a word], the correct pronunciation of words; or-thoepeic, a. *-ē-pīk*, also or-thoepe'ial, a. *-ī-kal*, pert. to correct pronunciation; or-thoepe'ist, n. *-ē-pīst*, one well skilled in pronunciation.

orthogamy, n. *ōr-thō-gā-mī* [Gr. *orthos*, right, straight; *gameō*, I marry], in bot., the method of fertilisation in plants in which the pollen falls directly on the stigma.

orthognathous, a. *ōr-thō-gnā-thīs* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, erect; *gnathos*, a jaw], possessing a skull in which the front of the bead is in a line with the jaws, and does not recede backwards from them; having a form of head in which the face is in a line with the forehead.

orthogon, n. *ōr-thō-gōn* [Gr. *orthos*, right; *gōnia*, an angle], a rectangular figure; orthogonal, a. *ōr-thō-gōn-dī*, rectangular; at right angles.

orthography, n. *ōr-thō-g-rā-fī* [OF. *orthographie*; Gr. *orthographia*—from *orthos*, straight, correct; *graphō*, I write], the part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelt; the art of writing words with their proper letters according to the best use; in arch., the representation of the front or elevation of a building, or of a section of it; orthographic, a. *ōr-thō-g-rā-fīk*, also or-thograph'ial, a. *-ī-kal*, written with their proper letters; in arch., delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plan; in geom., consisting of straight lines on a plane at right angles to it; orthographically, ad. *ī*: orthographer, n. *-thō-g-rā-fēr*, also orthog-raphist, n. *-rā-fīst*, one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

orthometry, n. *ōr-thō-mē-ī-trī* [Gr. *orthos*, correct; *metron*, a measure], the art of composing verse accurately; the laws of versification; or-thometric, a. *-thō-mē-ī-trīk*, in *crystal*, applied to crystals or crystalline forms, the axes of which are at right angles to one another.

orthopædia, n. *ōr-thō-pē-dī-dā* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *paideia*, the rearing of children], the prevention and cure of deformities of the human body, especially in children.

orthopedist, n. *ōr-thō-pē-dīst* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; Gr. *païs*, *païdos*, a child], one who cures or remedies deformities in the limbs or feet.

orthophosphoric, *n.* *ōr-thō-fōs-fōr-ik* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, correct, and Eug. *phosphorus*], applied to common phosphoric acid, which contains three molecules of water.

orthopnea, *n.* *ōr-thōp-nē-ā* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *pneō*, I breathe or pant], *n.* diseased state in which the difficulty of breathing is increased by stooping, or on lying down.

orthoptera, *n. plu.* *ōr-thōp-tēr-ā* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *ptera*, wings], *nn.* order of insects which have their two outer wings disposed in straight folds when at rest, as the grasshopper and house-cricket; also orthopters, *-tēr*, and orthopterans, *n. plu.* *-ānz*; orthopterous, *a. -ūs*, of or pert. to the orthoptera; folding the wings straight.

orthospermæ, *n. plu.* *ōr-thō-spēr-mē* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *sperma*, seed], *in bot.*, seeds which have the albumen flat on the inner face, neither involute nor convolute.

orthostelebs, *n. plu.* *ōr-thō-stēl-ēz* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *stichos*, a series, *n. row*], *in bot.*, applied to the several vertical rows formed by the leaves in a spiral phyllotaxis.

orthotopal, *a. -ōr-thōt-rō-pāl*, also orthot'ropous, *a. -rō-pūs* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *tropos*, direction—from *trepō*, I turn], *in bot.*, having the embryo in a side lying straight towards the billum or eye, as in the bean—applied to the ovule with foramen opposite to the hilum.

orthotypous, *a. -ōr-thōt-i-pūs* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *tupos*, a type], *in min.*, distinguished by a perpendicular cleavage.

ortive, *a. -ōr-tiv* [L. *ortus*, arisen], rising or eastern. ortolan, *n.* *ōr-tō-lān* [OF. *hortolan*—from It. *ortolano*, *n.* gardener—from mld. *L. hortulanus*, of the garden—from *L. hortus*, a garden], *n.* small bird of southern Europe, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh—so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens.

orts, *n. plu.*—see *ort*.

Orus, *n.* *ō-rūs*, also *Korus*, *n.* *kō-rūs*, an Egyptian god, son of Isis and Osiris, frequently appearing in Egyptian paintings sitting on the lap of Isis.

oryctology, *n.* *ōr-ik-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *oriktos*, dug up; *logos*, speech], the study of objects dug out of the earth, as antiquities, skeletons, and fossils.

oryx, *n.* *ō-rīks* [L. *oryx*; Gr. *oryx*, an antelope—so called from its pointed horns, *oryx* having also the meaning of 'plek-axe'], a variety of South African antelope, having the mane and tail of the horse, the head and colouring of the ass, and the legs and feet of the antelope, with long horns tapering backwards—also called *gemsbok*.

os, *n.* *ōs*, also *osar*, *n.* *ō-zār* [Sw. *ös*], a Swedish term for the long hillocks or mounds of drift gravel and sand which are so abundantly scattered over Sweden and the islands of the Baltic—called *kaims* in Scotland and *eskirs* in Ireland.

oscillate, *v.* *ōs-sil-āt* [L. *oscillatus*, pp. of *oscillo*, I swing—from *oscillum*, a swing, a dangling puppet or mask], to move backwards or forwards; to swing; oscillating, *imp. : adj.* swinging; vibrating; oscillated, *pp.* oscillation, *n.* *-ā-shūn*, a swinging like a pendulum; oscillatory, *a. -tēr-i*, vibrating; swinging; oscillating engine, *n.* a marine engine with a vibrating cylinder. *Note.*—*Oscillum*, a swing, may be the same word as *oscillum*, a little image or puppet made to swing or dance—*dim.* of *L. osculum*, the mouth—see *Skeat*.

oscula, *n. plu.* *ōs-kū-lā* [L. *oscula*, little mouths; *osculum*, a little mouth, *n. kiss*—from *ōs*, a mouth], the name given to the larger pores on the surface of a sponge; oscular, *n. -tēr*, pert. to; osculate, *v. -lāt* [L. *osculatus*, kissed], to kiss; to come in contact with, *ns* a curve and a circle; to adhere closely, as caterpillars and other creeping animals; osculating, *imp.* osculated, *pp.* osculation, *n.* *-lā-shūn*, a kiss; close contact; osculant, *a. -lānt*, that adheres closely; osculatory, *a. -lāt-ēr-i*, of or pert. to kissing; having the same curvature at the point of contact; *n.* a tablet or board having the picture of Christ or the Virgin, which was first kissed by the priest and then by the people; osculo, *n. -lūl*, a small two-lipped aperture.

osier, *n.* *ō-zēr* [F. *osier*, *n.* willow; cf. Gr. *oisos*, a willow], the common name of the water-willow, a plant of several species, used in making baskets; especially *Salix viminalis*, Ord. *Salicææ*: oslered, *a. -ōz'h-ērd*, covered with osiers; osier-bed or osier-

holt [AS. *holt*, *n.* grove], a piece of land on which willows are cultivated for basket-work.

Osiris, *n.* *ōs-ēr-is*, one of the principal Egyptian deities, the husband of Isis and the father of Orus, worshipped under the form of a bull, or of a human body with a bull's head; Osirian, *a. -ōs-ēr-i-ān*, of or pert. to Osiris; Osirianism, *n. -izm*, the rites and doctrines connected with the worship of Osiris.

osite, *n.* *ōs-i* [irreg. for *ossite*—from *L. os*, a bone], guano formed from the bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates, and from shelly deposits.

Osmanli, *n.* *ōs-mān-lī* [from *Osman*, founder of the Turkish empire in Asia], a member of the present dynasty of Turkey; a functionary or subject of the Turkish empire.

osmazome, *n.* *ōs-mā-zōm* [Gr. *osmē*, odour; *zōmos*, broth, sauce], the extractive matter on which the odour of broth and the flesh boiled in it depends.

osmeroides, *n. plu.* *ōs-mēr-ōy-ēz* [L. *osmerus*, a smelt; Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], *in geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes found in the Chalk of England—so named from their resemblance to the smelt, a small fish of the salmon family.

osmie acid—see under *osmium*.

osmiridium, *n.* *ōs-mīr-id-i-ūm*, *n.* native compound of osmium and iridium.

osmium, *n.* *ōs-mī-ūm* [Gr. *osmē*, smell], an elementary body, a metallic substance found associated with the ore of platinum—so named from the strong disagreeable smell given out by its oxide: osmic acid, *-mīk*, also osmous acid, *-mī-ūs*, acids from osmium.

osmose, *n.* *ōs-mōz*, also osmosis, *n.* *ōs-mōz-ēz* [Gr. *ōsmos*, a pushing impulse—from *ōschō*, to push], the tendency of fluids of different kinds and densities to become diffused through a separating membrane when placed in contact with it; the action produced by this tendency: osmotic, *a. -ōs-mōt-ik*, pert. to or having the property of osmose.

osmund, *n.* *ōs-mūnd* [F. *osmonde*; L. *osmunda*, osmund], *n.* fern-plant of the genus *osmunda*, and Ord. *Osmondacææ*, *ōs-mūn-dā-sīt-ē*; the flowering fern; the royal fern.

osnaburg, *n.* *ōs-nā-bērg*, a coarse linen, so called from its being originally imported from Osnaburg, in Germany.

osprey, *n.* also ospray, *n.* *ōs-prā* [a corrupt. of *ossifrage*—from *L. ossifragus*, the bone-breaker, the sea-eagle—from *os*, *ossis*, *n.* bone; *frango*, I break], the bald buzzard or great sea-eagle; the fish-hawk. ossein, *n.* *ōs-sē-i* [L. *osseus*, belonging to bone—from *os*, a bone], bone-cartilage, as extracted from bone, a substance closely resembling gelatine, into which it is converted by continuous boiling.

osselet, *n.* *ōs-sē-lēt* [F. *osselet*, a small bone—from *L. os*, a bone], a hard substance found growing between the small bones of a horse's knee; an ossicle.

osseous, *a. -ōs-sē-ūs* [L. *osseus*, belonging to a bone—from *os*, *ossis*, a bone], composed of or resembling bone; bony: osseous breccia, *-brēk-sē-tā*, bones, and fragments of bones, cemented together by calcareous or other matter, found in caverns or fissures.

osseter, *n.* *ōs-sē-tēr* [Russ. *osetrā*, a sturgeon], a species of sturgeon, said to yield one of the best kinds of Russian caviar.

Ossianic, *a. -ōs-si-ān-ik* [from *Ossian*, *n.* Latinised form of Gael. *Oislin*], pert. to, or characteristic of, Ossian, or the poems of Ossian, *n.* reputed Gaelic bard of the 3rd century, alleged works of whom were published by James Macpherson in 1760.

ossicle, *n.* *ōs-sē-kē* [L. *ossiculum*, a small bone—from *os*, *ossis*, a bone], a little bone—applied to various small bones in the skeleton; a term applied to the bony points and segments of star-fishes, encrinurus, and suchlike animals: ossicular, *n. plu.* *ōs-sik-ū-lā*, also ossicles, *n. plu.* *ōs-sē-kēz*, any hard structures of small size, such as the calcareous plates in the integument of the star-fishes, or the small bones of the ear.

ossiferous, *a. -ōs-sif-ēr-ūs* [L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone; *fero*, I produce], producing bone; containing or furnishing bone.

ossific, ossification—see under *ossify*.

ossifrage, *n.* *ōs-si-frāj* [L. *ossifragus*, the sea-eagle—from *os*, a bone; *frango*, I break], the osprey or sea-eagle—see *osprey*.

Ossify, *v.* *ōs-si-fī* [F. *ossifier*—from *L. ossificare*—from *os*, *ossis*, *n.* bone; *facio*, I make], to convert into bone or a bone-like substance; to become bone: ossifying, *imp.* ossified, *pp.* becoming bone; bone-forming:

māte, māt, fār, laūw; mēte, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

ossified, pp. *-fid*: adj. converted into bone or a substance resembling it: ossific, a. *os-sif-ik*, having power to ossify: ossification, n. *os-sif-i-kā-shūn* [F. —L.] the changing of any soft solid part of an animal body into bone or bony-like matter.

ossivorous, a. *os-siv-ō-rūs* [L. *os*, ossis, a bone; *voro*, I devour], bone-eating.

ossuary, n. *os-sū-ēr-i* [L. *ossuus*, bony—from *os*, a bone], a place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

osteal, a. *os-tē-āl* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone], belonging to bone: osteine, n. *os-tē-in*, osseous substance or bony tissue: otitis, n. *os-tē-itis*, the inflammation of bone.

ostensible, a. *os-tēn-si-bil* [F. *ostensible*; mid. L. *ostensibilis*—from L. *ostensus* or *ostentus*, pp. of *ostendo*, I show], declared; manifest; apparent; held forth or avowed, but opposed to *real*: plausible: ostensibly, ad. *-bil*: ostensibility, n. *os-tēn-si-bil-i-tē*, the quality or state of being ostensible: ostensively, a. *-siv*, showing; betokening; indirect: ostensively, ad. *-li*.

ostent, n. *os-tēnt* [L. *ostentus*, exposed to view], in OE., appearance; manner; show; a token; portent.

ostentation, n. *os-tēn-tā-shūn* [F. *ostentation*—from L. *ostentationem*, a showing, a display—from *ostendo*, I show or exhibit], outward show or appearance; ambitious display; parade; pompous vaunting: ostentatious, a. *-shūs*, fond of self-display; boastful; showy: ostentatiously, ad. *-shūs-ly*: ostentatiousness, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display.—SYN. of 'ostentation': boasting; boast; parade; pageantry; show; pomp; pompousness; appearance.

osteoblast, n. plu. *os-tē-ō-blāsts* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *blastos*, a bud, a sprout], the granular corpuscles or cells which cover in a dense layer the osteogenetic substance, and lie in its meshes, constituting the formative elements of bone.

osteoclast, n. plu. *os-tē-ō-klasts* [Gr. *osteon*, bone; *klastos*, broken, fractured], large compound or giant cells formed in the absorption of bone, and believed to be essential agents in the process of such absorption.

osteocolia, n. *os-tē-ō-kōl-iā* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *kolla*, glue], an earthy or stony matter precipitated by water, and encrusted upon sticks, stones, and similar bodies.

osteodentine, n. *os-tē-ō-dēn-tīn* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth], the substance forming the teeth of vertebrate animals, and covered by the enamel; a substance intermediate in structure between dentine and bone.

osteogen, n. *os-tē-ō-jēn* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *gennaō*, I produce], the soft transparent matter in bone which becomes changed into bony tissue: osteogenetic, a. *os-tē-ō-jēn-ē-tik*, denoting the soft transparent substance in bone which becomes ossified: osteogeny, n. *os-tē-ō-jēn-i*, also osteogenesis, n. *os-tē-ō-jēn-ēs-i-s* [Gr. *genesis*, origin, source], the formation or growth of bone.

osteography, n. *os-tē-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *graphō*, I write], a scientific description of the bones: osteographer, n. *-rā-fēr*, an anatomist of the bony parts of the body.

osteoid, a. *os-tē-ō-īd* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *eidos*, resemblance], like or resembling bone; denoting a class of tumours growing from bone, which themselves contain bone.

osteolepis, n. *os-tē-ō-lē-pis* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *lepis*, a scale], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the Old Bed Sandstone—so named from the enamelled bony appearance of the scales.

osteolite, n. *os-tē-ō-lit* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *lithos*, a stone], an earthy phosphate of lime, containing, in nearly a pure state, tricalcic di-phosphate.

osteology, n. *os-tē-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *logos*, discourse], that part of anatomy which treats of the skeleton or bony fabric of the different tribes of animals; comparative anatomy: osteological, a. *-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to a description of the bones: osteologist, n. *-lō-jī-jēr*, also osteologist, n. *-jīst*, one versed in osteology: osteologically, ad. *-li*.

osteoma, n. *os-tē-ō-mā* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone], an adventitious growth, consisting of a purely bony mass, set upon a bone, forming with it an organic whole; an exostosis.

osteomalakia, n. *os-tē-ō-mā-lā-kī-ā* [Gr. *osteon*,

bone; *malakos*, soft], a diseased softening of the bones in adults.

osteomyelitis, n. *os-tē-ō-mī-tē-līt-is* [Gr. *osteon*, bone; *myelos*, marrow], inflammation of the red osseous medulla, and of the pulp contained in the cancelli or spongy bone.

osteophyte, n. *os-tē-ō-fīt* [Gr. *osteon*, bone; *phutos*, planted, grown—from *phōō*, I produce], a term denoting a great variety of bony growths which are formed, for the most part, in an inflammatory exudation; 'exostoses' may be regarded as outgrowths from bone, while 'osteophytes' seem only to be produced under the influence of a bone, often resulting, e.g., from ossification of the exudation derived from the adjacent hyperemic vessels.

osteoplastic, n. *os-tē-ō-plāstik* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *plassō*, I form], a surgical operation by which the loss of bone by disease or otherwise is remedied by the transplanting of new material: osteoplastic, a. *-plāstik*.

osteoporosis, n. *os-tē-ō-pō-rō-sis* [Gr. *osteon*, bone; *poros*, a callosity], a diseased state of bone; which prevents an increase of size of the bone-cells, and a consequent diminution of density, the surface of the bone being at the same time irregular and porous: osteoporotic, a. *os-tē-ō-pō-rō-tik*, of or pert. to.

ostuary, n. *os-tū-ār-i* [L. *ostiarium*, n door-keeper—from *ostium*, a door or entrance], the mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into a sea or lake.

ostiole, n. *os-tī-ōl* [L. *ostiolum*, a little door—from *ostium*, an entrance], in *bot.*, a longitudinal opening or mouth formed by two crescent-shaped cells: ostiolum, n. *os-tī-ō-lūm*, in *bot.*, the orifice through which spores are discharged: the mouth of a perithecium.

ostitis, n. *os-tīt-is* [Gr. *osteon*, bone], a form of bone inflammation, which in its second stage passes on to hardening or sclerosis, or else to suppuration.

ostler, n. *os-ler*, former spelling hostler [OF. *hosteler*, a host, an innkeeper; *hostel*, a house, a hall—from L. *hospēs*, a host or guest], a person who has the care of the horses at a hotel or inn: ostlerly, n. *os-ler-i*, an inn.

Ostmen, n. plu. *os-tmēn*, Eastmen—the Danish settlers in Ireland being so called.

ostraceous, a. *os-trā-sht-ūs* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster or mussel], pert. to animals of the oyster family, called ostracea, n. plu. *os-trā-sht-ā*, also ostraceans, *-sht-ānz*.

ostracism, n. *os-trā-sizm* [Gr. *ostrakismos*—from *ostrakon*, a tile, a shell], in *anc. Greece*, banishment, by the popular vote by throwing shells into an urn; the name of the person to be banished being written on each shell; banishment; expulsion: ostracise, v. *os-trā-siz*, to banish by the popular voice: ostracising, imp. *-s*; ostracised, pp. *-stēd*.

ostracite, n. *os-trā-sit* [L. *ostrea*; Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell], a term applied to any fossil oyster.

ostracoda, n. plu. *os-trāk-ō-dā*, also ostracodes, *os-trāk-ō-dēs* [Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell; *eidos*, appearance], an order of crustaceans enclosed in bivalve shells: ostracoid, a. *os-trā-kōid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], having the nature of shell.

ostraculture, n. *os-trā-d-kūltūr* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster; *cultura*, tillage], the artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.

ostrich, n. *os-trich* [OF. *ostruce*, an ostrich—from L. *avis*, a bird; *struthio*, Gr. *strouthion*, an ostrich—from *strouthos*, a bird], the largest bird in the world, swift-running, and with short wings and long neck: ostrich-feathers, the tall, back, and wing feathers of the ostrich, brought from Africa.

Ostrogoth, n. *os-trō-gōth* [Dan. *ost*, east, and *Goth*], one of the eastern Goths, as opposed to *Vistigoth*, one of the western Goths.

otacoustic, a. *ō-tā-kō-istik* [Gr. *ōta*, ears; *akoustikos*, belonging to the sense of hearing], assisting the sense of hearing; n. an instrument for assisting hearing: called also an *otacus*, n. *-kō-ist-kōn*.

otalgia, n. *ō-tāl-jī-ā* [Gr. *ōta*, ears; *algos*, pain], pain in the ear.

otheoscope, n. *ō-the-ō-skōp* [Gr. *ōtheō*, I push; *skopōō*, I view], a species of radiometer.

other, a. *ō-ther* [AS. *other*, other: cf. *feol annarr*, Goth. *anthur*; Gr. *ander*; Sans. *anarā*], not the same: not this but different; correlative to *each*, and opposed to *some*; something besides; used as a noun with number and case, signifying, not I or he, but some one else, as 'let others judge': otherwise,

ad. *ūtēr-wiz*, in a different manner; in other respects; by other causes.

**otic**, *n.* *ōtīk* [Gr. *ōtos*, *ōtos*, the ear], pert. to the ear; employed in diseases of the ear.

**otiose**, *n.* *ō'shiōs* [L. *otiosus*, at leisure—from *otium*, leisure, vacant time], being at rest or ease; unemployed.

**otitis**, *n.* *ōtītis* [Gr. *ōta*, the ears, and termination *itis*, denoting inflammation], inflammation of the ear.

**otoconia**, *n.* *ōtō-kō-ni-ā* [Gr. *ōta*, the ears; *konis*, dust], a small mass of calcareous particles or crystals of carbonate of lime, found in the membranous labyrinth of the ear, smaller and more numerous than otoliths.

**otoeura**, *n.* *ōtō-krān* [Gr. *ōta*, the ears; *krānion*, the skull], the part of the skull which contains the organs of hearing.

**otoliths**, *n.* plu. *ōtō-liths*, also *otoliths*, *n.* plu. *-liths* [Gr. *ōta*, the ears; *lithos*, a stone], the fossil earbones of whales, cartilaginous fishes, &c.; minute calcareous concretions found in the membranous cavities of the ears of many invertebrates.

**otology**, *n.* *ōtō-lō-jī* [Gr. *ōta*, the ears; *logos*, discourse], the part of anatomy which treats of the ear; a treatise on the ear.

**otopteris**, *n.* *ōtōptēr-is* [Gr. *ōta*, the ears; *ptēris*, a fern], in *geol.*, *n.* genus of fossil ferns, so called in allusion to their ear-shaped projections.

**otorrhea**, *n.* *ōtō-rē-ā* [Gr. *ōta*, the ears; *rheō*, I flow], in *med.*, a flow or running of the ear; *n.* discharge from the ear.

**otoscope**, *n.* *ōtō-skōp* [Gr. *ōta*, the ears; *skopeō*, I see or observe], in *med.*, an instr. for exploring the ear.

**osteals**, *n.* *ōtōsāl-āls* [Gr. *ōta*, the ears; *osteon*, a bone], a term applied to the bones of the ear.

**ottava rima**, *ōtā-vā rē-mā* [It., eight-ryme], an Italian stanza adopted by some English poets, made up of eight lines of five accents each, with three rhymes, the first, third, and fifth lines rhyming, and the second, fourth, and sixth, a complete being formed by the seventh and eighth.

**otter**, *n.* *ōtēr* [AS. *oter*, an otter; cf. *Icel.* *ottr*; Dut. *otter*; Dan. *odder*; Ger. *otter*], an amphibious animal resembling the weasel inhabiting the banks of rivers, feeding on fish—the sea-otter is of larger size.

**otto**, *n.* *ōtō*, also spelt *ottar*, *n.* *ōtār*, and *attar*, *n.* *ātār*—see *attar*, the correct spelling.

**Ottoman**, *n.* *ōtō-mān* [a name of the Turkish empire—from *Ohman*, its founder], designating anything that pertains to the Turks or their government; *n.* a kind of sofa; a stool having a stuffed bottom; a reclining or easy seat.

**orbit**, *n.* *ōbit* [AS. *orbda*, an insect], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, a hairy caterpillar—hence, *n.* shabby, unkempt person.

**orbittet**, *n.* *ō-bit-ēt* [F.—from *ouiller*, to forget; L. *oblitteror*, I forget], an underground dungeon or secret pit in the floor of a dungeon, with an opening only from above, in medieval castles and old Eastern houses, for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

**ouch**, *n.* *ōuch* [OF. *nouche*, a buckle, a clasp; OH. Ger. *nusca*, a buckle; L. *nusca*, a brooch], the collet or socket in which a precious stone or a seal is set; in *OE.*, a jewel.

**oudenodon**, *n.* *ō-dēnō-dōn* [Gr. *ouden*, none; *odontos*, a tooth], in *geol.*, a sub-genus of very peculiar fossil-reptiles found in the sandstone of South Africa, so called from their toothless jaws.

**ought**, *v.* *ōwt* [see *ought* and *owe*], a defective verb, formerly the pt. of *owe*: to be bound in duty or moral obligation: *n.* anything.

**ounce**, *n.* *ōens* [F. *once*, an ounce—from L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything], a weight, 1-12th of a lb. troy; 1-16th of a lb. avoirdupois.

**ounce**, *n.* *ōens*, or *once*, *n.* *ōns* [F. *once*—prob. from Pers. *yuz*, a panther, a lynx], a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer tail—a native of India and Persia.

**our**, pron. *ōer* [AS. *ūre*, our; cf. Goth. *unsar*; Ger. *uns*], pert. to or belonging to us: ours, *ōerz*, poss. of us: *oursel*, comp. pron. *ōer-selz*, plu. *ourselves*, *ōer-sēlz*, not another or other, used almost wholly in the plural, and by way of emphasis: *oursel*, in *OE.* used in the regal style.

**ourang-outang**, another spelling of *orang-outang*. **uranography**—same as *uranography*.

**ousel**, *n.* *ōzēl* [AS. *ōsle*, a blackbird, an ousel; cf. OH. Ger. *amsald*; Ger. *amsel*], a kind of thrush.

**oust**, *v.* *ōst* [OF. *oster*, to remove, to expel—from mid. L. *hauslāre*, a supposed freq. of *haurire*, to drink; see *out* 1], to remove by force; to eject or expel: *oust'ing*, imp.: *oust'ed*, pp.

**out**, *n.* *ōet* [AS. *ūt*, out; cf. *Icel.* *ūt*; Ger. *aus*], exterior: *nd.* out or to the outside; without; not at home; in a state of exhaustion; in a state of extinction; not in office; not in employment; to the end, as, *hear me out*; without restraint, as, 'I dare laugh out'; not in the hands of the owner, as, 'the lands are out upon lease'; with parts of clothes torn, as, *out at the elbows*; *out at heels*, denoting poverty; incurring loss, as, *out of pocket*: *Int.* away; begone: *prefix*, beyond; exceeding; above: *out of*, prep. from; beyond; not in; not within; deviating from; without; in consequence of: *to find out*, to discover: *to let out*, to put forth strength or speed; to reveal: *to crop out*, in *geol.*, to show itself, as a stratum, thrust up and appearing on the surface: *to put out*, to annoy; to disturb; to perplex: *out and out*, thorough-going; complete: *out of the way*, outlying; obscure; uncommon; unusual; eccentric: *out of hand*, immediately: *out of print*, said of a book of which all the copies have been sold or otherwise disposed of: *out of season*, not in the proper time or season: *out of sorts*, ailing; unwell: *out of temper*, in bad temper; sullen: *out of trim*, not properly prepared: *out of tune*, harsh; discordant: *out of the wood*, clear of trouble or difficulty: *out upon you* and *out upon it*, away with you; away with it,—phrases expressing dislike or contempt. *Note.*—In all words having *out* as a prefix, the root-words are found by referring to the word and its prefix—the prefix meaning 'eyond; exceeding; above.'

**out**, *n.* *ōet* [see entry above], one who or that which is without; opposed to *in*; a nook or corner; an open space: *v.* to deprive by expulsion: *out'ing*, imp.: *n.* a trip; a going from home on pleasure: *out'ed*, pp.: *outness*, *n.* *ōut'nēs*, the state of being out; externality: *ins and outs*, nooks and corners: *to make an out*, among *printers*, to omit something in setting up copy.

**outbalance**, *v.* *ōet-bal'āns*, to exceed in weight or effect.

**outbid**, *v.* *ōet-bid'*, to bid more than another.

**outbound**, *n.* *ōet-bōund*, proceeding from one country to another, as a ship.

**outbrave**, *v.* *ōet-brāv'*, to bear down by more daring or by greater splendour.

**outbreak**, *n.* *ōet-brāk*, an eruption; a hursting forth: *out'breaking*, *n.* that which bursts forth.

**outbuilding**, *n.* *ōet-bid-ing*, a building for common purposes near a large one.

**outburst**, *n.* *ōet-bērst*, a breaking out; an explosion.

**outcast**, *n.* *ōet-kāst*, one cast out or expelled; one driven from home or country.

**outcome**, *n.* *ōet-kōm* [ME. *outecome*, *utcome*], that which results from something; issue; consequence.

**outernit**, *v.* *ōet-krift'*, in *OE.*, to excel in cunning.

**outcrop**, *n.* *ōet-krop*, the exposure of the edge of strata at the earth's surface—a stratum coming to the surface is said to *crop out*.

**outcry**, *n.* *ōet-kri*, clamour; noisy opposition; cry of distress.

**outdistance**, *v.* *ōet-dis'tāns* [out, and distance], to get beyond, in horse-racing; to excel another greatly in a competition or career.

**outdo**, *v.* *ōet-dō*, to surpass; to perform beyond another.

**outdoor**, *n.* *ōet-dōr*, being without the door; given to one not residing in the house, as outdoor relief: *outdoors* or *out of doors*, out of the house.

**outed**, *n.* *ōet-ēd* [from *out*], put out; ended.

**outer**, *n.* *ōet-ēr* [from *out*], external; opposed to *inner*: *out'erly*, *nd.* *-it*: *out'ermost*, *a.* *-mōst*, farthest out; remotest from the middle.

**outface**, *v.* *ōet-fās*, in *OE.*, to bear down with impudence; to brave.

**outfit**, *n.* *ōet-fit*, necessities, as clothing, &c., supplied for a sea-voyage; equipment—often in the plu. *outfits*: *out'fitting*, imp.: *n.* equipment for a voyage: *out'fitted*, pp.: *out'fitter*, *n.* *-tēr*, a

general dealer in everything necessary for an emigrant; one who outfits.

outflank, v. *ōut-flāngk*, to extend a line of battle beyond that of another: outflanking, imp.: outflanked, pp. *flāngkt*.

outflow, n. *ōut-flō*, a flowing out; an efflux.

outfly, v. *ōut-flī*, to leave behind in flight.

outfrown, v. *ōut-froūn*, to overbear by frowns; to frown down.

out-general, v. *ōut-jen-ér-il*, to gain advantage over by superior military skill: out-generaling, imp.: out-generalled, pp. *id.*

outgoing, n. *ōut-gō-ing*, state of going out; expenditure; outlay; generally in plu. outgoings, expenditure: adj. opposed to incoming, as outgoing tenant.

outgrow, v. *ōut-grō*, to grow too much for a time: outgrowth, n. *-grōth*, an excrescence.

outguard, n. *ōut-gārd*, the farthest distant guard.

out-Herod, v. *ōut-hér-ōd* [out, and Herod, the king of the Jews at the birth of Christ], to overact the character of Herod; to surpass in wrong-doing: out-Heroding, imp.: out-Heroded, pp.

outhouse, n. *ōut-hōus*, a little house at a small distance from the main one.

outing, n. *ōut-ing* [see *ūt*, out: see out 1], a holiday excursion, generally to the seaside or country.

outlandish, a. *ōut-lānd-īsh* [AS. *ūtlandisc*, outlandish—from *ūt*, out; land, land], not native; foreign; vulgar; rude: outlandishness, n. *-ish-nēs*, state of being strange, rude, or barbarous. Note.—In OE. *inland*, in the sense of 'civilised', was opposed to outlandish, rude; foreign: see inland.

outlast, v. *ōut-lāst*, to last longer than: outlasting, imp.: outlasted, pp.

outlaw, n. *ōut-lāw* [AS. *ūtlaſa*, an exile, nn out-law], a person deprived of the benefit of law: v. to deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscrib; outlawing, imp.: outlawed, pp. *lāwd*; adj. excluded from the benefit of law: outlawn, n. *ōut-lāw-rī*, the punishment inflicted on one who refuses to appear when called into court, by putting him out of the protection of law; the process by which this is done.

outlay, n. *ōut-lā*, expenditure.

outlearn, v. *ōut-lērn*, in OE., to discover.

outlet, n. *ōut-lēt* [out, and *let*: AS. *ūtlatan*, to let out], the place or means by which anything escapes or is discharged.

outlicker, n. *ōut-līk-ēr* [Dut. *uitlegger*, outrigger], in ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing out astern.

outlier, n. *ōut-lī-ēr*, in geol., a portion of rock stratified group of rocks which lies detached, or out from the main body.

outline, n. *ōut-līn*, the line by which a figure is defined; the first sketch of a figure, or of a scheme or design: v. to sketch; to delineate: outlining, imp.: outlined, pp. *-līnd*.—SYN. of 'outline' n.: delineation; sketch; draught; contour; plan; design; extremity.

outlive, v. *ōut-līv*, to live beyond; to survive; to live after something has ceased: outliving, imp.: outlived, pp. *līvd*.

outlook, n. *ōut-lōok*, a vigilant watch; a prospect or view: v. in OE., to browbeat; to look out.

outloster, v. *ōut-līst-ēr* [out, and *līst-ēr*], to excel in brightness.

outlying, a. *ōut-lī-ing*, remote from the main body or design; being on the exterior or frontier.

out-manceuvre, v. *ōut-mā-nō-vér*, to surpass in manœuvre.

outmarch, v. *ōut-mārch*, to march faster than.

outmost, n. *ōut-mōst*, farthest remote from the middle.

outness—see under out 2.

outnumber, v. *ōut-nūm-bér*, to exceed in number.

out-peosouner, n. *ōut-pēn-shūn-ēr*, an invalid soldier or sailor who is a pensioner of Chelsea or Greenwich hospitals, and is at liberty to reside where he pleases.

outport, n. *ōut-pōrt*, a port or harbour at some distance from the chief port.

outpost, n. *ōut-pōst*, a station at a distance from the main body; the company of soldiers so placed.

outpoor, v. *ōut-pōr*, to send forth in a stream:

outpouring, n. *ōut-pōr-ing*, an effusio; an abundant supply.

output, n. *ōut-pōt*, a term in the iron or coal trade for the quantity of metal annually made by the furnaces, or for the quantity of coal produced from one or more pits.

outrage, n. *ōut-rāj* [OF. *oltrage*, outrage, excess, unreasonableness; *oltr*, beyond—from L. *ultra*, beyond], open and wanton violence either to a person or thing; excessive injury; abuse: v. to treat with extreme violence and injury; to injure by rude rough treatment of anything; to do violence in words; violate: outraging, imp.: outraged, pp. *ōut-rājd*: outrageous, n. *ōut-rāj-ūs*, excessive in a high degree; violent; exceeding all bounds of moderation: outrageously, ad. *-lī*: outrageousness, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being outrageous; fury; violence.—SYN. of 'outrage' v.: affront; abuse; insult; violence; injury—of 'outrageous': violent; furious; ragged; exorbitant; turbulent; tumultuous; excessive; enormous; atrocious.

outré, a. *ōutrē* [F. *outré*; OF. *ottré*—from L. *ultra*, beyond, exceeding], extravagant; overstrained; exaggerated.

outréach, v. *ōut-rēch*, to extend beyond: outreaching, imp.: outreached, pp. *rēcht*.

outride, v. *ōut-rīd*, to ride faster than: outriding, imp.: outridden, pp. *-rīd-n*: outrider, n. *-rī-dēr*, a servant on horseback who attends a carriage, at some little distance from it.

outrigger, n. *ōut-rīg-gēr*, a strong beam of wood projecting from the side of a ship, used to secure the masts in the operation of careening; in the proas of the Indian seas, a contrivance to counterbalance their very large heavy sails; a name applied to the light racing-boats—so called from their rowlock projections.

outright, ad. *ōut-rīt*, at once; completely; utterly.

outroad, n. *ōut-rōd*, in OE., a riding out; an excursion.

outroar, n. *ōut-rōr*, a great confusion of many loud voices: v. *ōut-rōr*, to roar louder than.

outrun, v. *ōut-rūn*, to excel in running; to exceed: outrun the costable, to get into debt; to spend more than one's income—referring to the constable, the arrester for debt.

outsaal, v. *ōut-sāl*, to leave behind in sailing.

outscorn, v. *ōut-skōrn*, in OE., to hear down or confront by contempt.

outsell, v. *ōut-sēl*, to sell at a lower figure; to have a greater sale: outselling, imp.: outsold, pp. *outselt*, n. *ōut-sēl*, beginning; first entrance on any business.

outshine, v. *ōut-shīn*, to send forth brightness; to excel in lustre.

outside, n. *ōut-sīd*, the external or outer part of a thing; superficial appearance; part most remote from the middle; the part lying without; the utmost; a passenger on the top of a coach: adj. external; exterior: outsidex, n. plu. *ōut-sīd-x*, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets of paper.

outsirts, n. *ōut-skirts*, border; suburbs.

outsleep, v. *ōut-slēp*, to sleep beyond.

outspan, v. *ōut-spān* [Eng. out, and Dut. *spannen*, to put horses to—from *span*, a team], a term used in S. Africa for unyoking oxteams from waggon: outspanning, imp.: outspanned, pp. *spānd*.

outspoke, v. *ōut-spōk*, in OE., to speak out; to speak something beyond; to exceed.

outspoke, v. *ōut-spōk*, used in ballad poetry for spoke: outspoke eo, a. *-spōk-n*, free of speech; bold of speech.

outspread, v. *ōut-spred*, to extend; to diffuse: outspreading, imp.: u. the act of spreading over or diffusing.

outstaidog, a. *ōut-stānd-ing*, projecting; remaining uncollected or unpaid.

outstare, v. *ōut-stār*, to face down; to browbeat.

outstep, v. *ōut-stēp*, to exceed.

outstretch, v. *ōut-strečh*, to expand; to spread out: outstretching, imp.: outstretched, pp. *-strečt*.

outstrip, v. *ōut-strip*, to leave behind; to advance beyond.

outwear, v. *ōut-sudr*, to overpower by or go beyond in wearing.

outweaten, v. *ōut-siſt-ēn*, to excel in sweetness.

outvalue, v. *ōut-vāl-ū*, to exceed in value or price.

outvenom, v. *ōut-rēn-ōm*, to exceed in poisonous or deadly qualities.

outvie, v. *ōet-vī*, to exceed in rivalry; to surpass: outvying, imp.: outvied', pp. *vīd*.

outvoice, v. *ōet-voys*, in OE., to exceed in clamour; to out roar.

outvote, v. *ōet-vot*, to defeat by a higher number of votes: outvoting, imp.: outvoted', pp.

outwalk, v. *ōet-walk*, to leave behind in walking.

outwall, n. *ōet-wāl*, in OE., outward part of a building; superficial appearance.

outward, a. *ōet-wērd* [AS. *ūtweard*, outward—from *ūt*, out; *wērd*, towards], external; extrinsic; forming the superficial part; opposed to *inward*: in *theol.*, carnal; not spiritual: n. in OE., an external form; out'ward, also outwards, ad. *wērdz*, to the outer parts; from the port of a country; seawards: out'wardly, ad. *-lī*, externally; in appearance only: outward-bound, a proceeding from a port of a country to foreign parts; opposed to *homeward-bound*.

outwear, v. *ōet-wēr*, to wear out; to surpass in enduring qualities.

outweigh, v. *ōet-wē*, to exceed in weight, effect, or importance; to preponderate: outweigh'ing, imp.: outweighed', pp. *wēd*.

outwent, v. *ōet-wēnt*, pt. of verb outgo; exceeded; surpassed in going or running.

outwit, v. *ōet-wīt*, to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity or craft: outwitt'ing, imp.: outwitted', pp.

outwork, n. *ōet-wērk*, work of defence at some distance from a fortress; an external or advanced fortification.

outworth, v. *ōet-wērtē*, in OE., to excel in value.

outwrest, v. *ōet-wrēst*, in OE., to extort by violence.

ouvrier, n. *ōv-ri-ā* [F. *ouvrier*; OF. *orrier*—from L. *operarius*, belonging to labour—from *opera*, work], an artificer; a mechanic.

ousel—see onsel.

ova, n. plu. *ōvā* [L. *ōva*, plu. of *ōvum*, nn egg], the eggs of any animal; certain mouldings in the form of eggs.

oval, a. *ōvāl* [OF. *oval*; L. *ōvālis*, egg-shaped—from *ōvum*, an egg; of an oblong, round form; having the figure or shape of an egg; applied to an outline or tracing in the form of a longitudinal section of an egg; n. a body or figure in the shape of an egg; an oval object; an ellipse; an outline in the form of a longitudinal section of an egg: o'vally, ad. *-lī*, in an oval form; so as to be oval].

ovalhumen, n. *ōvāl-būmēn* [L. *ōvum*, nn egg; *albūmen*, white matter], the white of an egg.

ovalform, n. *ōvāl-t'fōrm* [L. *ōvālis*, like an egg—from *ōvum*, an egg; *forma*, shape, figure], possessing the form of an egg; shaped so that the longitudinal section is oval, the transverse circular: oval-shaped.

ovary, n. *ōv-ā-ri* [mid. L. *ōvārium*—from L. *ōvum*, an egg], the part in the body of a female animal in which the eggs or first germs of future animals are lodged; a hollow case in plants which encloses the young seeds: ovarian, a. *ōv-ā-ri-ān*, of or relating to the ovary: ovarions, a. *-īs*, consisting of eggs: ovarium, n. *-iūm*, plu. *ōv-ā-ri-ā*, an ovary: ovariectomy, n. *ōv-ā-ri-ō-tō-mī* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting, a lopping], in anat., the operation of removing the ovaries: ovaritis, n. *ōv-ā-ri-ītis*, inflammation of the ovaries: ovaralgia, n. *ōv-ā-rāl-jī-ā* [Gr. *algos*, pain], pain in the ovaries.

ovate, a. *ōvāt* [L. *ōvātus*, shaped like an egg—from *ōvum*, an egg], in bot., in the form of an egg; having the shape of a longitudinal section of an egg: o'vate-lanceolate, a. *-lān-sē-ō-lāt* [L. *lancea*, a lance], in bot., a shape between that of an egg and spear-head: o'vate-subulate, a. *-sūb-ū-lāt* [L. *subula*, a shoemaker's awl], in bot., partly awl and partly egg shaped: ovato-oblong, a. *ōvātō-ōb-lōng*, shaped like an egg, but more drawn out in length.

ovation, n. *ōv-ā-shūn* [F. *ovation*—from L. *ōvatio-nem*, a lesser triumph of a general—from *ovo*, I exult, I rejoice], any extraordinary and spontaneous mark of respect paid by a city or people to an illustrious person; an enthusiastic approval publicly accorded to a person.

oven, n. *ōvēn* [AS. *ofen*, an oven: cf. Icel. *ofn*; Goth. *ofuns*; Ger. *ofen*], an arched cell capable of being highly heated, used principally for baking bread; any movable utensil used for baking meats before the fire.

oveuchyma, n. *ō-rēng'kī-mā* [L. *ōvum*, an egg; Gr.

*engchyma*, an infusion, the substance of organs—from *engchōē*, I pour in], in bot., the tissue of plants composed of oval cells.

over, prep. *ōvēr* [AS. *ofer* or *ober*, over, above: cf. L. *super*; Gr. *hyper*; Sans. *upari*; Goth. *ufar*; Dan. *over*; Ger. *über*], above; upon; opposed to below; above in authority; across, as he leapt over the brook; through or diffusely, as all the world over; covering or immersing; often contracted into *o'er*: ad. more than the quantity; beyond a limit; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; past, as the winter is over; completely; in a great degree, as over-difficult; adj. upper; beyond: over again, once more: over against, opposite: over and above, besides; extra: over and over, repeatedly; over the left, in *slang*, completely opposite: to give over, to cease from; to consider hopeless: to run over, to flow or ride over; to read hastily: to throw over, to betray; to desert; to fall to give expected help: all over, in every place; undone or finished, generally in an evil sense.

over, *ōvēr* [AS. *ofer* or *ober*, above—see over, prep.], prefix, meaning 'above; beyond; too much; to excess.' Note.—over, as a prefix, is not usually separated by a hyphen: the words with the prefix over, keeping in mind the sense of the prefix, are mostly self-explanatory; accordingly, it has not been thought necessary to enter every possible compound having the prefix over, though it is hoped that no one in common use has been omitted.

overact, v. *ōvēr-ākt*, to perform to excess; to act more than necessary.

overalls, n. plu. *ōvēr-ālēz* [over, and *all*], loose trousers of a light, stout material, such as canvas, worn over others by workmen to keep them clean, and from being destroyed: waterproof leggings.

over-anxious, n. *ōvēr-āng'shūs*, anxious to excess: o'vēr-ān'xiōsly, ad. *-lī*: o'vēr-ān'xi-ēty, n. *-āng'si-ē-tī*, the state of being over-anxious.

overarch, v. *ōvēr-ārch*, to cover as with an arch.

overawe, v. *ōvēr-āw*, to restrain by fear or by superior influence: o'vēr-āw'ing, imp.: o'vēr-āwēd', pp. *-āwēd*.

overbalance, v. *ōvēr-bālāns*, to weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance: n. excess of weight or value: o'vēr-bālāncing, imp.: o'vēr-bālānced', pp. *-āncēd*.

overbear, v. *ōvēr-bār*, to overpower; to subdue; to domineer over: o'vēr-bear'ing, imp.: adj. haughty; insolent; domineering: o'vēr-bear'tugly, ad. *-lī*.

overblown, pp. and a. *ōvēr-blōn*, exhausted; blown over.

overboard, ad. *ōvēr-bōrd*, out of a ship or vessel, as to fall overboard; from on board.

overboil, v. *ōvēr-bōyl*, to boil unduly or excessively.

overbuild, v. *ōvēr-bīld*, to build beyond the demand.

overbulk, v. *ōvēr-būlk*, to oppress by bulk.

over-burden, v. *ōvēr-bērdn*, also over-burthen, v. *-bēr-thēn*, to load too heavily: o'vēr-bur'dening, imp. *-dēng*: o'vēr-bur'dened, pp. *-dēd*. adj. excessively loaded: o'vēr-bur'densome, a. *-dēnsūm*, excessively loaded or burdened.

over-canopy, v. *ōvēr-kān'ō-pī*, to cover as with a canopy.

over-careful, a. *ōvēr-kār'fūl*, excessively careful.

overcast, v. *ōvēr-kāst*, to spread over or darken, as with a cloud; to sew by running the thread over a rough edge: o'vēr-cast', pp. covered with gloom; sewed over: o'vēr-cast'ing, imp. overspreading with gloom; sewing by running the thread over a rough edge.

over-cautious, a. *ōvēr-kāw'shūs*, prudent to excess: o'vēr-caū'tiously, ad. *-lī*.

overcharge, v. *ōvēr-chārg*, to load or fill to excess; in an account, to demand more than is just; to exaggerate: n. *ōvēr-chārg*, more than is just in an account; an excessive loading, as in a gun: o'vēr-chārg'ing, imp.: o'vēr-chārgēd', pp. *-chārgēd*: adj. loaded to excess; charged more than is just.

overcloud, v. *ōvēr-klōd*, to obscure with clouds.

overloy, v. *ōvēr-klōf*, to fill oven beyond satiety.

overcoat, n. *ōvēr-kōl*, a topcoat; a greatcoat.

overcome, v. *ōvēr-kām*, to vanquish; to subdue; to master; to get the better of; to be victorious; in OE., to invade suddenly; to come over: o'vērcom'ing, imp.: adj. subduing; getting the better of: o'vēr-came', pt. *-kām*, did overcome: o'vērcome', pp.—

*mēte*, māt, fār, lāw; *mēte*, mēt, hēr; *pāne*, pīm; *nūte*, nūt, mōve;

SYN. of 'overcome': to subdue; beat; vanquish; conquer; surmount; overflow; overpower; overthrow; overturn; defeat; overhear; crush; prostrate; overwhelm.

overcount, v. *o'vēr-kōnt'*, to rate above the true value.

overcover, v. *o'vēr-kil'ē'*, to cover completely.

over-credulous, n. *o'vēr-kred'ū-lūs*, too ready to believe.

over-crow, v. *o'vēr-kro'*, in OE., to crow as in triumph.

overcrowd, v. *o'vēr-kro'id'*, to put excessive numbers on or into, that is, beyond what safety or health will warrant: *o'vercrow'ding*, imp.: *o'vercrow'd*, pp.

over-delicate, a. *o'vēr-dēli-kāt*, nice or dainty to excess.

overdight, pp. adj. *o'vēr-dīt* [OE. *dight*—from AS. *dihlan*, to set in order], in OE., dressed or adorned too much; covered over.

overdo, v. *o'vēr-dō*, to perform or labour to excess; to fatigue; to cook overmuch: *o'verdō'ing*, imp.: *o'verdō'ne*, pp. *-dūn'*, acted to excess; baked or cooked too much.

overdose, n. *o'vēr-dōs*, too much at one time of anything: v. *-dōs'*, to give too great a dose.

overdraw, v. *o'vēr-dra'ō*, to take out of bank beyond the amount standing to one's credit; to exaggerate: *o'verdrawn'*, pp. a. *-dra'ēn'*, exaggerated, as an overdrawn statement or description.

overdress, v. *o'vēr-drēs'*, to dress too finely or gaudily; to dress to excess.

overdrive, v. *o'vēr-driv'*, to drive beyond strength: *o'verdrive'n*, pp. *-driv'n*.

overdue, n. *o'vēr-dū'*, past the time of payment.

over-eager, a. *o'vēr-ēgēr*, too eager; too vehement in desire: *o'ver-eag'ry*, ad. -it: *o'ver-eag'erness*, n. -nēs, excess of eagerness.

overestimate, v. *o'vēr-ēst'i-māt*, to value too highly: n. too high a value.

over-excited, a. *o'vēr-ēk-sit'ēd*, excited to excess: *o'ver-excit'ement*, n. excitement to excess.

over-eye, v. *o'vēr-ē*, in OE., to remark; to observe.

over-fatigue, n. *o'vēr-fāt'ig*, too much fatigue: v. to fatigue to excess; to weary out.

overflow, v. *o'vēr-flō'*, to fill beyond the brim; to cover with water; to be fuller than to the brim; to run over; to abound: n. *o'verflō*, a superabundance; an inundation: *o'verflow'ing*, imp.: *o'verflow'd*, pp. *-flō'd*.

over-fond, a. *o'vēr-fōnd*, fond to excess: *o'ver-fondly*, ad. -it: *o'ver-fond'ness*, too much fondness.

over-free, a. *o'vēr-frē*, free to excess; too liberal; too familiar: *o'ver-free'ly*, ad. -it.

over-freight, v. *o'vēr-frāt'*, to load with too great a burden; to fill too full: *o'ver-freight'ed*, pt. pp. also *o'ver-fraught'*, *-frāt'*, filled with too great a quantity.

over-full, a. *o'vēr-fōōl'*, full to excess.

overgone, pp. *o'vēr-gōn'*, OE. for 'foregone.'

overgorge, v. *o'vēr-gōrg'*, to gorge too much.

over-greedy, a. *o'vēr-grēd'i*, excessively greedy.

overgrow, v. *o'vēr-grō*, to rise above; to grow beyond the usual or natural size: *o'vergrow'ing*, imp.: *o'vergrown*, pp. *-grōn'*: adj. increased beyond a natural size: *o'vergrowth*, n. *-grōth*, excessive growth.

overhale, v. *o'vēr-hāl'* [over, and Dut. *halen*, to fetch, to draw], in OE., to haul or draw over.

overhandle, v. *o'vēr-hān'dl*, in OE., to mention or treat of too often.

overhang, v. *o'vēr-hāng'*, to jut or project over: *o'verhāng'ing*, imp.: adj. hanging over or above:

*o'verhung*, pp. hung over; covered or overcast.

overhaul, v. *o'vēr-hāl'*, to examine or inspect; to re-examine, as accounts: *o'verhaul'ing*, imp.: *o'verhaul'd*, pp. *-hāl'd*, said of a ship when she is overtaken by another in a chase at sea for examination, as by an enemy or by a Government vessel.

overhead, ad. *o'vēr-hēd*, above; aloft; in the storey or ceiling above; without distinction: adj. In Scot., expressing the whole without any separation of parts, as *overhead flour*.

overhear, v. *o'vēr-hēr'*, to hear what is not intended to be heard by one; to hear by accident: *o'verheard'*, pp. *-hērd'*.

overhend, v. *o'vēr-hēnd'* [over, and Icel. *henda*, to seize], in OE., to overtake; to reach: *o'verhent'*, pt. pp. overtaken; reached.

over-issue, v. *o'vēr-īsh'ishū*, to put into circulation a number beyond that authorised, as a bank with their bank-notes; to put into circulation a number beyond that dictated by prudence and ability to pay, as commercial bills of exchange: n. an excessive issue.

overjoy, v. *o'vēr-jōy'*, to fill with exceeding pleasure and delight; to transport with gladness: n. transport; ecstasy: *o'verjoy'd*, pp. *-jōyd'*, filled with exceeding pleasure and delight.

overlade, v. *o'vēr-lād'*, to load with too great a cargo or burden: *o'verlād'ing*, imp.: *o'verlād'en*, pp. *-lād'n*: adj. loaded with too great a cargo or burden.

overlaid—see *overlay*.

overland, n. *o'vēr-lān'*, journeying by land, or chiefly by land.

overlap, n. *o'vēr-lāp'*, in *geom.*, a term used to express that extension or spread of higher strata by which they conceal the edges of those on which they rest: v. to lap or fold over, as when the margin of one thing covers that of another: *o'verlāp'ing*, imp. lying one over another, as the slates or tiles on a roof: *o'verlāp'd*, pp. *-lāp't*.

over-large, a. *o'vēr-lārg'*, larger than enough.

overlay, v. *o'vēr-lā'*, to lay too much weight upon; to cover on the surface, as with a metal; to smother by lying upon; to join by a cover or folding over, as two sides of a thing, one over the other: *o'verlāy'ing*, imp.: n. a laying or spreading over; a superficial covering: *o'verlāid'*, pp. *-lāid'*, covered over; smothered.

overleaven, v. *o'vēr-lēv'n*, to swell out too much; to corrupt.

overlie, v. *o'vēr-lī'*, to lie above or upon: *o'verly'ing*, imp.: adj. resting over or upon something: *o'verlāid'*, pp. *-lāid'*.

overlive, v. *o'vēr-liv'*, to live longer than another; to outlive; to survive; to live too long.

overload, v. *o'vēr-lōd'*, to fill with too heavy a burden, or to excess; to put too heavy a burden on: *o'verlōad'ing*, imp.: *o'verlōad'ed*, pp.

*o'verlōad*, ad. *o'vēr-lōng'*, too long.

overlook, v. *o'vēr-lōok'*, to view from higher ground; to stand on higher ground; to inspect; to superintend; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect: *o'verlōok'ing*, imp.: *o'verlōok'd*, pp. *-lōok't*: *o'verlōok'er*, n. -er, one who overlooks; a superintendent.

over-lond, a. *o'vēr-lōēd*, too loud.

overlying—see *overlie*.

over-masted, a. *o'vēr-mās'tēd*, having masts too long or heavy.

overmaster, v. *o'vēr-mās'tēr*, to bring into subjection; to govern.

overmatch, v. *o'vēr-māch'*, to conquer; to be too powerful; to subdue: n. one able to overcome.

overmuch, a. *o'vēr-māch'*, more than necessary: nd. in too great a degree.

over-nice, a. *o'vēr-nīs'*, excessively nice; fastidious; *o'ver-nice'ness*, n. -nēs, state of being excessively nice.

overnight, n. *o'vēr-nit'*, the time when evening is past and night is begun; the night or evening before, as, he came *overnight*: ad. during the night previous; last night.

overpaid—see *overpay*.

overpass, v. *o'vēr-pās'*, to neglect; to overlook; to omit; to pass away; to cross or go over, as, he overpassed the limits, &c.: *o'verpass'ing*, imp.: *o'verpass'd* or *o'verpast'*, pp. *-pās't*, passed over or by; passed away; gone.

overpay, v. *o'vēr-pā'*, to pay too much; to reward more than is due: *o'verpāy'ing*, imp.: *o'verpāid'*, pp. *-pāid'*.

overpeer, v. *o'vēr-pēr'*, in OE., to hang or hover above; to overlook.

over-peopled, a. *o'vēr-pēpl'd*, having too many inhabitants.

overperch, v. *o'vēr-pērch'*, in OE., to fly over.

overpicture, v. *o'vēr-pīk'tūr*, in OE., to exceed the picture or representation.

overplus, n. *o'vēr-plūs* [over, and L. *plus*, more], that which is over and above; what remains after a proposed quantity.

overpost, v. *o'vēr-pōst'*, to get quickly over.

overpower, v. *o'vēr-pōw'r*, to bear down or crush by superior force; to oppress by a power greater than can be borne; to vanquish: *o'verpower'ing*,

imp.: adj. hearing down by superior force; subduing; crushing: *o'vsrow'ersd*, pp. *pow'rd*: *o'verpow'ringly*, ad. *ll.*—*SYN.* of 'overpower': to overbear; overwhelm; overcome; conquer; crush; defeat; rout; overthrow; subdue.

overpress, v. *o'ver-prēs*, to bear upon with irresistible force; to crush.

over-production, *o. o'ver-prō-dūk'shūn*, excessive production; supply beyond actual demand.

overrate, v. *o'ver-rāt*, to estimate at too high a value: *o'verrat'ed*, imp.: *o'verrat'ed*, pp.

overreach, v. *o'ver-rēch*, to extend or reach beyond; to get the better of by cunning; to cheat; to bring the hinder feet too far forward and strike them against the fore shoes, as a horse is apt sometimes to do; in sailing, to stand on a tack farther than is necessary: *o'verreach'log*, imp.: adj. cheating; n. the act of cheating by cunning: *o'verreached*, pp. *o'verreacher*, n. one who cheats.

overread, v. *o'ver-rēd*, to peruse.

overred, v. *o'ver-rēd*, to cover with a red colour; to redden.

over-refine, v. *o'ver-rēf'in*, to refine with too great subtlety.

override, v. *o'ver-rīd*, to ride beyond the strength of the horse: *o'verrīd'ing*, imp.: *o'verrīd'ed*, pp. *o'verrīd'n*, ridden to excess: to override one's commission or power, to go beyond one's power or authority; to use such arrogantly.

over-ripe, a. *o'ver-rīp*, matured to excess: *o'verrīps'n*, v. *o'verrīp*, to make too ripe.

override, v. *o'ver-rīd*, to control by superior authority; to influence and control by irresistible power; to supersede or reject, as the plea was *overruled*: *o'verrūl'ing*, imp.: adj. exerting superior and controlling power: *o'verrūl'ed*, pp. *o'verrūl'd*.

overrun, v. *o'ver-rūn*, to cover all over; to spread over and take possession of; to grow all over or to excess, as noxious plants in a district of country; to rove over in a hostile manner; to ravage; to overflow; in printing, to change the disposition of types by carrying those of one line into another; to carry over one or more lines from one page to another: *o'verrūn'ing*, imp.: adj. spreading over; ravaging: *o'verrūn'*, pt. *o'verrūn'*, pp. *o'verrūn'*, grown over; ravaged.

over-scrupulous, a. *o'ver-skrūpū-lūs*, too nice or exact.

over-sea, a. *o'ver-sē*, foreign; from beyond the sea: ad. abroad.

oversee, v. *o'ver-sē*, to superintend; to inspect with care: *o'verseer*, n. *o'ver-sē*, one who superintends or manages an establishment, or some department of it; a parish officer who superintends the parochial provision for its paupers: *o'versee'ing*, imp. overlooking or superintending.

overset, v. *o'ver-sēt*, to turn upon the side, or with bottom upwards; to overthrow; to subvert; to be turned over: *o'verset'log*, imp. upsetting; turning upside-down; overthrowing; subverting.

overshadow, v. *o'ver-shād'ō*, to shelter or protect; to cover with superior influence; to throw a shadow over anything: *o'vershād'ōw'ing*, imp.: *o'vershād'ōw'ed*, pp. *o'vershād'ōw'*.

overshoe, n. *o'ver-shō*, a shoe worn over another—applied to a shoe of waterproof material; a gosh.

overshoot, v. *o'ver-shōt*, to shoot beyond the target; to pass swiftly over; to venture too far, as to overshoot oneself; to fly beyond the mark: *o'vershōt*, pp. *o'vershōt*: adj. having the water falling from above, as on the wheel of a mill driven by water.

oversight, n. *o'ver-sīt*, a falling to notice; a mistake or neglect; an omission; an inadvertence; superintendence.—*SYN.* supervision; inspection; inattention; error.

over-sized, a. *o'ver-sīzd* [size, a preparatory coating for walls, smeared or covered over with too much size.

overskip, v. *o'ver-skip*, to pass by leaping; to escape.

oversleep, v. *o'ver-slēp*, to sleep too long.

overseer, n. *o'ver-sē* [over's, and man], an overseer or superintendent; in Scotch law, an umpire; one appointed to decide where two or more cannot agree on a decision.

oversoon, ad. *o'ver-sōn*, too soon.

overspread, v. *o'ver-sprēd*, to cover or scatter over; to be scattered over.

overstats, v. *o'ver-stāt*, to state in too strong terms; to exaggerate.

overstep, v. *o'ver-stēp*, to exceed: *o'verstepp'ing*, imp. exceeding proper bounds: *o'verstepp'ed*, pp. *o'verstepp'*.

overstock, v. *o'ver-stōk*, to supply with more than is wanted or necessary: *o'verstock'log*, imp.: *o'verstock'ed*, pp. *o'verstock'*.

overstrain, v. *o'ver-strān*, to stretch too much or too far; to make too violent efforts: *o'verstrain'log*, imp.: *o'verstrān'ed*, pp. *o'verstrān'*: adj. strained or stretched beyond the proper limits.

over-supply, n. *o'ver-sūp-plī*, an excessive supply; a supply beyond demand.

over-sway, v. *o'ver-suā*, to overrule; to bear down.

overt, a. *o'vert* [OF. *overt*—from L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperio*, I open], open to view; public; apparent; manifest: *o'vertly*, ad. *ll.*

overtake, v. *o'ver-tāk*, to come up with, as in pursuit or progress; to catch; to come upon, as punishment: to take by surprise: *o'vertāk'ing*, imp.: *o'vertōok*, pt. *o'vertāk'*, pp. *o'vertāk'n*, came up with; caught.

overtask, v. *o'ver-tāsk*, to require too much labour from, either mental or physical: *o'vertask'ing*, imp.: *o'vertask'ed*, pp. *o'vertāsk'*.

overtax, v. *o'ver-tāks*, to tax too heavily.

overthrow, v. *o'ver-thrō*, to turn upside down; to upset; to demolish; to vanquish; to destroy: n. *o'ver-thrō*, defeat; downfall; ruin: *o'verthrow'ing*, imp.: *o'verthrew*, pt. *o'ver-thrō*: *o'verthrown*, pp. *o'ver-thrōn'*.—*SYN.* of 'overthrow v.': to rule; defeat; conquer; vanquish; subvert; discomfit; degrade; overturn; prostrate; overcome; rout.

overtime, n. *o'ver-tīm*, time employed in labour beyond the usual hour.

overtone, n. plu. *o'ver-tōns*, smaller vibrations which accompany n fundamental notes; harmonics.

overtook—see overtake.

overtop, v. *o'ver-tōp*, to rise above; to raise the head above; to surpass; to excel: *fig.*, to obscure by rising above: *o'vertopp'ing*, imp.: *o'vertopp'ed*, pp. *o'vertōpt*.

overtrade, v. *o'ver-trād*, to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the public; to trade beyond one's capital: *o'vertrād'ing*, imp.: n. the speculative purchasing of goods, beyond the means of payment; the act of glutting the market.

overture, n. *o'ver-tūr* [OF. *overture*, an overture or opening—from *overt*, open—see *overt*], *ll.*, an opening; a manifestation; n beginning; a proposal; something offered for consideration or acceptance; the instrumental music performed before the commencement of an opera, &c.; in OE., an open protected place; a discovery; a disclosure: v. *to Scot.*, to transmit for consideration and acceptance. In a formal writing, some measure deemed of importance, from a lower to a higher ecclesiastical court: n. the document so transmitted, which, when received by the General Assembly of the Scottish Church from a presbytery, may be transmitted by it to other presbyteries for their consideration before being finally adjudicated on: *o'vertūring*, imp.: *o'vertured*, pp. *o'vertūrd*.

overturn, v. *o'ver-tēr'n*, to subvert or overthrow: n. the state of being overthrown or subverted: *o'vertūrn'ing*, imp.: *o'vertūrn'ed*, pp. *o'vertūrn'*.—*SYN.* of 'overturn v.': see overthrow.

overvalue, v. *o'ver-vālū*, to rate nt too high a price.

overweather, v. *o'ver-wēth'er*, in OE., to batter by the violence of the weather.

overween, v. *o'ver-wēn*, to think too highly or conceitedly: *o'verween'log*, imp.: adj. that thinks too highly; conceited; vain: *o'verween'ingly*, ad. *ll.*

overweigh, v. *o'ver-wēd*, to exceed in weight; to overbalance: *o'verweigh'ing*, imp.: *o'verweigh'ed*, pp. *o'ver-wēd'*: *o'verweight*, n. *o'ver-wēd*, a greater weight; a weight beyond the prescribed or legal weight.

overwhelm, v. *o'ver-wēl'm*, to crush with something that covers or embraces the whole; to submerge or immerse; to overpower or subdue: *o'verwhelm'ing*, imp.: adj. overpowering or crushing with weight or numbers; crushing: *o'verwhelm'ed*, pp. *o'ver-wēl'm'*: *o'verwhelm'ingly*, ad. *ll.*

over-wise, a. *o'ver-wīz*, affectedly wise: *o'ver-wīz'ly*, ad. *ll.*

mate, māt, fār, laŭ; mīte, mēt, hēr; zāne, zīn; mīte, nūt, mōve;



**overwork**, n. *ô-ver-wérk*, excessive labour: v. *ô-ver-wérk*, to labour or cause to labour beyond strength or capacity; to tire: *ô-verwork'ing*, imp.: *ô-verworked*, pp. *-wérkt*, also *ô-verwrought*, pp. a. *-ruét*, laboured to excess; worked so as to fatigue and exhaust; worked all over, as with ornaments.

**over-worn**, a. *ô-ver-wörn*, worn to excess. **overwrought**—see under *overwork*. **over-zealous**, a. *ô-ver-zê-lîs*, eager to excess. **ovicular**, a. *ô-vî-kû-ter* [L. *ovum*, an egg], pert. to an egg; egg-shaped.

**Ovidian**, a. *ô-vî-dî-ân*, resembling *Ovid*, the Latin poet (B.C. 43—A.D. 17), or his poetry. **ovidinct**, n. *ô-vî-dûkt* [L. *ovum*, an egg; *ductus*, pp. of *duco*, I lead], the passage from the ovary to the uterus; the Fallopian tube.

**oviferous**, a. *ô-vî-fê-rûs* [L. *ovum*, an egg; *fero*, I bear], egg-carrying, applied to such animals as spiders, that carry about with them their eggs after excision; also *ovigerous*, a. *ô-vî-jê-rûs* [L. *gero*, I bear], with the same sense.

**oviform**, a. *ô-vî-fa-tôr-m* [L. *ovum*, an egg; *forma*, shape], egg-shaped.

**ovile**, a. *ô-vî-l*, also *ovine*, a. *ô-vîn* [L. *ovis*, a sheep], pert. to or consisting of sheep.

**oviparous**, a. *ô-vî-pâ-rûs* [L. *ovum*, an egg; *pario*, I produce], producing young by eggs, which are hatched after exclusion from the body of the parent: *ovipara*, n. plu. *-â-râ*, animals which bring forth their young as eggs.

**oviposit**, v. *ô-vî-pô-zî-t* [L. *ovum*, an egg; *positus*, pp. of *pono*, I place], to lay eggs: *oviposit'ing*, imp.: *oviposited*, pp.: *oviposit'ing*, n., also *oviposit'ion*, *-pô-zî-ti-ân*, the laying or depositing of eggs: *ovipositor*, n. *-pô-zî-têr*, the instrument or organ terminating the abdomen by which an insect deposits its eggs.

**ovisac**, n. *ô-vî-sâk* [L. *ovum*, an egg; *saccus*, a bag], the egg-bag or membrane which connects in one mass the eggs, spawn, or roe of crustaceans and many insects; the cavity in the ovary containing the ovum.

**ovoid**, a. *ô-vô-yâ*, also *ovoidal*, a. *ô-vô-yâ-dî* [L. *ovum*, an egg; Gr. *eidos*, form or shape], having a shape resembling an egg: *ovoid*, n. a solid with an ovate figure.

**ovolo**, n. *ô-vô-lô* [It. *ovolo*: mid. L. *ovulum*, a wave, an ogee—from L. *ovum*, an egg], in arch., a round or convex moulding in the form of an egg.

**ovology**, n. *ô-vô-lô-jî* [L. *ovum*, an egg; Gr. *logos*, discourse], the branch of natural science which treats of the origin and functions of eggs; a description of the ovum.

**ovoplasm**, n. *ô-vô-plâzm* [L. *ovum*, an egg; Gr. *plasma*, something formed or moulded—from *plasseô*, I mould], the protoplasmic substance of an egg-cell before fecundation; egg-yolk: *ovoplasmic*, a. *-plâz-mîk*, pert. to; protoplasmic.

**ovoviparous**, a. *ô-vô-vî-pâ-rûs* [L. *ovum*, an egg; *vivus*, alive; *pario*, I produce], producing eggs containing the young alive, as several animals do.

**ovulation**—see under *ovum*.

**ovule**, n. *ô-vû-l*, also *ô-vû-lum*, n. *-vû-lûm* [F. *ovule*—from mid. L. *ovulum*, dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg], in bot., the germ borne by the placenta of a plant which gradually changes into a seed; the seed contained in the ovary.

**ovulites**, n. plu. *ô-vû-lîts* [L. *ovum*, an egg; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in geol., a general name for all fossil eggs, whether of birds or reptiles.

**ovum**, n. *ô-vûm*, ova, n. plu. *ô-vâ* [L.], an egg; in med., an egg-shaped ornament: *ovulation*, n. *ô-vû-lû-shi-ân*, the formation, development, and discharge of the eggs.

**owe**, v. *ô* [A.S. *agan*, to possess; cf. Icel. *eiga*; O.H.Ger. *eigan*; Goth. *agisan*; Ger. *eigen*], to be indebted to; to be obliged or bound to pay: owing, imp. *ô-ing*, due, as a debt; imputable to; ascribable, as to a cause; consequential: owed, pp. *ô-d*—see also under *own* 1.

**owl**, n. *ô-iel* [A.S. *ûle*, an owl; cf. Icel. *ugla*; Dut. *uil*; Ger. *eule*; L. *ulula*; Sans. *ulûka*—from the cry of the bird], a rapacious bird of nocturnal habits, having its eyes set forward: owlish, a. *ô-iel'ish*, also owl-like, a. *-lîk*, resembling an owl: owlet, also spelt howlet, n. *ô-iel'et*, an owl; n. young owl.

**own**, a. *ôn* [from owe: A.S. *agan*, to own; Icel. *eiga*], belonging to, or that belongs to; peculiar; possessed;

used after the poss. pronouns my, thy, his, her, our, your, their, to render them emphatic, as our *own*: v. to hold or possess by right: owning, imp. *ôn-ing*: owned, pp. *ônd*, possessed: owner, n. *ôn-êr*, the rightful proprietor: ownership, n. proprietorship; rightful or just claim or title. *Note*.—To *own a thing* is to claim it as possessed by oneself: to *owe money* is an elliptical expression for having it to pay to another, or possessing it for another. A Yorkshireman says, "Who *owes* this?" meaning "who is the possessor of this? to whom does this belong?"—Wedgwood.

**own**, v. *ôn* [A.S. *unnan*, to grant; cf. Icel. *unna*; Ger. *gönnen*], to grant; to admit; to avow; to confess: owning, imp. *ôn-ing*: owned, pp. *ônd*, avowed; confessed. *Note*.—*own* 2 in its origin is quite distinct from *own* 1, but the words have become inextricably confused. The old sense was 'to grant as a favour,' hence 'to grant as an admission'—see *Skeat*.

**ox**, n. *ôks*, oxen, n. plu. *ôks'n* [A.S. *oxa*, an ox; cf. Dan. *ore*; O.H.Ger. *oliso*; Ger. *ochse*], a general name for animals of the bovine or cow kind; strictly, a gelded male at or near his full growth: ox-like, a. like an ox: ox-hird, a bird, a species of sandpiper: ox-how, the yoke for an ox: ox-eye, the large wild daisy, known as *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, Ord. *Compositæ*: a little bird called the great titmouse: ox-eyed, having large eyes like the ox: ox-gall, the bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, used for scouring cloth, and by artists after it has been refined: ox-gang [Scot. and Eng. dial. *gang*, to go], as much land as an ox can plough during the proper season, reckoned from 15 to 20 acres: ox-stall, a covered place for oxen: oxlip, n. *ôks-lîp*, a British plant growing about the hedges and borders of fields—so called from the fancied resemblance of the flowers to the lips of an ox; a kind of primrose, the *Primula elatior*, Ord. *Primulacæ*.

**oxalate**, n. *ôks-â-lâ-t* [L. *oxalis*, a kind of sorrel; Gr. *oxalis*, a sour wine, sorrel—from *oxis*, sharp, keen], in chem., a salt of oxalic acid: oxalic, a. *ôks-â-lîk*, pert. to sorrel, or from it: oxalic acid, a dry poisonous acid chiefly manufactured from wood-sawdust; also called 'salt of sorrel': oxalis, n. *ôks-â-lîs*, a genus of plants having an acid taste: the common wood-sorrel: oxalite, n. *-lî-t*, a native oxalate of iron, found in the brown coal of Germany.

**oxamide**, n. *ôks-â-mîd* [from *ox* in *oxalic*, and *amide*], a white substance, the product of the destructive distillation of oxalate of ammonia: oxamic acid, *-âmîk*, a certain acid.

**oxatyl**, n. *ôks-â-tîl* [oxotrich, and term. *-yl*], the radical of an important series of organic acids—see *carboxyl*.

**Oxford clay**, *ôks-fôrd klâ*, in geol., a layer of dark-blue clay, occasionally from 200 to 500 feet in thickness, situated between the lower and middle oolites, so called from its marked development in *Oxford-shire*.

**Oxford Marbles**—same as *Arundel Marbles*.

**Oxford School**, *ôks-fôrd skôl*, a body of clergymen who, about the year 1833, inaugurated a distinctly ritualistic movement in the Church of England—also known as the *Oxford Movement*.

**oxide**, n. *ôks-îd* [ox(ygen), and term. *-ide*—prob. from Gr. *eidos*, appearance], a compound of oxygen with another element, as the rust of iron: oxidable, a. *ôks-îd-â-bl*, capable of being converted into an oxide: oxidate, v. *ôks-îd-â-t*, to convert into an oxide: oxidating, imp.: oxidated, pp.: oxidator, n. *-dâ-têr*, a contrivance for throwing a current of air on the flame of an argand lamp; also called *oxygenator*: oxidation, n. *-shûn*, the process of converting metals and other substances into oxides: oxidise, v. *-dîz*, to convert into an oxide; to become an oxide: oxidising, imp.: oxidised, pp. *-dîz-d*: adj. converted into an acid by combination with oxygen: oxidisable, a. *-dî-zâ-bl*, capable of being oxidised: oxidiser, n. *-zêr*, that which oxidises.

**oxlip**—see under *ox*.

**Oxonian**, n. *ôks-ô-nî-ân*, a student or member of the University of *Oxford*.

**oxter**, n. *ôks-têr* [A.S. *oxtrn*, the armpits], in Scot., also prov. Eng., the armpit.

**oxychloride** or **oxychloride**, n. *ôks-î-lô-rîd* [oxy- (gen), and *chlorid*], a chemical compound made up of a metallic chloride with oxygen.

**oxygen**, n. *ôks-î-jên* [Gr. *oxis*, acid; *gennaô*, I generate],

erate or produce), that elementary gaseous body which gives to air its power of supporting respiration and combustion, and which, by its union with hydrogen, forms water: *oxygeneate*, v. *-d*, to cause to combine with oxygen: *oxygenating*, imp.: *oxygenated*, pp.: *oxygenation*, n. *-shun*, thionet or process of combining with oxygen: *oxygenerator*, n. *-d-ter*, the same as oxidator—see under *oxide*: *oxygenise*, v. *-iz*, to unite, or to cause to unite, with oxygen; to convert into an oxide: *oxygenising*, imp.: *oxygenised*, pp. *-isd*: *oxygeniser*, n. *-zer*, that which oxygenises: *oxygenisable*, n. *-za-bl*, that may be oxygenised: *oxygenous*, n. *oks-i-jen-us*, pert. to or obtained from oxygen.

*oxyhydrogen*, n. *oks-i-hi-dro-jen* [Gr. *oxus*, acid, and Eng. *hydrogen*], applied to n. blowpipe in which a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen is employed to produce intense heat.

*oxymel*, n. *oks-i-mel* [Gr. *oxus*, acid; *meli*, honey], a mixture of vinegar and honey.

*oxymoron*, n. *oks-i-mo-ron* [Gr. *oxus*, neld, sharp; *moros*, dull, stupid], n. figure of speech in which an epithet of quite an opposite signification is added to a word, as, a wooden milestone, n. cruel kindness.

*oxyopia*, n. *oks-i-ö-pi-d* [Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp; *öps*, the eye, *öpos*, of the eye], preternaturally acute vision.

*oxyphone*, n. *oks-i-fö-né* [Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp; *phóné*, the voice], acuteness or shrillness of voice.

*oxysalt*, n. *oks-i-salt* [oxygen, and salt], a salt into the composition of which oxygen enters.

*oxitone*, n. *oks-i-tón* [Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp; *tonos*, a tone], having an acute sound; in Gr. gram., having the accent on the last syllable: n. an acute sound.

*oyer*, n. *ö-yer* [Norm. F. *oyer*; F. *ouir*; OF. *oir*, to hear—from L. *audire*, to hear], n. hearing or trial of causes in law: *oyer* and *terminer*, *tér-min-ér* [F. to

hear and determine], the court constituted by a commission to hear and determine causes.

*oyes*, also *oyez*, int. *ö-yés* [Norm. F. *oyez*, hear ye, imp. of *oyer*, to hear], the introductory cry of an official connected with a court of law, or of any public crier, requiring silence or attention, which is thrice repeated.

*oylet*, n. *öy-lét* [F. *œillet*, a little eye], an eyelet; a scar resembling an eyelet-hole.

*oyster*, n. *öy-stér* [AS. *ostrea*—from L. *ostrea*; Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster], n. well-known bivalve shell-fish, much esteemed as n. delicacy: *oyster-berg*, n. a little oyster: *oyster-bed*, a breeding-place for oysters; a bank in a tidal river or other water on or near the sea where oysters are fattened for sale: *oyster-catcher*, a sea-bird preying upon shell-fish, having a wedge-shaped bill: *oyster-patty*, a patty with oysters baked: *oyster-shell*, the shell or covering of the oyster.

*özana*, n. *ö-zé-ná* [L. *ozana*; Gr. *ozaina*, an offensive ulcer in the nose—from Gr. *özé*, a stench], an offensive discharge from the nose arising from various causes.

*ozokerite*, n., also *ozocerite*, n. *öz-ö-kér-ít* [Gr. *özö*, I smell; *kéros*, wax], one of the mineral resins or fatty matters occurring in shales of the Coal formation; a mineral wax of a rich brown with a green tint, found in immense deposits in Galicia and Moldavia, which is refined and made into candles.

*ozone*, n. *öz-ön* [Gr. *özö*, I smell; *özön*, smelling], n. supposed highly active modification of oxygen, developed by electrical action in thunderstorms, &c., and which emits a peculiar odour: *ozonised*, a. *özön-izd*, charged with or containing ozone: *ozonometer*, n. *özön-öm-étér* [Gr. *metron*, n. measure], a test employed to detect the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, and the relative quantity contained in it.

# P

p, P, *pé*, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant; along with *k* and *t*, *p* is called n. pure mute because it produces no sound.

*pubulum*, n. *pab-ü-lüm* [L. *pubulum*—from *pasco*, I feed], nourishment [i. e. which feeds; food; fuel: *pab-ülar*, a. *-lér*, also *pab-ülons*, a. *-lús*, pert. to food: *pab-ülar-tion*, n. *-d-shün*, the net of feeding.

*pacca*, n. *pö-ká* [Port. *pacca*; S. Amer. *pak*], a small animal of S. Amer. of a blackish-brown colour spotted with white.

*Pachelionian bodies*, n. plu. *pák-ki-önt-an bód-iz* [after *Pachioni*, an Italian anatomist], in anat., small, round, fleshy-looking elevations found on the external surface of the dura-mater.

*pace*, n. *pás* [F. *pas*, n. step—from L. *passus*, a step—from *pando*, I stretch], a step, measured from the point which the heel leaves to that where the same heel is set down; a measure of five feet; manner of walking; a particular movement which horses are taught; degree of celerity: v. to measure by steps or paces; to walk slowly or deliberately: *pa-cing*, imp.: *paced*, pp. *pást*: adj. having n. particular or deliberate manner of walking, as slow-paced, applied to horses; trained in any course or movement, as a horse: *pa-cer*, n. *-sér*, one who steps or paces: Roman pace, about 68-1 Eng. inches: great pace, a rapid rate of movement, as a walking: slow-paced, a. not prompt or quick: thorough-paced, n. complete in all respects; going all lengths: to keep or hold pace with, to keep up with; to move as fast as.

*pacha*—see *pasha*.

*pachometer* or *pachymeter*, n. *pá-köm-étér*, *pá-kim-étér* [Gr. *pachus*, thick; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the thickness of glass, paper, &c.

*pachycarpous*, a. *pák-i-kár-pás* [Gr. *pachus*, thick; *karpos*, fruit], in bot., having the pericarp very thick.

*pachycormous*, a. *pák-i-kör-mús* [Gr. *pachus*, thick; *cormos*, a trunk], in geol., denoting a genus of fossil sauroid fishes having thick bodies.

*pachydactyl*, a. *pák-i-dák-tíl* [Gr. *pachydaktulos*—from *pachus*, thick, and *daktulos*, a finger], having thick toes or fingers, enlarged especially at the ends: n. a bird or other animal with thick toes.

*pachydermata*, n. plu. *pák-i-dér-má-tá*, also *pachyderms*, n. plu. *-dérms* [Gr. *pachus*, thick;

*derma*, *dermatos*, the skin], an order of animals distinguished by the thickness of their skins, or having hoofs, as the elephant and horse, and many fossil animals: *pachydermatous*, a. *-dér-má-tús*, thick-skinned.

*pachyopteron*, a. *pák-i-öptér-üs* [Gr. *pachus*, thick; *pteron*, n. wing], thick-winged.

*pachyspondylus*, n. *pák-i-spón-dí-lús* [Gr. *pachus*, a thick; *spondylos*, more commonly *spondulus*, a joint of the backbone], n. generic term applied to the fossil vertebrae of certain large lizard-like animals.

*pacific*, a. *pá-sí-fik* [F. *pacifique*—from L. *pacif-icus*, peacemaking—from *pax*, *pácis*, peace; *facio*, I make], peacemaking; conciliatory; appeasing; calm: *Pacific* or *Pacific Ocean*, the ocean lying between Asia and America—so named by its discoverer or early navigators from its apparent calm as contrasted with the stormy Atlantic; said to have been first thus named by Magellan: *pacifically*, ad. *-i-kál-í*: *pacification*, n. *-ká-shün*, the act of peacemaking: *pacificator*, n. *-ká-tér*, one who makes peace: *pacificatory*, n. *-ká-tér-i*, tending to make peace: *pacify*, v. *pás-i-fí* [F. *pacifier*—from L. *pacificare*, to pacify], to restore peace to; to quiet or appease; to allay excitement or agitation; to soothe; to tranquillise: *pacifying*, imp.: *pacified*, pp. *-i-fid*: *pacifier*, n. *-fi-ér*, one who pacifies or quiets.—Syn. of 'pacific': mild; gentle; quiet; peaceful; peaceable; tranquil.

*Pacilian bodies*, n. plu. *pá-si-tá-tán bód-iz* [after *Pacini*, an Italian anatomist], minute oval bodies attached to the extremities of the nerves of the hands and feet, and other parts.

*pack*, n. *pák* [Dut. *pak*; cf. *leel*, *pakki*; Sw. *packa*; Ger. *pack*, a pack; a bundle: prob. Celtic, Ir., and Gael. *pac*, n. pack: cf. L. *pango*, I fasten or make fast; *pactus*, fastened or made fast], a bundle or bundle tied up for convenient carriage; a load; n. set of playing-cards; n. great number or quantity; n. body of hounds for hunting; a number of persons confederated, in an ill sense; a weight of wool 24 lb.: v. to bind together tightly and firmly; to place in close order; to select and put together persons for an unjust object, as to *pack* n. jury; to put together

móte, mál, fár, láw; mēte, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōl, móce;



instruction; school management; the best methods of instructing children.

paigle, *n.* *pai-gē*, also *pagil*, *pājil*, in *Eng. dial.*, the cowslip.

pal, *n.* *pal* [OF. *paile*, a pot, a pail; *L.* *patella*, a small pan or dish—dim. of *patena*, a flat dish], an open vessel with a moving handle attached to the rim in two places, used for carrying liquids: *palifol*, *n.* *pal-fōl*, the quantity that a pail will hold; *plu. palifuls*: milk-pail, a pail for carrying milk.

paillasse, *n.* *pal-yās* [F. *paillasse*, a straw-bed—from *paile*, straw], an under mattress of straw—also spelt *paillasse*.

palette, *n.* *pā-tēl'* [F. from *paile*, straw, chaff—from *L. palea*, chaff], small disc of metal or coloured foil, used in enamel-painting, a sponge.

paillon, *n.* *pā-lōn* [F. *paillon*, a sponge], a small leaf of very thin-beaten copper, coloured, and used for ornamental purposes on theatrical dresses, or as backing for precious stones.

pain, *n.* *pān* [F. *peine*, pain, penalty: *L. pena*: Gr. *poine*, penalty, punishment], the sensation of uneasiness, distress, or torture in animals resulting from injury to the body or derangement of its functions; uneasiness of mind; mental suffering; penalty; punishment denounced or suffered: *v.* to torture; to distress; to render uneasy in body or mind; to trouble; to grieve: *pains*, *n.* *plu. pānz*, work; toil; laborious or diligent effort; the throes of travail; *pain'ing*, *imp.* *pained*, *pp. pānd*: *pain-ful*, *a.* *-fōl*, giving or causing pain; miserable; laborious; *pain'fully*, *ad.* *-lī*: *pain'fulness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality or condition of being painful; *pain'less*, *n.* *-lēs*, free from pain; *pain'lessly*, *ad.* *-lī*: *pain'lessness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being without pain; *painstaking*, *a.* *pānz-tā-king* [*pains*, and *mak-ing*], carefully industrious; laborious; *n.* careful and conscientious exertion: *pains'taker*, *n.* one who takes pains: bill of pains and penalties, in *Eng. hist.*, a species of process, by bringing a bill into Parliament, employed to inflict punishment on State offenders out of the ordinary course of justice, the latest example of which was the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline, 1820.—*SYN.* of *pain* *n.*: suffering; agony; anguish; pang; evil; distress; uneasiness; disquietude; anxiety; grief; solitude; effort; task; work; toil; trouble—of *pain* *v.*: to afflict; to disquiet; to aggrieve; to torment; to agonise; torture—of *'painful*: distressing; difficult; arduous; disquieting; troublesome; afflictive; grievous; tedious.

*painim*—see *paynim*.

paint, *n.* *pānt* [OF. *peint*, *paint*, *pp.* of *peindre*, to paint—from *L. pingere*, to paint], a colouring substance; a pigment: *v.* to represent by colours or images; to cover with a colour or colours; to represent to the mind; to describe; to lay colours on the face: *painting*, *imp.* *paint'ing*: *n.* the art of laying on colours, or of representing objects by delineations and colours; a picture; a painted resemblance: *paint'ed*, *pp.* *paint'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who paints: *painters' colic*, a disease, terminating in palsy and mental imbecility, peculiar to painters and workers in lead: *painter-stainer*, a painter of coats of arms.—*SYN.* of *'paint v.*: to colour; draw; sketch; depict; picture; delineate; portray; diversify; represent; adorn; image.

painter, *n.* *pāntiēr* [OF. *paintiere*, a kind of snare for birds: *L. panther*, a net for wild beasts: Gr. *panthēros*, catching all—from *pan*, all, every; *thēr*, a wild beast], a rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.

pair, *n.* *pār* [F. *paire*, a pair—from *L. pār*, equal], two of a sort; a couple; two articles or parts, usually joined together, necessary to make a complete whole, as trousers, drawers, shoes, sheets, and the like; a man and his wife; a brace: *v.* to couple; to suit; to assort together in twos, as being similar or adapted to each other; to unite in couples; to be joined in couples: *pair'ing*, *imp.* *paired*, *pp. pārd*: to pair off, to separate from a company in pairs; in *Parliament*, applied to two members of opposite political opinions when they agree to absent themselves from divisions of the House for a specified time in order to neutralise each other's votes; the term is similarly applied to electors, &c., of opposite views who agree mutually to refrain from voting: *pairing off*, *imp.* *paired off*, *pp.* *pairing-time*, the season when birds couple. *Note.*—In OE. and provincial, *pair* was ap-

plied to any number of like or equal things, as 'a pair of cards'—a pack of cards; 'a pair of stairs'—a flight of stairs—see *Skeat*.

pairing or paring meal [Scot.—see *wheat*], the meal obtained from the wheat by paring off the surface of the grains after the bran has been taken off.

palok, *n.* *pā-fōk*—see under *patch 2*.

pal, *n.* *pal* [Gipsy], in *slang*, a partner; an accomplice; a female companion; a doxy.

palace, *n.* *pā-lās* [F. *palais*, a palace—from *L. Palatium*, one of the hills on which Rome was built, and on which stood the residence of Augustus], a magnificent house in which a sovereign or a great person resides; any splendid building; in *Scip.* and *OE.*, a store-place or cabinet: *palace-court*, a court formerly having jurisdiction over a circuit of twelve miles around Whitehall; *palace-yard*, the open space within or around a palace.

paladin, *n.* *pā-lā-dīn* [F. *paladin*—from It. *paladino*—from *L. palatinus*, imperial], the knights of the round table were the paladins of Arthur or Charlemagne, whence, 'a brave warrior'; a knight-errant.

palæcosmic, *a.* *pālē-ōs-kōs-mik* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *kosmos*, the world], *n.* term designating the earliest portion of the prehistoric stone period; same as *palæolithic*.

palæocrytic, *a.* *pālē-ō-kris-tik* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *kryos*, frost], the name given to the perpetually ice-covered region of the Arctic Ocean lying round the North Pole; applied to both the Arctic and Antarctic seas as perpetually covered with ice of unknown ages.

palæogeon, *a.* *pālē-ō-jē-ōn* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *gē*, the earth], pert. to the former conditions of the earth's surface, as revealed by geology.—distinct from the present surface of the globe, as described by geography.

palæography, *n.* *pālē-ō-gō-rā-fī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *graphō*, I write], ancient inscriptions and writings; the art of deciphering them: *palæograph*, *n.* *-ō-gō-rā-fī*, an ancient manuscript: *palæograph'ic*, *a.* *-ō-gō-rā-fī-k*, also *palæograph'ical*, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, pert. to palæography: *palæographer*, *n.* *-rā-fēr*, also *palæographist*, *n.* *-rā-fīst*, one versed in a knowledge of ancient inscriptions and writings.

palæolithic, *a.* *pālē-ō-lith-ik* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *lithos*, a stone], a term applied to the earliest portion of the prehistoric stone period.

palæology, *n.* *pālē-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *logos*, discourse], the science or knowledge of antiquities: *palæologist*, *n.* *-jīst*, one versed in.

palæonicus, *n.* *pālē-ō-nī-s-kīs* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *onikos*, a millepede], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes belonging to the great ganoid order, and found in the Carboniferous and Permian formations.

palæontology, *n.* *pālē-ō-nī-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *ontō*, existing things; *logos*, discourse], that science or subdivision of geology which treats of the plants and animals found fossil in the crust of the earth: *palæontolog'ical*, *a.* *-lō-jī-ī-kāl*, pert. to palæontology: *palæontologist*, *n.* *-lō-jī-īst*, one versed in palæontology.

palæophytology, *n.* *pālē-ō-fī-lō-jī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *phuton*, a plant; *logos*, discourse], the science that treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains—a branch of palæontology.

palæosaurus, *n.* *pālē-ō-sūrō-rūs* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *sauros*, a lizard], a term applied to certain reptilian remains found in the Permian strata.

palæotherium, *n.* *pālē-ō-thēr-ī-ūm* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *thērion*, a wild beast], in *geol.*, a fossil pachydermatous or thick-skinned animal, found in the Eocene Tertiaries.

palæotype, *n.* *pālē-ō-tīp* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *typos*, a type], the systematic notation of all spoken sounds by means of the ordinary printing-types.

palæozoic, *a.* *pālē-ō-zō-īk* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *zōē*, life], in *geol.*, a term applied to the lowest division of stratified groups in which the earliest known forms of life appear.

palæozoology, *n.* *pālē-ō-zō-ī-lō-jī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *zōon*, an animal; *logos*, discourse], that branch of palæontology which treats of fossil animal remains.

palæstra, *n.* *pālē-strā* [Gr. *palastēr*, a place for wrestling—from *palaios*, I wrestle], the place of wrestling; exercises of wrestling; *palæstrian*, *a.* *pālē-strī-ān*, also *palæstrie*, *a.* *pālē-strī-īk*, pert. to the art of wrestling.

palætiology, *n.* *pālē-ō-tī-lō-jī* [Gr. *palaios*, an-

*māte*, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

clent; *ailla*, cause; *logos*, discourse, reason], the science which explains, by the law of causation, the past condition and the changes of the earth: *palætiology*, *palætiol.*, connected with or relating to *palætiology*: *palætiol.*, *ogist*, *n.* *palætiol.*, one versed in.

*palagonite*, *n.* *pal-ag-ō-nit* [from *Palagonia*, in Sicily], a peculiar rock-product of a yellowish-brown colour occurring near modern volcanoes.

*palanquin*, *n.* also *palankeen*, *n.* *pal'āng-kēn* [F. *palanquin*; Port. *palanquin*; Sans. *palayonka*, a bed], in China and India, a covered conveyance borne on the shoulders of men, fitted for one person only.

*palapteryx*, *n.* *pal-āp-ter-iks* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *a*, without; *pteryx*, a wing], in *geol.*, an ancient gigantic bird found fossil in the river-silt of New Zealand, so named from its affinity to the existing apteryx or wingless bird of that country.

*palate*, *n.* *pal'at* [OF. *palat*—from *L. palatum*, the palate], the upper part or roof of the mouth; the organ of taste; taste or relish; intellectual taste; in *bot.*, the projecting portion of the under lip of personate flowers; *palatable*, *a.* *pal'at-ā-bl*, pleasant to the taste; savoury: *palatably*, *ad. bl.* *pal'atableness*, *n.* *pal'at-ā-bl-ness*, the quality of being agreeable to the taste; *palatal*, *a.* *pal'at-ā-d*, uttered or formed by aid of the palate; *pert.* to the palate: *n.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate.

*palatial*, *a.* *pal'at-shi-ā-d* [L. *palātium*, an imperial abode—see *palace*], of the dimensions and beauty of a palace; royal; noble.

*palatium*, *n.* *pal'at-tin* [F. *palatin*—from *L. palātus*, of or belonging to the imperial abode], a noble invested with royal privileges: *adj.* *pert.* to a palace; possessing royal privileges: *palatinate*, *n.* the province of a palatine; county palatine, a county over which a noble or bishop had sovereign jurisdiction.

*palato*, *pal'at-ō* [L. *palātum*, the roof of the mouth, or the palate], *n.* prefix in many medical terms, signifying connection with the palate.

*palaver*, *n.* *pal'ā-ver* [Port. *palavra*, a word; mid. *L. parabola*, a recital—see *parable*], in *Africa*, a public deliberation or conference; superfluous or idle talk: *v.* to deceive by words; to humbug; to talk one over: *palavering*, *imp.* *n.* idle superfluous talk: *palav'ered*, *pp.* *ver'ed*.

*pale*, *a.* *pal* [F. *pale*, *palo*, *wan*—from *L. pallidus*, pale, pallid—*from paleo*, I am pale], pallid; deficient in colour; white of look; of faint lustre; dim; *wan*; used in many compounds, as *pale-eyed*, *pale-faced*, *pale-looking*: *v.* to turn pale or *wan*; to make pale; to become pale: *paling*, *imp.* *paled*, *pp.* *pald*: *pal'ly*, *ad. ly.* *paleless*, *n.* *pal'ness*, the quality or condition of being pale; want of freshness; a sickly whiteness of look: *palish*, *a.* *ish*, rather pale: *pale ale*, a light-coloured bitter ale: *pale-faced*, having the face *wan* or white: *pale-hearted*, in *OE.*, dispirited; discouraged.

*pale*, *n.* *pal* [F. *pal* and *patis*, a pale or thick lath—*from L. palus*, a stake], a narrow-pointed piece of board fixed in the ground, or nailed to a rail, or both, used to enclose grounds and parks; that which encloses or fences in; the space enclosed by rails; limits or limited territory; used figuratively, as within the *pale* of the Church; a *ebec-scoop*; in *her.*, a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon: *v.* to enclose: *paling*, *imp.* *pal'ing*, enclosing with pales: *n.* a fence or barrier formed with pales; the materials for erecting a fence or barrier of pales: *paled*, *pp.* *pald*: *adj.* *striped*: English pale, in *Eng. her.*, the limits or territory around Dublin within which alone the English could be said to rule for a lengthened period after their invasion of Ireland, *A.D.* 1172.

*palea*, *n.* *plu.* *pal'ē-ā*, also *pales*, *n.* *plu.* *palz* [L. *chaff*], *lu bot.*, *n.* name given to the small scale-plates, like chaff, in the receptacles of some composite flowers; the scale-like parts of the flower of grasses within the glume: *paleaceons*, *a.* *pal'ē-ā-shi-ūs*, resembling chaff: covered with small membranous scales like chaff: *paleoia*, *n.* *plu.* *pal'ē-ō-lē*, in *bot.*, two, rarely three, small scales, situated a little in front of the external palea—also called the *squamula*, *glumellula*, or *lodicule*.

*paleography*, &c.—see *paleography*.

*palestra*—see *palestra*.

*paletoe*, *n.* *pal'ē-tō* [F. *paletot*: OF. *paletoc*, a short coat with sleeves: *O. Dut.* *pal'toc*, a coat or jacket], a light loose overcoat.

*palette*, *n.* *pal'et* [F. *palette*, a flat blade, a slash for

colours: *It.* *paletta*, a little shovel—dim. of *pala*, a spade: *L.* *pala*, a spade], the small oval flat of wood or other material on which a painter lays his colours while painting, having a thumb-hole at one end for holding it; also *spelt* *palot*: to set the palette, to lay upon it the pigments in a certain order, selecting them according to the key in which the picture is to be painted: *palette-knife*, a thin flat knife rounded at the end, used to mix colours on the grinding-slab, and to assist their incorporation by the muller.

*palfrey*, *n.* *pal'frī* [OF. *pal'freid*, *pal'frei*; mid. *L.* *parafrēdis*, an easy-going horse for riding—*from Gr.* *para*, beside; mid. *L.* *verēdis*, a post-horse], an ordinary riding horse, as distinguished from a war-horse; a small or gentle horse fit for a lady's use: *palfreyed*, *a.* *pal'frīd*, riding on or supplied with a palfrey.

*Pali*, *n.* *pal'ē* [Hind. *Pālī*], the sacred language of Buddhism, nu Aryan tongue, extinct as a spoken language.

*palichthyology*, *n.* *pal'ik-thi-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *ichthus*, a fish; *logos*, discourse], that branch of paleontology which treats of fossil fishes.

*palfication*, *n.* *pal'ī-jī-kā-shūn* [L. *pālus*, a stake or post; *facio*, I make], the act or process of rendering ground firm by driving posts or piles into it.

*pallogy*, *n.* *pal'ū-lō-jī* [Gr. *palin*, again; *logos*, a discourse], in *rhet.*, the repetition of a word, or the fragment of a sentence, with the view of increased energy.

*palimpsest*, *n.* *pal'imp-sēst* [Gr. *palimpsestos*, parchment, the writing of which has been effaced for other writing—*from palin*, again; *psao*, I rub away or scrape], a MS. parchment which, after only a partial erasure, has been written over a second time, and on which the former writing is more or less discernible.

*palindrome*, *n.* *pal'in-drōm* [Gr. *palin*, back or again; *dromos*, a race—*from dromein*, to run], a word, verse, or sentence which is the same when read either backward or forward, as *madam*.

*paling*—see under *pale* 2.

*palingenesis*, *n.* *pal'in-jē-nē-shi-ā*, also *palingenesis*, *n.* *pal'in-jē-nē-sis* [Gr. *palin*, again; *genesis*, a beginning, birth], a new or second birth or creation; inherited evolution: *palingenetic*, *a.* *shik*, of or pert. to.

*palinode*, *n.* *pal'in-ōd* [Gr. *palinōdia*, a recantation—*from palin*, again; *ōdē*, a song], a piece of poetry in which a poet retracts the incentives or sentiments contained in a former production: *pal'inodist*, *n.* *ōdist*, one who writes palinodes.

*palisade*, *n.* *pal'i-sād*, also *palizado*, *n.* *pal'i-sā-dō* [F. *palissade*, a stake, a hedgerow of trees—*from L.* *pālus*, *n.* pole or stake], in *fort.*, a fence or barrier formed of pointed stakes driven firmly into the ground: *v.* to enclose or defend by driving pointed stakes into the ground: *pal'isa'ding*, *imp.* *pal'isa'ded*, *pp.*

*palisander*, *n.* *pal'i-sān-dēr* [F. *palissandre*, violet ebony—*from a S. Amer. name*], a term applied to rosewood and other ornamental woods.

*Palissy ware*, *pal'i-si-tēr*: *F.* *pron. pal'ē-sē*, a fine ornamental earthenware designed by Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the 15th century.

*palurus*, *n.* *pal'i-ū-rūs* [L. *palūrus*: Gr. *poliurus*], a genus of very handsome thorny plants, common in India and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and usually called *Christ's thorn*, from its being supposed from the earliest times to have yielded the materials for the "platted crown of thorns"; the *Palūrus aculeatus*, *Ord.* *Rhamnaceæ*.

*pall*, *n.* *pal'ē* [AS. *pall*, a purple cloth: *L.* *palla*, a mantle: cf. *L. pallium*, *n.* coverlet, a cloak], the cloth thrown over the coffin at funerals; an ensign or mantle of state for a high ecclesiastic—see *pallium*; in *her.*, a figure representing the pallium: *v.* to cover or invest: *pallial*, *ad. ly.* *pal'it-ā-d*, *pert.* to a pall or mantle: *pall-bearers*, the broad ribbons attached to a pall and held by relatives or friends; those who hold them: *pallial impressions*, the impressions left by the mantle on the interior of bivalve shells.

*pall*, *n.* *pal'ē* [L. *pālus*, a pole or stake], in *ship-building*, strong short pieces of iron or wood so placed near the capstan or windlass as to prevent its recoil or giving way.

*pall*, *v.* *pal'ē* [W. *pallu*, to fall; *pall*, loss of energy; cf. *Ir.* *spaillead*, a check, abuse: another form of

*fall or fail*, to cloy or satiate so as to lose piquancy and relish; to weaken or impair; to dispirit; to grow vapid; to lose strength or taste: *pall*ing, imp.; *pallied*, pp. *pallid*: *adj.* cloyed; weakened.

*palla*, n. *pallā* [L.] in *anc. Rome*, the long and wide upper garment worn by Roman ladies.

*Palladium*, n. *pallādī-ūm* [L.: Gr. *Palladion*—from *Pallas* Athens (Minerva), the goddess of war and wisdom], the image or statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and on the possession of which the fate of the city was supposed to depend; any particular law or privilege which is regarded as the safeguard of the people's liberties; an elementary body, a rare metal of a steel-grey colour, allied to platinum, found in very small grains in auriferous and platiniferous sand: *Pallas*, n. *pallās*, one of the smaller planets: *palladians*, a. *pallādī-ūm*, and *palladic*, a. *pallādī-*, applied to certain compounds of the metal palladium.

*palescent*, a. *pallēscent* [L. *pallescens* or *pallescentem*, turning pale], in *bot.*, growing pale.

*pallet*, n. *pallēt* [another spelling of *palette*], an instrument, generally made of a squirrel's tail, used in working gold-leaf; a certain piece of the mechanism of a watch; among *painters*, a shaping-tool.

*pallet*, n. *pallēt* [F. *pallette*, a heap of straw—from *paille*, straw—from L. *palea*, chaff], a small and humble bed.

*pallial*—see under *pall* 1.

*palliasse*, n. *pallī-yās*—see *palliasse*.

*palliate*, v. *pallīāt* [L. *palliatūs*, cloaked—from *pallium*, a cloak or mantle], to cover with excuses, as with a cloak or mantle; to soften or lessen, as an offence, by favourable representations; to lessen or abate, as a disease; to ease without curing: *palliat*ing, imp.; *palliated*, pp.: *palliat*ion, n. *-dī-shūn*, the act of palliating; the state of being palliated; extenuation by favourable representations: *palliat*ive, a. *-dī-*, serving to soften or lessen by favourable representations; mitigating, as disease or suffering; n. that which extenuates or mitigates.—*SVN.* of 'palliate': to extenuate; hide; cloak; cover; conceal; lessen; abate; mitigate.

*pallid*, n. *pallīd* [L. *pallidus*, pale—from *pallio*, I am pale], pale; wan; deficient in colour: *pallid*ly, *ad. -ly*: *pallidness*, n. *-nēs*, paleness; wanness.

*pallium*, n. *pallī-ūm* [L. *pallium*, a cloak—see *pall* 1], in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a short, open, white cloak with a red cross, bestowed on all archbishops, and on the four Latin patriarchs of the East, on their accession; now a broad thick hand of fine white wool, worn loosely around the neck and shoulders, with a hand of the same material hanging from it down the breast, and another similarly down the back, ornamented with six dark-coloured crosses sewed thereon, only bestowed by the Pope on patriarchs and archbishops; when officiating solemnly within their own province; the palliums are always buried at death with their owners; in *zool.*, the fleshy covering lining the interior of the shells of bivalves.

*pall-mall*, n. *pēl-mēl* [OF. *pallmail*, a game similar to the modern croquet: O. It. *pallamaglio*—from *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, a hammer: L. *palla*: *mailles*, a hammer—ult. from OH. Ger. *palla*, n. ball], a certain game in which a ball, with the stroke of a mallet, is driven through a series of iron rings; a street of London, so called from having once been a place for playing the game: *Mall*, a public walk in St James's Park.

*pallor*, n. *pāl-ēr* [L. *pallor*, paleness—see *pale* 1], paleness.

*palm*, n. *pām* [F. *pauve*; L. *palmā*; Gr. *palamē*, the palm of the hand: cf. AS. *folm*, the hand; OH. Ger. *folma*, the flat of the hand], the flat open front of the hand; the broad triangular part of an anchor at the extremity of each arm; n. measure of length of three inches; a sailmaker's thumb, so called from being held in the palm of the hand: v. to touch with the hand; to conceal in or by the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud, usually followed by *off*, as to *palm off*; to stroke with the hand: *palm*ing, imp. *pām-ing*, imposing upon by fraud; cheating; *palm*ed, pp. *pām*: *palm*er, a. *pāl-mār*, of the breadth of the hand; of or relating to the palm.

*palm*, n. *pām* [AS. *palm*; L. *palmā*, the palm, a tree with broad-spreading leaves like the palms of one's hands—the Italian palm being one of the *palmate* species, and not pinnate like the date-palm], a tree of hot climates and of many species, branches of

which in some countries were borne as tokens of victory or rejoicing; a symbol or evidence of superiority or success; the *Palmæ* or palm tribe; the yellow catkin of the willow, the branches of which, from the name, are carried on Easter Sunday to represent the palm-branches of the East: *palmaceans*, a. *pāl-mā-sht-is*, belonging to the palm tribe: *palm*er, a. *pāl-mār*, of or relating to the palm: *palm*er, n. *pām-ēr*, a pilgrim carrying a palm-branch in sign of his return from the Holy Land; a *palm*er, opposed to *pilgrim*, was one who made it his sole business to visit different holy shrines, travelling incessantly, and subsisting by charity: *palm*y, a. *pām-y*, bearing palms; flourishing; prosperous: *palmate*, a. *pāl-māt*, also *pāl-mated*, a. *-mātēd* [L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of a hand], in *bot.*, having the shape of the open hand with the fingers apart, as in some leaves; entirely webbed: *Palm*a Christi, n. *pāl-mā kris-tī* [L. the palm-tree of Christ], the castor-oil plant; the *Ricinus communis*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*: *palm*-oil, the fatty substance of an orange-yellow colour, and in this climate of a solid consistence, extracted from the oil-palm—mostly imported from the west coast of Africa: *Palm-Sunday*, the Sunday next before Easter—so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed branches of palms in the way: *palm*-wine, the fermented juice of the flowers and stems of the cocoa-nut tree, also of the oil-palm: *palm*acite, n. *pāl-mā-sit*, a general term for any fossil stem, leaf, or fruit which exhibits some analogy or resemblance to any one of the existing palms: to hear the palm, to be the best; to come off victorious: *palm*er-worm, a grub or worm which destroys the buds and leaves of plants; a caterpillar, supposed to be so named from wandering about like a pilgrim; a worm having a great many feet; in *Script.*, a species of locust: *palm*y days, prosperous and happy days, in which victory and success were always assured.

*palm*ary, a. *pāl-mā-rī* [L. *palmārius*, pertaining to palms—see under *palm* 2], pert. to a palm; worthy of the palm as evidence of superiority or success, as in *palm*ary instance, a pre-eminent instance, in allusion to the use of palm-branches in *anc. times* as symbols and evidence of superiority or success, the Romans giving the victorious gladiator a branch of the palm-tree: *palm*ary truth, n. pre-eminent or victorious truth.

*palmate*, *palm*y—see under *palm* 2.

*palmatid*, n. *pāl-mātī-fid* [L. *palmā*, the palm of the hand; *findo*, I cleave], in *bot.*, applied to a leaf divided so as to resemble a hand—the divisions extending about half-way towards the base.

*palmatipartite*, a. *pāl-mātī-pār-tīt* [L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of a hand; *partitus*, divided], in *bot.*, applied to a simple leaf having the subdivisions extending considerably more than half-way to the base.

*palmette*, n. *pāl-mēl* [F., dim. of *palm*], a palm-branch—see *palm* 2], a floral ornament in Greek and other *anc. architecture*, sometimes called the *honey-suckle* ornament.

*palmetto*, n. *pāl-mēl-tō* [Sp. *palmito*, dim. of the L. *palmā*, a palm], the cabbage-tree, a species of palm, n. native of the W. I. and U.S.; a name of several of the fan-palms, esp. *Sabal palmetto*—see cabbage-tree under cabbage 1.

*palmiferous*, a. *pāl-mī-fēr-ūs* [L. *palmā*, a palm; *fero*, I bear], bearing palms.

*palmiped*, a. *pāl-mī-pēd* [L. *palmā*, n. palm; *pēs*, *pedis*, the foot], web-footed: n. a web-footed or swimming animal: *palm*ipeds, n. plu. *-pēdz*, or *palmipides*, n. plu. *pāl-mī-pī-dēz*, the order of swimming-birds.

*Palmira* or *Palmira* palm, *pāl-mī-rā* [Palmyra, an *anc. town* of Syria, on the borders of the Arabian Desert, the site of which is occupied by the modern *Tadmor*], the *Cocos nucifera*, and *Borassus flabelliformis*, Ord. *Palmaceæ*, species of palm which supply to the natives food, clothing, materials for houses, household utensils, ropes, and oil; the nut of the tree is everything to the native.

*palmistry*, n. *pāl-mī-strī* [L. *palmā*, the palm of the hand], the pretended art of telling fortunes by examining the lines and marks in the palms of the hands: *palm*ister, n. *-tēr*, one who pretends to tell fortunes by examining the palms of the hands.

*palm*itin, n. *pāl-mī-tīn* [palm, with terms. *ite* and *-in*], the solid, fatty part obtained from most vegetable

*māte*, *māl*, *fār*, *lāō*: *mīle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;

olls, and from butter: *palmitic*, a. *pal-mit'ik*, denoting an acid obtained from palmitin.

*palmy*—see *palu* 2.

*palp*, n. *pālp*, plu. *palpi*, *pālp'i*, or *palps*, *pālp's* [L. *palpo*, I stroke or feel], one of the feelers of an insect, attached to the head.

*palpable*, a. *pālp'ā-bl* [F. *palpable*, that may be felt, palpable—from nud L. *palpabilis*—from L. *palpo*, I stroke or touch gently—*lit.*, perceptible by touch], easily perceived and detected, as a mistake; plain; obvious; gross: *pal'pably*, ad. *-bl*: *pal'pableness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, also *pal'pability*, n. *-bl'ti-tē*, the quality of being palpable or perceptible; obviousness; grossness: *palpation*, n. *pālp'ā-shūn*, the act of feeling; examination by the sense of touch.

*palpebra*, n. *pālp'pē-brā*, plu. *pal'pēbrē*, *-brē* [L. *palpebra*, the eyelid], the eyelid: *pal'pebral*, a. *-brāl*, pert. to the eyelids or eyebrows.

*palpi*—see *palp*.

*palpiform*, n. *pālp'pī-fōrm* [L. *palpo*, I stroke or touch gently; *forma*, shape], having the form of feelers.

*palpigerous*, a. *pālp'pī-ēr-ūs* [L. *palpum*, a stroking; *gero*, I carry or bear], bearing palpi.

*palpitate*, v. *pālp'pī-tāt* [L. *palpitatus*, moved quickly and frequently—from *palpare*, to stroke gently], to beat violently, as the heart, after an unusual amount of running or bodily exertion; to flutter, pant, or throb: *pal'pitating*, imp.: *pal'pitated*, pp.: *palpitation*, n. *pālp'pī-tā-shūn* [F.—L.], an unnatural throbbing or beating of the heart, caused by fright, fear, disease, or great bodily exertion.

*palsgrave*, n. *pāl'tōlē-grāv*, fem. *pals'graine*, *-grāvin* [Ger. *palsgraf*—from *pfalz*, contr. from L. *palatium*, a palace; *graf*, an earl: cf. Dut. *pals-graaf*], a count or earl who has the superintendence of a royal palace.

*palsy*, n. *pāl'tōl'zī* [F. *paralyse*, the palsy—from L. *paralysis*—from Gr. *paralysis*, a loosening: see *paralysis*], the loss or diminution of sensation or of motion, or of both, in any part of an animal body; paralysis, of which it is an abbreviation: v. to strike as with palsy: *pals'ying*, imp.: adj. affecting as with palsy: *pals'ied*, pp. *-id*: adj. affected with palsy: *pals'ical*, a. *-i-kāl*, subject to palsy.

*palter*, v. *pāl'tōl'ēr* [see *paltry*], properly, to babble; to chatter; to dodge; to act in an insincere and false manner; to trifle with; to tamper with: *pal'tering*, imp.: *pal'tered*, pp. *-ērd*: *pal'terer*, n. *-ēr-ēr*, one who acts in an insincere and false manner.

*paltry*, a. *pāl'tōl'ērī* [Ger. *paltrig*, ragged: Dan. *pytt*, a rag], sorry; mean; worthless; contemptible: *pal'trily*, ad. *-lī*: *pal'triness*, n. *-trī-nēs*, state or quality of being paltry.—SYN. of 'paltry': despicable; pitiful; vile.

*paludal*, a. *pāl'ū-dāl* [L. *paludem*, a swamp or marsh], pert. to marshes or swamps: *palu'dinous*, a. *-dīn-ūs*, produced in or pert. to marshes: *palu'dinal*, n. *pāl'ū-dī-nāl*, in *geol.*, the marsh or river snail, inhabiting a top-shaped cell or whorl: *palu'stral*, a. *pāl'ū-strāl*, pert. to a bog or marsh.

*paly*, a. *pāl'tī*, OE. for *pale*.

*pam*, n. *pām* [abbr. from F. *pamphile*, the knave of clubs; Gr. *Pamphilos*, a proper name], the knave of clubs at loo.

*pammixia*, n. *pām-mīk-sī-ā*—same as *panmixia*.

*pampa*, n. *pām'pā* [Peruv. *pampa*, a field, a plain], a vast treeless plain of S. Amer., covered with luxuriant herbage, and pastured by immense herds of wild cattle and horses: *pampean* formation, n. *pām'pē-ān*, in *geol.*, the comparatively recent alluvial deposits overspreading the pampas of S. Amer.

*pamper*, v. *pām'pēr* [L.: Ger. *pampen*, to cram—from *pampe*, thick broth], to furnish with that which delights; to feed highly or luxuriously; to glut: *pam'pering*, imp. gratifying to the full: n. over-luxurious bringing up: *pam'pered*, pp. *-pērd*: adj. furnished with that which pleases the appetite; over-fed; over-indulged; in *OE.*, over-luxuriant, as the foliage of fruit-trees: *pam'perer*, n. *-pēr-ēr*, one who pampers.

*pampero*, n. *pām'pē-rō* [Sp.—from *pampa*, a plain], a violent west wind in S. Amer., which, traversing the vast plains of the pampas, brings with it whirlclouds of dust.

*pamphlet*, n. *pām'flet* [prob. from L. *Pamphila*, a

female historian of the first century who wrote epitomes], a small book of a few pages merely stitched together, and relating to a topic of ephemeral interest: *pamphleteer*, n. *pām'flet-ēr*, a writer of pamphlets: *pam'phleteer'ing*, a. *-ēr'ing*, writing and publishing pamphlets: n. the practice of writing and publishing pamphlets.

*pampiniform*, a. *pām-pīn'ī-fōrm* [L. *pampinus*, a tendrill; *forma*, a shape], resembling a vine-tendrill.

*pampre*, n. *pām'pēr* [F. *pampre*, a vine-branch with its leaves—from L. *pampinus*, a tendrill], in *sculp.*, an ornament consisting of vine-leaves and bunches of grapes.

*pan*, n. *pān* [AS. *panne*; mid. L. *panna*, a pan—perhaps connec. with L. *patina*, a bowl or pan], a broad and generally shallow vessel for domestic use; the part of a gun-lock, now disused, which holds the priming; the hard stratum of earth lying below the soil; in S. Africa, a naturally circumscribed pond of any size, containing fresh or salt water, or even only mud: *panful*, n. *pān'fūl*, the quantity that a pan can hold; plu. *pan'fuls*: *pancake*, n. *pān-kāk*, a thin cake fried in a pan.

*Pan*, n. *pān* [Gr.], in *anc. Gr. myth.*, the god of shepherds, in the form of half goat and half man.

*pan*, *pān* [Gr. *pan*, all], a prefix, with its forms *pan*, *pān*, and *panto*, *pāntō*, meaning 'all, everything': *Pan-Anglican*, *Pan-Presbyterian*, terms implying respectively an assembly of representatives holding the tenets and principles of the Episcopalians, or the Presbyterians, from all parts of the world.

*panabase*, n. *pān'ā-bāz* [*pan*, and *base*], a grey ore of copper.

*panacea*, n. *pān'ā-sē-ā* [L. *panacea*; Gr. *panakeia*, a herb supposed to have the power of healing all diseases—from Gr. *pan*, all; *akeomi*, I heal or cure], a professed remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine; a cure-all.

*panada*, n. *pān'ā-dā*, also *pana'do*, n. *-dō* [F. *panade*; Sp. *panada*, bread-soup—from L. *panis*, bread], a food made by boiling bread to a pulp and sweetening it.

*panary*, a. *pān'ā-rī* [L. *panarium*, a bread-basket—from *panis*, bread], of or relating to bread: *panary* fermentation, a process of raising bread, or making it light and spongy.

*Panax*, n. *pān'āks* [Gr. *pan*, all; *akos*, a remedy], a genus of plants, Ord. *Araliaceae*, species of which produce the famous ginseng root of the Chinese, which is alleged to possess wonderful medicinal properties; the roots of *Panax quinquefolium* possess qualities similar to the ginseng: *P. tacinidius*, elegant greenhouse plants, having alternate leaves, deeply cut, and of a pleasing green colour.

*pancake*—see under *pan* 1.

*pancart*, *panchart*, n. *pān-kārt* [Gr. *pan*, all; *chartēs*, paper], a royal charter to a subject confirming him in all his possessions.

*panch*, n. *pānsh* [see *panch*], among *seamen*, a thick strong mat used to prevent friction: *panch-way*, n. in *Bengal*, a four-oared passenger-boat.

*pancratin*, n. *pān-kra'shī-nūm* [Gr. *pan*, all; *kratos*, bodily strength], in *anc. Greece*, a trial of strength combining boxing, wrestling, and running: *pancratic*, a. *pān-kra'tik*, also *pancrat'ical*, a. *-ī-kāl*, excelling in gymnastics; excelling in bodily strength.

*pancreas*, n. *pān-kre-ās* [Gr. *pankreas*, the sweet-bread—from *pan*, all; *kreas*, flesh], a large gland situated under and behind the stomach; the sweet-bread of cattle: *pan'creat'ic*, a. *-ī-tik*, pert. to or secreted by the pancreas: *pancreatin*, n. *pān-kre-ā-tīn*, an albuminoid principle present in pancreatic juice which has the property of converting starch into sugar.

*panda*, n. *pān'dā* [E. Ind.], a red bear-cat of the Himalayan regions.

*Pandanus*, n. *pān-dā-nūs* [Mal. *pandang*, conspicuous], a genus of plants, whose species are remarkable for their aerial roots, with large cup-like spongioles, Ord. *Pandaneae*, or Screw-pine family: *P. Veitchii*, a greenhouse plant, having light-green leaves, banded and striped with pure white.

*pandar*, the correct spelling of *quinder*, which see. *pandean*, a. *pān-dē-ān*, pert. to *Pan*, the god of shepherds: *pandean-pipes*, a musical wind instr. consisting of pipes or reeds fastened together side by side.

**pandect**, *n.* *pán-dékt* [*L. pandectæ*; *Gr. pandektēs*, a book that contains everything—from *Gr. pan*, all; *dechōmai*, I take or receive], a treatise containing the whole of any science; *pln.* Pandects, the title of the collection or digest of Roman laws made by order of the Emperor Justinian.

**pandemic**, *n.* *pán-dém-ik* [*Gr. pan*, all; *dēmos*, the people], incident to a whole people; epidemic.

**Pandemonium**, *n.* *pán-dē-mō-ni-um* [*Gr. pan*, all; *daimōn*, a demon], a general temple for the evil spirits; 'the high capital of Satan and his peers'; hell; a bear-garden of disorder.

**pander** and **pandar**, *v.* *pán-dér* [from *Pandarus*, who performs the part of a pander in the story of Troilus and Cressida], to act as agent in gratifying the passions or appetites of others; to minister to the passions or prejudices of others for selfish ends, as he *panders* to the prejudices of the crowd; *n.* one who caters for the lusts of others; a pimp; a procurer; **pandering**, *imp.* *pán-dér*; *pp.* *dér*: **panderingy**, *n.* *-it*, in *OE.*, acting like pimps.

**pandiculated**, *n.* *pán-dik-ú-lá-téd* [*L. pandiculatus*, stretched out; *pandiculāri*, to stretch oneself], stretched out; yawning; **pandiculation**, *n.* *-tū-shān*, the restlessness and stretching that accompanies the *agac*; yawning.

**pandit**, *n.* *pán-dit*—see **pndit**.

**Pandora**, *n.* *pán-dō-rá* [*L.* *Pandōra*—from *pan*, all; *dōron*, *n.* gift], in *anc. myth.*, a woman said to have been made by Vulcan, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts: Pandora's box, a casket in which Pandora had all the evils of life shut up; immediately the box was opened they escaped, and after the cover was hastily replaced in terror, hope alone remained a prisoner beneath it.

**pandore**, *n.* *pán-dōr* [*F.*], same as *bandore*.

**pandore**, *n.* *pán-dōr* [*Scot.* *pan-door*, a large oyster caught near the doors of the salt-pans at Preston Pans, on the Firth of Forth], a variety of oysters highly esteemed.

**pandour**, *n.* *pán-dōr* [from *Pandur*, in Hungary, where first levied], one of the Hungarian light infantry.

**panduriform**, *n.* *pán-dū-rí-fōrm*, also **pandurate**, *n.* *pán-dū-rá* [*Gr.* *pandoura*, a musical instr. with three strings; *L. forma*, a shape], in *bot.*, applied to the leaves of plants shaped like a fiddle.

**pane**, *n.* *pán* [*F. pan*, a pane, a panel; *L. pannus*, *n.* cloth, a rug], a square of glass for *n.* window; a piece of anything, as cloth, in variegated work; **paned**, *n.* *pánd*, composed of small squares; **paneless**, *n.* without panes.

**panegyric**, *n.* *pán-ē-jir-ik* [*L. panegyricus*; *Gr. panēgirikos*, of or belonging to a public assembly—from *Gr. pan*, all; *agorís*, *agora*, a gathering, *n.* crowd—from *agerein*, to assemble], an oration or discourse in praise of some person; praise; eulogy; encomium; **pan'egyr-ic**, *n.* also **pan'egyrical**, *n.* *-kál*, containing praise or eulogy; **pan'egyr-ically**, *ad.* *-li*; **panegyrist**, *v.* *pán-ē-jir-iz*, to praise highly; to write or pronounce an eulogy on; **pan'egyr-ising**, *imp.* *pan'egyrised*, *pp.* *-tíz*: **pan'egyr-ist**, *n.* *-tíz*, one who bestows praise; a eulogist.

**panel** and **pannel**, *n.* *pán-él* [*a dim.* of *páne*: *OF. panel*, a panel or little pan of wainscot, or of a saddle—from *mid. L. panellus*—from *L. pannus*, a cloth], *n.*, a square piece of wood, cloth, or parchment; a piece of boarding inserted into a frame thicker than itself, as in a door; a compartment of a wainscot or ceiling; a schedule or parchment containing the names of certain persons summoned by a sheriff to act as jurymen; the jury; in *Scotch law*, *n.* prisoner on trial before the bar of a criminal court; *v.* to form or furnish with panels; **pan'elling**, *imp.* *pan'elled*, *pp.* *-léd*: **impaneling** a jury, entering their names in a panel or schedule of parchment.

**pan**, *n.* *páng* [*prob.* a form of *prong*, which see], a paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish, either physical or mental; agony; great distress or suffering; *v.* in *OE.*, to torment cruelly; **panging**, *imp.* *panged*, *pp.* *pánged*—*Syn.* of *pang*: *pain*; *anguish*; *agony*; *suffering*; *distress*; *throe*.

**pangensis**, *n.* *pán-jén-sis* [*Gr. pan*, all; *genesis*, origin, source—from *gennaō*, I beget, I produce], the theory which teaches that every atom or cell, or germule of the body, resides in the blood, and reproduces itself, and that the framework of the body itself is little else than a case enclosing such elements, and formed by their development; **pangenetic**, *n.* *pán-jé-né-ik*, pert. to pangensis.

**pangolin**, *n.* *pán-gō-lín* [*Mal. pangaling*], the scaly ant-eater.

**Pan-Hellenic**, *n.* *pán-hél-lén-ik* [*Gr. pan*, all; *Hellenes*, the Greeks], pert. to all Greece: **Pan-Hellenism**, *n.* *-tíz*, a scheme for forming all the Greeks into one political and united body: **Pan-Hellenist**, *n.* *-tíst*, one in favour of Pan-Hellenism.

**panic**, *n.* *pán-ik* [*Gr. panikos*, influenced by the god Pan—Pan is said to have assisted the Athenians at Marathon by inspiring the enemy with a causeless fear], sudden fright, particularly without cause; terror inspired by a trifling cause; a sudden alarm; a momentary crisis; *adj.* extreme or sudden, but groundless: **panic-struck**, *n.* inspired with terror without cause.

**panic**, *n.* *pán-ik* [*AS. panic*; *L. panicum*, Italian panic-grass], a kind of millet, called also *panic-grass*; millet is *Panicum miliaceum*, *Ord. Graminæ*.

**panicle**, *n.* *pán-ik-ál* [*L. panicula*, a tuft on plants], *n.* tuft or bunch of flowers or seeds, dense and close as in Indian corn, spreading or scattered as in oats, and in other forms; the down on reeds: **panicked**, *n.* *pán-ik-ál*, furnished with panicles: **paniculate**, *n.* *pán-ik-ú-lá*, also **paniculated**, *n.* having branches variously subdivided; having the flowers in panicles: **paniculately** branched, loosely branched.

**panification**, *n.* *pán-í-fí-ká-shún* [*L. panis*, bread; *facio*, I make], the changes by which the dough is converted into bread: **panivorous**, *n.* *pán-iv-ō-rūs* [*L. toro*, I devour], eating bread; subsisting on bread.

**panjandrum**, *n.* *pán-ján-drúm* [a nonsense word coined by S. Foote], an imaginary person claiming extraordinary powers or knowledge; a burlesque potentate.

**panmixia**, *n.* *pán-miks-í-a* [*Gr. pan*, all; *mixis*, a mixing—from *mignimi*, I mix], in the terminology of Weismann, cessation of natural selection, as with regard to useless organs.

**pannade**, *n.* *pán-nád* [*OF. pannade*, the prancing of a horse], a curvet or particular way of leaping of a horse.

**pannage**, *n.* *pán-náj* [*OF. panage*; *mid. L. pannagium*, the right of feeding swine in a landlord's woods—from *L. panis*, bread], the food, as acorns, beech-nuts, &c., which swine pick up in the woods; the duty paid to the lord for such permission.

**pannel**, same as **panel**, which see.

**panicle**, same as **panicle**, which see.

**pannier**, *n.* *pán-ní-er* [*F. panier*, a basket—from *mid. L. pannarium*, bread-basket—from *L. panis*, bread], a wicker-basket; a basket slung across a horse or donkey for carrying light articles.

**pannikel**, *n.* *pán-ní-kél* [*dim.* of *pan*, the skull], as in *brain-pan*], in *OE.*, the skull.

**pannikin**, *n.* *pán-ní-kin* [*dim.* of *pan*], a small tin cup or mug; a sauce-pan for *pan*.

**panophobia**, *n.* *pán-ō-fō-bí-a* [*Gr. panikos*, panic; *phobos*, fear], a kind of melancholy marked by constantly recurring groundless fear—a species of hypochondriasis.

**panoply**, *n.* *pán-ō-plí* [*Gr. panoplia*, full armour—from *pan*, all; *hopia*, armour], complete armour; armament: **pan'oplied**, *n.* *-plid*, completely armed. **panopticon**, *n.* *pán-ōp-tí-kōn* [*Gr. pan*, all; *optikos*, belonging to the sight—from *opsis*, I shall see], *n.* name by which Jeremy Bentham designates his plan of a model prison; a species of polytechnic institution.

**panorama**, *n.* *pán-ō-rá-má* [*Gr. pan*, all; *horama*, a sight or view—from *horao*, I see], a large painting placed on the inner surface of a cylindrical wall, representing extensive scenes and groups of objects, and exhibited part at a time, by being unrolled continuously before the spectator: **panoramic**, *n.* *pán-ō-rá-ní-ik*, pert. to or resembling a panorama.

**Panslavism** or **Panslavism**, *n.* *pán-sláv-izm*, *pán-skáv-izm* [*Gr. pan*, all; *Eng. Slavism*], the principle of unity in civilisation and art among the Slavic races; a movement, chiefly encouraged in Russia, for the political federation of all Slavic peoples under one superior authority: **Panslavist** or **Panslavist**, *n.* *-tíst*, one who advocates a union of Slavs: **Panslavic** or **Panslavic**, *n.* *-ik*.

**panspermia**, *n.* *pán-spér-mí-a*, or **panspermy**, *n.* *pán-spér-izm*, *pán-spér-ní-d*, *pán-spér-ní* [*Gr. pan*, all; *sperma*, seed], the scientific view that invisible germs are everywhere present in the atmosphere, developing, under favourable conditions,



into living organisms, as bacteria, infusoria, &c.; the germ-theory; a name for biogenesis.

**panstereorama**, *n.* *pán-stê-rê-ô-râ-mâ* [Gr. *pan*, all; *stereos*, solid or hard; *horama*, a sight or view], a model of a town or country, showing all its parts or physical features in relief.

**pansy**, *n.* *pán-zî* [F. *pensée*, thought—from *penser*, to think; L. *penso*, I weigh carefully], a well-known plant highly esteemed for the beauty of its flowers; heart's-ease; the *Viola tricolor*, *Ord.* *Viola cæca*.

**pant**, *v.* *pánt* [an imitative word: F. *panteler*, to pant, to fear] to breathe rapidly and violently, as from terror, after great exertion, or in anxious desire or suspense; to palpitate; to desire ardently: **pant** or **panting**, *n.* palpitation; rapid breathing: **panting**, *imp.*: **panted**, *pp.*: **pantingly**, *ad.* *lil.*: **pant'er**, *n.* *er*, one who pants: **pant'ess**, *n.* *-es*, difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

**pantagraph**, *pán-tô-gráf*—see **pantograph**.

**Pantagruellism**, *n.* *pán-tâ-grê-êl-izm* [from *Pantagruel*, a character of Rabelais], the treatment of serious matters in a broad and cynically good-humoured fashion; a term of opprobrium applied to the medical profession.

**pantaloon**, *n.* *pán-tâ-lôn* [F. *pantalon*—from *It. pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy who wore breeches and stockings all of one piece: Gr. *Pantaleón*, a proper name], a buffoon in pantomimes: **pantaloons**, *n.* *plu.* *-lônz*, long inside trousers extending to the heels; trousers: **pantalets**, *n.* *plu.* *pán-tâ-lêts*, loose drawers worn by women and children.

**pantamorphic**, *a.* *pán-tâ-môrf'ik* [Gr. *panta*, all; *morphê*, shape], taking all forms.

**pantechneion**, *n.* *pán-têk-nê-kôn* [Gr. *panta*, all; *technikos*, pert. to art—from *technê*, art], a place of sale or storage for every species of workmanship.

**panteism**, *n.* *pán-tê-izm* [Gr. *pan*, all; *theos*, a god], the doctrine or system which maintains that the universe or nature is God: **panteist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who holds panteism; a term applied to a follower of Spinoza: **panteist'ic**, *a.* *-ist'ik*, also **panteist'ical**, *a.* *-ik*, *lil.*, pert. to panteism: **Panteon**, *n.* *pán-tê-ôn* [L. *panteon*: Gr. *panteion*], in *anc. Greece* or *Rome*, a temple dedicated to all the gods—now specially applied to the church so called at Rome; the whole body of divinities worshipped by a people, or a work treating of them.

**panther**, *n.* *pán-thêr* [L. *panthêra*; Gr. *panthêr*, a panther], a spotted wild beast, very ferocious: **pantheress**, *n.* *-es*, a female panther: **pantheriæ**, *a.* *-in*, pert. to or resembling the panther.

**pantile**, *n.* *pán-tîl* [pan 1. and *tile*], a tile straight in its length, but having a waved or hollow surface transversely—also spelt **pentile**.

**panting**—see under **pant**.

**pantisocracy**, *n.* *pán-tî-sôk-râ-sî* [Gr. *pantes*, all; *isos*, equal; *kratein*, to rule], the name applied to Southey's and Coleridge's youthful scheme of reorganising humanity on a communistic basis, or a communistic: **pantisocrat'ic**, *a.* *-ôk-râ-t'ik*, pert. to.

**panther**, *n.* *pán-thêr* [from **pantry**, which see], in *OE.*, in a great family an officer who had charge of the bread.

**pantocronometer**, *n.* *pán-tô-krô-nô-mê-têr* [Gr. *pantos*, of all; *chronos*, time; *metron*, a measure], an instr. which comprises a compass, a sun-dial, and a universal time-dial.

**pantograph**, *n.* *pán-tô-gráf* [Gr. *pantos*, of all; *graphô*, I write], an instr. for enabling unskilled persons to copy, to reduce, or to enlarge maps, plans, &c.: **pantograph'ic**, *a.* *-gráf'ik*, also **pant'ograph'ical**, *a.* *-gráf'îk*, *lil.*, pert. to or done by a pantograph: **pant'ograph'ically**, *ad.* *lil.*: **pantography**, *n.* *pán-tô-gráf'î*, general description; entire view.

**pantology**, *n.* *pán-tô-lô-jî*, also **pantologia**, *n.* *pán-tô-lô-jî* [Gr. *pantos*, of all; *logos*, discourse], a dictionary of universal knowledge: **pantolog'ic**, *a.* *pán-tô-lô-jîk*, *lil.*, pert. to: **pantolog'ist**, *n.* *-lô-jîst*, a writer of a work of universal knowledge.

**pantometer**, *n.* *pán-tô-mê-têr* [Gr. *pantos*, of all; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring angles, elevations, and distances of every description.

**pantomime**, *n.* *pán-tô-mîn* [F. *pantomime*—from L. *pantomimus*, a ballet, a pantomime—from Gr. *pantos*, of all; *mimos*, an imitator], formerly, one who acted his part by gesticulation only, or by dumb show; a dumb show; a theatrical entertainment in which the tale or plot is either chiefly or wholly developed in

mute action, accompanied with music, gorgeous scenery, &c.: **pantomim'ic**, *a.* *-mî-m'ik*, also **pantomim'ical**, *a.* *-ik*, *lil.*, pert. to or consisting of pantomime: **pantomim'ically**, *ad.* *-ik*, *lil.*: **pantomim'ist**, *u.* one who acts in pantomimes.

**panton**, *n.* *pán-tôn* [Ger. dial. *pantune*, a wooden shoe], a particular form of horse shoe to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

**pantophagist**, *n.* *pán-tô-fâ-gîst* [Gr. *pantos*, of all; *phagien*, to eat or devour], a person or animal that eats all kinds of food.

**pantom**, *n.* *pán-tôm* [Malay *pantun*], a form of verse with repeating rhymes in lighter compositions by French and English writers, imitated from a short improvised species of poem practised by the Malays.

**pantry**, *n.* *pán-trî* [F. *paneterie*, a pantry: mid. L. *panetria*, a place where bread is made—from L. *pânis*, bread], a room for storing provisions for domestic use.

**papa**, *n.* *pâ-pâ* [Dut. and Dan. *pap*: Ger. *pappe*: L. *papa*, *pappâ*, the infant's cry for food], soft food for infants, made of boiled bread sweetened; the pulp of fruit; a nipple or teat; **pap'py**, *a.* *pâp'pî*, soft; succulent.

**papa**, *n.* *pâ-pâ* [F. *papa*: L. *papa*, a child's name for father], the child's name for father.

**papacy**, *n.* *pâ-pâ-sî* [mid. L. *papatus*, the papal dignity—from *Papa*, the Pope], the dignity of the Pope, and the time of his reign; the Popes taken collectively: **papal**, *a.* *pâ-pâ-lî* [F. *papal*, *papal*—from mid. L. *papalis*, belonging to the Pope], of or relating to the Pope or popedom: **pap'ally**, *ad.* *lil.*: **papalise**, *v.* *pâ-pâ-lîz*, to make papal: **pap'alising**, *imp.*: **pap'alised**, *pp.* *-îz'd*.

**papaveraceous**, *a.* *pâ-pâ-vêr-â-shî-âs* [L. *papaver*, a poppy], resembling the poppy or pert. to it; pert. to the order of plants of which the poppy is the type, called the *Papav'era* *cæca*, *n.* *plu.* *-â-shî-ê*: **papaverine**, *n.* *pâ-pâ-vêr'în*, an alkaloid found in opium: **papav'erosus**, *a.* *-âs*, having the qualities of the poppy.

**papaw**, *n.* *pâ-pâ-wê* [Mal. *papaya*], a tree of the E. and W. Indies, or its fruit; the *Carica papaya*, *Ord.* *Papayacæ*.

**paper**, *n.* *pâ-pêr* [L. *papyrus*: Gr. *papîros*, the paper-reed of Egypt—see **papyrus**], the thin substance in the form of sheets obtained from the pulp of reeds, straw, &c., used for writing on, for printing on, and for a vast variety of purposes; a printed sheet appearing periodically; bills of exchange; bank-notes; any writing instrument: **adj.** made of paper; frail; slight; **thru**: **v.** to cover with or enclose in paper: **pap'ering**, *imp.*: **n.** the operation of covering or lining with paper: **pap'ered**, *pp.* *-pêrd*: **adj.** covered with paper: **pap'ery**, *a.* *-pêr'î*, like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper: **pap'ercal**, a name applied to certain layers of the Tertiary lignites, from their papery or leaf-like composition, being evidently masses of compressed leaves: **pap'ehanger**, one who covers the walls of rooms with ornamental paper: **pap'ehangings**, paper variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms: **pap'ér-kite**, a boy's plaything for flying in the air: **pap'ér-money** or **pap'ér-currency**, bank-notes and bills of exchange: **pap'ér-making**, the art or trade of manufacturing paper: **pap'ér-mill**, the machinery employed in making paper; the factory where it is made: **pap'ér-ruler**, one who traces paper with lines in every variety of order and colour: **pap'erstainer**, one who makes paper-hangings: **blotting-paper**, a soft paper having wool in it for absorbing superfluous ink from any writing, and so drying it: **cartridge-paper**, a specially prepared paper for cartridges: **post-paper**, letter-paper of a large size: **tissue-paper**, a very thin transparent paper made of the refuse of the flax-mills: **waste-paper**, paper thrown aside as no longer valuable for its intended purpose: **wove-paper**, paper with a uniform surface, and not ribbed or water-marked as **laid-paper** is: **writing-paper**, paper sized, in contradistinction to printing or unsized paper.

**Note 1.**—A sheet of paper is made of various sizes; but of whatever size, a sheet when folded into

2	leaves, is called <i>folio</i> .
4	" " <i>quarto</i> .
8	" " <i>octavo</i> .
12	" " <i>duodecimo</i> .
16	" " <i>octodecimo</i> .
24	" " <i>quarto-vigesimo</i> .
32	" " <i>secundo-trigesimo</i> .

These names in books usually appear in contracted forms consisting of numerical values, followed by the terminations of the Italian names—thus, 4to, 8vo, 12mo, 18mo, 24mo, and 32mo—see separate words.

books—their more common names as to sizes:

folio sizes—

royal folio, measures about 20 in. x 12½ in.  
 demy folio, " " 17½ in. x 11½ in.  
 crown folio, " " 15 in. x 10 in.  
 foolscap folio, " " 13½ in. x 8½ in.

quarto (4to) sizes—

royal quarto, measures about 12½ in. x 10 in.  
 demy quarto, " " 11½ in. x 8½ in.  
 crown quarto, " " 10 in. x 7½ in.  
 foolscap quarto, " " 8½ in. x 6½ in.

octavo (8vo) sizes—

royal octavo, measures about 10 in. x 6½ in.  
 demy octavo, " " 8½ in. x 6½ in.  
 crown octavo, " " 7½ in. x 5 in.  
 foolscap octavo, " " 6½ in. x 4½ in.

12mo (duodecimo) sizes—

royal duodecimo, measures about 8½ in. x 5 in.  
 demy duodecimo, " " 7½ in. x 4½ in.

18mo (octodecimo)

measures about 6½ in. x 3½ in.

There are also other varying sizes.

24mo (quarto-vigesimo)

measures about 5½ in. x 3½ in.;

besides other sizes.

32mo (secundo-trigesimo)

measures about 5 in. x 3½ in.;

besides other sizes.

Note 2.—By the application of these measurements to books inside the covers, a fair idea may be obtained of the technical but common designations of the sizes of books.

papeterie, n. *pā-pē-trē* [Fr. a paper-mill], a case containing paper and other writing materials.

papier-mâché, n. *pā-pi-ā-mā-shā* [F. papier, paper; mâcher, to chew, to masticate], paper reduced to a pulp, moulded into any variety of form, and afterwards japanned: papier-verge, *-vēr-zhā* [F. verge, streaky], laid paper.

papilio, n. *pā-pi-lī-ō* [L. *papilio*, a butterfly], the butterfly tribe—a genus of insects: papilionaceae, a. *-nā-shī-ās*, resembling a butterfly; applied to plants of the leguminous order, as the pea, from the butterfly shape of their flowers.

papilla, n. *pā-pi-lā*, *pā-pi-lā*, n. plu. *-lā* [L.], a small pimple, a nipple, the nipple of the breast; the minute elevations found on the tongue, the palm, or surface of the fingers, &c., being the terminations of the nerves, producing the sense of taste and feeling: papillary, n. *pā-pi-lār-ē*, also *pā-pi-lūs*, a. *-lūs*, pert. to a nipple or the papillae; covered with papillae: papillate, v. *-lāt*, to grow into a nipple: papillose, a. *-lūs*, papillated, n. *-lēs*, *-lēs*, *-lēs*, in bot., covered with fleshy dots or points, as the stems of certain plants; warty.

papilloma, n. *pā-pi-lō-mā*, *pā-pi-lō-mā*, n. plu. *pā-pi-lō-mā-lā* [a new L. formation from *papilla*, a teat or nipple], papillary growths, also called epidermal and epithelial tumours, from their seat in the body, which constitute a well-marked class of new formations, of which warts and callosities of the skin are minor instances.

papillote, n. *pā-pi-lō-lē* [F. a dim. of *papillon*, a butterfly], a curl-paper.

Papist, n. *pā-pist* [F. *papiste*, a Rom. Cath.—from *pape*, the Pope], popularly applied to one who is a member of the Rom. Cath. Ch.: papistic, a. *pā-pis-tik*, also *pā-pis-tic*, a. *-li-kāl*, pert. to Rom. Cath.: to Popery; popish: papistically, ad. *-lī*: Papistry, n. *pā-pis-trī*, the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

papoose, n. *pā-pōz* [N. Amer. Ind.], among the N. Amer. Indians, a young child.

pappus, a. *pā-pūs*, also *pā-pōse*, a. *-pōs* [L. *pappus*; Gr. *pappos*, the woolly hairy seeds of certain plants], downy, as the seeds of the thistle, the dandelion, &c.: pappus, n. *-pūs*, in bot., the coronate calyx limb of the florets of composite flowers, frequently hairy or downy, as in thistles. Note.—It is now considered that the *pappus* does not represent the calyx, as it is developed after the corolla.

papula, n. *pā-pū-lā*, *pā-pū-lā*, n. plu. *-lā* [L. *papula*, a pimple], a pimple: papulous, a. *-lūs*, also *pā-pū-lōse*, *-lōse*, covered with papulæ; covered with pimples; pimply.

papyrography, n. *pā-pi-rō-grā-fī* [Gr. *papūros*, the paper-reed, the papyrus; *grāphō*, I write], a method of reduplication and indefinite multiplication of copies of a writing by a mechanical ink process: papyrograph, n. *pā-pi-rō-grāf*, the machine or press employed.

papyrus, n. *pā-pi-rūs*, *pā-pi-rī*, n. plu. *-rī* [L. *pāpīrus*; Gr. *papūros*, prob. of Egypt. origin], a kind of reed very abundant in the valley of the Nile, of which the ancients made the paper or material on which they wrote; the *Cyperus papyrus*, Ord. *Cyperaceæ*: papyri, a name applied to certain MSS. made of the papyrus, found in various places, esp. in Egypt: papyraceous, n. *pā-pi-rā-shī-ūs*, pert. to the papyrus: papyrin, n. *-rīn*, a tough and durable substance closely resembling parchment, made from paper by dipping it into sulphuric acid, washing with water, immersing in dilute ammonia, re-washing, and then drying; also called paper or vegetable parchment.

par, n. *pār* [L. *pār*, equal], equal value; the state of the shares of a public undertaking when they are neither at a discount nor a premium—that is, when they may be purchased at the original price, usually called at par: below par, at a discount; above par, at a premium: on a par, on a level; in the same condition or rank: par of exchange, the established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard of another.

para, n. *pā-rā* [Pers. *pāra*, n. piece], a small Turkish coin varying in value, equal to about half a farthing.

para, *pā-rā* [Gr. *para*, by, along], a prefix, usually contr. par, signifying, side by side, as for comparison; alongside; near to; like; unlike; beyond; divergence or contrariety.

parable, n. *pā-rā-bl* [OF. *parabole*, a parable—from L. *parabola*, Gr. *parabolē*, n. comparison—from Gr. *para*, side by side; *ballo*, I throw], a short narrative or fictitious tale conveying some important truth or lesson; a similitude; in *Script.* also, something obscurely expressed; speaking in parables, speaking in similitudes; using illustrations drawn from natural objects as vehicles of instruction.—SYN. of 'parable': apologue; fable; allegory; fiction; novel; romance.

parabola, n. *pā-rā-bō-lā* [L. *parabola*; Gr. *parabolē*, n. comparison—see *parable*], one of the conic sections or curves formed from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides: parabolaic, a. *-bō-līk*, also *parabolical*, a. *-kāl*, expressed by parable; having the form of a parabola, or pert. to it: parabolically, ad. *-lī*: parabole, n. *pā-rā-bō-lē*, a comparison; a similitude: parabolaic form, a. *-lī-fōrm* [Gr. *para*, side by side; *ballo*, I throw; *forma*, shape], resembling or having the shape of a parabola: parabolaic, n. *pā-rā-bō-lōid* [Gr. *parabolē*, a comparison; *eidos*, resemblance], n. solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, called also the parabolaic conoid.

paracentesis, n. *pā-rā-sēn-tē-sis* [Gr. *para*, side by side; *kentēsis*, n. gouging—from *kenōō*, I pierce], in *surg.*, the art or operation of perforating a part of the body to allow the escape of a fluid.

paracentric, a. *pā-rā-sēn-trīk*, also *paracentric*, a. *-trī-kāl* [Gr. *para*, away from; *kentron*, the centre], going out of the strict curve that would form a circle.

parachronism, n. *pā-rāk-rō-nīz-m* [Gr. *para*, beyond; *chronos*, time], an error in dating an event later than the time of its taking place.

parachute, n. *pā-rā-shōl* [F. *parachute*—from *parer*, to ward off; *chute*, a fall], an apparatus resembling a very large umbrella intended to enable an aeronaut to descend from a balloon.

Paraclete, n. *pā-rā-klēl* [Gr. *paraklētos*, an advocate, a counsellor—from *para*, side by side, near to; *kaleō*, I call], a term applied to the Holy Spirit; a counsellor and advocate; a consoler or comforter.

paraclose, n. *pā-rā-klos*, also *pareclose*, n. *pā-rī-klos* [OF. *paraclose*, an enclosed place: L. *per*, through; *clausum*, to shut], n. screen separating a chapel from the body of the church.

paracyanogen, n. *pā-rā-si-ān-ō-jēn* [Gr. *para*, beside, close to, and *cyanogen*], a solid modification of cyanogen gas.

parade, n. *pā-rād* [F. *parade*, a place where troops assemble—from Sp. *parada*, one of the figures in the Carrousel, a halt—from *parar*, to stop, to halt—from L. *parātus*, placed in order], order or array of troops; the place where troops assemble for exercise, &c.; show; ostentatious display; v. to cause to assemble for inspection or exercise; to assemble in

military order; to walk about as for show: *para'-ding*, imp. making an ostentatious show: *n.* an ostentatious show: *para'ded*, pp.—*SYN.* of 'parade *n.*': ostentation; display; exhibition; spectacle.

*paradigm*, *n.* *pär'-dīm* [*F. paradigme*—from *Gr. paradeigma*, a model—from *para*, side by side; *deiknō*, I show or point out], an example or model of the declension of a substantive or the conjugation of a verb; a pattern or model: *paradigmat'ic*, *n.* *-dīg-māt'ik*, one who cites the lives of religious persons as examples for imitation: *paradigmat'ical*, *a.* *-t-kāl*, consisting of or resembling a paradigm; exemplary.

*Paradise*, *n.* *pär'-dis* [*F. paradis*; *L. paradisus*, a park; *Gr. paradeisos*, a park, a pleasure-ground: cf. *Heb. pardēs*, a park, a place planted with trees], the Garden of Eden; any region or state of supreme felicity; heaven; *familiarly*, a fruitful, pleasant, and healthy valley or garden: *paradisal*, *a.* *pär'-dī-sī-d-kāl*, pert. to or resembling Paradise: *bird of paradise*, *n.* bird, from the East Indies, remarkable for the length and beauty of its feathers.

*parados*, *n.* *pär'-dōs* [*F. parer*, to defend; *F. dos*, *L. dorsum*, the back], *in mil.*, a parapet thrown up along the capital of a work to protect the men from a reverse fire.

*paradox*, *n.* *pär'-dōks* [*F. paradoxe*; *L. paradoxum*—from *Gr. paradoxos*, contrary to opinion, strange—from *Gr. para*, contrary to; *doxa*, an opinion or notion], that which is contrary to the received opinion; something seemingly absurd, yet true in fact: *para'dox'ical*, *a.* *-t-kāl*, having the nature of a paradox; contrary to received opinions or notions: *para'dox'ically*, *ad. -lī*: *para'dox'icalness*, *u.* *-nēs*, state of being paradoxical.

*paræsthesia*, *n.* *pär'-ēs-thē-sī-ä* [*Gr. para*, beyond; *nisthēs*, perception], abnormal sensation of heat or cold.

*paraffin*, *n.* *pär'-fīn* [*L. parum*, little; *affinis*, akin], a solid inodorous substance, of a whitish colour and waxy consistence, obtained by distillation and treatment from coal, shales, peat, petroleum, &c.—so termed from its remarkable property of resisting chemical combination with acids or alkalis—used in the manufacture of candles, &c.: *paraffin-oil*, the liquid portion of the distillation, used in houses in lamps instead of oil or gas, and in the crude state for lubricating machinery.

*paragenesis of minerals*, *pär'-jēn'-ē-sis* [*Gr. para*, side by side; *genesis*, origin, source], a term in mineralogy applied to crystalline compounds whose mass is made up of crystals interthrust in imperfect or irregular forms: *paragenetic*, *a.* *pär'-jēn'-ē-tik*, also *paragen'ic*, *a.* *-jēn'ik*, applied to bodies having peculiarities of structure, character, and the like; originating at the commencement.

*paraglobulin*, *n.* *pär'-glōb'-ū-līn* [*Gr. para*, beside, close to, and *globulin*], a substance derived from the blood; a form of globulin.

*paragoge*, *n.* also *paragogy*, *n.* *pär'-ä-gōjē* [*Gr. paraggō*, a leading or conducting beyond—from *para*, beyond; *agō*, I lead], the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word: *par'agog'ic*, *a.* *-gōj'ik*, also *par'agog'ical*, *a.* *-t-kāl*, pert. to the lengthening of a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.

*paragon*, *n.* *pär'-ä-gōn* [*F. paragon*]. *Sp. paragon*, model, example—from *para* con, in comparison with; *L. pro*, ad, cum], a model by way of distinction; something of superior excellence or perfection: *par'agōned*, *a.* *-gōnād*, paralleled.

*paragraph*, *n.* *pär'-ä-gräf* [*F. paragraphe*—from *mid. L. paragraphus*—from *Gr. paragraphos*, a mark in the margin to distinguish the divisions of a written composition—from *para*, side by side; *graphō*, I write], a distinct part of a connected discourse or writing; the section of a chapter relating to a particular point; a short piece of news or notice in a newspaper; a mark of reference (*n.*): *par'agraph'ic*, *a.* *-gräf'ik*, also *par'agraph'ical*, *a.* *-t-kāl*, consisting of short divisions or paragraphs: *par'agraph'ically*, *ad. -lī*.

*Paraguay tea*, *n.* *pär'-ä-gwä-tē*, a tea prepared from the dried leaves of the Brazilian holly, *Ilex paraguayensis*, Ord. *Aquifoliaceæ*, universal over S. Amer.—named from Paraguay; also called *mate* or *yerbä*: *Paraguay'an*, *a.* *-gwēn'*, of or belonging to Paraguay.

*paraleipsis*, *n.* *pär'-ä-līp'is* [*Gr. paraleipsis*, omission—from *para*, beside; *leipō*, I leave], *in rhet.*, a figure of speech expressing that a speaker pretends

to omit or pass by something in order to enable him to mention the same with greater effect, and excite the emotion of the hearers.

*paralipomena*, *n.* *pär'-ä-lī-pōm'-ē-nä* [*Gr. paraleipomena*, things omitted—from *para*, beside; *leipō*, I leave], books of a supplementary character containing things omitted—applied to the Books of Chronicles in the Septuagint and Vulgate versions.

*parallax*, *n.* *pär'-ä-läks* [*Gr. parallaxis*, alternation, change—from *para*, beside, beyond; *allassō*, I change], *in celestial bodies*, the apparent angular shifting of an object arising from a change in our point of view; the difference between the apparent place of a heavenly object, as seen by an observer from any station, and its true position as supposed to be seen from the centre of the earth or the centre of the sun: *par'allact'ic*, *a.* *-lakt'ik*, also *par'allact'ical*, *a.* *-l-kāl*, pert. to the parallax of a heavenly body.

*parallel*, *a.* *pär'-ä-läl* [*OF. parallele*; *L. parallelus*; *Gr. parallelōs*, beside each other, equidistant—from *para*, side by side, as if for comparison; *allōn*, one another], lying side by side, and having always an equal distance from one another; having the same direction; equal in all essential points; like; similar: *n.* a line which is equidistant from another line throughout its whole length; a line on the globe marking latitude; anything equal to another in all essential particulars; resemblance; a comparison made: *v.* to place or set so as to be parallel; to equal; to resemble; to compare: *par'allēling*, *imp.* *par'allēled*, *pp. -lēld*: *par'allēly*, *ad. -lī*: *par'allēlism*, *u.* *-tīm*, state of being parallel; resemblance; comparison: *in Heb. poetry*, the correspondence of two successive lines: *parallel sailing*, sailing on a parallel of latitude: *parallel lines or parallels*, *in sieges*, the trenches, generally dug parallel with the outlines of the fortress: *parallel rod*, *in a locomotive engine*, a rod that connects the crank-pins of the driving-wheels: *parallel ruler*, a mathematical instr. formed by two equal rulers united by two crossbars of equal length, and movable: *parallel motion*, *in the steam-engine*, a contrivance which converts a circular motion into a rectilinear one: *parallel sphere*, *in geog.*, that position of the sphere in which the equator coincides with the horizon, and the poles are in the zenith and nadir, being the appearance the sphere would have to a spectator placed at the pole: *parallel forces*, *in mech.*, forces which act in directions parallel to each other: *parallels of altitude*, small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon: *parallels of latitude*, *in geog.*, circles parallel to the equator: *in astron.*, they are parallel to the ecliptic: *parallels of declination*, *in astron.*, circles of the sphere parallel to the equator: *parallel coping*, coping of equal thickness throughout.

*parallelogram*, *n.* *pär'-ä-lēl-ä-grām* [*Gr. parallelōs*, equidistant; *gramma*, a writing or drawing], *in geom.*, a right-lined, four-sided figure, whose opposite sides are parallel.

*paralleloiped*, *n.* *pär'-ä-lēl-ä-pīp'-ēd*, also *par'allēloip'edon*, *n.* *-pīp'-ē-dōn* [*Gr. parallelōs*, beside each other, equidistant; *epipedos*, on the ground, or on a level with it], an oblong solid figure of six sides, having its opposite sides parallel.

*paralogise*, *v.* *pär'-ä-lōj-iz* [*Gr. para*, beyond; *logismos*, reasoning], to reason falsely: *par'alōgis'ing*, *imp.* *par'alōgis'ed*, *pp. -jizd*: *par'alōgism*, *n.* *-jizīm*, a conclusion not warranted by the premises; false arguments: *par'alōgy*, *n.* *-jī*, false reasoning.

*paralyse*, *v.* *pär'-ä-līz* [*Gr. paralusis*, a loosening at the side, palsy—from *para*, beside; *luō*, I loose], to deprive of strength, whether of body or mind; to strike or affect as with palsy; to unnerve; to make useless: *par'alys'ing*, *imp.* *par'alys'ed*, *pp. -līzd*: *par'alys'is*, *n.* *pär'-ä-lī-sis*, the loss of the power of bodily motion or sensation: *palsy*; *paralytic*, *n.* *pär'-ä-lī-tik*, a person affected with paralysis: *paralytic*, *a.* also *par'alys'ical*, *a.* *-t-kāl*, affected with or inclined to paralysis.

*paramagnetic*, *n.* *pär'-ä-mäg-nēt'ik* [*Gr. para*, beyond; *magnēs*, a magnet], a term applied to bodies which are attracted by a magnet; magnetic, as opposed to diamagnetic: *paramagnetism*, *n.* *-mäg-nēt-izm*, magnetism, as opposed to diamagnetism.

*paramatta*, *n.* *pär'-ä-māt'tä*, a cloth of cotton and wool resembling merino in appearance—so named from Paramatta, near Sydney, N.S. Wales.

*paramere*, *n.* *pär'-ä-mēr* [*Gr. para*, beside; *meros*,

a part]. In *bot.*, a radiated organ, as the ray of a star-fish: *paramerie*, a. *mér'ik*, pert. to, or supplied with, *parameres*.

*parameter*, n. *pá-rám-tér* [Gr. *para*, beside; *metron*, a measure], a certain constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections; the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.

*paramos*, n. plu. *pá-rá-mós* [Sp.], a name given by the Spanish settlers to the high desert tracts of the Andes of S. Amer. covered with stunted trees.

*paramondra*, a. plu. *pá-rá-mó-drá* [a native Irish name], gigantic flints occurring in the chalk near Belfast, and common in the chalk near Norwich, which seem to have been goblet-shaped zoophytes allied to the sponges.

*paramount*, a. *pá-rá-mónt* [OF. *par amont*, upper: L. *a monte*, from the mountain], above all; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; superior to all others; eminent: n. the highest in rank.—*SVN.* of 'paramount a.': chief; principal; superior; pre-eminent; supreme.

*paramour*, n. *pá-rá-mór* [F. *par amour*, by way of love—from L. *per*, by; *amorem*, love], a sweetheart or lover—used in an ill sense.

*paranaphthaline*, n. *pá-rá-náph-thá-lín* [Gr. *para*, beside, near, and Eng. *naphthaline*], a white solid substance, so called because it resembles and accompanies naphthaline.

*parametata*, n. plu. *pá-rá-né-má-tá* [Gr. *para*, beside, close to; *néma*, a thread; *némata*, threads], in *bot.*, the filaments found along with spores in the fructification of many Algae.

*paranthlæ*, a. *pá-rá-nth-læ* [Gr. *paranthlæ*, I wither—from *para*, beside; *anthos*, a blossom], a mineral consisting of silicate of alumina and limo; scapolite.

*paranymph*, n. *pá-rá-ním-f* [Gr. *para*, beside; *nymphé*, n. bride], a male friend of the bridegroom who leads the bride to her marriage; one who gives countenance and support to another.

*parapectic acid*, *pá-rá-péktik* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *pectic*], an amorphous variety of pectic acid, produced by long-continued boiling in water of vegetable jelly.

*parapegma*, n. *pá-rá-pém* [Gr. *parapegma*—from *para*, beside, and *pegnumi*, I fix], in *anc. times*, a brazen tablet on which laws, proclamations, &c., were inscribed and exposed to public view.

*parapet*, n. *pá-rá-pét* [F. *parapet*—from It. *parapetto*, a breastwork—from *parare*, to ward off; *petto*, the breast; L. *pectus*], a wall breast-high; the screen or wall on the edge of a rampart: *parapeted*, a. *pá-rá-pit-éd*, having a parapet.

*paraph*, n. *pá-ráf* [F. *parafe*, a flourish: Gr. *para*, beside; *haplo*, I join or connect], the flourish formed by the pen at the end of a signature.

*paraphernalia*, n. plu. *pá-rá-fér-ná-lí-á* [Gr. *parapherna*, goods in the wife's disposal besides her dower—from *para*, beyond; *pherné*, n. dowry or portion; *phérō*, I bear], the clothing, jewels, ornaments, &c., which a wife brings with her at her marriage, over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress in general; trappings or finery.

*paraphimosis*, n. *pá-rá-fí-mó-sis* [Gr. *para*, beyond; *phimosis*, a hindering or constriction], a morbid constriction of the prepuce behind the glans.

*paraphrase*, n. *pá-rá-fráz* [OF. *paraphrase*—from Gr. *paraphrasis*, a paraphrase—from *para*, beside, beyond; *phrasis*, a speaking or telling], a loose or free translation of an author's words; the rendering of a book or some passage of it into simpler and more easily understood language: v. to render a passage plainer than in the original; to make a free translation of; to explain in many words: *paraphrasing*, imp. *paraphrased*, pp. *frázd*: *paraphrast*, n. *frást*, one who paraphrases: *paraphrastical*, a. *frástik*, also *paraphrastical*, a. *ikál*, very full in explanation; not verbal or literal: *paraphrastically*, ad. *ikál*.

*paraplegia*, n. *pá-rá-pié-jí-á*, also *paraplegy*, n. *pié-jí* [Gr. *para*, beside; *piégē*, a stroke], paralysis affecting the upper or lower half of the body.

*parapodia*, n. *pá-rá-pó-dí-á* [Gr. *para*, beside; *pous*, *podos*, foot], the unarticulated, lateral locomotive processes, or foot tubercles, of certain of the Annelida.

*parapophysis*, n. *pá-rá-pó-fí-sis* [Gr. *para*, beside; *apophysis*, an offshoot, a process—from *apo*, from; *phusis*, growth], in *anat.*, the process which

extends outwards, or outwards and downwards, from the body of the vertebra in fishes; a name given to the transverse process of an ideal typical vertebra: *parapophysical*, a. *pó-fí-sí-kál*.

*parapquet*, n. *pá-rá-két*, also in *OE.* *par'auket*, n. *két*, *par'auket*, n. plu. *kétol* [Sp. *periquito*, a small parrot—from *perico*, a parrot], a little parrot: see *parquet*.

*pararthria*, n. *pá-rá-rthrí-á* [Gr. *para*, beside; *arthron*, articulation], disorder of the powers of utterance.

*parasang*, n. *pá-rá-sáng* [Gr. *parasangs*: Pers. *farsang*], a Persian measure of length, about four English miles.

*parascenium*, n. *pá-rá-sé-ní-um* [Gr. *para*, beside; *skéné*, a stage], the place in the Roman theatre corresponding to the green-room of the modern one.

*paraselene*, n. *pá-rá-sé-lé-né* [Gr. *para*, beside; *seléné*, the moon], a mock moon or lunar halo.

*parasite*, n. *pá-rá-sít* [F. *parasite*—from L. *parasitus*, a parasite: Gr. *parasitos*, one who eats at another's expense at table, a parasite—from *para*, beside; *sitos*, I nourish—from *sitos*, wheat, food], one frequently the tables of the rich and earning his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a fawning flatterer; a climbing-plant which grows upon a tree, and obtains nourishment from its juices; an insect living on some animal body: *parasitism*, n. *sít-izm*, the manners of a parasite: *parasitic*, a. *sítik*, also *parasit'ical*, n. *ikál*, resembling a parasite; fawning; living and drawing nourishment from other plants and animals: *parasit'ically*, ad. *ikál*.

*parasol*, n. *pá-rá-sól* or *pá-rá-sól* [F. and Sp. *parasol*—from It. *parasole*, a parasol—from *parare*; *sole*, the sun; L. *soli*], a small umbrella carried by ladies as a shade against the sun's rays: *parasollette*, n. *ér*, a small parasol.

*paraspermatia*, n. plu. *pá-rá-spér-má-sht-á* [Gr. *para*, beside; *sperma*, seed], in *bot.*, bodies resembling spores, found in some Algae.

*parastichy*, n. *pá-rá-sít-ik* [Gr. *para*, beside; *stichos*, a row], in *bot.*, a secondary spiral, such as are visible in cones, owing to the close apposition of the scales, but not corresponding to the order of their development.

*parataxis*, n. *pá-rá-táksis* [Gr. *para*, beside; *taxis*, a putting in order—from *tassō*, I arrange], a loose arrangement of propositions as they arise in the mind; in *gram.*, opposed to *syntax*.

*parathesis*, n. *pá-rá-thí-sis* [Gr. *para*, beside; *thesis*, a placing—from *tithēmi*, I place], apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case; a parenthetical notice; in *printing* or *writing*, that which is placed within brackets: *parathetic*, a. *pá-rá-thétik* [Gr. *para*, beside; *thetikos*, fit for placing], placed in opposition as two or more nouns, singly or in a compound form, as steam-engine.

*paratonle*, a. *pá-rá-tón-ik* [Gr. *paratonos*, stretched out—from *para*, beside; *tonos*, a stretching], in *bot.*, having effect upon plant movement or growth; applied to the variations in the intensity of light, inducing the processes of waking and sleeping in plants.

*paratonnerre*, n. *pá-rá-tón-nár* [F. *paratonnerre*—from *parer*, to ward off; *tonnerre*, thunder], a lightning-conductor.

*paravant*, n. *pá-rá-valént* [OF. *paravant*, in front—from *para*, by, through; *avant*, before—from L. *ab*, from; *ante*, before], in *OE.*, in front; publicly; beforehand.

*parboil*, v. *pá-rá-bóil* [OF. *parbouillir*, to cook thoroughly, to parboil—from *par*, through; *bouillir*, to boil], to boil in part; to half boil: *parboiling*, imp. *parboiled*, pp. *bóyld*, boiled moderately or in part. *Note*.—*parboil* formerly meant to 'boil thoroughly', and acquired the meaning 'to boil in part' from the mistaken action of its derivation from Eng. *part* and *boil*.

*parbreak*, v. *pá-rá-brák* [F. *par*, through, and Eng. *break*: Scot. *perbraik*, to shatter], in *OE.*, to vomit.

*parbuckle*, n. *pá-rá-búk-l* [F. *par*, by or through, and Eng. *buckle*], a rope formed like a pair of slugs, and fastened at one end, employed for hoisting or rolling a cask or other heavy body up an incline, &c.: v. to hoist, lower, or roll by means of ropes formed into a parbuckle: *parbuckling*, imp. *búk-ling*: *parbuckled*, pp. *búk-ld*.

*Parca*, n. plu. *pá-ré* [L. *pars*, a part], in *anc. L.*

*mále*, *mal*, *fír*, *láu*; *mélre*, *mél*, *hér*; *páre*, *pín*; *nóte*, *núl*, *móre*;

*myth.*, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, so named because they decided the fate of every human being.

**parcel**, *n.* *pär'sel* [F. *parcelle*, a little part, a parcel—from mid. *L. particella*, any little part or particle—from *L. particula*, a small part], a portion of anything taken or selected; a quantity; a part of a whole; a small package of goods; a number of persons, in contempt: *v.* to put up or divide into portions or parts: *par'celling*, *imp.*: *n.* among seamen, the wrapping of ropes, &c., with pieces of tarred canvas to protect them from friction: *par'celled*, *pp.* *seld*: *parcel-book*, a merchant's register-book of the despatch of parcels: *parcel-bearded*, partially bearded: *parcel-blind*, partially blind: *parcel-gilt*, partially gilded, usually on the inside: *parcel-van*, a light conveyance for the delivery of parcels.

**parcenary**, *n.* *pär'sen-dri* [Norm. F. *parcenier*; OF. *parcenier*, to take part with—from *L. partiri*, to part, to divide], joint tenancy by descent: *parcener*, *n.* *er*, a co-heir; OE. spelling of partner, which see.

**parch**, *v.* *pärch* [F. *percer*; OF. *parchier*, to pierce—see pierce], to burn the surface of a thing; to scorch; to dry to excess; to shrivel with heat: *parching*, *imp.*: *adj.* having the quality of burning or drying to excess: *parched*, *pp.* *pärcht*: *adj.* dried to excess; *parchedly*, *ad.* *pärch-ed-ly*: *parchedness*, *n.* *nēs*, the state of being scorched by heat or dried to excess: *parchingly*, *ad.* *li*.

**parcment**, *n.* *pärch'ment* [F. *parcemin*, parchment—from *L. pergamina*; Gr. *pergamēnē*, parchment—from *Pergamos*, in Asia Minor, where first made as a large and regular branch of manufacture], the skins of sheep or goats prepared for writing on, in use from the earliest times before it was finally called *Pergamēna* or *parcment*: *parcment-paper*, paper made tough or parchment-like by dipping it in dilute sulphuric acid.

**parcimony**, *n.* *pär'si-mōn-t*, or law of parcimony, in *meta.*, the law that no fact be assumed as a fact of consciousness but what is ultimate and simple—see *parcimony*.

**pard**, *n.* *pärd* [L. *pardus*; Gr. *pardos*, a panther], a leopard; a panther; in *poetry*, any spotted beast: *pardal*, *n.* *pär'däl*, for *pard* in OE.

**pardon**, *n.* *pär'don* [F. *pardon*, pardon—from *pardoner*, to forgive—from mid. *L. perdonare*, to pardon, to remit a debt—from *L. per*, through; *dono*, I give], forgiveness; remission of a penalty or punishment; a warrant of forgiveness or of exemption from punishment: *v.* to grant forgiveness or; to remit; to excuse; to forgive; to absolve; to acquit: *par'doning*, *imp.*: *par'doned*, *pp.* *dänd*: *par'doner*, *n.* *er*, one who pardons; one who dealt in papal indulgences: *par'donable*, *a.* *ä-bi*, that may be pardoned; venial; excusable: *par'donahly*, *ad.* *ä-bi*: *par'donableness*, *n.* *bi-nēs*, the quality of being pardonable: *pardon me*, forgive me; a word denoting a civil denial, or a slight apology: *beg pardon*, a slight apology for non-attention, non-observation, an unintentional though trivial fault, and the like.

**pare**, *v.* *pär* [F. *parer*, to deck, to trim: *L. parare*, to get ready], to slice or shave off from the surface; to diminish by little and little; to trim: *par'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* that which is pared off: *pared*, *pp.* *pär't*: *parer*, *n.* *pär'r*, he or that which pares, *par'ings*, *n.* plu. *-ings*, unimportant matters; trifles; small savings in a bad sense, as in *chess-parings*.

**paregoric**, *n.* *pär-ë-gör-ik* [Gr. *paregorikos*, capable of affording relief—from *agoreo*, I address], a medicine that mitigates pain; a soothing syrup for coughs: *adj.* soothing; mitigating.

**parembole**, *n.* *pär-rēm-bō-lē* [Gr. *parembolē*, a throwing in beside—from *para*, beside; *en*, in; and *balleō*, I throw], something explanatory thrown into a sentence more closely connected with the context than a parenthesis.

**parenchyma**, *n.* *pär-rëng-kī-mä* or *pär-rëng-kī-mä* [Gr. *parenchyma*, a discharge of humors from the lungs, the substance of organs—from *para*, beside, through; *engchō*, I pour in, I infuse; *chyma*, juice—see chemistry], in *bot.*, the cellular tissue or pith of plants; tissue composed of thin-walled cubical cells: *parenchymatous*, *a.* *pär-rëng-kī-mä-tis*, also *parenchymous*, *a.* *pär-rëng-kī-mä-s*, pithy, or resembling parenchyma; spongy; soft: *pithy*.

**parenthetic**, *a.* *pär-ë-në-thik*, also *par'ënetical*, *a.*

*-ikäl* [Gr. *parainētikos*—from *parainēsis*, exhortation], persuasive; encouraging.

**parent**, *n.* *pär'ent* [F. *parent*—from *L. parentem*, a father or mother—from *parere*, to produce], a father or mother; cause; source: *parentless*, *a.* *lēs*, deprived of parents: *parentage*, *n.* *pär-rënt-aj* [F.], extraction; birth: *parental*, *a.* *pär-rënt-äl*, pert. to or becoming a parent; affectionate: *parentally*, *ad.* *ä-i*: *parenticide*, *n.* *ä-sid* [L. *caedo*, I cut or kill], one who kills a parent; the crime.

**parenthesis**, *n.* *pär-rëth-ë-sis*, *paren'theses*, *n.* plu. *-th-ë-sëz* [Gr. *parenthesis*, insertion—from *para*, beside; *en*, in; *thesis*, a putting or placing], an explanatory or qualifying clause inserted into a sentence without being grammatically connected with it, and which is frequently marked off by the upright curves ( ), often by the dash (—), or simply by a comma: *parenthetic*, *a.* *pär-rëth-ë-thik*, also *par'ënetical*, *a.* *-ikäl*, expressed in a parenthesis; pert. to or using parentheses: *par'ënetically*, *ad.* *ä-i*.

**pargasite**, *n.* *pär-gä-sit* [from *Pargas*, near Abo, in Finland], a term to designate those varieties of hornblende possessed of a high lustre.

**parget**, *n.* *pär-jët* [mid. *L. sparguäre*, freq. of *L. spurgäre*, to sprinkle], rough plaster laid on roofs; the coarse plaster composed of lime, hair, and cow-dung, used to line chimneys; flues: *v.* to cover with the rough plaster *parget*: *par'getting*, *imp.*: *par'getted*, *pp.*

**parhelion**, *n.* *pär-hëll-i-on*, *par'hëlia*, *n.* plu. *ä-iä* [Gr. *para*, beside; *hëlios*, the sun], a mock sun appearing as a bright image near the real sun.

**pariah**, *n.* *pär-i-ä* [Tamil, *paraiyam*, drummer—from *parai*, a large drum], one of the lowest class of people in certain parts of India without caste; an outcast; one contemned and despised by society: *pariah dogs*, native dogs in the East without masters or homes.

**parial**, *n.* *pär-i-äl* [contr. of *pair royal*], three of a sort in certain games of cards.

**Parian**, *a.* *pär-i-an*, pert. to or found in the island of Paros, a place famed for its marble: *n.* a fine kind of porcelaine for statuettes.

**paridigitate**, *a.* *pär-i-dig-i-täl* [L. *pär*, equal; *digitatus*, fingered—from *digitus*, a finger], in *zool.*, possessing an equal number of toes or fingers.

**parietal**, *a.* *pär-rë-täl* [F. *parietal*—from *L. parietalis*—from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall], pert. to walls; in *anat.*, constituting the sides or walls—applied to a large flat bone on each side of the head; in *bot.*, growing from the side or wall of another organ—applied to placentas on the wall of the ovary: *parietary*, *n.* *pär-rë-tä-ri*, a plant, the common petitory of old walls: *parietes*, *n.* plu. *pär-rë-tëz*, the enclosing walls of any cavity.

**parietin**, *n.* *pär-rë-tin*, a yellow colouring matter, found in the plant *Pamelia parietina*—see also *chrysophanic acid*.

**parietosplanchnic**, *a.* *pär-rë-t-ö-splängh-nik* [L. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall; Gr. *splanchna*, bowels or entrails], denoting one of the nervous ganglia of the Mollusca, which supplies the walls of the body, and the viscera.

**paripinnate**, *a.* *pär-i-pin-nät* [L. *pär*, equal; *pinnä*, a wing], in *bot.*, a compound pinnate leaf ending in two leaflets.

**Paris Basin**, *paris bäs-in*, in *geol.*, the extensive tertiary system on which Paris is situated, rich in fossil remains of plants and animals, these being of special interest from their affinity to living forms.

**parish**, *n.* *pär-ish* [F. *paroisse*—from mid. *L. parochia*; Gr. *paroikia*, an ecclesiastical district or neighbourhood—from *paroikos*, dwelling beside another—from *para*, by, near; *oikos*, a house], an ecclesiastical division of a town or country, subject to the oversight and ministry of one pastor; a district having its own offices for the legal care of the poor, &c.: *adj.* pert. to a parish; maintained by a parish: *parish-clerk*, a layman who leads the responses: *parishioner*, *n.* *pär-ish-i-on-er*, a native or an inhabitant of a parish.

**Parisian**, *n.* *pär-is-i-an*, a native or inhabitant of the city of Paris.

**parisyllabic**, *a.* *pär-i-sül-läb-ik* [L. *pär*, *paris*, equal; *syllaba*, a syllable], having an equal number of syllables in all its inflections.

**paritor**, *n.* *pär-i-tör* [mid. *L. paritor*, a servant—

contr. from *apparitor*], a summoner of the courts of civil law.

**parity**, *n.* *pá-rí-ti* [F. *parité*: L. *paritas*, equality—from *pár*, equal], the condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; close resemblance; analogy.

**park**, *n.* *párk* [OF. *parc*—from mid. L. *parcus*, an enclosure], an enclosed portion of grass-land in or near a town for amusement or exercise; the pasture and woodland surrounding a mansion-house; an enclosure for guns, &c.; also the train of heavy artillery, with carriages, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army to the field; the whole collection of tools, &c., belonging to the engineer department of the army: *v.* to enclose, as a park; to bring into a compact body, as artillery: *park'ing*, *imp.*: *parked*, *pp.* *párkt*.

**parlance**, *n.* *pá-rí-áns* [OF. *parlance*, speech—from *parlant*, speaking—from *parler*, to speak], conversation; idiom of common talk: in common parlance, in the usual form of speech.

**parley**, *v.* *pá-rí-lí* [F. *parler*, to speak—from mid. L. *parabolare*, to relate, to speak], a conference on some point of mutual concern, as with an enemy: *v.* to confer with an enemy; to treat or discuss orally: *parley'ing*, *imp.* *pá-rí-lí-ng*: *parleyed*, *pp.* *pá-rí-lí-d*: to beat a parley, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet in a particular way, as a signal that a conference with the enemy is desired: *parle*, *v.* *pá-rí-lí*, in OE., to discuss a thing orally; to talk: *n.* conversation; talk: an oral treaty.

**Parliament**, *n.* *pá-rí-lí-mént* [F. *parlement*: mid. L. *parlamentum*—from F. *parler*, to speak, with L. term, *mentum*, signifying place where], the general and supreme council of the nation, in which alone is placed the legislating power, consisting of three estates or branches—the Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons; in France, certain high courts of justice in existence before the Revolution: **Parliamentarian**, *n.* *a.* *pá-rí-lí-án*, a term used during the Civil War, denoting adherence to Parliament, in opposition to Charles I.: **Parliamentary**, *a.* *mént'* *d-ri*, enacted or done by Parliament; *pert.* to it; according to its rules and usages: **Parliamentary trains**, certain trains which, by enactment of Parliament, are run by railway companies for the conveyance of third-class passengers free of duty at the rate of a penny per mile: **Act of Parliament**, a statute or law made by the three estates of the realm, which while passing through the Houses, and until it has received the assent of the sovereign, is called a *bill*: the **Ramp Parliament**, in Eng. hist. (1648-1660), the remnant members of the Long Parliament which voted the trial of Charles I., and passed the Act of May 1649, abolishing the Monarchy and the House of Lords: **Long Parliament**, summoned Nov. 1640, finally expelled by Cromwell, April 1653.

**parlour**, *n.* *pá-rí-ler* [OF. *parloir*, a parlour—from F. *parler*—*lit.*, 'a place to talk in'], an apartment in a house used as a sitting-room, or for common receptions: **parlour boarder**, a scholar in a boarding-school who takes meals with the master's family.

**perilous**, *a.* *pá-rí-lús*, OE. for *perilous*; also acute, shrewd.

**permacety**, *n.* *pá-r-má-sít-i*, OE. for *spermaceti*, which see.

**Parmesan**, *a.* *pá-r'mé-zán'*, of or from Parma, in Italy; applied to a particular kind of cheese.

**Parnassian**, *a.* *pá-r'nás-si-án*, *pert.* to *Parnassus*, in Greece, the mountain sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

**parochial**, *a.* *pá-rók'i-ál* [mid. L. *parochialis*—from *parochia*, the diocese of a bishop, a parish—see *parish*], of or *pert.* to a parish: *par'ochially*, *ad.* *-it*.

**parochialise**, *v.* *-íz*, to form into parishes: *par'ochialising*, *imp.*: *par'ochialised*, *pp.* *-ízd*.

**parody**, *n.* *pá-ró-dí* [F. *parodie*—from Gr. *paródia*, a parody—from *para*, beside; *ódé*, a poem or song], a poetical pleasantry in which verses of a grave and serious nature on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque: *v.* to alter, as verses or words, and apply them to a subject different from that of the original: *par'odying*, *imp.*: *par'odied*, *pp.* *-íd*: *par'odist*, *n.* *-díst*, one who writes a parody: *parodic*, *a.* *pá-ró-dík*, also *parodical*, *a.* *-kál*, consisting of or resembling parody.

**paraceous**, *a.* *pá-ré-shí-tis* [Gr. *paráikos*, dwelling beside—from *para*, beside, and *oikos*, a house], in bot., said of the development of the two sexes near each other, as in some mosses.

**parol**, *n.* *pá-ról* [F. *parole*, word—from mid. L.

*parabola*, a recital], words or oral declarations in law: *adj.* given by word of mouth; not written: **parole**, *n.* *pá-ról'*, the word of honour of a prisoner of war in return for indulgences or conditional freedom; daily password in camp or garrison: **parol evidence**, direct evidence from the witness's own mouth: **parol agreement**, one made by word of mouth, or not under seal.

**paronomasia**, *n.* *pá-ró-nó-má-zí-tis* [L.: *par-onomastia*, a play upon words—from *para*, beside, alongside; *onoma*, a name], a play upon words, in which the same words in different senses, or words similar or like in sound, but different in signification, are put in opposition; a pun; the assonance of words in different parts of a sentence: **paronomastic**, *a.* *pá-ró-nó-más-tík*, consisting in a play upon words.

**paronychia**, *n.* *pá-ró-ní-kí-á* [Gr. *paronychia*, a whitlow—from *para*, beside; *onux*, the nail], a whitlow or felon.

**paronym**, *n.* *pá-ró-ním* [Gr. *para*, beside; *onoma*, a name], a word resembling another in signification: **paronymos**, *a.* *pá-róní-mós*, of like derivation; kindred; allied: **paron'omy**, *n.* *-ó-mí*, the quality of being paronymous.

**paroquet**, *n.* *pá-ró-két* [see *parrot*], a small species of parrot—also written *paroket*, *paraquet*, and *parakeet*.

**parotid**, *a.* *pá-rót'id* [F. *parotide*; L. *parotis*, *parotitis*—from Gr. *parotis*, *parotidos*, *n.* tumour under the ears—from *para*, beside; *ous*, the ear], *pert.* to certain glands: **parotitis**, *n.* *pá-rót'is*, also *parot'id*, plu. *parotides*, *pá-rót'id-éz*, the salivary glands situated below and before each ear near the articulation of the lower jaw: **parotitis**, *n.* *pá-ró-tí-tis*, inflammation of the parotid glands; the mumps.

**paroxysm**, *n.* *pá-rók-sísm* [F. *paroxysme*, a fit of ague, a paroxysm: L. *paroxysmus*; Gr. *paroxysmos*, excitement, exasperation—from *para*, beside; *oxinein*, to sharpen—from *oxus*, sharp], a fit of rage or passion; a recurring increase and exacerbation of a disease; in *geol.*, any sudden and violent effort of natural agency, such as the explosive eruptions of a volcano, or the convulsive throes of an earthquake: **par'oxysmal**, *a.* *-íz-mál*, *pert.* to or occurring in paroxysms: **par'oxysmist**, *n.* *-íz-míst*, in *geol.*, one who believes in the violent operations of nature rather than in ordinary and continued ones.

**parquetry**, *n.* *pá-rék't-ri* [F. *parquet*, an inlaid floor], figured lulaid work of wood employed for floors.

**parr**, *n.* *pár* [perhaps from Eng. dial. *par*, an enclosure—from its markings], the young salmon till near the end of its second year.

**parakeet**, *n.* *pá-rá-két*, and *paraquet*, *n.* *-két*—see *paroqueet*.

**parrel**, *n.* *pá-rí-rí* [from *apparel*: cf. Port. *aparelho*; Sp. *aparajo*, tackle and rigging; F. *appareil*, gear], in *arch.*, a chimney-piece, or its ornaments; among *seamen*, the collars of greased ropes attached to the yards, and by which they slide up and down the mast.

**parresia**, *n.* *pá-ré-si-á* [Gr.—from *para*, beside; *rheis*, speech], in *rhet.*, frankness or boldness of speech; rebuke.

**parricide**, *n.* *pá-rí-tí-síd* [F. *parricide*—from L. *parricida*, the murderer of a father—from *pater*, a father; *cado*, I kill], the murderer of a father or mother; the crime itself; a murderer of one to whom reverence is due; the destroyer or invader of his native country: **parricidal**, *a.* *-sí-dál*, *pert.* to parricide, or tainted with it.

**parrot**, *n.* *pá-rót* [coar. from F. *perroquet*, a parrot: L. *Petrus*, Peter; Gr. *petros*, Peter—*lit.*, a stone], a well-known bird of several species, noted for its ready imitation of the human voice: **parrot-coal**, cannel or gas coal that burns very clearly, so called from its spiriting or flying in pieces with a crackling or chattering noise when suddenly placed in the fire: **parrot-fish**, a fish of the tropical seas, so called from the brilliancy of its colours.

**parry**, *v.* *pá-rí-rí* [F. *parer*, to keep off, to ward off: L. *parare*, to get ready], to ward off, as a blow or thrust; to fence: *par'rying*, *imp.*: *par'ried*, *pp.* *-rí-d*.

**parse**, *v.* *párs* [L. *pars*, a part, as in *pars orationis*, a part of speech], to resolve a sentence into its elements; to name the parts of speech in a sentence, and to tell their relation to each other: *par'sing*, *imp.*: *n.* the art or act of resolving a sentence into its elements: *parsed*, *pp.* *pársed*: *par'ser*, *n.* *-ér*, one who can parse, or who parses.

**Parsee**, *n.* *pár'se*, *Parsees*, *n.* plu. *pár'séz* [Pers.

*mâte*, *mát*, *fár*, *laú*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nût*, *môve*;

**Parsi**, a Persian, a fire-worshipper—from *Pars*, Persia, one of the Persian refugees driven out of their own country by the Mohammedans, now living in various parts of India: *Parseism*, *n.* -*izm*, fire-worship, the religion of the Parsees: spelt also *Farsi*, *n.* *pār-sē*, *Parsis*, *n.* plu. *pār-sēz*.

**parsimony**, *n.* *pār-simō-ni* [F. *parsimonie*—from *L. parsimonia*, frugality—from *parcus*, sparing—from *parco*, I spare], sparingness in the use and expenditure of money; frugality; excessive caution in the expenditure of money; closeness: *parsimonious*, *a.* -*mō-ni-s*, sparing in the use of money; covetous: *parsimoniously*, *ad.* -*ly*: *parsimoniousness*, *n.* -*ness*, a very sparing use of money; a disposition to save expense.—*SYN.* of 'parsimonious': sparing; saving; frugal; economical; thrifty; penurious; niggardly; avaricious; miserly; close; illiberal—see also *parcimony*.

**parsley**, *n.* *pār-sē-lē* [F. *persil*—from *L. petroselinum*, rock-parsley—from *Gr. petros*, a rock; *sefinon*, a kind of parsley], a common pot-herb; the *Petroselinum sativum*, *Ord.* *Umbellifera*.

**parsnep**, *n.* *pār-snēp*, also *pars'nip*, -*nip* [a corruption of OF. *pasténague*; *L. pastināca*, a parsnep—from *pastināre*, to dig and trench; the *nep* of the Eng. name is probably the *nip* of turnip, signifying a tap-root], a plant and its root; the *Pastināca sativa*, *Ord.* *Umbellifera*.

**parson**, *n.* *pār-sŋ* [L. *persona*, the person, in mid. *L.* dignity or office, curate, parson; mid. *L. persona ecclesiæ*, the person who represents the church in a parish], properly the rector, but as now used the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman; a man in orders: *parsonage*, *n.* *pār-sŋ dŋ*, the house set apart for the residence of the incumbent of a parish.

**part**, *n.* *pār-t* [F. *part*, a share—from *L. partem*, a part, a piece or portion], a piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; a portion or share; something less than the whole; an ingredient; a proportional quantity; concern or interest; a character or personage in a play; something relating or belonging to, as, for my part; particular office or character; side; party: *v.* [F. *partir*; *L. partire*, to set out, to go away], to separate or divide; to distribute; to break, as a rope; to keep asunder; to be separated; to quit each other; to go away; to take or bid farewell; to have share: *parts*, *n.* plu. *partis*, powers; accomplishments; quarters; districts: *parting*, *imp.* *ad.* serving to part; separating; a separation; in *geol.*, any thin subordinate layer occurring between two main beds; a joint or fissure, as in a coal-seam: *parted*, *pp.* *ad.* separated; divided; in *bot.*, subdivided into similar segments, the divisions extending nearly to the base: *part'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who parts: *part'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, in part; not wholly; partible, *a.* *part'i-bi*, that may be separated; divisible: *part'ibility*, *n.* -*bi-li-ti*, susceptibility of division or severance; in good part, in a friendly manner; in ill part, with displeasure; for the most part, commonly; for my part, so far as it concerns me; for my share: in part, in some degree; partly: part and parcel, an essential portion; a part: part of speech, one of the classes of words into which the language is grouped: to part with, to quit; to resign; to be separated from: *parting-sand*, in *foundry*, burnt sand employed to separate and keep apart the sand in the different sections of a mould.—*SYN.* of 'part n.': portion; fraction; fragment; quantity; member; particular; share; constituent; division; section; concern; interest; office; business; duty; action; conduct — 'parts': qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments; quarters; regions; districts.

**partake**, *v.* *pār-tāk* [*part* and *take*], to share in common with others; to participate; to share; to be admitted to: *parta'king*, *imp.* *partook*, *pt.* *tāk*, did partake: *partaken*, *pp.* *pār-tāk-n*; *parta'ker*, *n.* -*ker*, one who partakes; a sharer; an accomplice; an associate.

**parterre**, *n.* *pār-tār* [F. *parterre*, a flower-garden—from *par*, on; *terre*, the ground; *L. per*, along; *terra*, the ground], a series of beds of flowers and evergreens artistically arranged, with intervening spaces of turf or gravel for walking on.

**parthenogenesis**, *n.* *pār-thē-nō-jē-nē-sis* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin; *gennao*, I produce; *genesis*, generation], reproduction of plants or animals without the immediate stimulus of the male principle.

**Parthenon**, *n.* *pār-thē-nōn*, the famous temple of Minerva in the Acropolis of Athens.

**Parthenope**, *n.* *pār-thē-nō-pē* [L.: Gr. *Parthenope*, one of the Sirens], in *anc. myth.*, one of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea because she was unable to beguile Ulysses by her songs; a genus of decapodous crustaceans found in the Indian Ocean; one of the latest discovered of the smaller planets.

**Partian arrow**, *pār-thi-an*, a shaft aimed at an adversary while pretending to fly from or avoid him; a figure derived from the habit of the ancient Partians in war.

**partial**, *a.* *pār-shāl* [F. *partial*, partial—from mid. *L. partiālis*—from *pars*, *partis*, a part], inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than another, irrespective of principle or justice; unduly biased or prejudiced; not general or universal; in *familiar language*, inclined more strongly towards one thing than another; in *bot.*, applied to a subordinate part in some general arrangement: *partially*, *ad.* -*ly*, in a partial manner; in part; not totally: *partiality*, *n.* -*shāl-i-ti*, inclination to one party or side more than to another; an undue bias of mind; special fondness or inclination for: *partialist*, *n.* -*shāl-ist*, one holding that the atonement affects the elect only: *partialise*, *v.* *pār-shāl-iz*, in *OE.*, to make partial.

**partibus**—see in *partibus*.

**participate**, *v.* *pār-tis-i-pāt* [L. *participatus*, made partake of—from *pars*, *partis*, n part; *capio*, I take], to share; to have a share in common with others; to receive a part of: *participating*, *imp.* *participated*, *pp.* *participator*, *n.* -*ter*, one who partakes with another: *participation*, *n.* -*pār-shin* [F.—*L.*], state of sharing in common with others; the act or state of having a part of something; a division into shares: *participative*, *a.* -*tiv*, able or tending to participate: *participatively*, *ad.* -*ly*: *participant*, *n.* -*t-pānt* [F.], one who partakes or shares.

**participle**, *n.* *pār-tis-i-pl* [F. *participle*—from *L. participium*, n participle—from *pars*, *partis*, n part; *capio*, I take], in *gram.*, n word partly of the nature of a verb and partly of an adjective: *participial*, *a.* -*sh-i-āl*, having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle: *participially*, *ad.* -*ly*.

**particle**, *n.* *pār-ti-kli* [F. *particule*—from *L. particula*, n small part—from *pars*, *partis*, a part], one of the minutest parts or atoms into which matter can be mechanically divided; a very small portion or part; the component parts or granules of all solid substances; in *gram.*, n word unvaried by inflection; n small connecting word.

**particular**, *a.* *pār-tik-lēr* [F. *particulier*—from mid. *L. particulāris*, concerning a part—from *L. particula*, n small part—see *particle*], not general; individual; distinctive; odd; having something that distinguishes from others, used in the sense of contempt; nice; attentive to things single or distinct; exact; minute: a. a single instance; a single point; plu. details: *particularly*, *ad.* -*ly*, distinctly; in an extraordinary degree: *particularity*, *n.* -*kār-i-ti* [F. *particulārité*], the quality of being particular; distinctiveness; peculiarity; individual characteristic; minuteness in detail: in particular, especially; distinctly: *particularise*, *v.* -*kār-iz*, to specify singly and distinctly; to enumerate in particulars or detail; to be attentive to single things: *particularising*, *imp.* entering into particulars: *particularised*, *pp.* -*kār*: *particularisation*, *n.* -*kār-i-shin*, the act of particularising: *particularism*, *n.* -*kār-izm*, a name given to exclusive interest shown in one's own party or state, esp. in connection with political affairs at the founding of the German empire; attention to details: *particularist*, *n.* -*kār-ist*, a believer in: *particularistic*, *a.* -*kār-i-shik*, characterised by: *SYN.* of 'particular a.': distinct; peculiar; single; one; fastidious; appropriate; circumstantial; individual; special; especial; respective; specific; precise; critical.

**parting**—see under *part*.

**partisan** or *partizan*, *n.* *pār-ti-zān* [F. *partisane*, a partisan or leading staff—prob from O.H.G. *partia*, a battle-axe—perhaps from mid. *L. partidare*, to divide—from *L. partiri*, to divide: cf. also *halberd*], a kind of halberd; a truncheon.

**partisan**, *n.* *pār-ti-zān* [F. *partisan*, a partner, a partisan; *It. partigiano*, a partisan—from *L. partiri*, to divide, to part], an adherent to a party or faction; one devotedly and violently attached to a party or interest; light troops engaged in desultory warfare, or the officer who leads them: *adj.* *pert*, to a party

or faction; biased in favour of a party or interest: **partisanism**, *n.* **-ship**, the state of being a partisan; feeling or conduct appropriate to a partisan; devotion to party.

**partite**, *n.* **partit**, also **parted**, *a.* [*L. partitus*, divided or shared], in *bot.*, divided to near the base, the divisions being called **partitions**.

**partition**, *n.* **partishun** [*F. partition*—from *L. partitio*, *n.* **parting**, a partition—from *partio*, I part, I divide—from *pars*, *n.* **part**], division; separation; that by which things are separated; *n.* **separate part**: *v.* to divide into distinct parts; to separate by a partition: **partitioning**, *imp.*: **partitioned**, *pp.* **-nd**: **partitive**, *a.* **partitive**, distributive; denoting *n.* **part**: *n.* *in gram.*, a word expressing partition, or denoting a part; a distributive: **partitively**, *ad.* **-ly**.

**partner**, *n.* **partnér** [*OF. parcenier*, parsonnier, a partaker, *n.* **partner**—from *L. pars*, a part], one associated with another or others in business pursuits; a sharer; an associate; one who dares with another; a husband or wife: *plu.* heavy framework fitted on the deck of a ship to receive a mast, a pump, &c.: *v.* to join; to associate with: **partnership**, *n.* joint or common interest or property; union of two or more in the same profession or trade.

**partook**—see under **partake**.

**partridge**, *n.* **partitrij** [*F. perdrix*: *L. perdix*, *perdicis*; *Gr. perdix*, a partridge], a well-known bird of several species: **partridge-wood**, a variegated wood from the W. Indies, much used in cabinet-work.

**parture**, *OE.* for **departure**.

**parturition**, *n.* **partúritshun** [*L. parturitio*—from *parturio*, I bring forth], the act of bringing forth, or of being delivered of young: **parturient**, *n.* **partúritent** [*L. parturitens*], bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

**party**, *n.* **partit** [*F. parti*, a party or faction; *partie*, a part, a share—from *partir*, to divide—from *L. partiri*, to part, to divide], a number of persons united in opinion or design in opposition to others in the same community or nation; a faction; one concerned or interested in an affair; one of two litigants; a particular person—but improperly so applied; a cause or a side; a select company or assembly; a small detachment of troops drawn from the main body: *adj.* that concerns not the whole; arising from party; in *her.*, used with reference to the division of a field or charge: **partyism**, *n.* **partitizm**, devotion to party; **party-spirit**: **party-colored** or **particoloured**, having divers colours: **party-fence**, a fence between the lands of separate proprietors: **party-jury**, a jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners: **party-man**, one holding violent party principles; a factious man: **party-spirit**, the spirit or animus that distinguishes a party: **party-verdict**, a joint verdict: **party-wall**, a wall separating houses as a security against fire.—*SYN.* of 'party *n.*': side; sect; litigant; cause; assembly; meeting; person; detachment; calal; conspiracy; combination.

**parvenu**, *n.* **parté-vné** [*F. parvenu*, an upstart—from *parvenir*, to attain to, to succeed—from *L. per-venire*, to arrive—from *per*, through; *venire*, to come], an upstart; one newly risen into notice or power.

**parvis** or **parvise**, *n.* **partívis** [*OF. parvis*, the porch of a church—from *mid. L. parvatus* for *parvatus*, the church porch, the paradise—see **paradise**], in *OE.* the church porch; the room over a church porch for a school. *Note.*—When the old mystery-plays were exhibited in the churchyard, the porch represented **paradise**, hence the name; the word also meant, 'an altar; a berth in a ship,' &c.—see **Skeat**.

**pas**, *n.* **pá** [*F.*: *L. passus*, a step], a step; in *OE.*, precedence.

**Pasch** or **Pasche**, *n.* **pásk** [*L. pascha*; *Gr. pascha*, the Passover, Easter: *Heb. pesach*, the feast of the Passover—from *pásach*, to pass over], the feast of the Passover; Easter: **Pasch egg**, a hard-boiled egg stained or painted, used variously by the young at Easter: **paschal**, *a.* **páschal**, *pert.* to the feast of the Passover or to Easter: **paschal cycle**, that which fixes the times of Easter: **paschal-flower** or **pasque-flower**, a purple flower, a species of *anemone*, so named in consequence of its flowering about Easter; wind-flower; the *Anemone pulsatilla*, *Ordi. Ranunculus*: **paschal lamb**, among the *Jews*, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover.

**pass**, *v.* **pásh** [*an imitative word*: *Sw. dial. paska*, to dabble in water], in *OE.*, to dash; to brulise; to

smash; to strike: **passing**, *imp.*: **passed**, *pp.* **pásh**. *Note.*—It is probable that **pass** is another form of **box**, and connected with **basle**—all being onomatopoeic in their origin—see **Skeat**.

**Pasha** or **Pacha**, *n.* **pá-shá** or **pá-shá** [*Pers. pashá*—from *pád*, powerful; *sháh*, a king], in the *Turkish empire*, the viceroy or governor of a province; a title of honour of the chief ministers and officers, military and civil, of the Sultan: **pashalik**, **páshálik**, the province or government of a pasha: *adj.* *pert.* to a pasha.

**pasigraphy**, *n.* **pás-ig-ráf** [*Gr. pas*, all; *graphō*, I write], any system of universal writing; the imaginary universal language, to be spoken and written by all nations.

**Pasque**, *n.* **pásk** [*OF. pasque*, Easter], feast of Easter—see **Pasch**: **pasque-flower**—see under **Pasch**.

**pasquil**, *n.* **pás-ket**, same as **pasquinade**.

**pasquin**, *n.* **pás-ket**, also **pasquinade**, *n.* **pás-ket-in** [*the statue of a gladiator, dug up at Rome about 300 years ago, was first set up near the house of Pasquino, an eccentric and well-known collier, and being used for the purpose of bearing satirical placards, these were called by his name, a lampoon or satire: v.* to lampoon or satirise: **pasquinading**, *imp.*: **páskained**, *pp.*].

**pass**, *n.* **pás** [*F. passer*, to pass, to go over: *L. passus*, a step or pace—from *passere*, to stretch], a narrow passage or entrance; permission or licence; an order by which vagrants or paupers are sent to their native place; a free journey-ticket on a railway; a free admission to a place of amusement; a push or thrust in fencing; state or condition; a satisfactory examination gone through, as by a pupil in a school, before an inspector; a university examination to which no honours are attached: *v.* to cause to move onward; to move or proceed from one place, state, &c., to another; to go; to utter or pronounce, as an opinion; to neglect or omit; to enact or be enacted; to go through the necessary stages and receive sanction, as a bill in Parliament; to determine finally, as a judgment; to thrust, as in fencing; to undergo; to be at an end; to go beyond; to go through; to be generally received; to run or extend; to transfer or be transferred; to vanish; to circulate, as to pass bad money; to admit or allow, as to pass the accounts: **pass'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* **departing**; in *OE.*, supremely excellent; eminent: *ad.* **surpassingly**; exceedingly: *n.* the act of going past; the act of carrying through all the regular forms, as a bill through Parliament: **passed**, *pp.* **pást**: **passer**, *n.* **pás-ser**, one who passes: **pass'able**, *a.* **-sá-bl**, that may be passed; possible to be passed or travelled through or over; tolerable; allowable; capable of repetition or admission; current: **pass'ably**, *ad.* **-bl**, tolerably; moderately: **pass'less**, *a.* **-lís**, having no passage: **passer-by**, one who goes by or near: **passing-bell**, the bell tolled immediately after death: **pass-book**, a small book in which credit purchases or credits are entered: **pass-check**, a ticket of admission to a place of amusement, or for re-entrance: **pass-key**, a key which opens a series of locks, or commonly a latch-key: **pass-note**, a certificate from an employer that the bearer has legally left his last employment: **passing-note**, in *music*, a grace-note: **password**, in *mil.*, a word used as a signal by which one may be allowed to pass: to pass away, to die; to spend or waste: to pass by or over, to overlook; to disregard; to excuse or forgive: to pass into, to blend completely with: to pass on or upon, to determine; to give or utter, as an opinion or a sentence: to pass off, to impose upon; to pass off or away, to be dispersed; to vanish: to pass one's word, to promise; to pledge oneself; to bring to pass, to cause to happen; to accomplish: to come to pass, to occur; to happen: **mountain-pass**, a defile or narrow glen cutting a mountain-chain.—*SYN.* of 'pass *v.*': to run; to lose; to move; to spend; to live through; to be over; to die; to be effected; to exist; to occur; to thrust; to strain; to percolate; to pronounce; to vent; to transmit; to omit; to neglect; to transgress; to transcend; to send; in *OE.*, to heed or regard; to admit; to allow—of 'pass *n.*': avenue; strait; passage; road; order; condition; push; thrust.

**pass**, *v.* in *OE.*, for **snaps**.

**passade**, *n.* **pás-sád**, also **passado**, *n.* **pás-sá-dó** [*F. passade*, a passing], in *fencing*, a thrust; the course of a horse backwards and forwards on the same spot of ground.

*máte, müt, sür, läw; náte, müt, hër; páne, pán; nôte, nöl, móve;*



**passage**, *n.* *pás-sáj* [F. *passage*, a passage, a road—from *passer*, to pass—from *L. passus*, a step—see *pass*], act of passing; a journey; a voyage; time occupied in passing; a way or road; entrance or exit; a corridor in a house or building; an event; an incident; an indefinite part of a book; writing; or discourse; in *music*, a portion of an air or tune; in *OE.*, state of decay; bird of passage, a bird that passes at certain seasons from one climate or country to another; one who is apt by force of circumstances, or by natural disposition, to change his place of abode frequently; a Bohemian; a wanderer; **passage-money**, the fare paid for conveyance by sea.—*SYN.* of 'passage': travel; course; road; entrance; exit; occurrence; hap; transaction; management; vestibule.

**passant**, *a.* *pás-sánt* [F. *passant*, a passer-by: *L. passus*, a step], in *her.*, applied to a lion or other animal in a shield which appears to walk leisurely: *en passant*, *ad.* *áng-pás-sáng* [F.], in passing; by the way.

**passé**, *a.* *pás-sá* [F. *passé*—from *passer*, to pass—see *pass*], past; out of use; faded; worn: *passé partout*, *pás-sáir-tó* [F. *passer*, to pass; *partout*, everywhere], that by which one can pass anywhere; a master-key; an engraving on wood or metal of an ornamental border, the centre of which was cut out to allow another engraving to be inserted, to which the first formed a kind of frame; a light picture-frame of cardboard, having the inner edges generally gilt.

**passenger**, *n.* *pás-sén-jér* [F. *passager*—from *passage*—see *passage* and *pass*], a traveller; a wayfarer; one journeying by railway, steamboat, or coach: *passenger ship*, a steamer or sailing-vessel having accommodation for passengers by sea; an emigrant ship. *Note*.—The *n.* in *passenger* is intrusive, the oldest English being *passager*.

**passerine**, *n.* *pás-sér-in* [*L. passer*, a sparrow], pert. to birds of the sparrow kind: *passeres*, *n. plu.* *pás-sér-éz*, also *pás-sér-ines*, *n. plu.* *-ínz*, the order of birds to which the sparrows belong.

**passible**, *a.* *pás-sí-bl* [F. *passible*—from *L. passibilis*, able to suffer—from *passus*, pp. of *pator*, I suffer], capable of feeling; susceptible of impressions from external agents: *passibleness*, *n.* *-n-és*, also *passibility*, *n.* *-bí-lí-tí*, aptness to feel or suffer; susceptibility of impressions from external agents. **passiflora**, *n.* *pás-sí-fló-rá* [*L. passus*, suffered; *flor*, a flower], the genus of plants which includes the passion-flower—see under *passion*.

**passing**, *a.* *supremo*—see under *pass*.

**passion**, *n.* *pás-shún* [F. *passion*, passion—from *L. passio*—from *passus*, pp. of *pator*, I suffer: cf. *Gr. pathos*, suffering], violent excitement and agitation of mind in anger; anger; love; eager or vehement desire: the *Passion*, the sufferings of Christ Jesus between the Last Supper and His death: *passions*, *n. plu.* *-únz*, those desires or workings of the mind that generally seek relief or gratification, as anger, fear, love, joy, ambition, avarice, revenge, &c.: *passioned*, *a.* *pás-shúnd*, in *OE.*, disordered; expressing passion; violently affected: *passionless*, *a.* *-l-és*, of a calm temper; not easily excited to anger: *passionate*, *a.* *-án-át* [mid. *L. passionátus*], easily excited or moved to anger; feeling or expressing strong emotion; arising from passion: *passionately*, *ad.* *-lí*: *passionateness*, *n.* *-n-és*, the state of being passionate; vehemence of mind: *Passionist*, *n.* *-íst*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a member of a religious order established in 1741: *passion-flower*, a flower so named from a fancied resemblance to the instruments of our Lord's crucifixion, and various attendant manifestations; the popular name for the genus *Passiflora*, *Ordi. Passifloraceæ*, singular and beautiful plants: *Passion week*, the week preceding 'Holy week'—see *Note*: 'Holy week': *passion play*, a mystery-play of medieval times, representing the Passion of Christ; a dramatic presentation of the Passion of Christ, instituted in 1634, given every ten years at Oberammergau, Bavaria.—*SYN.* of 'passion': zeal; love; anger; ardour; eagerness; feeling; emotion.

**passive**, *a.* *pás-sívr* [F. *passif*, passive—from *L. passivus*—from *L. passus*, pp. of *pator*, I suffer], not opposing or resisting; suffering without resistance; submissive; denoting that form of a verb in which the object of the active voice becomes the subject: *passively*, *ad.* *-lí*, in a passive manner; without agency or resistance: *passiveness*, *n.* *-n-és*, the quality of being passive, or of receiving impressions from external

agents: *passivity*, *n.* *pás-sívr-í-tí*, the tendency of a body to preserve its state of either motion or rest: *passive obedience*, absolute obedience of subjects to a sovereign: *passive resistance*, refusing to do or pay what the law requires, and taking the consequences.—*SYN.* of 'passive': inert; inactive; unresisting; enduring; patient; quiescent; suffering; yielding.

**Passover**, *n.* *pás-ó-vér* [Eng. *pas*, and *over*] the great annual festival of the Jews commemorative of their deliverance out of Egypt, when the destroying angel passed over their houses and entered those of the Egyptians; the sacrifice offered at the feast: *Passover bread* or *cake*, the unleavened cakes used by the Jews at the festival of the Passover.

**passport**, *n.* *pás-pórt* [F. *passport*, a passport—originally permission to leave a town—from *passer*, to pass; *porte*, a town], a written licence or warrant granting liberty to travel through a country, required generally in the Continental states of Europe.

**passymasure**, *n.* *pás-sí-méz-húr* [a corrupt. of *It. passamezzo*—from *passo*, a step or pace; *mezzo*, middle], an old stately dance; a cinque-measure [F. *cinq*, five], that is, a dance of five measures.

**past**, *a.* *pást* [see *pass*], gone by or beyond; not present nor future; ended; accomplished: *prep.* beyond; out of reach of: *ad.* by, as the wind swept past: the *past*, time gone by: *past-master*, one who has been the master of a civic company or corporation; one who has filled the chair of a Freemason's lodge—hence, one possessed of ripe experience in some particular craft or business.

**paste**, *n.* *pást* [OF. *paste*, paste, dough—from *mild. L. pasta*, paste; *Gr. pasél*, a mess of food], any semi-solid tenacious mixture; dough prepared for pies, &c.; any soft sticky composition, as boiled flour and water, used as a glue or cement; an imitation of a precious stone by means of a bright heavy glass coloured and tinted with metallic oxides: *v.* to cement or fasten with paste: *past'ing*, *imp.* *past'ed*, *pp.* *pasty*, *a.* *pásti*, resembling paste: *n.* a crust-*ing* raised without a dish: *pasteboard*, very thick, stiff paper; a stiff material made of sheets of paper pasted together.

**pastel**, *n.* *pást-él* [F. *pastel*—from *It. pastello*, a bit of pie, a pastel—from *mild. L. pastillum*, a little loaf or roll—from *L. pastus*, food], a plant called the wood; the *Isatis tinctoria*, yielding a blue dye, *Ordi. Capparidicææ*; a kind of paste made of different colours with gum-water, and used like a crayon; a coloured crayon.

**pastern**, *n.* *pás-térn* [OF. *pasturon*, the pastern of a horse, fetter—from *pasture*, a tether at pasture—see *pasture*], the lowest part of a horse's leg, consisting of the foot under the fetlock to the hoof or heel; in *OE.*, tethers or elms tied to the feet: *pastern-joint*, the joint next the foot.

**pasticle**, *n.* *pás-tíck* 'ó [It., a mess or medley], a medley; an olio; in *painting*, a work of art, of original conception as to design, but a direct copy of the style and manner of some other painter.

**pastil**, *n.* also *pastille*, *n.* *pást-él* [F. *pastille*—from *L. pastillum*, an aromatic lozenge—from *pastus*, food—see *paste*], an aromatic or medicated sugar-drop or lozenge; a composition of aromatic woods in the form of a small cone, burnt to clear and scent the air of a room; a crayon.

**pastime**, *n.* *pás-tím* [Eng. *pass*, and *time*: cf. F. *passé-temps*], that which amuses and serves to make time pass pleasantly; amusement; entertainment.

**pastor**, *n.* *pás-tór* [*L. pastor*, a feeder, a shepherd—from *pasco*, I feed], a shepherd; a clergyman having the care or spiritual feeding of a church and flock: *pastor-like* or *pastorly*, *a.* *-lí*, becoming a flock: *pastor-lose* or *pastorless*, *a.* *-l-és*, without a pastor: *pastorate*, *n.* *-át*, or *pastorship*, *n.* *-ship*, pert. to the office of a pastor: *pastoral*, *a.* *-át* [F.—*L.*], pert. to the care of a flock or a church; shepherds; pert. to the care of a diocese by its bishop, as addressed to the clergy of a diocese by its bishop, as a letter; rustic; rural: *n.* a sort of dramatic poem on the incidents of a country life; a bishop's pastoral letter, or that of an ecclesiastical court, addressed to both clergy and people: *pastorale*, *n.* *-ó-rá-l-é*, in *music*, an air in a tender soothing strain; the figure of a dance: *pastoral staff*, in *ecclesiastical costume*, a shepherd's crook; the ensign of authority and jurisdiction, and an emblem of the pastoral care, consisting, in the case of an abbot or bishop, of a staff with a crook head, and for an archbishop, a staff surmounted by a cross.

pastry, *n.* *pás-tri* [OF. *pastisserie*, pastry—from *paste*, paste—see *paste*], articles of food made of light fluffy dough, as pies, tarts, &c.; in *OE.*, a room in which pastries were made: *pastry-cook*, one who makes pastry or sells it.

pasture, *n.* *pás-túr* [OF. *pasture*, herbage—from *L. pascu*, pasture—from *pascus*, pp. of *pasco*, I feed], land under grass for the grazing of cattle; the grass itself: *v.* to supply with grass or pasturo; to graze: *pasturing*, imp. feeding on grass-land; grazing: *pastured*, pp. *túrd*: *pasturage*, *n.* *-túr-áj*, grazing-ground; grass land for feeding cattle or sheep; the grass on which they feed: *pasturable*, *n.* *-rú-bí*, suited for pasturing: *pastureless*, *a.* *-túr-lés*, destitute of pasture.

paste—see under *paste*.

pat, *n.* *pát* [AS. *plattan*, to strike: cf. Swed. *pfatta*, to pat], *n.* light, quick blow: *v.* to strike or stroke gently with the fingers; to tap: *adj.* convenient; exactly suitable: *ad.* at the precise moment; fitly; conveniently: *pat'ing*, imp.: *pat'ted*, pp. *Note*.—*pat*, in the sense of 'convenient; exactly suitable,' may be an adaptation of Eng. *apt*. Skeat says this sense is due to a confusion with the Dut. *pas*, Ger. *pass*, fit, convenient, suitable.

pat, *n.* *pát* [Gael. *patlag*, a small lump of butter; Ir. and Gael. *pat*, a lump], a small lump of butter made up.

Pat, *n.* *pát*, a familiar sobriquet of an Irishman, being *n.* corrupt. of *Patrick*.

Patagonian, *n.* *pátá-gó-ni-an*, a native of Patagonia, S. Amer.

patch, *n.* *pách* [cf. Ger. *plakke*, a spot, a piece of clothing, a piece of land—the letter *l* having been dropped], a piece of cloth sewed on to cover a defect or hole; *n.* piece in variegated needlework; a detached piece; *n.* small piece of black plaster formerly placed on the face as an ornament; a plot of ground; in *OE.*, a mean, paltry fellow: *v.* to mend with a patch or patches; to repair clumsily; to make up of pieces; to make or complete suddenly—followed by *up*, as to *patch up* a piece: *patch'ing*, imp.: *n.* act of one who patches: *patched*, pp. *pácht*: *adj.* mended with a patch or patches: *patch'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who patches: *patchwork*, work formed of pieces sewed together; any parts joined together clumsily.

patch, *n.* *pách* [prob. from *patch* 1], in *OE.*, a personal deformity as a hunch or lump; an opprobrious name expressive of ugliness real or supposed, as *she* is 'a cross patch': *patchoke*, *n.* *pách-ók*; and *pajók*, *n.* *páj-ók*, in *OE.*, a little deformed patch.

patchouli, *n.* *pá-chó-lí* [an Indian word: Malay, *puchan-pat*], a wild plant of India, yielding an essential oil, from which a once highly popular perfume is made; the *Plectranthus graveolens*, also called *Pogostemon sudvis*, and *P. patchouli*, Ord. *Labiata*.

plate, *n.* *pát* [OF. *plate*, a plate or band of iron: Mid. Ger. *plate*, a plate, a bald pate, a head: mid. *L. platia*, the clerical tonsure from ear to ear], the brain-pan; the head: *pat'ed*, *a.* having a pate, in composition only, as *long-pat'ed*. *Note*.—The origin of *plate* is disguised by the loss of the *l*: the OF. *plate* is probably derived from Ger. *platte*. We have Ir. *plata*, a plate; *plait*, the forehead.

plates, *n.* also *pattee*, *n.* *pát-té* [F. *patte*—from *patte*, a paw], in *her.*, a small cross with the arms widening towards the ends.

patella, *n.* *pát-é-lá* [L. *patella*, a small pan—from *patere*, to lie open], in *anat.*, the knee-pan, or cap of the knee; the limpet; a small vase; in *bot.*, an orbicular sessile apothecium of a lichen with a marginal rim distinct from the thallus: *pateliform*, *a.* *-ifórm* [L. *forma*, a shape], in the form of a small dish or saucer; knee-pan-shaped.

paten, *n.* *pát-én*, also *patin*, *n.* *pát-in* [OF. *patene*, the paten or cover of a chalice—from mid. *L. patena*, the paten in the Eucharist—from *L. patina*, a wide shallow basin], in *Ch.* of *Eng.*, the plate containing the bread for the Eucharist; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a covering for the chalice used for containing particles of the host; a plate or sheet, as *patens* of bright gold.

patent, *a.* *pát-ént* [F. *patent*, patent, evident—from *L. patens*, patentis, lying open—from *patere*, to lie open], open; unconcealed; open to the perusal of all; protected by special privilege, as by *letters patent*; in *bot.*, spreading widely; expanded: *n.* a writ from the Crown, so called from its being open to the perusal of all, and conferring a certain exclusive right or privilege, as a title of nobility, or the sole

right to a new invention or discovery for a certain time: *v.* to secure by patent: *pat'enting*, imp.: *pat'ented*, pp.: *pat'entable*, *a.* *-á-bí*, that may be secured or protected by patent: *patentee*, *n.* *pát-én-té*, one to whom a certain privilege is secured by law: *patent medicine*, medicine the composition of which is a secret, and the right of sale limited by Government sanction to the proprietor: *patent office*, a Government office for issuing patents: *patent right*, an exclusive right to the use of an invention conferred by Government for a certain term of years: *patent rolls*, the records or registers of patents: *patent-yellow*, a pigment or paint composed of oxide and chloride of lead: *letters patent*—see under *letter*.

paternfamilias, *n.* *pát-ér-fá-mí-lí-as* [L.—from *pater*, a father; *familia*, a household, a family], the familiar name for a male parent or master of a family—the mother being called *maternfamilias*.

paternal, *a.* *pát-ér-nál* [F. *paternel*, fatherly—from mid. *L. paternális*—from *L. pater*, a father], pert. to or derived from *n.* father; fatherly; hereditary: *paternally*, *ad.* *-lí*: *patern'ity*, *n.* *-ní-ti*, the relation or condition of a father; fathership.

Paternoster, *n.* *pát-ér-nó-s'tér* [L. *pater*, father; *noster*, our], the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every tenth bead in the rosary: *Paternoster Row*, a street in London, principally occupied by booksellers.

path, *n.* *páth*, *pl.* *páth-és* [AS. *peith*, *n.* path; cf. Dut. *pad*; Ger. *pfad*], a way trodden or beaten by the feet of men or beasts; any narrow way or by-way; a course; *n.* road; a passage; *n.* track; course of life: *v.* in *OE.*, to walk; to go forth: *pathless*, *a.* *páth-lés*, untrodden: *pathway*, *n.* *-wé*, a narrow way to be walked on; a road.

Pathan, *n.* *pát-tán* [Afghan], one of an Afghan tribe; an Indian Mussulman of Afghan origin.

pathetic, *a.* *pá-thét-ik*, also *pat'hét'ical*, *a.* *-í-kál* [L. *patheticus*; OF. *pathétique*; Gr. *pathētikos*, liable to suffering—from *pathos*, suffering], affecting or moving such passions as pity, sorrow, or grief: *pathét'ic*, *n.* the style or manner of language or music adapted to awaken the passions of pity, sorrow, or grief: *pathét'ically*, *ad.* *-lí*: *pathét'icalness*, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being pathetic.

pathogenetic, *n.* *páth-ó-jén-ét-ik* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering; *gennáo*, I produce], producing disease, or relating to the production of disease: *pathogeny*, *n.* *páth-ó-jén-é*, the study of the origin of disease.

pathognomonic, *a.* *pá-thó-gnó-món-ik* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering; *gnónón*, one that knows], designating that which is inseparable from a disease; distinctive: *pathognomy*, *n.* *pá-thó-gnó-mí*, the science of the signs by which the passions are indicated.

pathology, *n.* *pá-thól-ó-jí* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering; *logos*, discourse], that part of medicine which treats of the nature of diseases, and their causes and symptoms: *pathologic*, *a.* *páth-ó-ló-j-ik*, also *path'olog'ical*, *n.* *-í-kál*, pert. to pathology: *path'olog'ically*, *ad.* *-lí*: *pathologist*, *n.* *pá-thól-ó-jíst*, one versed in, or who treats of, pathology.

pathos, *n.* *pá-thós* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, an emotion of the mind], the manner or style of speech which excites the tender emotions of the mind; expression of strong or deep feeling.

pathway—see under *path*.

patience, *n.* *pát-shéas* [F. *patience*—from *L. patientia*, patience, forbearance—from *patior*, I suffer or endure], the power or quality of suffering or enduring; calm endurance of pain or labour; calmness of temper under provocation or any calamity; long-suffering; continuance of labour; endurance; resignation; fortitude: *patient*, *a.* *pát-shént* [F.—L.], that can suffer or endure calmly; enduring trials without murmuring or discontent; not easily provoked; persevering; calmly diligent; not over eager or impetuous: *n.* a sick person; one labouring under some bodily disease and under professional treatment: *pat'iently*, *ad.* *-lí*.

patin—see *paten*.

patina, *n.* *pát-tí-ná* [L. *patina* + Gr. *patané*, a flat dish], the fine varnish-like green rust found covering coins that have been long embedded in particular soils.

patois, *n.* *pát-í-é* [F. *patois*—from mid. *L. patriensis*, a native—from *L. patria*, one's native country], the peculiar dialect of the lower classes in any country, and in any district of that country; provincial speech.

patriarch, *n.* *pá-trí-árk* [F. *patriarche*, *n.* patriarch; L. *patriarcha*—from Gr. *patriarchés*, the founder or

head of a family—from *pater*, a father; *archē*, rule], an epithet applied to an aged man; the head of a family in anc. times; in the *Eastern or Greek Church*, an ecclesiastical dignitary superior to an archbishop: the *patriarchs*, a term applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his twelve sons: *pa'triarchism*, *n. -izm*, government by patriarchs: *pa'triarchship*, *n. -ship*, also *pa'triarchate*, *n. -dt*, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch; the residence of a patriarch: *pa'triarchal*, *a. -dl*, also *pa'triarchic*, *a. -tk*, relating to patriarchs, or subject to them: *patriarchate*, *n. -pa'triarch'at* [*L. patriarchus*, noble], the office of patriarch; the patriarchate.

*patrician*, *n. -pa'tri-sh'ian* [*F. patricien*—from *L. patricius*, patrician, noble—from *pater*, a father], in anc. Rome, one of the nobility: *adj.* nobile; not plebeian.

*patriarchate*—see under *patriarch*.

*patriicide*, *pa'tri-sid*—same as *parricide*: *pa'tricidal*—same as *parricidal*.

*patrimony*, *n. -pa'tri-mōn'* [*L. patrimonium*, a paternal estate—from *pater*, a father], a right or estate inherited from a father; a church estate or revenue: *patrimo'nial*, *a. -mō-ni'el*, inherited from ancestors: *patrimo'nially*, *ad. -ti*.

*patriot*, *n. -pa'tri-ōt* [*F. patriote*, a patriot—from *mid. L. patriota*, one's native country: *Gr. patriotes*, one of the same country—from *pater*, a father], one who loves his country, and exhibits great zeal in its interest; one whose ruling passion is the love of his country: *adj.* devoted to the welfare of one's country: *pa'triotic*, *a. -tk*, full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country: *pa'triotically*, *ad. -ti*: *pa'triotism*, *n. -izm*, love of one's country; the passion which inclines to the service of one's country.

*patriistic*, *a. -pa'tris-ist'ik*, also *patri'stical*, *a. -ti-kal* [*F. patriistique*—from *L. pater*, a father], pert. to the writings or theology of the anc. fathers of the Christian Church.

*patrol*, *n. -pa'trōl* [*OF. patrouille*; *F. patrouiller*, to paddle in the water—from *patte*, the paw: cf. *Sp. patrullar*, to patrol], a small party of soldiers ordered to go the rounds in a camp or garrison; the act of thus going round; a small party sent out in front of the sentries to obtain intelligence of the enemy: *v.* to march through or round; to go the allotted rounds, as a guard: *patroll'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the performance of the duties of a patrol: *patrolled*, *pp. -pa'trōld*.

*patron*, *n. -pa'trōn* [*F. patron*, a patron—from *L. patronus*, a protector—from *pater*, a father], *lit.*, one who takes the place of a father; one who countenances and protects either a person or a work; a person who has the gift and disposal of church preferment: *adj.* giving aid or exercising guardianship, as a patron saint: *patronless*, *a. -lēs*, without a patron: *patronage*, *n. -dž*, protection; special countenance or support; power of bestowing some office, title, or privilege; in OE. for *patronise*: *patroness*, *n. -ēs*, a lady who protects or countenances: *patronise*, *v. -iz*, to support; to countenance; to encourage; to favour or promote: *patronising*, *imp.* *adj.* acting as a patron; favouring; promoting: *patronised*, *pp. -tēd*: *patroniser*, *n. -zēr*, one who patronises: *patron saint*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, some saint assumed as a guardian either of a person or a place: cardinal patron, the prime minister of the Pope.

*patronomatology*, *n. -pa'trō-nō-m'at-ōl-ō-jī* [*Gr. patēr*, a father; *onoma*, a name; *logos*, discourse], the science of surnames, or a treatise on them.

*patronymy*, *n. -pa'trō-nim'ik* or *pa'trō-nim'ik* [*OF. patronymique*, derived from ancestors' names—from *L. patronymicus*, belonging to the father's name—from *Gr. pater*, a father; *onoma*, a name], the name of a man or woman derived from that of a parent or ancestor: *adj.* expressing the name of a parent or ancestor; a prefix or postfix denoting the descendant of, as the *Mac* in *MacDonald*, denoting the descendant of Donald.

*pattee*—see *patee*.

*patte*, *n. -pa'ttē* [*F. patin*, a clog, a high-heeled shoe—from *patte*, a paw], a wooden sole or sandal, with an iron ring beneath, worn by women under their shoes to protect the feet from wet; the base of a column or pillar.

*patter*, *v. -pa'ttēr* [a freq. of *pat* 1], to strike and make a sound like *pats* or slight blows repeated often and quickly, as falling drops of rain; *pat'tering*, *imp.* *adj.* making a quick succession of slight blows, as *pat'tering* feet, *pat'tering* rain: *pat'tered*, *pp. -tērd*.

*patter*, *n. -pa'ttēr* [*OF. pater*, to repeat prayers—from *mid. L. pater noster*, the Lord's Prayer], the dialect or manner of speech of a class, as thieves' *patter*: *pat'terer*, *n. -ēr-ēr*, one who talks the language of his class.

*pattern*, *n. -pa'ttēr* [*F. patron*, a patron, a sample—see *patron*], an original proposed for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated; a sample; anything cut out or formed into a shape to be copied; a specimen; an example: *v.* in OE., to make an imitation of; to copy.

*patty*, *n. -pa'ttī* [*F. pâté*: *OF. pasté*, a pie—see *paste*], a little hot suet or pie; a pasty: *patty-pan*, a pan to bake a little pie in.

*patulous*, *a. -pa't-ū-las* [*L. patulus*, standing open—from *patere*, to lie open], slightly spreading open.

*pau*, *n. -paŭ*—see *pah*.

*paucity*, *n. -paŭ-si-ti* [*F. paucité*—from *L. paucitatem*, a small number—from *paucus*, few, little], smallness in number or quantity; fewness; scarcity.

*Pauline*, *a. -paŭ-tin*, pert. to the Apostle Paul, as *Pauline* epistles.

*Paulinia*, *n. -paŭ-Iti-ni-a* [after Professor S. Pauli of Copenhagen], a genus of plants, from the powdered seeds of some of the species of which stimulating beverages are made to a large extent in some parts of S. Amer.; the *Paulinia sorbitis*, *Ord. Sapindaceae*, yields the seeds from which the Guarana bread or Brazilian cocoa is prepared.

*panance*, *n. -paŭns*, OE. for *pansy*.

*paunch*, *n. -paŭnsh* [*OF. panche*—from *L. panticem*, the paunch, the belly], the belly and its contents; the largest stomach of a ruminant: *v.* to take the contents out of the belly; to eviscerate: *panch'ing*, *imp.* *paunched*, *pp. -paŭnsh't*: *paunchy*, *a. -paŭnsh'k*, big-bellied.

*pauper*, *n. -paŭpēr* [*L. pauper*, poor], a poor person; one supported or assisted by his parish: *pauperism*, *n. -izm*, poverty; indigence; state of being destitute of the means of support: *pauperise*, *v. -iz*, to reduce to a state of poverty or indigence: *pauperising*, *imp.* *pauperised*, *pp. -tēd*: *pauperisation*, *n. -zā-sh'ūn*, the act or process of reducing to pauperism.—*SYN.* of 'pauperism': penury; want; need; poverty; indigence.

*pause*, *n. -paŭz* [*F. pause*, a halt or stop—from *L. pausa*: *Gr. pausis*, a pause, a rest—from *paudō*, I cause to cease], a cessation, intermission, or rest in something, as in labour, reading, speaking, &c.; a cessation proceeding from doubt, suspense, or fear; a stop or rest; a musical sign which indicates that silence is to be prolonged: *v.* to stop; to halt; to cease for a time either to speak or act; to deliberate: *pausing*, *imp.* *adj.* ceasing for a time: *paused*, *pp. -paŭzd*: *pausingly*, *ad. -lī*, after a pause; by breaks: *pauser*, *n. -ēr*, one who pauses.—*SYN.* of 'pause *n.*': stop; suspense; doubt; break; end of a paragraph; halt; rest; hesitation; point-of 'pause *v.*': to stay; wait; delay; intermit; tarry; demur; hesitate.

*pave*, *v. -pāv* [*OF. paver*, to pave—from *mid. L. parare*, to pave—from *L. parire*, to beat or ram down: *Gr. parain*, to strike], to make a hard level surface by laying it with stones or other solid material; to cover with stones or flags to make the surface level and hard; to prepare the way or passage: *pa'ving*, *imp.* *flooring with stones*: *n.* the act of laying with stones: a floor of stones: *paved*, *pp. -pāvd*: *adj.* laid firmly with stones or other solid material: *paver*, *n. -pāvēr*, one who paves: *pavier*, *n. -pāv-ēr*, also *pa'vior*, *n. -tēr*, one whose occupation is to pave: *pa'vior*, *n. plu. -ērz*, a building term for thin broad bricks used for paving: *pavement*, *n. -pā'vēmēt* [*F. -L.*], a street or footpath laid with stones or flags or other hard material: the stones or other material so used: *paving board*, a number of persons in whom is vested the superintendence and management of the paving of a city, town, or district: *paving-stones*, large prepared stones for paving: to pave the way, to do something to facilitate the introduction or completion of a thing.

*pavilion*, *n. -pā'vīl-yōn* or *-i-ōn* [*F. pavillon*—from *L. pavilionem*, a butterfly, a tent], a large handsome tent; in a building, a projecting part of a structure usually more elevated than the rest, and often domed and turreted: *v.* to furnish with tents; to shelter with a tent: *pavilioned*, *a. -pā'vī-yōnd*, sheltered by a tent.

*cōw*, *bōy*, *soŭt*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

pavo, n. *pá-vō* [L.], a constellation in the southern hemisphere; n certain fish: pavonine, a. *pá-vō-nín*, resembling the tail of a peacock, or formed of its feathers; applied to ores and other metallic products which exhibit the brilliant hues of the peacock's tail: Pavonidae, the family of gallinaceous birds commonly known as the *Phasianidae*.

paw, n. *páw* [OF. *pave*, a paw—from L. *Ger. pote*, a paw], the foot of an animal having claws; the hand, in contempt: v. to scrape or draw the fore foot along the ground, as a horse: pawing, imp.: pawed, pp. *pawed*, adj. having paws.

pawky, a. also puky, a. *pó-w'kí* [cf. Irel. *paki*, an imp.], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, demurely artful; sly; cunning.

pawl, n. *páwl* [W. *pawl*: L. *pallus*, a polo or stake], a short bar of wood or iron that prevents the recoil of a capstan or windlass.

pawn, n. *pówn* [F. *pan*, a pledge; prob. conn. with L. *pannus*, cloth—the first pledges being wearing apparel], any movable property deposited as security for the repayment of a loan of money; n pledge: v. to pledge or give in pledge; to deposit as security: pawn'ing, imp.: pawned, pp. *pawned*; given in security: pawn'er, n. -er, one who pawns: pawned, n. *páwn-ē*, one who receives property in pawn: pawnbro'ker, one who is licensed to lend or advance money on the security of movable property deposited: pawnbroking, the trade or business of a pawnbroker: pawn-ticket, a dated receipt given by the pawnbroker for the article received in pledge.

pawn, n. *pówn* [OF. *paon*, *poon*, a pawn at chess; mid. L. *pedonem*, a foot-soldier—from *pēs*, the foot], a common man at chess.

pax, n. *páks* [L. *pax*, peace], in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a small crucifix, or a crucifix engraved on a plate, which is blessed by the priest and deacon and other ecclesiastics, and was formerly passed on to the people in procession before leaving church; it is termed the kiss of peace.

paxwax or packwax, n. *páks'wáks*, *pákwáks* [AS. *fear*, hair, and *weaxan*, to grow; corresponding to Ger. *haarwachs*], in *Oh.*, the strong tendon in the neck of animals, probably so named from the long hair growing along the back of the neck.

pay, n. *páw* [OF. *payer*; mid. L. *pacere*, to satisfy, to pay—from L. *pacare*, to appease; see peace], wages given for duty or service performed; salary; allowance: v. to discharge a debt; to make amends by suffering; to compensate; to reward; to recompense; in *OE.* and *familiarly*, to heat; to chastise: pay'ing, imp.: paid, pp. *paid*, did pay: payer, n. *pá-er*, one who pays: payable, a. -*á-bl* [F.], that may be paid; due; that there is power to pay; justly due: payee, n. *pá-ē*, one to whom money is to be paid: payment, n. *pá-mēt* [F. *payment*], reward; recompense; something given in discharge of a debt or obligation: pay-bill, in a public work or in the army, a list of names and wages due to each: pay-clerk, one who makes payments, or pays wages: pay-day, the day on which wages are paid; on the *Stock Exchange*, the last day for closing or settling a stock or share account, generally the 15th and 30th days of the month: pay-office, the department in which wages are paid; the office for the payment of the public debt: paymaster, one who is to pay; an officer in the army whose duty is to pay the troops; a naval commissioned officer who has charge of all cash payments of the vessel and of the victualling stores—formerly called a *pursuer*: paymaster-sergeant, a non-commissioned officer who assists the paymaster: to pay for, to make amends; to give an equivalent for; to bear the expense of; to pay off, to pay and to discharge, as a ship's crew; to retort or revenge upon; to requite; among *seamen*, to sail to leeward: to pay out, to cause to run out, as a rope; to sincken: half-pay, half the ordinary pay of officers allowed to them when not performing military duties, in order to retain a right to their services when required or when they have retired from the service.—SYN. of 'pay n.': stipend; payment; remuneration; reward; salary; compensation; recompense; hire.

pay, v. *pá* [OF. *payer*, to daub in vessel with pitch: L. *picare*, to smear with pitch—from *pic*, pitch], to smear with tar, pitch, &c., as a vessel: paying, imp.: paid, pp. *paid*, perhaps better *payed*, pp. *paid*, to distinguish it from *pay*, to discharge a debt.

paynim and painim, n. *pá-nim* [OF. *painisme*, paganism; *paénic*, heathendom, heathen lands—from mid. L. *paganismus*, paganism—from L. *paganus*, n. heathen], in *OE.*, *lit.*, the country inhabited by pagans; n pagan; a heathen.

pea, n. *pé* [AS. *pišo*—from L. *pisum*: Gr. *pisos*, a pea], a well-known plant, also its seed, of the genus *Pisum*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, of several species and varieties: plu peas, *pé*, when number is meant, as six peas: pease, *pé*, collectively, as a dish of pease;—but it is more generally used as an adj., as *pease-meal*: pea-grit, n. coarse pisolite limestone, so called from its being composed of concretionary bodies, which are round, oval, or flattened like crushed peas: pea-nut, the ground-nut: pea-ore, an ore of iron, occurring in small globular concretions: pease-cod, n. *pé-kód* [pea, and cod], the husk that contains peas: pea-shell, the husk of peas: pea-stone, a variety of limestone, so called from the small round shape of the grains of which it is composed—also called pisolite: green-pea soup, n. soup made of green or mripe peas: pease-meal, a flour made from peas: pease-pudding, a pudding made of peas: pea-soup, n. soup made of peas: sweet-pea, the *Lathyrus odoratus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*. Note.—The roots show that *pease* is the proper spelling, and that *s* is part of the original word; *pea* in the singular is a modern corruption, on the supposition that the *se* of *pease* belonged to the plural form—the old plural was *pisos* or *peoson*.

peace, n. *pés* [OF. *pais*; L. *pax*, *páxis*, peace], freedom from disturbance or agitation; freedom or respite from war; calm; quiet; rest; concord; harmony; heavenly rest; int. silence; hist: peace'less, a. -*l's*, void of peace: peaceable, a. -*á-bl*, quiet; disposed to peace; not quarrelsome: peaceably, ad. -*á-bl*: peace'ableness, n. -*bl'n's*, state of being peaceable; quietness: peace'ful, a. -*ful*, quiet; tranquil; mild; removed from noise or tumult: peace'fully, ad. -*ly*: peace'fulness, n. -*n's*, the quality or condition of being peace'ful; freedom from disturbance or discord: peacebreaker, one who disturbs the public peace: peacemaker, one who promotes peace by reconciling persons at variance: peace-offering, among the anc. *Jews*, a voluntary offering to God in thankfulness for His mercies, or as an act of devotion; satisfaction offered for offence given, generally to one in a higher social position: peace-officer, a civil officer; a constable: peace party, a party in favour of maintaining peace with foreign powers by alleged undue concessions, or at any price: at peace, in a state of peace; not engaged in war or enmity: to be sworn of the peace, to be charged on oath for the preservation of the public peace, as a public officer: to hold one's peace, to be silent; not to speak: to make one's peace, to reconcile oneself with or become reconciled with: to make peace, to put an end to war or enmity: justice of the peace—see under justice: commission of the peace, n. special commission under the Great Seal appointing justices of the peace.—SYN. of 'peaceable': tranquil; serene; mild; still; pacific; peaceful; undisturbed.

peach, n. *péch* [OF. *pesche*—from L. *persicum*, the Persian fruit, a peach—from *Persicus*, of or from Persia], a very fine wall-fruit—also the tree—the *Amygdalus persica* or *Persica vulgaris*, Ord. *Rosaceae*; n name given by Cornish miners to certain rocks of a bluish-green colour—a lode composed of it is called *peachy lode*: peachy, a. *pé-chí*, resembling the peach: peach-coloured, n. in colour like a peach-blossom; of a delicate pale-red: peach-wood, n. dyestuff.

peach, v. *péch* [a slang corrupt. of *impeach*], to inform against; to betray one's accomplice: peach'ing, imp.: peached, pp. *péchl*.

peacock, n. *pé-kók* [AS. *pidwo*, peacock—from L. *pavo*], a well-known large domestic bird, remarkable for the beauty of its plumage: adj. applied to ore and minerals which exhibit an iridescent lustre like the changing hues of the peacock's tail: pavonine; fem. pea-hen: pea-chick, n. -*chík*, the chicken or young of the peacock: peacock-fish, a fish of the Indian seas, having beautiful streaks of colour.

pea-jacket, n. *pé-ják-ét* [Dut. *pije*, a coarse thick cloth, and Eng. *jacket*], a coarse woollen jacket worn by seamen; n pilot's rough heavy coat.

peak, n. *pék* [Ir. *peac*, n. sharp-pointed thing; cf. Gael. *beic*, a point], the top ridge or jutting part of a

hill or mountain; the rising front part of a thing, terminating somewhat like a point; the upper outer corner of an extended sail; a point; v. to rise more obliquely: **peak'ing**, **imp.**: **peaked**, **pp. pekt'**: **adj.**: pointed; ending in a point; **peaky**, a **pek'ti**, having peaks, or situated on them: **peakish**, a. **-ish**, having peaks; **billy**; exposed.

**peak**, v. **pek'** [perhaps from Eng. dial. **peak**, to rise in a pointed form, in O.E., to waste away in sickness; to become emaciated; to pulse or whine: **peak'ing**, **imp.**: **adj.**: pulsing; sickly; showing signs of decay: **peaked**, **pp. pekt'**: **peak'ish**, a. having pale, sharp features.

**peal**, n. **pel'** [perhaps a shortened form of Eng. **appeal**: **F. appel**, a call with a drum or trumpet], a succession of loud sounds, as of thunders, bells, or cannon; a set of bells tuned to produce musical combinations or chimes when rung; chimes or musical changes rung upon a set of bells: v. to resound; to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds: **peal'ing**, **imp.**: **adj.**: uttering loud successive sounds; sounding as a peal: **pealed**, **pp. peald**.

**pean**, n. **pe'an**—see **pean**: **pe'anism**, n. **-izm**, the song or shouts of battle or triumph.

**pear**, n. **pär** [AS. **pera**—from L. **pirum**, a pear], a well-known fruit; the tree itself; the *Pyrus communis*, sub-Ord. *Pomaceae*, Ord. *Rosaceae*: **pear-shaped**, a. ovate beneath and conical, like a pear: the pear is ripe, the matter has come to maturity.

**pearl**, n. **pär'** [F. **perle**; Oll. Ger. **perala**; mid. L. **perula**, a pearl—prob. duin. of **pirum**, a pear], a hard, smooth, small body, of a white iridescent colour and round shape, found in species of oyster, and in other bivalves, highly valued for its beauty; **fig.**, something very precious; anything round or bright, as a drop of rain; a small printing-type; v. to set or adorn with pearls; to resemble pearls: **pearling**, **imp.**: **pearled**, **pp. pärlid**: **adj.**: adorned or set with pearls; resembling pearls: **pearlaceous**, a. **pär'l-ä'**: **skil-its**, resembling mother-of-pearl: **pearly**, a. **-li**, clear, pure, and iridescent, like a pearl; containing pearls: **pearliness**, n. **-ness**, state of being pearly: **pearl-ash**, an impure carbonate of potassa obtained from the ashes of wood: **pearl-barley**, finely prepared barley-greens: **pearl-diver**, a diver in the Indian seas for oysters that contain pearls: **pearl-edge**, projections at the side of ribbons; a narrow kind of threading to be sewn to lace: **pearl-eyed**, a. having a white speck on the eye: **pearl grass** or **wort**, the common name for certain British wild plants from the Ord. *Caryophyllaceae*: **pearl-oyster**, a bivalve from which pearls are obtained: **pearl-sago**, a sago in the form of small hard grains: **pearl-sinter**, a volcanic mineral occurring in smooth, shining, globular masses: **pearl spar** or **stone**, a variety of felspathic lava containing globules from the size of a grain of sand to that of a hazel nut, having a glassy and pearly lustre: **pearl-stitch**, an ornamental stitch in knitting stockings: **pearl-studded**, a. studded with pearls: **pearl-white**, a preparation of bismuth: **mother-of-pearl**, the inside surface or lining of pearl-oysters and other shells, a beautiful iridescent substance.

**pearmain**, n. **pär'män** [F. **permain**], a variety of the apple.

**Peas and pease**—see under **pea**.

**Peasant**, n. **päs'ant** [OF. **paissant**, a peasant—from mid. L. **pägensis**, a countryman—from L. **pägnis**, a village or canton], one occupied in rural labour; a countryman; a rustic; a hind; a swain; **adj.**: of or relating to peasants; rural: **peas'antry**, n. **-tri**, the body of country people: the rustics taken together.

**peat**, n. **pät** [ME. **beat**, turf for fuel: AS. **betan**, to amend, to repair, to make up a fire], a natural accumulation of decayed vegetable substances in swampy districts, occurring in strata more or less deep: **peats**, n. **pln.** **pät**, peat cut into pieces of the shape and size of a brick, dried in the sun, and used as fuel: **peaky**, a. **pek'ti**, consisting of peat: **peat-bog**, an accumulation of peat more or less extensive, and soft and swampy: **peat-moss**, a district covered with undisturbed peat-soil: **peat-soil**, peat-moss that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

**pebble**, n. **péb-bl** [AS. **pyppel-stän**, a pebble-stone], a rolled stone from the bed of a river or from the sea-beach; a small round stone; transparent or colourless rock-crystal: **pebbled**, a. **-bid**, covered or abounding with pebbles: **pebbles**, n. **pln.** **-blz**, a

name given by lapidaries to various ornamental stones, differing much in colour and appearance: **pebb'ly**, a. **-bli**, full of pebbles: **pebbles**, as in Scotch pebbles, a term applied by lapidaries to agates, cornelians, &c., which occur abundantly in the amygdaloid trap-rocks of Scotland.

**pebrine**, n. **péb'rin** [F. **pebrine**], name in France for a disease of silk-worms, caused by minute organisms infesting their bodies in all stages of their existence—see **muscardine**.

**pecan** or **peccan**, n. **pék'an** [F. **pacane** Sp. **pacana**, prob. of N. Amer. Ind. origin], a N. Amer. tree and its fruit; a kind of nut; the *Carya oliviformis*, Ord. *Juglandaceae*; a species of hickory.

**peccable**, a. **pék'ä-bl** [L. **peccabilis**, peccable—from **pecco**, I do amiss or transgress], liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law: **pecc'ability**, n. **-bil-iti**, the state or quality of being subject to sin: **pecc'adillo**, n. **-dil'lo** [Sp.], a petty crime or fault: **pecc'ant**, a. **-ant** [F. **-ant**], sinning; guilty; corrupt; offensive; bad: **pecc'antly**, **adv.**: **pecc'ancy**, n. **-ansi**, bad quality; offence.

**peccary**, n. **pék'ä-ri** [F. **pecari**, a S. Amer. name], a quadruped allied to the hog, inhabiting S. America.

**peccavi**, n. **pék'lä-ri** [L. I have sinned], a word confessing error; an admission of having done wrong.

**pechblende**, n. **péch'bländ** [Ger. **pech**, pitch; **blende**, a blind], an ore of uranium and iron—another name for pitchblende, which see under **pitch** 1: also called **pech-urane**, **péch'-ü-rän**.

**peck**, n. **pék** [prob. from **peck** 2], a dry measure; the fourth part of a bushel.

**peck**, v. **pék'** [a variant of **pick**], to strike with the beak, as a bird; to pick up food with the bill or beak; to dig or strike lightly with a pointed instrument: **peck'ing**, **imp.**: **pecked**, **pp. pekt'**: **peck'er**, n. **-er**, one who or that which pecks: **woodpecker**, a bird that pecks insects out of trees; to peck at, to attack with petty and repeated criticism.

**pecopteris**, n. **pék'öp'ter-is** [Gr. **peko**, 1 comb; **ptēris**, a fern], in **geol.**, an extensive genus of fossil ferns found in the Coal-measures, so named from the regular comb-like arrangement of the leaflets.

**pectate**, n. **pék'tät** [Gr. **pektos**, conglutinated, curdled], a salt of **pectic acid**: **pectic acid**, an acid obtained by a small addition of potash to pectin; acid formed from pectin and a base: **pectin**, n. **pék'tin**, the gelatinising principle of fruits and vegetables; a substance resulting from the action of an acid, or a ferment, on pectose; by the action of a ferment with a gentle heat **pectin**'s first transformed into **pectosic acid**, and afterwards into **pectic acid**: **pectose**, n. **pék'tös**, a substance supposed to form the bulk of vegetable jelly, the elemental qualities of which may be equal to the starches: **pectase**, n. **pék'täs**, a substance present in the juices of plants.

**pecten**, n. **pék'ten** [L. **pecten**, a comb], a genus of bivalves, commonly called clams; a vascular membrane in the eyes of birds: **pectinal**, a. **pék'tin-äl**, pert. to or resembling a comb: **pectinate**, a. **-ät**, also **pectinated**, a. **-ät-äl**, having a form resembling the teeth of a comb: **pect'inately**, **adv.**: **pect'ina-tion**, n. **-ä-shän**, state of being pectinated: **pect'ina-tion**, a. **-ät-äl**, in **anat.**, applied to a line forming a sharp ridge on the public bone of the pelvis.

**pectic acid**, **pectin**—see under **pectate**.

**pectinibranchiate**, n. **pék'tin-i-brän'ch-i-ät** [L. **pecten**, a comb; Gr. **branchia**, gills], an order of molluscous animals having the gills in a comb-like form, seated in a cavity behind the head: **pectinibranchiate**, a. **-ä-ät**, having the gills in a comb-like form: **pectin'iform**, a. **-für'm** [L. **pecten**, a comb; **forma**, shape], resembling a comb.

**pectolite**, n. **pék'töl-üt** [Gr. **pektos**, conglutinated, curdled; **lithos**, a stone], a zeolitic mineral consisting of silicate of lime and soda, crystals of a white or greyish-white colour, and somewhat silky lustre, having a star-like arrangement of its crystals.

**pectoral**, a. **pék'tö-räl** [F. **pectoral**—from L. **pectoralis** from **pectus**, **pectoris**, the breast], pert. to the breast; good for the chest or lungs: n. a breast-plate, applied to that of the Jewish high priest; a medicine to relieve complaints of the chest; one of the breast-fins of a fish: **pectoral fins**, the two fore fins near the gills of a fish.

**pectoriloquism**, n. **pék'tö-ril'ö-kiw-izm** [L. **pectus**, **pectoris**, the breast; **loqui**, to speak], the act of speaking from the chest: **pectoriloquy**, n. **-ä-kiw**,

in med., the apparent issuing of the voice from that part of the chest to which the ear or stethoscope is applied.

pectose—see under pectate.

peculate, *v.* *pek'ulāt* [L. *peculātus*, an embezzlement of public money—from *peculium*, private property—*allied* to *pecunia*, money], to appropriate public money to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement; to steal: *pec'ulating*, *imp.*: *pec'ulated*, *pp.*: *pec'ulation*, *n.* *-lā'shūn*, the applying to one's own private use of public money or goods: *pec'niator*, *n.* *-lēr*, one who embezzles public money.

peculiar, *a.* *pek'ulī-ēr* [F. *peculier*, peculiar, particular—from L. *peculiāris*, one's own, belonging to one—from *peculium*, property], *pert.* to one, not to many; one's own; appropriate; unusual; stranger; *n.* exclusive property; a parish which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the district where it lies: *peculiarly*, *ad.* *-lī*, in a manner not common to others: *pec'liarity*, *n.* *-drī-lī*, something that belongs to, or is found in, one person, thing, class, system, people, &c.: *peculiarise*, *v.* *-rīz*, to appropriate; to make peculiar: *pec'niarising*, *imp.*: *pec'niarised*, *pp.* *-tēd*: *pec'niūm*, *n.* *-ūm*, in *anc. Rome*, the property which a slave might possess independent of his master: Court of Peculiars, a branch of the Court of Arches.—*SYN.* of 'peculiar *a.*: special; especial; particular; personal; private; individual; singular.

pecuniary, *a.* *pek'kūnī-ārī* [F. *pecuniaire*, pecuniary—from L. *pecuniārius*, of or belonging to money—from *pecunia*, riches, wealth, originally property in cattle—from *pecus*, cattle], relating to or consisting of money: *pecuniarily*, *ad.* *-ārī-lī*, as relating to or consisting in money: *pecunious*, *a.* *-kūnī-ūs*, having abundance of money; wealthy.

pedagogue, *n.* *ped'ā-gōg* [F. *pedagogue*—from L. *paidagōgos*; Gr. *paidagōgos*, a slave who took children to school, and had charge of them at home—from Gr. *pais*, *paidos*, a child; *agōgos*, leading—from *agō*, I lead], a schoolmaster—now used generally by way of contempt to designate a pedant; one whose occupation is to instruct young children: *pedagogue*, *a.* *ped'ā-gōgī-k*, also *pedagogical*, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, *pert.* to a teacher of children, or to the art of teaching: *pedagogism*, *n.* *-izm*, the business and manners of a pedagogue; *pedantry*: *pedagogy*, *n.* *-gōj-ī*, preparatory discipline.

pedal, *n.* *ped'āl* [F. *pedale*—from L. *pedalis*, of or belonging to a foot—from L. *pēs*, *pedis*, the foot], a key or lever attached to an organ, piano, harp, &c., to be moved by the foot, designed to modify the tone or swell of the instrument: *adj.* *pert.* to a foot; played or produced by the foot, as certain large pipes in an organ: *pedal-note*, a holding-note.

pedant, *n.* *ped'ānt* [F. *pedant*—from L. *pedante*, a pedant: Gr. *paidēus*, I instruct], one who makes a vain and ostentatious display of his learning: *pedantie*, *a.* *ped'āntīk*, also *pedan'tical*, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge: *pedan'tically*, *ad.* *-lī*: *pedantry*, *n.* *ped'ān-trī*, a vain and offensive display of knowledge.

pedate, *a.* *ped'āt* [L. *pedatus*, footed—from *pēs*, *pedis*, the foot], in *bot.*, having divisions like the feet, an epithet applied to certain palmate leaves, as in hellebore.

pedatid, *a.* *ped'ātīd* [L. *pedātus*, footed; *findo*, I divide], in *bot.*, applied to a leaf whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided as a pedate one; irregularly lobed, said of a leaf: *pedatinnerved*, *a.* *ped'ātīn-ērvd* [L. *nervus*, a nerve], in *bot.*, having the veins of a leaf arranged in a pedate manner: *pedatipartite*, *a.* *ped'ātī-pār'tīt* [L. *partitus*, divided], in *bot.*, having the venation of a leaf pedate, and the lobes almost free: *pedatisect*, *a.* *-ī-sēkt* [L. *sectus*, cut or divided], in *bot.*, applied to the veining of a leaf when it is pedatid, and the lobes extend nearly to the midrib.

peddle, *v.* *ped'dl* [Eng. dial. *ped*, a pannier or wicker-basket; *pedder* or *pedlar*, one who carries on his back goods in a *ped* for sale, a packman], to sell in a small way, as a pedlar; to be busy about trifles; to engage as a pedlar: *ped'dling*, *imp.* travelling about selling small wares: *adj.* trifling; unimportant: *n.* the occupation of a pedlar: *ped'dled*, *pp.* *-dlēd*: *ped'dler*, *n.* *-dlēr*, one who peddles; a pedlar: *ped'dlery*, *n.* *-lēr-ī*, goods or small wares sold by pedlars: *adj.* sold by pedlars: *ped'lar*, *n.* *-lēr*, one travelling the

country, chiefly on foot, selling goods and small wares; a pretty hawker.

pede-mat, *n.* *ped'-māt* [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot], a mat for the feet; chiefly a sort of carpet in close proximity to the communion table; also called a *pede-cloth*.

pedestal, *n.* *ped'-ēs-tāl* [Sp. *pedestal*; It. *pedestallo*, *n.* *pedestal*—from *pede*, a foot; *stallo*, a stable, a stall—from L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *sto*, I stand], the base or substructure of a column or statue; a permanent base on which to place anything.

pedestrian, *n.* *ped'-ēs-trī-ān* [L. *pedester*, on foot, *pedestrian*—from *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot], one who performs a journey on foot; one noted for his powers of walking; a professional walker: *adj.* performed on foot; walking: *pedes'trial*, *a.* *-āl*, *pert.* to the foot: *pedes'trianism*, *n.* *-ān-izm*, the art or practice of walking; journeying or racing on foot.

pedice, *n.* *ped'-ī-sēl*, also *pedicelle*, *n.* *ped'-ī-kī* [F. *pedicule* or *pedicelle*—from L. *pediculum*, a small foot-stalk—from *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot], a small short foot-stalk of a leaf, flower, or fruit; the foot-stalk or stem by which certain lower animals are attached: *pedicellate*, *a.* *-sēllīt*, supported by a pedicel.

pediform, *n.* *ped'-ī-fōrm* [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *forma*, shape], shaped like a foot.

pedigerous, *a.* *ped'-dī-ēr-ūs* [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *gero*, I carry or bear], having feet; furnished with foot-like organs.

pedigree, *n.* *ped'-ī-grē* [perhaps from F. *par degrés*, by degrees: L. *per*, by; *de*, down; *gradus*, a step], a list or register containing the line of ancestors from which a person or family is descended; genealogy; lineage; the same list represented in a tabular form. *Note.*—Weilwood gives F. *ped* in the sense of tree, so that *ped-degrés* would thus signify a tree of degrees.

pediluvium, *n.* *ped'-ī-lū-vī-ūm* [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *luo*, I wash], a foot-bath; the bathing of the feet.

pediment, *n.* *ped'-ī-mēnt* [uncertain], Skeat suggests a supposed L. *pedimentum*, a stake or prop—from *pedire*, to furnish with feet, to prop], the triangular stone ornament stretching across the upper part of a doorway, a portico, or a window; the finishing-stone of the front elevation of a building; the similar crowning ornament of a piece of furniture, &c.

pedipalpus, *n.* *ped'-ī-pāl'pūs* [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *palpo*, I feel], applied to certain arachnid having feelers in the form of pincers, or armed with two claws, as the scorpions—the order is called *pedipalpi*, *-pāl'pī*, or *pedipal'pī*, *n.* *plu.* *-pāl'pī*.

pedlar or pedler—see peddle.

pedobaptism, *n.* *ped'-ō-bap'tizm* [Gr. *pais*, *paidos*, a child; *baptismos*, baptism], the baptism of infants or of children: *pedobap'tist*, *n.* *-bap'tist*, one who holds the Scriptural character of infant baptism.

pedomaney, *n.* *ped'-ō-mān-ēy* [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; Gr. *mantia*, divination], divination from the examination of the lines of the soles of the feet.

pedometer, *n.* *ped'-ōmī-tēr* [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. resembling a watch, worn in the pocket, by which the distance passed over in a given time by a pedestrian is ascertained: *ped'omē'trical*, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, *pert.* to or determined by a pedometer.

peduncle, *n.* *ped'-dūng-kī* [mid. L. *pedunculus*, a little foot, a foot-stalk—from *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot], a stem or stalk which supports one flower or fruit, or several; the stems by which shells are attached to other objects: *pedun'cular*, *a.* *-kū-lēr*, *pert.* to a peduncle, or growing from one: *pedun'culate*, *a.* *-kū-lāt*, also *pedun'culated*, *a.* *-lāt*, having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.

peel, *n.* *pel* [F. *peeler*, to pare or bark—from L. *pellis*, skin], the skin or rind of a fruit; the thin bark of a stick: *v.* to strip from fruit, &c., the skin, bark, or rind; to pare; to loose the skin or bark; to come off, as the skin: *peel'ing*, *imp.*: *peeled*, *pp.* *pel'd*: *peeler*, *n.* *-lēr*, one who peels.

peel, *n.* *pel* [F. *pelle*, a fine shovel—from L. *pella*, a shovel, a peel], a flat wooden shovel for an oven; an instr. used in a printing-office for hanging up printed sheets to dry.

peel, *n.* *pel* [W. *pill*, a tower, a fortress], in *Scot.*, a small fortress.

peel, *n.* *pel* [F. *pillier*, to pillage], in *OE.*, to pillage; another spelling of *OE.* *pill*, to rob.

peep, *n.* *pēp* [an imitative word: *OF.* *peper*, to

peep, to pule: *L. pipire*, to peep or cheep like a chicken through the shell, hence to begin to appear, a beginning to appear, as of daylight; a look through a crevice or small opening; a sly look; the cry of a chicken; *v.* to cry in a small voice, as a chicken; to chirp; to look slyly or curiously; to look as through a crevice or from a hiding place; to begin to appear; peep'ing, *imp.*: peeped, *pp.* *peep'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who peeps; peep-hole or peeping-hole, a hole or small opening through which one may look without being discovered; peep of day, the first streaks of light in early morning piercing through the shades of night.

peer, *n.* *pér* [OF. *per* or *peer*—from *L. pater*, equal], a match; an equal; one of the same social rank; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords; peerage, *n.* *-dj*, the body of peers; the rank or dignity of a peer; peerless, *n.* *fem.* *-es*, the wife of a peer; a noble lady; peerless, *n.* *-es*, without an equal; peerlessly, *ad.* *-ly*; peerlessness, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being peerless.

peer, *v.* *pér* [Norm. *F. parer*; OF. *paroir*, to appear—from *L. parere*, to peep out or appear, as the sun over a mountain; also *L. Ger. piren*, to look with half-shut eyes], to come just in sight; to appear; to look narrowly; to peep; peer'ing, *imp.*: *ad.* prying; peered, *pp.* *pérad*.

peevish, *n.* *pévish* [probably of onomatopoeitic origin—from the cry of fretful children; cf. *Scot. pew*, to make a cry like that of a young bird], cross or ill-tempered; fretful; apt to mutter and complain; hard to please; in *OE.*, childish; thoughtless; forward; peev'ishly, *ad.* *-ly*; peev'ishness, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being peevish; sourness of temper; fretfulness.—*SVN.* of 'peevish': querulous; petulant; cross; discontented; waspish; ill-grained; ill-tempered; fretful; ill-natured; testy; spleeny; irritable; capitious; irascible; perverse; morose.

peewit—see *pewit*.

peg, *n.* *pég* [Dan. *pig*, a spike; cf. *W. pig*, a point], a small pointed chip of wood used as a pin or nail; one of the movable pins of an instr. by which the strings are strained; *v.* to fasten with pegs; pegging, *imp.*: pegged, *pp.* *pégd*; *ad.* fastened with pegs; pegger, *n.* *-er*, one who pegs; to take a peg lower, to depress or sink—see next entry; pegged boots, boots with wooden or iron pegs fastening the soles instead of stitching; peg-top, a child's plaything for spinning, made of wood; to peg away, to continue at with small but never-ceasing efforts.

peg [see *peg 1*], a slang term meaning 'a glass of brandy and soda-water,' derived from the old liquor-tankards which were pegged up or down with pegs to indicate the quantity of liquor contained more or less; hence, to take down a peg is to lower the arrogance or conceit of a person in some significant way.

Pegasus, *n.* *pégá-sus*, in *anc. fable*, the winged horse on which Bellerophon is said to have ridden when he slew the Chimæra; an *anc. constellation*; a genus of fishes with large pectoral fins.

pegmatite, *n.* *pég-má-lit* [Gr. *pégma*, anything compacted or congealed], granite composed of quartz and felspar, containing sometimes flakes of silvery-white mica.

peiramer, *n.* *pé-rám'-lér* [Gr. *peira*, trial, attempt; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the amount of resistance to carriage-wheels on differently prepared roads.

pekan, *n.* *pé-kán* [F. *pekan*; N. Amer. Ind.], in N. Amer., a large quadruped of the weasel kind.

pekoe, *n.* *pé'ko* [Chinese, *pih-hau*], a scented black tea.

pelage, *n.* *pé-láj* [F. *pelaje*; *L. pilus*, hair], in zool., the hair, wool, or other like covering of a mammal.

Pelagian, *n.* *pé-láj-i-an*, a follower of Pelagius, a British monk, about A.D. 410, who taught the existence of absolute free-will and justification by good works, and who denied the doctrine of original sin; *ad.* *pert.* to Pelagius, or to his doctrines; Pel'agianism, *n.* *-du-izm*, the doctrines of Pelagius.

pelagic, *n.* *pé-láj'ik* [Gr. *pelagos*, the sea], *pert.* to the deep sea or outer ocean, in contradistinction to littoral or along shore.

pelargonium, *n.* *pé-lár-gón'-úm* [Gr. *pelargos*, a stork, from the resemblance of the capsules to the neck and beak of a stork], stork's-bill; a genus of beautiful flowering-plants, *Ord. Geraniaceæ*; pel'argon'ic, *n.* *-gón'ik*, *pert.* to.

pelerine, *n.* *pé-lér-in* [F. *pelerine*, a tippet], a lady's long cape with ends coming down to a point.

Pele's hair, *n.* *pé-léz*, a fine glassy hair-like substance found in the Sandwich Islands, blown from the liquid lava jets of the volcano Kilauea—so called from *Pele*, the goddess of this volcanic mountain.

pelv, *n.* *pélv* [OF. *pelfre*, goods, especially those obtained by plundering—the pilfer], money; riches; wealth, generally in an ill sense.

pellcan, *n.* *pé-lí-kán* [F. *pellécan*—from mid. *L. pellicanus*—from Gr. *pellikan*—from *pelekaō*, I hew with an axe, I peck], a water-bird, remarkable for its enormous bill, and pouch underneath.

pellisse, *n.* *pé-lés* [F. *pellisse*—from mid. *L. pellicia*—from *L. pellis*, a skin], a robe made of fur; a furred robe for men; a dress or habit opening in front, worn by ladies.

pell, *n.* *pél* [OF. *pel*, a skin—from *L. pellis*, a skin], a skin or hide; a parchment roll; clerk of the pells, formerly, an officer of the Exchequer who entered every feller's bill into a parchment roll.

pellagra, *n.* *pé-lá-grá* [L. *pellis*, the skin; Gr. *agra*, a catching], Italian leprosy, a disease common in the north of Italy.

pellet, *n.* *pé-lél* [OF. *pelote*, a small hand-ball—from *L. pila*, a ball; cf. *It. pallola*, a small ball], a little ball; *v.* in *OE.*, to form into little balls; pel'leting, *imp.*: pelleted, *pp.* *pé-lél-ed*; *ad.* consisting of little balls.

pellicle, *n.* *pé-lí-kí* [F. *pellicule*—from *L. pellicula*, a small skin—from *pellis*, skin], a thin skin or film; a fine film or crust which forms on a liquid mixture during evaporation; in *bot.*, an extremely delicate superficial membrane or skin; pellicular, *a.* *pé-lí-kí-lér*, relating to or connected with a pellicle.

pellitory, *n.* *pé-lí-tér-i* [OF. *parilore*—from *L. parietaria*, the pellitory or wall-plant—from *paries*, a wall], a name applied to several plants, sometimes used in medicine; the wall pellitory is *Parietaria officinalis*, *Ord. Urticaceæ*; the pellitory of Spain is *Ascyrythrum Pyrethrum*, *Ord. Compositæ*, sub-*Ord. Corymbifera*.

pell-mell, *ad.* *pél-mél* [OF. *pele-meste*; F. *péle-mêle*, confusedly—from *pele*, a shovel; OF. *mésler*, to mix—*lit.*, to move or mix with a shovel], with confusion, hurry, and violence; all in a heap.

pellucid, *a.* *pé-lú-sid* [F. *pellucide*—from *L. pelucidus*, transparent; *pert.* through; *lucidus*, shining—*from lux*, light], transparent; perfectly clear; pell'ucidity, *ad.* *-ly*; pell'ucidity, *n.* *-ness*, or pell'ucidity, *n.* *-ity*, perfect clearness; transparency.

Peloponnesian, *a.* *pé-ló-pón-nés'-i-an* [Gr. *Pelops*, Pelops; *néssos*, an island], of or relating to Peloponnesus or Morea, in Greece; *n.* a native of Peloponnesus.

peloria, *n.* *pé-ló-ri-a* [Gr. *pelor*, a monster], in *bot.*, a form assumed by certain flowers, which, being unsymmetrical in their usual state, become symmetrical, in what may be considered as a return to their normal type, as when *Lunaria* in place of one spur produces five: pelorisation, *n.* *pé-ló-ri-zá-shún*, the act or process of the reversion of a flower usually irregular to the regular form.

pelt, *n.* *pél* [OF. *pel*, a skin—from *L. pellis*, a skin], a raw hide; the skin of a beast with the hair attached; the quarry of a hawk all torn; pelt-monger, *n.* *móng'-ér* [see *monger*], a dealer in pelts or raw hides; peltry, *n.* *pé-trí*, the furskins of wild animals as received from the hunters; fur-skins in general.

pelt, *v.* *pél* [from ME. *pellén*, *pullen*, or *pílen*, to beat; *L. pultare*, to beat, to strike], to use like a pellet; to assail or attack with something thrown or driven; to throw at; in *OE.*, to be in a rage; *n.* a blow or stroke from something thrown; in *OE.*, rage; passion; pel'ting, *imp.*: *n.* an assault with some violence by something thrown; pelt'ed, *pp.*: pelt'er, *n.* *-er*, one who pelts.

pelt, *n.* *pél* [L. *pelta*, a shield or target], a kind of buckler; peltá, *n.* *pé-lá*, a buckler; in *bot.*, a flat shield without a rim; a metal toe-piece for a boot or shoe; pelt'ate, *a.* *-át*, in *bot.*, resembling a round shield; fixed to the stalk by a point within the margin; pelt'ately, *ad.* *-ly*; peltate-hairs, in *bot.*, hairs that are attached by their middle; peltate-nerved, *a.* in *bot.*, applied to a leaf the nerves of which radiate from the centre.

pelting, *a.* *pé-líng* [see *pelt 2*], in *OE.*, paltry. peltry—see under *pelt 1*.

**pelvimeter**, *n.* *pél-vim-é-lér* [*L. pelvis*, a basin; *Gr. metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis.

**pelvis**, *n.* *pél-vís* [*L. pelvis*, a basin; *Gr. pella*, a dish or bowl], the bony cavity forming the lower part of the abdomen, containing several of the internal organs: *pelvic*, *a.* *pél-ík*, of or relating to the pelvis.

**pemican**, *n.* *pém-mí-kán* [*N. Amer. Ind.*], meat cut into thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun; cured meat dried to hardness, then pulverised and mixed with fat, and sometimes raisins, and afterwards compressed.

**pemphigus**, *n.* *pém-fíg-ús* [*Gr. pemphix*, *pemphigós*, a blister], in *med.*, an eruption on the skin of blisters of various sizes.

**pen**, *n.* *pén* [*OF. penne*, a feather, a pen—from *L. penna*, a feather], an instr. for writing, formerly almost always a quill, now commonly of metal: *v.* to write; to compose and commit to paper; to indite: *pen'ing*, *imp.* *penned*, *pp.* *pénned*; *penman*, *n.* *pén-mán* [*pen*, and *man*], a writer; one who teaches writing; *penmanship*, *n.* *pén-man-ship*, one's manner or art of writing; *pen'ner*, *n.* *pén-er*, one who writes with a pen; *pen-cutter*, one who makes pens, also an instr. for making pens; *pen-fish*, a kind of eel-pout without a smooth skin; *pen-knife*, *n.* *pén-knáyf*, a small pointed and cased knife for the pocket; *pen and ink*, literary; in writing; applied to a sketch or outline drawn with a pen; *pen case* or *holder*, an article for holding a pen or nib when writing.

**pen**, *n.* *pén* [*AS. penian*, to shut up], a small enclosure for sheep, fowls, &c.; a coop; a reservoir for water: *v.* to confine in a pen or in a narrow place; to coop; to inclose: *pen'ing*, *imp.* *penned*, *pp.* *pénned*, followed by *up*, shut up in their pen, as poultry; *pent*, *pp.* *pént*, confined or crowded into a narrow space.

**penal**, *a.* *pén-ál* [*OF. penál*—from *L. pandis*, *penal*—from *pæna*, suffering, pain; *Gr. poine*], that punishes; that incurs or inflicts punishment; used as a place of punishment: *pen'ally*, *ad.* *-li*; *penalty*, *n.* *pén-ál-tí* [*OF. penalté*], punishment inflicted by law, either on the person or by a money fine; a forfeiture for non-payment or non-compliance; fine or mulct: *pains and penalties*—see under *pain*; *penal servitude*, a punishment which is now substituted for transportation, and extends from five years to 'for life' of the convict.—*Syn.* of 'penalty': fine; mulct; forfeit; forfeiture; amercement; retribution; punishment.

**penalogist**, *n.* *pén-ál-óg-íst* [*L. pænalis*, *penal*—from *pæna*, punishment; *Gr. logos*, discourse—see *penal*], one who studies the various kinds of punishment as awarded to criminals, with a view to their reformation.

**penance**, *n.* *pén-áns* [*OF. penance*—from *L. penitentia*, penitence], voluntary or imposed pain or suffering, as punishment for faults, or as an expression of penitence; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, one of the sacraments, in which *ecc.* sense it is generally used.

**Penates**, *n. pl.* *pén-ná-téz* [*L. Penatēs*, the Penates—*from penitus*, within; *penus*, provisions], the household gods of the *anc. Romans*, worshipped in the inner parts of each dwelling.

**pence**, *n.* *péns*, the *pl.* of *penny*, which see.

**penchant**, *n.* *pén-sháng* [*F.*—from *pencher*, to incline; *L. pendeo*, I hang], inclination; decided taste.

**pen**, *n.* *pén-síl* [*OF. pincel*, a pencil—*from L. penicillus*, a small tail, a painter's brush or pencil—*from peniculus*, a little tail; *penis*, a tail], a thin strip or thread of plumbago or blacklead, or other substance, generally enclosed in a cover of soft wood, and pointed at one end, used for writing or drawing; a small fine brush used in painting; the art of drawing; a collection of rays of light converging to, or diverging from, a single point: *v.* to write, mark, or sketch with a pencil; to delineate: *pen'elling*, *imp.* *adj.* drawing or marking with a pencil: *n.* the act of sketching or painting; the work of the pencil or brush; a sketch: *pen'elled*, *pp.* *-síl*; *adj.* marked or painted with a pencil; having pencils or rays; radiated; in *bot.*, marked with lines or with a pencil, or having the appearance of a hair-pencil; *pencil-case*, a metal case having a pencil ready for use; *pencil of rays*, in *optics*, an aggregate or collection of rays of light, radiating from, or converging to, a common point.

**pend**, *v.* *p'nd* [perhaps a variant of pound 2], in *Scol.*, an arched entrance or passage from a street through a block of buildings into another street, or to the ground or tenements behind—so called from the manner in which arches are built, the stones being in a *pendent* form.

**pendant**, *n.* *pén-dánt* [*F. pendant*, hanging, *pend-ling*—*from L. pendens*, *pendentis*, hanging down], anything hanging by way of ornament, as an ear-ring; a wooden or stone ornament hanging from a roof or ceiling; a streamer or piece of bunting hung at the mast-heads of vessels; a hanging apparatus from the roof for gas, generally ornamental: *pend'ants*, *n. pl.* *-dánt*, in *the fine arts*, two pictures, statues, groups of sculpture, or engravings, which, from their similarity of subject, size, form, &c., can be placed together with due regard to symmetry; *pend'ent*, *n.* *-dént*, hanging; projecting; hanging over; *pend'ently*, *ad.* *-li*; *pend'ence*, *n.* *-déns*, also *pend'ency*, *n.* *-dén-sí*, suspense; state of being undecided: *pend'entive*, *a.* *-ív*, applied to the portion of a vault placed between the arches of a dome, usually enriched with sculpture; *pend'ing*, *a.* *p'nd-ing*, yet undecided; hanging in suspense; not terminated: *prep.* during; during the continuance of. *Note.*—*pendant* is the *F.* spelling, and *pendent* the *L.* spelling.

**pendulous**, *n.* *pén-dú-lús* [*L. pendulus*, hanging—*from pendeo*, I hang downwards], hanging; swinging; oscillating: in *bot.*, inclined so that the apex is pointed vertically downwards—applied to ovules that hang from the upper part of the ovary: *pendulousness*, *n.* *-nés*, also *pendulous'ity*, *n.* *-lús-í-tí*, the state or quality of being pendulous; *pend'ulum*, *n.* *-lúm* [*L.*], a weight suspended from a fixed point that it may swing freely from side to side, as in a clock; *compensation-pendulum*, a clock-pendulum in which the effects of the changes of temperature on the length of the rod are counteracted by the difference in the expansion of the two or more metals of which it is made up.

**penetrate**, *v.* *pén-é-trát* [*L. penetratus*, entered or pierced into—*from peneiro*, I pierce into], to pierce or enter; to pass into the interior; to affect the mind or feelings; to understand; to reach or to find; to make way: *pen'etrating*, *imp.* *adj.* having the power to enter; sharp; piercing; quick to understand; acute: *pen'etrated*, *pp.* *pen'etrá-tion*, *n.* *-trá-shún* [*-L.*], the act of entering; acuteness; discernment: *pen'etrable*, *a.* *-trá-bl* [*F. pénétrable*—*from L. penetrabilis*, that can be pierced], that may be penetrated or pierced; susceptible of moral or intellectual impressions: *pen'etrably*, *ad.* *-bl*; *pen'etrability*, *n.* *-bl-í-tí*, the susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body; *pen'etrá-tila*, *n. pl.* *-trá-til-á* [*L.*], interior parts; hidden things or secrets: *pen'etrant*, *a.* *-tránt*, having power to enter or pierce: *pen'etrancy*, *n.* *-sí*, the power of entering or piercing: *pen'etratingly*, *ad.* *-li*; *pen'etrative*, *a.* *-trát-ív*, that pierces; having the power to impress the mind; sharp; acute: *pen'etratively*, *ad.* *-li*; *pen'etrativeness*, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being penetrative.—*Syn.* of 'penetration': sagacity; discrimination; sharpness; judgment; discretion.

**penguin**, *n.* *pén-gwín* [*F. pinguin* or *pingouin*, which has been said to come from *L. pinguis*, fat, plump—more probably a word of S. Amer. origin], a sea-fowl with short wings, incapable of flight, found in the Southern seas; in West Indian fruit; the *Bromelia pinguin*, *Ord. Bromeliaceæ*, used as a vermifuge in W. I. *Note.*—penguin has a striking resemblance to *W. pen-gwen*—*from pen*, head, and *gwen*, white, the head of the penguin, however, is 'black,' not 'white.' This difference may be accounted for by supposing that the name was transferred from some similar bird which had a white head—see *Skeat*.

**penicil**, *n.* *pén-í-síl* [*L. peniculum*, a roll of dry lint], a pledget or portion of dry lint for wounds or ulcers; a species of shell: *pen'icillate*, *a.* *-síl-lát*, pencilled; in *bot.*, consisting of a bundle of short close fibres of diverging hairs; applied to a tufted stigma resembling a camel's-hair pencil, as in the nettle.

**penicilliform**, *a.* *pén-í-síl-lí-fór-m* [*L. peniculus*, a pencil; *form*, shape], pencil-shaped.

**peninsula**, *n.* *pén-ní-sú-lá* [*L. península*, a peninsula—*from pene*, almost; *insula*, an island], a portion



of jutting land almost surrounded by the sea; a name specially applied to Spain and Portugal: united: *peninsular*, a. *pén-si-lér*, pert. to or formed as a peninsula: *peninsulate*, v. *-lái*, to form into a peninsula: *peninsulating*, imp.: *peninsulated*, pp.: adj. almost surrounded by water.

*penis*, n. *pén-sin* [L.], the male organ of generation. *penitent*, a. *pén-i-tént* [OF. *penitent*: L. *penitens*, *penitens*, repenting, ruing—from *pœna*, punishment], sorrowful in heart on account of sins and faults; contrite: n. one who is sorrowful on account of his transgressions; one lying under church censure, but admitted to do penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor: *penitently*, ad. *-li*: *penitence*, n. *-tens*, sorrow or grief of heart for sins; remorse; contrition: *penitential*, a. *-tén-i-shál*, expressing penitence, or proceeding from it: n. in the R. Cath. Ch., a book treating on the manner and degrees of penance: *penitentially*, ad. *-li*: *penitentiary*, n. *-shú-i*, one who prescribes rules and degrees of penance; one who does penance; a place where penance was done; a prison or house of correction for training offenders with a view to their reformation; one of the secret offices of the court of Rome: adj. relating to the rules and measures of penance: the Penitential Psalms, the seven Psalms which express contrition—viz., vi., xxxii., xxxviii., li., cii., cxxx., and cxliii. of the authorised version.—S'V. of 'penitence': repentance; compunction; contrition; regret; pain.

*penman* and *penmanship*—see under *pen* 1.

*penman*, n. *pén-mán*, also *pennon*, n. *pén-nón* [F. *pennon*—from It. *pennone*: Sp. *pendón*], a pointed flag formerly borne at the end of a lance—from L. *penna*, n. feather, n. wing], a long piece of coloured cloth pointed at the end, and hung at the mast-head or yard-arm-ends in ships of war—when divided into two ends it denotes a commodore's vessel; a small flag: *pen'noncel*, n. *-sél* [OF. *pennoncel*], a small pennon, as of a spear or lance.

*pennate*, a. *pén-nát*, also *plumate*, a. *plú-nát* [L. *pennatus*, feathered—from *penna*, a feather or wing], in bot., feathered—applied to leaflets that are arranged on opposite sides of a common petiole.

*penniform*, a. *pén-ní-fór-m* [L. *penna*, a feather; *forma*, a shape], shaped like a quill or feather; in anat., applied to muscles of which the fibres pass out on each side from a central tendon.

*pennerous*, a. *pén-ní-fér-us* [L. *penna*, a feather; *gero*, I carry], bearing feathers or quills.

*penness*—see under *penny*.

*pennerived*, n. *pén-ní-nér-éd* [L. *penna*, a feather; *nerus*, a nerve], in bot., applied to leaves which have the nerves or veins arranged like the parts of a feather.

*pennon*, *pennoncel*—see *pennant*.

*pennule*, n. *pén-nú-lé* [L. *pennula*—dim. from *penna*, a feather], a small feather, or division of a feather.

*penny*, n. *pén-ní* [AS. *pening*, a penny: cf. Dut. *penning*; Ger. *pfennig*, a small coin], the original meaning was probably a coin in general; an English copper coin, twelve of which are equal to a shilling; a small sum; money in general: plu. *pen'nes*, *ut.* when number is meant: plu. *pen'ce*, *pens*, when amount or value is indicated: *pen'alness*, a. *-ní-tés*, destitute of money; poor: *pen'allessness*, n. *-nès*, state of being without money: *penny-wise*, saving small sums at the hazard of larger: *penny-a-liner*, a humble contributor to a newspaper, who is paid at the rate of 1d. or 1½d. a line: a contemptuous name for an ill-paid author: *penny-wedding*, in Scot., a wedding where the guests contribute to the festivities and the household outfit: *pennyweight*, a weight of 24 grains troy: *penny-worth*, good value; a bargain; a small quantity.

*penny-royal*, n. *pén-ní-royál* [*penny* is corrupted from ME. *puiliol*, arising from the L. *pulegium regium*, *penny-royal*—from L. *pulex*, a flea], an aromatic herb, so named from its supposed power over fleas; the *Mentha pulegium*, Ortl. *Labiata*.

*penology*, n. *pén-nó-ló-jí* [L. *pœna*: Gr. *poine*, punishment; *logos*, discourse], the scientific study of criminal punishment, both as prohibitive and reformatory; the study of prison management: *penological*, a. *-nó-ló-jí-kál*.

*pen'sile*, a. *pén-sí-lé* or *pén-síl* [OF. *pen'sil*—from L. *pen'silis*, hanging—from *pendo*, I hang], hanging; suspended above the ground.

*pension*, n. *pén-si-shún* [F. *pension*, a boarding-house, a pension—from L. *pensionem*, payment—from *pendo*, I weigh out], an annual allowance of money from the public purse, or from a private person, without an equivalent in labour or otherwise—generally in consideration of past services: v. to grant an annual allowance of money to: *pensioning*, imp.: *pensioned*, pp. *-shúnd*: *pensionary*, n. *-shún-d-ri*, receiving a pension; consisting in a pension: n. one who receives a pension; formerly, the chief municipal magistrate of a Dutch town: *pensioner*, n. *-er*, one who receives a pension; a discharged soldier who receives a pension; in a special sense, one of an honourable band of gentlemen attendant upon the sovereign; at Cambridge or Dublin, a student who pays for his own board and other charges—at Oxford such a one is a *communer*.

*pension*, n. *páng-si-óng* [F.—see preceding entry], a French boarding-house or school.

*pensive*, a. *pén-sí-vé* [F. *pensif*, pensive—from *penser*, to think—from L. *pensare*, to weigh], tit., weighing, pondering, or considering in the mind; thoughtful and sad, or melancholy: *pensively*, ad. *-li*. *pen'siveness*, n. *-nès*, thoughtfulness; seriousness.

*penstock*, n. *pén-stók* [pen 2, and *stock*], the sluice or flood-gate of a mill-pond.

*pent*—see under *pen* 2.

*pent*, *pént*, *penta*, *pén-tá*, *pente*, *pén-té* [Gr. *penté*, five], a prefix signifying 'five.'

*pentacapsular*, a. *pén-tá-káp-si-lér* [Gr. *penté*, five; L. *capsula*, a small box], having five cells or cavities.

*pentachord*, n. *pén-tá-kór-d* [Gr. *penté*, five; *chorde*, a string], a musical instr. of five strings; a system or order of five sounds.

*pentacle*, n. *pén-tá-kál* [OF. Gr. *penté*, five], a five-sided head-dress of fine linen worn as a defence when invoking evil spirits; a figure composed of two equilateral triangles intersecting each other so as to form a six-pointed star, used with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages.

*pentacoccus*, a. *pén-tá-kók-kús* [Gr. *penté*, five; *kokkos*, a kernel], having or containing five seeds or grains.

*pentacrinus*, n. *pén-tá-krí-nús*, also *pentacrinite*, n. *-rí-nít* [Gr. *penté*, five; *krinos*, a lily], in geol., a genus of lily-shaped fossil animals having a five-sided stalk—living species are still found in many seas.

*pentad*, n. *pén-tád* [Gr. *penté*, five], in chem., a quivalent element; an element of five equivalents.

*pentadactyl*, a. *pén-tá-dák-tíl* [Gr. *penté*, five; *daktylos*, a finger or toe], having five fingers or toes; having a structure resembling five fingers.

*pentadelphous*, a. *pén-tá-dél-fús* [Gr. *penté*, five; *adelphos*, n. brother], in bot., having the stamens arranged in five bundles or divisions.

*pentagon*, n. *pén-tá-gón* [F. *pentagone*, five-cornered: L. *pentagonus*: Gr. *pentagonos*—from *penté*, five; *gonia*, a corner or angle], a figure of five sides and five angles—if equal, it is called *regular*, if unequal, *irregular*: *pentagonal*, a. *-tá-gó-nál*, also *pentag'onus*, a. *-tá-gó-nús*, having five corners or angles: *pentagonally*, ad. *-li*.

*pentagraph*, n. *pén-tá-gráf* [Gr. *penté*, five; *graphó*, I write], an instr. for enlarging or diminishing copies of drawings.

*pentagyn*, n. *pén-tá-jín* [Gr. *penté*, five; *gyné*, a woman or female], a plant whose flowers have five pistils or five distinct styles: *pentagyn'ian*, a. *jín-i-án*, also *pentagynous*, a. *pén-tá-jín-nús*, having five pistils or styles.

*pentahedron*, n. *pén-tá-hé-drón* [Gr. *penté*, five; *hedra*, a seat or base], a solid figure having five equal sides: *pentahé'dral*, a. *-hé'd-rál*, also *pen'tahé'drous*, a. *-drús*, having five equal sides.

*pentahexahedral*, a. *pén-tá-héks-á-hé'd-rál* [Gr. *penté*, five; *hex*, six; *hedra*, a base], exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

*pentamer*, n. *pén-tám-ér* [Gr. *penté*, five; *meros*, a part], in bot., composed of five parts; having the elements of the floral whorls five in number, or multiples of five: *pentam'era*, n. plu. *-é-á*, in zod., a section of the beetle tribe having five joints on the tarsus of each leg: *pentam'er'an*, n. *-ér-án*, one of the pentam'era.

*pentameter*, n. *pén-tám-é-tér* [Gr. *penté*, five; *metron*, a measure], in anc. poetry, a verse of five feet: adj. having five metrical feet.

pentander, n. *pén-tán-dér* [Gr. *pente*, five; *anér*, andros, a man or male], a plant of the class pentandria, -dri-a, characterised by hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens: pentandrian, a. -dri-án, also pentandrous, a. -drús, having five stamens.

pentangular, a. *pén-táng-gú-lér* [Gr. *pente*, five; L. *angulus*, n. corner], having five corners or angles.

pentapetalous, a. *pén-tá-pétá-lús* [Gr. *pente*, five; *petalon*, a petal], having five petals or flower-leaves.

pentaphyllous, a. *pén-tá-fít-lús* [Gr. *pente*, five; *phullon*, a leaf], having five leaves.

pentarchy, n. *pén-tár-kí* [Gr. *pente*, five; *arché*, rule], a government consisting of five persons.

pentasepalous, a. *pén-tá-sép-á-lús* [Gr. *pente*, five; and Eug. *sepal*], having five sepals.

pentaspermous, a. *pén-tá-spér-mús* [Gr. *pente*, five; *sperma*, seed], containing five seeds.

pentastich, n. *pén-tá-stík* [Gr. *pente*, five; *stichos*, a verse], a poem of five lines or verses.

pentastyle, n. *pén-tá-stíl* [Gr. *pente*, five; *stutos*, a column], an edifice having five columns in front.

Pentateuch, n. *pén-tá-túk* [L. *pentateuchus*—from Gr. *pente*, five; *teuchos*, a book; *teuchó*, I make], the first five books of the Old Testament: Pentaténchal, a. -túkál, pert. to the Pentateuch or five Books of Moses.

Pentecost, n. *pén-té-kóst* [Gr. *pentecosté*, the fiftieth day, with *héméra*, day, understood—from *pente*, five, and a supposed *-konta*, ten], a Jewish festival celebrated on the 50th day after the feast of the Passover; Whitsuntide; Pentecostal, a. -kóstál, pert. to Pentecost: Pentecostals, n. plu. oblations at the feast of Pentecost formerly made by parishioners to their parish priest.

pent-house, n. *pén-t'hoús* [a corrupt. of OE. *pen-tice* or *pentis*—from OE. *appentis*, a sloping shed; L. *appendicium*, *appendix*, nn. appendage—from L. *pendere*, to hang], a shed standing out aslope from the main building: pent-roof [F. *pente*, a slope, and Eug. *roof*], a roof whose slope is wholly on one side.

pentile—see pantile.

pentremite, n. plu. *pén-tré-mits* [Gr. *pente*, five; *trema*, a hole, a perforation], in geol., a genus of fossil starfish—so called from the five conspicuous apertures in the calyx: pentremite limestone, n. term applied by Amer. geologists to the carboniferous limestone of the U.S., from the vast number of pentremites which it contains.

pentstemon, n. plu. *pén-sté-mónz* [Gr. *pente*, five; *stémón*, the warp in the ancient upright loom; a stamen], a genus of very ornamental plants, with handsome variously coloured flowers, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*.

penult, n. *pén-últ*, also penultima, n. *pén-últ'i-ma*, and penultimate, n. -últ-mat [L. *penultimus*, the last but one—from *pène*, almost; *ultimus*, last], the last syllable of a word except one: penultimate, a. denoting the last syllable but one of a word.

penumbra, n. *pén-úm-brá* [L. *pene*, almost; *umbra*, a shadow], a faint shadow or obscurity on the exterior of the perfect shadow in an eclipse; that part of a picture where the light and shade appear to blend with each other.

penury, n. *pén-ú-ri* [F. *penurie*—from L. *penuria*, need of anything], want of the necessities of life; need; poverty: penurious, a. *pén-ú-ri-ús*, excessively saving in the use of money; affording little; niggardly: penuriously, ad. -tí: penuriousness, n. -nès, the state or quality of being penurious; a sordid disposition to save money; parsimony.—SYN. of 'penurious': sparing; mean; scant; parsimonious; saving; economical; covetous; miserly.

peon, n. *pé-on* [Sp. L. *pedo*, a foot-soldier—from *pés*, the foot], one travelling on foot; a foot-soldier in India; a native constable; a day-labourer; in Sp. Amer., one bound to forced labour; a pawn at chess: peonage, n. -ón-áj, a form of servitude or compulsory labour sometimes existing in Mexico.

peony, n. *pé-on* [L. *paonia*, so named from its supposed medicinal properties, *Peon* being the physician of the gods: Gr. *Paion*, the god of healing], an extensive genus of handsome herbaceous plants, having beautiful showy flowers; the *Paeonia officinalis* or *officinalis* is the common peony, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*.

people, n. *pé-pl* [OF. *purple*; L. *populus*, the people], the body of persons who compose a community; the multitude; the commonalty; persons in general; inhabitants; a name applied to a separate

tribe or nation: v. to settle with inhabitants: peopling, imp. -pling; peo'pled, pp. -pld: adj. stocked with people: one's people or one's own people, in *Script.*, ancestors; relations; kindred.

peperino, n. *pép-é-rí-no* [It. *peperino*—from *pepe*, pepper], an Italian name for a light, porous, volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, scoria, clinders, &c., so called from the peppercorn-like fragments of which it is composed.

pepo, n. *pép-pó*, also peponida, n. *pép-on-i-dá* [L. *pepo*, a gourd—from Gr. *pepon*, a kind of melon—from Gr. *pepon*, ripe, mellow, as applied to fruit], the fruit of the melon, cucumber, and other Cucurbitaceae.

pepper, n. *pép-ér* [AS. *pípor*; L. *piper*: Gr. *peperi*, pepper; Sans. *pippala*, the holy fig-tree, pepper], a well-known pungent spice, much used as a seasoning when ground to a powder; both the black and white pepper of the shops are the produce of *Piper nigrum*, Ord. *Piperaceae*: long-pepper, the *Piper amethysticum*, or Ava peppershrub, from which an intoxicating beverage is obtained, the root being a narcotic: v. to sprinkle with pepper; to pelt; to mangle or pierce with a number of missiles, as with shot: pep'pering, imp. -t. adj. hot; fiery; angry; n. a pelting with many shot or blows: pep'pered, pp. -pér-d: pep'pery, a. -pér-t, hot; pungent; insatiable: pepper-box, a box for pepper: pepper-brand, a kind of mildew or blight that affects corn: pepper-cake, a kind of gingerbread: peppercorn, the berry or fruit of the pepper-plant; hence, a thing of little value or importance: peppercorn rent, a nominal rent: pepper-dulse, the *Laurencia pinnatifida*, Ord. *Algae*, an edible seaweed: pepperworts, the Ord. *Marsiliaceae* or *Rhizocarpaceae*; a popular name of a certain description of pungent-tasted plants, as the *Lepidium sativum*, or garden-cress, Ord. *Cruciferae*; pepper-grass.

pepperidge, n. *pép-ér-íj* [corrupt. of mld. *L. berberis*—see barberry], the black-gum tree; the *Nyssa villosa*, Ord. *Cornaceae*: pepperidge-bush, the barberry; the *Berberis vulgaris*, Ord. *Berberidaceae*; also spell piperidge.

peppermint, n. *pép-ér-mínt* [pepper, and mint], a well-known aromatic herb; the *Mentha piperita*, Ord. *Labiatae*; a cordial prepared from it: peppermint-tree, a tree found in Australia: peppermint-water, a mixture of the essence of peppermint with water.

pepsin or pepsine, n. *pép-sín* [F. *pepsine*—from Gr. *pepéo*, I cook], a peculiar nitrogenous substance obtained from gastric juice, used in medicine to promote digestion, obtained chiefly from pigs' and calves' stomachs: peptone, n. *pép-ton*, a compound resulting from the action of pepsin, along with diluted acid, on albuminous substances: peptones, n. plu. bodies into which all albuminous substances, except amyloid, are changed by the action of acid gastric juice: peptic, a. *pép-tík*, relating to or promoting digestion; dietetic.

per, *pér* [L. a prefix signifying through; thoroughly; by; for; per becomes *pel* before *l*, as in *pellucid*; per standing alone signifies *by*, *per annum* [L. *annus*, a year], yearly, or by the year: per bearer, by the bearer, *per cent*, *sént* [L. *centum*, a hundred], for every hundred: percentage, -sén-táj, rate by the hundred: per diem, *dí-em* [L. *dies* or *diem*, a day], by the day: per head, for each one of a certain number: per man, each man: per saltum, *sál-túm* [L. *saltus*, a leap], at a leap: *per se*, *sé* [L. *se*, himself], by himself or itself.

peradventure, ad. *pér-ad-vén-túr* [F. *par aventure*, by chance; L. *per*, through, and Eug. *adventure*], by chance; perhaps.

perambulate, v. *pér-am-bú-lát* [L. *perambulatorius*, pp. of *perambulo*, I walk through—from *per*, through; *ambulo*, I walk about], to walk or pass through or over; to survey by passing through: perambulating, imp.: perambulated, pp.: perambulation, n. -lá-shún, act of passing through or over; a travelling survey or inspection; annual survey of the bounds of a town, village, or parish: perambulator, n. -tér, an instrument for measuring distances on roads; a child's carriage which an attendant pushes from behind: perambulatory, a. -lá-tér-t, rambling through or over.

perbands, n. plu. *pér-béndz*, also perbands, n. plu. -bándz [F. *parpaing*—from *par*, through, and *pan*, the side of a wall], stones carried through the whole thickness of a wall—see *perpend*.

máte, mal, jár, láo; mète, mèl, hér; píne, yín; nòle, nòl, mòve;

**perceive**, *v.* *pér-sév* [OF. *percever*; L. *percipere*, to observe—from *per*, thoroughly; *cipio*, I take], to have the knowledge of external objects through the medium of the senses; to observe; to know; to understand; to discover: **perceiving**, *imp.*: **perceived**, *pp.* *sévd*: **perceiver**, *n.* *ér*, one who perceives: **perceivable**, *a.* *-d-bl*, that may be felt, seen, heard, or tasted; discernible by the mind: **perceivably**, *ad.* *-bl*: **perceptible**, *a.* *pér-sépt-í-bl* [F. *perceptible*; L. *perceptus*], that may impress the senses; capable of being perceived: **perceptibly**, *ad.* *-tí-bl*: **perceptibleness**, *n.* *-bl-nés*, also **perceptibility**, *n.* *-bl-tí-ti*, state or quality of being perceptible: **perception**, *n.* *-shún* [F.—L.], the power, act, or state of receiving a knowledge of external things by impressions on the senses; idea; notion; conception: **perceptive**, *a.* *-tív*, having the power of perceiving: **perceptivity**, *n.* *pér-sépt-í-tív-tí*, the power of perception or thinking.—**SYN.** of 'perceive': to discern; distinguish; see; feel; apprehend; note; remark; behold.

**perch**, *n.* *pérch* [F. *perche*—from L. *perca*; Gr. *perkê*, a perch—from Gr. *perkôn*, spotted, dark-coloured], a voracious fresh-water fish: **perch-pest**, *n.* a minute crustacean which infests the mouth of the perch.

**perch**, *n.* *pérch* [F. *perche*, a pole, a perch—from L. *percha*, a pole or long staff], a pole; a long staff; anything on which fowls roost or light; a measure of length of five yards and a half; the fortieth part of a rood: *v.* to place or set upon, as a bird on a perch; to light or settle on; to sit or roost, as a bird: **perching**, *imp.*: **perched**, *pp.* *pércht*: **percher**, *n.* *pérchér*, one of an order of birds, the *perchers*, that perch or light on trees: **perched blocks**, *in geol.*, detached blocks of rocks which have been left by glaciers on the brows or ridges of hills or mountains.

**perchance**, *ad.* *pér-cháns* [L. *per*, for F. *par*, by, and *Eng. chance*], by chance; perhaps.

**perchlorate**, *n.* *pér-klorát* [L. *per*, through; Gr. *chloros*, green], a compound of perchloric acid with a base: **perchloric**, *a.* *-ík*, applied to an acid consisting of two equivalents of chloric and seven of oxygen.

**perceptant**, *a.* *pér-sépt-ánt* [L. *percipientem*, observing—from *per*, through, and *cipio*, I take], having the faculty of perception; perceiving: *n.* one who perceives or has the faculty of perception.

**percold**, *a.* *pér-kóld* [Gr. *perchê*, the perch; *eidos*, resemblance—see *perch*], resembling the perch; pert: to the *percolids* or *percolids*, *pér-kóld-és*, the *perch* family.

**percolate**, *v.* *pér-kó-lát* [L. *percolatus*, percolated—from *per*, through; *cólo*, I strain—from *cólum*, a filter], to strain or filter through; to cause to pass through porous substances, or those not perfectly compact and solid: **percolating**, *imp.*: **percolated**, *pp.*: **percolator**, *n.* *-lát-ér*, that which filters a liquid: **percolation**, *n.* *-lát-shún*, the act of passing a liquid through a medium, as through felt or a porous stone; purification by straining.

**percurrent**, *a.* *pér-kúr-rént* [L. *per*, through; *currente*, *currentis*, running—from *curro*, I run], running through from top to bottom.

**percuss**, *v.* *pér-kús* [L. *percussus*, *pp.* of *percudere*, to strike violently—from *per*, through; *quætere*, to shake], to strike forcibly; to strike in order to ascertain the resulting sound: **percussing**, *imp.*: **percussed**, *pp.* *-kúst*: **percussion**, *n.* *pér-kúsh-ún* [F.—L.], act of striking one body against another; the effect or impression of sound on the ear; the impression one body makes on another by striking or falling upon it; *in med.*, the act of striking or tapping on the chest, abdomen, &c., that sounds may be produced, by which the condition of the parts may be ascertained: **percussive**, *a.* *-kús-sív*, striking against: **percussion-cap**, a small copper cap having a layer of detonating powder, which, when placed on the nipple of a gun, explodes by percussion: **percussion-lock**, a gun-lock that acts by percussion.

**perdie** or **perdy**, *ad.* *pér-dé* [OF. *pardi*, a common vulgar oath—from F. *par*, by; *Dieu*, God], in *O.E.*, by God; certainly; verily; in truth.

**perdition**, *n.* *pér-dish-ún* [F. *perdition* from mid. L. *perditionem*, perdition—from L. *perditus*, *perdo*, I lose utterly, I destroy], state of being utterly lost or ruined; misery in a future state.

**perdu**, *a.* also **perdue**, *a.* *pér-dú* [F. *perdu*, lost, undone—from *perdre*, to lose], forlorn; lost; as one

employed on desperate enterprises; accustomed to desperate purposes: *n.* one lying in ambush: *ad.* close; in ambush; in a post of danger: *lying perdu*, lying in concealment or ambush.

**perdurable**, *a.* *pér-dú-rá-bl* [OF. *perdurable*, firm, lasting—from L. *per*, through; *durare*, to last], in *O.E.*, long-continued; lasting; everlasting: **perdurably**, *ad.* *pér-dú-rá-bl*, lastingly; enduringly.

**peregrinate**, *v.* *pér-é-grín-át* [L. *peregrinatus*, having roamed or wandered about—from *peregrinus*, foreign], to wander from place to place, or from one country to another: **peregrinating**, *imp.*: **peregrinated**, *pp.* *-át*: **peregrinator**, *n.* *-át-ér*, one who travels to foreign countries: **peregrination**, *n.* *-át-shún* [F.—L.], a wandering in foreign countries or living abroad; a wandering: **peregrine falcon**, *pér-é-grín* [L. *peregrinus*, foreign], a species of hawk or falcon.

**peremptory**, *a.* *pér-émp-tér-í* [F. *peremptoire*, decisive—from L. *peremptorius*, destructive, deadly; *peremptus*, extinguished, destroyed], in a manner to preclude debate or remonstrance; positive; final; absolute: **peremptorily**, *ad.* *-tér-í-lí*: **peremptoriness**, *n.* *-t-í-nés*, the quality of being peremptory; absolute decision.—**SYN.** of 'peremptory': express; decisive; dogmatical; arbitrary; authoritative.

**perenchyma**, *n.* *pér-éngk-tím* [Gr. *péra*, a pouch; *enchyma*, what is poured in, an infusion; *cheuma*, a stream—from *cheo*, I pour, in *bot.*, cellular tissue containing starchy matter].

**perennial**, *n.* *pér-én-ní-ál* [L. *perennis*, everlasting—from *per*, through; *annus*, a year], a plant whose leaves generally perish annually, but whose root and stem survive for more than two years: *ad.* lasting through the year; flowering for several years: **perpetual**; **unceasing**: **perennially**, *ad.* *-lí*.—**SYN.** of 'perennial': continual; unceasing; perpetual; un-failing; constant; ceaseless; permanent; enduring; uninterrupted; lasting; continuing.

**perennibranchiate**, *n.* *plu.* *pér-én-ní-brángk-t-át* [L. *perennis*, everlasting; Gr. *branchia*, gills], those amphibia in which the gills are permanently retained throughout life: **perennibranchiate**, *a.* *-brángk-t-át*, having the gills remaining throughout life, as in the case of certain amphibia.

**perfect**, *a.* *pér-fékt* [OF. *parfait*, perfect; L. *perfectus*, rendered perfect, completed—from *per*, thoroughly; *facio*, I make], complete throughout; not defective or blemished; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; completely skilled or informed; not liable to err; pure; blameless; *in gram.*, applied to the tense of a verb which signifies an action done in past time, but connected by its continuance or effects with the present; in *O.E.*, confident; certain: *v.* to complete; to finish thoroughly; to raise to a perfect state; to instruct fully; to make wholly skilful: **perfecting**, *imp.*: *n.* the rendering or making perfect; *in printing*, the taking of the impression from the second form of a sheet: **perfected**, *pp.*: **perfecter**, *n.* *-ér*, one who makes perfect: **perfectible**, *a.* *pér-fékt-í-bl* [F.—L.], capable of being made perfect: **perfectibility**, *n.* *-bl-tí-ti*, capacity of becoming or being made perfect: **perfection**, *n.* *-fék-shún* [F.—L.], the state of being perfect; a quality, endowment, or acquirement tending to complete excellence, or to great worth: **perfectional**, *a.* *-ál*, made complete: **perfectionism, *n.* *-íz-m*, *in theol.*, the doctrine that moral perfection is or can be attained on this earth: **perfectionist**, *n.* *-íst*, *in theol.*, one who believes that some attain to moral perfection on this earth: **perfective**, *a.* *-fék-tív*, conducting to perfection: **perfectively**, *ad.* *-lí*, in a manner conducive to perfection: **perfectly**, *ad.* *pér-fékt-lí*, in a perfect manner; wholly; completely; exactly: **perfectness**, *n.* *-n-és*, the state or quality of being perfect; completeness; consummate excellence: **perfect cadence**, *in music*, a complete and agreeable close in the harmony: **perfect chord**, *in music*, a concord or union of sounds perfect and agreeable to the ear: **perfect number**, *in arith.*, a number equal to the sum of all its divisions: **perfecting machine**, a printing-press that prints both sides of the sheet at one time, or one that folds and otherwise finally prepares the sheet: to perfection, in the highest degree of excellence.—**SYN.** of 'perfect': finished; entire; complete; consummate; clear; immaculate; faultless; unblemished; full; accomplished.**

**perfidious**, *a.* *pér-fid-í-ús* [L. *perfidus*, false, faithless—from *perfidus*, treacherous—from *per*,

away, from the notion of *going through* and leaving; *fides*, faith; false to trust or confidence reposed in; treacherous: proceeding from treachery; false-hearted: perfidiously, ad. -*ly*, in a perfidious manner: treacherously: perfidiously, n. -*ness*, also perfidy, n. *perfidy*, violation of faith or trust reposed in; treachery: faithlessness.—SYN. of 'perfidious': traitorous; disloyal; unfaithful; faithless.

*perflation*, n. *per-fla-ti-ōn* [L. *perflatus*, a blowing through—from *per*, through; *flo*, I blow], the act of blowing through.

*perfoliate*, a. *per-fol-i-āt* [L. *per*, through; *foliatus*, leaved—from *folium*, a leaf], in bot., applied to a leaf with the lobes of the base so united as to appear as if the stem ran through it.

*perforate*, v. *per-fō-rāt* [L. *perforatus*, bored through—from *per*, through; *foro*, I bore or pierce], to pierce with a pointed instrument; to make holes by boring or pressure: *perforating*, imp.: *perforated*, pp.: adj. bored or pierced: *perforator*, n. -*er*, an instrument that pierces holes: *perforable*, a. -*for-ā-ble*, that may be pierced: *perforation*, n. -*for-ā-ti-ōn* [F.—L.], the act of boring or piercing through; a hole or aperture passing through: *perforative*, a. -*rā-tiv*, having power to perforate.

*perforce*, ad. *per-fōrs* [L. *per*, by or through, and *force*], by force; violently.

*perform*, v. *per-fā-mēr* [OF. *parfournir*, to consummate, to perform—from *par*, thoroughly, for *L. per*, and *fournir*—the modern *fournir*, to furnish, to complete; O.H.Ger. *frunjan*, to procure], to execute thoroughly or completely; to do; to carry out; to complete; to achieve; to play on an instrument; to represent or act a part upon the stage: *performing*, imp.: n. act done; act of executing: *performed*, pp. *fulfilled*: *performer*, n. -*er*, one who makes an exhibition of his skill, as on an instrument of music, or on the stage: *performable*, a. -*ā-ble*, that may be done; practicable: *performance*, n. -*āns*, the carrying out or completion of a thing; an acting on the stage; an entertainment provided at any place of amusement; something written or produced; something done; a feat or exploit; a deed.—SYN. of 'perform': to accomplish; effect; do; act; transact; execute; discharge; fulfil; consummate; produce; work.

*perfume*, n. *per-fūm* or *per-fūm* [F. *parfum*—from *par*, for *L. per*, thoroughly, and *F. fumer*, to smoke—from *L. fumare*, to smoke—from *stinus*, smoke, vapour—*lit.*, to smoke thoroughly], a substance that affects agreeably the organs of smell by giving forth a vapour, which is generally invisible; sweet odour; scent: v. *per-fūm*, to fill or impregnate with a sweet or grateful odour; to scent: *perfuming*, imp.: n. the act of one who perfumes a thing; process by which anything is perfumed: *perfumed*, pp. *fūmd*: adj. scented or impregnated with perfumes: *perfumer*, n. -*fūm-er*, one whose trade is to make or sell perfumes and other articles of the toilet: *perfumery*, n. -*n-er-y*, perfumes in general; the articles sold by a perfumer: *perfumatory*, n. -*mā-tēr-y*, that perfumes.—SYN. of 'perfume' n.: fragrance; odour; smell; aroma.

*perfunctory*, a. *per-fūngk-tēr-y* [L. *perfunctus*, discharged, performed—from *per*, through, thoroughly; *fungi*, to perform], done only with the view of getting through duty; done carelessly or superficially; negligent: *perfunctorily*, ad. -*ly*: *perfunctoriness*, n. -*ness*, negligent performance.

*pergameneous*, a. *per-gā-mē-nē-ūs*, also *per-gā-men-tā-ceous*, n. -*tā-shi-ūs* [L. *pergamēna*, parchment—see parchment], resembling parchment; of the texture of parchment.

*perhaps*, ad. *per-hāps* [L. *per*; F. *par*, by; and Eng. *hap*, luck, chance], by chance; possibly.

*peri*, n. *per-i* [Pers. *peri* or *pari*], in Pers. myth., a spiritual being; an elf or fairy.

*peri*, *per-i* or *pā-rē* [Gr. *peri*; Sans. *pārī*, round about], a Greek prefix signifying around; about; near; with.

*perianth*, n. *per-i-ānth*, also *perianthium*, n. -*ānth-i-ūm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *anthos*, a flower], in bot., the external floral whorls which surround the stamens and pistil—in this sense including calyx and corolla: *perianthial*, a. -*ānth-āl*, of or pert. to a perianth; staminal.

*perlapt*, n. *per-i-apt* [Gr. *peri*, around; *hapto*, I fasten], in OE., an amulet; something worn as a charm or preservative against evil or danger.

*mate*, *māt*, *yār*, *lāw*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

*perihlem*, n. *per-i-blēm* [Gr. *perihlēma*, clothing, a cloak—from *peri*, around; *ballō*, I throw], in bot., a collection of layers of cells beneath the covering of the skin in plants—out of which the cortex arises.

*periholos*, n. *per-i-bō-lōs* [Gr. *peri*, around; *ballō*, I cast], in anc. arch., a court or enclosure within a wall; the wall which surrounds a temple.

*pericambium*, n. *per-i-kām-bi-ūm* [Gr. *peri*, around; new *L. cambium*, nutriment], in bot., the outer layer of the pterome from which lateral roots arise.

*pericardium*, n. *per-i-kār-di-ūm* [Gr. *perikardios*, being round the heart—from *peri*, round; *kardia*, the heart], the membrane which surrounds or encloses the heart: *pericardial*, a. -*āl*, pert. to the pericardium: *pericarditis*, n. *per-i-kār-dī-tis*, the inflammation of the membrane which surrounds the heart.

*pericarp*, n. *per-i-kārp*, also *pericarpium*, n. -*pī-ūm* [L. *pericarpium*—from Gr. *perikarpion*, the covering of seed—from *peri*, around; *karpōs*, fruit], that which surrounds or encloses the seed of a plant; the shell or rind; the part of the fruit immediately investing the seed: *pericarpial*, a. -*pī-āl*, of or pert. to a pericarp: *pericarpoidal*, a. *per-i-kār-pōi-dāl* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., having the appearance of a pericarp or wall of a fruit, as in the chestnut and overcup-oaks, where the cupula quite surrounds the fruit.

*perichæthium*, n. *per-i-kēs-thi-ūm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *chaitē*, long, loose, flowing hair, as that of the mane of a horse—hence metaphorically applied to the foliage of trees], a name applied to the leaves that surround the base of the fruit-stalk of some mosses: *perichæthial*, a. -*thi-āl*, pert. to the perichæthium.

*perichondrium*, n. *per-i-kōn-drī-ūm* [Gr. *peri*, about; *chondros*, cartilage], in anat., the fibrous membrane covering cartilages.

*pericladium*, n. *per-i-lād-i-ūm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *klados*, a shoot of a tree broken off for grafting—from *klao*, I break], in bot., the lowermost clasping portion of sheathing petioles.

*periclasite*, n. *per-i-klās* [Gr. *peri*, around; *klasis*, cleavage—from *klao*, I break], a Vesuvian mineral consisting of magnesia with a perfect cubic cleavage, occurring in grains of a dark-green colour, found in ejected masses of white limestone.

*pericline*, n. *per-i-klīn* [Gr. *periclinēs*, n. sloping or shoving all round—from *peri*, about; *klinō*, I bend], a semi-opaque variety of albite in which a portion of the soda is replaced by potash: *periclinial*, n. -*klīn-āl*, dipping on all sides from a central point or apex—applied to strata which dip in this manner.

*periclinium*, n. *per-i-klīn-i-ūm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *klinō*, a bed], in bot., the involucre of Compositæ.

*pericranium*, n. *per-i-krān-i-ūm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *krānion*, the skull—from *kara*, the head], the fibrous membrane that goes round or invests the skull. Identical in structure and function with the periosteum.

*periderm*, n. *per-i-derm* [Gr. *peri*, about; *derma*, skin], in bot., the outer layer of bark.

*peridium*, n. *per-i-dī-ūm*, *peridīa*, n. plu. -*īa* [Gr. *perideo*, I wrap round—from *deo*, I bind], in bot., the coat immediately enveloping the sporules of the lower tribes of nectydons: a covering, as of a puff-ball: *peridiola*, n. plu. *per-i-dī-ō-lā* [L. dim. of *peridium*], a number of small peridia enclosed in a general covering.

*peridot*, n. *per-i-dōt* [F. *peridot*, peridot: Ar. *feridat*, a precious stone], another name for the chrysolite, a yellow gem, supposed to be the topaz of the ancients.

*periclians*—see *pericli*.

*perigastric*, a. *per-i-gās-trik* [Gr. *peri*, around; *gaster*, stomach], applied to the cavity which surrounds the stomach and other viscera, corresponding to the abdominal cavity of the higher animals.

*perigee*, n. *per-i-jē*, also *perigæum*, n. *jē-ūm* [F. *perigée*—from Gr. *perigeios*—from *peri*, about; *gē*, the earth], that point in the orbit of the moon, or of a planet, which is nearest to the earth; opposed to *apogee*: *perigean*, n. -*jē-ān*, pert. to the perigee.

*perigone*, n. *per-i-gōn* [Gr. *peri*, around; *gonē*, seed], in bot., a term applied to floral envelopes; a synonym for *perianth*, esp. when reduced to a single

floral whorl: *per'igônium*, *n.* *-gôni-ûm*, a barren flower in mosses having involucre scales.

*perigord*, *n.* *per'i-gôrd* [from *Perigord*, in France], a mineral of a dark-grey colour, an ore of manganese: *perigord-pie*, a pie made with truffles, much esteemed by epicures.

*perigraph*, *n.* *per'i-grâf* [Gr. *peri*, around; *graphê*, a writing], a careless or inaccurate delineation of anything; in *anat.*, the white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen.

*perigynium*, *n.* *per'i-jini-ûm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *gynê*, a woman], applied to the covering of the pistil in the genus *Carex*; the membranous covering of the pistil of sedges: *perigynous*, *a.* *per'i-jin-ûs*, growing on some part that surrounds the ovary in a flower—applied to the corolla and stamens when attached to the calyx.

*perihelion*, *n.* *per'i-hêli-ôn*, also *per'ih's'llum*, *n.* *-l'ûm* [Gr. *peri*, about; *hêlios*, the sun], the point in the orbit of a planet or a comet nearest the sun—the point farthest away from the sun is called *aphelion*.

*peril*, *n.* *per'ill* [F. *peril*—from L. *periculum*, danger], hazard; danger; jeopardy; particular exposure to injury: *v.* to hazard; to expose to danger: *perilling*, *imp.* *per'illed*, *pp.* *-l'id*: *perilous*, *a.* *-l'ûs*, dangerous; full of peril; in *OE.*, smart; witty—see also *parious*: *perilously*, *ad.* *-l'ûs*; *perilousness*, *n.* *-nêss*, quality of being perilous; danger; hazard: *-SYN.* of *'peril n.*: risk; venture.

*perilymph*, *n.* *per'i-lymf* [Gr. *peri*, around; L. *lymphâ*, water], the limpid fluid secreted by the serous membrana which lines the osseous labyrinth of the ear.

*perimeter*, *n.* *per'im-î-têr* [F. *perimètre*—from Gr. *peri*, around; *metron*, a measure], the external or outward boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all its sides—applied to a figure bounded by straight lines: *perimetrical*, *a.* *per'i-mê-tri-kal*, *pert.* to.

*perimetritis*, *n.* *per'i-mê-tri'tis* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *mêtra*, the womb—from *mêlêr*, a mother], inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus, usually involving neighbouring parts.

*perimysium*, *n.* *per'i-mî-si-ûm* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *mys*, a muscle], an outward investment or sheath of areolar tissue which surrounds an entire muscle, and sends partitions inward between the fasciculi, furnishing to each of them a special sheath.

*perineum*, *n.* *per'i-nê-ûm* [Gr. *perinaion*, the part between the anus and the scrotum—from *peri*, round about; *naîô*, I inhabit], the region of the lower part of the body, having the anus at its centre, bounded in front by the genitals, and at the sides by the inner surfaces of the thighs: *perineal*, *a.* *per'i-nê-âl*, of or pert. to the perineum.

*perineurium*, *n.* *per'i-nê-ri-ûm* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *neurôn*, a nerve], the coarser sheathing of the nerves and nervous cords—the fine sheath of each fibre being termed *'neurilemma*.

*period*, *n.* *per'i-ôd* [F. *période*—from L. *períodos*, a complete sentence, *n.* *períod*—from Gr. *períodos*, a circuit, a passage round—from *peri*, around; *hodos*, a way], a stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which a thing may return to a former state; a specified portion of time; state at which anything terminates; the time occupied by the revolution of a heavenly body; end and conclusion; a complete sentence; the point (.) indicating the end of a sentence; a series of numbers recurring, or pointed off by a dot or comma: *periodic*, *a.* *per'i-ôd-ik*, also *per'iod'kal*, *a.* *-ôd'kal*, making a circuit; returning; appearing regularly or happening at certain stated times: *period'ical*, *n.* a publication which appears in numbers at stated intervals of time: *period'ically*, *ad.* *-l'ûs*: *period'icist*, *n.* *-ist*, one who publishes a periodical: *period'ic'ity*, *n.* *-ôd'is-ti-ti*, state of having regular periods, or stated intervals, in changes or conditions.—*-SYN.* of *'period'*: date; time; era; epoch; age; generation; duration; bound; limit; determination; stop.

*periodic acid*, *per'i-ôd'ik* [Eug. *iodine*], an acid analogous to perchloric acid, and composed of one equivalent of iodine with seven of oxygen.

*periodontal*, *a.* *per'i-ô-dôn'tal* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *odôn*, *odontos*, a tooth], applied to the lining membrane of a tooth-socket: *periodontitis*, *n.* *per'i-ô-dôn-ti'tis*, inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth-socket.

*peritied*, *n.* *per'i-ti-êss*, also *per'to'cinns*, *n.* *plu.* *-t'hi-ânz* [Gr. *peritoikos*, *n.* dweller around—from

*peri*, around; *oikeô*, I dwell], the inhabitants of the earth living in the same latitudes, but in longitudes differing by 180 degrees, so that when it is noon with the one it is midnight with the other.

*periosteum*, *n.* *per'i-ôstê-ûm* [Gr. *periosteon*—from *peri*, around; *ostêon*, a bone], the fibrous membrane immediately covering the bone: *periosteal*, *a.* *-âl*, relating to or connected with the periosteum: *peri-ostit'is*, *n.* *-it'is*, inflammation of the membrane covering the bone.

*periostacrum*, *n.* *per'i-ôst'ra-kûm* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *ostrakon*, a shell], in *zool.*, the layer of epidermis which covers the shell in most of the mollusca.

*peripatetic*, *n.* *per'i-pa-tê'tik* [Gr. *peripatêtikos*, belonging to the Peripatetics—from *peri*, around; *patêo*, I tread or walk], a follower or disciple of Aristotle, who walked about as he taught or disputed in the Lyceum in Athens; a great walker; *ironically*, an itinerant teacher or preacher: *adj.*, also *per'ipa-tet'ical*, *a.* *-tê'ti-kal*, walking about, as Aristotle did while he taught; *pert.* to Aristotle, his philosophy, or followers: *peripatet'icism*, *n.* *-tê'ti-sizm*, the philosophy of Aristotle.

*Peripatus*, *n.* *per'ip'â-tûs* [Gr. *peripatos*, walking about], a remarkable genus of worm-like creatures of terrestrial habits, connecting the annulose and articulate types.

*periphery*, *n.* *per'î-fêr-i* [F. *periphérie*—from Gr. *periphêra*, *n.* circumference—from *peri*, around; *phêrô*, I carry], the circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure: *peripheric*, *a.* *per'i-fêr'ik*, also *per'ipher'ical*, *a.* *-i-kal*, *pert.* to a periphery or constituting one; in *bot.*, *peripherical* is applied to an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the covering of the seed: *peripheral*, *a.* *per'î-fêr-âl*, *pert.* to a periphery.

*periphrasis*, *n.* *per'î-frâ-sis*, also *periphrase*, *n.* *per'i-frâz* [L. and Gr. *periphrasis*, circumlocution—from Gr. *peri*, about; *phrasis*, a speech—from *phrazô*, I speak], the use of more words than is necessary to express an idea; circumlocution: *per'iphrase*, *v.* to express the sense of one word by means of several: *periphrasing*, *imp.*: *periphrased*, *pp.* *-frazd*: *periphrastic*, *a.* *per'i-frâst'ik*, also *per'iphras'tical*, *a.* *-t'kal*, expressing the sense of fewer words by more; circumlocutory: *per'iphrastically*, *ad.* *-l'ûs*.

*periplast*, *n.* *per'i-plâst* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *plastos*, moulded—from *plassô*, I mould], in *zool.*, the intercellular substance or matrix in which the organised structures of a tissue are embedded.

*peripneumonia*, *n.* *per'î-pnê-mô-ni-â*, also *per'ip-neu'mony*, *n.* *-nê-mô-ni* [Gr. *peripneumonia*, inflammation of the lungs—from *peri*, about; *pneumôn*, a lung—*pnêô*, I breathe], inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia, which see.

*peripolygonal*, *a.* *per'i-pô-lig'ô-nâl* [Gr. *peri*, around, and Eng. *polygonal*], in *crystallography*, having a great number of sides or angles.

*peripteral*, *a.* *per'î-ptêr-âl* [Gr. *peri*, around; *pteron*, a wing], winged all round; surrounded by a single range of columns: *peripterous*, *a.* *per'î-ptêr-ûs*, feathered on all sides: *periptery*, *n.* *per'î-ptêr-i*, also *per'ipter*, *n.* *per'î-ptêr*, a temple or edifice surrounded by a wing or aisle formed of columns exterior to the building.

*perizarc*, *n.* *per'i-tsârk* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *sark*, *sarkos*, flesh], a general term for the chitinous envelope secreted by many of the hydrozoa.

*periscian*, *a.* *per'î-shi-ân* [Gr. *peri*, around; *skia*, a shadow], having the shadow moving all round in the course of the day: *periscians*, *n.* *plu.* *-ânz*, also *per'iscl*, *n.* *plu.* *per'î-shi-â-i*, a name given to the inhabitants of the arctic zones, whose shadows move round at certain times of the year, describing circles during the day.

*periscope*, *n.* *per'i-skôp* [Gr. *peri*, around; *skopeô*, I view], a view on all sides; a general view: *per'iscope*, *a.* *-skôp'ik*, viewing on all sides—a term applied to spectacles with concavo-convex glasses, constructed to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

*perish*, *v.* *per'îsh* [F. *perissant*, perishing—from *perir*, to perish: L. *perco*, I am destroyed, I perish], to wither and decay; to lose life or vitality in any manner; to come to nothing; to be lost eternally: In *OE.* and *Scot.*, to destroy; to wither: *per'ishing*, *imp.* *ad.* having a tendency to perish; losing life; passing

nway: perished, pp. *-isht*: adj. destroyed; dead; perishable, a. *-shl*, subject to decay or destruction: perishably, ad. *-shl*: *perishableness*, n. *-shl-nés*, liability to decay or destruction: perishable goods, goods which quickly decay or deteriorate, as fruit, fish, and the like.—*SYN.* of 'perish': to decay; decline; die; pass away; be lost.

perisome, n. *per-i-sóm* [Gr. *peri*, about; *sóma*, body], the coriaceous or calcareous integument of the echinodermis.

perisperm, n. *per-i-spér-m* [Gr. *peri*, around; *sperma*, seed—from *speró*, I sow], the exterior albumen or nourishing matter stored up with the embryo in the seed.

perispheric, a. *per-i-sfêr-ik* [Gr. *peri*, around; *sphaira*, a sphere], having the form of n hall; globular.

perisporangium, n. *per-i-spór-anj-i-úm* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *spora*, seed; *angos*, a vessel], in bot., the indusium of ferns when it surrounds the sorus.

perispore, n. *per-i-spór* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *spora*, seed], the membrane or case surrounding a spore; the mother-cell of spores in Algae.

perissad, n. *per-i-sád* [Gr. *perissos*, beyond the regular number or size], in chem., having a valence represented by an odd number; applied to an element combining with odd numbers of atoms only: n. an atom whose valence is an odd number, as hydrogen or nitrogen; in zool., an animal having a solid or an odd-toed hoof: opposed to *artiad*.

perissodactyla, n. plu. *per-i-só-dák-tíl-á* [Gr. *perissos*, redundant, unequal; *daktulos*, n. finger or toe], those hoofed quadrupeds which have an unequal number of toes, as distinguished from the *artiodactyla*.

peristaltic, a. *per-i-stál-tik* [Gr. *peristaltikos*, drawing together all round—from *peri*, around; *stello*, I send], n. term applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines by which their contents are gradually forced downwards; spiral; worm-like: *peristaltically*, ad. *-tí-kál-ly*.

peristerie, n. *per-i-sîr-é* [Gr. *peristera*, a pigeon], a variety of albino of a greyish-white colour, exhibiting, when properly cut, a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on a pigeon's neck.

peristome, n. *per-i-stóm* [Gr. *peri*, about; *stoma*, a mouth], in bot., the ring of bristles situated around the orifice or mouth of the seed-vessels in mosses; in zool., the parts that surround the mouth, esp. the space between the mouth and the tentacles, as in the nemertean; in conch., the lip or margin of the mouth of a univalve shell; in entom., the oval margin of the face in a dipterous insect: *peristomatic*, a. *per-i-stó-mát-ik*, of or pert. to a peristome; in bot., having cells surrounding a stoma.

peristrophe, a. *per-i-stréf-ik* [Gr. *peri*, around; *strophé*, I turn], rotatling or revolving—applied to the paintings of a panorama.

peristyle, n. *per-i-stíl*, also *peristylum*, n. *-stíl-úm* [Gr. *peristylon*, a colonnade around a temple—from *peri*, around; *stulos*, a column or pillar], a range of columns around the interior of a building or square; a building surrounded with columns.

peristyle, n. *per-i-síst-ó-lé* [Gr. *peri*, around; *sustole*, contraction—from *sustello*, I draw together], in the beating of the heart, the interval of time between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation of the heart.

peritheclum, n. *per-i-thê-kl-úm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *thêkê*, a box or case], in bot., the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens; a conceptacle in cryptogams, containing spores, and having an opening at one end.

peritomos, a. *per-i-tó-mós* [Gr. *peritomos*, cut off all round about—from *peri*, around; *tomê*, a cutting—from *temno*, I cut or cleave], in min., cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis.

peritoneum, n., also *peritonium*, n. *per-i-tó-né-úm* [Gr. *peritonion*, what is stretched round or over—from *peri*, around; *teinô*, I stretch], a thin membrane which lines the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and envelopes more or less completely the several parts of the viscera: *peritoneal*, a. *-né-ál*, pert. to the peritoneum: *peritonitis*, n. *-nít-ís*, inflammation of the peritoneum.

peritrochium, n. *per-i-trók-i-úm* [Gr. *peritrochos*, circular, round—from *peri*, around; *trochos*, a wheel—from *trecho*, I run], in mech., a wheel fixed upon an axle, so that both can be moved by a rope passing

round the wheel; one of the mechanical powers called the *wheel and axle*.

peritropal, a. *per-i-tró-pál* or *per-i-trópál* [Gr. *peri*, around; *trópê*, a turning—from *trepô*, I turn], rotatory; circuitous; in bot., applied to the axis of a seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

perityphlitis, n. *per-i-tíf-tít-ís* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *typhlos*, blind], inflammation around the cæcum.

perivascular, a. *per-i-vás-kú-lér* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *L. vasculum*, n. small vessel—from *vas*, a dish], applied to canals which surround and enclose the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal cord; also called *lymph channels*, from their containing lymph.

perivisceral, a. *per-i-vís-ér-ál* [Gr. *peri*, around; *L. viscera*, the internal organs], applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

periwig, n. *per-i-wíg* [O. Dut. *peruyk*; F. *perruque*, a lock or tuft of hair, a wig—see *peruke*], a kind of close cap formed of an intertexture of false hair, worn by men to conceal baldness; a wig or peruke: v. to dress with false hair: *perwigging*, imp.: *perwigged*, pp. *-wígd*.

periwinkle, n. *per-i-wín-ik* [L. *pervinca*, the plant periwinkle—from *L. vincio*, I bind], a creeping or binding plant—probably so called from its growth being similar to a tangled mass of twigs; the *Vincas*, a genus of plants, Ord. *Apocynaceæ*.

periwinkle, n. *per-i-wín-ik* [AS. *pincwincle*, the pinwinkle—prob. from *pin*, a pin—from their being eaten by means of a pin; *winckle*, a wheel], a small wheel; n. small shell-fish or sea-snail, having a turbotinted shell.

perjure, v. *per-júor* [F. *parjurer*, to perjure—from *L. perjurus*, a perjured person—from *per*, through; *juro*, I swear], to swear falsely; in a court of justice, to swear to as truth that which is known to be false: *perjuring*, imp.: *perjured*, pp. *-jóord*: adj. having sworn falsely, as a witness in a court of justice—usually followed by a *pron.* and *self*, as he perjured himself: *perjurer*, n. *-ér*, one who swears falsely: *perjury*, n. *-jóor-í*, the act or crime of giving false evidence in a court of justice when put on oath.

perk, n. *perk* [W. *perc*, trim, neat], smart; trim; brisk; airy: v. to make trim or smart; to hold up the head with affected smartness; in OE., to dress; to prank: *perk'ing*, imp.: *perked*, pp. *perk't*: *perky*, a. *perk't*, pert; jaunty; trim—same as *pert*, which see.

perkin, n. *perk'in* [for *perrykin*—dim. of *perry*], a kind of weak cider, made by steeping the refuse pomace in water; elderkin.

permanent, a. *per-má-nént* [F. *permanent*—from *L. permanens* or *permanens*, remaining, enduring—from *per*, through; *maneo*, I remain or last], of long continuance; durable; continuing in the same state without change: *permanently* ad. *-ly*: *permanency*, n. *-nén-sí*, also *permanence*, n. *-nén-s* [F. *-lé*], continuance in the same state without change; duration: *permanent way*, the bed or superstructure on which the rails are laid in a finished railway.—*SYN.* of 'permanent': constant; lasting; enduring; fixed; abiding; continuing; persistent.

permanganate, n. *per-mán-gá-nát* [per, and *manganate*—see *manganese*], a compound of permanganic acid with a base, one of which enters into Condy's disinfectant: *permanganic acid*, *-gán-ik*, the highest oxidised form of manganic acid.

permeate, v. *per-mé-át* [L. *permeatus*, passed through or penetrated—from *per*, through; *meo*, I go or pass], to penetrate and pass through a substance without causing any rupture or displacement of its parts; to pass through the pores of a body: *permeating*, imp.: *permeated*, pp.: *permeation*, n. *-shán*, the act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body: *permeable*, a. *-á-bl* [F. *-lé*], that may be passed through, as water through a porous body, or as light through glass: *permeably*, ad. *-á-bl*: *permeability*, n. *-á-bl-í-té*, the quality or state of being permeable.

Permian System, n. *per-mi-án sístém*, in geol., a term applied to the lower division of what was formerly regarded as the New Red Sandstone—so called from its extensive development in the government of Perm, in central Russia.

permission, n. *per-mít-si-ún* [F. *permission*—from *L. permissio*, leave—from *permissus*, pp. of *per-mitto*, I let pass through—from *per*, through; *mitto*, I

send] leave, licence, or liberty granted; allowance: *permissive*, a. -*missive*, not hindering; granting liberty; suffered without hindrance; allowing by statute, but not enforcing: *permissively*, ad. -*si*: *permissibly*, a. -*si-bly*, that may be permitted or allowed: *permissibly*, ad. -*bly*.

*permit*, u. *per-mit* [L. *permittere*, to let through, to allow—from *per*, through; *mittere*, to let go, to send], a written licence or permission by the custom-house authorities, showing that the duties on certain goods that are removed have been paid: *leave*: v. *per-mit*, to allow without command; to give leave or liberty to without authorising or approving; to concede: *permitting*, imp.: *permitted*, pp.—*SYN.* of 'permit v.': to allow; grant; bestow; let; admit; suffer; tolerate; endure.

*permute*, v. *per-mut* [F. *permuter*—from L. *permutare*, to change or alter completely—from *per*, through; *mutare*, I change], to change the order or arrangement of, as letters or things: *permuting*, imp.: *permutated*, pp.: *permutahle*, a. -*tah-ly*, that may be changed the one for the other: *permutahly*, ad. -*bly*: *permutahleness*, n. -*bly-ness*: *permutation*, n. *per-mu-tā-shūn* [F.—L.], the successive changing or varying the arrangement of letters or things in every possible order.

*pernancy*, n. *per-in-dn-si* [OF. *prenance*, a taking—from *prener*, to take—from L. *prehendo*, I take], in law, the taking, receiving, or enjoying, as the profits of an estate; a taking or receiving tithes in kind: *pernor*, n. *per-nēr*, the person who receives and enjoys the profits—see *mainpernor*.

*pernicious*, a. *per-nish-iūs* [F. *pernicieux*—from L. *perniciōsus*, ruinous, very destructive—from *per*, through; *neccere*, to kill; *neccis*, death], highly injurious; tending to injure or destroy, as health or morals; deadly; destructive: *perniciōsly*, ad. -*ly*: *perniciōsness*, n. -*ness*, the quality of being very injurious or destructive.—*SYN.* of 'pernicious': ruinous; noxious; injurious; hurtful; fatal; mischievous. *pernickety*, a. *per-nick-i-ti* [F. *par*, by, through; *netiquet*, a trifle], in Scot. precise in trifles; very trim in dress.

*peronate*, a. *per-ō-nat* [L. *peronatus*, rough-booted—from *pēro*, a boot made of raw hide], in bot., thickly covered with woolly matter, becoming powdery externally.

*peroneal*, a. *per-ō-nēal* [Gr. *peronē*, the fibula or small bone of the leg] belonging to or lying near the fibula, as certain muscles connecting it with the foot.

*peroration*, n. *per-ō-rā-shūn* [OF. *peroration*—from L. *peroratiōnem*, the finishing part—from *per*, through; *oratio*, a speech], the concluding part of an oration or of a speech.

*peroxide*, u. *per-ōx-i-d* [L. *per*, through, and Eng. *oxide*], that oxide of a base which contains the largest proportion of oxygen: *peroxidise*, v. -*dis*, to oxidise to the utmost degree.

*perpend*, v. *per-pend* [L. *per*, through, thoroughly; *pendo*, I weigh], in OE., to weigh in the mind; to consider attentively: *perpending*, imp.: *perpend-ed*, pp.

*perpender*, u. *per-pen-dēr*, also *per-pent-stone*, n. *per-pent* [F. *parpaing*], a large stone in a building reaching through a wall, and appearing on both sides of it; a through-band; a coping-stone.

*perpendicular*, a. *per-pen-dik-ulēr* [F. *perpendiculaire*; L. *perpendicularis*, perpendicular, a plumb-line; *perpendo*, I poise thoughtfully—from *per*, through; *pendo*, I poise or weigh], hanging or extending in a right line from any point; at right angles to any plane or line; vertical: n. a line standing at right angles on another line: *perpendicularly*, ad. -*ly*: *perpendicularity*, n. -*ty*: *the*, the state of being perpendicular.

*perpent-stone*—see *perpender*.

*perpetrate*, v. *per-pet-rāt* [L. *perpetrātus*, perpetrated thoroughly, executed—from *per*, thoroughly; *petro*, I perform], to commit or perform, always used to express an evil act: *perpetrating*, imp.: *perpetrated*, pp.: *perpetrator*, u. -*tēr*, one who commits a crime: *perpetration*, u. -*tā-shūn*, the act of committing a crime.

*perpetuate*, v. *per-pet-uāt* [L. *perpetuatus*, proceeded with continually—from *perpetuus*, perpetual; allied to Gr. *patos*, a path], to cause to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion: *perpetuating*, imp.: *perpetuated*, pp.: *perpetua-*

*tion*, u. -*tā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of making perpetual; incessant continuance: *perpetual*, a. -*al* [F. *perpétuel*; L. *perpetuālis*, never-ceasing; continuing without intermission; permanent; not temporary; endless: *perpetually*, ad. -*ly*: *perpetual curacy*, a living where all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage endowed: *perpetual motion*, a term applied to a machine having motion that would continue for ever, or until the parts of the machine were worn out: *perpetual screw*, a screw that continues acting without intermission against the teeth of a wheel so long as the moving power continues; an endless screw: *perpetuity*, n. *per-pet-u-i-ti* [F. *perpétuité*; L. *perpetuitatem*], endless duration; continued and uninterrupted existence for an indefinite period of time; something of which there is no end.—*SYN.* of 'perpetual': continual; continuous; unceasing; incessant; constant; lasting; everlasting; eternal; perennial; never-failing.

*perplex*, v. *per-plēks* [F. *perplex*—from L. *perplexus*, very much entangled or twisted together—from *per*, thoroughly; *plexus*, twisted, interwoven; *plecto*, I plait], to make intricate or difficult; to puzzle; to distract; to confuse; to distress with suspense or anxiety: *perplexing*, imp.: *adj.* troublesome; embarrassing: *perplexed*, pp. -*plēks-ed*: *adj.* entangled; embarrassed; puzzled: *perplex-edly*, ad. -*ed-ly*: *perplexedness*, n. -*ness*, state of being perplexed; embarrassment: *perplexity*, n. -*ty* [F. *perplexité*—from L.], anxiety; intricacy; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty.—*SYN.* of 'perplex': to embarrass; pose; entangle; involve; complicate; bewilder; harass; molest; vex; tease; plague.

*perquisite*, n. *per-ki-tzit* [L. *perquisitus*, made diligent search for; mid. L. *perquisitum*, anything purchased—from *per*, thoroughly; *quærere*, to seek], the incidental gains of an office or an employment over and above the settled wages: *perquisition*, n. -*tish-shūn* [F.—L.], a thorough inquiry or search.

*perrou*, n. *per-rōn* [F. *perron*—from *pierre*, a stone: L. and Gr. *petra*, a rock, a stone], a staircase or flight of steps outside a building.

*perrique*—same as *peruke*.

*perry*, n. *per-ri* [F. *poire*—from *poire*, a pear—from L. *pirum*, a pear], the fermented juice of pears; a liquor.

*persecute*, v. *per-sēd-kūt* [F. *persécuter*, to persecute—from L. *persecutus*, pp. of *persequor*, I follow—from *per*, thoroughly; *sequor*, I follow], to pursue closely or harassingly; to afflict or harass on account of religion; to pursue with continued malignity; to harass or annoy with solicitation or importunity: *persecuting*, imp. a. harassing or afflicting unjustly, particularly for religious opinions; pursuing with animosity in order to injure in person or means: *persecuted*, pp. a. harassed and afflicted by the enmity of another: *persecutor*, n. -*tēr*, one who persecutes; one who pursues and harasses another unjustly: *persecution*, n. -*tish-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of harassing or punishing another unjustly; the act of afflicting or destroying on account of adherence to a particular creed: *persecutive*, a. -*kūt-iv*, following; persecuting: *Persecutions*, the name by which several periods in the early history of the Christian Church are distinguished.

*persevere*, v. *per-sē-ter* [F. *persévérer*—from L. *perseverare*, to continue steadfastly, to persist—from *per*, thoroughly; *severus*, strict, severe], not to give over; to continue persistently in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily a design or course begun; to be constant in effort or progress: *persevering*, imp.: *adj.* constant in purpose or design; persistent: *persevered*, pp. -*ter*: *perseveringly*, ad. -*ly*: *perseverance*, n. -*ter-āns* [F.—L.], persistence in any design or attempt; constancy in pursuit or progress; in *theol.*, persistent continuance in the Christian character, and consequent favour of God.—also called *final perseverance*.—*SYN.* of 'perseverance': constancy; steadiness; persistence; steadfastness; continuance.

*Persian*, a. *per-shān*, also *Persie*, a. *per-shik*, from or relating to *Persia*: n. the language of Persia: *Persian berry*, a yellow dye-stuff: *Persian wheel*, a large wheel surrounded with hockets for raising water from a low to a high level: *Persians*, n. plu. *per-shānz*, in *arch.*, sculptured male figures used in-

stead of columns. *Note.*—Persia is a probable corruption of *Arpa*, an *Argan*: Hellandicus knows *Aria* as a name of Persia, and Herodotus subsequently knew the Medians as the *Aria*—see Max Müller.

**persicot**, *n.* *pér-si-kót* [F. *persicot*—from *L. persicum*, a peach], a liqueur flavoured with peach-kernels.

**persiflage**, *n.* *pér-si-flázh* [F.—from *persifler*, to quizz: com. with *suffler*, to whistle; *L. sibulare*], light talk treating all subjects with banter: *persifleur*, *n.* *pér-si-flér*, one who is given to persiflage; a banterer; a wit.

**persimmon**, *n.* *pér-sim-mún* [N. Amer. Ind.], an Amer. tree and its fruit; *Diospyros virginiana*, Ord. Ebenaceæ.

**persist**, *v.* *pér-sist* [F. *persister*—from *L. persistere*, to continue steadfastly—from *per*, through; *sisto*, I fix], to continue steadily in any business or course commenced; not to give over; to persevere: **persist-lag**, *imp.*: **persist-ent**, *pp.*: **persist-ence**, *n.* *-éns*, also **persist-ency**, *n.* *-éns-ét* [*L. persistens, persistens*, continuing steadfast], steady perseverance in what has been undertaken; constancy in purpose or design; perseverance; obstinacy: **persist-ent**, *n.* *-ént*, constant; continuing; remaining; *in bot.*, not falling off; remaining attached to the axis until the part which bears it is matured: **persist-ingly**, *ad.* *-li*: **persist-ive**, *n.* *-iv*, *in OE.*, steady; persevering.

**person**, *n.* *pér-són* [F. *personne*—from *L. persona*, an actor's mask, a character, a person—from *per*, through; *sonare*, to sound—from the resonance of the actor's voice through the mask], a human being; an individual; the body; oneself; one; a living soul; character in a play; *in gram.*, one of the three states of a verb modified by its nominative, representing respectively the speaker, that which is spoken to, and that which is spoken of; the quality of the noun or pronoun which modifies the verb; a term applied to each of the three bolgs of the Godhead: **personable**, *n.* *-á-bl*, of good appearance; handsome: **personage**, *n.* *-áj* [F. *personnage*], a man or woman of eminence or distinction; exterior appearance; an individual: **personal**, *n.* *-ál* [F. *personnel*, personal—from *L. personalis*], pert. to men or women, not to things; peculiar or proper to him or to her; applying directly to one's character or conduct, as personal remarks; *in gram.*, denoting the three persons of the verb; movable, not real: **personally**, *ad.* *-li*, in person; not by representative; particularly: **personality**, *n.* *-ál-ít-é*, that which constitutes distinction of person; individuality; reflection upon individuals, as upon their private actions or character: **personal estate** or **property**, every species of property except real estate—that is, lands and houses: **personal equation**, *in astron.*, the departure made by an ordinary observer from the true result—hence, personal authority or weight: **personal identity**, *in meta.*, our sameness of being at every stage of life, of which consciousness gives us the evidence: **personal pronoun**, *in gram.*, one of the pronouns I, thou, he, she, it, and their plurals: **personal representatives**, the executors or administrators of a person deceased: **personalise**, *v.* *-ál-iz*, to make personal: **personalising**, *imp.*: **personalised**, *pp.* *-léd*: **personality**, *n.* *-ál-ít*, personal estate: **personate**, *n.* *-át* [*L. personatus*, provided with a mask], *in bot.*, a form of monopetalous corolla where the orifice of the tube is closed by an inflated projection of the throat, the whole resembling a gaping mask: **v.** to assume the character of another, and in such a way as to pass for that person; to counterfeit; to feign; to play a fictitious character; *in OE.*, to celebrate loudly: **personating**, *imp.*: **personated**, *pp.* *-át*: **personate**, *pp.* *-át*: **personator**, *n.* *-tér*, one who assumes a fictitious character: **personation**, *n.* *-shún*, the act of assuming the character of another; representation: **personify**, *v.* *pér-són-i-fá*, to ascribe to a thing the sentiments, actions, or language of a human being: **personifying**, *imp.*: **personified**, *pp.* *-fid*: **personifier**, *n.* *-i-fér*, one who personifies: **personification**, *n.* *-i-fik-á-shún* [F. *personification*], the act of personifying; *in rhet.*, the investing of things with the conduct and actions of human beings: **personnel**, *n.* *-nèl* [F.], the persons employed in any public service, but chiefly the army and navy: **in persona**, by oneself; not by representative: **the person**, the body.

**perspective**, *n.* *pér-spék-tív* [F. *perspective*, perspective—from *L. perspicus*, clearly perceived—from *per*, through; *specio*, I look], a view or prospect; the art of drawing on paper or canvas, &c., pictures of objects or scenery as they appear to the eye from any given point, either real or imaginary; a pocket-telescope: *ad.* *pert.* to or according to perspective: **perspective**, *ad.* *-li*: **perspectograph**, *n.* *-tóg-ráf* [Gr. *grapho*, I write], an optical instr. for mechanical drawing: **aerial perspective**, *in painting*, the art of indicating relative distances by gradations of tone and colour: **linear perspective**, *in painting*, the art of producing an impression of distance by means of converging lines.

**perspicacious**, *n.* *pér-spi-ká-shús* [F. *perspicace*, perspicacious: *L. perspicax, perspicacis*, penetrating, acute; *perspicio*, I look thoroughly or closely at—from *per*, through, and *specio*, I look], sharp of sight; of acute discernment or understanding: **perspicaciously**, *ad.* *-li*: **perspicaciousness**, *n.* *-shús-nés*, also **perspicacity**, *n.* *-ká-si-ít-é* [F. *perspicacité*—from *L. perspicacitatem*], quickness of sight or acuteness of discernment: **perspicuous**, *n.* *pér-spi-kú-ús* [*L. perspicuus*, clear], easily understood; clear to the mind; plain; evident; obvious: **perspicuously**, *ad.* *-li*: **perspicuousness**, *n.* *-nés*, also **perspicuity**, *n.* *pér-spi-kú-í-ty*, easiness to be understood; plainness; distinctness; that quality in language which presents with great plainness to the mind of another the precise ideas of a writer or speaker; lucidity.—*SYN.* of 'perspicuity': clearness; perspicuousness; transparency; translucency.

**perspire**, *v.* *pér-spir* [*L. perspirare*, to breathe through or everywhere—from *per*, through; *spiro*, I breathe], to sweat; to emit or exhale through the pores of the skin: **perspiring**, *imp.*: **perspired**, *pp.* *-spt*: **perspirable**, *n.* *-á-bl*, that may be perspired: **perspiration**, *n.* *pér-spi-rá-shún* [F.—*L.*], sweat; evacuation of moisture through the pores of the skin; matter perspired: **perspirability**, *n.* *pér-spi-rá-bi-lít-é*, the quality of being perspirable: **perspirative**, *n.* *-át-iv*, also **perspiratory**, *n.* *-á-tér-i*, performing the act of perspiration.

**persuade**, *v.* *pér-suáid* [F. *persuader*—from *L. persuadere*, to persuade—from *per*, thoroughly; *sudico*, I advise], to influence by advice or argument; to draw or incline a person by presenting powerful motives to the mind; to convince by argument or entreaty: **persua-ding**, *imp.*: **persua-ded**, *pp.* *-vín-sed*: **persuaded**, *pp.* *-vín-sed*: **persuader**, *n.* *-tér*, one who persuades: **persuadable**, *n.* *-á-bl*, capable of being persuaded: **persuasive**, *n.* *-sú-á-sív* [F. *persuasif*], having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions: *n.* that which persuades; an incitement: **persuasively**, *ad.* *-sú-á-sív-ly*: **persuasiveness**, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being persuasive: **persuatory**, *n.* *-sér-i*, having the power or tendency to persuade: **persuasion**, *n.* *-shún* [F.—*L.*], the act of persuading; state of being persuaded; settled opinion or conviction; a religious sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system: **persuadable**, *n.* *-á-bl*, that may be influenced by reasons offered: **persuasibleness**, *n.* *-bl-nés*, the quality of being persuadable: **persuasibility**, *n.* *-bl-í-t-é*, capability of being persuaded.—*SYN.* of 'persuade': to induce; convince; convict; exhort; entice; allure; prevail on; win over; advise.

**persulphate**, *n.* *pér-súl-fát* [*L. per*, thoroughly, and Eng. *sulphate*], a sulphate of the peroxide of any base: **persulphuret**, *n.* *-fú-rét* [*L. per*, and *sulphuret*], the sulphide which has the largest proportion of sulphur.

**pert**, *n.* *pért* [W. *pert*, smart, fine], having the quality of liveliness carried to excess; forward; indecorously free; saucy: **pertly**, *ad.* *-li*: **pertness**, *n.* *-nés*, forwardness; sauciness. *Note.*—In *OE.* *pert* is sometimes employed in the sense of 'evident; open,' being here a corruption of *P. apert*, *L. apertus*, open.

**pertain**, *v.* *pér-tán* [OF. *pertenir*, to pertain—from *L. pertinere*, to reach or extend to—from *per*, through; *teneo*, I hold], to be the property, right, or duty of; to concern; to have relation to: **pertain-ing**, *imp.*: **pertained**, *pp.* *-táid*.

**perterabration**, *n.* *pér-tér-á-brá-shún* [*L. perterebat*, bored through—from *per*, through; *terebro*, I bore; *terebrā*, a borer—from *tero*, I grind], the act of boring through.

**pertinacious**, *n.* *pér-ti-ná-shús* [*L. pertinax, per-* mātē, māt, fār, latō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, nōt, móve;



*timidus*, that holds very fast—from *per*, thoroughly; *tenax*, tenacious—from *teneo*, I hold), unyielding; firm; resolute; adhering with fixed resolution or obstinacy, as to an opinion: *per'tina*ciously, ad. *-ti*: *per'tina*ciousness, n. *-shūs-nēs*, also *per'tinac'ity*, n. *-nūs-ti-ti*, firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; steady resolution or perseverance; obstinacy.—*SYN.* of 'pertinacious': obstinate; determined; stubborn; inflexible; resolute; constant; steady.

*pertinent*, a. *per'ti-nēnt* [F. *pertinent*—from L. *pertinens*, *pertinentis*, reaching or extending to—from *per*, through; *teneo*, I hold], just to the purpose; to the point; relating to the subject or matter in hand; relevant; equivalent to the French term, *à propos*: *pertinently*, ad. *-ti*: *per'tinence*, n. *-nūs* [F.—L.], also *pertinency*, n. *-nēs-si*, justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; suitability.—*SYN.* of 'pertinent': fit; proper; suitable; appropriate; apposite.

*perturb*, v. *per-turb* [F. *perturber*, to perturb—from L. *perturbare*, to throw into utter confusion, to embarrass—from *per*, thoroughly; *turbare*, to disturb], to trouble or disquiet; to put out of regularity; to cause to deviate from an elliptic orbit: *perturb'ing*, imp.: *perturbed*, pp. *-turb'd*: adj. agitated; disquieted: *perturbation*, n. *per-turb-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], disquiet of mind; restlessness and disorder of the mind; commotion of the passions; confusion; cause of disquiet; perturbations of the planets, in *astron.*, the deviations of the planets from their regular elliptic courses, caused by their mutual attraction.

*pertuse*, a. *per-tūz*, also *pertused*, a. *-tūz* [L. *peritus*, perforated—from *per*, through; *tūsus*, beaten—from *tundo*, I beat], punched; perforated or pierced irregularly; in *bot.*, having slits or holes: *pertusion*, n. *per-tūshūn*, the act of piercing; the hole made; a perforation: *pertusate*, a. *per-tūz-āt*, in *bot.*, pierced at the apex.

*pertussis*, n. *per-tūs-sis* [L. *per*, thoroughly; *tussis*, a cough], whooping-cough.

*peruke*, n. *per-ōk* [F. *perruque*—from *it. perruca* = L. *pilius*, hair—see *perwig*], a wig: *peruked*, a. *-ōkt*, covered or fitted with a wig: *peruke-maker*, a wig-maker.

*perula*, n. *per-ūl-ā*, also *perule*, n. *per-ūl*, *per-ūl-ā*, n. *plu.* *-lā* [L. *perula*, a little pocket—from L. and Gr. *pēra*, a bag or wallet], in *bot.*, a sac formed in some orchids by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth; the cap-like covering of buds formed by the abortion of their outer leaves.

*peruse*, v. *per-ōz* [the origin of this word is uncertain; prob. coined from *per*, and *use*, to use carefully, hence, to survey, to read. Wedgwood suggests it may be connec. with L. *peritus*, looked through, examined—from *per*, through; *visum*—from *video*, I see], to read with attention; to read through; in *OE.*, to observe; to examine; to survey: *peru'sing*, imp.: *perused*, pp. *per-ōz*: *peru'ser*, n. *-zēr*, one who reads with attention, as a hook: *peru'sal*, n. *-zāl*, the act of reading; the careful examination, as of a book.

*Peruvian*, a. *per-ōv-i-ān*, or *per-ti* to *Peru*: n. a native of Peru: *Peruvian balsam*, a thick brown liquid of a fragrant odour and pungent bitter taste, the product of a tree of S. Amer.: *Peruvian bark*, Jesuits' bark; the bark of several cinchona-trees of Peru, much used in medicine in various preparations, *Ord. Rubifera*: *Peruvine*, n. *per-ōv-i-n*, a light oily fluid obtained from the balsam of Peru.

*pervade*, v. *per-vād* [L. *pervadere*, to spread through, to penetrate—from *per*, through; *vado*, I go], to pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing; to be diffused through every minute part: *pervad'ing*, imp.: *pervad'ed*, pp.: *pervasive*, a. *-vā-siv* [L. *pervadus*, passed or spread through], tending or able to pervade: *pervasion*, n. *-zhūn*, the act of pervading or passing through.

*perverse*, a. *per-ērs* [F. *pervers*—from L. *pervertens*, overthrown—from *per*, thoroughly; *verto*, I turn], stubborn; untractable; continuing in wrong-doing; petulant; vexatious: *perverse'ly*, ad. *-ti*: *perverse'ness*, n. *-nēs*, also *perverse'ity*, n. *-si-ti* [F. *pervertis*—from L.], the state of being perverse; disposition to thwart or cross: *perverse'ion*, n. *-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of perverting; change to something worse; diversion from the true intent or object: *perverse'ive*, a. *-siv*, tending to corrupt or pervert.—

*SYN.* of 'perverse': froward; ungovernable; untoward; peevish; cross; distorted; obstinate.

*pervert*, v. *per-vert* [F. *pervertir*: L. *pervertēre*, to overturn, to overthrow—from *per*, thoroughly, *verto*, I turn], to corrupt; to turn from the true use, end, or purpose: n. *per-vert*, one who has changed from the worse—generally said of one who is believed to have changed from the true religion to a false one, or to a corrupt form of the true: *pervert'ing*, imp.: *pervert'ed*, pp.: *pervert'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who corrupts: *pervert'ible*, a. *-i-bil*, capable of being perverted.—*SYN.* of 'pervert v.': to distort; misinterpret; convert; proselytise—of 'pervert n.': convert; proselyte; neophyte.

*pervious*, a. *per-vi-ūs* [L. *pervius*, having a passage through—from *per*, through; *via*, a way], that may be penetrated by another body or substance; admitting passage; penetrable by the mind: *perviously*, ad. *-ti*: *perviousness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of admitting a passage through.

*pesade*, n. *pes-ād* [F. *pesade*, motion of a horse in riding; *peser*, to weigh—from L. *pensare*], the motion of a horse raising his fore quarters without moving his hind feet.

*Peshito*, n. *pes'h-i-tō* [Syriac, *Peshitta*, simple], a cursive variety of the old Phœnician alphabet; a term used to designate the earliest Syriac version of the Scriptures.

*peuary*, n. *pes-ōr-i* [F. *peussire*; mid. L. *pe-sarium*—from L. *pe-sum*, Gr. *pe-sos*, an oval pebble], a small instrument made of gutta-percha or waxed linen, introduced into the vagina for supporting the mouth of the uterus.

*peessimist*, n. *pes-si-mist* [Ger. *peessimismus*, the worst—from L. *peessimus*, worst], one who holds that everything existing is for the worst—thus opposed to *optimist*: *peessimism*, n. *-mizm*, the doctrines of those who teach that everything exists for the worst, and who persist in looking upon the worst side of everything; the opposite of *optimism*: *peessimistic*, a. *pes-si-mis'tik*, characterised by, or relating to, peessimism.

*pest*, n. *pest* [F. *peste*, a plague, a pest—from L. *pestis*, a deadly disease], any pestilential disease; a plague; anything destructive or very mischievous; *homic*: *pest-house*, an infirmary or hospital for pestilential diseases.

*pester*, v. *pes'tēr* [OF. *empestrer*, to pester, to entangle: mid. L. *pastorium*, a clog for horses at pasture], to trouble; to annoy; to harass with little vexations; in *OE.*, to encumber: *pester'ing*, imp.: *pester'ed*, pp. *-tēr*, troubled vexatiously; in *OE.*, encumbered: *pester'er*, n. *-ēr*, he or that which pesters.

*pestiferous*, a. *pes-tif'er-ūs* [L. *pestis*, a deadly disease; *fero*, I carry], bearing or bringing pestilence, moral or physical; malignant, destructive: *pestif'rously*, ad. *-ti*.

*pestilence*, n. *pes-ti-lēns* [F. *pestilence*—from L. *pestilentia*, an infectious or contagious disease—from *pestis*, a deadly disease], any contagious and malignant or mortal disease; the plague; anything sweepingly destructive: *pestilent*, a. *-lēt* [F.—L.], destructive to health and life; noxious to morals or society; corrupt; as applied to persons, troublesome; mischievous: *pestilently*, ad. *-ti*: *pes'til'ent-ial*, a. *-i-āl*, tending to produce a pestilence or an infectious disease; destructive; pernicious, physically or morally; offensively troublesome.

*pestle*, n. *pestl* or *pest'ill* [OF. *pestel*, L. *pistillum*, the pestle of a mortar—from *pino*, I grind: cf. Gr. *ptissō*], that with which anything is pounded in a mortar: v. to pulverise; to pound and work up in a mortar: *pestilla'tion*, n. *-ā-shūn*, the act of pounding in a mortar.

*pet*, n. *pet* [Gael. *peata*; Ir. *peat*, a pet], a fondling; a dear little one; a tame and fondled animal; a favourite person: adj. being a pet; regarded as a favourite; especially liked, as a study: v. to fondle or indulge; to cherish: *petting*, imp.: *petted*, pp.

*pet*, n. *pet* [see previous entry; the derivation is due to the idea of one acting like a petted or spoiled child], a fit of slight passion or sulks; a fit of peevishness: *pettish*, n. *pet'tish*, pert. to a pet; fretful: *pettishly*, adv.: *pettishness*, n. *-nēs*, petulance; peevishness: in a pet, in the sulks: to take the pet, to be ill-satisfied with; to act like a spoiled child: to sulk.

*petal*, n. *pet'al* [Gr. *petalon*, a leaf—from *petan-*

*nūmī*, I spread out), in *bot.*, the leaf of an expanded flower; one of the separate parts of a corolla or flower: *pet'alled*, a. *-add*, also *petal-shaped*, a. having the shape of a petal: *petaliform*, n. *pē-tāl'it-fa-lorm* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the form of a petal: *pet'aline*, a. *-in*, pert. to a petal: *pet'alous*, a. *-is*, resembling a petal: *pet'alism*, n. *-izm*, in anc. *Syracuse*, a form of banishment by writing the name of the person to be banished on a leaf: *pet'alite*, n. *-it* [F. *petalite*], a mineral, consisting mainly of silicates of alumina and lithia, of a white, greyish, or greenish colour, and of a lamellar structure in one direction: *petalody*, n. *pē-tāl'ō-dī* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], a state in which sepals become coloured like petals; the conversion of stamens or other organs into petals: *petaloid*, a. *pē-tāl'ō-īd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], having the appearance or colour of a petal; shaped like the petal of a flower.

*petard*, n. *pē-tārd* [F. *petard*, a petard—from *péter*, to break wind, to crack—from *pet*, an explosion; L. *petitum*, a breaking wind—from *pedere*, to break wind], a short piece of ordnance of a bell shape, formerly used for bursting open gates, destroying bridges, &c. by explosion—now supplanted by the more effective gunpowder or dynamite: *petardier*, n. *pē-tār-dēr*, one who had the charge of a petard: hoist on his own petard, a phrase used of one who is injured or destroyed by the very mine or trap which he had prepared for another; beaten with his own weapons.

*petasus*, n. *pē-tāsūs* [L. *petasus*; Gr. *petasos*, a travelling hat or cap—from *petannūmī*, I spread out], the winged cap of Mercury.

*petechiæ*, n. plu. *pē-tēk'ī-ē* [It. *petecchie*—from Gr. *pitaktia*, plaster], in *med.*, purple or dark-red spots which appear on the skin in fevers of a malignant type: *petechial*, a. *pē-tēk'ī-āl*, spotted; characterised by the appearance of petechiæ.

*Peter-pence*, n. *pē-tēr-pēns* [after the Apostle *Peter*, whose successor the Pope affirms he is], an annual tax on every house, formerly paid by the English to the Pope on Lammass-day, until its abolition by Henry VIII. It was also called *Romescot*.

*Petersham*, n. *pē-tēr-shām* [after Lord *Petersham*, its introducer], a very thick shaggy cloth, usually dark blue, used for overcoats; a thick belt-ribbon by which ladies' skirts or bodices may be retained in their place.

*petiole*, n. *pē-tī-ōl* [F. *petiole*—from L. *petiolus*, a little foot—from *pēs*, *pedis*, the foot], the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem; among *insects*, the very thin waist between the thorax and abdomen, furnished with two globular enlargements, called nodes: *petioled*, a. *-ōld*, having a footstalk: *petiolar*, a. *-ōler*, also *petiolarly*, a. *-lē-rī*, pert. to or growing on a small stalk; proceeding from a petiole; having a stalk or petiole: *petiolarate*, a. *-āt*, growing on a petiole: *petiolarle*, n. *-ōl*, the stalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf.

*petit*, n. *pē-tī*, fem. form *petite*, *pē-tē* [F.], little in figure; small; diminutive; mean—see *petty*: *petits nature*, *pē-tē-tā-lōr* [F. *nature*, nature], a term applied to such pictures as contain figures a little less in size than life, and yet have the effect of life size.

*petition*, n. *pē-tīsh'ūn* [F. *pétition*—from L. *petitiōnem*, a request, a petition—from *peto*, I beg or ask], an asking or seeking; a solemn or formal solicitation made by one party to another; a paper or document containing a written request or supplication; a prayer, or a part of one, addressed to God; an earnest entreaty: v. to solicit earnestly; to supplicate: *petitiōning*, imp. *petitiōned*, pp. *-ind*: *petitiōner*, n. *-ēr*, one who petitions: *petitiōnary*, a. *-ērī*, containing a petition or request.—*SYN.* of 'petition n.': request; entreaty; supplication; solicitation; suit; a begging; memorial.

*petstong*, n. *pē-tōng*, the Chinese name of a species of copper of a white colour.

*petrology*, n. *pē-trō-lō-jī* [Gr. *petra*, a rock; *petros*, a piece of rock; *logos*, a discourse], that branch of *geol.* which regards rocks and rock-formations and their relations.

*petre*, n. *pē-tēr* [Gr. *petra*, a rock], a stone, as in *saltpetre*: *petrean*, a. *pē-trē'an*, pert. to or resembling rock or stone.

*petrel*, n. *pē-trēl* [F. *petrel*, the petrel, the little Peter's bird—from L. *Petrus*, *Peter*; Gr. *Petros*], an ocean-bird, that appears, like Peter, to walk on the

water—called *stormy-petrel*, as its appearance is thought to presage a storm; and by sailors, *Mother Carey's chicken*.

*petrel*, n. *pē-trēl*, another form of *poitrel*. *petrescent*, a. *pē-trēs'sent* [Gr. or L. *petra*, a rock], becoming stone, or of a stony hardness: *petrescence*, n. *-ēns*, the process of converting into stone.

*petrification*, n. *pē-trī-fāk'shūn* [F. *petrification*—from L. or Gr. *petra*, rock; L. *factus*, done or made—from *facio*, I make], conversion of an animal or vegetable substance into stony matter; process of changing into stone; the thing petrified: *petrification*, a. *-iv*, able or tending to convert into stone: *petrify*, v. *pē-trī-fīk* [F. *petrifier*, to petrify], to convert animal or vegetable substances into stony matter; to fix in dumb amazement; to become stone: *petrifying*, imp. *adj.* converting into stone: *petrified*, pp. *-fid*: *adj.* converted into stone; amazed; astonished.

*petrography*, n. *pē-trō-grā-fī* [Gr. *petros*, a stone; *graphō*, I write], in *geol.*, used in the same sense as *petrology*—thus, we speak of the 'petrographic' (*pē-trō-grā-fīk*) character of a formation, as opposed to its 'palæontological'.

*petroleum*, n. *pē-trō-lē-ūm* [L. or Gr. *petra*, rock; L. *oleum*, oil], a liquid mineral pitch of a dark yellowish-brown colour, so called from its oozing out of several strata like oil; known also as *mineral oil*: *petrolene*, n. *pē-trō-līn*, a substance resembling paraffin, obtained by distillation from the petroleum of Rangoon.

*petrology*, n. *pē-trō-lō-jī* [Gr. *petros*, a stone; *logos*, discourse], the science of rocks; that branch of *geol.* which treats of the origin and characteristics of rocks.

*petronel*, n. *pē-trō-nēl* [OF. *petrinal*, a horseman's piece—from Sp. *petrina*, a girdle, a belt, the weapon being stuck in the girdle: L. *pectus*, the breast], in *OE.*, a pistol or small gun used by a horseman.

*petrosal*, n. *pē-trō-sāl* [L. *petrosus*, full of rocks—from *petra*, a rock], the dense and solid mass of bone forming a part of the temporal bone, and entering into the base of the skull; the ear-capsule bone in a fish.

*petrosilex*, n. *pē-trō-sī-lēks* [L. *petra*, rock; *silex*, flint], rock-flint or hornstone: *petrosillefons*, a. *-sī-lēsh'ūs*, consisting of or containing petrosilex.

*petrons*, a. *pē-trōns* [L. *petrosus*, full of rocks—from *petra*, a stone], hard; stony; in *anat.*, applied to a dense, solid mass of bone, forming a part of the temporal bone, in which the organs of hearing are situated; designating a ganglion situated in the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone: *petrosal*, a. *pē-trō-sāl*, in same sense as 'petrous': *petrosal nerve*, a branch of the vidian nerve.

*petticoat*, n. *pē-tī-kōt* [F. *petit*, little, petty, and Eng. *coat*], a loose under-garment worn by females: *petticoat government*, female rule; dominion or influence of a woman.

*pettifogger*, n. *pē-tī-fō-gēr* [F. *petit*, little, mean, and ME. *fog*, to resort to mean expedients; cf. O. Dut. *focker*, an engrosser of wares and commodities], a lawyer who is employed in small or mean business: *pettifogging*, a. conducting inferior or mean law business; playing the part of a pettifogger: *pettifoggerly*, a. *-gērī*, the practice or the acts of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles: see *fog* 3.

*pettily*, pettiness—see under *petty*. *pettish*, pettishly, pettishness—see under *pet* 1. *pettitoes*, n. plu. *pē-tī-tōz* [Norm. F. *petots*, little feet], the toes or feet of a pig; *sportively*, applied to the human feet.

*petto, n. *pē-tō* [It. *the breast*—from L. *pectus*, the breast], the breast: In *petto*, in secrecy; in reserve—a phrase applied to the Pope, who is accustomed to make appointments in secret.*

*petty*, n. *pē-tī* [F. *petit*, little, small: cf. W. *pitw*, little, small; *pid*, a point], small in amount; inferior; little; inconsiderable; trivial: *pettily*, ad. *-tī-lī*: *pettiness*, n. *-nēs*, smallness; littleness; unimportance: *petty cash*, money kept in hand to meet current expenses: *petty-cash book*, a book for entering small receipts and payments: *petty jury*, a jury of twelve men to try ordinary or small cases in a court: *petty officers*, the lower or subordinate class of officers on board a man-of-war: *petty hag office*, an office of the Court of Chancery, now of the Supreme Court, for suits against solicitors and officers of court, &c.—so named from the

writs being kept in a little sack or bag: petty sessions, sittings of one or two justices of the peace to try petty cases in a summary way.—SYN. of 'petty': trivial; unimportant; frivolous; little; diminutive; inconsiderable; trifling; inferior; small.

**petulant**, *a. pē-tū-lānt* [F. *petulant*—from L. *petulans*, *petulantis*, port. saucy—perhaps from *peto*, I attack or assail], Irritable or pert from fretfulness or ill-humour; saucy; capriciously peevish; freakish in passion; petulantly, *ad. -ly*: *petulance*, *n. -lāns* [F.—L.], also *pet'ulancy*, *n. -lān-si*, peevishness; saucy pertness.—SYN. of 'petulant': fretful; cross; peevish; irritable; captious; cavilling; ill-humoured; pert.

**Petunia**, *n. pē-tū-ni-ā* [Brazilian *petun*, tobacco—so named from its affinity with *Nicotiana*], a highly ornamental genus of free-flowering plants, common in gardens, of several species and many varieties, *Ord. Solanaceae*.

**petunse**, *n.*, also **petuntse** or **petuntze**, *n. pē-tūns'* [Chin.], a fine clay used by the Chinese with kaolin in their manufacture of porcelain.

**pence**, *n. pūs*, also **pencites**, *n. plu. pū'sits* [Gr. *penkē*, the pine or fir], the generic name for all fossil wood which appears to have been cone-producing.

**pew**, *n. pū* [OF. *pui*, an elevated place—from L. *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony; Gr. *podion*, a footstool], an enclosed seat in a church or chapel: *v.* to sit or furnish with pews: *pewing*, *imp.*: *pewed*, *pp. pūd*: **pew-opener**, an attendant in a church who opens the pew-doors for the seat-holders.

**pewit** or **pewit**, *n. pē-wit* [from its cry], the lapping or tufted plover.

**pewter**, *n. pū-ter* [OF. *peutre*, *pewter*—prob. from L. *Gr. spalter*, spelter, through loss of initial *s*—see *spelter*], an alloyed metal composed of tin and antimony, sometimes with a little copper; an alloy composed chiefly of zinc, tin, and lead, in varying proportions: **pewtery**, *a. -ter-i*, *pert.*: **pewterer**, *n. -ter-er*, one who works in pewter: **pewter-pot**, a publican's measure for serving malt-liquors.

**pfahlbauten**, *n. fāl-bōi-tēn* [Ger., meaning literally pile-dwellings—from *pfahl*, a stake or post; *bau*, a structure or edifice], a term applied by the Swiss to the prehistoric lake-habitations of that country.

**phacoid**, *a. fāk-ōid* [Gr. *phakos*, a pea or lentil; *eidos*, appearance], like a lentil.

**phacops**, *n. fāk-ōps* [Gr. *phakos*, a lentil; *ōps*, the eye], in *geol.*, a widely distributed genus of trilobites having large faceted eyes.

**phanogamias**, *a. fē-nō-gā-mūs* [Gr. *phainō*, I show, I manifest; *gamos*, marriage], in *bot.*, having conspicuous flowers—see also **phanerogamus**.

**Phaeosporae**, *n. plu. fē-ō-spō-rē-sē* [Gr. *phaios*, dusky; *spora*, seed], in *bot.*, a division of Melanosporeae, or olive-coloured sea-weeds, which possess zoospores.

**phaeton**, *n. fā-tē-ōn* [F. *phaéon*: L. *Phaethon*: Gr. *Phaethōn*, son of *Phaëbus*], an open chariot or carriage on four wheels, having sometimes a small seat behind.

**phagedæna**, *n. fā-gē-dē-nā* [Gr. *phagedaina*, a cancer—from *phagein*, to eat], a spreading obstinate ulcer; a gangrenous ulceration: **phagēdænic**, *a. -lē-nik*, rapidly destroying the parts attacked, as an ulcer.

**phalophyll**, *n. fā-ō-fil* [Gr. *phaios*, dusky; *phyllon*, a leaf—from *phuo*, I produce], a group of colouring matters in the leaves of plants, comprising various browns, soluble in water.

**phalanges**, *n. plu. fā-lān-jēs* [Gr. *phalangx*, *phalangos*, a line of battle], the small bones of the fingers and toes, so named from their arrangement in rows; in *bot.*, bundles of stamens; stamens divided into lobes like a partite or compound leaf:

**phalangal**, *a. fā-lāng-gāl*, also **phalangeal**, *a. fāl-ān-jē-āl*, of or relating to the small bones of the fingers and toes, which are arranged in rows, one before the other, in front of the wrist and ankle: **phalanger**, *n. fāl-ān-jēr*, a marsupial animal inhabiting Australia and adjoining parts—so called from the formation of the hind feet.

**phalangous**, *a. fāl-lān-jī-nis* [L. *phalangium*: Gr. *phalangion*, a kind of venomous spider], *pert.* to a genus of spiders having very long legs, called *Phalan-*

*gium*, *fī-āni*, and also the harvest-man or harvest-bug.

**phalanx**, *n. fāl-āngks* [L.; Gr. *phalanx*, a line of battle], among the anc. Greeks, a body of heavy armed troops drawn up in the form of a deep square and in close rank and file; any close compact body of men: *plu. phalanges*, *jēs*, and **phalanxes**, *-āngks-ēs*.

**phalaris**, *n. fāl-ā-ris* [L. *phalaris* or *phaleris*: Gr. *phalaris*, the plant canary-grass], a small genus of grasses, one of which, the canary-grass, is well known for its seeds, called *canary-seed*; the *Phalaris canariensis*, *Ord. Gramineae*.

**phalerope**, *n. fāl-ēr-ōp* [Gr. *phaleros*, white, having a white spot—from *phalos*, shining; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], a name for several species of water-fowls having toes with scalloped membranes.

**phallus**, *n. fāl-lūs* [L.; Gr. *phallos*, the male organ], the emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies; a genus of fungi having a disgusting and fetid odour: **phallic**, *a. -lik*, *pert.* to the *phallus*, or to the indecent rites connected with the orgies of Bacchus; *pert.* to the worship of the generative principle.

**phanerite series**, *fān-ēr-it* [Gr. *phaneros*, evident, visible—from *phainō*, I show], in *geol.*, a term sometimes employed to designate the uppermost stage of the earth's crust, consisting of deposits produced by causes in obvious operation.

**phanerogamic**, *a. fān-ēr-ō-gām-ik*, also **phan'erogāmic**, *a. -gām-ik*, also **phan'erogāmons**, *a. -ōgā-mūs* [Gr. *phaneros*, manifest; *gamos*, marriage], in *bot.*, applied to plants having conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils—opposed to *cryptogamic*: **phanerogams**, *n. plu. fān-ēr-ō-gāmz*, plants which have conspicuous organs of reproduction, and bear true flowers—see also **phanogamous**.

**phantascope**, *n. fān-tās-kōp* [Gr. *phantasma*, an image—from *phainō*, I show; *skōpō*, I view], an optical instrument enabling persons to look cross-eyed, thus giving an appearance of motion to figures presented for the purpose.

**phantasm**, *n. fān-tāz-m*, also **phantasma**, *n. fān-tās-m* [Gr. *phantasma*, an image], something that appears only to the imagination or to the mind; a vision; a spectre: **phantasmal**, *a. -māl*, *pert.* to.

**phantasmagoria**, *n. fān-tās-mā-gō-rī-ā* [Gr. *phantasma*, an image; *a spectre*; *agora*, a meeting or collection of people—from *agein*, I collect], a magic lantern with slides, by which figures are largely magnified on a wall or screen, and made to appear as if in motion: **phantasmagorial**, *a. -gō-rī-āl*, *pert.* to: **phantasmatography**, *n. -tō-gō-rī-fī* [Gr. *graphō*, I describe], a description of celestial appearances, such as rainbows, halos, and the like.

**phantastic** and **phantasy**—see **fantastic** and **fantasy**.

**phantom**, *n. fān-tōm* [OF. *fantome*, a spirit, a ghost; Gr. *phantasma*, an image; L. *phantasma*—same as *phantasm*, which see; Gr. *phainō*, to show—from *phainō*, to shine], that which has only an apparent existence; a spectre; a fancied vision; a spirit.

**Pharaonic**, *a. fā-rā-ōn-ik*, *pert.* to the *Pharaohs* or to the anc. Egyptians.

**Pharisee**, *n. fār-i-sē* [Gr. *pharisaios*, a Pharisee—from Heb. *parash*, to separate], one of a Jewish sect, strict observers of the letter of the law, and of the traditions of the Elders, and pretenders to superior sanctity: **pharisaic**, *a. -sā-ik*, also **pharisaical**, *a. -sā-ik-āl*, *pert.* to the Pharisees; ritual; externally religious: **pharisaically**, *ad. -ly*: **pharisaicalness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being pharisaic: **Pharisaism**, *n. -izm*, the doctrine or practices of the Pharisees; the rigid observance of the external rights and forms of religion without genuine piety; obedience in letter and not in spirit; hypocrisy in religion; obedience petrified into formalism, religion degraded into ritual, and morals cankered by casuistry.

**pharmaceutical**, *a. fār-mā-sū-ā-ik-āl*, also **phar'maceutic**, *a. -sū-ik* [Gr. *pharmakos*, the using of medicine; *pharmakon*, a drug], of or relating to pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines: **pharmaceutically**, *ad. -ly*: **pharmaceutics**, *n. plu. -tīs*, the science of pharmacy, or of preparing medicines: **pharmaceutist**, *n. -tist*, one who practises pharmacy or prepares medicines; an apothecary.

**pharmacist**, *n. fār-mās-t* [F.], a duly qualified pharmacist.

**pharmacognosis**, *n. fār-mā-lō-g-nō-sis*, also **phar-**

macognosy, n. *lōg-nō-si* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug; *gnōsis*, knowledge—from *gignōskō*, I know], the knowledge of drugs or medicines, their properties and operations; the branch of materia medica which treats of simples, or unprepared medicines.

pharmacolite, n. *fār-māk-ō-līt* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug or poison; *lithos*, a stone], a mineral occurring in delicate silky fibres of a white or greyish colour—a native arsenate of lime.

pharmacology, n. *fār-mā-kō-lō-jī* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the history, proper uses, and composition of drugs; materia medica: pharmacologist, n. *jist*, a writer on the nature and uses of drugs, or skilled in their use.

pharmacopœia, n. *fār-mā-kō-pē-ā* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine or drug; *poieō*, I make], a book which contains authorised directions for the selection and preparation of substances to be used as medicines: pharmacopœist, n. *kōp-ō-līst* [Gr. *poieō*, I sell], a druggist.

pharmacosiderite, n. *fār-mā-kō-sī-ēr-īt* [Gr. *pharmakon*, poison; *sideros*, iron], a mineral of various shades of green, inclining to yellow and brown; arsenate of iron.

pharmacy, n. *fār-mā-sī* [OF. *farmacie*, pharmacy; Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine or drug], the art of preparing and preserving substances to be used as medicines; the occupation of a druggist.

pharos, n. *fār-ōs* [*Pharos* or *Raudhot-el-tin*—i.e., fig-garden—an island in the bay of Alexandria, on which King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse known by the same name], a lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a beacon.

pharynx, n. *fār-ingks*, the muscular or membranous part forming the back part of the mouth, and shaped like a funnel, terminating in the œsophagus or gullet: pharyngeal, a. *fār-in-jē-āl* [Mh. l. *pharynx*; Gr. *pharynx*, *pharyngos*, the gullet or windpipe], pert. to or connected with the pharynx: pharyngitis, n. *fār-in-jīt-īs*, inflammation of the pharynx: Pharyngobranchii, n. plu. *fār-ing-gō-brang-kī-i* [Gr. *branchia*, gills], an order of fishes comprising only the lancelet: pharyngotomy, n. *gōt-ō-mī* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], the operation of making an incision in the pharynx to remove an obstruction or a tumour.

phascolum, n. *fās-kōl-ō-mīs* [Gr. *phaskos*, a sac or pouch; *mīs*, a mouse], the wombat of Australia, of which fossil species of very large size have been found in that country in the uppermost Tertiary.

phascolotherium, n. *fās-kōl-ō-thē-rī-ūm* [Gr. *phaskos*, a pouch; *therion*, a wild animal], in *geol.*, a small fossil pouched mammal found in the flagstones of Stonesfield, and of Oolitic age.

phase, n. *fāz*, also phasis, *fā-sīs*, phases, n. plu. *fāz-ēz* [Gr. *phasīs*, appearance; *phainō*, I bring to light—from *phainō*, to shine], the appearance or quantity of the illuminating surface exhibited by the moon or other planet; the particular state at any given instant of any phenomenon or appearance, or of any weighty or grave affair; aspect; appearance; transparent green quartz.

phasel, n. *fāz-ēl* [Gr. *phasēlos*, a kidney-bean, a little boat], the French bean or kidney-bean; the haricot bean; *Phaseolus vulgaris*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*, sub-Ord. *Papilionacæ*: phaseolites, n. plu. *fāz-ē-līt-īs* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a fossil genus of leguminous plants.

phasis, n. *fā-sīs*, phases, n. plu. *fāz-ēz*—see phase. pheasant, n. *fē-ānt* [OF. *faisan*; L. *phasianus*; Gr. *phasianus*, a pheasant—said to be from the river *Phasis*, in Colchis, Asia Minor, whence these birds are believed to have been first brought], a well-known wild bird reared and preserved for sport: pheasantry, n. *rī*, an enclosure for breeding and rearing pheasants.

pheeze and pheese, v. *fēz*—see fease.

phenakistoscope, n. *fē-nā-kīst-ō-skōp* [Gr. *phenakistos*, deceptive; *phenakizō*, I cheat—from *phenax*, an imposter; *skopeō*, I view], a toy instrument for illustrating the persistence of impressions on the retina.

phenic acid, *fē-nik* [Gr. *phainō*, I show], carbolic acid; the hydrated oxide of phenyl; a powerful antiseptic, consisting of colourless crystals obtained from salicylic acid or coal-tar: phenol, n. *fē-nōl*, same meaning as *phenic acid*: phenyl, n. *fē-nīl* [Gr. *phainō*, I show; *hulō*, material], a hydro-carbon, the radical of phenol.

phenicline, n. *fē-ō-līn* [F. *phénicline*; Gr. *phoinix*,

purple-red], indigo-purple or carmine, a powder precipitated by water from a solution of indigo and sulphuric acid.

phenix, n., also phoenix, n. *fē-nīks* [L. *phœnix*—from Gr. *phœnix*, a fabulous Arabian bird, in *anc. myth.*, a bird said to have been able to rise again from its own ashes—used as an emblem of immortality].

phenogamian, a. *fē-nō-gā-mī-ān*, also phenogamic, a. *gām-ik*, or phenogamous, n. *fē-nō-gā-mīs* [Gr. *phainō*, I show; *gamos*, marriage], same as *phanerogamian*, &c., which see: phenogams, n. plu. *fē-nō-gāms*, plants which have conspicuous flowers; *phanerogams*.

phenol—see under phenic acid.

phenology, n. *fē-nō-lō-jī* [contr. from *phenomenology*], that branch of meteorology which is specially concerned with climatic influence on the regular recurrence of animal and vegetable phenomena, as the budding of leaves and the migration of birds.

phenomenon, n. *fē-nōm-ē-nōn*, *phenomēna*, n. plu. *ē-nā* [Mh. l. *phenomenon*; Gr. *phenomenon*, appearance—from Gr. *phainomai*, I appear], an appearance of nature, the cause of which is not immediately obvious; an unusual appearance; something exceedingly rare; a prodigy: phenomenal, a. *fē-nōm-ē-nāl*, pert. to or consisting of phenomena: phenomenally, ad. *nāl-ī*: phenomenology, n. *nō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a history of phenomena, or a description of them.

phenyl—see under phenic acid.

phœn, n. *fē-ōn* [probably OF.], in *her.*, the barbed iron head of a dart, used as a mark to denote Crown property, and called the *Broad E*, or *Broad Arrow*—see under arrow.

phial, n. *fī-āl* [OF. *phiole*; L. *phiala*; Gr. *phialē*, a shallow cup or bowl; cf. *vial*], a small glass bottle for holding liquors or medicines; a large glass vessel or bottle; v. to preserve or put in a phial: phialing, imp.: phialled, pp. *āl-ī*: adj. kept in a phial: Leyden-phial—see Leyden-jar.

Phigallian, a. *fī-gāl-ī-ān*, applied to certain celebrated ant. sculptured marbles, twenty-three in number, preserved in the British Museum, found among the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epicurius, in the anc. town of *Phigalia*, in Arcadia—the most exquisite remains of Greek art in this country.

philadelphus, n. *fī-āl-dē-fūs*, a genus of ornamental shrubs—named from Ptolemy *Philadelphus*, king of Egypt.

philanthropy, n. *fī-āl-thrō-pī* [Gr. *philos*, loved; *anthrōpos*, a man], the love of mankind as opposed to *misanthropy*, the hatred of mankind; universal benevolence; goodwill towards the whole human race: philanthropic, a. *fī-āl-thrō-pī-ik*, also philanthropical, n. *ī-kāl*, loving mankind; possessing general benevolence: philanthropically, ad. *ī-ī*: philanthropist, n. *fī-āl-thrō-pīst*, one who loves and seeks opportunities of doing good to mankind.

philately, n. *fī-āl-ē-lī* [F. *philatélie*], the practice of collecting postage-stamps and revenue-stamps as an amusement or occupation: philatelist, n. *ē-līst*, one who makes a habit of collecting stamps; a. pert. to.

philatory, n. *fī-āl-ē-rī* [Gr. *philos*, loved, loving], a transparent reliquary placed horizontally upon four feet, and used to exhibit bones of saints, &c.

philharmonic, a. *fī-hār-mōn-ī-k* [F. *philharmonique*—from Gr. *philos*, loving; L. and Gr. *harmonia*, harmony of sound], loving harmony; designating a society whose members are lovers of music or harmony.

Philhellene, n. *fī-hēl-lēn* [Gr. *philō*, I love; *Hēllēns*, the Greeks], one who loves or favours Greece or the Greeks: Philhellenism, n. *fī-hēl-lēn-īz-m*, sympathy or favour toward Greece: Philhellenist, n. *īst*, a lover or friend of the Greeks, as against the Turks: Philhellene, a. *fī-hēl-lē-ō-īk*, pert. to.

philleg—see fillbeg.

philippe, n. *fī-lī-pī-īk* [after *Philip*, king of Macedonia, in *Greec.*], one of the orations or speeches of Demosthenes addressed to the Greeks against Philip (1st cent. B.C.); my discourse or speech full of invective.

Philistine, n. *fī-līst-īn* [Heb. *philistim*—from *palash*, to wander about], one of the anc. inhabitants of the south-western coast of Palestine; in *Germany*, a term applied to the non-academic portion of a university town, as opposed to the *gown*; a term applied by Matthew Arnold to the middle class of England, which, he said, is ignorant and narrow-minded; a prosaic person: Philistinism, n. *īz-m*, manners or practices of the (modern) Philistines.

māle, mā, fār, toṭw; mēle, mēl, hēr: pine, ph; nōle, nōl, nōve;



any subsequent period of time: *pho'nograph'ic*, a. *-gráf'ik*, also *pho'nograph'ical*, a. *-t-kál*, pert. to; representing articulate sounds: *pho'nograph'ically*, ad. *-t*: *phonography*, n. *pho'nógrá-fí*, the art of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinctive mark or character; a system of shorthand writing: *phonog'raphist*, n. *-físt*, one who explains the laws of spoken sounds: *phonog'rapher*, n. *-fēr*, one versed in the art of phonography.

*phonolite*, n. *pho'nó-lít* [Gr. *phónē*, a sound; *lithos*, a stone], a variety of basalt or greenstone, which rings or clicks with a sort of metallic sound when struck by the hammer: also called *clinkstone*.

*phonology*, n. *pho'nó-ló-jí* [Gr. *phónē*, sound; *logos*, discourse], the science of articulate sounds; a treatise on the elementary sounds of speech; *phonetics*: *phonological*, a. *pho'nó-ló-jí-kál*, pert. to.

*phonoscope*, n. *pho'nó-skóp* [Gr. *phónē*, a sound; *skopē*, I view], an instr. for recording musical sounds, or for determining the quality of strings in musical instruments: same as *microphoae*.

*phonotypy*, n. *pho'nó-tí-pí* [Gr. *phónē*, sound; *typos*, a type—from *typtō*, I strike], a method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter: *phonotype*, n. *pho'nó-típ*, a printed letter or character representing a sound of speech.

*phoranthium*, n. *pho-rán'th-úm* [Gr. *phoréō*, I hear, I carry; *anthos*, a flower], in bot., a term applied to the receptacle of composite flowers.

*phormium*, n. *pho-rm-úm* [Gr. *phormos*, a mat made of flags or rushes], a genus of plants, the leaves of which furnish fine, silky, and very strong fibres; New Zealand flax, Ord. *Liliacae*.

*phosgae*, n. *pho'sjén* [Gr. *phōs*, light; *gennaō*, I produce], producing light, or produced by light; applied to a gas resulting from the action of the solar rays upon a mixture of equal parts of chlorine and carbonic oxide gas; also called *carbon oxychloride*.

*phosphate*, n. *pho'sfít* [from *phosphorus*], a compound of phosphoric acid with a base, of which phosphato of lime is one: *phosphatic*, n. *pho'sfát'ik*, pert. to phosphate; applied to an acid liquor of an oily nature resulting from the slow oxidation of phosphorus in the air: *phosphatic nodules*, in *geol.*, certain concretions or nodules of phosphate of lime found in the upper greensands of the Chalk formation, used when ground in the preparation of manures: *phosphate of iron*, a native blue ochre: *phosphate of lime*, a whitish earthy substance consisting of lime and phosphoric acid, occurring in commerce as bone-ash.

*phosphane*, n. *pho'sfén* [Gr. *phōs*, light; *phainō*, I show], the luminous impression caused with the eyelids closed, after the sudden compression of the eyeball.

*phosphids*, n. *pho'sfíd* [from *phosphorus*], a combination of phosphorus with a metal: *phosphite*, n. *pho'sfít*, a salt of phosphorus acid.

*phosphine*, n. *pho'sfín* [Gr. *phōs*, light; *phainō*, I show], phosphuretted hydrogen gas, a very poisonous body, consisting of one atom of phosphorus and three of hydrogen.

*phosphorite*, n. *pho'sfórit* [from *phosphorus*], a mineral containing phosphate of lime, and occurring in veins in certain rocks—also called *apatite*: *phosphoric*, a. *pho'sfórit'ik*, pert. to phosphoric.

*phosphorus*, n. *pho'sfó-rús* [L.: Gr. *phosphoros*, light-bringer, the torch-bearer, the morning star—from *phōs*, light; *phoréō*, I hear or bring], an elementary body of a wax-like consistence, easily made to burn, even by the heat of the fingers or by friction, always luminous in the dark in its ordinary state; the morning star: *phosphorated*, a. *pho'téd*, combined or saturated with phosphorus: *phosphorating*, imp.: *phosphoresce*, v. *-és*, to give out light in the dark in ordinary temperatures: *phosphorescing*, imp.: *phosphoresced*, pp. *-és'*: *phosphorescent*, a. *-és'ent*, shining with a faint light in the dark; *luminous*: *phosphorescences*, n. *-és'ens*, the state of being luminous without sensible heat: *phosphoric*, a. *pho'sfórit'ik*, also *phosphorous*, a. *pho'sfórit'is*, pert. to or obtained from phosphorus: *phosphoric acid*, an acid containing one equivalent of phosphorus and five of oxygen: *phosphorous acid*, an acid containing one equivalent of phosphorus and three of oxygen.

*phosphuret*, n. *pho'sfá-rét* [from *phosphorus*, on the analogy of *sulphuret*], a combination of phosphorus

with a metal or radical; same as *phosphide*: *phosphuretted*, a. *-rét'ed*, combined with phosphorus: better *phosphoret* and *phosphoretted*.

*photo*, *phōtō* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light], a common prefix in many compounds, denoting relation to or connection with light: n. a common abbreviation for *photograph* or *photographic picture*; a cart-devisite.

*photochromy*, n. *phōtō-kró-mí* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *chrōma*, colour], the art of photographing in colours, carried out by taking a separate negative of each colour in the subject; the art of reproducing colours by photography: *photochromatic*, a. *phōtō-kró-mát'ik*, pert. to, or produced by: *photochromotype*, n. *-krō-mó-típ* [Gr. *typos*, a type], a coloured print of a photograph.

*photogen*, n. *phōtō-jén* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *gennaō*, I generate or produce], in chem., an inflammable hydrocarbon; another name for paraffin-oil: *photogene*, n. *phōtō-jén*, the generation of a more or less continued picture on the retina from a previous impression, or from a delay of the obliteration of it: *photogenic*, a. *-jén'ik*, produced or created by light, as a picture, on the retina of the eye: *photogeny*, n. *phōtō-jé-ní*, the art of producing pictures by the action of light.

*photoglyphy*, n. *phōtō-glí-fí* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *gluphō*, I engrave], a method of engraving by which photographs can be etched into steel and other metal plates by the action of light and certain chemicals.

*photography*, n. *phōtōgrá-fí* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *graphō*, I write], the art or practice of producing pictures of objects, on chemically prepared bodies, such as glass, paper, &c., by the action of light; *sum-painting*: *photograph*, n. *phōtōgrá-fí*, a picture or portrait obtained by the light of the sun: *photograph'ic*, a. *-gráf'ik*, also *photograph'ical*, a. *-t-kál*, pert. to or done by photography: *photograph'ically*, ad. *-t*: *photographer*, n. *phōtōgrá-fēr*, also *photog'raphist*, a. *-físt*, one skilled in the practice of photography: *photo-lithography*, n. *phōtō-lít'h-grá-fí* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a method of producing a copy of a print or drawing in line—of the same or altered dimensions—on a lithographic stone by means of photography.

*photogravure*, n. *phōtō-grá-vür* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *F. gravure*, engraving], the art of producing on metal an incised engraved plate for this process of printing, through the application of light on a sensitive surface; a photo-engraving: v. to produce by photogravure.

*photoheliograph*, n. *phōtō-hé-lí-o-gráf* [*photo*, and *heliograph*], an instr. for depicting transits of Venus and other solar appearances, consisting of a telescope adjusted for photography, and moved by clock-work.

*photology*, n. *phōtō-ló-jí* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *logos*, discourse], the science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena; optics: *photologic*, a. *phōtō-ló-jí*, also *photologic'al*, a. *-t-kál*, pert. to.

*photo-magnetism*, n. *phōtō-mag-nét'izm* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; and Eng. *magnetism*], that branch of science which describes the relations of the phenomena of magnetism to those of light.

*photometer*, n. *phōtō-mé-tér* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the relative intensities of light: *photom'etry*, n. *-trí*, the art of measuring the intensity of light: the measurement of the intensity of the different kinds of light.

*photophobia*, n. *phōtō-phō-bí-a* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *phobos*, I dread; *phobos*, fear], the dread, fear, or intolerance of light.

*photophone*, n. *phōtō-fón* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *phōnē*, sound], an instr. by which sounds may be communicated by the agency of light: *photophonic*, a. *-fón'ik*.

*photopsy*, n. *phōtōp'sí*, also *photop'sia*, n. *-st-a* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *opsis*, sight—from *opsonai*, I shall see], a disease of the eyes in which luminous rays of light appear to play before them, a symptom of amaurosis.

*photosphere*, n. *phōtō-sfēr* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *sphaira*, a sphere], a sphere of light; the luminous spherical envelope of the sun.

*phototype*, n. *phōtō-típ* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *typos*, an impression, a type—from *typtō*, I strike], a type or plate resembling an engraved plate, produced from a photographic picture by a peculiar process,

and capable of being printed from; the process by which such a plate is produced.

**photo-zincography**, *n.* *fō-tō-sin-kō-grā-fī* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *Eng. zinc*; Gr. *graphein*, I write], a process of preparing zinc plates for printing; a process similar to *photolithography*.

**phragma**, *n.* *frag-mā*, *phrag'mata*, *n. plu.* *mā-tā* [Gr. *phragma*, a hedge or fence, a transverse division or false partition in fruits; a spurious dissepiment.

**phragmacone**, *n.* *frag-mā-kōn* [Gr. *phragma*, a fence; *kōnos*, a cone], the chambered cone of the shell of the bellerophon cephalopods.

**phragmites**, *n. plu.* *frag'mi tēz* [Gr. *phragma*, a fence or hedge], a genus of reeds growing on river-banks and in wet places.

**phrase**, *n.* *frāz* [F. *phrase*; L. and Gr. *phrasis*, speech, language—from *phrazō*, I say], a short sentence or expression; two or more words containing a particular mode of speech; an idiom; style or manner in writing or speaking; in *mus.*, any regular, symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression: *v.* to express in peculiar words; to style: *phras'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* employing peculiar expressions: *phrased*, *pp.* *frā-zed*.

**phrase-hook**, a book containing or explaining phrases:

**phraseograph**, *n.* *frā-zē-ō-grāf* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], the words that compose a phrase: *phras'eography*, *n.* *frā-grā-fī*, the method of writing two or more words without lifting the pen: *phras'eology*, *n.* *frā-gō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the peculiarities or style in the diction of a writer; style or manner of expression: *phras'eological*, *n.* *frā-jī-kāl*, also *phras'eologic*, *a.* *frā-jī-kāl*, peculiar in expression; consisting in a peculiar form of words; *idiomatic*: *phras'eologically*, *ad.* *frā-jī-kāl*. *Syn.* of 'phrase *n.*' clause; sentence; expression; proposition; period; paragraph; form; diction; style.

**phren**, *frēn* [Gr. *phrēn* or *phrenos*, the mind—*phrēn* means the 'diaphragm or mind,' the ancients believing the mind to be situated in the diaphragm], as the first element of a compound, *phren* has two meanings.—1, 'mind,' and thence 'brain,' as in *phrenetic*; 2, 'diaphragm,' as in *phrenic*.

**phrenetic**, *n.* *frē-nē-tīk* [Gr. *phrēn*, the mind], liable to violent sallies of mental excitement or disorder; having an affection of the brain; *n.* a person occasionally wild and erratic: *phrenetically*, *ad.* *frē-nē-tīk-lī*.

**phrenic**, *a.* *frē-nīk* [Gr. *phrēn*, the diaphragm, the mind], pert. to the diaphragm: *phrenitis*, *n.* *frē-nī-tis*, inflammation of the brain or its membranes; delirium.

**phrenology**, *n.* *frē-nō-lō-jī* [Gr. *phrēn*, *phrenos*, the mind; *logos*, discourse], the science of the functions of the mind, assumed from the development of the different parts of the brain, as exhibited in the external form of the upper part of the skull: *phrenological*, *a.* *frē-nō-lō-jī-kāl*, *pert.* to or according to *phrenology*: *phren'ologically*, *ad.* *frē-nō-lō-jī-kāl*. *Syn.* of *phrenology*: *phren'ologically*, *ad.* *frē-nō-lō-jī-kāl*, one versed in *phrenology*.

**phreno-magnetism**, *n.* *frē-nō-māg'nē-tizm* [Gr. *phrēn*, the mind, and *Eng. magnetism*], excitement of the organs of the brain by mesmeric passes or magnetic influence.

**phrensy**, *n.* also *phrenzy*—see *frenzy*.

**Phrygian**, *a.* *frī-jī-an*, *pert.* to *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor; applied to a wild and stirring kind of music produced by the ancients from the flute: *n.* a certain light spongy stone.

**phthiriasis**, *n.* *thī-rī-ā-sis* [Gr. *phthēiriasis*—from *phthēir*, a louse], a diseased condition in which lice are bred in and infest the body; cutaneous vermination.

**phthisis**, *n.* *thī-sis* [Gr. *phthisis*, a wasting—from *phthō*, I consume or waste away], pulmonary consumption, a disease produced by tubercles in the lungs; also called 'pulmonary phthisis': *phthistic*, *n.* *thī-tīk*, a wasting away; a person affected with phthisis; a slight tickling cough: *phthistic*, *a.* *thī-tīk*, belonging to phthisis; consumptive.

**phychochrome**, *n.* *fī-kō-krōm* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *chrōma*, colour], the colouring matter in lichens and in the lower Algae.

**phycocyanine**, *n.* *fī-kō-sī-an-in* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *kuanos*, blue], in *bot.*, the bluish colouring matter of Nostoc and other low Algae.

**phycocerythrine**, *n.* *fī-kō-ērī-th-rīn* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *erythros*, red], in *bot.*, the red colouring matter, soluble in water, found in *Floridæ*.

**phycology**, *n.* *fī-kō-lō-jī* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *logos*, discourse], the study of Algae or sea-weeds.

**phycomater**, *n.* *fī-kō-mā-tēr* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *L. mater*, a mother, Gr. *mētēr*], in *bot.*, the gelatinous matter investing the sporules of certain Algae, and in which they vegetate.

**phycozanthine**, *n.* *fī-kō-zānthīn* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *zanthos*, yellow], in *bot.*, the same as 'diatomine'—which see under *Diatomaceæ*.

**phylactery**, *n.* *fī-lākt-ēr-i* [OE. *flātere*; L. *phylacterium*; Gr. *phylaktērion*, an amulet—from *phulaktēr*, a watchman, a guard; *phulassō*, I watch], among the Jews, strips of parchment on which were written texts from the law, worn by devout persons on the forehead, wrists, or breast, particularly by the Pharisees; a case for containing the relics of the dead in the early Christian Church; *phylactered*, *a.* *lēr-d*, wearing phylacteries: *phylacteric*, *a.* *fī-lākt-ēr-īk*, also *phylacter'ical*, *a.* *lākt-ēr-īk*, pert. to phylacteries.

**phylactolemata**, *n. plu.* *fī-lākt-ō-lē-mā-tā* [Gr. *phulaktikos*, having the power to guard—from *phulassō*, I guard; *laimos*, the throat], the division of the Polyzoa in which the mouth is provided with the arched valvular process called the 'epustome.'

**phylla**, *n. plu.* *fī-lā* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, the verticillate leaves which form the calyx or external envelope of the flower; *phyl'laries*, *n. plu.* *lā-rīz*, the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers.

**phyllirea**, *n.* *fī-lī-rē-ā* [Gr. *phyllirea*, a certain tree or shrub like the privet, more correctly written *philtirea*], a genus of evergreen plants, very leafy, and of a dark-green foliage, *Orl. Oleaceæ*.

**phyllium**, *n.* *fī-lī-ūm* [mid. L.—from Gr. *phullon*, a leaf], a leaf-insect of the tropics.

**phyllocyst**, *n.* *fī-lō-sist* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *kystis*, a cyst—from *kuō*, I hold], a cavity in the interior of the hydrophyllia of certain oceanic Hydroids.

**phyllodium**, *n.* *fī-lō-dī-ūm*, *phyllo'de*, *n.* *lō-dē* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *eidos*, appearance], in *bot.*, a leaf-stalk developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf: *phyllo'dy*, *n.* *fī-lō-dī*, the change of an organ into true leaves; the substitution of true leaves for some other organ; *phylloid*, *a.* *fī-lō-īd*, like a leaf: *phylloids*, *n. plu.* *fī-lō-īdz*, leaf-like appendages to the stems of Algae.

**phyllomen**, *n.* *fī-lō-mēn* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *gennao*, I produce], in *bot.*, the single terminal and central bud from which leaves are produced in palms, and many herbaceous plants; also called a 'phyllophore.'

**phyllorapsus**, *n.* *fī-lō-rāp-sūs* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *graphein*, I write], in *geol.*, a beautiful genus of graptolites from the Skiddaw rocks.

**phyllomania**, *n.* *fī-lō-mā-nī-ā* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *mama*, madness], in *bot.*, an abnormal or unusual development of leaf tissue.

**phylome**, *n.* *fī-lōm* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, a leaf-structure; a structure morphologically equivalent to a leaf.

**phylomorphy**, *n.* *fī-lō-mōr-fī* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *mōrphē*, form, shape], in *bot.*, the substitution of leaves for other organs; same sense as 'phyllo'dy': *phylломор'phosis*, *n.* *mōr-fō-sis*, the study of the succession and variation of leaves during different seasons.

**phyllophagous**, *a.* *fī-lō-f-d-gīs* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *phagēin*, to eat], leaf-eating.

**phyllophore**, *n.* *fī-lō-fōr* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *phoreō*, I bear], the terminal bud or growing point in palms; same sense as 'phyllomen': *phyllophorons*, *a.* *fī-lō-fō-rūs*, bearing or producing leaves.

**phyllophyte**, *n.* *fī-lō-fī* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *phuton*, a plant], a plant of any kind in which leaves can be observed.

**Phyllopoda**, *n. plu.* *fī-lō-pō-dā*, *Phyllopod*, *n.* *lō-pō-dā* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *pōdē*, feet], an order of Crustaceans having leaf-like feet: *phyllopodes*, *n. plu.* *fī-lō-pō-dēz*, in *bot.*, dead leaves in *Isotēs*.

**phylloptosis**, *n.* *fī-lō-p-tō-sis* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *ptōsis*, a falling—from *ptōō*, I fall], in *bot.*, the fall of the leaf.

**phyllo taxis**, *n.* *fī-lō-tāks-is*, also *phyllo'tax'y*, *n.* *tāks-is* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *taxis*, order; *tassō*, I arrange], the arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem: *phyllo'tactic*, *a.* *tāks-īk*, of or pert. to.

**phylloxera**, *n.* *fī-lōks-ērā* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *zerōs*, dry, parched], a genus of insects, *Orl. Hemiptera*.

*tera*, the type of a family *Phylloxeridae*; *P. vastatrix*, an insect of this family which infests the leaves and roots of the vine—its innumerable puncturings quickly destroying the plant.

**phylogeny**, *n.* *fi-lôj-è-ni* [Gr. *phulon*, a stock, a race—from *phuô*, I produce; *gennâô*, I generate, I produce], the race-history of man or animals; the race-history of an animal as obtained from its development: **phylogenetic**, *a.* *fi-lô-jè-nè-tik*, pert. to the race-history of an animal—see *ontogeny*.

**phyium**, *n.* *fi-lâm* [mid. L.: Gr. *phulon*, a tribe], a primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom; a diagram of the early evolutionary forms of animal life: **phyletic**, *a.* *fi-tik*, in *biol.*, pert. to a phylum of the animal kingdom.

**phyma**, *n.* *fi-mâ* [Gr. *phuma*, a tumour—from *phuô*, I produce], a tubercle on any external part of the body.

**physalite**, *n.* *fi-sâ-ti* [Gr. *phusâô*, I blow or puff up; *lithos*, a stone], a coarse variety of topaz occurring in large crystals, so called from its swelling up under heat.

**physeter**, *n.* *fi-sè-tèr* [Gr. *phusèter*, a pair of bellows—from *phusa*, breath], the spermaceti whale.

**physic**, *n.* *fi-tik* [OF. *phitsike*; L. *physica*; Gr. *phusike*, physics—from *phusis*, nature], the science or knowledge of medicine; the art of healing diseases; remedies for diseases; a medicine that purges; the profession of a physician: *v.* to treat with medicine; to purge; to heal: **physicking**, *imp.* *-tî-îng*; **physicked**, *pp.* *-tî-t*: **physical**, *a.* *-tî-kâl*, pert. to nature or natural productions; pert. to the body or material things; perceptible to the senses; external: **physically**, *ad.* *-tî*: **physical education**, the training of the body to increase and preserve health: **physical geography**, a description of the earth in all its present relations to organic and inorganic nature: **physical laws**, the laws of nature: **physical science**, the science which treats of inorganic bodies, their external appearance, properties, &c.—opposed to *natural science*: **physician**, *n.* *fi-tî-shi-ân*, one legally qualified to prescribe remedies for external or internal use in disease, as distinguished from a surgeon; a medical man: **physies**, *n.* *plu.* *fi-tî-îs*, the science which treats of the properties of matter, the laws of motion, and the phenomena of nature; **natural philosophy**: **physicist**, *n.* *-tî-sîst*, a student of nature; one skilled in physics: **physico-logic**, *-kô*, logic illustrated by natural philosophy: **physio-theology**, theology illustrated by natural philosophy: **physiognomy**, *n.* *fi-tî-ôj-ô-nô-mi* [Gr. *phusis*, nature; *gnômon*, one who knows—from *gignôskô*, I know], the particular cast or expression of the face; the art of determining the character and disposition of a person by an examination of the features of the face; in *bot.*, the general appearance of a plant without any reference to its botanical characters: **physiognomist**, *n.* *-mîst*, one who is skilled in physiognomy: **physiognomic**, *a.* *-nô-mî-tik*, also *physiognomical*, *a.* *-tî-kâl*, pert. to: **physiognomically**, *ad.* *-tî*: **physiognomies**, *n.* *plu.* *-tî-s*, the signs or features of the face which indicate the disposition and character of the mind and the state of the body; the same as *physiognomy*.

**physiography**, *n.* *fi-tî-ôj-ô-râ-fi* [Gr. *phusis*, nature; *graphô*, I write], a description of nature or natural objects, as displayed in the surface arrangements of the globe: **physical geography**: **physiographical**, *a.* *-ô-grâ-fî-kâl*, pert. to physiography: **physiographically**, *ad.* *-tî*.

**physiology**, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-jî-ô-jî* [F. *physiologie*; L. *physiologia*; Gr. *physiologia*, an inquiry into the nature and origin of things—from *phusis*, nature; *logos*, discourse—from *legô*, I speak], the science which treats of the vital actions or functions performed by the organs of plants and animals: **physiologist**, *n.* *-jîst*, one who studies or treats of physiology: **physiologic**, *a.* *-ô-lô-jî-k*, also *physiologically*, *a.* *-tî-kâl*, pert. to physiology; relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings: **physiologically**, *ad.* *-tî*: **physiologist**, *v.* *-ô-jîz*, to speculate in physiology.

**physique**, *n.* *fi-zèk* [F. *physique*, appearance of the body—from Gr. *phusikos*, natural], the natural constitution or physical structure of a person as it appears to the eye.

**physiomy** or **phsniomy**, *n.* *fi-zî-nô-mî*, in *OE.*, a corrupted spelling of *physiognomy*.

**physograde**, *n.* *fi-zî-ô-grâd* [Gr. *phusa*, an air-bladder; L. *gradior*, I walk], moving in the water by air-bladders—applied to a tribe of sea-nettles.

**physometra**, *n.* *fi-zî-ô-mè-trâ* [Gr. *phusâô*, I inflate or distend; *mètra*, a womb—from *mètrô*, a mother], an accumulation of air in the uterus which causes an enlargement of the abdomen.

**Physomyces**, *n.* *fi-zî-ô-mî-sè-tèz* [Gr. *phusa*, a bladder; *mukês*, *mukêtos*, a fungus], a division of the Fungi in which the thallus is floccose, and spores are surrounded by a vesicular veil or sporangium, as in bread-mould.

**Physophorida**, *n.* *plu.* *fi-zî-ô-fô-rî-ô-dè* [Gr. *phusa*, an air-bladder; *phorôô*, I bear], an order of oceanic Hydrozoa.

**Physostigma**, *n.* *fi-zî-ô-sîg-mâ* [Gr. *phusâô*, I inflate or distend; *stigma*, a mark, a brand—from *stizô*, I prick], a genus of plants, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: **Physostigma venenosum**, *rènt-èn-ô-sîm*, a plant having a remarkable hooded stigma, yields the Calabar Ordeal Bean, or *Esèrè* of the natives, which causes contraction of the pupil of the eye, and is a violent poison, used by the natives in trials by ordeal.

**Phytelephas**, *n.* *fi-tèl-è-fâs* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *elephas*, an elephant, ivory], a genus of South American palms whose nuts contain a substance like ivory, and is known by the name vegetable ivory—known also by the name of *Jagua plant*: Ord. *Palmæ*.

**phytivorous**, *a.* *fi-tî-ô-vô-rûs* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; L. *vorô*, I eat], applied to animals that subsist on plants; herbivorous.

**phytochlor**, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-klor* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *chlôros*, green], the green colouring matter of plants; chlorophyll.

**phytodermis**, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-dèr-mâ* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *derma*, skin], any fungus or vegetable parasite growing on the skin: **phytodermata**, *n.* *plu.* *-dèr-mâ-tâ*, skin diseases caused by fungi.

**phytogeny**, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-jî-nîs*, also *phytogenesis*, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-jî-nè-sîs* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *gennâô*, I produce, in *bot.*, the doctrine of the generation or production of plants; the development of the plant.

**phyto-geography**, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-jî-ô-jî-râ-fi* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and Eng. *geography*], the study of the laws regulating the distribution of plants, and of different plant regions.

**phytography**, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-jî-râ-fi* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *graphô*, I write], the scientific description of plants, treating of their character, habits, distribution, functions, and properties; descriptive botany: **phytographical**, *a.* *-ô-grâ-fî-kâl*, pert. to phytography.

**phytoïd**, *a.* *fi-tî-ô-jî*, also *phytoïdal*, *a.* *fi-tî-ô-jî-dâl* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *eîdos*, appearance], resembling plants; plant-like.

**phytolite**, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-lî* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a general term for a fossil plant.

**Phytology**, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-jî* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *logos*, discourse—from *legô*, I speak], the science of the vegetable kingdom; the study of plants; botany: **phytological**, *a.* *fi-tî-ô-jî-kâl*, pert. to phytology: **phytologist**, *n.* *-ô-jîst*, a scientific botanist.

**phyton**, *n.* *fi-tî-ôn* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant], in *bot.*, a name sometimes given to the simple individual plant as represented by a leaf.

**phytonomy**, *n.* *fi-tî-ôn-ô-mî* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *nomos*, a law], the science of the origin, growth, and arrangement of plants.

**phytophagous**, *a.* *fi-tî-ô-fâ-gûs* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *phagein*, to eat], plant-eating, applied to animals that live on vegetable substances; herbivorous; the same as *phytivorous*.

**phytotomy**, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-jî-ô-mî* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *tomê*, a cutting], the dissection of vegetable organised bodies: **phytologist**, *n.* *-mîst*, one who is skilled in phytotomy.

**phytozoids**, *n.* *plu.* *fi-tî-ô-zô-jîz* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *zôon*, an animal; *eîdos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, the male reproductive elements in the cells of the antheridia in cryptogams, which exhibit active movements at certain periods of their existence, and thus resemble animalcules; spermatozoids or antherozoids.

**phytozoon**, *n.* *fi-tî-ô-zô-ôn* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *zôon*, an animal], a plant-like animalcule, or one living in the tissues of plants: *plu.* *phytozoa*, *-zôâ*, also *phytozoons*, *-zô-ônz*, in *bot.*, moving filaments in the antheridia of cryptogams; the male reproductive elements; antherozoids.



piacular, a. *pi-āk-ā-ler* [L. *piaculum*, a sin-offering; *pio*, I appease—from *pius*, devout], having power to atone; expiatory; that requires expiation.

pla-mater, n. *pi-ā-mā-ter* [L. *kind* mother], a delicate, fibrous, and highly vascular membrane, which immediately invests the brain and spinal cord—the *dura-mater* being the outer membrane.

piano, ad. *pi-ā-nō* [It. *piano*, softly, low—from *piano*, even, smooth—from L. *planus*, even, smooth], in music, a direction intimating that the force of the voice or the instrument is to be diminished: n. *pi-ā-nō*, a keyed musical instrument: pianissimo, ad. *pi-ā-nis-si-mō*, very softly: pianist, n. *pi-ā-nis-tis*, a performer on the pianoforte: pianoforte, n. *pi-ā-nō-fōr-tē*, usually contracted into *piano* [It. *forte*, strong—from L. *fortis*, strong], a well-known stringed instrument played with the fingers by means of a key-board—so called from its capability of producing either soft or strong sounds.

piassaba, placaba, or piassava, n. *pi-ā-sā-bā* or *-ā* [Brazil], a stout woody fibre from the leaf-stalks of *Attalea funifera*, from Bahia, much used in the manufacture of brooms, brushes, &c.; a finer and more valuable kind is obtained from *Leopoldinia passaba*, both of the Ord. *Palmae*.

plastre, n. *pi-ā-s-ter* [F. *plastre*—from It. *piastre*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, a variant of *plaster*—which see], a silver coin used in Turkey, S. America, Italy, and Spain, of variable value; a Turkish coin now valued at about 2½d.

piazza, n. *pi-ā-z-zā* [It.—from L. *platea*; Gr. *plateia*, a broad street], a square; a considerable open space surrounded by buildings; a pathway under a roof supported by pillars or arches.

pipecorn, n. *pi-pē-kōrn* [W. *pi*, a pipe; *corn*, a horn—from Eng. *pipe*], in Wales, a musical instrument consisting of a pipe with a horn at each end.

pipebrock, n. *pi-pē-brōk* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music—from *piobair*, a piper; *piob*, a pipe—from Eng. *pipe*], in Scot., the wild martial music of the bagpipe.

pica, n. *pi-kā* [L. *pica*, the painted one, a pic-bird—see *pie* 2], the magpie; in med., a depraved appetite; an appetite to eat and drink unusual things, as coal, earth, &c.; a printing-type of a size formerly used in printing the *pie* or *table* for finding the service—supposed to be so called from the appearance of the red or party-coloured initial and other letters interspersed among the black letter—see *pie* 2.

picador, n. *pi-kā-dōr* [Sp., a bull-fighter], in Sp., the horseman who begins a bull fight by attacking the bull with a spear.

picamar, n. *pi-kā-mār* [L. *pix*, pitch; *amārus*, bitter], a thick, oily, colourless liquid; the hitter principle of tar.

picaresque, a. *pi-kā-rēsk* [Sp. *picaro*, a rogue], applied to Spanish novels dealing with the exploits of adventurers, popular in the seventeenth century.

picaroon, n. *pi-kā-rōn* [Sp. *picaron*, a great rogue—from *picar*, a rogue; a rogue; a plunderer; n. robber; a pirate: spelt also *pickeroon*.

picayune, n. *pi-kā-yūn* [F. *picayon*, a farthing], in U.S., a small silver coin, valued about 3½d. sterling.

piccadill, n. *pi-kā-dil*, also *piccadilly*, n. *di-lil* [OF. *piccadille*, a high broad-peaked collar or ruff worn in the reign of James I.: *Piccadilly*, n. *di-lil*, a street of London, said to have been built originally by a tailor who had made his fortune by selling *piccadillies*—hence the name.

picceage, n. *pi-kā-āj* [from Eng. *pick* or *pitch*], money paid at fairs for liberty to break ground for booths.

piccaninny, n. *pi-kā-kā-nin-ni* [W.I. *piquinini*; Sp. *pequeño*, little, small; *nino*, a child], a negro baby or child.

piccolo, n. *pi-kō-lō* [It., little, small], a small flute having its pitch an octave higher than an ordinary one; a small pianoforte.

pick, n. *pi-k* [Cel. *piika*, to pick; cf. Dut. *pijken*; Ger. *picken*], an iron tool pointed, used in digging; choice; selection: v. to pluck, as fruit; to separate with the fingers; to pull off or clean; to select or choose; to take up; to gather; to eat by morsels, as to *pick* a bone; to pierce; to strike with anything pointed; to open by an instr., as a lock; to strike with the bill; to rob; to do anything nicely or leisurely: picking, imp. n. the act of picking, selecting, &c.; a perquisite, usually in the sense of not over-honestly obtained; pounded oyster-shells for gravel-walks; in OE., pilfering; petty stealing: picked, pp. *pi-k-t*, adj. blacked off by the fingers; cleaned by separating

with the fingers; opened by an instr.: carefully selected, as *picked* men; in OE., sharp; smart; spruce: *picked*, a. *pi-kēd*, sharp-pointed: *picker*, n. *pi-kēr*, one who picks; in OE., a petty pilferer or thief: *pick-axe* [corrupted from OF. *piquois*, by false analogy with *azel*], a digging-tool pointed at the one end and broad at the other, used in excavating: *pick-hammer*, a pointed hammer for dressing granite: *picklock*, an instrument by which locks are opened without the key; the person who picks locks; a superior description of wool: *pickpocket* and *pickpurse*, one who cunningly steals from the pockets of persons in a public place: *pickers* and *stealers*, in OE. *slang*, the hands: *pick-thank*, a flatterer; a tale-bearer; a mean petty informer in order to gain favour: to *pick* off, to separate by the fingers; to take away by an unexpected movement, as the life of an enemy in sharp-shooting: to *pick* out, to select: to *pick* up, to gather: to *pick* a bone with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to *pick* a hole in one's coat, to find fault: to *pick* a quarrel, to get into a quarrel by seeking for it: *picked* out, ornamented or relieved with stripes of a different colour.

pick, v. *pi-k*, OE. for pitch or throw: *picker*, n. *pi-kēr*, the instrument which throws the shuttle.

pick-a-pack or -back, ad. *pi-k-ā-pāk* or *-bāk* [Eng. *pitch*, and *pack*], pitched in manner of a pack; pitched on the back—as to carry a child *pick-a-back*.

pickereel, n. *pi-kēr-ēl* [from *pike*, which see], a small pike; the name of several fish of the pike family.

pickeroon—see *picaroon*.

picket, n. *pi-kēt* [OF. *piequet*, a peg, a stake; dim. of *pie*, a pickaxe], a sharp-pointed stake; a small number of men placed as a guard of observation at a short distance from an army; a body of men belonging to a trades-union appointed to watch and annoy non-unionists during a strike: v. to fasten to a picket or stake stuck in the ground, as a horse; to place or post as a guard of observation: *pick'eting*, imp.; *pick'eted*, pp.; inlying pickets, detachments in camp fully equipped, and ready to turn out on any alarm, as to put down disorders or protect property in case of fire: outlying pickets, detachments at some little distance from camp for observation, and to guard against surprises: picketing or picketting, n. *pi-kēt-ing*, in a trades-union, the practice of appointing pickets.

pickle, n. *pi-kil* [ME. *pykil*, *pykyl*; cf. Dut. *pekkel*; Ger. *pekkel*, brine], the lye of brine or vinegar for preserving food; a mess; a disagreeable position; a position of difficulty, embarrassment, or disorder; a troublesome child: v. to preserve or season with salt, vinegar, &c.: *pickles*, n. plu. *pi-kils*, vegetables or fruit preserved in vinegar, &c.: *pickling*, imp.; n. the preservation of vegetables or meats in brine, vinegar, &c.; the brine, vinegar, &c., for preserving certain kinds of food: *pickled*, pp. *pi-kild*: adj. preserved in brine or pickles: a rod in pickle, a rod soaked in brine to make the punishment more severe—hence, a punishment of any sort held in reserve: *pickled*, herring, in OE., a merry-andrew; a huffoon; a Jack-pudding.

pickle, n. *pi-k'l* [from *pick* 1], in Scot., a grain of corn; a small quantity; *picktle*, n. *pi-k'til*, in OE., a small meadow; any small enclosed piece of land.

picklock, pickpocket—see under *pick* 1.

picnic, n. *pi-knik* [Eng. *pick*, to eat by morsels; *nick*, a snatch, a trifle], originally, an entertainment towards which each guest contributed; now, a pleasure-party on an excursion into the country, especially when they carry their own provisions, &c., with them; a kind of small sweet biscuit.

picoline, n. *pi-kō-lin* [L. *pix*, *picis*, pitch], an oily volatile liquid having a strong odour and an acid bitter taste, obtained from coal-tar and naphtha, and present in tobacco.

picotee, n. *pi-kō-tē* [F. *picotie*—from *Picot*, a botanist], one of the florist's varieties of *Dianthus caryophyllus*, Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*; a variety of carnation having the flower-leaves notched, and spotted, generally upon a yellow ground.

piequet, a spelling of *plquet*, which see.

picric, a. *pi-krik* [Gr. *pikros*, bitter], applied to an acid which is intensely bitter, and used extensively in adulterating beer and in dyeing; another name for *carbazotic acid*.

picrolite, n. *pi-kō-rō-lit* [Gr. *pikros*, bitter; *lithos*, a stone], a fibrous variety of the mineral serpentine of a leek-green colour, passing into yellow.

picromel; *n. pikró-mél* [Gr. *pikros*, bitter; *meli*, honey; *L. mell*], a peculiar, sweet-bitter substance found in bile.

picrotoxin, *n. pik-ró-tók-sín*, also *pic'rotox'ia*, *n. -i-á* [Gr. *pikros*, bitter; *toxikon*, the poison in which arrows were dipped], the poisonous, narcotic principle forming the active bitter ingredient in the berries of the *Cocculus indicus*: *pic'rotox'ic*, *a. -ik*, of or pert. to.

piet, *n. píkt* [L. *pictus*, painted], a person whose body is painted.

Piet, *n. píkt* [mid. L. *Picti*, the Picts—perhaps from *pictus*, pp. of *pingo*, I paint—from their habit of painting their bodies], one of a tribe who settled in the north and west of Britain in very anc. times: *Pietish*, *a. pik'tish*, of or pert. to the Picts.

picture, *n. pik-túr* or *-chúr* [L. *pictúra*, a painting—from *pingo*, I paint], any likeness or resemblance made on a flat surface with colours; a drawing; the work of a painter; a representation or description in words; a resemblance: *v. to paint* a resemblance of in colours; to form an ideal likeness of; to describe in a florid or vivid manner; to portray: *pic'turing*, *imp.*; *pic'tured*, *pp.*; *-chórt*: *adj.* painted; drawn in colours: *pictorial*, *a. pik-tó-ri-ál*, pert. to pictures; illustrated by pictures: *picture-book*, a book for children illustrated with pictures: *picture-frame*, the ornamental border or case made to contain a picture: *picture-gallery*, rooms set apart for the exhibition of pictures: *picturist*, *one* who prepares and fixes the inner canvas of a picture.

picturesque, *a. pik-tú-rísk* [It. *picturesco*, picturesque, pictorial—from *pittura*, a picture—from *L. pictúra*, a picture], having that striking kind of beauty which impresses the mind on beholding the rough, the rugged, and the wild grouped together in nature: characterised by striking or various elements of beauty; romantic: the picturesque, the striking and peculiar beauty in certain groupings of objects: *pic'turesque'ly*, *ad. -it*: *pic'turesque'ness*, *n. -nès*, the state or quality of being picturesque.

picul, *n. pik-úl* [Malay], in China, a weight of 100 catties or 1600 taels, 133½ lb.; also called by the Chinese *tan*.

piddle, *v. pídl* [prob. a variant of peddle: cf. Norw. *pilla*, to pluck, to pick], to eat here and there a bit; to use the tips of the fingers in doing anything; to do light and trifling work by small touches: *piddling*, *imp.*; *pídl'ing*: *adj.* trifling; paltry.

pidgin-English, *n. píj-in-Inglish*—see under pigeon.

pie, *n. pí* [Ir. and Gael. *piege*, a pie], a crust of baked flour with something in it or under it, as apples or meat.

pie or pye, *n. pí* [F. *pie*, a daw—from *L. pica*, a magpie: cf. *L. pica*, the woodpecker: Sans. *pika*, the Indian cuckoo], the magpie; a party-coloured bird; a printer's term for any quantity of mixed or assorted types; the table or index for finding out the service of the day in the old Roman Church Service Book—supposed to be so named from the party-coloured letters, the initial and principal letters of words having been printed in red and the rest in black: *piebald*, *a. pí-báld* [W. *bat*, having a white streak on the forehead, said of a horse], marked or speckled like a magpie; diversified in colour, as a piebald horse: *piet*, *n. pí-ét*, or *plot*, *pí-ót*, a magpie. *Note*.—In cock and pie, a form of oath in Shakespeare, *cock* is a euphemism for God, and *pie* is the Church Service Book—see Skat.

piece, *n. pès* [OF. *piece*, a bit—from mid. L. *petium*, a piece of land], a fragment; a part; a patch; a literary or musical composition; a play; a picture; a coin; a cannon or single firearm; a gun or single part of ordnance; in *her.*, an ordinary or charge: *v. to enlarge* or mend by putting on or adding a part; to patch; to join: *piec'ing*, *imp.* mending; making additions; joining two things together; lengthening by addition: *pieced*, *pp.*; *piet*: *piec'er*, *n. -ér*, one who pieces; a factory hand who attends on frames and spindles to join broken threads: *pieceless*, *a. pès-lès*, entire, not joined: *piece-work*, work done and paid for according to its amount: *apiece*, *ad. a-pès*, one by one; singly: of a piece, of the same sort; alike: *piecemeal*, *a.* [AS. *mæl*, in portion], by portions at a time; single: *ad.* in pieces; in fragments; gradually: *piec*-goods, the principal goods sold by drapers, as cotton,

shirtings, long-cloths, sheetings, &c.: piece of eight, a piastre: to pieces, to utter ruin: to piece out, to extend or enlarge by the addition of one or more pieces.—SYN. of 'piece *n.*': composition; firearm; share; portion.

pled, *a. píd* [from *pie* 2], variegated with spots or streaks of different colour; spotted: *piéd'ness*, *n. -nès*, the state of being pied.

pleid, *a. pítl*, OE. for *peeled*—see peel—bald; bare. *piepowder-court*, *pí-pú-der kórt* [OF. *piéd poudrè*, dusty-foot—from *piéd*, a foot; *poudrè*, dusty], formerly a court at fairs for the settlement of temporary disputes—so named from the dusty feet and variegated appearance of the litigants.

pler, *n. pèr* [OF. *piere*, a pier; *L. petra*: Gr. *petros*, a rock], the mass of stone or wood-work carried out into the sea, serving as an embankment for the protection of vessels, or as a landing-place; a wharf or landing projecting into a river; the solid stonework that supports an arch of a bridge or other building, of any shape, but not round as a pillar; the solid parts between adjoining doors or windows, &c.: *pler glass* or mirror, a glass or mirror hung in the space between windows: *pler-table*, a side-table fitted to the space between windows: *pler-age*, *n. -áj*, toll for using a pier.

perce, *v. pèrs* [F. *percer*: L. *perfundere*, to thrust through—from *per*, through; *tundo*, I thrust], to enter; to penetrate; to force a way into; to strike; to excite; to touch or affect, as the passions; to affect severely: *perc'ing*, *imp.*; *adj.* penetrating; boring; sharp; keen; cutting: *perce'd*, *pp.*; *pèrst*, penetrated; entered by force: *percer*, *n. pèrs-ér*, one who or that which pierces: *perc'ingly*, *ad.*; *perc'ingness*, *n. -nès*, the power of piercing or penetrating: *perce-able*, *a. -á-bl*, that may be pierced.—SYN. of 'perce': to force; touch; affect; move.

Pleria, *n. pí-ér-i-án* [from *Pleria*, a district of Thrace], pert. to the Muses: *Pler'ides*, *n. plu. -dès*, the nine Muses—from the patronymic termination *ides*, meaning literally, the daughters of (the district of) *Pleria*.

pieta, *n. pí-á-tá* [It.], a picture representing the dead Christ and the Virgin Mary.

pietra-dura, *n. pí-ét-rá-dú-rá* [It. *pietra*, stone; *dura*, hard], a very fine mosaic-work formed of such hard stones as agate, amethyst, carnelian, and jasper, carried on at Florence.

piety, *n. pí-ét-i* [F. *piété*—from *L. pietas*, piety—from *pius*, devout, pious], a constant sense of dependence on the Supreme Being; attended with love and reverence of Him, and a disposition to know and obey His will; reverence of parents and obedience to them, with a constant effort to preserve their honour and promote their happiness—called also *filial piety*: *Pietist*, *n. -tíst*, a name applied to a sect in Germany towards the end of the 17th century, who sought to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches; a term applied to those who make a display of strong religious feelings, and profess great strictness and purity of life; a Methodist: *Pietism*, *n. -tíz-m*, the practices, schemes, or teachings of the Pietists: *piet'istic*, *a. -tíst'ik*, of or pert. to the Pietists; affectedly religious.

piezometer, *n. pí-éz-óm-è-tér* [Gr. *piezō*, I press; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the compressibility of liquids.

pig, *n. píg* [OE. *pigge*: Dut. *bigge* or *big*, pig], the young of the sow kind; a name applied generally to swine: one of the oblong masses of cast-iron as first extracted from the ore, and run from the smelting-furnace into rough moulds made amongst a bed of sand—the larger oblong masses being called sows: *v. to farrow* or bring forth pigs; to herd or live together like pigs: *pigg'ing*, *imp.*; *pígg'd*, *pp.*; *pígg'd*: *piggery*, *n. pí-gè-ri*, a place where pig-sties are erected and pigs kept: *pígg'ish*, *a. -ish*, like pigs: *pig-face*, *n. -fás*, an Australian fruit having a sweetish and saline pulp: *pig-faced*, *a. -fást*, having a face resembling that of a pig: *pig-headed*, *a. -héd-éd*, stupidly obstinate: *pig-head'edness*, *n.* the quality of being stupid and obstinate: *pig-iron*, cast-iron as first extracted from the ore in pigs: *pig-unt*, the ground nut, the bulbous root of the plant *Bumelia*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*: *pig-sty*, a pen or hut for pigs: *pig-tail*, a long twist of hair falling down from the back of the head; tobacco twisted in small rolls: to buy a pig in a poke, to make a purchase foolishly and without examination.

pls. n. *pig* [an abbr. of *piggin*]. In *Scot.*, an earthen jar; a flower-pot: *pigs*, n. plu. *pigs*, earthenware articles: *pig-wife*, a woman who sells crockery: *piggin*, n. *piggin* [Gael. *pigeon*, a little earthen jar, a pot]. In *OE.*, a small vessel with a handle for holding liquids, generally of small wooden staves bound with hoops like a pail.

*pigeon*, n. *pij-in* [F. *pigeon*—from L. *ptiōnēn*, a young chirping bird—from *ptipio*, I peep like a chicken], a well-known bird of many varieties; the dove; a simpleton; a person taken in by gaudblers: *pigeon-English* [*pigeon* is a Chinese corruption of *business*], business English or talk; the absurd jargon of English, used by those speaking English in their dealings with the native Chinese: *pigeon-hearted*, a timid; frightened: *pigeon-express*, intelligence transmitted by a written slip attached to a carrier-pigeon: *pigeon-foot*, a plant: *pigeon-hole*, the opening to the nest of a pigeon; in a case or box *frame*, one of a number of small openings for the storing of papers, letters, &c.: *pigeon-house*, a dovecot: *pigeon-livered*, mild; soft; gentle: *pigeon-pea*, a plant of the E. and W. Indies.

*piggin*, n. *pij-in*—see under *pig* 2.  
*picktle*, n. *pij-it*—see under *pickle* 2.  
*pigment*, n. *pij-mēt* [L. *pigmentum*, a paint—from *pingo*, I paint], any substance used as a paint or colour; the mucous secretion which covers the iris of the eye, and produces its various colours; a colouring matter found in nearly all the fluids and tissues of the body, which gives colour to the skin: *pigment'al*, a. *mēt'al*, pert. to pigments: *pigmentum nigrum*, *nigrum* [L. *nigrum*, black], a black pigment found in black and dark feathers of birds, in black human hair, in the skin, &c.

*pigmy*, n. *pij-mi*—see *pygmy*.  
*pignone*, n. *pij-nōn* [F. *pignon*, the kernel of the pine-apple—from L. *pinēa*, a pine-nut—see *pine*], an edible seed of the cones of various pines.

*pigotite*, n. *pij-ō-tit* [after the Rev. Mr. Pigot], a mineral compound of alumina and mudeous (Gr. *mudēos*, rottenness through excess of moisture—from *mudōs*, damp) acid, having a brownish-yellow colour, found as incrustations upon the sides of caves, &c.

*pigney*, n. *pij-nē* [perhaps from Dau. *pige*, a girl, and Eng. *eye*], in *OE.*, a term of endearment for a young girl; eye of a woman.

*pike*, n. *pij* [Ir. *pij*, a pike; Gael. *pij*, W. *pij*; cf. L. *pica*, a point], a kind of spear or lance head sharpened and mounted on a staff or pole, formerly used by foot-soldiers; a voracious freshwater fish—so called from its pointed snout or lower jaw; an iron spring on a lathe; a pitchfork: *piked*, a. *pijt*, furnished with sharp iron ends or points: *pikeman*, a soldier armed with a pike: *pike-staff*, the pole or shaft of a pike.

*plaster*, n. *pi-lās'tēr* [F. *plâtre*—from It. *piastro*, a plaster—from L. *pila*, a pillar], a square pillar placed on a wall, and partly in it, only showing a fourth or a fifth of its thickness: *plastered*, a. *pi-lās'tēr*, furnished with plasters.

*plau*, n. *pi-lō* [Turk. *pilav*; Pers. *pilāw*], a Turkish dish consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat.

*pilch*, n. *pij-ōr* or *pij-ōr* [AS. *pylce*, a furred garment: L. *pellicea*, made of skins—see *pelisse* and *pelis*], a gown lined with fur; a piece of flannel to be wrapped about a child: *pilcher*, n. *pij-shēr*, in *OE.*, a bull or leather jerkin; the leather sheath of a sword; in *slang*, a stealer; a thief.

*pickard*, n. *pij-ōr* [prob. from Ir. *pij-seir*, a pilchard] a sea-fish somewhat like the herring, nearly the same size, but thicker and rounder.

*pile*, n. *pij* [AS. *pij*, a stake: L. *pila*, a pillar, a pier of stone], a large stake or piece of timber driven into the earth to support the foundation of a building or the pier of a bridge; one side of a coin—a called from the punch used in stamping the figure; the arms side of a coin, as distinguished from the head, which was formerly marked by a cross; in *her.*, one of the lesser ordinaries having the form of a wedge: *v.* to drive piles into: *pij-ing*, imp. *v.* the act of driving in piles; a series of piles; piles collectively, as the piling of a bridge: *piled*, pp. *pijt*: sheet-piling, a series of piles of planks driven edge to edge: pile-dwellings—see *lake-dwellings* and *palafrautes*: pile-engine or pile-driver, an engine for driving in piles: *pile-work*, houses or erections on a foundation of piles

amidst water: cross and pile, in *OE.*, equal to modern phrase 'head and tail'; a piece of money with a cross on one side, the opposite side being called the *pile*.

*pile*, n. *pij* [F. *pille*, a ball to play with, a heap—from L. *pila*, a ball or globe], a large building or mass of buildings; a heap of a roundish elevated form; a heap; an accumulation: *v.* to collect or gather together in a heap or mass; to accumulate; to fill above the rim or top: *pij-ing*, imp. *v.* the act of making into a heap by placing one above another; the act of reheating iron blooms or slabs for further working: *piled*, pp. *pijt*: funeral pile, *anc.*, a collection of combustible material for consuming a dead body: voltaic or galvanic pile, a series of plates of copper and zinc laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper placed between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity: piles, n. plu. *pij*, a disease of the veins at the extremity of the rectum, assuming a knotted or clustered form around the anus, called *bleeding-piles* when there is a discharge of blood from them, and *blind-piles* when there is none.

*pile*, n. *pij* [L. *pilus*, hair; cf. F. *poil*, hair, nap], a short, thick, hairy surface; nap.

*pileate*, a. *pij-it*, also *pij-it* [L. *pilatus*—from *pilus*, a close-fitting felt cap, in *bot.*, having a cap like the head of a mushroom: *piliform*, a. *pij-it*—term [L. *forma*, shape], resembling a hat or cap: *pilous*, n. *pij-ūs*, in *bot.*, the cap-like portion of the mushroom bearing the hymenium on its under side.

*pilicriza*, n. *pij-ō-riz-ā* [Gr. *pilos*, a cap; *rhiza*, a root], in *bot.*, a covering of the root; a cap found at the end of all true roots.

*piles*, n. plu.—see under *pile* 2.

*pilfer*, v. *pij-er* [OE. *pelser*, to plunder—from *pelser*, goods taken by force—from L. *plūdere*, to rob], to steal, applied to petty thefts; to fish: *pij-fering*, imp. *v.* adj. practising petty thefts: *n.* petty thefts: *pij-fered*, pp. *pij-fer*: *pij-ferer*, n. *er*, one who pilfers: *pij-fering*, adj. *it*: *pij-ferous*, a. *it*, petty theft.

*pilgarlic*, n. *pij-gar-lik* [for *pilgarlic*—from *piled*, hald, and *garlic*, an object of reproach], in *slang*, one whose hair has fallen off, or skin peeled off from disease; a poor sneaking creature.

*pilgrim*, n. *pij-grim* [OE. *pelgrim*, a pilgrim: L. *peregrinus*, a foreigner, in *mid.*, L. *pilgrum*—from L. *per*, through; *ager*, a territory or district], a wanderer; a traveller to a distance to visit a holy place, or a place sacred from its associations; a pilgrim, as distinct from a palmer, retired to his usual home and occupations, when he had paid his devotions at the particular spot which was the object of his pilgrimage—see *palmer* under *palm*: in *Script.*, applied to a true Christian whose home is in the better country: pilgrimage, n. *pij-grim* *aj*, a journey to a distant place for a devotional purpose; a tour; an excursion; in *Script.*, the journey of life.

*pili*, n. plu. *pij* [L. *pilus*, hair], in *bot.*, fine slender hair-like bodies covering some plants: *pij-er*, a. *pij*: *pij-erous*, a. *pij-er-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], in *bot.*, covered with hair: *pij-form*, a. *pij-form* [L. *forma*, shape], resembling hairs.

*pilidium*, n. *pij-id-ium* [Gr. *pilos*, a cap; *eidos*, resemblance], an orbicular Eichen-shield; the larval form of *Ascidia*.

*pill*, n. *pij* [F. *pille*, a pill—from L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila*, a ball], a medicine in shape and size like a pea, to be swallowed whole; anything nauseous: *v.* to form into pills; to dose with pills: *pij-ing*, imp. *v.* *pilled*, pp. *pijt*: pill-mass, the stiff paste or medicated compound out of which pills are formed: *pij-ule*, n. *pij-ūl*, a small or diminutive pill.  
*pij*, v. *pij* [from *pij*], in *slang*, to black-bill a candidate at a club; to reject by an adverse vote: *pij-ing*, imp. *v.* *pijt*, pp. *pijt*.  
*pij*, v. *pij* [F. *piller*: L. *plūdere*, to make bare or bald], in *OE.*, to take off the rind or outer covering; to peel; to strip; to rob; to extort; to plunder. *Note.*—The original sense of *pill* and *pillage* was that of piling or peeling, and then to rob or plunder—see *pillage*.

*pillage*, n. *pij-lāj* [F. *pillage*, pillage—from *pij-er*, to rob—see *pill* 3], plunder; spoil; that which is taken in war; the act of plundering: *v.* to strip of money or goods by violence; to plunder: *pij-laging*, imp. *v.* *pij-laged*, pp. *pij-laj*: *pij-lager*, n. *aj-er*, one who pillages.—*Syn.* of 'pillagen': plunder; rapine; booty; spoil; prey.

**pillar**, *u. pilār* [OF. *pilier*; mid. L. *pillāre*, a pillar—from L. *pila*, n. pillar], n. column of any shape to support; anything that sustains or upholds; a foundation; n. support; in *personal sense*, a supporter: **pillared**, *a. lērd*, having the form of n. pillar, or supported by pillars: Pillars of Hercules, *kūlēz*, the opposite rocks at the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, Gibraltar Rock in Europe, Mount Ache in Africa—fabled to have been united till Hercules tore them asunder.

**pillan**—same as *pilan*.

**pillao**, *n. pil'yūn* [fr. *pillain*, a pack-saddle—from *peall*, a skin: cf. Gael. *pilleann*, *piltin*, a saddle-cloth—from *peall*, a skin], a cushion for a woman to ride on behind a horseman; a soft low saddle; the pad or cloth below a saddle next the horse's back.

**pillory**, *n. pil'lor-i* [F. *pilori*, the pillory—prob. from F. dial. *espillori*, the pillory; L. *speculatorius*, viewing—from *speculor*, I view], a scaffold on which was erected n. post or pillar surmounted by a flat board pierced with holes for the head and hands of the offender, who stood in an upright position, with his hands and head jutting out on one side of the flat board: *v.* to punish with the pillory: pillorying, *imp. pil'lor-ing*: *n.* placing in the pillory: punishing by the pillory: pilloried, *pp. -id*: *adj.* put in n. pillory.

**pillow**, *n. pil'lo* [AS. *pyl*—from L. *pulvinus*, a cushion], a cushion or bag for the head to rest on in bed, usually filled with feathers; something that bears or supports: *adj.* applied to a kind of lace, because made on a pillow or cushion: *v.* to rest or lay out for support: pillow-ing, *imp. pil'lowed*, *pp. -lod*: *adj.* supported by a pillow: pillowy, *a. -lō-i*, resembling n. pillow; soft: pillow-block, in *mech.*, a block or standard hollowed for supporting the end of n. shaft: pillow-case or pillow-slip, the covering for a pillow: pillow-word, in *Japanese verse*, a word of cuphony prefixed to another word.

**pilose**, *n. pil'ōs*, also *pilous*, *a. pil'ōs* [L. *pilosus*, hairy, shaggy—from *pilus*, hair], in *bot.*, covered with long distinct hairs; abounding in hairs: pilosity, *n. pil'ōs-i-tē*, the state of being covered with hairs.

**pilot**, *n. pil'ōt* [OF. *pilote*, a pilot: Dut. *piloot*, a pilot—from *pellen*, to sound the depths; *loot*, lead], *lit.*, one who conducts n. vessel by the sounding-line; one whose occupation is to steer ships into and out of a harbour or along a dangerous coast; n. guide: *v.* to steer; to guide or direct, as a pilot; to guide through dangers and difficulties: piloting, *imp. n.* the act of steering a ship; a directing; direction: piloted, *pp. pil'otage*, *n. -aj*, the fee or wages paid to a pilot; the act of piloting: pilot-fish, a fish that accompanies a ship for weeks and even months—so named because supposed to pilot the shark to its prey: pilot-boat, n. boat used by pilots for reaching incoming ships: pilot-cloth, a stout, blue, woollen cloth, used for greatcoats and for the clothing of seafaring people, and others: pilot-engine, on n. railway, an engine sent before to clear the line, as before an advancing train, or as an attendant on n. train containing great personages: pilot-jack, n. union or other flag hoisted by a vessel for a pilot: pilot-jacket, a pea-jacket, which see.

**pilous**—see *pilose*.

**pillule**—see under *pill* 1.

**pillule**, *a. pil'ul-ik* [Gr. *pimēlōs*, fat—from *pīōn*, fat], applied to the products resulting from the action of nitric acid on fatty substances; an acid of the oxalic acid series.

**pillule**, *n. pil'ul-lit* [Gr. *pimēlōs*, fat; *lithos*, a stone], an earthy mineral of an apple or yellowish green colour, with a dull lustre and greasy feel; a nickeliferous silicate.

**pimento**, *n. pi-mēn'tō*, also *pimen'ta* [Port. *pimenta*—from L. *pimentum*, colouring matter, thence the juice of plants], allspice or Jamaica pepper, the dried berries of a W. Indian tree—the *Pimenta officinalis*, Ord. *Myrtaceae*: piment, *n. pi-mēnt* [OF.], spiced or honeyed wine.

**pimp**, *n. pimp* [OF. *pimpée*, tricked up—from *pimper*, to make spruce], a man who provides gratification for the lust of others: *v.* to pander to the lust of others: pimping, *imp. pimped*, *pp. pimpt*. *Note.* *piper*, to pipe, to deceive, to cheat; in which case *pimp* is a spruce fellow; a deceiver.

**pimpernel**, *n. pim-pér-nēl* [OF. *pimpernelle*: perhaps a corrupt. of L. *bipinnella*, a dim. from *bipennis*,

double-winged—from *bis*, twice; *penna*, a wing: F. *pimpernelle*], a name given to two species of flowering annual plants; a little red-flowered prostrate plant found in the cora-fishes, called the poor man's weather-glass—the *Anagallis arvensis*; a water-plant called brook-weed—the *Samolus Valerandi*; both Ord. *Primulaceae*.

**Pimpinella**, *a. pim-pin-ēl'id* [new L. *pimpinella*], a genus of plants, Ord. *Umbelliferae*; the garden-burnet.

**pimple**, *n. pim'pl* [a nasalised form of AS. *pipel*, a pimple: L. *papula*, a pimple: cf. Gr. *pomphos*, a blister], a small red swelling containing matter, on any part of the body: pim'pled, *a. -pld*, covered with or containing pimples: pim'ply, *a. -ply*, having pimples; pimples.

**pin**, *n. pin* [L. *pinna*, n. fin, n. planacle—from *penna*, a feather], a short piece of wire pointed and having n. head, much in domestic use for fastening articles of dress, &c.; anything that holds parts together; a peg; n. short shaft or bolt; the central part; a term expressive of little value, as, I don't care n. pin: *v.* to fasten, as with a pin or pins; to make fast: pin'ning, *imp. pinned*, *pp. pind*: pin-ner, *n. pin'er*, one who pins: pin'tle, *n. -tl*, a little pin: n. long iron bolt: pin-case, a case for holding pins: pin-on-shion, a case stuffed with soft material, on which pins may be stuck ready for use: pin-feather, a short feather: pin-hole, a very small hole made by n. pin; a very small hole: pin-eyed, *a.* a term applied by florists to those polyanthus and auriculas which display a globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla: pin-maker, one who makes pins: pin-tail, a water-fowl: pin-money, money allowed to n. wife for her private expenses—formerly expended on pins only when they were very expensive: pin-point, the point of n. pin; a mere trifle: safety-pins, double pins whose sharp points are protected from injuring, and are not liable to fall out: scarf-pin, an ornamental pin for fixing in a scarf: knitting-pins, long pins of wood, bone, or metal having knots at one end, used in knitting: weak on his pins, *vulgarly*, feeble in his legs or limbs: in or to the pin, the liquor taakards were marked with pins or pegs to indicate measures or quantities—used in reference to drinking or carousing merrily in company.

**pin**, *n. pin*, a term applied to a petition or address by foreigners to the Emperor of China, or to one of his high dignitaries.

**pinafore**, *n. pin'ā-for* [*pin*, and *afore*], n. loose covering of cotton or linen worn in the front or around the dress of children.

**pinakenchyma**, *n. pin'āk-ēng-kī-mā* [Gr. *pinax*, *pinakos*, n. table; *enchyma*, n. infusion], in *bot.*, the muriform tissue of the medullary rays of woody stems, whose flattened, much shortened cells assume a tabular form.

**pin and web** [It. *panno nell' oocchio*, cloth in the eye: the It. expression was first adopted and then translated], an induration of the membrane of the eye not unlike n. cataract.

**pinaster**, *n. pi-nās'tēr* [L. *pinaster*, a wild pine—from *pinus*, a pine], the cluster-pine of the south of Europe—the *Pinus pinaster*, Ord. *Coniferae*.

**pinchers** or **pinchers**, *n. plu. pin'sēz* or *pin'shēz* [OF. *pincoir*—from *pincer*, to pinch], an instr. consisting of two parts moving on a pin, for gripping, squeezing, or holding fast; an instr. for drawing out, as nails; the claws of certain animals, as of a beetle or crab: pinch, *n. pinsh*, n. sharp and painful gripe by the ends of the fingers or by pinchers, &c.; the mark or pain occasioned by it; the small quantity that can be held between the thumb and forefinger; pressure; oppression; distress through want: *v.* to gripe or squeeze between the thumb and a finger; to squeeze or press between any two sharp edges or points so as to pain; to distress; to press hard or bear hard upon, as want; to act with a force to be felt; to spare; to be frugal: pinch'ing, *imp. adj.* acting as a pincher; nipping; causing pain or distress: *n.* the act of pinching, squeezing, or pressing: pinched, *pp. pinshi*: pinch'er, *n. -ēr*, one who or that which pinches: pinch'ingly, *adv. -ing-ly*, to know where the shoe pinches, to have practical and personal experience of a thing.—*SYN.* of 'pinch *v.*: to squeeze; nip; press; compress; gall; fret; gripe; oppress; straiten; pain; force; the frugal—of 'pinch *n.*: grip; pain; distress; oppression; difficulty; pressure.

*māte, māt, fār, lāto; mēte, mēt, hēr: pine, pin: nōte, nūt, mōve;*

pinchbeck, *n.* *pinsh'bēk* [after the inventor Mr Christopher Pinchbeck], a gold-coloured variety of brass, an alloy of copper or brass and zinc: *adj.* a term applied to goods of inferior make; Brummagem; make-believe.

pin-dar, *pinder*, *n.* *pin'dér*, also *pinner*, *n.* *pin'nér* [AS. *pyndan*, to pen up; *puud*, a pound for cattle, in OE., one who impounds stray cattle.

Pin-dar-ik, *a.* *pin-dár'ik*, after the style of the Greek lyric poet Pindar (552-443 B.C.) or in imitation of him; irregular.

pine, *n.* *pín* [AS. *pin*: L. *pinus*, the pine-tree], a coniferous timber-tree of several species characterised by its pin- and needle-shaped leaves; the *Pinus sylvestris*, the Scotch fir; *P. strobus*, the white pine; *P. maritima*, the Bordeaux pine; *P. palustris*, the Swamp pine; *pin-y* or *pine-y*, *a.* *pin'í*, abounding with pine-trees: *pineal*, *a.* *pin'ál* or *pin'e-ál* [L. *pineus*, of the pine, *pin-y*], pert. to or like the fruit of a pine-tree: *pin'ery*, *n.* *er't*, a hothouse where pine-apples are raised: *pin'ey*, *n.* *i*, a fat or tallow obtained by boiling the fruit of a tree, *Vateria naica*, common upon the Malabar coast: *pinetum*, *n.* *pin'e-túm* [L. *pinetum*, a pine-wood], a plantation or wood composed of pine-trees: *pinic*, *a.* *pin'ik*, of or from the pine, applied to an acid obtained from pine-resin: *pine-clad*, *a.* also *pine-crowned*, *n.* covered with pines: *pine-apple*, a tropical plant; also its fruit, of a conical shape—so called from the fruit resembling the cone of the pine-tree; the fruit of the *Annona sativa*: *pine-barren*, a tract of arid land producing pines.

pine, *v.* *pín* [AS. *piatan*, to torment—from *pin*, torment—see *pain*], to cause to languish; to droop or waste away under distress or anxiety of mind; to lose flesh or wear away with pain, grief, anguish, desire, and the like: *n.* in OE., wait; suffering of any kind: *pin'ing*, *imp.* *ad.* wasting away: *n.* a state of languishing or wasting away: *pin-ed*, *pp.* *pin'd*: *pin'ingly*, *ad.* *ly.*—*Syn.* of *pinov*: *i* to languish; flag; wither; decay; droop; wear away; waste away.

Pin-eal gland, *n.* *pin'e-ál* or *pin'e-ál* [L. *pineus*, of or belonging to a pine—see *pine*], in the brain, a small protuberance of the size of a pea and shaped like a heart or pine-cone, which Descartes supposed to be the seat of the soul.

Pin-en-chyma, *n.* *pin'en-ki-ma* [Gr. *pinax*, a tablet; *enchyma*, an infusion, substance of organs—from *encheo*, I infuse], in bot., a cellular tissue of plants arranged in a tabular form: other spelling, *pinaken-chyma*.

Pin-eyed, *a.* *pin'id* [*pin*, and *eye*], in bot., applied to those flowers in Friuli which have a long style with the stigma visible at the top of the floral tube: opposed to *thrum-eyed*.

Pin-fold, *n.* *pin'fóld* [from *pin'd*, fold, pound-fold—see *pound* 2], a place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined or impounded; a pound.

ping, *n.* *píng* [an imitative word: L. Ger. *pingeln*, to ring; *pingel*, a bell], the sharp sound of a bullet flying past.

Pinion, *n.* *pin'yún* [F. *pignon*, a small pinnacle: L. *pinna*, a feather—from *pennn*, a feather], the last joint of a bird's wing; the whole wing of a bird: a small wheel with flaps or leaves working in another shullarily constructed: *v.* to bind or confine, as by fastening the wings, or by binding the arms or elbows together: *pin'ioning*, *imp.*: *pin'ioned*, *pp.* *pin'd*, fastened by binding the arms or elbows together.

Pin-ite, *n.* *pin'it* [from *Pint*, in Saxony, where first found], an alkaline variety of the mineral *iolite*, of a dirty-grey, green, or brown colour.

Pin-ites, *n.* *pin'its* [L. *pinus*, the pine-tree], a general term for all fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the pine tribe.

pink, *v.* *píngk* [a nasalized form of *pick*, to peck—which see], to work eyelet-holes in; to pierce or punch with small holes; to stab: *pink'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a method of ornamentation by stamping or cutting the edges of dress materials or leather in a variety of shapes: *pinked*, *pp.* *pink't*: *pink-needle*, a shepherd's bodkin: *pink'ing-iron*, a tool for cutting out by n blow scallops at the edges of ribbons and cloth: *pink'd* porringer, in *Shakes*, a cap ornamented with eyelet-holes.

pink, *n.* *píngk* [F. *pinque*: Dut. *pink*, a fishing-boat, a merchant vessel: comp. Ice. *espíng*, a long boat], a narrow-sterned vessel.

pink, *v.* *píngk* [O. Dut. *pincken*, to shut the eyes], to wink: *pink-eyed*, *a.* having small, winking, inflamed eyes.

pink, *n.* *píngk* [see *pink* 1: so called from the peaked eyes of the petals—Skeat], a flower of brilliant colour—so called from its sharp-pointed and somewhat rigid leaves; various species of the genus *Dianthus*—the clove-pink is *Dianthus caryophyllus*, Ord. *Caryophyllaceae*; a light-red colour; anything supremely excellent—from the pink being taken as the type of a flower, as 'pink of courtesy', 'pink of perfection', the latter used in a slightly depreciatory sense: *adj.* of the colour of pink: *pink-root*, the root of a species of pink of India, &c., used in medicine: *pink-saucer*, *n.* saucer having its inner surface covered with a pink colouring matter, used in colouring small articles.

pinna, *n.* *pin'ná*, plu. *pinnae*, *pin'né* [L. *pinna*, a feather], in science, a name applied to the fin of a fish, or to the feather or wing of a bird; in anat., the part of the external ear which projects beyond the head; in bot., the leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

pinnacle, *n.* *pin'nás* [F. *pinasse*: It. *pinassa*, a small vessel—from L. *pinna*, a fir-tree, because originally constructed of pine-wood], an eight-oared light vessel belonging to a large ship; any light vessel navigated with oars and sails.

pinnacle, *n.* *pin'ná-k* [F. *pinacle*: L. *pinnaculum*, a pinnacle—from *pinna*, a feather, a pinnacle], a slender turret elevated above the main building; the highest point or part of a building: *v.* to furnish with pinnacles: *pin'nacled*, *imp.* *king*: *pin'nacled*, *pp.* *kid*: *adj.* furnished with pinnacles.

pinnate, *a.* *pin'nát*, also *pin'nated*, *a.* *na-téd* [L. *pinnatid*, feathered—from *pinna*, a feather or fin], in bot., a compound leaf having several leaflets attached to each side of a central rib; feathered; winged or lohed: *pinnatífid*, *a.* *pin'nát-í-fid* [L. *findo*, I cleave], applied to leaves divided into segments or bars like those of the common groundsel: *pinnat'ipar* tite, *a.* *par'it* [L. *pars*, *partis*, a part], in bot., applied to a simple leaf cut into lateral segments, the divisions extending nearly to the central rib: *pinnat'ipéd*, *a.* *péd* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot], having the toes bordered by membranes, as some birds; fin-footed: *pinnipéd*, *a.* *pin'ipéd*, applied to certain crabs that have their hinder feet flattened like a fin for swimming: *pinnat'iset*, *a.* *set* [L. *scelus*, cut], applied to a simple leaf divided to the midrib in a pinnate manner.

pinner, *n.* *pin'nér* [see *pin* 1], a pinafore; an apron with a bib pinned in front of the dress; the loose lappet of a head-dress.

pin-igra-de, *a.* *pin'it-grád* [L. *pinna*, a feather or fin; *gradior*, I walk], denoting one of the group of the *pin'igra-da*, *grád-id*, moving on short feet that serve as paddles, including seals and walruses; fin-footed.

pinnulate, *a.* *pin'nú-lát* [L. *pinnula*, a little fin or feather], applied to a leaf when its leaflets are again subdivided: *pinnulæ*, *n.* *pin'nú*, one of the leaflets of a pinnulate leaf.

pint, *n.* *pínt* [F. *pinte*, a pint: Sp. *pinta*, a spot or mark: a pint—from L. *pictus*, of *pingo*, I paint], a liquid-measure, 1/8th of a gallon; a measure so called because marked or pointed off in the interior of a larger.

pic-ic, *n.*—see *pin*.

pic-ic, *n.* *pin'it* [a corrupt. of *pendulum*, in the sense of that which is hung—from L. *pendeo*, I hang], in a ship, a hook on which a rudder is hung to its post.

pin-y—see under *pine* 1.

pioneer, *n.* *pi'ó-nér* [F. *pionnier*, a pioneer: OF. *pionier*, an extension of *peon*, a foot-soldier: mid. L. *pedo*, a foot-soldier—from *pēs*, the foot], one of a company of soldiers trained to work with pickaxe, spade, &c., and employed in the field to clear the road before an army, throw up works, &c.; one who goes before to prepare the way for another; specifically, an early explorer of a country or region: *v.* to clear the way for: *pioneer'ing*, *imp.*: *pioneered*, *pp.* *ner'd*.

pony, *n.* *pi'ó-ní*, the peony, which see.

pious, *a.* *pi'ús* [OF. *pius*—from L. *pius*, pious], devout; religious; done under the guise of religion, in an ill sense, as a pious fraud: *pi'ously*, *ad.* *ly.*: *pi'ousness*, *n.* *nes*, the quality of being pious: *piety*, *n.* *pi'e-tí*, which see: *pious-minded*, *a.* disposed to reverence and honour the Supreme Being; of n

plous disposition.—**SYN.** of 'pious': holy; godly; righteous.

**pip**, *n.* **pip** [OF. *pepie*, *pip*; *It.* *pipita*, *pip*—from *L.* *pituita*, phlegm, gunny moisture], a disorder of fowls in which a thick siline forms on the tongue and stops up the nostrils.

**pip**, *n.* **pip** [a contr. of *pipkin*, which see], the seed of an apple, orange, and the like; a cherry-stone; the spot or single on a card: *v.* to cry as a chicken: **pippling**, *imp.*: **pippled**, *pp.* **pipled**.

**pip**, *n.* **pip** [OF. *pieque*, a spade, at cards], a spot on cards.

**pipe**, *n.* **pip** [F. *pipe*, a barrel of wine; in OF. a tube, a nozzle: *Dut.* *pijp*, a pipe, a tube], a large cask generally capable of containing two hogsheds. **Note.**—See next entry, with which the present one is connected etymologically.

**pipe**, *n.* **pip** [AS. *pipe*, a pipe; *cf.* *Dut.* *pijp*; *Dan.* *pipe*; *Ger.* *pijfe*, a pipe], a thin hollow cylinder; a tube; a long tube or cylinder for conveying water, gas, steam, &c.; a wind musical instr. consisting of a pipe or tube of wood or metal; the key or pith of the voice; a tube of clay or wood, &c., of the diameter of a goose-quill, with n turned-up open head, for smoking tobacco; the roll of creditors in the Exchange; *v.* to play on n pipe; to send forth a shrill sound; to call by means of a pipe or whistle, as in a ship: **pip'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* weak; feeble, as 'the pip'ing time of peace'; sickly—from the weak voice of the sick; playing on the pipe; boiling hot, as water: *n.* the act of one who pipes; a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses: **pip'd**, *pp.* **pip'd**: **pip'er**, *n.* *per*, one who plays on a pipe; a native species of gurnard which utters a noise when taken out of the water: **pipes**, *n.* *plu.* **pipes**, a musical instr. consisting of n collection of pipes or tubes: **pipe-clay**, a clay of n greyish-white colour used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes, and by soldiers for cleaning white trousers, and especially their belts: **pipe-fish**, a curious fish having a long slender body of the thickness of a swan's quill, terminating in n tubular snout: to pay the piper, to pay the expense, as at n entertainment, where the presence of a paid piper used to be deemed indispensable.

**pipe beetle**, *n.* **pip'er bëll** [*L.* *pipier*, pepper: *Sp.* *belle*, beetle], the beetle-pepper, a plant whose leaf is used with arec nut for chewing by Malays, &c.—see under beetle.

**pip'ridge**—see pepperidge.

**pip'erine**, *n.* **pip'er-in** [*F.* *pipérin*; *It.* *peperino*; *L.* *pipier*, pepper], n fatty resinous matter, the active principle of black pepper.

**pipette**, *n.* **pi-pët** [*dim.* of *pipe*], in chem., a small glass tube for transferring liquids.

**pipistrel**, *n.* **pi-pis-trél** [*F.* *pipistrelle*; *It.* *pipistrello*; *L.* *vespertilio*, n bat—from *vesper*, the evening], a species of bat, the smallest of the kind.

**pipkin**, *n.* **pip-kin** [a *dim.* of *pipe* 1], a cruet; a little pot; an earthen pot glazed on the inside, used in boiling.

**pip'lin**, *n.* **pip'in** [OF. *pepin*, n young seedling apple-tree, *dim.* of *pepo*, a melon: *Gr.* *pepon*, 1)po—from *peptein*, to ripen], a kind of tart apple—see also *pip* 2.

**piquant**, *a.* **pi-kánt** [*F.* *piquant*, pricking, tart—from *piquer*, to prick], pungent; sharp; tart; stimulating to the tongue; severe, as applied to language: **piquantly**, *adv.*: **piquancy**, *n.* **pi-kán-si**, pungency; sharpness; severity.

**pique**, *n.* **pek** [OF. *pique*, debate, animosity—from *piquer*, to prick], slight anger or resentment; wounded pride; offence taken; grudge; point; punctilio; term at a game of piquet: *v.* to displease, offend, or irritate; to touch with envy or jealousy; to pride or value oneself, as on an accomplishment or acquirement: **piquing**, *imp.* **pek'ing**: **piqued**, *pp.* **pek't**.—**SYN.** of 'pique n.': offence; ill-will; displeasure; irritation; vexation; in *OE.*, nectety—of 'pique v.': to provoke; stimulate; sting; goad; nettle; fret; excite.

**piqué**, *n.* **pek'á** [*F.*], a French material, strong and durable, woven with two cotton threads, one thicker than the other, usually having a lozenge-shaped pattern.

**piquet**, *n.* **pek'et** [a doublet of *picket*, which see], a certain game at cards, played by two persons.

**pirate**, *n.* **pi-rát** [*F.* *pirate*; *L.* *pirata*; *Gr.* *peirates*, a sea-robbet—from *peiraô*, I make an attempt], one who lives by robbing ships at sea; an armed ship

employed by pirates; one who republishes the literary or artistic productions of another without leave: *v.* to take without right or permission, as the contents of books for republication; to counterfeit; to rob ships on the sea: **pi'rating**, *imp.*: *adj.* republishing literary or artistic works without permission; counterfeiting: **pi'rated**, *pp.*: *adj.* taken by theft or without permission: **piracy**, *n.* **pi-rá-si**, the act or crime of a pirate; robbery of ships by open violence on the high seas; the republishing the writings of other men without permission: **piratical**, *a.* **pi-rát-i-kál**, also **pirat'ic**, *a.* **-ik**, robbing or plundering on the high seas by open violence; applied to literary theft: **pirat'ically**, *adv.* **-li**.

**pirn**, *n.* **pern** [*ME.* *pyrne*], in *Scot.*, a quill or reed; a bobbin; a reel on which thread or yarn is wound; the reel of a fishing-rod.

**pirogue**, *n.* **pi-róg** [*F.* *piroque*—from *Sp.* *piragua*—originally a W. Indian word], a kind of canoe consisting of the hollowed trunk of a single tree, used in the Southern and Eastern seas; in *N. Amer.*, a narrow ferry-boat.

**pirorocco**, *n.* **pi-rór-ók-kó** [*Brazl.*], a thorn applied to the tidal bore of the Amazon.

**pironette**, *n.* **pi-ró-ét'** [*F.* *pironette*, a whirlingig—prob. from *F.* *diál*, *piroque*, a little wheel or whirlingig; the word is of imitative origin], in dancing, a whirling or turning about on the toes; the circumvolution of a horse on the same ground: *v.* to whirl round, while dancing, on the toes of one foot: **pi-ro-uet'ing**, *imp.*: **pi-ro-uet'ed**, *pp.*

**pisca'ry**, *n.* **pis-ká-ri** [*L.* *piscarius*, relating to fishes; *piscator*, a fisher—from *L.* *piscis*, a fish], the privilege of fishing in the waters belonging to another: **piscatorial**, *a.* **pis-ká-tó-ri-ál**, also **pis'cat'ory**, *a.* **-tór-i**, pert. to fishes or fishing: **Pisces**, *pis'sés*, the phi. of *piscis*, *pis'is*, n fish [*L.* *fishes*], in *astron.*, the twelfth sign of the zodiac, figured as two fishes: **pisc'inal**, *n.* **-sín-ál**, of or belonging to n fish-pond: **pisc'ine**, *n.* **-sín**, pert. to fishes: **pisc'ient'ure**, *n.* **-sík-ú-túr** or **-chóór** [*L.* *cultura*, culture], n artificial method of propagating fish: **pisc'ient'ural**, *a.* **-túr-ál**, pert. to the artificial breeding and rearing of fish: **pisc'iform**, *a.* **-fór'm** [*L.* *forma*, shape], having the form of a fish; resembling a fish: **piscivorous**, *a.* **pis-sív-ó-rús** [*L.* *vor*, I devour], fish-eating.

**pisc'ina**, *n.* **pis-sín-ál** [*L.* *piscina*, a fish-pond—from *piscis*, a fish], a stone basin in the form of n caupied niche, and supplied with a drain-pipe—situated close beside the high altar, and used in the *R. Cath. Ch.* service to receive the water that has washed the chalice after the celebration of mass.

**fish**, *int.* **fish** [of imitative origin], an interjection of contempt, equivalent to 'hold your tongue.'

**pisiform**, *a.* **pi-si-fór'm** [*L.* *pisum*; *Gr.* *píson*, a pea; *L.* *forma*, shape], pea-shaped; in *geol.*, occurring in small concretions like peas, as *pisiform iron-ore*: **pisolite**, *n.* **pi-só-lit** [*Gr.* *lithos*, a stone], a variety of limestone or carbonate of lime, found in globules like peas; still smaller ones are called *rosetones* or *oolites*: **pi'solite**, *a.* **-lít-ik**, pert. to pisolites.

**pismire**, *n.* **pi-z'mír** [*Eng.* *piss*, urine, and *teel*, *mawr*, an ant—from the sharp urine smell of an ant-hill], the old name of the ant.

**piss**, *n.* **pis** [*F.* *pisser*, to pass urine; an imitative word], urine: *v.* to make water; to discharge urine: **piss'ing**, *imp.*: **piss'ed**, *pp.* **pis't**.

**pissasphalt**, *n.* **pis-sás-fált** [*Gr.* *pissa*, pitch; *asphaltos*, asphalt], mineral pitch; the anc. Greeks gave the name *pissasphaltos* both to the liquid and solid bitumen.

**pissophane**, *n.* **pi-só-fán** [*Gr.* *pissa*, pitch; *phaino-mai*, I seem], a mineral resembling pitch, of an olive-green or liver-brown colour, having a vitreous lustre.

**pistachio**, *n.* **pis-tá-shi-ó**, also **pistá'cia**, *n.* **-shí-ú** [*Sp.* *pistacho*; *L.* *pistacium*; *Gr.* *pistákē*; *Pers.* *pistā*, the pistachio-nut], a tree of considerable height, common in the south of Europe and in the East; also its nut, of the size and shape of a filbert, greatly esteemed—the *Pisticia vera*; the nut of a species of turpentine-tree—the *P. terebinthus*; both of the *Ord.* *Anacardiaceæ*: **pistacete**, *n.* **pis-tá-sit** [from its pistachio-green colour], a variety of epidote occurring in prismatic crystals, also granular, earthy, and in crusts; lime and iron epidote.

*mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mâle, mál, hér; pine, pin; nôle, nôt, môre;*

**pestil**, *n.* *pis'til* [L. *pestillum*, a pestle—from *pin-ēre*, to pound, to crush], in *bot.*, the seed-bearing organ, occupying the centre of a flower, consisting of an upper part or *stigma*, a central part or *style*, and a lower or *ovarium*, containing the young seeds called *ovules*: *pis'tilla* ceons, *n.* *lā'shā'ūs*, growing on the pistil: *pis'tillary*, *a.* *lil'ler-i*, connected with or pert. to a pistil: *pis'tillate*, *a.* *lil'lat*, having a pistil—applied to a female flower or plant: *pis'tilliferous*, *a.* *lil'fer-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower; same as *pistillate*: *pis'tillid* imm, *n.* *lil'id-ām* [Eng. *pistil*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, an organ in the higher cryptogams having female sexual functions.

**pistol**, *n.* *pis'tol* [F. *pistole*: It. *pistola*, a pistol—originally a small dagger made nt *Pistola* (the modern *Pistoia*) in Italy], a small band-firearm: *v.* to shoot with a pistol: *pis'toling*, *imp.*: *pis'toled*, *pp.* *tōld*: *pistol*—shot, within range of a pistol: *pis'tolet*, *n.* *lēt*, a little pistol.

**pistole**, *n.* *pis'tol* [F. *pistolet*, a little pistol, a gold coin: comm. in root with *pistol*], a Spanish gold coin, varying in value, but generally estimated about 16s. sterling.

**piston**, *n.* *pis'ton* [F. *piston*: It. *pistone*, a piston—from L. *pistus*, *pp.* of *pinso*, I pound], the plunger in a pump or steam-engine; a strong short rod of wood or iron, solid or hollow, with a valve fitted at the bottom, made to fit exactly the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and to work up and down in it: *piston*—rod, the rod connecting the piston with the external machinery.

**pit**, *n.* *pit* [AS. *pytt*: L. *puteus*, a well, a pit], a hollow or cavity, more or less deep, made by digging in the earth; the shaft of a mine; a mark made by disease on the skin; any hollow or depression, as on the skin, under the arm, &c.; the hollow of the body at the stomach; a snare for wild beasts, consisting of a deep concealed hole in the ground; the lowest and central part of a theatre; the area on which cocks fight; whatever entraps; the grave; the bottomless pit: *v.* to ludent with little hollows; to place in a pit or hole; to set against in competition, as in a combat—a phrase taken from cock-fighting: *pitting*, *imp.*: *pit'ted*, *pp.*: *pitman*, a worker in a pit in coal-mining: *coal-pit*, a deep excavation among the earth's strata from which coals are extracted: *pit*—coal, coal from pits: *pitfall*, a hole or pit slightly covered as a trap: to have the power of pit and gallows, to have power of imprisonment and death: *cock-pit*—see under *cock* 1. *Note*.—The *pit* of a theatre, according to Wedgwood, is probably from Sp. *patio*, the central court of a house, and thence the pit which occupies the same place in a theatre.

**pit-a**, *pat*, *nd.* *pit-a-pat* [imitative], with a flutter, as the heart: *n.* palpitation; light, quick, oft-repeated sounds.

**pitch**, *n.* *pitch* [AS. *pic*: L. *pir*, pitch: cf. Gr. *pitus*, the pine], the thick black substance obtained by boiling down common tar; the resinous juice of the pine or fir-tree: *v.* to smear or cover with pitch; to blacken; to obscure: *pitching*, *imp.*: *pitched*, *pp.* *pitch*: *pitchy*, *ad.* *pitch-i*, like pitch; smeared with pitch; dark; dismal: *mineral pitch*, *pine-resin*: *Burgundy pitch*, *ber-gūn'di*, white pine-resin: *pitch-like*, dark in colour; black: *pitch-black*, black as pitch: *pitch-coal*, a name for jet, referring to its pitch-like aspect: *pitch-dark*, very dark: *pitch-blende*, *blēnd*, a blackish ore of uranium and iron—called also *pitch-ore*, a preparation of which is employed in imparting to glass a pale, opalescent, sea-green colour, and also employed in porcelain-painting: *pitch-pine*, one of the pines that abound in resinous matter: *pitch-stone*, a glassy rock of n pitch-like appearance, occurring in dikes and disrupted masses.

**pitch**, *n.* *pitch* [in variant of *pick*, which see], any degree of elevation or slope; slope or declivity, as of a hill or roof; a fall or throw; a throw at a point; a casting forward or down; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a sound, generally musical; degree; position; in *mech.*, the distance between centres, as between two adjacent teeth of gearing: *v.* to fling or throw; to plant or set, as a camp or tent; to throw, as at a point; to cast forward; to ascertain by trial as the key-note of a piece of music; to rise and fall, as

a boat or ship on the water; to come to rest after flight; to plunge or fall headlong: *pitching*, *imp.*: *adj.* descending or sloping, as a hill: *n.* act of throwing or casting; a settling or fixing; the alternate rising and falling of a ship's head and stern on the waves: *pitched*, *pp.* *pitch*: *adj.* fixed: *pitch'er*, *n.* *ēr*, he or that which pitches or tosses: *pitched battle*, a battle in which the opposing forces have taken up a fixed position, thus distinguished from a skirmish: *pitchfork*, a farming instr., pronged as a fork, for lifting and throwing hay or sheaves of grain; a small steel instr. having two somewhat thin and broad prongs, which gives forth a fixed musical sound on the pressure and sudden release of the prongs: *pitch-pipe*, a small wind musical instr. employed to find the pitch or elevation of a tune: *pitch-wheels*, toothed wheels which work together: to *pitch* on or upon, to come suddenly down upon; to fix the choice upon.

**pitcher**, *n.* *pitch'er* [OF. *pitcher*: mid. L. *pictrium*, a goblet, a wine-cup; Gr. *bikos*, an earthen wine-vessel], an earthenware or tin vessel for holding water: *pitcher-plant*, a plant, a native of China and the East Indies, found growing in marshy situations, the leaves of which terminate in hollow vessels resembling water-pitchers, furnished with lids which open and shut, and which are found filled with pure water—various species of *Nepenthes*, Ord. *Nepenthaceæ*.

**pitchfork**, *n.* *pitch'fork*—see under *pitch* 2.

**piteous**, *a.* *pit'ē-ūs* [see *pity*], deserving or exciting compassion; sorrowful; mournful; in an ill sense, palsy; poor: *piteously*, *ad.* *lil*: *piteousness*, *n.* *lēs*, the state of being piteous.—*SYN.* of 'piteous': *pitiful*; pitiable; despicable; contemptible; sorrowful; mournful; affecting; doleful; woful; miserable; wretched; tender; compassionate.

**pit**, *n.* *pit* [AS. *pytha*, *pyth*, kernel: cf. Dut. *pit*; L. Ger. *pedik*], the soft spongy substance in the centre of plants and trees; the best of a thing; strength; force; closeness and vigour of thought and style; summary; applied to the spinal column of nervous matter: *v.* to remove the pit from: *pit'ing*, *imp.*: *pit'ed*, *pp.* *pit't*: *pit'less*, *a.* *lēs*, without pit; wanting in strength or energy: *pit'ly*, *a.* *pit'li*, abounding with pit; forcible; energetic: *pit'ly*, *ad.* *lil*, with energy or vigour: *pit'iness*, *n.* *lēs*, the quality or state of being endowed with energy or vigour; concentrated force.—*SYN.* of 'pit': strength; force; energy; cogency; weight; moment; quaintness; marrow.

**pitiable**, *pitier*, *pitiful*, *pitiless*, &c.—see under *pity*.

**pitacal**, *n.* *pit'ā-kāl* [Gr. *pitā*, pitch; *kalos*, beautiful], a solid of wood-tar.

**pitance**, *n.* *pit'tans* [F. *pitance*, a certain quantity of food: cf. Sp. *pitance*, a pittance, a portion: the origin is traced by Diaz to OF. *pitte*, a thing of little worth], any small portion allowed or assigned, particularly applied to money.

**pitteite** or **pitteize**, *n.* *pit'tē-it*, *pit'tē-it* [Gr. *pitteizein*, to be pitchy—from *pitā*, pitch], pitchy iron ore.

**pituitary**, *a.* *pit'uit-ēr-i* [L. *pituita*, phlegm—from Gr. *pitū*, I spit], that secretes or conveys phlegm or mucus: *pituita*, *n.* *pit'uit*, phlegm or mucus: *pituitous*, *a.* *pit'uit-ūs*, consisting of mucus or resembling it: *pituitary gland*, a gland situated on the lower side of the brain, supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils: *pituitary membrane*, the mucous membrane lining the nostrils.

**pity**, *n.* *pitē* [F. *pitie*, from L. *pietatem*, piety, compassion—from *pius*, devout, pious], compassion or sorrow excited by the distress or sufferings of another; fellow suffering or feeling; compassion accompanied with some act of charity; sympathy; a thing to be regretted; a thing to be looked upon as a misfortune, as, 'the more is the pity'; used in the plu. as, 'it is a thousand pities, *pit-i*'—that is, it is a thing to be very much regretted: *v.* to feel pain or grief for one in distress; to compassionate; to be compassionate: to be affected with pity: *pit'ying*, *imp.*: *pit'ing*, *adj.* showing pity; compassionate: *pit'ied*, *pp.* *pit'ed*: *pit'ier*, *n.* *ēr*, one who pities: *pit'iable*, *a.* *lil* [F. *pitoyable*, compassionate], deserving pity; lamentable; mournful: *pit'ably*, *ad.* *lil*: *pit'ableness*, *n.* *lēs*, state of being pitiable; state of deserving compassion: *pit'iful*, *a.* *lil*, in *Script.*, tender; moving

compassion; generally used in an ill sense, contemptible; paitry; insignificant: *pit'fully*, ad. *it*: *pit'fulness*, *n.* *nēs*, the state of being pitiful: *pit'less*, *n.* *lēs*, wanting pity; hard-hearted; cruel: merciless: *pit'lessly*, ad. *it*: *pit'lessness*, *n.* *nēs*, the state of being pitiless: *pit'yingly*, ad. *it*, in a pitying manner; sympathizingly.—*SYN.* of 'pitiable': wretched; miserable; mournful; woful; rueful; sorrowful; affecting; lamentable; doleful—of 'pitiful': despicable; contemptible; paitry; tender; compassionate; miserable—of 'pitiless': merciless; cruel; unmerciful; hard-hearted; compassionless—of 'pity *n.*': mercy; clemency; leniency; compassion; commiseration; condolence; sympathy; fellow-feeling.

*pit'ylasis*, *n.* *pit'it-rā-sis* [Gr.—from *pituron*, scurf or bran], a skin-disease in which small thin scales are formed and fall off, unattended with inflammation—called *dandriff* when it affects children: *pit'yroid*, *n.* *royd* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], bran-like.

*piā*, ad. *pi-ō* [It.; *L.* *piās*, more], in *music*, a word prefixed to another in order to indicate an increase to its significance; a little; more, as *piā allegro*, a little quicker.

*pivot*, *n.* *pit'et* [F. *pivot*, the peg on which a door turns; *It.* *pivolo*, a peg; *mid.* *L.* *pipa*, a pipe: the word has its same derivation as *pipe*, which see], the point of the pin or axle on which a wheel or body turns; the end of a shaft which rests and turns in a support; a turning-point; the stationary officer or soldier on whom the wheelings are made in the various evolutions of drill: *v.* to place on a pivot: *pit'oting*, imp.: *pit'oted*, pp.: *ndj.* furnished with pivots: *pivot-gun*, a piece of ordnance which turns on a pivot in any direction.

*pix*, *n.*, also *pyx*, *n.* *piks* [L. *pyxis*; Gr. *pyxis*, a box; *pyxos*, boxwood], the box containing the coins selected to be tried by the assay-master in order to prove that they are of the standard purity—the process is called *pixing*, *n.* *piks'ing*; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the little box or chest in which the consecrated wafer or host is kept.

*pixy* or *pixie*, *n.* *piks'it* [perhaps from *Puck*, with suffix *ey*], an old English name for a fairy.

*placable*, *n.* *plākā-bi* or *plākā-bi* [L. *placabilis*, easily appeased—from *placo*, I quiet or soothe], that may be appeased or pacified; willing to forgive; easily reconciled: *plākābly*, ad. *bi*: *plākābilit'y*, *n.* *bi-ti-ti*, also *plākābleness*, *n.* *bi-nēs*, the quality of being placable or appeasable.

*placard*, *n.* *plāk-ārd* [F. *placard*, a bill posted up—from *plaque*, to clap on; *plague*, a plate of metal; Dut. *plakken*, to paste, to daub], a bill or printed paper tacked up against a wall; a declaration fixed up in some public place; a posting-bill: *v.* *plāk-ārd*, to stick up a written or printed paper on a public place; to cover with bills; to notify publicly: *plāk-ārd'ing*, imp.: *plāk-ārd'ed*, pp.

*place*, *n.* *plās* [F. *place*—from *L.* *placca*; Gr. *plateia*, a street], situation, site, or spot; a wide street or public square in a city; any portion of space; station or rank; a position occupied and held as a residence; a village, town, or city; occupation or calling; office; lieu or stead; room; existence; duty; function; a passage of a writing; ordinal relation, as, in the first place; position; a fortified town or post: in *OE.*, the pitch of a hawk or other bird of prey: *v.* to set or fix; to appoint; to settle; to invest: *plāk'ing*, imp.: *placed*, pp. *plāst*: *placer*, *n.* *plās'er*, one who places or sets: *placeless*, *a.* *plās'ies*, without a place; in *politics*, out of office: *place-man*, *n.* *mān*, one who holds office under a Government; one who fills a public station: to take place, to happen; to come to pass; to take the place of, to be substituted for: to give place, to make room or way; to yield precedence: to have place, to have a station, room, or seat; to have existence: *place-bricks*, the outermost bricks in a clasp or kiln, and only sufficiently burnt on one side: *place of arms*, in *mil.*, an enlargement of the covered-way, where bodies of troops can be formed to act either on the defensive, by flanking the covered-way, or on the offensive, by making sorties: *high places*, in *Scip.*, an elevation or rising ground encompassed with trees where sacrifices were offered, generally to idols.—*SYN.* of 'place *n.*': space; locality; location; room; passage; effect; existence; rank; priority; precedence; office; way; ground; station; situation; seat: *n.* node; position; site: spot; employment; charge; trust; function.

*placebo*, *n.* *plā-sē-bō* [L. I shall please], a prescrip-

tion given by a physician to please rather than to benefit the patient; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the vesper hymn for the dead.

*placenta*, *n.* *plā-sē'tā* [L., *lit.*, a cake; Gr. *plakous*, a flat cake], in *anat.*, the vascular outgrowth from the walls of the uterus, forming the principal medium of communication between the parent and child, and which, being expelled after the birth, is popularly called the *after-birth*: in *bot.*, the part of the carpel bearing the ovules: *placental*, *a.* *id.*, pert. to the placenta: *n.* a mammal having a placenta: *placental'y*, *a.* *plā-sē'tēr-i*, pert. to the placenta; same as *placental*: *n.* in *bot.*, a placenta bearing numerous ovules: *placentation*, *n.* *plās'en-tāshūn*, in *bot.*, the manner in which the seeds are attached to the pericarp: *plac'entiferous*, *a.* *tīf'er-ūs* [L. *fero*, I produce], bearing or producing a placenta: *placentiform*, *a.* *plā-sē'ti-fōrm* [L. *forma*, a shape], cake-shaped.

*placer*, *n.* *plās'er* or *plā-thār* [Sp. *plaza*], a gravelly place where gold is found by the side of a river or stream, or in its bed.

*placid*, *a.* *plās'id* [F. *placide*; L. *placidus*, gentle, calm—from *placere*, to please], gentle; mild; peaceful; calm; serene; tranquil; composed: *plac'idly*, ad. *it*: *plac'idness*, *n.* *nēs*, also *plac'idity*, *n.* *plā-sid'it-i*, untroubled state; mildness; sweetness of disposition.

*plack*, *n.* *plāk* [F. *plague*, a plate of metal; Dut. *placke*, a certain coin], an OE. and Scot. copper coin = 1 part of a penny sterling.

*placket*, *n.* *plāk'et* [F. *plagner*, to clap on], in *OE.*, a petticoat; a woman's pocket; a woman.

*placodermata*, *n.* *plu.* *plāk-ō-dēr-mā'tā*, also *plac'oderms*, *n.* *plu.* *dēr-mē* [Gr. *plakos*, a flat surface; *derma*, skin or covering], in *geol.*, a term applied to the bony-plated or bony-encased fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone.

*placoganolid*, *n.* *plāk-ō-gā-nōy'd* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, a flat surface; *ganos*, splendour; *eidos*, appearance], in *geol.*, a sub-order of the ganoid fossil-fishes, having the head and partly the body protected by large plates, often reticulated.

*placoid*, *n.* *plāk-ōy'd*, also *placoidēan*, *n.* *plāk-ōy'dē-an* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, a flat surface; *eidos*, appearance], in *term* applied to an order of fishes characterised by having their skins covered irregularly with tubercles or plates of enamel, the latter being often toothed or spinous—this order includes skates, rays, dog-fish, and sharks: *adj.* pert. to the placoids.

*plagal*, *n.* *plā-gāl* [Gr. *plagiōs*, oblique, slanting], in *music*, applied to such compositions as have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth.

*plagiarse*, *v.* *plā-gi-ā-riz* [L. *plagiarius*, a man-stealer; *plagium*, kidnapping—from *plaga*, a net], to steal from the writings of another: to adopt, without acknowledgment, the writings of another: *plā-gi-ā-riz'ing*, imp.: *plā-gi-ā-riz'ed*, pp. *plā-gi-ā-riz'ed*: *plā-gi-ā-riz'm*, the act of passing off another man's writings, or portions of them, as one's own; literary theft: *plā-gi-ā-riz't*, *n.* *riz't*, also *plā-gi-ā-riz't*, *n.* *riz't*, one who adopts the writings of another, and offers them to the public as his own; a literary thief.

*plagiostoma*, *n.* *plā-gi-ōs'tō-mā* [Gr. *plagiōs*, oblique; *stoma*, a mouth], in *geol.*, a general term applied to certain obliquely oval fossil bivalves of the oyster family: *plagiostome*, *n.* *plā-gi-ōs'tōm*, one of a group of cartilaginous fishes, including the shark, ray, and the like: *plā-gi-ōs'tōm-ous*, *a.* *tō-m-ūs*, relating to the plagiostomes.

*plagiotropism*, *n.* *plā-gi-ōt-rōp'iz'm* [Gr. *plagiōs*, oblique; *tropos*, a turning], in *bot.*, a turning by which the organs of certain plants have their long axes more or less obliquely divergent from the vertical: *plā-gi-ōt-rōp'ic*, *a.* *t-rōp'ic*, pert. to.

*plague*, *n.* *plāg* [L. *plāgo*; Gr. *plēgē*, a blow, a plague—from *plēssō*, I strike], a malignant fever of great virulence, and very fatal; a pestilence, or pestilential disease; anything troublesome or vexatious at the hands of man; any great natural calamity; a state of misery: *v.* to vex, trouble, or annoy; to afflict with evil of any kind; to perplex; to torture: *plāg'ing*, imp. *plāg'ing*: *plagued*, pp. *plāg'd*: *plaguy*, *a.* *plāg't*, vexatious; troublesome: *plāg'ully*, ad. *it*: *plague-spot*, a deadly mark or sign; a centre from which moral evil proceeds.—*SYN.* of 'plague *v.*': to vex; torment; distress; tease; annoy; harass; trouble; molest; embarrass; perplex; tantalise; afflict; torture; disturb.

*plaine*, *n.*, also *plaise*, *plās* [F. *plaise*—from L.

*matē*, *mat*, *fār*, *lātē*: *mētē*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pūne*, *pūn*: *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*.





trade; the stock, fixtures, &c., necessary to carry on any large concern, as railway *plant*: *v.* to put or set in the ground for growth; to set that it may increase, as the germ of anything; to perform the act of planting; to set firmly; to fix; to settle; to colonise; to establish; to fill or adorn with plants: *plant'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or operation of putting plants in the soil: *plant'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* set; fixed; introduced; settled: *plantago*, *n.* *plant'āj*, in *OE.*, plants or herbs in general: *plantation*, *n.* *plānt-ā-shūn* [*L.* *plantatio*, a planting], a portion of land planted with trees for the production of timber and small wood; in *U. S.*, a large estate devoted to the rearing of such crops as sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and pepper; a new colony or original settlement: *plant'able*, *adj.* *-ā-bl*, capable of being planted: *planter*, *n.* *plānt'ēr*, one who plants; one who owns a plantation; one who introduces or disseminates: *plant'ership*, *n.* *-shīp*, the business of a planter; the management of a plantation: *plant'et*, *n.* *-ēt*, a little plant: *plant'ule*, *n.* *-ūl*, a young plant: *plant'cane*, the sugar-cane of the first year's growth: *plant'louse*, a small insect infesting plants and feeding on their juices; the aphids: *sensitive-plant*, a plant the leaves of which are highly sensitive whenever touched; a species of *Mimosa*, *Ord. Leguminosae*.

*planta* *tristes*, *n.* *plānt'ē trīs'tēs* [*L.* *planta*, plants; *tristis*, sad, melancholy, *tristes*, *plu.*], melancholy plants, so named because they expand their flowers in the evening only, as some species of *Hesperis*, *Pelargonium*, &c.

*plantain*, *n.* *plānt'ān* [*F.* *plantain*—from *L.* *plantago* or *plantagin*, a plantain], a common wild plant of several species—one, common to the roadsides and hedgerows, has large ribbed leaves, and produces a thick head of seed; the *Plantago major*, or *Way-bred* [*AS.* *vephrēde*, way-brond]. *Ord. Plantaginaceae*.

*plantain* or *plantain-tree* [*F.* *plantain*: *Sp.* *plāno*], a tree extensively cultivated in all tropical climates for the sake of its fruit, which is used as bread; the fruit of the *Musa paradisiaca*, *Ord. Musaceae*. The name *plantain* is frequently applied to the banana of the tropics.

*planter*, *a.* *plānt'ēr* [*L.* *planta*, the sole of the foot], in *anal.*, pert. to the sole of the foot.

*planter*, *plantlet*, *plantule*, &c.—see under *plant*. *plantigrade*, *a.* *plānt'ī-grād* [*L.* *planta*, the sole of the foot; *gradus*, a step], walking on the whole sole of the foot, as a bear: *n.* an animal that does so.

*planula*, *n.* *plān'ū-lā* [*L.* *plānula*, a little plane—from *planus*, flat], the oval ciliated embryo of certain of the Hydrozoa.

*planxyty*, *n.* *plānks'tī* [perhaps from *L.* *planctus*, a bemoaning, a striking], an Irish melody for the harp.

*plaque*, *n.* *plāk* [*F.*], *n.* plate; a thin slab of wood used in cabinetmaking; a veneer.

*plash*, *n.* *plāsh* [an imitative word: *Dut.* *plassen*; *Sw.* *plaska*; *Ger.* *platschen*, to splash], a little pond or puddle: *v.* to dabble in water; to make a noise by disturbing water: *plash'ing*, *imp.*: *plashed*, *pp.* *plāsh't*: *plashy*, *a.* *plāsh'ī*, abounding with puddles.

*plash*, *n.* *plāsh* [*OF.* *plāssier*, to fold or plait young branches to thicken a hedge—from *mid.* *L.* *plexus*, a thicket of interwoven boughs—from *L.* *plexus*, *pp.* of *plecto*, I weave], a small branch slightly cut and twisted among other branches to thicken a hedge: *v.* to entwine or unto branches; to splice: *plash'ing*, *imp.*: *plashed*, *pp.* *plāsh't*: see also *pleach*.

*plasma*, *n.* *plāz'mā* [*Gr.* *plasma*, a thing moulded or formed, an image or model—from *plāssō*, I mould], a faintly translucent chalcedony on which many ancient gems are engraved, and which is of a grass-green or leek-green colour, sprinkled with yellow and whitish specks; the colourless fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscles float: *plasm*, *n.* *plāz'm*, a mould or matrix.

*plasmodium*, *n.* *plāz-mō-dī-ŏm* [*Gr.* *plasma*, a thing moulded or formed; *eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, a protoplasmic body formed by the coalescence of swarm-spores in myxosporeous fungi.

*plaster*, *n.* *plāst'ēr* [*AS.* *plaster*: *L.* *emplastrum*: *Gr.* *emplastron*, a plaster—from *emplassō*, I daub over], a composition of lime, water, and sand for coating walls and ceilings; a material, calcined gypsum, of which mouldings, casts, &c., are formed; an adhesive medicinal substance spread on leather or cloth for applying to sores or wounds: *v.* to overlay with plaster; to cover with plaster, as a wound; to

smooth over; to cover over or conceal defects: *adj.* made or consisting of plaster: *plaster'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the plaster-work of a building: *plaster'ed*, *pp.* *plāst'ēr*, *n.* *plāst'ēr*, one who works in plaster: *plaster-stone*, gypsum or stucco-stone: *plaster of Paris*, the cement or plaster obtained by calcining gypsum or sulphate of lime, so called from its having been first prepared near Paris; it is usually sold in the form of a white powder, and largely employed in the arts.

*plastic*, *a.* *plāst'īk* [*L.* *plasticus*: *Gr.* *plastikos*, suitable for being fashioned or formed—from *plassō*, I form or mould], susceptible of being moulded or modelled, as clay; having power to give form to matter; pert. to modelling; produced by, or appearing as produced by, moulding or modelling: *plasticity*, *n.* *plāst'ī-tē-tī* [*F.* *plasticité*], capacity of being moulded: *plastic art*, the art of representing figures in sculpture, or by modelling in clay: *plastic clay*, the clay used by potters: *plastography*, *n.* *plāst'ōgr'fī* [*Gr.* *graphē*, a picture], the art of forming figures, &c., in plaster: *plastic element*, an element which contains the germ of a higher form: *plastic force*, the force which gives to matter a definite organic form.

*plastron*, *n.* *plāst'rōn* [*F.* *plastron*, a breastplate—from *OF.* *plastre*: *L.* *emplastrum*, plaster—see *plaster*], a piece of stuffed leather or other substance used by fencers as a protection to the body against thrusts; that part of the bony covering of turtles and tortoises belonging to the under surface; a variously shaped ornament for the front of a lady's dress, of a different material from the dress itself.

*plat*, *n.* *plāt* [from *plat*, which see], straw-plait; a braid: *v.* to weave; to form by intertexture: *platt'ing*, *imp.*: *platt'ed*, *pp.*: *platt'ēr*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who plats.

*plat*, *n.* *plāt* [*F.* *plat*—see *plot* 1], a small piece of flat or even ground; in *masonry*, a broad flat stone forming a step or landing-place before a door: *adj.* flat or even: *plat-band*, a border of flowers in a garden; a flat rectangular moulding whose projection is less than its breadth.

*platane*, *n.* *plāt'ān* [*L.* *platanus*, the plane-tree], the plane-tree, which see.

*plate*, *n.* *plāt* [*OF.* *plat*, *fem.* *plate*, flat, plain: *Gr.* *platus*, flat, level], a body with a flat and extended surface; a dish; a flat shallow vessel of earthenware, &c., used at table for eating from; a sheet of metal; an engraved flat piece of metal, or the engraving printed from it; articles for domestic use in gold or silver; a prize at a race, as the 'Queen's plate'; a mining term for compact beds of shale which break up into thin plates; in *arch.*, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters: *v.* to coat with a more valuable metal, as copper with silver; to overlay or cover: *plat'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or art of covering with a thin coat of a more valuable metal, usually silver; the coating or layer so formed: *plat'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* covered with a coating of metal, as silver; covered or ornated with sheets of metal: *plat'ēr*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who plates: *plat'y*, *a.* *-ī*, like plate: *plateful*, *n.* *plāt'fūl*, enough to fill a plate; as much as a plate can contain: *platter*, *n.* *plāt'tēr*, a large flat dish for holding the provisions of a table: *plate-armour*, armour in plates, as distinguished from mail: *armor-plating*, the thick plates or slabs of rolled iron which form the sides of a man-of-war: *plate-girder*, a girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of a series of plates joined together: *plate-glass*, glass cast into plates or sheets when in a liquid state, and ground and polished: *plate-layer*, a workman who lays down and fixes the rails of a railway, and keeps them in order: *plate-mark*, the figure or emblematic design stamped upon gold or silver plate to indicate its place of manufacture, or its quality: *plate-paper*, a thick spongy paper manufactured for printing from engraved plates: *plate-rack*, a wooden frame or stand for plates and dishes in a kitchen or scullery: *plate-warmer*, a metal case with shelves for warming plates before a fire.

*plateau*, *n.* *plāt'ō*, *plu.* *plateaux*, *lōz* [*F.* *plateau*, table-land; *plat*, flat—see *plate*], any elevated and comparatively flat surface of land of some extent; a table-land, or high level region.

*platen*, *n.* *plāt'ēn* [*F.* *platine*, *n.* *plato*: *plat*, broad, flat—see *plate*], among *printers*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

*platform*, *n.* *plāt'fōrm* [*F.* *plate-forme*; *plate*,

broad; *L. forma*, form). in *OE.*, a terrace; a scheme; a plan; a raised level space, natural or artificial; any level scaffold or floor of timber raised above the usual level; the flat roof of a building on the outside; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; the raised part at a railway station for landing passengers and goods; the place set aside for the speakers at a public meeting, raised above the floor; in America, a plan or scheme of united action, as in politics, or for subserving party or sectarian purposes; a declaration of principles to which the adhesion of a party is declared—each principle or proposal forming a *plank* in the *platform*.

**platinum**, *n.* *plāt'ī-nūm*, also *plāt'īna*, *n.* *-nā* [Sp. *platina*, platinum—from *plata*, silver, in allusion to its colour], a metal of a greyish-white colour, very valuable on account of its hardness, infusibility, and the resistance it offers to the action of air and moisture—it is also ductile, malleable, of great tenacity, and one of the heaviest of known metals: *platinise*, *v.* *plāt'ī-nīz*, to coat or plate with platinum; *platinised*, *imp.* *plāt'ī-nīzd*; *platinum-black*, metallic platinum in a finely divided state: *platiniferous*, *a.* *plāt'īn-īfēr-ūs* [*L. fero*, I produce], producing platina: *platinoids*, *n.* *plū. plāt'īn-ōīd-ēz* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], a term applied to those metals found associated with platina.

**platitude**, *n.* *plāt'ī-tūd* [F. *platitude*, flatness—from *plat*, flat], dullness; insipidity; that which exhibits flatness or dullness: *platitude's*, *n.* *plū. -tūd-ēz*, weak, empty, trite, or stupid remarks.

**Platonie**, *a.* *plāt'ōn-īk*, also *Platon'ical*, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, pert, to *Plato*, thence. Greek philosopher (427-347 B.C.), or to his philosophy; pure; spiritual: *platonically*, *ad. -ly*: *platonise*, *v.* *plāt'ōn-īz* or *plāt'ōn-īz*, to think with, or reason as, *Plato*: *platonising*, *imp.* *plāt'ōn-īzd*, *pp.* *-īzd*: *Platonist*, *n.* *-īst*, one who adheres to the philosophy of *Plato*: *Platonism*, *n.* *-īz-m*, the doctrines of *Plato*, the great fountain of *anc.* morals, who taught the eternity of God and matter, the love of truth, wisdom, and beauty, that the supreme and eternal mind contains them all, and that virtue is the harmony of the whole soul: *Platonic bodies*, the five regular geometrical solids, first described by *Plato*—viz., the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron: *Platonic love*, a pure spiritual love subsisting between the sexes, which regards the mind and its excellences only, and is unmingled with carnal desires: *Platonic year*, the complete revolution of the equinoxes in about 26,000 years.

**platoon**, *n.* *plāt'ōn* [F. *peloton*, a clue or little ball of thread—from *pelote*, a ball—see *pellet*], formerly a small body of soldiers drawn from a battalion to strengthen the angles of a square; *now*, two files forming a subdivision of a company.

**platter**, *plating*—see under *plat* 1: *platter*, *n.* a dish—see under *plate*.

**platy**, *plāt'ī* [Gr. *platus*, flat], a prefix signifying 'flat or broad'.

**platycephalic**, *a.* *plāt'ī-sē-sāf'īk*, also *plat'yceph'alous*, *a.* *-sē-sāf'ī-ūs* [Gr. *platus*, broad; *kephalē*, the head], broad-headed, as the flat-skulled tribes of the human family.

**platyterinite**, *n.* *plāt'ī-rīn-ī-tē*, also *plat'yterinnis*, *n.* *-rīn-īs* [Gr. *platus*, broad; *krinon*, a lily], in *geol.*, a genus of encrinites peculiar to the carboniferous limestones—so termed from the flatness and breadth of the basal and radial plates of the receptacle.

**Platyelmia**, *n.* *plū. plāt'ī-ēl'm-ī-d* [Gr. *platus*, broad; *helmins*, an intestinal worm—from *helix*, I roll or wind round], the division of the *Scolecida* comprising the tapeworms.

**Platylobes**, *n.* *plū. plāt'ī-lōb-ēz* [Gr. *platus*, broad; *lobos*, a lobe], in *bot.*, a general name for the trilobes *Pleurorhiza* and *Notorhiza*, meaning that the cotyledons are plane or flat: *platyphylous*, *a.* *plāt'ī-fīl-ūs* [Gr. *phulon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, broad-leaved.

**platypus**, *n.* *plāt'ī-pūs* [Gr. *platus*, broad or flat; *pous*, a foot], an Australian quadruped having flat webbed feet, and a bill like a duck; also called *ornithorhynchus*.

**Platyrhina**, *n.* *plū. plāt'ī-rīn-ā* [Gr. *platus*, broad; *rhis*, rhinos, a nostril], a group of the *Quadrupana*: *platyrhine*, *a.* *plāt'ī-rīn*, broad-nosed; applied to the New World monkeys, which have their nostrils separated from each other by a broad septum.

**platysma**, *n.* *plāt'ī-smā* [Gr. *platysmos*, widening, enlargement—from *platus*, wide], in *anat.*, a broad,

thin, muscular expansion lying under the skin at each side of the neck.

**platysomes**, *n.* *plū. plāt'ī-sōm-ēz* [Gr. *platus*, broad; *sōma*, the body], a family of coleopterous insects, comprehending species with a wide and much-depressed body.

**platysomus**, *a.* *plāt'ī-sō-mūs* [Gr. *platus*, broad; *sōma*, the body], broad-bodied—applied to a fossil ganoid fish, from its deep bream-like body.

**plaudit**, *n.* *plāv'dīt* [*L. plaudite*, clap hands—the word which ended *anc. L.* dramas, and was addressed to the audience—from *plaudo*, I clap the hands in token of approbation], praise bestowed; applause, usually in the *plū. plāv'dīts*, *-dīts*: *plauditory*, *a.* *-dīt-ēr-ī*, applauding; commending.—*SYN.* of 'plaudit': shouting; applause; acclamation; commendation; approbation; encomium; praise.

**plausible**, *a.* *plāv'z-ē-bl* [F. *plausible*—from *L. plausibilis*, deserving of applause—from *plaudo*, I clap the hands in token of approbation], apparently right; specious; superficially pleasing or taking; popular: *plausibly*, *ad. -ly*, with fair show: *plausibleness*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, also *plausib'ility*, *n.* *-bl'ī-tī*, the state of being plausible; speciousness: *plausive*, *a.* *plāv'z-ēr*, in *OE.*, applauding; plausible.—*SYN.* of 'plausible': ostensible; colourable; specious; superficial.

**play**, *n.* *plā* [AS. *plega*, a game, sport, or skirmish; *plegan* or *plegan*, to play], occupation or exercise of any kind to afford pleasure or diversion, as distinct from work; the exertion of powers of any kind, as the *play* of the lungs or muscles; sport; recreation; contest, as in a game; gambling; jest; swing; freedom of action to and fro; practice; action; scope; a dramatic composition, or the representation of it at a theatre; an exhibition or display, as of colours flitting or changing: *v.* to put into action, motion, or operation; to move irregularly; to perform on, as a musical instr.; to act; to exhibit or represent, as a piece in a theatre; to use some exercise for amusement or recreation; to toy or trifle; to give a fanciful turn to, as to a word; to make sport with or upon; to mock; to practise deception upon; to personate in a drama; to gamble: *play'ing*, *imp.* *plāy-d*, *pp.* *plāy-d*: *player*, *n.* *plā-ēr*, one who plays; an actor; a musician: *play'ful*, *a.* *plāy'fūl*, full of play; sportive: *play'fully*, *ad. -ly*: *play'fulness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being playful: *play'some*, *a.* *-sām*, full of frolic and fun; wanton: *play-actor*, one who performs a part in a drama or play; a professional actor in a theatre: *play-bill*, a printed sheet narrating the performances at a theatre, and the parts, with the names of the actors who are to play them: *play-book*, a book of dramatic compositions: *play-day*, a holiday: *playfellow*, a companion in the sports of childhood or youth: *play-goer*, a frequenter of theatres: *play-going*, that frequents theatres: *play-house*, a theatre: *playmate*, a companion in the sports of childhood or youth: *play-thing*, a toy; anything that serves to amuse: *playwright*, a writer of plays, in contempt; an adapter of plays: *playing-cards*, cards with painted figures and devices for playing games with: *play of colours*, the appearance of a variety of colours on a body in rapid succession, as on turning a diamond: to *play off*, to display; to put into exercise; to pit one person against another to make them answer some desired end: to *play on* or *upon*, to deceive; to trifle with; to make sport of; to hold in play, to keep occupied till some wished-for object is attained: *play the deuce* [see *deuce* 2], to damage or injure anything.—*SYN.* of 'play *v.*': to sport; frolic; toy; trifle; mock; operate; act; personate; represent; perform; amuse oneself; gamble. *Note*—Skeat says the original sense of AS. *plega* is a stroke or blow, and accordingly derives it from *L. plaga*, a blow, stroke, thrust.

**playa**, *n.* *plā-yā* [Sp. *playa*, a region], a name given to broad sandy tracts, sometimes flooded, on the plains of New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona.

**plea**, *n.* *plē* [OF. *plē*, *plait*, a suit at law—from *mid. L. placitum*, a plea—from *L. placeo*, I please], in a court of law, the answer given by the defendant or defender to the declaration and demand of the plaintiff or pursuer; a suit at law; a criminal process; an excuse or apology; something alleged in defence or justification: *plead*, *v.* *plēd* [OF. *plaidier*, to sue, to go to law], to argue or reason in support of a claim; to offer in excuse; to vindicate; to supplicate; to argue before a court of justice; to admit or deny a charge of guilt, as in a trial:

plead'ing, imp.: adj. imploring; n. act of a pleader, who supports by arguments; argument in a suit: plead'ed, pp. offered or urged in defence; alleged in proof: plead'er, n. -er, one who pleads or argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against: special pleader, one who devotes himself to the drawing up of common-law pleadings and the like, which enable the court and the jury to discover at one view the number and the nature of the precise points in dispute: plead'ingly, ad. -ly: plead'ings, n. -ings, the mutual allegations in writing between a plaintiff and a defendant in a court of law before the trial: plead'able, a. -d-ble, that may be alleged in plea.

pleach, v. *plēch* [OF. *plaisier*, to plait—see *plash* 2], in OE., to bend; to interweave, as twigs: pleach'ing, imp.: pleached, pp. *plēcht*: adj. entwined; fastened.

plead—see under *plea*.

please, v. *plēz* [OF. *plaisir*, pleasure—from *L. placeo*, I please], to delight or gratify; to excite agreeable sensations in; to satisfy; to give pleasure; to gain satisfaction; to condescend; to comply; to like; to choose: pleas'ing, imp.: adj. giving pleasure; agreeable; gratifying; gaining approbation; acceptable: pleased, pp. *plēzd*: pleas'edness, n. -d-ness, the state of being pleased: pleas'er, n. -er, one who pleases; one who tries to please; one who courts favour: pleas'ingly, ad. -ly, in a manner to give delight: pleas'ingness, n. -ness, the quality of giving pleasure: pleasance, n. *plēz-āns* [OF. *plaisance*], in OE., pleasantry; gaiety; merriment; a pleasure-garden; a secluded and ornamental piece of ground attached to a garden; to be pleased with, to approve; to like: pleasant, a. *plēz-ant*, grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; cheerful; agreeable; in OE., trifling; ludicrous: pleas'antly, ad. -ly, happily; gaily; merrily; in good-humour: pleas'antness, n. -ness, the state or quality of being pleasant: pleas'antry, n. -ry, gaiety; merriment; humour; lively talk: pleasure, n. *plēch-ūr*, agreeable sensations or emotions; enjoyment or gratification of the mind or senses; what the will dictates or prefers; preference; delight; choice; purpose; arbitrary will; that which pleases: v. in OE., to please; to gratify: pleas'ureless, a. -less, devoid of pleasure: pleas'urable, a. -d-ble, delightful; gratifying; pleasing: pleas'urably, ad. -bly, pleas'urableness, n. -b-ness, the quality of being pleasurable: pleas'ure-boat, a boat to sail in for amusement: pleas'ure-ground, ground adjoining a dwelling-house laid out in an ornamental manner: please'man, in OE., an officious fellow; a pleekthunk or flatterer.—SYN. of 'pleasant': agreeable; good-humoured; pleasing; delightful; gratifying; grateful; cheerful; amusing; humorous; jocose; gay; enlivening; lively; merry; sportive; witty; facetious; nice; pleasurable; acceptable—of 'pleasure': enjoyment; comfort; solace; satisfaction; delight; gladness; joy; purpose; command; intention; will; choice; approbation; preference.

pleat, v. *plēt*, another spelling of *plait*, which see. plebeian, a. *plē-bē-ān* [OF. *plebeien*; *L. plebeius*, plebeian—from *plēbs*, *plebis*, the common people of ancient Rome], of or relating to the common people; low; vulgar: n. one of the common people: plebe'ianism, n. -ism, the conduct of the common people.

plebscite, n. *plēb-sit* or *-sit* [F. *plébiscite*—from *L. plebiscitum*, an ordinance or decree of the people—from *plēbs*, the common people; *scitum*, a decree—from *scisco*, I ordain], a vote taken of the whole male inhabitants of a country or town, who are of age, on any matter submitted to them for their decision; a vote by universal suffrage.

plectognathic, a. *plēk-tōg-nath'ik*, also plectognathous, a. *plēk-tōg-nath'iks* [Gr. *plektos*, twisted, knitted—from *plekō*, I twist; *gnathos*, the cheek], having the cheek-bones immovably united with the jaws; applied to an order of fishes called the Plectognathes, *plēk-tōg-nath's* or *-nath's*, including the trunk-fish, sun-fish, &c.

plectrum, n. *plēk-trūm* [*L. plectrum*; Gr. *plektron*, a plectrum—from *pletrōn*, I strike], a small piece of metal, wood, or ivory, with which the ancients struck the lyre, or other stringed instr.

pled, v. *plēd* [see *plead*, under *plea*], another spelling of *pleaded*; in *Scots law*, argued or returned answer, as 'he pled guilty.'

pledge, n. *plēj* [OF. *plege*, a surety: mid. *L. plegium*

—prob. from *L. præbeo*, I offer], anything deposited as security; surety; a promise solemnly given; a warrant given, on one's faith or word; a hostage; a drinking to the health of: v. to warrant; to deposit as security; to pawn; to engage by promise or declaration; to drink to the health of another: pledg'ing, imp.: pledged, pp. *plējd*: adj. deposited as a security; solemnly promised: pledg'er, n. -er, one who pledges; to hold in pledge, to keep as security; to put in pledge, to pawn; to take the pledge, to become a total abstainer.—SYN. of 'pledge n.': deposit; security; earnest; trust; pawn; gage; guarantee; surety; hostage; bail; warrant; promise.

pledget, n. *plēj-ēt* [from *plug*], a small mass of dry lint laid over a wound.

Plelads, n. plu. *plē-ādz*, also Pleiades, n. plu. *plē-ā-dēz* [*L.*: Gr. *Pleiades*, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, said to have been placed by Jupiter among the stars, the sailing stars—prob. derived from *plein*, to sail, because they rose at the beginning of the sailing season], a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

Pleocene, a. *plē-ō-sēn* [Gr. *pleion*, more; *kainos*, recent], in *geol.*, a term applied to the Upper Tertiary deposits or strata, as containing a greater percentage of recent testacea than the Miocene or Eocene.

pleiomazia, n. *plē-ō-mā-zhā* [Gr. *pleion*, more; *mazos*, the breast], an excess in the number of mammae, rarely observed in men, more commonly in women.

pleiomorphy, n. *plē-ō-mōr'fi* [Gr. *pleion*, more; *morphē*, shape], in *bot.*, the renewed growths in arrested parts of irregular flowers.

pleiophyllous, a. *plē-ō-fil-lūs* [Gr. *pleion*, more; *phulon*, n. leaf], in *bot.*, applied to plants whose stems have no buds, and consequently no branches developed in the axils of the leaves: pleioph'yly, n. -ly, in *bot.*, an absolute increase in the number of leaves starting from one particular point, or in which the number of leaflets in a compound leaf is preternaturally increased.

pleiosaurus—see *pliosaurus*.

pletaxy, n. *plē-ō-tāk's* [Gr. *pleion*, more; *taxis*, arrangement—from *tassō*, I put in order], in *bot.*, an increase in the number of whorls.

pleiotrachea, n. plu. *plē-ō-trā-kē's* [Gr. *pleion*, more; *trachia*, the windpipe], in *bot.*, numerous fibres united together, as in the banana, and assuming the aspect of a broad ribbon; spiral vessels with several fibres united.

Pleistocene, n. *plē-ō-sēn* [Gr. *pleistos*, most; *kainos*, recent], the most recent or uppermost of the Tertiaries; a term implying that the organic remains found therein belong almost wholly to existing species.

plenary, a. *plē-nā-ri* [mid. *L. plenarius*, entire; *L. plenus*, full], full; entire; complete: plen'arily, ad. -ly: plen'ariness, n. -ness, the state of being plenary: plenarity, n. *plē-nār-ty*, the state of a benefice or an office when full or occupied.

plenipotent, a. *plē-nip-ō-tēnt* [*L. plenus*, full; *potens* or *potentis*, powerful], possessing full power: plenip'otence, n. -tēns, the possession of full power: plenipotentiary, n. *plē-nip-ō-tēnshā-ri* [F. *plenipotentiaire*, an ambassador], having or containing full power: n. a person, particularly an ambassador, who is invested with full powers to transact business; a diplomatic minister of the second class.

plenish, v. *plēn-ish* [*L. plenus*, full], in OE., to replenish; in *Scot.*, to furnish a house; to stock a farm: plen'ishing, n. household furniture; the stocking of a farm.

plenist, n. *plē-nist* [*L. plenus*, full], one who holds that all space contains matter: plenum, n. *plē-nūm*, that state in which every part or space of extension is supposed to be full of matter—opposed to *vacuum*: plenns, a. *plē-nūs*, in *bot.*, double; applied to stamens and pistils which become petaloid; having a solid stem.

plenitude, n. *plē-ni-tūd* [F. *plénitude*—from *L. plenitudo*, fullness, completeness—from *plenus*, full], fullness; abundance; exuberance; repletion.

plenty, n. *plēn-ty* [OF. *plentē*, *plentē*—from *L. plenitas*, fullness, saturation—from *plenus*, full], abundance; copiousness; an adequate or full supply: state in which enough is enjoyed: plenteous, a. *plēn-ty-ūs* [OF. *plentivous*], fully sufficient for every purpose; copious; abundant: plen'teously, ad. -ly.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; plne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

abundantly; exuberantly: plen'teonsness, n. -nēs, the state of being abundant; plentiful: a. plen'ti-fūl, copious; yielding abundance; fruitful: plen'ti-fūly, ad. -li: plen'tiffulness, n. -nēs, the state or quality of being plentiful; abundance.—SYN. of 'plenteous': copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful; fruitful; fertile; ample; full.

plen'us, a. plē'nūs [L. plēnus, full], in bot., double, when applied to the flower—see also under plen'ist.

pleochroism, n. plē-ōk'rō-izm [Gr. pleio, more; chros, colour of the skin], the property of displaying different colours, when viewed in different directions or by transmitted light, as in certain minerals.

pleonasm, n. plē-ō-nāzm [Gr. pleonasmos, superabundance—from pleos, full], an over-fullness of words in speaking or writing; redundancy of expression: pleonastic, a. plē-ō-nās'tik, also plē-ō-nās'tical, a. -it-kāl, pert. to pleonasm; redundant: plē-ō-nās'tically, ad. -li.

pleonaste, n. plē-ō-nāst [Gr. pleonastos, abundant], a dark or pearly-black variety of spinel, containing iron: a stone of considerable brilliancy when cut and polished.

pleospora, n. plē-ō-spō-rā [Gr. pleos, full; spora, a spore, seed], another name for *Cladosporium herbarum*, a disease in silkworms, caused by a fungus.

plerome, n. plē-rō-mē [Gr. plērōma, fullness, complement—from plērēs, full], the state of being filled up or completed; in bot., the central portion of the primary meristem immediately enclosed by the perilem, and giving rise to the fibro-vascular bundles.

pleb, n. plēsh, OE. for plash, a puddle.

pleiomorphic, a. plē-ō-mōr'fīs [Gr. plēstos, near to; morphē, form], applied to crystallised substances whose forms closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely alike: plē-ō-mōr'phism, n. -mōr'fism, nearness of form.

pleiosaurus, n. plē-ō-sōr'ō-rās [Gr. plēstos, near to; sauros, a lizard], in geol., a genus of fossil marine reptiles having a small head and a neck of enormous length.

plethora, n. plē-thō-rā [Gr. plēthōrē, fullness—from plēthō, I am or become full], redundant fullness of the blood-vessels; excess in the amount or quality of food and drink partaken of; a superabundance of anything, as, a plethora of wealth: plethoric, a. plē-thōr'ik, also plethoretical, a. plē-thō-rē'ti-kāl, having excess of blood.

pleura, n. plē-rā [Gr. pleura, the side, a rib], a serous membrane or sac covering each lung, and also lining the inside of the chest or thorax: pleura, n. plu. plē-rē, two independent serous membranes forming two shut sacs, quite distinct from each other, which line the right and left sides of the thoracic cavity, each pleura consisting of a visceral and a parietal portion: pleural, a. plē-rāl, connected with the pleura: pleurisy, n. plē-rī-sī, also pleuritis, n. plē-rītis, the inflammation of the inner membrane of the thorax: pleuritic, a. plē-rīt'ik, pert. to or affected with pleurisy: pleural cavity, the sac of the pleura.

pleuracanthus, n. plē-rā-kān'thās [Gr. pleura, the side; akantha, a thorn or spine], in geol., a genus of fossil fish-spines, having a row of sharp hooks or denticles on each side.

pleurapophysis, n. plē-rā-pō'fī-sīs, pleurapophyses, n. plu. plē-rē-sēs [Gr. pleura, the side, a rib; opophysis, the process of a bone], a true rib.

pleurechyma, n. plē-rēng'hī-mā [Gr. pleura, a side or rib; enchyma, juice, substance of organs], in bot., woody tissue, consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the woody parts are mainly formed.

pleurisy—see under pleura.

pleurocarpi, n. plu. plē-rō-kār'pī [Gr. pleura, a rib or side; karpos, fruit], in bot., masses with the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves: pleurocarpous, a. kār'pīs, having the fructification springing from the axils of the leaves, or from the side of the stem.

pleurodont, n. plē-rō-dōnt [Gr. pleura, the side; odous, odontos, a tooth], in zool., a term applied to certain saurians having teeth fixed by their outer sides to the sides of the jaw.

pleurodynia, n. plē-rō-dīn'ā [Gr. pleura, the side or rib; dūnē, pain], rheumatic or spasmodic pain in the side, arising from various causes.

pleuron, n. plē-rōn [Gr. pleuron, a rib], the lateral extension of the shells of Crustacea.

pleuro-pneumonia, n. plē-rō-nī-mō-nī-dā [Gr. pleura, the side; pneumōn, pneumonos, a lung—

from pneō, I breathe], an inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs affecting cattle.

pleurohizese, n. plu. plē-rō-rīzē-sē [Gr. pleura, the side; rhiza, a root], in bot., cruciferous plants having the radicle of the embryo applied to the edges of the cotyledons, which are called accumbent: plē-rōr'hī-zal, a. -rī-zal, having the radicle applied to the edges of the cotyledons.

pleurothotonos, a. plē-rō-thōt'ō-nōs [Gr. pleurothen, from the side; pleura, the side; tonos, tension; temō, I bend], applied to lateral convulsions, sometimes seen in cases of tetanus, the patient throwing himself from side to side; bent or stretched from one side.

pleurotomaria, n. plē-rō-tō-mār't-ā [Gr. pleura, the side; tomē, a notch or cutting—from temō, I cut], an extensive genus of shells, solid and few-whorled, having apertures somewhat square, with a deep slit in the outer margins.

plexiform, a. plēks'i-fōrm [L. plexus, interwoven, twisted—from plecto, I twist; forma, a shape], in the form of network; complicated; entangled.

pleximeter, n. plēks'im-ē'tēr [Gr. plēxis, a striking, a blow—from plēssō, I strike; metron, measure], in med., the piece of ivory, india-rubber, or the like, placed over such parts of the chest or abdomen as it may be necessary to tap on to ascertain the state of the parts underneath; the fingers of the left hand are commonly used as a pleximeter.

plexioblastus, a. plēks'i-ō-blast'ūs [Gr. plēxis, a plaiting; blastos, a shoot or sucker], in bot., applied to cotyledons that rise above ground in germination, but do not assume the appearance of leaves.

plexus, n. plēks'ūs [L. plexus, twisted—from plecto, I twist], in anat., a network of vessels or nerves.

pliable, a. plī-ā-bl [F. pliable, pliable—from plier, to fold or plait—from L. plicare, to fold; Gr. plēkein, to weave], that can easily be bent or folded; flexible; supple; easy to be persuaded: plī-ā-bly, ad. -blī-plī-ābleness, n. -blī-nēs, also plī-ā-bility, n. -blī-tī, state or quality of being pliable; the quality of yielding to force or pressure without rupture; the quality of yielding to moral force or influence: pliant, a. plī-ānt, easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; easily yielding to moral influence; tractable; docile: plī-āntly, ad. -li: plī-āncy, n. -ān-sī, the state of being pliant, in a physical or moral sense; easiness to be bent; flexibility.—SYN. of 'pliable': pliant; flexible; supple; limber; yielding.

plica, n. plī-kā [L. plico, I plait or kilt], in bot., a diseased state in plants, in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, and these in their turn produce others of the same sort, the whole forming an entangled mass; an undue development of small branchlets, giving rise to the appearance of large branches, as in birch and hornbeam; in anat., a disease in man, in which the hair becomes matted and the scalp exceedingly sensitive; also called plica polonica, pō-lōn'ī-kā, as being peculiar to Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary: plicate, a. plī-kāt, also plī-cātēd, a. [L. plicatus, folded, knitted], plaited; folded like a fan; in bot., regularly disposed, as in the venation of some leaves: plī-cātely, ad. -li: plī-cation, n. -kū-shūn, a folding up; a doubling up; in geol., a bending back of strata upon themselves.

plied—see under ply.

pliers, n. plī-ērs [F. plicier, a folder—from plier, to bend—see ply], a kind of small pincers by which anything is firmly seized.

plight, n. plīt [prob. a variant of plait] in OE, a fold or plait: v. in OE, to plait; to weave: plīght'ed, a. interwoven.

plight, n. plīt [AS. plīht, danger, risk; plion, to risk, imperil: cf. O.Dut. plicht, Ger. Pflicht], dangerous condition; distressed state; predicament; also in a good sense, as, in good plight; pledge; gaze: v. to make a duty or obligation of a thing; to give as a proof of good faith; to pledge, as one's faith: plīght'ing, imp.: plīght'ed, pp. plīht'ed, pledged; formally promised: plīght'er, n. -ēr, one who plights or pledges.

plinth, n. plīnth [L. plinthus, Gr. plinthos, a brick or tile, the base of a pillar], in arch., the lower projecting base of a column, pedestal, or wall: plīnthite, n. plīnth'it, a mineral of a brick-red colour.

Pliocene—see Pliocene.

pliohippys, n. plī-ō-hīp'ūs [Gr. plēion, more; hip-

pos, a horse), a fossil horse found in the Pliocene beds, nearly allied to the recent genus.

**pliosaurus**, n. *plio-sau-ris* [Gr. *pleion*, more; *sauros*, a lizard], n. marine reptile of the Upper Cretaceous, intermediate in structure between the plesiosaur and ichthyosaurus.

**plod**, v. *plod* [Gael. *plod* or *plodach*; Ir. *plodaim*, I float—from *plod*, standing water], to travel or trudge slowly but steadily, as if through the wet, and over clods and mire; to work slowly or with laborious diligence; to toil heavily; to drudge; **plodding**, *imp.*: adj. diligent but slow; having the character of that which plods: n. slowness with steadiness and perseverance; the act of studying closely: **plodded**, *pp.*: **plodder**, n. *plodder*, a dull, heavy, laborious man: **ploddingly**, *ad.* -ly.

**plot**, n. *plot* [another spelling of plat, which see], a small extent of ground; the ground occupied by a building; a plan or draft on paper: v. to make a plan on paper: **plotting**, *imp.*: n. the act or art of laying down on paper the several lines, angles, &c., of a tract of land that has been surveyed or measured: to **plot out**, to lay out the ground for a design: **plotting-scale**, a mathematical instr. used in plotting or setting off the length of lines.

**plot**, n. *plot* [F. *complot*; L. *complicitus*, *pp.* of *complico*, I complicate], the design of a future action; a secret scheme or design; a conspiracy; the knot or train of incidents developed in a story or a play; an intrigue: v. to plan or devise; to conspire against those in authority; to form a scheme of mischief affecting another: **plotting**, *imp.*: adj. contriving; forming an evil design: n. the act of contriving or forming schemes or evil designs: **plotted**, *pp.*: **plotter**, n. *er*, one who plots; an intriguer; a contriver or conspirator. *Note.*—Accident has appropriated *plot* to a design of open action, *plot* to one of secret machination—Wedgwood.—*Syn.* of 'plot' n.: stratagem; intrigue; cabal; conspiracy; contrivance; combination; scheme; plan; form; method; design.

**plough**, n. *plow* [AS. *plōh*, a plough; cf. Gael. *ploc*, a block of wood, used as the original plough], the instr. drawn by horses or oxen for turning up the soil of a field; *fig.*, agriculture or tillage; a bookbinder's tool for cutting the edges of books: v. to turn up the earth in a field with a plough; to furrow; to run through, as the sea in sailing; to cut or groove with a bookbinder's tool of the same name; in *Script.*, to labour in a calling: **ploughing**, *imp.*: n. the act or operation of tilling a field with a plough: **ploughed**, *pp.*: **plougher**, n. *er*, one who ploughs: **ploughable**, a *plowable*, that may be ploughed; arable: **plougher**, n. *er*, one who ploughs: **plough-boy**, a boy who assists in ploughing; a country boy: **plough-gate** or **plough-gang** [Scot. *gate* or *gang*, a road or way], as much land as can be tilled by one plough in a year, generally about 40 Scots acres: **plough-land**, arable land; as much land as a team can plough in a year: **ploughman**, one who holds or manages a plough; a rustic; a husbandman: **plough-Monday**, the Monday after the Feast of Epiphany or the end of the Christmas holidays: **ploughshare**, n. *shar*, the blade or iron plate in a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow and raises a slice to the mould-board, which turns the earth over—the blade in front of the share is called the *coulter* [L. *cutter*, a knife]: **plough-tail**, the hind part of a plough: to **plough in**, to cover by ploughing: to **plough on** the back, in *Script.*, to persecute or torment: to **plough with one's helper**, in *Script.*, to obtain something from a husband by an application made through the wife.

**plover**, n. *pluvier* [OF. *plovier*, a plover—from L. *pluvialis*, rain-bringing; *pluvia*, rain—so called in allusion to its alleged restlessness before bad weather], a bird of several species that frequents open uplands and waste tracts, and sandy shores in winter.

**plow**, *plow*, the modern Amer. and an old spelling of plough.

**pluck**, v. *plück* [AS. *pluccian*, to pluck; cf. Dut. *plucken*, Dan. *plukke*; Sw. *plucka*; Ger. *plücken*] to pull with sudden force; to pull off, out, or up; to snatch; to reject a candidate for a university degree through his not being able to pass the necessary examinations: n. [probably so called because they are plucked out of the animal after death], the heart, liver, and lights of an animal: **plucking**, *imp.*: **plucked**, *pp.*: **plucker**, n. *er*, one who plucks; an examiner;

stripped of feathers or hair; robbed by sharpers: **plucker**, n. *er*, one who: crow to pluck, a dispute to settle; a complaint to make; to pluck down, to pull down; to demolish; to reduce to a lower state: to **pluck up**, to tear up by the roots; to eradicate.

**pluck**, n. *plück* [from pluck 1, in the sense of the 'heart', the principal part of that named 'the pluck', being the seat of courage], courage; spirit; bravery: to **pluck up** one's heart, to begin to act boldly and courageously; no longer to give way to despondency or despair.

**plug**, n. *plüg* [O. Dut. *plugge*, a bung or peg—from Ir. *plóc*, a bung; Gael. *plóc*; W. *plóc*], a piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole; a stopple; a large peg: v. to stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping up a hole: **plugging**, *imp.*: n. the introduction of a mass of lint or other substance into the cavity of a wound to stop bleeding; the substance thus used: **plugged**, *pp.* *plugged*.

**plum**, n. *plüm* [AS. *plūme*, a plum—from L. *prunus*, a plum], a well-known fruit containing a nut, which, when dried and preserved, is called a *prune*, the tree itself being the *Prunus domestica*, Ord. *Rosaceae*; a raisin; in *familiar slang*, a handsome fortune; £100,000: **plum-cake**, a sweet cake containing raisins, currants, and spice: **plum-pudding**, a pudding containing raisins or currants, or both: **plum'y**, a. *i*, containing plums, or resembling plums: **plum-pudding-stone**, a term originally restricted to a conglomerate of flat-pebbles, polished sections of which had a fancied resemblance to the fruit in a slice of plum-pudding—now loosely applied to any conglomerate.

**plumage**, n. *plüm'āj* [F. *plumage*—from *plume*, a feather: L. *plūmā*, a small soft feather], the feathers that cover a bird.

**plumb**, n. *plüm* [F. *plomb*—from L. *plumbum*, lead], a mass of lead attached to a line, and so hung as to ascertain whether a wall be perpendicular; also called **plumb-line**: adj. perpendicular; downright: ad. perpendicularly; heavily: v. to adjust to the perpendicular by a plumb-line; to search the depth of by a line with a weight at its end; to sound: **plumbing**, *imp.*: n. the art of working in lead, and using it in buildings: **plumbed**, *pp.* *plūm'd*: **plumber**, n. *plüm'er*, a worker in lead: **plumb-line**, a line or cord having a piece of lead at one end, suspended from a frame or narrow board; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon: **plumb-rule**, a simple instr., same as a *plumb-line*, used by masons, bricklayers, and carpenters: **plumb'ean**, a. *be'an*, also **plumb'eous**, a. *be'ūs* [L. *plumbeus*, leaden], consisting of or resembling lead; leaden; dull; stupid: **plumb'ery**, n. *er'i*, a place where sheet or mill lead is manufactured into the various articles of a plumber's trade: **plumb'ic**, a. *bl'ic*, pert. to or containing lead: **plumbism**, n. *plüm'izem*, the condition of an individual whose system has been brought under the influence of lead-poison, as plumbers and painters: **plumbic acid**, the peroxide of lead: **plumbiferous**, a. *plüm-bif'er-us* [L. *plumbum*, lead; *fero*, I produce], producing or containing lead.

**plumbago**, n. *plüm-bāgo* [L. *plumbago*, black-lead—from *plumbum*, lead], one of the names given to graphite or black-lead, from its resemblance to an ore of lead—used for making pencils, &c.; a form of carbon: **plumbagin'ous**, a. *bā-jin'ūs*, resembling or containing plumbago, or consisting of it: **plumbagine**, n. *plüm-bā-jin* [L. *plumbago*, the leadwork], a substance extracted from the roots of the plant leadwort.

**plume**, n. *plöm* [F. *plume*, a feather—from L. *plūma*, a small soft feather—see also plumage], the feather of a bird, particularly a large one; a bunch of feathers for a decorative purpose; a crest; in *OE.*, a token of honour: v. to pick and adjust feathers; to strip of feathers; to adorn with feathers or plumes; to pride; to boast, as to *plume oneself*: **pluming**, *imp.*: **plumed**, *pp.* *plöm'd*: adj. adjusted or arranged, as feathers; adorned with feathers; stripped of feathers: **plamy**, a. *plöm'i*, feathery; feathered: **plum'less**, a. without plumes or feathers: **plumelet**, n. *plöm'let*, a little plume: **plumigerous**, a. *plöm-tj'er-us* [L. *gero*, I carry], feathered; plumed: **plumiform**, a. *plüm'if'orm* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the shape of a plume or feather: **plumiped**, a. *plöm'i-ped* [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot], having feathered feet: **plumose**, a. *ös*, also **plum'ous**, a. *ūs* [L. *plumosus*], in *bot.*, applied to hairs or plants that have brachies arranged

like the beard on a feather; feathery: plumosity, n. plúm-ú-si-ti, the state of being plumose.

**plummer**, *plim'ér*, and **plumm'ery**, *ér-i*, less correct spellings of **plumber** and **plumbery**—see **plumb**: **plummer-block**, the part of a spring-beam of the paddle-box of a steamship in which the end of the shaft is received.

**plummet**, *plum'met* (*F. plombet*, *n. plummet*, a dim. of *plomb*, lead; *L. plumbeum*, lead), a long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; the line or instr. itself. **plum'ing**, *n.*, in mining, the operation of searching to find proper place for an air-shaft: **plummet**, or **plummet-line**, a piece of lead at the end of a line, generally suspended from a board or frame, used by carpenters and masons in order to ascertain whether erections are in the perpendicular or horizontal.

**plump**, a *plump* [Dut. *plomp*, rude, clownish: cf. Sw. and Dan. *plump*; Ger. *plump*], full with substance; round and sleek, with fullness of flesh; round, blunt or downright; unqualified, as a lie: v. to make plump; to swell out; to fatten; to dilate; to let fall suddenly and heavily; to fall suddenly or at once, like a mass of dead matter; to give undivided or in a lump, as a vote to one only, where a vote to each of two or more could be given: ad. with a sudden fall: **plumping**, **plap**: **plumped**, pp. **plumped**: **plumper**, n. -er, that which may swell out something else; a vote given to one only when two or more candidates are to be elected: **plumply**, ad. -ly, fully; without reserve; bluntly: **plumpness**, n. -ness, fullness of skin; distension to roundness: **plumpy**, a *plump-i*, fat; jolly; to tell a thing plump, to blurt it out without circumlocution.

plum, pudding—see under plum.  
plumule, n. *pló-mūl*, also *plū-mūla*, n. *-mū-lá* [*L. plūmula*, n little feather—from *plūma*, a feather], in bot., that point of the embryo of a seed which develops in a direction contrary to the radicle, being the first bud or gemmule of the young plant.

**plumy**—see under **plume**.  
**plunder**, n. *plúnder* [M.Dt. *plunder*, household effects; Ger. *plunder*, things of little value], spoils of war; booty; the produce of robbery or fraud: v. to take by open force, as the goods of an enemy; to spoil; to pillage; to rob: *plun'dering*, imp.; *plun'dered*, pp. *-dered*; *plun'derer*, n. *-derer*, one who plunders; a plunderer: *plun'drage*, n. *-dré*, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship: *v.* to plunder: *v.t.* to spoil; sack; rifle; spoliolate; pillage; despoil; rob; strip.

**plunge**, *v.* **plūng** [*F.* *plonger*, to dive—a freq. of *plonger*], to send the depth of water—from a *frem*, lead—see *plumb*] to thrust into water or other fluid substance; to thrust into any substance that is penetrable; to pitch or throw oneself headlong into water; to dive; to fall or rush into any distress, or into any state or circumstances in which the person is surrounded or enclosed, as into sorrow, difficulty, darkness; among *quadrupeds*, to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse: *n.* the act of thrusting or pitching into water; the act of throwing oneself headlong, as an unruly horse: **plung'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* **diving**; **rushing headlong**: *n.* the act of rushing or putting into water, &c.; the attempt of an unruly horse to throw his rider: **plunged**, *pp.* **plūng'd**: **plunger**, *n.* -*er*, one who plunges; a solid brass cylinder used as a forcer in a forcing-pump: **plungeon**, *n.* **plūng'jūn**, a fish-eater; the diving-plunge-bath, a bath in which persons can put their heads wholly under water: **plunge-pole**, the pump-handle of a pumping engine: **plunging fire**, *n.* *mil.*, the fire of guns directed downwards from a height.

**pluperfect**, a. *plûp-êr-fekt* [*L. plûs, more; perfectus, perfect, complete*], in *gram.*, the tense of a verb with the sign *had*, signifying that a certain action or event occurred before some other action or event, as 'I had loved.'

**plural**, *n.* *plū'ral* (OF. *plurel*; *L.* *plūrdīs*, plural—from *plūs*, more): consisting of more than one; expressing two or more: *plū'rally*, *ad. -li*: *plū'rality*, *n.* *plū'ral-ī-tē*, state of being or having a greater number; a number consisting of more than one of the same kind; a majority over others, as of votes; more than one benefice held by the same clergyman: *plū'ralist*, *n.* *plū'ral-īst*, a clergyman who holds more than one benefice: *plū'ralise*, *v. -iz*: *plū'ralising*, *imp.* *plū'ralised* *pp.*, *ica*: *plū'ralism*, *n.* *-təm*, the

holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time.

**pluri**, *plô-ri* [L. *plūs*, *plūris*, more], the first element of a compound, signifying 'several.'

**pluriliteral**, *a. plô-ri-lî-tê-râl* [L. *plūs*, *plūris*, more; *lîtera*, a letter], containing more than three letters.

**plurilocular**, a. plô-rî-lôk-û-lér [L. *plūs*, *phāris*, more; *loculus*, a little place—from *locus*, a place], in bot., having several divisions containing seeds, as the lemon and the orange.

**pluripartite**, a. plŭ-ri-pär'tīl [L. *plūs*, *plūris*, more; *partitus*, parted or divided—from *pars*, *partis*, a part], in bot., applied to an organ which is deeply divided into several nearly distinct portions.

plus, ad. *plūs* [L. *plūs*, more], more: n. in *alg.* or *arith.*, the sign (+) set between numbers or quantities, signifying that they are to be added together.

plush, *n.* *plûsh* [*F. peluche*—from *L. pilus*, hair], *n.* cloth with a soft velvet nap on one side resembling short hairs softer and longer than velvet.

*pluteus*, n. *plútē-ús* [*L. pluteus*, a breastwork or parapet on towers, &c.—perhaps from *pluit*, it rains; lit., something that protects against rain], in *anc. arch.*, a wall sometimes built to close the intervals between the columns of a building; a movable gallery shaped like an arched wagon, used by besiegers for the protection of their archers; the larval form of the Echinoldea.

Pluto, n. *plūto* [L. *Plūtō*; Gr. *Ploutōn*], in the anc. myth. of the Greeks and Latins, the god of the lower world, the husband of Proserpine, and the brother of Jupiter and Neptune; *Plutonian*, n. *plū-bō-ni-ān*, of or relating to Pluto, or to the regions of fire; dark: *plū-tōuist*, n. *plū-tō-ist*, one who refers the formation of rocks and the earth's crust to the action of fire; *plū-tonism*, n. *-izm*, the doctrine or theory which refers the rock-formations of the earth's crust to the action of fire rather than of water; opposite of *Aëptunism*: *plutonic*, n. *plū-bō-ni-k*, in *geol.*, applied to igneous rocks found at some depth in the earth, as distinct from *volcanic*, which are consolidated on the surface — the plutonic being more crystalline and exhibiting more structure than the volcanic, as in granites.

**plutocracy**, *n.* plō-tōk'rā-sī [Gr. *ploutokralla*, *n.* oligarchy of wealth — from *ploutos*, wealth, and *krateō*, I am strong, I reign as a sovereign] government by a wealthy class; a class whose power is in its wealth; **plutocrat**, *n.* -tō-k'rāt, one who possesses influence chiefly because of his wealth; a member of a plutocracy; **plutocratic**, *n.* -krā-tīk.

Plutus, n. *plútis* [L. *Plūtus*; Gr. *Ploutos*, the god of riches], in anc. myth., the god of wealth; riches; wealth.

**pluvial**, *n.* *plū'vī-āl*, also **pluv'ious**, *a.* *plū'v* [F. *pluvial*: L. *pluvialis*, of or belonging to rain; *pluvius*, rainy—from *pluvia*, rain], of or belonging to rain; rainy; in *geol.*, applied to operations and results that arise from or depend on the action of rain.

**pluviometer**, *n.* *plŭv-ĭ-ŏ-mĕ-tĕr* [*L. pluvia*, rain; *Gr. metron*, *n.* measure], an instr. for receiving and measuring the amount of rain that falls in any locality; a rain gauge; **pluviometrical**, *a.* *plŭ-vĭ-ŏ-mĕ-trĭ-kăl*, pert. to a rain-gauge; **pluviometrically**, *ad.* *plŭ-vĭ-ŏ-mĕ-trĭ-kăl*; **pluviometry**, *n.* *plŭ-vĭ-ŏ-mĕ-trĭ*, the art of measuring the rainfall; all the preceding are also spelt with *o* for *a* before *m*, as **pluviometer**.

pluviometer, pluviometrical, &c.—see preceding entry.

ply, *v.* *pl* [*pl*: *plier*; *L. plicare*, to fold; *Gr. pleōō*, I twist], to give one's mind to; to lay on with force; to apply closely and steadily to; to work at; to work; to offer service; to solicit earnestly; to practise; or to perform with diligence; to run regularly between two ports, as a vessel—also said of cars running for hire: 2. a fold; a plait; *ply* *lug*, *imp*: n. urgent solicitation; effort or endeavour to make way against the wind; *plied*, *pp*: *plid*: *plier*, n. *plier*, one who plies: *plyers*, *n. pl.* *ers*, in *mech.*, a kind of balance used in raising or letting down a drawbridge—another spelling of *pliers*: to *ply* a trade, to exercise; or follow a trade: to *ply* one's heels, to exercise one's heels in running away: to *ply* one with flattery, to keep flattering him.

**Phylomathite**, n. *plim'ath-it*, one of a sect of Christians who hold extreme views as regards grace and election—so named from the town of Plymouth, where they first appeared in any considerable num-

hers; they are also called Plymouth Brethren: *Plym'outhism*, n. *-izm*, the doctrines of the sect.

*pneumatic*, n. *nū-mā'tik*, also *pneumat'ical*, a. *-f-kāl* [L. *pneumaticus*: Gr. *pneumatikos*, pert. to breath, spiritual; *pneuma*, wind, air—from *pneō*, I breathe], of or relating to air, to breath, or to a gas; moved or played by means of air or wind; pert. to pneumatics: *pneumat'ically*, ad. *-li*: *pneumatics*, n. *-iks*, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and of similar elastic fluids: *pneumatic trough*, a trough, generally made of wood or japanned tin, having a perforated shelf, used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases made by chemical operations.

*pneumatocoele*, n. *nū-mā'tō-sēl* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatōs*, air; *kēlē*, a tumour], in *surg.*, a tumour or distension filled with flatus or air.

*pneumatocyst*, n. *nū-mā'tō-sist* [Gr. *pneuma*, air; *kustis*, n. cyst—from *kuein*, to hold], the air-sac or float of certain of the oceanic Hydrozoa.

*pneumatology*, n. *nū-mā'tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *pneuma*, air or wind; *logos*, a discourse], the science of the properties of elastic fluids; the science or doctrine of mind or spiritual existences; a treatise on them: *pneumatolog'ical*, a. *-tō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to pneumatology: *pneumatologist*, n. *-tō-lō-jist*, one versed in pneumatology.

*pneumatometer*, n. *nū-mā'tō-mē'tēr* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatōs*, air; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the quantity of air which can be taken into the lungs at one inspiration.

*pneumatophore*, n. *nū-mā'tō-fōr* [Gr. *pneuma*, air; *phorōō*, I bear], the proximal dilatation of the cenosarc which surrounds the pneumatocyst in the Physophoridae.

*pneumatoxis*, n. *nū-mā'tō-sis* [Gr. *pneumatōsis*, an inflating; *pneumatōō*, I inflate—from *pneuma*, air], in *med.*, a windy swelling.

*pneumogastric*, a. *nū-mō-gā'strik* [Gr. *pneumon*, n. lung; *gaster*, the belly], in *med.*, or of pert. to the lungs and stomach; applied to a nerve, extending over the viscera of the chest and abdomen, which regulates the functions of respiration and digestion; the ninth or vague nerve.

*pneumonia*, n. *nū-mō-nī-ā*, also *pneumon'itis*, n. *-nītis* [Gr. *pneumon*, a lung—from *pneuma*, air, breath], inflammation of the lungs: *pneumonic*, n. *nū-mō-nik*, pert. to the lungs; *pulmonic*, n. *nū-mē-dīn*, pert. to the lungs: *pneumonitis*, n. *nū-mō-nītis*, pert. to pneumonitis.

*pneumothorax*, n. *nū-mō-thō-rāks*, also *pneumat'horax*, n. *-mā'tō-thō-rāks* [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneumatōs*, air; *thōrax*, the chest], the escape of air or gaseous effusion into the pleura through a laceration of the lung.

*pnux*, n. *nīks* [Gr. *pnux*], the place west of the Acropolis in anc. Athens where the *ekklēsia* or meetings of the people were held.

*poach*, v. *pōch* [OF. *pocher*, to encroach upon, as on another man's employment or trade; to pocket—from *pochē*, a pocket—see pocket], to intrude or encroach upon the grounds of another to steal or plunder, especially game; to take game by unlawful means; to plunder by stealth: *poach'ing*, imp.: n. trespass in pursuit of game; the employment of a poacher: *poached*, pp. *pōcht*: adj. stolen: *poacher*, n. *-ēr*, one who steals game; a name for the wildgeese—so called from its practice of seizing the food of other ducks: *poach'y*, a. *-i*, wet and soft, as land; swampy: *poach'iness*, n. *-i-ness*, state of being wet and soft, as land; swampiness.

*poach*, v. *pōch* [F. *pocher*, to poach eggs: OF. *pocher*, to thrust out with the fingers; perhaps from *pochē*, a pouch—with reference to the form of the egg], to cook by boiling slightly, as eggs broken and poured among boiling water, or cooked with butter: *poach'ing*, imp.: *poached*, pp. slightly boiled or dressed.

*poachard*, also *poehard*, n. *pōch'ard* [a variant of *poacher*, in sense 2], a species of duck that inhabits marshes.

*poacites*, n. pln. *pō-ā-sītēz* [Gr. *poa*, grass], in *geol.*, fossil monocotyledonous leaves; a general term for fossil grass-like leaves.

*pock*, n. *pōk* [AS. *poc*, a pock—affixed to poke 2], a pustule or small bubble on the skin full of morbid matter in an eruptive disease, as the smallpox: *pocky*, a. *pōk-i*, infected with smallpox; full of pocks: *pock'iness*, n. *-i-ness*, the state of being full of pocks:

*pock-mark*, one of the pits or scars left by the smallpox: *pock-pitted*, marked by the scars left by smallpox: *pock-pudding* [see poke 2], in *Scot.*, a pudding, generally of oatmeal, cooked in a cloth bag or covering; a ghitton; an opprobrious epithet applied by old Scottish writers to Englishmen.

*pocket*, n. *pōk-ēt* [a dim. of poke 2: O. Norm. *poque*: O. Dut. *pōke*, a pocket], a small pouch or bag attached to or inserted in a garment; in *billiards*, one of the nets that receive the balls; a certain quantity contained in a bag, as of hops: v. to put or conceal in a pocket: to take secretly: *pocket'ing*, imp.: *pock'eted*, pp.: *pock'etful*, n. *-fūl*, plu. *pock'etfūls*, as much as a pocket will hold: *pocket-book*, a case containing a memorandum-book, loose papers, &c.: *pocket-glass*, a portable looking-glass: *pocket-handkerchief*, a napkin of silk or fine cotton carried in the pocket for use: *pocket-knife*, a knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle: *pocket-money*, money allowed for occasional or petty expenses: *pocket-picking*, the act or practice of stealing from the pocket: *pocket-pistol*, a firearm that can be carried in the pocket; *similarly*, a flask of liquor carried in the pocket: to pocket an insult or an affront, not to resent it or seek redress: *pocket of hops*, a bag of hops—from 1 to 2 ewts.

*poco*, ad. *pō-kō* [It.], in *music*, a term indicating the measure of the time or movement, and signifying a little.

*pocniform*, a. *pōk-ū-lī-fā'rm* [L. *pōcūlum*, n. cup; *forma*, a shape], in *bot.*, cup-shaped.

*pod*, n. *pōd* [a variant of pad 2], the pericarp or seed-vessel of such plants as the pea, bean, &c.: v. to swell or fill, as a pod; to produce pods: *podd'ing*, imp.: *podd'ed*, pp.

*podagra*, n. *pōd-ā-grā* [L. and Gr. *podagra*, gout in the feet—from Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *agra*, a seizure], the gout: *podag'ric*, a. *-āgr'ik*, also *podag'rical*, a. *-rī-kāl*, pert. to the gout; gouty.

*podesta*, n. *pō-dēs-tā* [It. *podeslā*—from L. *potestas*, power, authority], one of the chief magistrates of Venice or Genoa.

*podetium*, n. *pōd-ē-shī-ūm* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot], a stalk-like elevation, simple or branched, rising from the thallus in some lichens.

*podge*, n. *pōj* [perhaps from Eng. dial. *plodge*, a puddle], a puddle; prov. Eng. for *porridge*: *hodge-podge*, a mixed mass; a medley of ingredients—see hodge-podge: *podgy*, a. *pōj-i*, dumpy and fat.

*podium*, n. *pōd-ī-ūm* [L. *podium*, a balcony], a low wall, generally with a plinth and cornice, placed in front of a building; a projecting basement round the interior of a building, or round the exterior, for ornamental niches, as statues, vases, &c.

*podocarp*, n. *pōd-ō-kārp* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *karpōs*, fruit], in *bot.*, the stem supporting the fruit.

*podoccephalons*, a. *pōd-ō-sēf-ā-līs* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *kephalē*, the head], in *bot.*, having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle.

*podogyne*, n. *pōd-ō-jīn*, also *podogynim*, n. *pōd-ō-jīn-tīm* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *gynē*, a woman], in *bot.*, a fleshy and solid projection which serves to support the ovary, with which it is continuous.

*podophthalmata*, n. plu. *pōd-ōf-thāl-mā-tā* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *ophthalmos*, the eye], the crustacea in which the eyes are borne at the end of long foot-stalks.

*podophyllin*, n. *pōd-ō-fū-līn* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *phylon*, a leaf], a cathartic principle obtained from the root of the *may-apple*—in *bot.*, called *Podophyllin peltatum*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*: *podophyllons*, a. *-fū-līs*, in *entom.*, having the feet or locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.

*podosperm*, n. *pōd-ō-spērm* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *sperma*, seed], the filament or thread by which the ovule adheres to the placenta.

*pachelodop*, n. *pā-sil-ō-pōd* [Gr. *poikilos*, variegated; *pous*, *podos*, the foot], a crustacean having various kinds of feet—applied to the king-crabs.

*poem*, n. *pōēm* [OF. *poème*—from L. *poēma*: Gr. *poīēma*, a composition in verse—from *poieō*, I make], a composition in verse; the literary production of a poet: *poesy*, n. *pō-ē-sī*, poetry; metrical composition; the art of composing poems; a short conceit engraved on a ring—also poet *posy*, n. *pō-sī*: *poet*, n. *pō-ēt* [OF. *poete*: L. *poeta*: Gr. *poietēs*], the author of a poem; one who has the

*māte*, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōve*;



gift of writing poetry: poetess, n. fem. *pō-ēt-ēs*, n. woman gifted with poetic genius: poet-laureate, n. *lā-ūr-ē-at* [L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel—from *laurea*, the laurel-tree], n. salaried officer of the royal household, who was formerly required to write an ode on the king's birthday or other special occasion—the office is now always held by a man eminent as a poet: poet-musician, an ancient bard and lyrist: poetaster, n. *pō-ēt-ā-stēr* [a dim. of L. *poeta*], a petty poet; a pitiful rhymester; a rhyme-ster: poetic, a. *pō-ē-tik*, also poetical, a. *l-kāl*, relating to poetry; expressed in poetry; marked by poetic language or imagery; figurative; imaginative: poet'ically, ad. *l-l*: poetics, n. plu. *pō-ē-tiks*, the branch of criticism relating to poetry: poetise, v. *pō-ē-tiz*, to make verse; to compose verse, as a poet: poetising, imp.: poetised, pp.: poetry, n. *pō-ē-tri*, the embodiment of high thoughts and pure emotions in a measured musical flow of words; striking thoughts, picturesque situations, and generally the full play of the imagination expressed in metrical compositions: prose composition expressed in the vivid language of the imagination and of the feelings: verse; rhyme: metrical compositions: poetical justice, that ideal justice which poets and novelists mete out, making the good and innocently unfortunate finally happy, and consigning the evil and the bad to condign punishments: poetical licence, an allowance, considered as appropriate in poetry, made in the presentation of a fact or in literary form.

poephaga, n. *pō-ē-fā-gā* [Gr. *poa*, grass, herbage; *phagein*, to eat], n. zool., a group of the marsupials: poephagous, a. *ā-gūs*, eating grass.

pogon, n. *pō-gōn* [Gr. *pogon*, the beard], n. bot., the beard.

poh! Int. *pō*, an exclamation of contempt. poignant, a. *pō-ī-nānt* [F. *poignant*, poignant—from *poindre*, to pierce or sting: L. *pungere*, to puncture, to pierce into], very painful or acute, as pain or anguish; severe; piercing; keen; irritating; pungent; sharp; satirical: poignantly, ad. *l-l*: poignancy, n. *pō-ī-nān-si*, the state of being poignant.

poinding, n. *pō-ī-nā-ing* or *pō-ī-nā-ing* [AS. *pyndan*, to shut up; *pynd*, an enclosure: cf. Ger. *pynden*, to seize, to detain], n. Scots law, a process by which the property of the debtor's movables is transferred to the creditor; in England, the equivalent term is *distraining* or *districe*: poind, v. *pō-īnd*, to seize under legal process for debt; to detain.

poinsellia, n. *pō-īn-sē-lī-ā* [from *Poinsett*, who discovered it], a showy biennial plant, brought from Mexico, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*: also called Easter-flower.

point, n. *pō-īnt* [F. *point*, a point, a dot: L. *punctum*, a small hole, a puncture—from *pungo*, I prick], the sharp end of any instrument or body; anything resembling a point; the sting of an epigram; a small cape or headland; a turn of thought or expression that strikes with agreeable surprise; in geom., that which has position but no magnitude; a moment; a small space; punctilio; nicety; place or time near; critical moment; eve or verge, as of death; position; state; dot, mark, or spot; direction of view, or part viewed; particular mark or aim; particular mode or parts; instance; example; single part; part of a whole; single position; the main question; lace wrought with the needle, as point-lace; a division of the mariner's compass; in OF, note; time; a tagged lace, used in dress; v. to bring to a sharp end; to direct towards; to aim; to show distinctly; to show by way of example; to mark with characters in order to indicate certain distinctions; to distinguish by stops or points by way of punctuation; to fill the joints with mortar and smooth them with a trowel, as a stone wall; to direct attention to an object by the finger; to indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen: point'ing, imp.: n. punctuation, the act or operation of filling the crevices of walls with mortar; the materials so employed: point'ed, pp. aimed at any particular person or thing; adj. having a sharp end; keen; smart, as a rebuke: in arch., having arches sharply pointed: point'edly, ad. *l-l*, in a marked or particular manner: point'edness, n. *ū-ēs*, the state of being pointed; sharpness; keenness: point'er, n. *ēr*, anything that points; hand of a timepiece; a variety of sporting-dog employed to point out the

game: point'less, a. *l-ēs*, without any sharpness at the termination or keenness: aimless: point'ers, n. plu. *ēr-s*, the two bright stars of the Great Bear which serve to point out the pole-star, a line drawn through them and prolonged nearly indicating it: points, among seamen, flat pieces of plaited cordage tapering towards each end, used in reefing; on a railway, the switches or movable guiding-rails which admit a train on to a junction-line, to a siding, or from the one line of rail to the other; qualities, as good points: pointsman, n. *pō-īn-sān*, on a railway, a workman who has the charge of the switches or movable guiding-rails at or near a junction or station, to open or shut them on the approach of trains, as may be required: point-work, work done with a needle or small-pointed instrument: point of sight, in perspective, the point which is supposed to be exactly opposite the eye: points of the compass, the points of the circumference of the compass-card, which is divided into 32 equal parts or points,—the circumference being 360 degrees, each point will be 11° 15': cardinal points, north, south, east, and west: point d'appui, *pō-īng-dā-pū-ē* [F. *point*, point; *de*, of; *appui*, prop or support], in mil., point of support; base of operations: point devise or device, *pō-īng dē-tē-ē* or *pō-īnt dē-tīs* [OF. *à point devis*, in the best way imaginable—from *dē-iser*, to distribute, regulate: L. *dividere*, to divide], in Italy in 13th century, retainers of the great houses wore suits having the two halves of different colours as a distinguishing badge, and which was so called; a particular sort of lace worked with a point or needle; the condition of ideal excellence; anything uncommonly nice and exact: point of incidence, the point on the surface of a body on which a ray of light falls; point of reflection, the point from which a ray is reflected: point-blank, a. in mil., direct,—applied to the position of a gun or rifle aimed at an object without any elevation—the distance, which is more or less short, is called *point-blank range*: ad. directly: point of a horse, in mining, the spot where the vein is divided into one or more branches: vanishing-point, in perspective, the spot to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation: point of contact, in geom., the point in which a straight line touches a circle or curve: points of a horse, those properties of shape, symmetry, &c., upon which much of the value of a horse depends: point of view, aspect; mode of looking at: to point out, to show, as by the finger: to point at, to treat with scorn by directing attention to, as with the finger: at point or on the point, as near as can be; on the verge: in good point, in good condition: to stand on points, to hesitate as to the propriety or delicacy of an act: nine points of the law, the greater chance of success in a suit at law, as possession is nine points of the law: to make or gain a point, to accomplish a certain part of that which was proposed; to make advance by a step: to mark or score a point, in billiards and in common usage, to accomplish or note down successful hits, &c.: to strain or stretch a point, to go beyond the proper limit; to exceed the bounds of strict propriety, or of duty—probably alluding to the points or tagged laces of olden costumes: vowel-points, in certain Eastern languages, as the Hebrew, a system of marks placed above or below the consonants to indicate vocal sounds and their character.—SYN. of 'point n': end; headland; promontory; part; moment; space; punctilio; nicety; degree; state; stop; spot; particular; aim; instance; condition.

poise, n. *pō-īz* [OF. *poiser*; *peser*, to weigh—from *ponds*, weight: L. *pondere*, *pendere*, to weigh, weigh out], a regulating power or weight; the weight used with steelyards; gravity; balance; that which balances v. to make of equal weight; to balance; to load with a weight for balancing; to examine or ascertain, as by a balance: poising, imp.: poised, pp. *pō-īzd*.

poison, n. *pō-ī-zn* [F. *poison*, poison: L. *pōtio*, *pōtō-nis*, a drink—from *poto*, I drink], any substance which, when swallowed, inhaled, or rubbed over the skin, injures the health or destroys life; venom; anything which taints moral purity: v. to injure the health, or cause death, by administering poison; to infect with poison; to taint; to mar; to corrupt, as one's morals: pol'soning, imp.: n. the act of giving poison to, or of injuring or killing by poison: poisoned,

pp. *pōy'nd*: adj. Infected or destroyed by poison: *poison'er*, n. *zu-ér*, one who poisons or corrupts: *poisonous*, a. *zu-ús*, confabulating poison; injurious to health; deadly; corrupting; immoral or purify: *poisonously*, ad. *II*: *poisonousness*, n. *u-ús*, the quality of being fatal to life or injurious to health.—*SYN.* of 'poison n': venom; pest; bane; malignity; ruin.

*poitrel*, n. *pōy'trel* [OF. *poitral*: 1. *pectoral*, a breastplate], formerly a piece of armour that protected the breast of a horse.

*poke*, v. *pók* [Ir. *poc*, a blow; cf. Cornish *poc*, a push; Gael. *puc*, to push], to thrust or push against with anything pointed, ns with a stick, or as a bull with its horns; to search or feel for, as in the dark; to grope; to search; to feel: *pok'ing*, imp. *busying* oneself without a definite object, followed by *about*: *poked*, pp. *pók't*: *poker*, n. *pók'ér*, one who pokes; an iron bar used to stir fires; a bar of iron for driving hoops on masts: *poker-pictures*, imitations of pictures executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as that used in Italian irons: *poking-stick*, a laundress's wooden stirrer: to *poke* fun, to make fun; to *poke* at, to thrust the horns at: *poke-weed*, a N. Amer. herbaceous plant, producing numerous bunches of black juicy berries; the *Phytolacca decandra*, Ord. *Phytolaccaceae*.

*poke*, n. *pók* [Ir. *poc*, a bag; Gael. *poca*], n. sack; a bag; a pouch: to *buy* a pig in a *poke*—that is, a *pocket* or *bag*—to buy a thing without seeing it, or without knowing its qualities and real value: *pokey*, a. *pók'í*, narrow; close; confined.

*poker*, n. *pók'ér* [prob. n. contr. of *post*, an old game of cards, and *pair*, two cards of the same kind], in America, a game not cards, originally played for money.

*polacca*, n. *pó-lák'há* [It. *polacca*], also *polacre*, n. *pó-lák'ér* (Sp. and F.), or *polaque*, n. *pó-lák* [F.], a three-masted vessel common in the ports of the Mediterranean—the masts, usually of one piece, have neither tops nor cross-trees.

*polacca*, n. *pó-lák'há* [It.], same ns *polonaise*.

*Polack*, n. *pó-lák* [F. *Polaque*], in OE., an inhabitant of Poland.

*polar*, n. *pó-lér* [mid. L. *polaris*, *polar*—from L. *polus*: Gr. *polos*, the end of an axis—see *pole*], pert. to one of the poles of the earth; situated near one of the poles; proceeding from the regions around either pole: *polar angle*, on the *terrestrial sphere*, the angle at the pole formed by two meridians; on the *celestial sphere*, the angle at the pole formed by two hour-circles: *polar bear*, a species of bear inhabiting the arctic regions, having a silvery-white fur tinged with yellow: *polar circles*, the two parallels of latitude encircling the poles, each at a distance of about 23° 28'—the *north polar circle* is called the *arctic circle*, and the *south* the *antarctic circle*: *polar distance*, and the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens: *polar clock*, an optical instr. by which the hour is indicated by means of the polarisation of light: *polarimeter*, n. *pó-lér-im-é-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the deflection of polarised light: *polariscope*, n. *pó-lár-í-skóp* [Gr. *skopeo*, I see], an instr. for detecting polarised light, or for exhibiting its phenomena: *polarise*, v. *pó-lér-íz*, to render incapable of exhibiting the ordinary phenomena of reflection and transmission—applied to rays of light when acted upon by certain media and surfaces: *polarising*, imp.: adj. effecting polarisation: *polarised*, pp. *-íz*: adj. affected by polarisation: *polariser*, n. *-íz-ér*, that which polarises: *polarisable*, a. *-íz-á-bl*, capable of being polarised: *polarisation*, n. *pó-lér-íz-shún*, the act of polarising; the state of being polarised, or of having polarity: *polarity*, n. *pó-lár-í-tí*, the property possessed by certain bodies of pointing, when freely suspended, towards the poles of the earth, or in certain determinate directions: *polary*, a. *pó-lér-í*, that tends or points to a pole: *polarisation of light*, the change produced on rays of light pass, or by the action of certain media through which they pass, so that the rays come to be no longer uniform, but have different properties in different directions.

*polder*, n. *pó-lér* [Dut.], the name given in Holland to low fertile land reclaimed from the sea by pole, n. *pól*, plur. *poles*, *pó-lz* [F. *póle*—from L. *polus*, the end of an axis; Gr. *polos*, a pivot on which any-

thing turns—from *peleîn*, to be in motion], the extremities of the earth's axis; the extreme points of the axis on which the celestial sphere revolves; in *geom.* and *astron.*, the extremities of an axis of rotation of a sphere or spheroid; in *spherics*, the extremities of the straight line perpendicular to the plane of the circle, and passing through its centre; the two points in a magnet in which the power seems to be chiefly concentrated: *pole-star*, the name of the star nearest to the north pole of the heavens: *poles of the earth*, the two points in which the axis of the earth meets the surface—that nearest to Europe is called the *north pole*, and that most remote, the *south pole*: *poles of the heavens*, the two points of the celestial concave above which the heavens appear to turn as upon pivots—that point towards which the north pole of the earth is directed is called the *north*, and that towards which the south pole is directed is called the *south*: *poles of the horizon*, the zenith and the nadir: *poles of the meridian*, the points of the horizon due east and west: *magnetic poles*, the two points on the earth, near the poles, at which the dipping-needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest.

*pole*, n. *pól* [AS. *pól*: L. *pólus*, a stake; cf. W. *parl*, a pole], a long, slender piece of wood; a long staff; a measure of length, 16½ feet or ½ chalu; in *land-measure*, 30½ square yards; a mast: *bare poles*, state of a vessel having all the sails closely furled or down: v. to furnish with poles: *pó'ing*, imp.: *póled*, pp. *pó'ól*.

*Pole*, n. *pól*, a native of Poland: Polish, a. *pó'lish*, pert. to Poland or its people; n. the language of the Poles, belonging to the Slavonic family.

*pole-axe*, n. *pól'-áks* [L. *Gcr. polere*—from *polle*, *pol*, the head; *axe*, an axe—see under *poll*], an axe used in slaughtering cattle; ns axe or hatchet with a long pole or handle; in *nav.*, a boarding-hatchet used for boarding or resisting boarders.

*polecat*, n. *pó-lák't* [Dut. *pool-kat*, n. *polecat*: F. *poule*, a chicken, from its habits of chicken-stealing—and *cat*], a popular name of two small carnivorous animals, having a very offensive smell, and nearly allied to the weasel; the *foinart*.

*poiemarch*, n. *pó-lér-márk* [Gr. *poietos*, war; *archos*, chief, leader], in *anc. Athens*, the third archon, who presided in the court in which the causes of the *metoikoi* or resident aliens were tried; a military officer, originally the military commander-in-chief.

*polemie*, n. *pó-lém-í-k*, also *pólem'-leai*, a. *-í-kál* [Gr. *polemiakos*, warlike—from *polemos*, a battle, war], controversial; engaged in supporting an opinion or system in opposition to others; disputative: *pólem'le*, n. a disputant: *pólem'-leally*, ad. *II*: *pólemics*, n. plur. *pó-lém-í-kís*, the art or practice of disputation—applied to theology.

*pólemoscope*, n. *pó-lém-í-skóp* [Gr. *polemos*, war; *skopeo*, I see], a perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye, so named by the inventor, under the idea that the instr. might be useful in time of war.

*polenta*, n. *pó-lén'tá* [It.—from L. *polenta*, pearl-barley], a kind of pudding made of maize-meal, also of eleusine-meal.

*police*, n. *pó-lés* [F. *police*: L. *politia*, civil government—from Gr. *politeia*, the state, system of government—from *polis*, a city], the internal regulations of a town, city, or state; a body of civil officers employed to enforce the laws respecting good order, cleanliness, &c.: *policed*, a. *pó-lést'*, regulated under a system of laws administered by the police: *police officer* or *police-man*, one of the ordinary police; a constable: *police magistrate*, a stipendiary judge who tries petty cases preferred by the police: *police station*, the house to which offenders are taken in the first instance; the headquarters of the police, or of a section of them.

*policy*, n. *pó-lí-sí* [Gr. *politeia*, the state, system of government—from *polis*, a city], the art, manner, or system of conducting public affairs professed by a party in the state; prudence or wisdom in rulers or individuals in the management of affairs; dexterity or art in management; management of affairs; prudence: in *Scot.*, extensive pleasure-grounds around a mansion-house, originally the tract or district within which authority was exercised: *policed*, a. *pó-lí-síd*, placed under a regular administration.

*policy*, n. *pó-lí-sí* [F. *police*, policy: mid. l. *poli-*

*mâte*, *mát*, *fár*, *laio*; *mété*, *mél*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *núte*, *nút*, *móre*;

*tician*, corrupt. of *polyptychum*, a register: Gr. *polup-tuchos*, that has many folds—from *polus*, many, and *ptuchos*, a leaf, a written contract by which a company engage to pay a certain sum in the event of death, fire, or loss, on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain annual payments—such percentage being termed the *premium*: *policy-holder*, one to whom a policy of insurance has been granted.

*Polish*—see *Pole*.

*polish*, n. *pólish* [F. *polissant*, prp. of *polir*, to smooth: L. *polio*, I smooth], a smooth glassy surface produced by friction or rubbing; artificial gloss; elegance of manners; refinement; a substance used to impart a gloss: v. to make smooth and glossy by rubbing or friction; to become smooth or glossy; to make elegant or polito; to refine: *polishing*, imp.: adj. making smooth or glossy: n. the act of making smooth or glossy; the refining of manners; smoothness; glossiness given by rubbing; a substance that polishes or is used in polishing: *polished*, pp. *pólish't*: adj. smooth and glossy; refined; polite: *polisher*, n. —*er*, one who or that which polishes: *polishing-iron*, a smoothing-iron; a bookbinder's tool: *polishing-paste*, a kind of blacking for harness and leather; a varnish for imparting a gloss to furniture: *polish-powder*, a preparation for brightening articles of metal: to *polish* off, to finish completely, in allusion to the finishing of an article of furniture for use; to do thoroughly and for good.

*polite*, a. *pó-lit* [L. *politus*, pp. of *polio*, I smooth], refined or well-bred in manners; polished: courteous; obliging: *politely*, ad. —*ly*, *politeness*, n. —*ness*, good-breeding; refinement in manners; courtesy; obliging attentions: *polite literature*, those branches of knowledge or instruction, apart from art and science, which please the understanding and refine the taste. —*SYN.* of 'polite': polished; refined; genteel; elegant; courteous; well-bred; affable; obliging; civil; courtly; urbane.

*politesse*, n. *pó-lit-és* [F. *politesse*, politeness, elegance], over-acted politeness, used in contempt.

*politic*, a. *pó-lit-ik* [F. *politique*, political—from L. *politicus*; Gr. *politikos*, of or belonging to civil polity or to the state—from *polis*, a city], wise, prudent, and discreet in the management of public affairs; well-devised, and adapted to promote the welfare of the state; judicious: artful; cunning; crafty: *politics*, n. plu. *pó-lit-iks*, the art or science of conducting the affairs of a kingdom; system of management of public affairs adopted by a party; the contest of parties in a state for power in the management of its affairs: *political*, a. *pó-lit-ik-ál*, pert. to the civil government of a state and its administration—derived from an office under government, or from some connection with it; treating of politics or government; *politically*, ad. —*ly*, in relation to the public administration; in a political manner: *political economy*, the science which treats of all those matters which are most favourable to the material prosperity and permanent good of a country and its people: *politician*, n. *pó-lit-í-sh-án*, a man skilled in politics, or who devotes himself to them: *politically*, ad. —*ly*, in a politic manner; artfully; cunningly: *polity*, n. *pó-lit-í* [Gr. *politeia*, system of government], the form or constitution of the civil government of a country; the general principles that regulate the conducting of public affairs.—*SYN.* of 'politic': prudent; wise; artful; cunning; discreet; sagacious; provident; wary.

*polka*, n. *pó-lká* [Bohem. *polka*, half], a dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons in 3 time, and so called from the half-step characteristic of it; the air played to the dance: *polk*, v. *pólk*, to dance the polka: *polk'ing*, imp.: *polked*, pp. *pólk't*: *polka-jacket*, a kind of knitted jacket worn by women.

*poll*, n. *pól* [L. Ger. *polle*, the head; Icel. *kollr*], the head; the back part of the head; a register of heads or persons; the entry of the names of persons qualified to vote for civil officers and members of Parliament; an election of civil officers, or the place where the votes are taken: v. to lop or cut off the head, as trees; to clip or cut off hair or wool; to shear; to enter a person's name in a list or register of voters; to receive or give votes: *poll'ing*, imp.: adj. receiving or giving votes, as a *polling-clerk*; a designating the place where votes are given, as a *polling-place*: *polled*, pp. *póld*, cropped; brought to

the poll, as votes: adj. lopped, as trees; shorn: *poll-book*, a register of persons who can exercise the franchise, or who have exercised it: *poll-clerk*, a clerk who enters the names of voters at an election as they appear to give their vote: *poll-evill*, a swelling on the head or nape of the neck in horses: *poll-tax*, a sum of money exacted from each person or head as a tax: a *polled cow*, a hornless cow: *polled cattle*, hornless cattle, a mixed breed of Scottish cattle.

*poll*, n. *pól* [Gr. *hoi polloi*, the many], a term applied at Cambridge to those men who do not take honours, but who only pass the examination required for a degree.

*pollack*, n. *pó-lá-k*—see *pollock*.

*pollan*, n. *pó-lán* [Ir.: perhaps from *poll*, a pool], a fresh-water fish of the family *Salmonidae*, a native of lakes in Ireland.

*pollard*, n. *pó-lá-rd* [from *poll*], a tree whose head has been lopped; a stag without horns—also applied to cattle: a clipped coin; a mixture of bran and meal: v. to poll, as trees: *pollarding*, imp.: *pollarded*, pp.: *pollard-trees*, trees cut down so as to leave only the lower part of the trunk, which gives off numerous buds and branches: *pollard*—see *wheat*.

*pollen*, n. *pó-lén* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; cf. Gr. *palé*, the finest meal—from *paléo*, I sift by shaking], the fecundating powder or dust contained in the anthers of flowers, and afterwards dispersed on the stigma; the bloom of leaves: *polleniferous*, a. —*ferous*, consisting of pollen or meal: *pollenine*, n. *pó-lén-in*, a peculiar substance obtained from the pollen of certain plants: *pollinar*, a. —*ar*, also *pollinose*, a. —*ous*, covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen: *pollinate*, a. *pó-lín-ít-ik*, pert. to pollen: *polliniferous*, a. *pó-lín-í-fér-us* [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing or containing pollen: *pollen-mass*, also *pollinia*, n. *pó-lín-á*, an agglutinated mass of pollen, occurring in some orders of plants: *pollination*, n. *pó-lín-ná-sh-ún*, the conveyance of the pollen from the anthers to the stigma in Angiosperms, or to the nucleus in Gymnosperms: *pollinodium*, n. *pó-lín-ód-í-um* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], another name for the *antheridium*, which see: *pollen-tube*, the tube emitted by the pollen-grain after it is applied to the stigma.

*pollex*, n. *pó-lé-ks* [L. *pollex*, the thumb], the thumb in man; the innermost of the five normal digits of the anterior limb of the higher vertebrates.

*pollinator*, n. *pó-lín-gá-tór* [L.—from *pollin-gere*, to lay out a corpse], one who prepares materials for embalming the dead.

*pollock*, n. *pó-lá-k*, also *pol'lack*, n. —*lak* [Ir. *pollóg*, the whiting; Gael. *pollag*], a fish of the cod family, common round the British shores.

*pollute*, v. *pó-lút* [L. *pollutus*, soiled or defiled—from *polluo*, I defile], to make foul or unclean; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt; to vitiate; to violate: *pollut'ing*, imp.: adj. adapted, or tending to defile or taint: *polluted*, pp.: adj. rendered unclean; defiled; tainted with guilt: *pollutedly*, ad. —*ly*, in a polluted manner: *pollutedness*, n. —*ness*, the state of being polluted; defilement: *pollut'ingly*, ad. —*ly*, corruptingly: *polluter*, n. —*er*, one who pollutes: *pollution*, n. *pó-lút-sh-ún*, act of polluting; defilement; uncleanness; impurity; in *Script.*, guilt or idolatry.—*SYN.* of 'pollute': to contaminate; defile; taint; corrupt; soil; debase; vitiate; abuse; ravish; violate; pervert.

*Pollux*, n. *pó-lú-ks* [in L. and Gr. myth., a famous pugilist, twin brother of Castor], a bright star of the second magnitude in the constellation Gemini or the Twins: Castor and Pollux, in *geol.*, two closely allied minerals of the felspar family, resembling quartz in their hardness and transparency; in *astron.*, a constellation.

*polo*, n. *pó-ló* [E. Ind.], a game resembling *hockey*, played on horseback, originating in Asia, and introduced into England in 1812 by officers who had served in India.

*polonaise*, n. *pó-ló-ná-z* [F. *polonais*, Polish—from *Pologne*, Poland—from Pol. *Polak*, a Pole], a robe or dress adopted from the fashion of the Poles; in *music*, a movement of three crotchets in a bar; a dance adapted to such music; also *polonese*, n. —*ness*, and *polonise*, n. —*nise*: *Polonese*, n. the Polish language.

*polony*, n. *pó-ló-ní* [a corrupt. of *Bologna sausage*], a kind of sausage.

*polltroun*, n. *pó-ltrón* [F. *polltron*, a scoundrel, a coward—from It. *polltro*, an idle fellow—from *pollra*, a

bed to lie on durlag day: Oll. Ger. *polstar*, a mattress], a coward; one without courage: *poltroon*'ery, n. *-ē-ī*, baseness of mind; want of spirit; cowardice. —Syn. of 'poltroon': dastard; craven; coward; scoundrel.

**polymerine**, n. *pōl'mēr-in* [It. *polimerino*, names used in the making of glass—from *polimer*, dust—from *L. pulvis*, dust], a kind of potash from the Levant, preferred in the manufacture of glass.

**poly**, *pōl'i* [Gr. *polus*, many], a common prefix, signifying 'many of'; having many.

**polyacoustic**, n. *pōl-i-t-ak-ōis-tik* [Gr. *polus*, many; *akoustikos*, belonging to the sense of hearing—from *akouō*, I hear], that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

**polyadelphian**, n. *pōl-i-t-ādēl'f-i-an*, also *polyadelph-phos*, a. *-iūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *adelphos*, a brother], in bot., having the stamens united in three or more bundles or parcels, as in the class of plants *polyadelph-pha*, *fi ā*.

**polyadelphous**—see **polyadelphian**.

**polyandrian**, n. *pōl-i-t-ān'dri-ān*, also *poly'an-drous*, n. *-driūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *anēr*, *andros*, a man], in bot., having many stamens, or any number above twenty; belonging to the class *poly'an'dria*, *-dri-ā*.

**polyandry**, n. *pōl-i-t-ān'dri* [see preceding entry], the practice of women having more than one husband at the same time; the opposite of **polygamy**: *poly'an-drie*, n. *-drik*, relating to polyandry; mating with several males.

**Polyanthes**, n. *pōl-i-t-ān'thēz* [Gr. *polus*, many; *anthos*, a flower], a genus of showy garden flowers. Ord. *Liliaceae*: *Polyanthes tuberosa*, *tūb'ēr-ōs-ā* [L. *tuber-ōsus*, having fleshy knots—from *tuber*, a protuberance], the tuberose, prized for its fragrance and the beauty of its flowers.

**Polyanthus**, n. *pōl-i-t-ān'thūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *anthos*, a flower], a favorite garden-flower, n cultivated variety of the primrose, of many hues; a variety of the *Primula vulgaris*, Ord. *Primulaceae*.

**polyarchy**, n. *pōl-i-t-ār'k-i* [Gr. *polus*, many; *archē*, government], the government by many—opposed to **monarchy**: also **polyarchy**.

**polybasite**, n. *pōl-i-t-bōs'it* [Gr. *polus*, many; *basis*, a base], a rich ore of silver of an iron-black colour: *poly'bas'ite*, n. *-bōs'it*, applied to acids which require two or more equivalents of n base for neutralisation.

**polycarpous**, a. *pōl-i-t-kār'pūs*, also *poly'car'pic*, a. *-pik* [Gr. *polus*, many; *karpōs*, fruit], in bot., having the carpels distinct and numerous, each flower bearing several fruit—applied to plants which flower and fruit many times in the course of their life.

**polycephalous**, a. *pōl-i-t-sēf'ā-lūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *kephalē*, the head], in bot., having a common support, capped by many like parts.

**polychord**, n. *pōl-i-t-kārd* [Gr. *polus*, many; *chordē*, a string or chord], an instr. having many strings; an apparatus which couples two octave notes.

**polychroite**, n. *pōl-i-t-krō'it* [Gr. *poluchroos*, variegated—from *polus*, many; *chroa*, colour], the colouring matter of saffron, which exhibits a variety of colours when acted upon by various reagents.

**polychrome**, n. *pōl-i-t-krōm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *chrō-ma*, colour], a peculiar substance obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut, and in quassia-wood, which gives to water the quality of exhibiting a curious play of colours when acted upon by reflected light: adj. executed in the manner of polychromy.

**polychromatic**, a. *pōl-i-t-krō-māt'ik*, yielding many colours; exhibiting a play of colours—applied to an acid resulting from the action of nitric acid upon plios: **polychromy**, n. *pōl-i-t-krō-mi*, the art of colouring statuary to imitate nature; the art of heightening the effect of architectural decorations by the application of colours.

**polycotyledon**, n. *pōl-i-t-kōl-i-tē-dōn* [Gr. *polus*, many; *kotyledōn*, a hollow vessel—from *kotulē*, a cup], in bot., n plant of which the embryos have more than two seed-leaves or cotyledons: *poly'cotyle'don-ous*, a. *-tēdō-nūs*, having more than two lobes to the seed, as in firs: *poly'cotyle'dony*, n. *-tēdō-nē*, an accidental increase in the number of cotyledons.

**polycracy**, n. *pōl-i-t-krās-i* [Gr. *polus*, many; *kratos*, power, strength—from *kratoō*, I rule], government by many rulers.

**polycystic**, n. *pōl-i-t-sis'tin-ā*, also *polycys-tines*, n. plu. *pōl-i-t-sis'tin-iz* [Gr. *polus*, many; *kystis*, the bladder], in order of the Protozoa having foraminated silicious shells: **polycystic**, a. *pōl-i-t-sis'tik*, having many cells or small cavities; multilocular.

**polydipsia**, n. *pōl-i-tip'si-ā* [Gr. *polus*, many; *dipsa*, thirst], a medical term for excessive thirst. **polyembryo**, n. *pōl-i-tēm-brī'ō-ni* [Gr. *polus*, many; *embrūn*, an embryo], in bot., the existence or development of two or more embryos in the same seed: *poly'embryon'ic*, a. *-brī-ōn'ik*, having more than one embryo.

**polyfoll**, n. *pōl-i-t-fōl* [Gr. *polus*, many, and Eng. *foil*], in arch., an ornament formed by a moulding disposed in a number of segments of circles.

**Polygala**, n. *pōl-i-gā-lā* [Gr. *polus*, much; *gala*, milk], an extensive genus of plants, all the species of which are showy: *P. senega*, *sēn'ē-gā* [of or from *Senega*], the senega or snake-root, used in large doses as an emetic and cathartic, in smaller doses as a stimulant, sudorific, and expectorant—named snake-root as n supposed antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake: **polygalic acid**, *pōl-i-gā-l'ik*, nn acid principle obtained from it.

**polygamian**, n. *pōl-i-t-gā'mi-ān*, also **polygamous**, a. *pōl-i-gā-mūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gamos*, a marriage], in bot., pert. to plants of the class *poly'gā'miā*, *-mi-ā*, which bear three descriptions of flowers—hermaphrodite, male, and female.

**polygamy**, n. *pōl-i-gā-mi* [see **polygamian**], the practice or state of having several wives at the same time: **poly'gā-mous**, a. *-mūs*, having more than one wife at the same time; mating with several females; inclined to polygamy: **poly'gā-mist**, n. *-mist*, one who practises, or maintains the lawfulness of, polygamy.

**polygarchy**, n. *pōl-i-t-gār'k-i* [Gr. *polus*, many; *archē*, rule], government by many; also **polyarchy**.

**polygastric**, a. *pōl-i-t-gās'trik* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gaster*, the belly], having many stomachs; applied to the minute and simple infusoria, called *poly'gās'tria*, *-tri-ā*.

**polygenesis**, n. *pōl-i-t-jēn'ē-sis*—same as **polygenism**.

**polygenism**, n. *pōl-i-t-jēn'izm*, or **poly'gen'y**, n. *-ēn'i* [Gr. *polus*, many; *genos*, kind, race], the theory which teaches that God created man in different grades, both in savagery and civilisation: **poly'gen'ist**, n. *-ēn'ist*, one who believes in the creation of man in different grades: **polygenous**, a. *pōl-i-t-jēn'ūs*, consisting of many kinds.

**polyglot**, a. *pōl-i-t-glōt* [Gr. *polus*, many; *glōtta*, the tongue], having or containing many languages—applied to books containing versions of the same text in several languages: n. a name given to an edition of the Bible in several languages.

**polygon**, n. *pōl-i-t-gōn* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gōnta*, a corner or angle], a figure having many sides and angles, or more than four: **poly'gonal**, a. *pōl-i-t-gō-nāl*, also **poly'gonous**, a. *-nūs*, having many angles and sides: exterior **polygon**, in *fort.*, the figure formed by lines connecting the angles of the bastions with one another: interior **polygon**, the figure formed by the lines connecting the centres of the bastions: **polygon of forces**, in *mech.*, the name given to a theorem: **poly'gonal numbers**, the successive sums of any series of numbers in arithmetical progression.

**polygonometry**, n. *pōl-i-t-gōn-ōm'ē-tri* [Eng. *polygon*, and Gr. *metron*, n measure], the doctrine of polygons.

**polygram**, n. *pōl-i-t-grām* [Gr. *polus*, many; *grammē*, a stroke in writing—from *graphō*, I write], a figure consisting of many lines.

**polygraph**, n. *pōl-i-t-grāf* [Gr. *polus*, many; *graphō*, I write], an instr. for producing several copies by one act of writing; n collection of the works of one or several authors: **poly'graph'ic**, a. *-grāf'ik*, also **poly'graph'ical**, n. *-t-kāl*, pert. to a polygraph, or done by one: **poly'graphy**, n. *pōl-i-t-grāf'i*, the art of writing in various ciphers; the art of interpreting or reading documents written in cipher.

**polygyn**, n. *pōl-i-t-jin* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gunē*, n woman], in bot., n plant having many pistils or many distinct styles: **poly'gynal**, a. *pōl-i-t-jin'āl*, also **poly'gynous**, a. *pōl-i-t-jin'ūs*, having many styles or pistils, as the order of plants *Poly'gyn'ia*, *jīn'i-ā*.

**polygynœcial**, a. *pōl-i-t-jin'ē-shi-āl* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gunē*, a woman; *oikos*, a house], in bot., a term applied to multiple fruits formed by the united pistils of many flowers.

**polygyny**, n. *pōl-i-t-jin'i* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gunē*, a woman], the practice of having more wives than one at the same time; **poly'gyny**, n. *-t-nist*, one who has more than one wife at the same time: **poly'gynous**, a. *-t-nūs*, pert. to.

**polyhalite**, n. *pōl-i-t-hā-lit* [Gr. *polus*, many; *halis*, salt—in allusion to the number of salts which enter

*māte, mal, sār, laūw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pin; nōte, nūt, mōve;*

into its composition), a mineral occurring in compact fibrous masses, usually brick-red or flesh-coloured.

**polyhedron**, *n.* *pōl'i-hē-drōn* [Gr. *polus*, many; *hēdra*, a seat or base], a solid body having many faces or sides; in *optics*, a multiplying glass or lens having several plano surfaces disposed in a convex form: *polyhedral*, *a.* *-drāl*, also *polyhēdrons*, *a.* *-drūs*, having many sides or faces.

**polykalite**, *n.* *pōl'i-kāl'itē* [Gr. *polus*, many; and Eng. *alkali*], a mineral composed of calcic, magnesic, and potassic sulphates, found in the salt beds of Stassfurt.

**polymathy**, *n.* *pōl'im-dithi* [Gr. *polus*, many; *mathēsis*, learning—from *manthano*, I learn], the knowledge of many arts and sciences; varied knowledge: *polymathic*, *a.* *pōl'i-māth'ik*, pert. to polymathy.

**polymerism**, *n.* *pōl'im-ēr-izm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *meros*, a part], in *chem.*, the state of a body in which, while the relative proportions of the elements are the same, the absolute number of atoms of each element differs; a variety of isomerism: *polymeric*, *a.* *pōl'i-mēr'ik*, having the character of polymerism: *polymerons*, *n.* *-ēr-īs*, composed of many parts.

**polymorph**, *n.* *pōl'i-mōrf* [Gr. *polus*, many; *morphē*, a shape], one of a numerous tribe or series of shells so irregular in form that they cannot be referred to any known genus: *polymorphous*, *a.* *-mōrf'ūs*, having many forms; assuming many shapes: *polymorphy*, *n.* *-mōrf'is*, the existence of several forms of the same organ on a plant, as variously formed leaves.

**Polynesia**, *n.* *pōl'i-nē-zhē-ā* [Gr. *polus*, many; *nēsos*, an island], that which consists of many islands; a term applied to the groups of islands in the Pacific, lying within or near the tropics: *Polynesian*, *a.* *-ān*, pert. to Polynesia.

**polynomial**, *a.* *pōl'i-ō-mi-āl* [Gr. *polus*, many; *onoma*, n. name], an algebraic quantity consisting of many terms; adj. pert. to; containing many terms or many names: *polynomous*, *a.* *pōl'i-ōn-ō-mūs*, having many names or titles: *polynom'y*, *n.* *-ō-mi*, also *polyon'yam*, *n.* *-ā-mi*, variety of different names; the description of the same object under several names: *polynym*, *n.* *pōl'i-ō-nim*, an object that has different synonyms by which it may be expressed.

**polyopteron**, *n.* *pōl'i-ōp'tērōn*, also *polyop'trum*, *n.* *-trūm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *optikos*, belonging to the sight; *opsis*, I shall see], a glass with a lens so formed that, when it is looked through, objects appear multiplied, but diminished in size.

**polyorama**, *n.* *pōl'i-ō-rā-mā* [Gr. *polus*, many; *hōrma*, what is seen], a view of many objects.

**polyrpy**, *n.* *pōl'i-pār-i*, also *polyr'pā*, *n.* *plu.* *-rā* [L. *polypus*, a polypus], a coral so called because produced by polypes; the hard chitinous covering secreted by many of the Hydrozoa: *polyr'pous*, *a.* *pōl'i-pār-īs*, producing many.

**polype**, *n.* also *polyp*, *n.* *pōl'ip* [F. *polype*—from L. *polypus*; Gr. *polypous*, a polypus—from *polus*, many; *pous*, a foot], one of those radiate animals which are furnished with many tentacula or foot-like organs surrounding the mouth or free orifice; a single individual of the actinzoa or group of sea-anemones.

**polyptalous**, *n.* *pōl'i-pēt-āl-ūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *petalon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, having many petals; having the petals of the corolla perfectly distinct and not cohering.

**polyphagous**, *n.* *pōl'i-fā-gūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *phagein*, to eat], omnivorous; dependent on different kinds of food.

**polyphony**, *n.* *pōl'i-fō-ni*, also *polyphōnism*, *n.* *-ō-nizm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *phōnē*, a sound], the multiplication of sounds or voices, as in the reverberation of an echo: *polyphōnous*, *a.* *-nūs*, also *polyphonic*, *a.* *pōl'i-fōn'ik*, having many sounds or voices, or assuming them: *polyphonist*, *n.* *pōl'i-fō-nist*, one who professes the art of multiplying sounds; a ventriloquist.

**polyphyllous**, *a.* *pōl'i-fū-lūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *phyllon*, a leaf], composed of many subordinate pieces or leaves; many-leaved: *polyphyll'y*, *n.* *-fū-l'i*, the increase in the number of organs or leaves in *n* whorl.

**polypide**, *n.* *pōl'i-pid* [L. *polypus*, a polypus; Gr. *polus*, many; *pous*, *podas*, the foot], in *zool.*, the separate zooid of a Polyzoon: *polypite*, *n.* *pōl'i-pit*, the separate zooid of a Hydroid; a fossil coral: *polypidom*, *n.* *pōl'i-pit-dōm* [L. *domus*, a house], one

of the stems or fabrics containing the polypes or animals which construct them; a coral; the dermal system of a colony of the Hydrozoa or Polyzoa.

**polyplifer**, *n.* *pōl'i-pī-fer* [L. *polypus*, a polypus; *fero*, I bear], that which produces polypi: *polypliferous*, *a.* *pōl'i-pī-fer-ūs*, bearing or producing polypi.

**polypite**—see under *polypide*.

**polypode**, *n.* *pōl'i-pōd* [Gr. *polus*, many; *pous*, *podas*, the foot], an animal with many feet, the millepede.

**polypody**, *n.* *pōl'i-pōd'i* [Gr. *polus*, many; *pous*, *podas*, the foot], a genus of ferns.

**polyporous**, *a.* *pōl'i-pō-rūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *poros*, a passage; *poroi*, pores of the skin], a name applied to those species of fungi found in pastures, on trunks of trees, &c., whose under surfaces are full of pores: *polyporites*, *n.* *plu.* *pōl'i-pō-rītis*, fossil fungus-like organisms found in certain Coal-measures.

**polypous**—see under *polypus*.

**polypismatic**, *a.* *pōl'i-pīz-mā'tik* [Gr. *polus*, many, and Eng. *prismatic*], in *min.*, having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

**polypus**, *n.* *pōl'i-pūs*, *pol'yp'i*, *n.* *plu.* *-pi* [L. *polypus*; Gr. *polypous*, a polypus—see *polype*], that which has many feet or roots; a pear-shaped tumour attached by its thin end or stalk to some mucous membrane: *polypous*, *a.* *-pūs*, resembling polypi; having many feet or roots.

**polyrhizous**, *a.* *pōl'i-rhī-zūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *rhiza*, a root], in *bot.*, possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

**polyscope**, *n.* *pōl'i-skōp* [Gr. *polus*, many; *skopeō*, I view], a glass through which objects appear multiplied.

**polysepalous**, *a.* *pōl'i-sēp-āl-ūs* [Gr. *polus*, many, and Eng. *sepal*], in *bot.*, applied to plants where the sepals of a calyx have no cohesion; having a calyx composed of separate sepals.

**poly sperm**, *n.* *pōl'i-sperm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *sperma*, seed], a pericarp containing numerous seeds: *poly spermous*, *n.* *-sper-mūs*, many seeded.

**polysporous**, *n.* *pōl'i-spōr-īs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *spora*, seed], in *bot.*, having many seeds.

**polystemonous**, *n.* *pōl'i-stēmō-nūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *stemon* or *stemonia*, the warp in the ancient upright loom—from *histēmi*, I stand], in *bot.*, having the stamens more than double the sepals or petals in number.

**polystigma**, *n.* *pōl'i-stīg-mā* [Gr. *polus*, many; *stigma*, a mark], very minute species of brown fungi found in nutmeg on live sloe and bird-cherry leaves: *polystigmatic*, *a.* *-mūs*, applied to plants where a flower has many carpels, each originating a stigma.

**polystome**, *n.* *pōl'i-stōm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *stoma*, a mouth], in *zool.*, an animal having many mouths, as certain of the Protozoa: *polystomous*, *a.* *pōl'i-stō-mūs*, in *zool.*, having more than two suckers or mouths; in *bot.*, having many suckers in the same fibril or root.

**polystyle**, *n.* *pōl'i-stīl* [Gr. *polus*, many; *stīlos*, a column or pillar], a portico between rows of pillars; an edifice having many columns: *polystylous*, *a.* *-stīl-ūs*, in *bot.*, applied to a compound ovary having several distinct styles.

**polysyllable**, *n.* *pōl'i-sīl-lā-bl* [Gr. *polus*, many; *syllabē*, a syllable], a word of many or more than three syllables: *polysyllabic*, *a.* *-sīl-lāb'ik*, also *polysyllab'ical*, *a.* *-īkāl*, pert. to or consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

**polysymmetrical**, *a.* *pōl'i-sim-mē'trī-kāl* [Gr. *polus*, many; Eng. *symmetrical*], in *bot.*, having a member which can be divided by several planes into portions, each the reflected image of the other.

**polysondeton**, *n.* *pōl'i-sin-dē-tōn* [Gr. *polus*, many; *sondetos*, connected—from *sun*, with, and *deo*, I bind], a figure of speech, in which the conjunction is often repeated where usually suppressed.

**polysynthetic**, *a.* *pōl'i-sin-thē'tik* [Gr. *polus*, many; *synthesis*, a writing or composition], in *philol.*, applied to certain languages, as the N. Amer. Ind., the Basque, and the Hungarian, characterised by excessive synthesis, especially in regard to verb-formations: *polysyntheticism*, *n.* *-thē'ti-stēm*, also *polysyn'thēsis*, *n.* *-thē-sis*, a polysynthetic character.

**polytechnic**, *a.* *pōl'i-tēk-nik* [Gr. *polus*, many; *technē*, art], denoting or comprehending many arts—applied to a scientific institution formerly ex-

isting in London, and to a celebrated school in Paris.

**polythalamia**, *n.* *pōl'thāl-ā-mī-ā* [Gr. *potus*, many; *thalamos*, a chamber], an order of minute animals enclosed in calcareous shells, each consisting of a series of distinct chambers—these shells occur in such vast numbers that the fine calcareous sand of the sea-shore and sea-bottom is entirely composed of their microscopic remains; foraminifera: *polythalamous*, *a.* *thāl-ā-mūs*, having many chambers or cells.

**polythalamie**, *a.* *pōl'thāl-mīk* [Gr. *potus*, many; several; *thalamos*, n chamber], in bot., applied to fruits formed from several pistils.

**polythelism**, *n.* *pōl'thē-līm* [Gr. *potus*, many; *theos*, a god], the doctrine of a plurality of gods having an agency in the government of the world: *polythelst*, *n.* *-ist*, one who believes in a plurality of gods: *polythelistic*, *a.* *-ist'ik*, also *polythelistic*, *a.* *-ist'ik*, pert. to or consisting in polythelism: *polythelistically*, *ad.* *-ist'ik-ly*.

**polytomous**, *a.* *pōl'tō-mūs* [Gr. *potus*, many; *tomē*, a cutting], in bot., having the limb of a leaf distinctly subdivided into many subordinate parts, but not joined to the petiole.

**polytype**, *n.* *pōl'tīp* [Gr. *potus*, many; *typos*, a type], a cast or facsimile of an engraving or of matter in type, obtained by pressing a woodcut into semi-fluid metal.

**polyuria**, *n.* *pōl'tī-ūr-ī-ā* [Gr. *potus*, much; *ouron*, urine], an excessive flow of urine, as in diabetes—see *hydruria*.

**polyzoal**, *a.* *pōl'tī-zō-nāl* [Gr. *potus*, many; *zōnē*, a zone or belt], composed of several zones or rings, applied to burning lenses.

**Polyzoan**, *n.* *pōl'tī-zō-ōn*, **Polyzon**, *n.* *plu. pōl'tī-zō-ō* [Gr. *potus*, many; *zōon*, an animal], a numerous class of plant-like animals, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, also called *Bryozoa*: **polyzoarium**, *n.* *pōl'tī-zō-ā-rī-ūm*, the dorsal system of a colony of the *Polyzoa*—see *polypidom*, under *polypide*.

**pomaceous**—see under *pomo*.

**pomade** or **pommade**, *n.* *pō-mād'* [F. *pommade*; It. *pomoda*; L. *pōmum*, an apple], a fragrant or perfumed ointment for the hair.

**pomander**, *n.* *pō-mān-dēr* [F. *pomme d'ambre*, apple of amber], a scent-ball; a perfumed ball or powder; a small ornamental box containing perfumes, carried by ladies suspended from their girdles in the 16th century.

**pomatum**, *n.* *pō-māt'ūm* [a Latinised form of *pomade*], formerly, an ointment made from apples, rose-water, and lard; now, any solid greasy substance used as a dressing for the hair: *pomatumed*, *a.* *-tūm*, dressed with *pomatum*.

**pome**, *n.* *pōm* [F. *pomme*—from L. *pōmum*, an apple], in bot., a fleshy, many-celled fruit, as the apple, pear, &c.: *pomme*, *n.* *pōm*, also *pomme*, *n.* *pōm-mē'* in her., a device, or some part of it, resembling an apple: *pomace*, *n.* *pō-mās'*, apples crushed by grinding; the refuse of cider-pressings: *pomage*, *n.* *pōm-māj*, another spelling of *pomace*: *pomaceous*, *a.* *pō-mā-sht'ūs*, consisting of apples; resembling apples or relating to them.

**pomecitron**, *n.* *pōm-sit'rūn* [F. *pomme*, an apple, and Eng. *citron*], a citron-apple.

**pomegranate**, *a.* *pōm-grān-āt* [OF. *pomegrenate*: L. *pōmum*, an apple; *granātus*, having many grains or seeds], a very showy tree producing splendid flowers and fruit; an indehiscent pulpy fruit containing many seeds; the *Punica granatum*, Ord. *Myrtaceæ*; an ornament resembling the fruit on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.

**pomel**, *n.* *pōm-ēl* [see *pommel*], in arch., a ball or round ornament used as a finial.

**pomeroy**, *n.* *pōm-rōy*, also *pomeroyal*, *n.* *-rōy-āl* [F. *pomme*, an apple; *roi*, a king], a particular variety of apple.

**pomewater**, *n.* *pōm-wā-ō-ēr* [*pome*, and *water*], in OE., a kind of apple.

**pomerifrons**, *n.* *pō-mīf'rō-ūs* [L. *pōmum*, an apple; *fero*, I produce], apple-bearing; applied to the plants that yield the larger fruits.

**pommel**, *n.* *pōm-mēl* [OF. *pomel*, the pomel of a sword; *it. pomo*, an apple, a pommel—from L. *pōmum*], a knob; any globular ornament; the knob on a sword-hilt; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; *v.* also *pummel*, *v.* to beat with the pommel of a sword, or with any blunt weapon, as the fist;

to beat roughly: *pom'melling*, *imp.*; *n.* a beating; a thumping; a bruising: *pom'melled*, *pp.* *-mēl*.

**pomology**, *n.* *pō-mō-lō-jī* [L. *pōmum*, an apple, a fruit; Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the art or science of rearing fruit; a treatise on fruits: *pomological*, *a.* *pō-mō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to pomology: *pomologist*, *n.* *pō-mō-lō-jist*, one who is skilled in pomology.

**pomp**, *n.* *pōmp* [F. *pomp*, pomp, splendour—from L. *pompā*: Gr. *pompē*, a solemn procession—from *pompō*, I send], exterior show; ostentation; display; parade; a splendid ceremony; in OE., a splendid procession: *pompous*, *a.* *pōm-pūs*, showy; splendid; characterised by ostentation and boastful display: *pom'pously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *pom'pousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *pomposity*, *n.* *pōm-pōs-ī-tī*, the state of being pompous; ostentation; magnificence of display; showiness; boastfulness.—*SYN.* of 'pomp': parade; display; ostentation; grandeur; pride; pageant; pageantry; splendour; show; magnificence; show—of 'pompous': superh; august; stately; dignified; ostentatious; lofty; boastful; magisterial; grand; splendid; showy; swelling.

**pompel**, *n.* *pōm-pēl* [OF. *pompette*], old name of a printer's ball for spreading the ink on the types.

**pompholyx**, *n.* *pōm-pō-līks* [Gr. *pompholux*, a bubble or blister], flowers of zinc; an eruptive skin-disease.

**pomplon**, *n.* *pōm-pī-ōn* [OF. *pompon*, a melon], formerly, a pumpkin; the *Cucurbita pepo*, Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

**pompre**, *n.* *pōm-pīr* [L. *pōmum*, an apple or similar fruit; *prum*, a pear], an apple; a sort of pearmain.

**pomposo**, *ad.* *pōm-pō-sō* [It.], in music, grandly; *adj.* dignified.

**pompous**, *pomposity*, &c.—see under *pomp*. **pomocho**, *n.* *pō-mō-chō* [Sp.], a cloak worn by Sp. Americans, being merely a blanket or length of woollen cloth, with a slit in the middle for the head.

**pond**, *n.* *pōnd* [AS. *pyndan*, to shut in], a piece of water penned or dammed up; a small piece of still water, generally artificial; *pond-weed*, aquatic plants of the genus *Potamogeton*, Ord. *Natadaceæ* or *Potameæ*.

**ponder**, *v.* *pōn-dēr* [F. *pondérer*, to polse, to balance—from L. *ponderare*, to weigh in the mind, to ponder—from *pōndus*, a weight], to weigh in the mind; to examine; to consider; to think on: *pondering*, *imp.*; *ponderingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *pondered*, *pp.* *-dērd*: *ponderer*, *n.* *-dēr-ēr*, one who ponders: *pōnderable*, *a.* *-ā-b'l*, that may be weighed; having appreciable physical weight—opposed to *imponderable*: *pōnderability*, *n.* *-ā-b'l-ī-tī*, also *pōnderableness*, *n.* *-ā-b'l-nēs*, the quality or state of being ponderable: *pōnderal*, *a.* *-āl*, determined by weight—opposed to *numeral*: *pōnderous*, *a.* *-ūs*, weighty; massive; in OE., important; momentous; forcible: *pōnderously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *pōnderousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *pōnderosity*, *n.* *-ōs-ī-tī*, the state of being ponderous; heaviness; greatness in weight.—*SYN.* of 'ponder': to muse; examine; consider; weigh; meditate; contemplate; reflect; regard.

**ponent**, *a.* *pō-nēnt* [L. *pōnens*, *pōnētis*, placing, setting—from *pōno*, I place], in OE., western; occidental; setting—see note under *Levant*.

**pongee**, *n.* *pōn-jē* [prob. corrupt. of Chin. *pun-chih*, own weaving, or *pun-shih*, native (or wild) silk], an inferior, unbleached silk, woven in China; China silk.

**pongo**, *n.* *pōng-gō* [native name], the largest species of ape known, inhabiting Borneo, and resembling the orang-outang.

**ponlard**, *n.* *pōn-yārd* [F. *poignard*, a dagger—from *poing*, a fist—from L. *pugnus*, the fist], a small dagger: *v.* to stab or pierce with a ponlard: *pon'larding*, *imp.*: *pon'larded*, *pp.* *-yār-dēd*.

**Pontac**, *n.* *pōn-tāk* [Pontac, in south of France], a fine kind of claret wine.

**pontage**, *n.* *pōn-tāj* [F. *pontage*, pontage—from L. *pōns*, *pōntis*, a bridge], a tax paid for the repair of a bridge; the toll paid for passing over a bridge.

**pontee**, *n.* *pōn-tē* [F. *pontil*, tool used to skin liquid-glass; dim. of *pōint*, a point], in glass-works, the iron rod with which a portion of the liquid glass is gathered up and taken out of the glass-pot—also written *pontil*, *puntel*, and *puntly*.

**Pontic**, *a.* *pōn-tīk* [Gr. *pōntos*, the sea], pert. to the Pontus or Black Sea.



[F. *porc*, a hog, and Eng. *beagle*, a small kind of hound tracking by scent], a species of slark.

**porcate**, *a. pör-kät*, also **porcated**, *n. [L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows], ridged; formed in ridges.*

**porcelain**, *n. pör-sälän* [F. *porcelaine*—from It. *porcellana*, china-ware, so called from its resembling the shape of the Venus shell, which is that of a pig's back—from *porcella*, dim. of *porco*, a pig; L. *porcus*, a pig], the finest species of earthenware, white and semi-transparent, originally imported from China and Japan; china-ware; **adj.** belonging to or resembling porcelain: **porcellaneous**, *a. pör-säl-lä-nä-us*, of or resembling porcelain: **porcelainised**, *a. pör-sälän-izd*, in *geol.*, baked like potter's clay—applied to those clay-shales and stratified rocks that have been converted by subterranean heat into a substance resembling in texture porcelain or kiln-baked clay: **porcellanite**, *n. -säl-du-it*, a term applied to a clay or shale which has been converted by heat into a porcelain-like mass, varying in colours and degrees of hardness: **porcelain-clay**, a clay, generally composed of aluminian and silica, used in making porcelain.

**porch**, *n. pörch* [F. *porche*, a porch—from L. *porticus*, a colonnade or porch—from *porta*, a gate]. In *arch.*, a roof supported on pillars before a doorway; a covered passage before the principal doorway of a church; when so large as to be fitted up as a small chapel, it is termed a *galilee*; a portico.

**porcine**, *a. pör-stu* [L. *porcus*, a pig], pert. to swine or pigs.

**porcupine**, *n. pör-kü-ptu* [OF. *porc espin*, the pig with spines, a porcupine; L. *porcus*, a pig; *spinus*, thorny—from *spina*, a thorn], a small quadruped covered with spines or quills.

**pore**, *n. pör* [F. *pore*, a pore—from L. *porus*; Gr. *poros*, a channel or passage—from *perao*, I pass], one of the very minute openings or interstices in the skin through which the perspiration or sweat passes to the surface; any minute opening or cell on the surface of an organised body: **porous**, *a. pör-üs*, full of pores; light and spongy; opposed to *dense*: **porously**, *adv.* *pör-öusness*, *n. -näs*, also **porosity**, *n. pör-ös-i-ti*, the state of having small interstices or holes; the opposite of *density*: **porite**, *n. pör-ift*, a species of coral having the surface covered with shallow and small cells; a fossil coral.

**pore**, *v. pör* [Sw. *pöra*, to work slowly; cf. Gael. *purr*, to push], to look on steadily and minutely; to look close and long, as on a book or writing: **por'ing**, *imp.* *pored*, *pp. pörd*.

**porcelain**, *n. pör-bländ*, OE. for *purbliad*.

**Porifera**, *n. pör-fär-dä* [L. *porus*, a pore; *fero*, I bear], a class of animals, including the sponges, perforated in every part with minute orifices: **poriferan**, *n. -än*, one of the Porifera or group of animals comprising the sponges.

**poriform**, *a. pör-i-fär-m* [L. *porus*, a pore; *forma*, shape], resembling a pore or small puncture.

**porism**, *n. pör-iz-m* [Gr. *porisma*, a corollary—from *porizo*, I provide], in *geom.*, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions: **poristic**, *a. -rät-tik*, also **poristhenic**, *a. -ät-käl*, pert. to or depending on a porism.

**porke**—see *nader pore* 1.

**pork**, *n. pörk* [F. *porc*, a hog, swine's flesh; L. *porcus*, a pig], the flesh of pigs or swine, either fresh or salted: **porker**, *a. pör-ker*, a young hog; a pig: **pork'ling**, *n. -läng*, a young pig: **porkman**, a butcher who deals in pork.

**porous**, **porously**, **porousness**—see *under pore* 1.

**porphyrogenitas**, *n. a. pör-fir-ö-jen-itäs* [Gr. *porphureos*, purple—from *porphura*, purple dye; L. *genitus*, begotten], born in or to the imperial purple; applied by the Romans of the Eastern Empire to sons of the emperors born after their accession to the throne: **porphyrogenitism**, *n. -ät-izm*, the principle of succession by which a younger son was preferred to the elder or first-born, merely from the fact of being born after the father's accession to the throne.

**porphyry**, *a. pör-fir-ri* [F. *porphyre*, porphyry; L. *porphyrites*; Gr. *porphyrites*, a purple-coloured precious stone—from *porphura*, purple dye], a term originally applied to a reddish igneous rock found in Upper Egypt; a term now employed by geologists to

denote any rock of any colour containing embedded crystals distinct from the main mass or matrix; strictly speaking, those rocks which have a felspathic base: **porphyritic**, *a. pör-fir-rit-tik*, having the aspect or texture of porphyry: **porphyraeous**, *a. -rä-sht-üs*, pert. to porphyry: **porphyrise**, *v. -ritz*, to cause to resemble porphyry: **porphyrising**, *imp.* *porphyrised*, *pp. -ritzd*.

**porpoise**, *n. pör-pis*, also **porpesse**, *n. pör-pēs* [OF. *porpeis*, a porpoise; mid. L. *porpēcia*, a porpoise—from L. *porcus*, a hog; *piscis*, a fish], the sea-hog or hog-fish, a cetaceous animal common in the Atlantic.

**porraceous**, *a. pör-rä-sht-üs* [L. *porraceus*, green—from *porrium*, a leek], greenish; resembling the leek in colour.

**porrect**, *a. pör-rēkt* [L. *porrectus*, reached out or extended—from *porrigo*, I extend], in *bot.*, extending forth horizontally as if to meet something.

**porridge**, *n. pör-rij* [OF. *porce*, *porrie*, pottage made of beets and other herbs; mid. L. *porrila*, leek-pottage—from L. *porrium*, a leek], a kind of pudding made by slowly stirring oatmeal amongst water while boiling till a thickened mass is formed; a kind of broth: **porridge-pot**, the vessel in which porridge is made: **porringer**, *a. pör-ri-njer* [from *porridge*], a small earthenware or tin vessel out of which children eat their porridge—also called **pottinger**; in OE., **porringer** is a word of contempt for a bead-ress.

**porrigo**, *n. pör-ri-gō* [L. *porrigo*, the scurf], formerly, any affection of the head where there were scabs.

**port**, *n. pört* [F. *porte*, a gate—from L. *porta*, a gate], a gate; an entrance; a harbour; a safe station for ships: **port'al**, *n. -äl*, a small door or gate; any passage; the smaller gate where there are two; the arch over a door or gate: **adj.** in *anat.*, relating to the *porta* or gateway of the liver: **port'ing**, *imp.* *ported*, *pp.* *adj.* having gates: **porter**, *n. -er*, a door or gate keeper; a waiter in a hall: **port'ess**, *n. -rēs*, a woman who attends a gate: **port-admiral**, an officer in charge of a naval port, and of the vessels of war resorting thither: **port charges** or **dues**, certain sums paid for harbour or wharfage accommodation: **portholes**, the openings for cannons in the sides of a ship of war, usually shortened into **ports**: **port-lids**, the hanging-doors that shut the ports: **port of entry**, a harbour where a custom-house is established for the lawful entry of excisable merchandise: **port-town**, a town having a port, or situated near one: **port-warden**, the officer in charge of a port; a harbour-master: **steam-port** and **exhaust-port**, in a *steam-engine*, the openings for the constant or alternate entrance or exit of the steam, the former for the entrance, the latter for the exit.—*SYN.* of 'port *n.*: haven; harbour; gate; entrance; gateway; opening; passage; inlet; cove; recess; embrasure.

**port**, *v. pört* [F. *porter*, to carry—from L. *portāre*, to carry, to bear], to carry a rifle or firearm in a slanting direction upwards across the body in front as in the military command 'to port arms'; among *seamen*, to turn or put to the left side of a ship, as 'port the helm'—that is, 'put the helm over to the larboard side of the ship': *n.* the larboard or left side of a ship, as 'the ship heels to port'—that is, inclines to the left or larboard side; the manner in which a person bears himself; carriage; demeanour; air: **port'ing**, *imp.* *ported*, *pp.* *adj.* carried in front slanting upwards and across: **port'able**, *a. -ä-bl* [It. *portabile*; F. *portable*], that may be easily carried, as by hand; not bulky or heavy; easily transported: **port'ability**, *a. -bil-it-i*, the state of being portable; fitness to be carried: **port'ahleness**, *a. -bl-nēs*, the quality of being portable: **port'age**, *a. -ä-j*, the act of carrying; the price of carriage; in *Amer.*, a break in a chain of water communication, over which merchandise, stores, and boats have to be carried on men's backs, or otherwise: **port-crayon**, *pört-krit-ön*, a metal tube split at each end for holding crayons or chalk-pencils: **port-fire**, a fuse or paper-case filled with a composition of saltpetre, brimstone, and pounded powder, used for firing mines, and formerly for artillery: **porter**, *n. -er*, one who carries burdens for hire; one who does the heavy work of a ship; a dark-coloured malt liquor, at first made for and drunk by *porters*: **port'age**, *a. -ä-j*, money paid for carriage: **portly**, *a. -li*, stately; having a dignified port or mien; bulky; corpulent: **port'liness**, *n. -lünēs*, dignity of personal appearance depending upon





**pole**, in the *voltic battery*, the end of the wire which is said metaphorically to give off the electric fluid; the other, which receives the fluid, is called the *negative pole*.—**POSITIVE**, a. 'positive a.' actual; definite; absolute; certain; real; arbitrary; despotic; direct; dogmatical; stubborn; explicit.

**posology**, n. *pō-zō-lō-jī* [Gr. *posos*, how much; *logos*, discourse] the branch of medicine which treats of quantity or doses: **posological**, a. *pō-zō-lō-jī-kāl*, of or pert. to quantities or doses in medicine.

**posse**, n. *pō-sē* [L. *posse*, to be able—the first word of *posse comitatus*, number of persons able to attend], the civil power of a county that may be called to attend a sheriff in the execution of justice; a number or crowd of persons, as of the police.

**possess**, v. *pō-zēs* [L. *possessus*, owned; *possideo*, I have and hold, I am master of], to have or hold as an owner; to enjoy; to occupy; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor; to have power over, or to affect by some invisible power; in *OE*, to acquaint; inform: **possession**, n. *pō-zēs-siō*, *imp.*: **possessed**, pp. *-zēs*: **possessor**, n. *-sēr*, one who possesses; the owner: **possession**, n. *-zēs-siō* [F. *possession*—from L. *possessio*], having possession; in *gram.*, denoting the genitive case in nouns; in *Eng. gram.*, when one noun possesses another it is said to be in the possessive case, and terminates in the mark 's or 'possessionally, ad. *-lī*: **possessionary**, n. *-sēr-i*, having possession: to possess with, to furnish or fill with: to give possession, to put in another's power or occupancy; to take possession, to bring within one's power or occupancy; to enter on: writ of possession, the written order of a court of law directing a sheriff to put a person into possession of property recovered by legal process.—**POSSESSOR**, n. *-sēr*, to have; hold; own; enjoy; occupy; seize; control of 'possessor'; owner; master; holder; occupant; proprietor.

**posset**, n. *pō-sēt* [prob. from Ir. *puisoid*, a posset; cf. W. *poset*, curdled milk], milk curdled with whey or other acidulous liquor: v. in *OE*, to curdle, as milk with acids; to turn.

**possible**, n. *pō-si-bil* [F. *possible*—from L. *possibilis*, that may be done—from *posse*, to be able], that may happen; that can be done; barely able to come to pass; practicable; not contrary to the nature of things; feasible: **possibly**, ad. *-bil*, by any power really existing; perhaps; peradventure; perchance: **possibility**, n. *-bil-i-tē* [F. *possibilité*], the state of being possible; the power of being or existing; that which is possible; a contingency.

**post**, n. *pōst* [AS. *post*, a post, a stake; L. *postis*, a doorpost; *postus*, pp. of *pono*, I place], a piece of timber placed upright, generally as a support for something else; a size of printing and writing paper; a miler's or quarryman's term for any compact stratum of sandstone or limestone: v. to advertise by putting a placard on a wall or a post; to expose to public shame, as a defaulter: **poster**, n. *-ēr*, a large printed bill for posting: **post paper**, letter-paper of a large size: from pillar to post, to and fro: from one position to another: knight of the post, one who gains his living by false evidence; a sharper: **posted** up is a subject, thoroughly well informed about it.

**post**, n. *pōst* [F. *poste*, a post, a station, a guard-house and F. *poste*, an establishment for post-horses—mid. L. *postu*, a fixed place on a road—both from L. *positus*, pp. of *pono*, I place], a station for soldiers, and also the soldiers stationed at it; in *mil.*, a bugle sound or call; a place or situation; the station of duty; employment; a messenger who carries letters regularly from place to place; a quick or speedy manner of travelling; the post-office; the mail: v. to travel with speed, as by relays of horses; to send with speed; to place; to station; to fix; to assign; to place letters in the post-office; in *book-keeping*, to carry the entries from other books to the ledger: **adj.** *-lī*, as by post; ad. in haste; hastily: **posting**, n. *-lī*, adj. travelling with speed; relating to an establishment where post-chaises and post-horses can be obtained on hire: **post'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who posts; a courier: **post'ed**, pp.: **post'age**, n. *-ij*, the money

paid for the conveyance of letters by post: **post'al**, a. *-āl*, relating to postlug or mails: **post-bag**, a mail-bag: **post-boy**, n. courier; a boy or man who rides the horse, or one of the horses, of a post-chaise: **post-captain**, the captain of a war-ship in the British navy who is entered or posted as such—so called to distinguish him from a commander, to whom the title of captain is sometimes given by courtesy: **post-chaise**, a carriage for conveying travellers from one place to another for hire: **post-haste**, with speed: **post-horse**, a horse stationed for the use of couriers: **post-house**, a house where relays of horses are kept: **postman**, a letter-carrier: **post-mark**, the stamp of a post-office on a letter: **postmaster**, one who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office: **postmaster-general**, the chief executive head of everything connected with the postal and telegraphic systems of the United Kingdom, occasionally a member of the Cabinet: **post-office**, an office where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have been received: **post-office directory**, in any large town, a book containing the names of the inhabitants, with their residences, trades, occupations, or professions, together with a variety of other useful and postal information: **post-office order**, postal order, a sort of money order payable at post-offices—see *money order*, under *money*: **post-paid**, a. having the price for the carriage of the letter paid in advance, usually in the form of a stamp on the letter itself: **post-town**, a town having a regular post-office: **postage-stamp**, an adhesive Government stamp, of different values, for affixing to letters or parcels to be sent by post.

**post**, *pōst* [L. *post*, behind, after], a common prefix, signifying 'behind; after; afterwards; subsequent': **post-date**, v. *pōst-dāt* [L. *post*, after, and *Eng. date*], to date a document in advance of the real date on which it was written; to after-date: **post-dated**, n. dated in advance.

**postdiluvial**, a. *pōst-dil-ū-vi-āl* [L. *post*, after; *diluvium*, the deluge], happening after the flood of Noah: **postdiluvian**, n. *-ān*, one who lived after the flood, or who has lived since the deluge.

**post-entry**, n. *pōst-ēn-trī* [L. *post*, after, and *Eng. entry*], a second or subsequent entry.

**posterior**, a. *pōst-ēr-i-ōr* [L. *posterior*, the comp. deg. of *posterius*, coming after], later in time or place; coming after; hinder; in *bot.*, applied to the part of the flower next the axis—same as *superior*: **posteriorly**, ad. *-lī*: **posteriority**, n. *-i-tē*, state of being later or after: **posteriors**, n. *-ēr-z*, the hinder parts of an animal: **posterity**, n. *pōst-ēr-i-tē* [F. *postérité*—from L. *posteritas*, futurity], descendants; succeeding generations; opposed to *ancestors*.

**postern**, n. *pōst-ēr-n* or *pōst-ēr-n* [OF. *posterle*, *pōsterne*, a postern-gate, a back door to a gate; L. *posterula*, a back door—from *posterus*, behind], any small door or gate; a private entrance; in *fort.*, a vaulted passage constructed under the mass of the parapet and through the rampart: **adj.** behind; private.

**postfix**, n. *pōst-fīks* [L. *post*, after; *fixus*, pp. of *figo*, I fix], letters, or a syllable, placed at the end of a word; an affix: v. to place behind or at the end; to place letters, or a syllable, at the end of a word; to affix.

**posthumous**, a. *pōst-ū-mūs* [L. *postumus*, the last, the hindmost—from *posterus*, coming after], born after the death of a father, as a child; published after the death of the author, as a work; after one's decease, as fame: **posthumously**, ad. *-lī*. *Note*.—This word should be written *postumous*, according to its etymology: it owes its present form to the erroneous idea that it is derived from L. *post*, after; *humus*, the ground.

**postions**, n. *pōst-i-ōns* [L. *posticus*, hinder], in *bot.*, applied to authors when they open on the outer surface—same as *extrorse*, which see; opposed to *anticous*.

**postil**, n. *pōst-il* [F. *postil*; mid. L. *postilla*, a gloss; L. *post illa*, i.e., *post illa verba*, after these words], a marginal note, originally in the Bible; in the *R. Cath.*, a homily read after the Gospel.

**postilion**, n. *pōst-il-i-ōn* [F. *postillon*, a postillion—from L. *postigione*; *posta*, a messenger—see also *post 2*], the rider on the near leader in a carriage with four horses; also the rider of one horse when one pair only is used.

**postliminium** or **postliminy**, *n.* *pōst-li-ni-ni-ūm*, *pōst-lim-i-ni-ūm* [Sp. and It. *postliminio*: L. *postliminium*—from *post*, after; *limen*, a threshold; in *Hom.*, *antig.*, the bestowal of former privileges upon a man who had been travelling, in exile, or a prisoner in a foreign country; in *international law*, renewal of the rights of citizenship: **postliminary**, *a.* *pōst-lim-i-nēr-i*, *per-tō*.

**post-meridian**, *n.* *pōst-mēr-i-d-i-ān* [L. *post*, after; *meridies*, mid-day], afternoon—usually contracted into **P.M.**: *adj.* coming after the sun has passed the meridian.

**post-mortem**, *a.* *pōst-mōr-tēm* [L. *post*, after; *mors*, death], after death; made after death: *n.* an examination of a body made after death.

**post-nuptial**, *a.* *pōst-nūp-shi-āl* [L. *post*, after; *nuptia*, marriage], being or happening after marriage.

**post-obit**, *n.* *pōst-ō-bi-t* [L. *post*, after; *obitus*, death], a bond payable after the death of a certain person named in it, from whom the person granting it has expectations.

**postpone**, *v.* *pōst-pōn'* [L. *post*, after; *pōno*, I put or place], to put off to a future or later time; to adjourn; to delay; to set below in value: **postponing**, *imp.*: **postponed**, *pp.* *pōnd'*: **postponer**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who postpones: **postponement**, *n.* *-ment*, the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.—**SYN.** of 'postpone': to defer; delay; put off; procrastinate; adjourn; retard; hinder.

**post-positive**, *a.* *pōst-pōz-i-tiv* [L. *post*, after; *positus*, put or placed], in *gram.*, placed after a word: **post-position**, *n.* *pōst-pō-zish-i-ūn*, in *gram.*, a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word, and which shows the relation it bears to another word in the sentence—distinguished from *preposition*, which regards the word or particle when it comes before: **post-positive**, *n.* *-al*, *per-tō* to a post-position.

**post-prandial**, *n.* *pōst-prān-di-āl* [L. *post*, after; *prandium*, a meal], occurring after dinner.

**postscenium**, *n.* *pōst-sēn-i-ūm* [L. *post*, behind; *scēna*, a scene], the part of a theatre behind the scenes.

**postscript**, *n.* *pōst-skript* [L. *post*, after; *scriptus*, scribo, I write, written], a paragraph added to a letter before the signature, and usually marked P.S.

**post-tertiary system**, *n.* *pōst-tēr-shā-r-i sū-tēm* [see each word separately], in *geol.*, all the accumulations and deposits that have been formed since the close of the Pliocene epoch.

**postulant**, *n.* *pōst-ū-lānt* [F. *postulant*, a candidate, a suitor—from L. *postulans* or *postulantis*, demanding; *postulatus*, *pp.* of *postulo*, I demand], one who or that which demands; a candidate: **postulate**, *n.* *-āt*, also *postulatum*, *n.* *-āt-ūm*, something to be assumed or taken for granted; in *logic* or *phil.*, a proposition whose truth is assumed as a foundation for further reasoning; in *geom.*, a self-evident problem; *plu.* *postulates*, *-āts*, or *postulata*, *-ā-tā*: **postulate**, *v.* to assume; to take without positive consent; to solicit; to entreat: **postulating**, *imp.*: **postulated**, *pp.* *postulation*, *n.* *-tā-shi-ūn* [F.—L.], the act of supposing without proof; supplication; *ent.*: **postulatory**, *a.* *-tēr-i*, assuming without proof.

**posture**, *n.* *pōst-tūr* or *-chūr* [F. *posture*, posture—from L. *positura*, position, situation—from *positus*, placed—see *post* 2], place; situation; the disposition of a figure and its several parts with regard to the eye, as a human body or a statue; natural position of the body; attitude; position; frame; stato; condition: *v.* to place and dispose in a particular way for a particular purpose: **posturing**, *imp.*: **postured**, *pp.* *-tured*: **posture-master**, one who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.—**SYN.** of 'posture *n.*': attitude; position; gesture; action; place; situation; station.

**posy**, *n.* *pōz-i* [a corrupt form of *poesy*, in the sense of 'sentiment'], a motto or device; a bunch of flowers; a bouquet; a bunch of flowers, in the sense of the language or sentiment of flowers.

**pot**, *n.* *pōt* [fr. *pot*, a pot, a vessel: Gael. *poit*: W. *pot*: Bret. *pot*: akin to L. *pōto*, I drink], a circular vessel deeper than broad, in use for various domestic and other purposes, generally for cooking meat on a fire; a mug for liquor; a quart, as of beer; a deep earthenware vessel of various shapes and sizes: *v.* to put into pots; to preserve in pots; to put into casks for draining, as sugar: **potting**, *imp.*: *n.* the act or process of putting into pots, and specially of plants; the operation of pouring hot liquid sugar into earthen

moulds for refining it; the act of pouring new-made sugar into casks to cure it and drain off the molasses: **pot'ter**, *pp.*: *adj.* placed or preserved in a pot: **pot'ter**, *n.* *-tēr*, a maker of earthen vessels: **pot'tery**, *n.* *-tēr-i*, all kinds of clay or earthenware; the place where earthenware goods are manufactured: **pot-bellied**, *a.* *-bēl-lid*, having a prominent, bulging, or protuberant belly, in allusion to the prominent convexity of the circumference of common iron pots: **potboy** or **potman**, the boy or man who carries out beer for sale or who attends to customers in a public-house: **pot-companion**, an associate in hard-drinking: **pot-herb**, any vegetable suitable as an ingredient in soups, or for flavouring them: **pot-holes**, round caldron-shaped cavities or holes occurring in the chancels of streams, and along the sea-shores, formed by the grinding action of loose stones: **pot-hook**, a hook for suspending an iron pot over a fire; an elementary tiru for learners in writing: **pot-house**, a low drinking-house: **pot-hunter**, one who kills game for profit rather than for sport; hence, one who engages in a competition with the sole view of obtaining prizes: **pot-inck**, a familiar term for taking chance of what may be for dinner, without a formal invitation: **pot-metal**, a kind of stained glass; melted glass as it comes from the glass-pot; an alloy of lead and copper for making pots: **pot-paper**, a quality of paper, named from a *pot*, the old water-mark: **pot-pourri**, *n.* *pō-pōr-ē* [F.], a hotch-potch; a medley; a mixture of various vegetable ingredients: **pot-stone**, a soft magnesial or talcose rock of a greenish-grey or leek-green colour, which may be formed into pots or vases: **pot-vallant**, valiant over the liquor only: **potted meats**, meats preserved by being parboiled, or by other processes, and then packed in vessels: **potter's clay**, a clay suitable for being manufactured into pots or earthenware: **potter's wheel**, a wheel or revolving tool used by the potter in the manufacture of earthenware goods: **potting-house**, a house where plants are potted: to go to *pot* (perhaps in allusion to the sending of old metal to the *melting-pot*), to go to ruin; to be destroyed or wasted: **pot calls** the kettle black, a person who accuses another of faults or crimes of which he himself is guilty.

**potable**, *a.* *pō-tā-bl* [F. *potable*—from L. *pōtābilis*, drinkable—from *pōto*, I drink], fit to be drunk; drinkable: **pot'ativeness**, *n.* *-tē-nēs*, the quality of being drinkable: **potation**, *n.* *pō-tā-shi-ūn*, a drinking-bout; a draught: **potatory**, *a.* *pō-tā-tēr-i*, of or relating to drinking.

**potage**, a spelling of *potage*, which see.

**potal**, *n.* *pō-tāl*, also *potale*, *n.* *pō-tāl* [from *poti*, the refuse, grains, &c., from a distillery, used for feeding cattle and swine].

**potamology**, *n.* *pō-tā-mōlō-jī* [Gr. *potamos*, a river; *logos*, discourse], the scientific study of rivers; a treatise on rivers.

**potance**, *n.* *pō-tāns* [F. *potence*, a gibbet—from mld. L. *potentia*, a support], the stud in a watch in which the lower pivot of the verge plays.

**potash**, *n.* *pōt-āsh*, *potash'es*, *n.* *plu.* *-āsh'ez* [pot and ash: cf. Dut. *potasch*; Ger. *potasche*, potashes], an alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants, so called because the ashes being washed in a large pot or vessel, the water is then evaporated to obtain the alkali; *strictly*, the hydrate of potassium, as a commercial product met with in the form of black ashes in a caustic state; *pearl-ash* is the black ashes freed from some of their impurities, and presented in the condition of carbonate: **potash'slim**, *n.* *-st-ūm*, an elementary body, the metallic basis of potash, which floats on water and burns in contact with it, emitting a beautiful rose-coloured flame.

**potassa**, *n.* *pō-tās-sā*, or *potass*, *n.* *pōt-ds'* or *pōt-tash* [potassa, a Latinised form of *potash*: F. *potasse*, potashes], the Latinised name of *potash*, as adopted by chemists, much used in medicine: **liquor potassæ**, *lik'-ēr pō-tās-sē* [L. *liquor*, a fluid; *potassa*, of potassa], a solution of potassa, a colourless and very acrid fluid, prepared from carbonate of potash by adding quicklime: **potassic**, *a.* *pō-tās-sik*, containing potassa as part of the compound: **potassic carbonate**, a compound of carbonic acid and potassa.

**potassium**—see under *potash*.

**potation**, *potatory*—see under *potable*.

**potato**, *n.* *pō-tā-tō* [Sp. *patata*: Haytian *batata*, sweet potato or yam], a well-known plant and its tubers, natives of S. Amer.; the *Solanum tuberosum*.

*cōic*, *bōy*, *fōot*: *pūre*, *būd*: *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

Ord. *Solanaceae*: plu. *potatoes*, *-tōz*: potato-starch, the starch or flour obtained from potatoes: *potato-stones*, a quarryman's term for the *geodes*, being rounded irregular concretions of varied composition.

*potch*, v. *pōch* [a variant of *poach* 2], in *OE*, to thrust at; to push; to poke: *potch'ing*, imp.: *potched*, pp. *pōcht*.

*potteen*, n. *pō-tēn* [Ir. *poitean*, a little pot], Irish whisky.

*potent*, a. *pō-tēnt* [L. *potens*, *potentis*, powerful], mighty; powerful; energetic; strong; having power or efficacy, in a moral or physical sense; having great authority or dominion: *po-tēntly*, ad. *-tēntly*, powerfully; forcibly: *po-tēntate*, n. *-tēntāt* [F. *potentat*], a monarch or sovereign: *potential*, a. *pō-tēn'shāl*, existing in possibility, not in act; in *gram.*, applied to a mood which expresses possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation; efficacious; powerful: n. anything possible: *potentially*, ad. *-tēntly*, in a potential or possible manner; in possibility; not in act: *potentiality*, n. *-shē-ā-tē-ty*, the state of being potential; possibility: *potence*, n. *pō-tēns*, same sense as *potency*: in *her.*, a cross with crutch-like ends: *po-tēncy*, n. *-tēn-sē*, physical or moral power; efficacy; influence.—*SYN.* of 'potent': mighty; powerful; efficacious; pulsant; able; efficient; forcible; cogent; influential.

*potent*, n., *OE*, for *potentate*.  
*poterionites*, n. *pō-tē-ri-ōn-ī-tēz* [Gr. *potērion*, a cup or goblet; *krinon*, a lily], in *geol.*, an extensive genus of encrinites, occurring in the carboniferous limestones of Britain and Ireland, having a goblet-shape of body.

*pothecary*, n. *pōthē-kār-ē*, an obsolete form of *apothecary*.

*potther*, n. *pōth-ēr* [a prob. corrupt. of *potter*, to stir or disorder anything—which see; also its synonym *bother*], bustle; confusion: v. to tease or perplex; to make disorder or confusion: *pot-thering*, imp.: *pot-thered*, pp. *-ērd*.

*potion*, n. *pō-shūn* [F. *potion*, n. *potion*—from L. *potiōnem*, n. draught or potion—from *pōto*, I drink], a medicine to be taken as a draught; a dose.

*pot-porri*—see under *pot*.  
*potshare*, n. *pōt'shār*, *OE*, for *potsherd*.  
*potsherd*, n. *pōt'shērd* [*pot*, and *sherd*], a fragment or bit of a broken pot or earthen vessel.

*pottage*, n. *pōt-tāj* [OF. *potage*, *potage*, that which is boiled in a pot—from *pōt*, a pot], porridge; a mess of meat and vegetables boiled together to softness in water; food for drinking rather than eating, as a soup.

*potter*, v. *pōt-ēr* [a freq. of Eng. dial. *pote*, to push: cf. Dut. *poteren*, also *puteren*, to finger, to pick with the finger], to stir or disorder anything; to work or be busy in trifling matters: *pot-ter-ing*, imp.: *pot-tered*, pp. *-ērd*.

*pottle*, n. *pōt-tl* [OF. *potel*, n. little pot—a dim. of *pot*], a measure of two quarts; a small conical basket for containing small fruit.

*pouch*, n. *pō-ich* [OF. *pouche*, a sack, a wallet—same as *poke* or *pocket*], a small bag; a pocket; the bag or sack of an animal, as the cheek-pouch of a monkey, or the nursing-pouch of a kangaroo: in *mil.*, a strong leather case, lined with tin divisions, in which a soldier keeps his ammunition, in *bot.*, the short pod or silicle of some Cruciferae: v. to put in a pocket; to save: *pouch'ing*, imp.: *pouched*, pp. *pō-icht*: *ponch-shaped*, in *bot.*, resembling a little bag, generally double or two-celled.

*poudretts*, n. *pō-drē't* [F. *poudrette*—from *poudre*, dust, powder], human dung dried and reduced to powder, and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c., used for manure.

*poule*—see *pool* 2.

*poult*, n. *pōlt* [ME. *pulte*, a contr. of *polet*, a pullet—see *pullet*], a young chicken, usually of a turkey; a pullet: *poultry*, n. *pōl-trē* [OF. *poultierie*], domestic birds, generally reared for the table, or for their eggs: *poul'ter*, n. *-tēr-ēr*, one who deals in poultry or game: *poultry-yard*, a yard where poultry are confined, bred, or fattened.

*poultier*, n. *pōl-tēr* [see *poult*], *OE*, for *poulterer*.

*poultice*, n. *pōl-tis* [L. *puls*, *pultis*, a thick potage made of meal: Gr. *potos*, porridge], a soft preparation of meal, bread, or herbs, &c., applied to sores or tumours: v. to apply a poultice: *poul'ticing*, imp.: *poult'iced*, pp. *-tist*.

*pounce*, n. *pō-us* [F. *ponce*—from L. *pūmex*,

*pumice-stone*], the solid gum-resin sandarac reduced to a powder, formerly scattered over a fresh writing to dry the ink or to prevent it from spreading; that which is written over an erasure; powder used as a medicine or cosmetic, and for other purposes: v. to rub with pounce: *pounc'ing*, imp.: *adj.* pricking out a pattern on paper, over which pounces may be rubbed when laid on cloth, in order to reproduce the pattern on the cloth: *pounced*, pp. *pō-us't*: *adj.* ornamented with a continuous series of dots over the entire surface; sprinkled with pounce.

*pounce*, n. *pō-us* [OF. *poncer* (not found), to prick: L. *punctus*, punctured, pp. of *pungo*, I prick], the talon or claw of a bird of prey: v. to dash down upon like a bird of prey with its talons or claws: *pounc'ing*, imp.: *pounced*, pp. *pō-us't*: *adj.* furnished with claws.

*pounce*, v. *pō-us* [a variant of ME. *punchen*, to punch, to pierce—see *ponces* 2], to perforate; to work in eyelet-holes: *pounc'ing*, imp.: *pounced*, pp. *pō-us't*.

*ponnet-box*, n. *pō-nēs't* [F. *poncelle*—from *poncer*, to cover with pounce, to rub with pumice-stone—see *ponces* 1], a scent-box with a perforated inner lid.

*ponnd*, n. *pō-nd* [AS. *pund*; L. *pondo*, a pound—from *pendo*, I weigh], a standard weight in England of 16 oz., or 7000 gr. avoird.; 12 oz., or 5760 gr. troy or apoth.; a unit of money, of 20s. or 240d., so called from formerly weighing n pound: *pound'age*, n. *-āj*, a deduction or charge made for each pound in money or weight: *pound'er*, n. *-ēr*, that which weighs two or more pounds, as a cannon-ball; a large heavy pear: *pound-eake*, a rich sweet cake, so called from the ingredients having originally been mixed of a pound each in weight: *ponnd-foolish*, neglecting the care of large sums in the anxiety to save small ones: *pound Scots*, a unit of money of Scotland, equal in value to 20d. sterling: *pound of flesh*, the uttermost farthing; the most rigorous exaction in terms of agreement—used in the ill sense of justice without mercy, in allusion to Shakespeare's Slylock.

*pound*, n. *pō-nd* [AS. *pund*, an enclosure: cf. Off. Ger. *punta*: Fr. *point*], a public enclosure for the safe custody of cattle found straying or doing damage: v. to shut in or confine in a public pound: *ponnd'ing*, imp.: *ponnd'ed*, pp.: *adj.* confined in a pound: *pound'age*, n. *-āj*, confinement of cattle in a pound; the charge or toll for it: *ponnd-breach* [AS. *pund-breche*], in *law*, the crime of the breaking of a public pound to release beasts confined in it.

*ponnd*, v. *pō-nd* [AS. *pundan*, to beat, to bray], to stamp or bruise in a mortar; to pulverise by beating with a pestle; to strike or beat with something heavy: *ponnd'ing*, imp.: *pound'ed*, pp.: *adj.* pulverised or reduced by beating; bruised by beating: *ponnd'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who or that which pounds; a pestle or beater.

*poupés*, n. *pō-pā* [F. *poupée*, a doll], a puppet; a milliner's block: *ponpeton*, n. *pō-pē-tōn*, a puppet; a baby; hashed meat.

*pour*, v. *pōr* [Ir. *purraim*, I push: cf. W. *berie*, to cast, throw, or run; Gael. *bior*, water, a flowing water], to cause some liquid to flow out of a bottle or vessel; to discharge in a continuous stream; to flow; to send forth; to utter; to roave or rush tumultuously, as a stream or a crowd: *ponr'ing*, imp.: *poured*, pp. *pōrd*: *pon'r*, n. *-ēr*, one who or that which pours.

*pourparler*, n. *pōr-pār-lā* [F. *pour*, for; *parler*, to speak], a request for a consultation: *ponrparlers*, n. plu. *pōr-pār-lāz*, consultations preliminary to a treaty; preliminary or by meetings.

*pourparty*, n. *pōr-pār-tē* [F. *pour*, for; *parti*, part or party], in *law*, a division among several persons of lands before held in common.

*pouresture*, n. *pōr-prēst'ūr* [OF. *pouresture*, an enclosure], a wrongful encroachment on lands.

*poursuivant*, n. *pōr-svē-tānt*, also *pōr-svē-vānt*—see *pursuivant*.

*pourtray*, v. *pōr-trā* [OF. *pourtraire*, to depict—from L. *probahere*, to draw—see *portrait*], in *OE*, to depict; to paint; to draw.

*ponse*, n. *pōs* [corrupted from *pulse*, which see], in *OE*, for *pense*.

*poussette*, n. *pō-sē't* [F. *poussette*], a movement in a dance; to move in the manner of a poussette: *pousset'ing*, imp.: *pousset'ed*, pp.

*mâte*, *mât*, *fâr*, *laû*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hër*; *pînc*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môte*;

**pout**, *n.* *pōt* [F. *poulet*, *n.* chicken], a young turkey; often applied to the young of other domestic fowls, and of the grouse kind.

**pout**, *v.* *pōt* [perhaps from W. *puđu*, to be sullen, to pout], to stick or thrust out the lips in ill-humour or in contempt: *n.* a fit of sullenness: **pointing**, *imp.* *adj.* projecting; prominent: *n.* act of one who pouts; childish sullenness: **pout'ed**, *pp.* **pout'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who pouts; a kind of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast having the appearance of pointing: **point'ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

**pout**, *n.* *pōt* [AS. *(welo-) pūte*, (eel-) *pout* — see *pout* 2], a sea-fish of the cod kind, so named from its power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighbouring parts of the head.

**poverty**, *n.* *pōv'ēr-ti* [OF. *poverté* — from L. *pauper-tas*, poverty: L. *pauper*, poor], want of sufficient means of subsistence; penury; defect or barrenness, as of words or ideas: **poverty-struck**, *a.* very destitute in means of subsistence. — **SVX.** of 'poverty': beggary; penury; indigence; necessity; need; lack; neediness; scantiness; want; meagreness; sparingness; jejuneity.

**powder**, *n.* *pōv'ēr* [OF. *polvre*, powder — from L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust], any substance made fine and dry, as rough as sand, or as fine as flour; a medicinal preparation: *v.* to reduce to fine or small particles; to sprinkle with powder: **pow'dering**, *imp.* reducing to powder; salting; preserving: **pow'dered**, *pp.* **der'd**, *adj.* reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; sprinkled with salt: **pow'dery**, *a.* *-der't*, resembling powder; dusty; in *bot.*, having a surface coated with fine powder, as the bloom on plums: **gunpowder**, a composition in the form of small grains, made of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal: **hair-powder**, *n.* composition used for whitening the hair: **powder flask** or **horn**, a case in which gunpowder is carried: **powder-mill**, a mill in which the ingredients of powder are ground and blended together: **powder-monkey**, in the *R.N.*, a boy who carries the powder to the gunners: **powdering-tub**, a vessel in which meat is salted for keeping: **powder-room**, in a ship, the part in which the gunpowder is kept: **powder and shot**, material for charging a gun for one shot; the cost of obtaining any result.

**power**, *n.* *pōv'ēr* [OF. *poov'ēr*, *poov'ēr*; *mid.* L. *pot'ere*, to be able; L. *posse*, to be able — from *potis*, powerful; *esse*, to be], ability; capacity; strength; energy; faculty or energy of mind; influence; rule or authority; a sovereign; one invested with authority, as a magistrate; a state or nation; *n.* supernatural being or agent; in *arith.* and *alg.*, the product arising from the multiplying of a quantity or number into itself one or more times; in *law*, a reservation in a deed or agreement; in *mech.*, the moving force of a body or machine, or that which produces it; in *optics*, the magnifying strength: *adj.* possessing power, *as* a power-loom; **powers**, *n.* *plu.* *pōv'ēr-z*, those having resources, greater or less — applied to nations, as the *Great Powers*; powerful, *a.* *pōv'ēr-sōl*, having great powers; mighty; intense; forcible; efficacious: **power'fully**, *ad.* *-ly*: **power'fulness**, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of having or exerting great power; force: **power'less**, *n.* *-less*, destitute of power; weak: **power'lessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **power'lessness**, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being powerless: **power of attorney**, in *law*, *n.* written authority empowering another to act: **horse-power**, in *mech.*, *n.* expression to denote the power of a steam-engine — that is, to denote how many horses' work it will accomplish — one horse-power being equal to the power required to raise 33,000 lb. avoirdupois one foot per minute: **power-loom**, a loom moved by the mechanical force of steam, wind, or water, as distinguished from a *hand-loom*: **mechanical powers**, the five simple mechanical instruments — viz., the lever, the inclined plane, the pulley, the screw, and the wheel and axle: **steam-power**, the strength or moving force of steam: **water-power**, the strength or moving force of water: in *power*, in office. — **SVX.** of 'power': energy; force; vigour; strength; faculty; ability; reach; capability; might; capacity; motive; susceptibility; influence; sway; dominion; government; command; agent; sovereignty; potentate; institution; a spirit; a divinity; army; navy; host; product; authority; multitude; mass — of 'powerful': mighty; forcible; energetic; potent; strong; intense; efficacious; great; uncommon.

**powder** or **pouter** — see *pout* 2.

**pow-wow**, *n.* *pōv'-wō*, among the *N. Amer. Indians*, a priest or conjuror; a conjuration consisting of dancing, &c., for the cure of a disease.

**pox**, *n.* *pōks* [another spelling of *pocks* — see *pock*], pustules or eruptions of any kind on the skin; venereal diseases; an eruptive disease, as *smallpox*.

**poxy**, *n.* *pōxy* [OF. *appoi*, a prop], a rope-dancer's pole; a support.

**pointing** — see *pointing*.

**pointell**, *n.* *pōint'el* [perhaps F. *pointill*, marked with small points], paving formed into small lozenges or squares laid diagonally.

**pozzolana**, *n.* *pōz'-ō-lā-nā*, also *pozzuolo*, *n.* *pōz'-ō-lā-nā*, a volcanic ash or sand from Pozzuoli [pōz'-ō-lā-nā] the ancient *Puteoli*, near Naples, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement.

**praam**, *n.* *prām* [Dut., O. Bulg. *pramu*], a flat boat or lighter used in Holland, the Baltic, &c.; in *mil.*, a flat-bottomed vessel mounting cannon; a kind of battery used to cover the landing of troops.

**practice** or **practick**, *a.* *prāk'tik*, OE for *practice*; relating to action, and not theory merely; sly; skillful: **practicable**, *a.* *prāk'ti-lā-bil* [OF. *practicable* — from *mid.* L. *practicus*, I execute — from *practicus*, active; Gr. *praktikos*, fit for doing — from *prassō*, I do; *practico*, practice, method], that may be done or effected by human means; that may be passed or travelled, as a road; feasible; that may be assailed, as a breach in a fortification: **pract'ically**, *ad.* *-ly*, in such a manner as may be performed: **pract'icability**, *n.* *-bility*, also **pract'icableness**, *n.* *-bl'ness*, the quality or state of being practicable; feasibility; possibility of being performed: **practical**, *a.* *prāk'ti-lā-l*, pert. to action or use; that may be done or acted; derived from practice or experience; that may be reduced to actual use; not theoretical: **pract'ically**, *ad.* *-ly*, by practice; in real fact: **pract'icalness**, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being practical: **pract'ice**, *n.* *-tis*, frequent actions of the same or a similar kind; custom or habit; use or usage; method or art of doing anything; exercise of any profession; a rule in arithmetic, so called from its being applicable to daily transactions; in *OE.*, a wicked stratagem; an evil artifice: **practis'e**, *v.* *prāk'tis*, to do frequently or habitually; to exercise any profession or art, as medicine, law, &c.; to use for instruction or discipline; to commit; to form a habit of acting in any manner; to negotiate secretly; in *OE.*, to use bad arts or stratagems: **practis'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* exercising as an art or profession; engaged in a professional employment: **practis'ed**, *pp.* **list**: *adj.* having had much practice; skilled; experienced: **practis'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who practises; a practitioner: **practitioner**, *n.* *prāk'tis'h-ān*, one engaged in the actual exercise of any art or profession; one who does anything frequently or habitually; in *OE.*, one who uses sly or dangerous arts: **practical joke**, a trick played that hurts or tends to hurt the body, results in an indignity, or injuries or destroys property — **SVX.** of 'practice *n.*': custom; use; usage; habit; manner; method; art; fashion; prescription; dexterity; performance; treatment; stratagem.

**prad**, *n.* *prād* [Dut. *paard*, a horse], in colloquial usage, a horse.

**præ**, *pr* or *præ* [L.], a prefix signifying 'before; in front of': as a prefix, *præ* is now commonly spelt *pre*, generally, for words beginning *præ*, see *pre*.

**præcipe**, *n.* *præ'st-pē* [L. *præcipe*, take or receive beforehand — from *præ*, before; *capio*, I take], in *law*, a writ to a defendant ordering something to be done, or requiring a reason why it has not been done.

**præcordium**, *præ-kōrdi-ūm* — see *præcordium*.

**præfioration**, *n.* *præfjō-rā-shūm* [L. *præ*, before; *flos*, *floris*, a flower], another term for *asturation*.

**præfoliation**, *n.* *præfjō-lā-shūm* [L. *præ*, before; *folium*, a leaf], another term for *vernation*.

**præmunire** — see *præmunire*.

**prætexta**, *n.* *præ'tek'tā* [L. — from *prætere*, to fringe — from *præ*, before; *texo*, I weave], among the anc. Romans, a long white robe bordered with purple, worn by priests and magistrates, by boys of the higher class till seventeen years of age, and by girls till they were married.

**prætor**, *n.* *præ'tōr* [L.], in anc. Rome, a magistrate or judge next in rank to the *consul*; at first only one held the office, but in later times two, and even eight:

**prætorial**, *a.* *præ'tō-ri-āl*, and **præ'tōrian**, *a.* *-an*, pert. to a prætor: **prætorium**, *n.* *-um*, the judgment-hall;

the part of the camp in which the general or prætor had his tent: prætorship, *n. prætorship*, the office of a prætor: prætorian bands, guards, *n. cohorts*, in anc. Rome, household troops; the bodyguards of the emperor.

**pragmatic**, *a. pragmātik*, also **pragmatical**, *a. -īkal* [F. *pragmatique*; L. *pragmaticus*; Gr. *pragmattikos*, skilled in business—from Gr. *pragmata*, that which is done—from *prasseō*, I do], meddling; impertinently busy or officious; relating to some important business or affair: **pragmatically**, *ad. -it*: **pragmaticalness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being pragmatic; activity; meddlingness: **pragmatic sanction**, *n. pragmatikē*, a solemn order or decree of a sovereign, promulgated by the advice of his council—applied specially (1) to the decrees issued by Charles VII. of France, A.D. 1438, which was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican Church; (2) to the settlement by the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany of his empire on his daughter Maria Theresa, 1713.

**prairie**, *n. prairi* [F. *prairie*, a meadow—from mid. L. *prætorā*—from L. *prætor*, a meadow], in N. Amer., an open and slightly undulating grassy plain of vast extent: **prairie-dog**, a small burrowing rodent animal common on the prairies.

**praise**, *n. prais* [OF. *preis*, price, praise: L. *pretium*, a price—*lit.*, to exalt the price or value of a thing], commendation bestowed upon a person; admiration or approbation expressed; fame; renown; applause: a glorifying or extolling, as God; the ground of praise: *v.* to speak in commendation of; to express approbation of; to extol; to commend; to glorify in words or song, as God; to celebrate: **praising**, *imp.*: **praised**, *pp.*: **praiseless**, *a. -lēs*, without praise or commendation: **praiser**, *n. -ēr*, one who praises or commends: **praiseworthy**, *a. deservāg* of praise or commendation: **praiseworthiness**, *n.* the quality of being praiseworthy: **praiseworthy**, *ad. -it*.—*SYN.* of 'praise *n.*': commendation; renova; fame; honour; celebrity; glorification; laudatio; applause; approbation; extolling; encomium; eulogy; paucrylic; plaudit; acclam; éclat; magnifying.

**Prakrit**, *n. prākṛit* [Sansk. *prākṛit*, nature], a group of languages formed from colloquial Sanskrit, to be distinguished from the written Sanskrit of the Vedas on the one hand and the modern Sanscrit languages of India on the other; the Prakrit languages, of which Pali is one, now only exist in writing.

**prance**, *v. prāns* [a variant of *prank*], to spring or bound, as a horse in high action; to ride ostentatiously; to walk or strut about in a showy manner: **prancing**, *imp.*: *adj.* moving as one who prances; bounding; ridgling with gallant show: *n.* the act of bounding, as a horse in high action: **pranced**, *pp.*: **prancing**, *ad. -it*: **prancer**, *n. -ēr*, one who or that which prances.

**prank**, *n. prānk* [a variant of *prink*, nasal form of *prick*: cf. Dut. *pronken*, to make a show], a frolic or freak; a mischievous or merry trick done for sport; a capricious action: *v.* to dress or decorate to ostentation; to decorate: **pranking**, *imp.*: **pranked**, *pp.*: **prankish**, *a. -ish*, full of pranks.

**prase**, *n. prās* [Gr. *prason*, a leek], a dark leek-green variety of vitreous quartz or of chalcedony: **prasinus**, *n. prāsīnūs*, in bot., grass-green; green like a leek.

**praseodymium**, *n. prāsēōdīm-i-ūm* [Gr. *praseos*, green; *didymos*, twin], a metallic element occurring in cerite and other minerals.

**prate**, *n. prāt* [Sw. and Icel. *prata*, to talk: cf. Dut. *praten*; Dan. *prate*], excessive or idle talking; chatter: *v.* to talk much and to little purpose; to chatter; to babble: **prating**, *imp.*: *n.* chatter; silly or idle talking: *adj.* talkative; garrulous: **prated**, *pp.*: **prater**, *n. -ēr*, one who prates; a chatterer: **pratingly**, *ad. -it*.

**pratiqué**, *n. prātīk* or *prātīk* [F. *pratique*, custom, practice—see *practicable*], in the European ports of the Mediterranean, a licence granted to a vessel that has come from an infected place to have intercourse with land after having performed quarantine.

**prattle**, *n. prātēl* [a dim. of Eng. *prate*: cf. Ger. dial. *pratten*, to chat; to tattle: Swiss, *pradela*, to tattle, trifling talk; the pleasant trivial conversation of young children; chatter: *v.* to talk like a child; to chatter; to talk lightly: **prattling**, *imp.*: *adj.* talking much on trivial affairs; garrulous: **prattled**, *pp.*: **prattler**, *n. -ēr*, one who prattles.

**pravity**, *n. prāvītī* [L. *prævitās*, deformity, bad condition—from *prævit*, deformed, perverse], in OE., degeneracy; corruption; moral perversity; depravity.

**prawn**, *n. prāwn* [L. *perna*, a sea-mussel], a small sea crustacean of the shrimp family.

**praxis**, *n. prākṣis* [Gr. *praxis*, a course of action—from *pratō*, I do or effect any work], practice; an example or form for practice or improvement.

**pray**, *v. prī* [F. *prier*, to pray; *prière*, a prayer: L. *precārī*, to beseech, to beg], to entreat; to ask with earnestness; to supplicate; to address or petition the Supreme Being; to petition, as Parliament; to ask with reverence and humility: **praying**, *imp.*: *adj.* given to prayer: **prayed**, *pp.*: **prayingly**, *ad. -it*: **prayer**, *n. -ēr*, one who prays; an earnest and solemn address to God; the form of supplication used; the favour or blessing asked for; earnest entreaty: **prayerful**, *a. -fūl*, given to prayer; devotional: **prayerfully**, *ad. -it*: **prayerfulness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being prayerful: **prayerless**, *a. -lēs*, neglecting the duty of prayer to God: **prayerlessly**, *ad. -it*: **prayerlessness**, *n. -lēs-nēs*, the habitual neglect of prayer: **prayer-book**, a book containing printed forms of prayer for public or private use: **prayer-meeting**, a number of persons met together for making supplication to God; a private meeting for worship: to **pray in aid**, a term used in a court of justice, when help is called in from another having an interest in the cause: I **pray**, or I **pray you** to tell me, a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.—*SYN.* of 'pray': to petition; ask; entreat; request; beseech; supplicate; beg; implore.

**pre**, *prē* [L. *præ*] a prefix signifying 'before; priority of time, place, or rank; very'.

**preach**, *v. prēch* [F. *prêcher*—from L. *prædicare*, to announce or proclaim], to deliver an address or exhortation on the subject of religion from a pulpit in a church; to declare the Gospel message from a selected text of Scripture; to pronounce a discourse or sermon in public; to lecture or give advice too obstructively, on religious or moral grounds: **preaching**, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who preaches; a public discourse upon a sacred subject: **preached**, *pp.*: **preacher**, *n. -ēr*, one who preaches; a minister of the Gospel: **preachery**, *n. -shīp*, the office of a preacher: **preachment**, *n. -ment*, applied contemptuously to discourse having the character of a sermon.

**pre-Adamite**, *a. prē-ādāmīk* [*prē*, before, and *Adam*], prior to Adam; before Adam existed: **pre-Adamites**, *n. prē-ādāmīks*, those who are supposed by some to have lived before Adam: *adj.* used to indicate a high antiquity, especially in reference to the date of the creation of the world or of man: **pre-Adamitic**, *a. -mīk*, that existed before Adam.

**preamble**, *n. prē-āmbl* [F. *préambule*, a preamble, a preface—from mid. L. *præambulum*, an introductory notice; L. *præambulus*, walking before—from *præ*, before; *ambulo*, I walk], the introduction to a discourse or some writing; the introductory part of a statute, or a bill before Parliament, in which the reasons are stated why the law or bill should be passed—the *preamble* commences with the words *whereas*: *v.* to introduce with previous remarks: **preambling**, *imp.*: **preambled**, *pp.*: **bid**.

**pre-audience**, *n. prē-āudī-ēns* [*prē*, before, and *audience*], right of previous audience; precedence or rank at the bar.

**prebend**, *n. prē-bēnd* [OF. *prebende*—from mid. L. *præbenda*, the daily portion of food and drink given to an ecclesiastic of the lower ranks: L. *præbens*, giving, furnishing—from *præbeo*, to give], the stipend formerly granted to a prebendary of a cathedral out of its estate: **prebendal**, *a. prē-bēndāl*, pert. to a prebend: **prebendary**, *n. prē-bēndārī*, one who enjoys a prebend; one who receives a stipend from a cathedral or collegiate church; in England prebendaries are now merely honorary: **prebendaryship**, *n. -dārī-shīp*, the office of a prebendary.

**precarious**, *a. prē-kārī-ūs* [L. *præcarius*, obtained by entreaty—from *precor*, I pray], depending on the will or pleasure of another; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events; uncertain; held by no certain tenure: **precariously**, *ad. -it*: **precariousness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality or state of being precarious; dependence on others.—*SYN.* of 'precarious':

*mate, māt, fār, laō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;*

uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; insecure; unsteady; equivocal; dubious.

precative, a. *prēk'ā-tiv*, also *prec'atory*, a. *lēr-i* [mid. *L. precātivus*, obtained by entreaty: *L. precor*, an intercessor—from *precor*, I pray], suppliant; beseeching.

precaution, n. *prē-kā'ō'shūn* [OF. *precaution*—from *L. precautionem*—from *prae*, before; *cautio*, wariness or circumspection—from *caveo*, I take care], care or caution previously employed to prevent miscarriage, or to secure good: v. to warn or advise beforehand: *precautioning*, imp.: *precautioned*, pp. *shūnd*: *precautional*, a. *shūn-āl*, preventive of mischief: *precautionary*, a. *shūn-ēr-i*, proceeding from caution; adapted to prevent miscarriage or mischief.

precede, v. *prē-sēd* [F. *précéder*, to precede—from *L. præcedere*, to precede—from *prae*, before; *cēdo*, I go or move], to go before in the order of time; to go before in place, rank, or importance: *preceding*, imp.: *prece'ded*, pp.: *precedent*, a. *prē-sēdēt* [F.—*L.*], going before in time; former; previous: *precedent*, n. *prē-sēdēt*, anything that may serve as an example or rule to be followed in future actions of the like kind; that which has been done before of a like kind; an authority, or a judicial decision to be followed in similar or analogous cases: *precedently*, ad. *prē-sēdēt-lī*, beforehand: *precedence*, n. *dēns*, also *precedency*, n. *dēns-i*, act or state of going or being before; priority; the right to a more honourable place; adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony: *precedented*, a. *prē-sēdēt-āl*, authorized by an example of a like kind: *precedence*, n. in OE., priority; something going before; something past.—SYN. of 'precedence': *precedency*; priority; pre-eminence; preference; antecedeny; superiority.—of 'preceding': anterior; antecedent; foregoing; previous; former; prior.

precentor, n. *prē-sēnt'ēr* [*L. præcentor*, a precentor—from *prae*, before; *cantor*, a singer—from *canto*, I sing], the leader of a choir; in *Scot.*, the leader of the psalmody in a church; in *Eng. cathedrals*, the cleric, canon, or minor canon, who has the regulation of the music: *precentorship*, n. the office of a precentor.

precept, n. *prē-sēpt* [F. *précepte*—from *L. præceptum*, a maxim, a precept—from *prae*, before; *capio*, I take], any authoritative command or rule of action; an injunction; instruction; principle; maxim; a doctrine; a command in writing by a magistrate or a judge: *preceptive*, a. *prē-sēpt-iv*, containing or giving precepts: *preceptor*, n. *lēr* [*L.*], a teacher; an instructor; among the *Knights Templars*, the head of a religious house: *preceptress*, n. *frēs*, a woman who preaches; the head of a religious house: *preceptory*, a. *prē-sēpt-ō-ri-āl*, pert. to a preceptor: *preceptory*, n. *prē-sēpt-ō-ri-āl*, giving precepts: *preceptual*, a. *shūn-āl*, in OE., consisting of precepts.—SYN. of 'precept': command; order; injunction; mandate; rule; direction; law; doctrine; instruction; principle; maxim.

preceptory, n. *prē-sēpt-ō-ri-āl* [see precept], a subordinate religious establishment in the middle ages; one of the colleges of the *Knights Templars*; land or benefice held by the more eminent *Knights Templars* for the general good of the Order.

Preces, n. plu. *prē-sēs* [mid. *L.*], of *præ*, *præcis*, a prayer, in the *Episcopal Service*, applied to those alaudate petitions which are conjunctly between the priest and the people, the suffrages. Note.—The *Oraciones*, n. plu. *ō-rā'shē-ō-nēs*, are the petitions said by the priest alone, the people answering only Amen.

precession, n. *prē-sēsh'ān* [F. *précession*, precession—from mid. *L. præcessionem*—from *L. præ*, before; *cessus*, pp. of *cēdo*, I go], the act of going before: *precession* of the equinoxes, the slow backward movement of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west, amounting to about 50" in the year: *precessional*, a. *shūn-āl*, pert. to the precession of the equinoxes.

precinct, n. *prē-sīngkt* [*L. præcinctus*, girded about, encircled—from *prae*, before; *cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, I surround], the limits or bounds of a district or division; a territorial district; the exterior line encompassing a place; boundary: the *precincts*, the limits; ground attached to an ecclesiastical building.

precious, a. *prē-sh'ūs* [F. *précieux*; *L. pretiosus*, of great value—from *pretium*, a price], of great value; costly; highly esteemed; in irony, worthless:

preciously, ad. *-lī*: *preciousness*, n. *nēs*, great value; high price: *precious metals*, silver and gold—so called from their great value compared to the other metals: *precious stones*, beautiful and highly prized stones, used in various forms as ornaments for the person.

precipice—see precipice.

precipice, n. *prē-sī-pīs* [OF. *precipice*; *L. præcīptium*, a precipice; *præceps*, head-foremost—from *prae*, before; *caput*, the head], a steep fall or perpendicular descent of land or rocks; a headlong steep: *precipitate*, a. *prē-sīp-īt-āl* [*L. præcīptātus*, thrown head-foremost], headlong; flowing or falling with a steep descent; over-hasty; incantions; headstrong; without due deliberation: n. a substance thrown down from its state of solution in a liquid to the bottom of a vessel, generally in a pulverised form: v. to throw headlong; to fall headlong; to hurry or hasten on blindly or rashly; to urge or press on prematurely; to cause to separate or fall to the bottom, as a substance held in solution by a liquid: *precipitating*, imp.: *precipitated*, pp.: *precipitator*, n. *lēr*, one who precipitates: *precipitant*, a. *lāt* [F.—*L.*], falling headlong; hasty; rashly or unexpectedly brought on: n. any substance which causes something held in solution by a liquid to fall down in a solid state: *precipitately*, ad. *lāt-lī*, headlong; in a hasty manner: *precipitantly*, ad. *lāt-lī*, with great or unadvised haste: *precipitance*, n. *dēns*, also *precipitancy*, n. *lāt-lī*, rash haste; the forming of an opinion, or executing a purpose, thoughtlessly and rashly: *precipitable*, a. *lāt-lī*, that may be cast to the bottom, as a substance held in solution: *precipitability*, n. *lāt-lī*, the quality or state of being precipitable: *precipitation*, n. *lāt-shūn* [F.—*L.*], the act of precipitating; great hurry; tumultuous and blind haste; the operation of throwing down from a liquid a substance held in solution; the process of separating any substance from another: *precipitons*, a. *lāt-lī*, headlong; very steep; abrupt; dangerous; hasty; rash: *precipitously*, ad. *-lī*: *precipitousness*, n. *nēs*, steepness; rash haste: red precipitate, red oxide or protoxide of mercury: white precipitate, chloride of mercury. Note.—When substances held in solution fall down in a solid state, they are called *precipitates*: substances merely suspended in a liquid, as earthy matter in water, which fall or settle down, are called *sediments*—in the former case the operating cause is *chemical*, in the latter *mechanical*.

precis, n. *prē-sē* or *prā'sē* [F. *précis*, precise—see precise], an abridged statement; an abstract; a summary: *precis-writing*, the art of condensing an essay, a letter, or other document.

precise, a. *prē-sīs* [F. *précis*, precise—from *L. præcisus*, cut off at the end or extremity—from *prae*, before; *cessus*, cut; *cēdo*, I cut], *līt*, cut or trimmed into form; not loose, vague, or uncertain; definite; exact; accurate; correct; nice; scrupulous; formal; particular: *precisely*, ad. *-lī*, in a precise manner; nicely; accurately; exactly; in exact conformity to truth: *preciseness*, n. *nēs*, the quality of being precise; rigid nicety; exactness: *precisian*, n. *prē-sīsh'ān*, one who limits; one rigidly exact in the observance of rules: *precisianism*, n. *-izm*, excessive exactness; superstitious rigour: *precision*, n. *-itā* [F.—*L.*], exact limitation; accuracy; definiteness: *arms of precision*, the rifles and artillery of modern warfare.—SYN. of 'precise': exact; accurate; correct; strict; nice; particular; punctilious; formal; finical; not loose; not vague; unequivocal.

preclude, v. *prē-klūd* [*L. præcludere*, to shut up, to hinder—from *prae*, before; *claudo*, I shut], to shut out; to hinder from access; to debar; to prevent from happening or taking place: *precluding*, imp.: *precluded*, pp.: *preclusion*, n. *prē-klū'shūn* [*L. præclusio* or *præclusionem*, a shutting or damming up], the act of shutting out from access or possession; the state of being shut out: *preclusively*, a. *-siv*, tending to shut out; hindering beforehand: *preclusively*, ad. *-lī*—SYN. of 'preclude': to hinder; debar; prevent; deprive; prohibit; disqualify; exclude; forbid.

precoelous, a. *prē-kō'shū* [*L. præcox*, early ripe, premature—from *prae*, before; *coquo*, I cook or boil], ripe in understanding before the usual or proper

time; having the mental powers or bodily growth developed at an early age; premature; forward; precociously, *nd. -li*; precociousness, *n. -nēs*, also precocity, *n. prē-kōs-i-ti*, the quality or state of being precocious; premature development.

pre-cognition, *n. prē-kōg-nish'ān* [mid. *L. prae-cognitio*—from *prae-cognoscere*, to foreknow—from *prae*, before; *cognosco*, I understand]. In *Scot. law*, the examination of witnesses before an offender is prosecuted: pre-cognosce, *v. prē-kōg-nōs'*, to examine witnesses beforehand in order to ascertain whether there be good grounds for prosecuting: pre-cognosce-ing, *imp. prē-kōg-nōs'*, *pp. -nōs'*.

preconceive, *v. prē-kōn-sēv'* [*prae*, before, and *conceive*], to form a previous idea or notion of; to form an opinion beforehand: pre-conceive-ing, *imp. prē-kōn-sēv'*, *pp. -sēv'*; *adj. formed in the mind beforehand*: pre-conception, *n. -sēp-shān*, the act of preconceiving; opinion previously formed.

preconcert, *v. prē-kōn-sēr'* [*prae*, before, and *concert*], to settle by previous agreement; to plan beforehand: preconcert, *n. prē-kōn-sēr'*, a previous agreement: pre-concert-ing, *imp. prē-kōn-sēr'*, *pp. -sēr'*; *adj. settled by concert beforehand*: pre-concert-edly, *ad. -li*.

precontract, *v. prē-kōn-trakt'* [*prae*, before, and *contract*], to contract or bargain beforehand: *n. prē-kōn-trakt'*, a contract previous to another.

precordium, *n. prē-kōr-dī-um*, precordia, *n. plu. -dī-ā* [*L. prae*, before; *cor*, *cor*, the heart], the region of the chest which lies in front of the heart; parts about the heart: precordial, *a. prē-kōr-dī-āl*, of or relating to the precordia.

precursor, *n. prē-kōr-sēr'* [*L. praecursor*, one who runs before—from *prae*, before; *cursus*, run; *curro*, I run], he or that which precedes an event to indicate its approach; a forerunner; an omen or token; a sign: precursory, *a. -sēr-i*, indicating something that is coming.—*SYN.* of 'precursor': harbinger; messenger; forerunner; predecessor; sign; omen.

predaceous, *a. prē-dā-shi-tūs* [*L. praeda*, plunder, booty], living by prey; predatory: predacean, *n. -shān*, *n. car*, voracious animal: *adj. living by prey*: predal, *n. prē-dāl*, *pert. to prey*; practising plunder: predatory, *n. prē-dā-tēr-i* or *prē-d-* [*L. praedatorius*, plundering], plundering; pillaging; rapacious: predatorily, *ad. -li*.

predecease, *v. prē-dē-sē'* [*prae*, before, and *decease*], to die before some other person: *n. the death of one before another*: pre-deceas-ing, *imp. prē-dē-sē'*, *pp. -sē'*.

predecessor, *n. prē-dē-sē-sēr'* [mid. *L. praedecessor*—from *L. prae*, before; *decessor*, he who withdraws or retires, as from the province he has governed; *decedo*, I depart—from *de*, away; *cedo*, I go], one who has preceded another in the same office, place, or business; in *OE.*, an ancestor.

pre-design, *v. prē-dē-zin'* [*prae*, before, and *design*], to design or purpose beforehand.

predestinate, *v. prē-dēstīnāt'* [*L. praedestinatus*, determined beforehand—from *prae*, before; *destino*, I determine], to appoint beforehand by unchangeable purpose; to foreordain; to preordain: *adj. in OE.*, for predestinated: predestinating, *imp. prē-dēstīnāt'*, *pp. -stīnāt'*; *adj. indicating predestination*: predestinated, *pp. -stīnāt'*; *adj. predetermined*: predestinator, *n. -tēr-i*, one who predestinates: predestinarian, *n. -tēr-i-ān*, one who holds the doctrine of predestination: *adj. pert. to or consisting in predestination*: predestinarianism, *n. -tēr-i-ān-i-zm*, the system or doctrines of the predestinarians: predestination, *n. -dēshān* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of foreordaining; the predetermination of God; the doctrine or belief that God has decreed by immutable purpose whatsoever comes to pass—especially in regard to man, and that He has elected some to everlasting life by Jesus Christ: predestine, *v. prē-dēstīn*, to decree beforehand: predestining, *imp. prē-dēstīn*, *pp. -stīnāt'*; *adj. determined by predestination*—*SYN.* of 'predestinate': to predestine; foreordain; preordain; decree; predestine; foredoom.

predetermine, *v. prē-dē-tēr-mīn'* [*prae*, before, and *determine*], to settle in purpose; to determine beforehand: pre-determining, *imp. prē-dē-tēr-mīn'*, *pp. -mīn'*; *adj. determined beforehand*: pre-determination, *n. -mī-nishān*, purpose foreordained beforehand: pre-determinable, *a. -nā-bl*, that may be determined or settled beforehand.

predial, *a. prē-dī-āl* [*OF. predial*, predial]: *id. L.*

predialis—from *L. praedium*, an estate], consisting of lands or farms; attached to lands, or pert. to them.

predicate, *v. prē-dī-kāt'* [*L. praedicatus*, made publicly known, declared; *predico*, I declare—from *prae*, before; *dico*, to proclaim], to affirm one thing of another; to affirm: *n. that which is affirmed or denied of the subject*: pred'cating, *imp. prē-dī-kāt'*, *pp. -dī-kāt'*; *adj. pred'cating*: pred'cation, *n. -kā-shān* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of affirming one thing of another: pred'cation, *n. -tēr-i*, affirming: pred'cant, *n. -kānt*, one who affirms anything: pred'cable, *a. -kā-bl* [*It. predicabile*; *F. prédicable*], that may be affirmed or said of something; that may be attributed to: *n. in logic*, one of the five things that can be affirmed of anything—viz., genus, species, difference, property, or accident: pred'cability, *n. -bī-l-i-ti*, the quality of being predicable or affirmable of something: pred'cament, *n. prē-dī-kā-mēt*, particular situation or state; had position; in *logic*, one of the general heads or classes under one or other of which all the terms may be arranged—viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, situation, possession, action, suffering: pred'camental, *a. -mēt-āl*, *pert. to a predicament*—*SYN.* of 'predicament': plight; category; condition; stato; situation—of 'predicato v.': to affirm; declare; assert.

predict, *v. prē-dīkt'* [*L. praedictus*, mentioned beforehand, foretold—from *prae*, before; *dico*, I say or tell], to tell beforehand, as something that is to happen; to foretell: pred'cting, *imp. prē-dīkt'*, *pp. -dīkt'*; *adj. told before the event*: pred'ctor, *n. -tēr-i*, one who predicts: pred'ction, *n. -dīkt-shān* [*F.*—*L.*], a declaration of a future event; a prophecy; pred'ctive, *n. -tēr-i*, foretelling; prophetic.—*SYN.* of 'predict': to foretell; prophesy; prognosticate; forebode; presage; bode; foreshow; augur; divine; vaticinate.

predilection, *n. prē-dī-lik-shān* [*F. prédilection*, preference—from *L. prae*, before; *dilectus*, chosen, beloved; *diligo*, I love], a preference; affection or liking beforehand; prepossession of mind in favour of.

predispose, *v. prē-dīs-pōs'* [*prae*, before, and *dispose*; *F. predisposer*], to decline beforehand: pred'posing, *imp. prē-dīs-pōs'*, *pp. -pōs'*; *adj. creating a tendency to anything or an adaptation for it*: pred'posed, *pp. -pōs'*: pred'position, *n. -pō-zishān* [*F.*], the state of being predisposed; previous inclination or propensity; previous adaptation to any change or impression, as of the body, to disease.

predominant, *v. prē-dōm'i-nāt'* [*L. prae*, in a high degree; *dominatus*, I am lord and master; *dominus*, absolute ruler from *dominus*, *n. lord*], to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to be ascendant; to prevail, to be over: predom'inating, *imp. prē-dōm'i-nāt'*, *pp. -nāt'*; *adj. predom'inating*, *n. -nāt'*, having superior influence, strength, or authority; superior; prevailing; supreme in influence; ruling: predom'iantly, *ad. -li*: predom'inance, *n. -nāns* [*F.*], also predom'iancy, *n. -nān-si*, superiority over others in power, influence, or authority.—*SYN.* of 'predominant': prevailing; prevalent; ruling; superior; ascendant; re; overruling; controlling.

pre-eminent, *v. prē-ēm-i-nēt'* [*prae*, before, and *eminent*; *F. prééminent*], superior in excellence; surpassing others, sometimes in a bad sense: pre-em'inently, *ad. -li*: pre-em'inance, *n. -nāns* [*F.*—*L.*], distinction to something excellent; superiority, as in rank or dignity; surpassing; as in evil.

pre-emption, *n. prē-ēm-shān* [*prae*, before; *L. emptus*, bought—from *emo*, I buy], act or right of purchasing before others.

preen, *n. prēn* [a variant of *prune*], a forked instrument used in dressing cloth: *v. to clean as with n. preen*—said of birds—that dress and oil their feathers with their beaks: preen'ing, *imp. prēn*, *pp. prēnd*.

pre-engage, *v. prē-ēn-gāj'* [*prae*, before, and *engage*], to engage by previous contract; to attach by previous influence: pre-engag'ing, *imp. prē-ēn-gāj'*, *pp. -gāj'*; *adj. engaged*: pre-engagement, *n. a prior engagement*.

pre-establish, *v. prē-ēs-tāblish'* [*prae*, before, and *establish*], to settle or establish beforehand: pre-es'tablishing, *imp. prē-ēs-tāblish'*, *pp. -tāblish'*; *adj. settled beforehand*: pre-es'tablishment, *n. a settlement beforehand*.

pre-exist, *v. prē-ēg-zist'* [*prae*, before, and *exist*], to exist before something else; to exist previously: pre-exist'ing, *imp. prē-ēg-zist'*, *pp. -zist'*; *adj. previously existing*: pre-



existed, pp.: pre-exist<sup>nt</sup>, a. existing beforehand or before something else: pre-exis<sup>tnce</sup>, n. -*tens* [F.], existence in some former state, as some believe the soul to have existed before its union with the body; existence before something else.

preface, n. *préface* [F. *præface*, a. preface—from L. *præfatio*, an introduction—from *præ*, before; *fatus*, pp. of *for*, I speak], introductory or explanatory remarks at the commencement of a book: an introduction: v. to introduce by preliminary remarks; to say something by way of introduction: prefacing, imp.: prefaced, pp. -*ist*: prefatory, a. -*al*-*ly*, pert. to a preface; introductory: prefatorily, ad. -*ly*.—SYN. of 'preface n.': preamble; introduction; proem; prelude; prologue.

prefect, n. *préfekt* [L. *praefectus*, an overseer, a director—from *præ*, before; *factus*, made; *fucio*, I make], in France, the superintendent of a department of the kingdom, analogous to our sheriff, but possessing much greater powers; a chief of police: prefectship, n. the office of prefect; prefecture, n. *préfektûr*, the office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

prefer, v. *préfère* [F. *præferre*—from L. *præferre*, to carry in front—from *præ*, before; *fero*, I bear or bring], to honour or esteem above another; to esteem or like more than something else; to advance or promote, as to office or dignity; in law, to put forward or exhibit formally, as a charge; to offer; to present: preferring, imp.: preferred, pp. *préfér*: preferment, n. *préfermant*, advancement to a higher office or dignity; an ecclesiastical benefice: preferable, a. *préfér-âble* [F.], worthy to be preferred; more desirable or excellent; of better quality: preferably, ad. -*ly*: preferableness, n. -*bl-ness*, the quality or state of being preferable: preference, n. -*ens* [F.], the act of preferring; the choice or estimation of one thing rather than another; state of being preferred: preferential, a. -*ânsiâle*, giving or having a preference: preferentially, ad. -*ly*: preference shareholder, the holder of stock of a public company entitled to the first dividends: preference stock, the stock entitled to dividends before the ordinary stock of a company.—SYN. of 'prefer': to select; elect; choose; offer; present; address; advance; raise; exalt; set above; honour before.

preferred stock—same as preference stock.

prefigure, v. *préfigûr* or -*er* [mid. L. *præfigurō*—from L. *præ*, before; *figurō*, I figure, I imagine], to show in antecedent types or similitudes; to foreshadow: prefiguring, imp.: prefigured, pp. -*ed*: prefigurement, n. -*ûrment*, the act of prefiguring; that which is prefigured: prefiguration, n. -*ûr-â-shûn*, the act of showing by types or similitudes.

prefix, v. *préfixe* [OF. *præfixe*, prefixed—from L. *præfixus*, fixed or fastened before—from *præ*, before; *figo*, I fix], to put or place at the beginning of something else; to settle; to appoint beforehand: n. *préfix*, n. syllable or particle put at the beginning of a word to modify its meaning: prefixing, imp.: prefixed, pp. *préfixet*: adj. fixed beforehand.

preform, v. *préfaïrm* [*præ*, and *form*], in OE., to form beforehand: preforming, imp.: preformed, pp. *faïrmid*.

preformative, a. *préfaïrm-â-tiv* [L. *præ*, before, in front; Eng. *formative*], in anat., applied to the fine pellucid homogeneous membrane which covers the entire pulp of the tooth.

pregnable, a. *prégnâ-bi* [OF. *pregnable*, that can be taken; *prendre*, to take—from L. *prehendo*, I take], that may be taken by assault; that may be moved or convinced.

pregnant, a. *prégnânt* [L. *pregnans*, pregnant, with child, pregnant—from *præ*, forth; *gigno*, I beget], being with child; breeding; fruitful; teeming; implying more than what is actually expressed; suggestive; in OE., easy to produce or admit anything; free; kind: pregnantly, ad. -*ly*, in pregnant manner; fruitfully: in OE., fully; plainly; clearly: pregnancy, n. -*nûn-st*, state of a female with child; fertility: pregnance, n. -*nûns*, in OE., state of being impregnated; inventive power.

prehensile, a. *pré-hên-si-l* [L. *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendo*, I lay hold of], adapted for seizing or laying hold, as the hands, or the tails of some monkeys: prehensible, a. -*si-bl*, that may be seized: prehension, n. -*shûn* [F.—L.], a seizing or grasping, as with the hand.

prehnite, n. *préh-nit* [after Colonel Prehn, the discoverer], a zeolite mineral consisting of a silicate of

alumina and lime, occurring largely in trap-rocks, in crystals closely aggregated, also massive, of a greenish-white or yellowish-green colour.

prejudge, v. *préjûj* [OF. *præjurer*: L. *præiudico*, I prejudge], to judge and determine in n. cause before it is heard; to condemn beforehand, or unheard: prejudging, imp.: prejudged, pp.: prejudgment, n. the act of prejudging; decision without a hearing or full examination.

prejudicate, v. *préjûd-ik-ât* [L. *præiudicatus*, judged or decided beforehand—from *præ*, before; *iudico*, I judge], to prejudice; to form a judgment beforehand, or without due examination of the facts and evidence: prejudicating, imp.: prejudicated, pp.: prejudication, n. -*â-shûn*, the act of judging without due examination of the facts and evidence.

prejudice, n. *préjû-dis* [F. *præjudice*—from L. *præiudicium*, disadvantage, prejudice—from *præ*, before; *iudicium*, a judgment; *iudico*, I judge], a previous inclination of mind, formed without regard to evidence; bias; prepossession; damage or injury: v. to bias or prepossess the mind; to injure or impair: prejudicing, imp.: prejudiced, pp. -*ist*: adj. biased; prepossessed by opinions formed without due examination: prejudicial, a. -*ish-â-l*, hurtful; injurious; disadvantageous; tending to obstruct or impair: prejudicially, ad. -*ly*: prejudicialness, n. -*ness*, the state of being prejudicial.—SYN. of 'prejudice n.': prepossession; hurt; prejudgment; bias; harm; damage; detriment; mischief; disadvantage.

prelate, n. *prélat* [OF. *prélat*, a prelate—from L. *prælatus*, carried in front—from *præ*, before; *latus*, carried], an ecclesiastical dignitary, having authority over other clergymen, as an archbishop, a bishop, &c.: prelateship, n. the office of a prelate: prelate, a. *pré-lat-ik*, also *pré-lat-ic*, a. -*al*, of or relating to a prelate, or to Prelacy: prelatically, ad. -*ly*: Prelatist, n. *pré-lat-ist*, an advocate of Episcopacy: Prelatism, n. -*izm*, the belief in and advocacy of Episcopacy: prelatore, n. -*ôr*, the rank, office, or dignity of a prelate: Prelacy, n. -*si*, Episcopacy; the order or dignity of bishops.

prelect, v. *pré-lêkt* [L. *prælector*, a lecturer; *præ-lego*, I explain to others—from *præ*, before; *lego*, I read], to read a lecture or discourse in public: prelecting, imp.: prelected, pp.: prelector, n. -*ôr*, one who prelects; a lecturer: prelection, n. *pré-lêk-shûn*, a lecture or discourse read to students, or in public.

preliminary, a. *pré-lim-in-êr-i* [F. *préliminaire*, preliminary—from L. *præ*, before; *limen*, a threshold], that precedes the main discourse or business; introductory; preparatory: n. that which precedes the main discourse or business; something preparatory; introduction: preliminaries, n. plu. -*ur-tz*, all introductory arrangements: preliminarily, ad. -*ly*.—SYN. of 'preliminary n.': introductory; preparatory; preambial; prior; previous; precedent; preparatory.

prelude, n. *pré-lûd* or *pré-lûd* [OF. *prelude*, a prelude—from L. *præiudère*, to rehearse—from *præ*, before; *lûdo*, I play], a short musical flourish or voluntary played before the commencement of the piece to be performed; the overture; something introductory; something which indicates a future event: v. *pré-lûd*, to precede; to introduce a piece of music with a voluntary movement; to serve as an introduction to: preluding, imp.: preluded, pp.: preludeur, n. -*ôr*, one who preludes: prelusive, a. *pré-lû-siv*, also *prelusive*, a. -*iv* [L. *præiudus*, practised beforehand, rehearsed], introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow: prelusively, ad. -*iv-ly*, also *prelusorily*, ad. -*iv-ly*, introductory.—SYN. of 'prelude n.': introduction; overture; preface; preliminary; harbinger; forerunner.

premature, a. *pré-mâ-tûr* [L. *præmaturus*, too early, untimely—from *præ*, before; *maturus*, ripe], ripe before the natural or proper time; happening, arriving, or done before the proper time; arriving or receiving without reliable evidence to authenticate, as a report; too early; too hasty: prematurely, ad. -*ly*: prematurness, n. -*ness*, also *prematurnity*, n. -*ty*, the quality of being premature; ripeness before the natural or usual time.

premaxillary, a. *pré-mâ-ls-êr-i* [L. *præ*, before; *maxilla*, a jaw], in anat., applied to a bone of the upper jaw, forming its margin, anterior to the true maxillary bone.

premeditate, v. *pré-mêd-ik-ât* [L. *præmeditatus*,

pp. of *præmeditor*, I think over—from *præc*, before; *meditor*, I muso over]. to muso over or think on beforehand; to consider or revolve in the mind beforehand; *præmeditating*, imp.: *præmeditated*, pp.: *præmeditation*, n. *-tā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of meditating beforehand; previous contrivance or design formed in the mind.

*premier*, n. *prēmī-ēr* or *prēmī-ēr* [F. *premier*, first, chief—from L. *primarius*, chief, principal—from *primus*, first; first; chief: n. in *Eng.*, the first or chief Minister of State; the Prime Minister: *premier-ship*, the office of Prime Minister.

*premillennial*, a. *prēmīl lēnī-ūl* [F. *præ*, before, and *millennial*], previous to the millennium.

*premiss*, n. *prēmīs* [OF. *prēmisse*—from L. *præmissa sententia*, a premiss; *præmissus*, sent before—from *præc*, before; *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, I send], a first or antecedent proposition: *premisses*, n. plu. *-tēz*, first two propositions of a syllogism from which the conclusion or inference is drawn: *premisses*, *prēmīs-tēz*, in a deed, the things, as houses or lands, set forth or proposed to be conveyed or granted to another; the foregoing statements, or previously mentioned facts; houses or lands: *premise*, v. *prēmīz*, to speak or write as introductory to the main subject; to explain or offer previously; to lay down as first propositions on which the subsequent ones are based: *premi'sing*, imp.: *premi'sed*, pp. *-mīz*.

*premiun*, n. *prēmī-ūm* [L. *præmium*, profit derived from booty—from *præc*, before; *emo*, I buy], a reward or recompense; a prize offered for some specific thing; value above the original cost or price, as of shares or stock; bonus; the sum paid to an office for insurance, as against fire, or to indemnify for losses of any kind; anything which acts or is given as an incentive.

*premolar*, n. *prēmō-lār* [F. *præ*, before, and *molar*], a tooth between the canine and molars; a grinding tooth which has taken the place of another that has been shed—the molars are new teeth which had no representatives in the child.

*premonish*, v. *prēmōnī'sh* [L. *præmonitus*, forewarned—from *præc*, before; *monere*, I warn], to forewarn: *premonishing*, imp.: *premonished*, pp. *-isht*: *premonitive*, a. *-ī-tīv*, also *premonitory*, a. *-ī-tērī*, giving previous warning or notice; foretelling: *premonition*, n. *-ī-tēr*, one who or that which gives warning beforehand: *premonition*, n. *prēmōnī'sh-ūn*, previous notice or warning.

*premore*, a. *prēmōr's* [L. *præ*, before; *morsus*, bitten—from *mordeo*, I bite], in bot., applied to a root terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

*premunire*, n. *prēmū-nīr's* [F. *præmunir*, to forearm, to warn—from L. *præmunire*, to fortify, to protect—from *præc*, before; *munio*, I fortify], in law, the crime and penalty of introducing a foreign authority into England, as that of the papal power; the offence and penalty of refusing to comply with a royal mandate or *congé d'élire*, as at the election of a bishop; a writ, so called from its opening words, '*præmunire facias*', calling on the offender to answer the charge against him; the penalty incurred: *premonitory*, a. *prēmū-nī-tērī*, denoting a penalty that may be incurred.

*prenominate*, a. *prēmōmī-t-nat* [L. *præ*, before; *nominatus*, named], in OE., forenamed.

*prentice*, n. *prēmītis*, a contr. for apprentice, which see.

*preoccupy*, v. *prē-ōkū-pī* [F. *præ*, before, and *occupy*: F. *præoccuper*, to preoccupy], to take possession of before another: to preoccupy: *preoccupying*, imp.: *preoccupied*, pp. *-pid*: adj. engaged or buried in thought: *preoccupancy*, n. *-pān-sī*, also *preoccupat-ion*, n. *-pā'shūn* [F.—L.], the right of taking possession before others; prior occupation; prepossession: *preoccupant*, n. *-pānt*, one who.

*preordain*, v. *prē-ōr-dān* [F. *præ*, before, and *ordain*], to appoint beforehand; to predetermine: *preordaining*, imp.: *preordained*, pp. *-dānd*: *foreordaining*, n. *prē-ōr-dī-nā'shūn*, the act of foreordaining: *preordainance*, n. *-dī-nāns*, in OE., antecedent decree; first decree.

*prepaid*—see under *prepay*.

*prepare*, v. *prē-pār* [F. *præparer*—from L. *præparare*, to make ready beforehand—from *præc*, before; *paro*, I make or get ready], to make ready for some particular purpose or service; to fit; to adapt; to qualify; to equip; to put things in suit-

able order; to take necessary previous measures: *preparing*, imp.: *prepared*, pp. *-pār'd*: adj. ready; adapted; made suitable: *prepar'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who prepares: *preparedly*, ad. *-lī*, in OE., by proper measures taken beforehand: *preparedness*, n. *-nēs*, state of being in readiness: *preparation*, n. *prēpār-dā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act or operation of preparing; the thing prepared; state of being ready; previous measures; part of an animal body, usually a diseased part, prepared and preserved for observation and instruction; in OE., ceremonious introduction; accomplishment; qualification: *preparative*, a. *prēpār-dā-tīv*, tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing or fitting: n. that which has the power of preparing: *preparatively*, ad. *-lī*: *preparatory*, a. *-tērī*, previously necessary; introductory; preliminary: *prepare*, n. in OE., preparation; previous measures.—SYN. of 'prepare': to qualify; form; make fit; adjust; adapt; equip; provide.

*prepay*, v. *prē-pā* [F. *præ*, before, and *pay*], to pay beforehand, as the postage of a letter: *prepay'ing*, imp.: *prepaid*, pp. *prē-pād*, paid in advance: *prepayment*, n. *prē-pā-mēt*, payment in advance.

*prepenze*, a. *prē-pēnz* [L. *præ*, before; *pendo*, I weigh], preconceived; premeditated, as in malice: *prepenze*: v. in OE., to weigh or consider beforehand.

*prepollent*, a. *prē-pōlēt* [L. *præpollens*, *præpollentis*, exceeding or surpassing in power—from *præc*, before; *polleo*, I am strong or powerful], having superior gravity or power; prevailing: *prepollence*, n. *-lēns*, also *prepollency*, n. *-lēn-sī*, prevalence: *prepollent character*.

*preponderate*, v. *prē-pōndēr-āt* [L. *præponderare*, to be of greater weight—from *præc*, beyond; *pondero*, I weigh—from *pondus*, a weight], to exceed in weight; to outweigh; to exceed in influence or power; to incline to one side: *preponderating*, imp.: *preponderated*, pp.: *preponderant*, n. *-dēr-ānt* [F.—L.], exceeding in weight; having superior power, weight, or influence: *preponderantly*, ad. *-lī*: *preponderance*, n. *-āns* [F.—L.], also *preponderancy*, n. *-ān-sī*, superiority of weight, power, or influence: *preponderantion*, n. *-ā'shūn*, the act or state of outweighing.

*preposition*, n. *prēpōzī'shūn* [F. *préposition*, a preposition—from L. *præpositionem*, that which is put before—from *præc*, before; *positus*, put or set; *pōno*, I place], in gram., one of a class of words which express the various relations subsisting between verbs, nouns, and pronouns, and are nearly always placed before the words they govern: *prepositional*, a. *-ān-dī*, pert. to a preposition; having the nature or office of a preposition: *prepositionally*, ad. *-lī*: *prepositive*, a. *prēpōzī-tīv*, put before: n. a word or particle put before another word: *prepos'itor*, n. *-tēr*, generally *prēpōzī-tēr*, one set over others; in a school or college, a provost—i.e., a scholar chosen by his master to inspect his fellow-scholars: *prepositure*, n. *prēpōzī-tūr*, a provostship.

*prepossess*, v. *prē-pōz-ēs* [F. *præ*, before, and *possess*], to have or take previous possession of; to preoccupy the mind or heart of; to bias; to prejudice: *prepossessing*, imp.: adj. tending to secure favour; raising a favourable opinion beforehand; having qualities that give a favourable and pleasing impression: *prepossessed*, pp. *-zēs*, inclined previously to favour: *prepossessingly*, ad. *-lī*: *prepossession*, n. *-zē'shūn*, prior occupation; preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart.—SYN. of 'prepossession': bent; bias; prejudice; prejudgment; inclination; preoccupation; propensity; proneness; tendency.

*preposterous*, a. *prē-pōstēr-ūs* [L. *præposterus*, unreasonable, absurd—from *præc*, before; *posterus*, coming after], *lit.*, having that first which ought to be last; contrary to nature or reason; absurd; monstrous: *preposterously*, ad. *-lī*: *preposterousness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality or state of being preposterous; inconsistency with nature or reason; absurdity.—SYN. of 'preposterous': absurd; foolish; irrational; perverted; wrong; monstrous.

*prepuce*, n. *prē-pūs* [F. *prépuce*: L. *præputium*, the foreskin], the membranous or cutaneous fold covering the glans penis; the foreskin.

*pre-Raphaelitism*, *prē rāf-ē-lī-tīz-m* [F. *præ*, before].

*māte*, *mat*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pīn*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;

denoting a style of pictorial art which preceded the age of Raphael, born 1483, the great principle of which is said to consist in going to nature and carefully delineating the features of natural objects: pre-Raphaelite, a. -*à-él-it*, pert. to this style of art; n. one who favours this style of art.

prerequisite, a. *prè-rèk-wè-zit* [pre, before, and requisite], previously required: n. something previously necessary.

prerogative, n. *prè-rôg-à-tiv* [F. *prérogative*—from L. *prærogativa*, preference, prerogative—from *præ*, before; *rogô*, I ask], an exclusive or peculiar right or privilege; the special rights or powers of a sovereign: prerogatively, ad. -*it*: prerogative court, the court in which wills were formerly proved and administrations taken.—SYN. of 'prerogative': privilege; right; claim; demand.

presage, n. *prè-sâj* [F. *présage*, presage—from L. *præsignum*, presentiment, a foreboding—from *præ*, before; *signo*, I perceive quickly or keenly], something that foreshows or points out a future event; a presentiment; a foreboding: v. *prè-sâj*, to forebode; to indicate by some present fact what may follow; to prophesy; to utter a prediction: presaging, imp.: adj. foreshowing; presaged, pp. -*sâj*: presager, n. -*er*, one who or that which presages: presageful, a. -*fool*, foreboding; prophetic.—SYN. of 'presage n.': augury; omen; prognostic; token; sign; presentiment; prophecy.

presbyopia, n. *prè-sbî-ôp-î-â* [Gr. *presbys*, old; *ôps* or *ôpa*, the eye], in *med.*, a defect of vision in old persons, who, by a flattening of the lens, see near objects less distinctly than those at a distance.

presbyter, n. *prè-sbî-tér* [Gr. *presbyteros*, an elder, a presbyter—from *presbys*, old, venerable], an elder; a priest or minister; a member of a presbytery: Presbyterian, n. -*tér-î-an*, one of a sect of Christians belonging to a church ruled by presbyters; one who upholds that system of church government: adj. pert. to or consisting of presbyters: also Presbyterial, a. -*tér-î-al*: Presbyterianism, n. -*î-an-î-zm*, the form of church government by presbyters—that is, by ministers and elders, without the intervention of prelates or superior ecclesiastics: presbytery, n. -*tér-î*, a judicatory of the Church of Scotland or other Presbyterian Church, consisting of the clergymen of several adjoining parishes and one representative lay elder for each parish church, who all possess equal power and rank in their official capacity; a body or council of presbyters; in a church, the space between the altar and the easternmost stalls of the choir: presbytership, n. the office or station of a presbyter.

prescience, n. *prè-schî-èns* [F. *prescience*, prescience—from L. *præscientia*, knowledge beforehand—from *præsciens*, knowing beforehand—from *præ*, before; *scio*, I know], knowledge of events before they take place; foresight: prescient, a. -*ènt*, foreknowing; prophetic.

prescind, v. *prè-sînd* [F. *prescindre*, to cut off—from L. *præ*, before; *scindô*, I cut off], in *meta.*, to consider by a separate act of attention or analysis: prescinding, imp.: prescinded, pp.

prescribe, v. *prè-skrîb* [L. *prescribere*, to command, to prescribe—from *præ*, before; *scribo*, I write], to set or lay down for direction or guidance; to give authoritatively as a rule of conduct; to appoint; to order; to give law; to claim by prescription; in *med.*, to order as a remedy to be used by a patient: prescribing, imp.: prescribed, pp. -*skrib*: prescriber, n. -*er*, one who prescribes: prescript, n. *prè-skrîpt* [L. *præ*, before; *scriptus*, written], direction: precept: prescription, n. *prè-skrîp-shûn* [F.—L.], the act of directing by rules; in *med.*, the direction of remedies for a disease, and the method of using them, the thing prescribed; a recipe; custom continued until it has the force of law; a right acquired by immemorial or long use: prescriptive, a. -*iv*, acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment; pleading the authority of custom: prescriptible, a. -*î-bl* [F.], that may be prescribed for: prescriptibility, n. -*î-bl-î-té*, the quality of being prescriptible.—SYN. of 'prescribe': to dictate; command; order; appoint; ordain; institute; establish; lay down; direct.

present, n. *prè-zènt* [F. *présent*—from L. *præsens*, presentis, in sight or at hand], being in a certain place; being in sight or at hand; not absent; under consideration, as the present question; being in

company; not past or future; favourably attentive; not absent of mind; attentive: n. that which is laid down in the presence of; that which is given or presented; a gift: v. *prè-zènt*, to set or place in the presence of; to introduce to a superior; to exhibit to view; to give to formally and ceremoniously; to favour with a gift; to exhibit; to lay before, as a memorial; to lay before for inquiry; to appoint to a church living; to point or direct, as a gun before discharging it; presents, u. plu. by the writings or documents now present or referred to, as 'know all men by these presents': presenting, imp.: present'd, pp.: presenter, n. -*er*, one who presents; presentable, a. -*à-bl* [F.], that may be presented; suitable for exhibition; properly prepared for introduction to another, or into society: presence, n. *prè-zèns* [F.—L.], the state of being present; approach face to face; the opposite of absence; the situation within sight or call; neighbourhood, without the intervention of anything that forbids intercourse; state of being in the view of a superior; air; mien; demeanour; in *OE.*, the chamber in which a king or prince shows himself to his subjects: presently, ad. -*it*, soon; without delay; before long: presentment, n. -*mènt*, act of presenting; appearance to the view; the form of laying a matter before a court for examination: presentation, n. *prè-zèn-tâ-shûn* [F.—L.], act of presenting; exhibition; right or act of presenting, as to a benefice or school: adj. presented, or for the purpose of presenting, as a copy of a book by its author: presentative, a. -*à-tiv*, that has the right of presentation, or that admits of it; in *meta.*, capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive: presentee, n. *prè-zèn-té*, one who is presented to a benefice: the present time, now existing: at present, now: to present arms, to hold their rifles out in a position parallel to their bodies, as if delivering them up, being a token of respect paid by soldiers: presence-chamber, the room in which a great personage receives company: presence of mind, quickness at expédients; a calm and collected state of mind, which enables a person to speak or act in the midst of unexpected difficulties without disorder or embarrassment.—SYN. of 'present n.': a gift; donation; benefaction; endowment.

presentiment, n. *prè-sèntî-mènt* [F. *présentiment*, presentiment, foreboding—from L. *præ*, before; *sèntio*, I discern or perceive by the senses], previous apprehension of something about to come—generally of something unpleasant or distressing; a foreboding.

preserve, v. *prè-zèrv* [It. *preservare*; F. *préservir*, to preserve, to keep—from L. *præservare*—from *præ*, before; *servo*, I save, I deliver], to keep or save from injury or destruction; to keep from decay or in a sound state; to secure; to defend; to maintain, as appearances; to boil with sugar to keep from decay: n. a fruit or vegetable boiled with sugar, to keep it from decay, and to render it pleasant to the taste; a place set apart for the shelter and protection of game intended for sport: preserving, imp.: adj. keeping safe from injury or decay; defending from evil: preserved, pp. -*zèrv*: adj. kept from injury or decay: preservable, a. -*zèrv-à-bl*, capable of being preserved: preserver, n. -*er*, one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin, or delivers from some impending danger; a deliverer; a saviour: life-preserver, a bludgeon: preservation, n. *prè-zèrv-â-shûn*, the act of preserving or keeping safe; the state of being preserved: preservative, a. *prè-zèrv-â-tiv*, also preservatory, a. -*tér-î*, that has the power or quality of preserving: preservative, n. that which prevents injury or decay.—SYN. of 'preserve v.': to keep; hold; save; secure; sustain; uphold; sparo; defend; guard; protect; shield.

preses, n. *prè-sès* [L. *præses*, a president—from *præ*, before, in front; *sedeo*, I sit], in *Scot.*, one who presides over the deliberations of an organised society: a president; a patron; a chairman.

preside, v. *prè-zîd* [F. *présider*—from L. *presidere*, to have the care or management of—from *præ*, before; *sedeo*, I sit], to sit over others, as a chairman or director; to have the place of authority over others; to direct or control, as a chairman or chief officer: presiding, imp.: adj. directing; controlling: presided, pp.: presidency, n. *prè-zî-dèn-sî*, presidential; the term, office, or jurisdiction of the president

of a state; a president's residence: *president*, *n.* *-dnt*, [F.—L.], *n.* an officer appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of persons; *n.* chairman; the highest officer of state in a republic; the chief officer of a college or university—principally in U.S. of Amer.: *pres'identship*, *n.* the office of a president: *presidential*, *n.* *-dén'shál*, *pert.* to a president; presiding over: Lord President of the Council, the fourth great officer of the State, who attends the royal person, and manages the debates in Council.

*presignify*, *v.* *pré-sig'ní-fí* [*pre*, before, and *signífy*], to intimate beforehand; to show previously: *presignifying*, *imp.*: *presigned*, *pp.*

*press*, *n.* *prés* [F. *presser*, to press, to squeeze—from *L. pressare*, to press or force into—from *premo*, I press], *n.* instr. or machine for compressing bodies; *n.* printing-machine; the art or business of printing and publishing; the whole literature of a country—usually restricted to the literature of newspapers; a crowd; urgency; violent tendency; a small closet with shelves; *n.* close, movable, wooden case having shelves; in *Scrip.*, *n.* wine-vat or cistern: *v.* to urge with force or weight; to crush or compress; to urge or enforce; to hurry; to overwork; to embrace closely; to force into a service, as the naval service—see *prest*; to distress or bear strongly on; to act with compulsive force; to go forward with impulsive eagerness; to crowd or throng; to urge with importunity; to push against: *press'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* urgent; importunate; distressing: *n.* an urging; importunity; the act of applying force: *pressed*, *pp.* *prest*: *pressor*, *n.* *pré'ssér*, one who or that which presses: *press'ingly*, *ad.* *íí*: *pressure*, *n.* *pré'shú-r* [*L. pressura*, a pressing], *act* of pressing; the state of being pressed; the force of one body acting on another by weight only, or by the continued application of power; a tendency to produce motion; *n.* constraining force or impulse; that which distresses; urgency; difficulties; an impression: *press'urage*, *n.* *-j*, the juice of the grape extracted by the wine-press: *pressman*, among *printers*, one who works in the press: *press-work*, the operation of taking impressions from type or paper: *pressing-iron*, an iron, which, when heated, is used for smoothing cloth: liberty of the press, the right of publishing books, pamphlets, and newspapers, without restraint or censorship: *press of sail*, in a ship, as much sail as the state of the wind can possibly allow: *press'urage*, a register of the pressure of steam.—*SYN.* of 'press *v.*': to squeeze; crush; distress; straiten; constrain; force; compel; urge; impose; hurry; overwork; drive; affect; enforce; lucidate; importune; compress; hug; embrace; go forward; encroach; crowd; throng; push; invade; plash; oppress—of *press'n.*: crowd; tumult; force; throng; closet; ease; urgency; multitude.

*pressrostrates*, *n.* *plur.* *pré'st-ró'stréz* [*L. pressus*, *pp.* of *premo*, I press; *rostrum*, a beak], *n.* group of the gallinular or wading birds, having a compressed or flattened beak—it includes the plovers and bustards: *pressrostral*, *n.* *-ró'strál*, *pert.* to.

*press-money*, *press'g*—see under *prest*.

*prest*, *a.* *prést* [OF. *prest*, ready: *L. presto*, at or in hand, ready—from *presto*, I execute], *ready*; prompt: to give money in *prest*, to give money in hand, but to be accounted for: *prest-money*, corrupted into *press-money*, money given in hand; *vice*: to *prest* or *press*, to engage soldiers; *prest-money*, money formerly paid yearly by archdeacons, &c., to their bishops: *press'g*, *n.* body of seamen employed on land to take men by force to serve in the navy: *pressman*, one who forces or impresses another into service. *Note.*—At a later period the practice of compelling men to enter the naval service gradually gave the idea that the word *prest* meant to force men, and the original reference to *earnest-money* was lost sight of—see Wedgwood and Latham.

*Prester-John*, *pré'st-ér* [*Priest* or *Presbyter John*], the name given in the middle ages to a fabulous Christian king in the Far East, whose supposed possessions have been identified as Abyssinia.

*prestidigitation*, *n.* *pré'stí-dí-tí-tá'shún* [*L. presto*, quickly; *digitus*, finger], *the art of a conjurer; skill in legerdemain; sleight of hand*: *prestidigitator*, *n.* *-tá'tér*, one skilled in sleight of hand; *n.* conjurer.

*prestige*, *n.* *pré'stíj* or *-téch* [F. *prestige*, fascination

—from *L. praestigia*, an illusion], the moral influence derived from past successes and achievements, on which a confident belief is founded of future triumphs; influence of character or conduct; weight or influence from former deeds or character: *prestiges*, *n.* *plur.* *pré'stí-jéz*, illusions; magical tricks.

*prestigation*, *n.* *pré'stí-tí-tá'shún* [see *prestige*], in OE, deception, legerdemain.

*prestimony*, *n.* *pré'stí-món-í* [Port. and Sp. *prestimonio*, an annuity granted to a priest], *n.* annuity formerly paid to a priest without benefice for saying prayers in certain stated hours.

*presto*, *nd.* *pré'stò* [*It. presto*, quick; *L. presto*, at hand, ready], in *music*, a term denoting quick time; used among jugglers as a word of command for sudden changes; *nt* hand; *nt* once; quick: *prestissimo*, *nd.* *pré'stí-sí-mò*, very quick.

*presume*, *v.* *pré-zú-m* [F. *presumer*—from *L. praesumere*, to anticipate, to presuppose, an anticipation—from *pra*, before; *súmo*, I take], to take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief; to take for granted; to act without positive permission; to act with great confidence or arrogance: *presum'ing*, *imp.*: *ndj.* venturing without leave; too confident or arrogant; unreasonably bold: *presumed*, *pp.* *pré-zú-m'd*: *presumer*, *n.* *-ér*, one who presumes; an arrogant person: *presumable*, *a.* *pré-zú-má-b'l* [F.—L.], that may be taken for granted: *presom'ably*, *ad.* *blí*: *presum'ingly*, *ad.* *íí*, confidently; arrogantly: *presumption*, *n.* *pré-zú-m'ishún* [*L. praesumptio*], *act* of presuming; *n.* supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on strong probability; an argument strong but not demonstrative; blind or headstrong confidence; arrogance: *presumptive*, *a.* *íí*, grounded on probable evidence; proving circumstantially, not directly; probable, as opposed to apparent; presumptions: *presumptively*, *ad.* *íí*: *presumptuous*, *a.* *pré-zú-m'ú-s*, bold and confident to excess; arrogant; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rashly confident; wilful; irreverent with respect to holy things: *presumptuously*, *ad.* *íí*: *presumptuousness*, *n.* *-néz*, the quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; arrogance; irreverence: *presumptive evidence*, evidence derived from circumstances which usually attend in fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof; circumstantial evidence: *heir-presumptive*, one who would inherit were things to remain in their present state, but whose succession may be put aside by the birth of a nearer heir.—*SYN.* of 'presumptuous': presumptuous; rash; arrogant; insolent; over-confident; foolhardy; forward; audacious; wilful.

*presuppose*, *v.* *pré'sú-p-póz* [*pre*, before, and *suppose*, *F. presupposer*, to presuppose], to suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent; to take for granted: *presuppos'ing*, *imp.*: *pp.* *pré-sú-p-poz'd*.

*presurmise*, *n.* *pré'sér-míz* [*pre*, and *surmise*], in OE, a surmise previously formed.

*pretences*—see under *pretend*.

*pretend*, *v.* *pré-ténd* [F. *pretendre*—from *L. pretendere*, to spread before or in front, to allege—from *pra*, before; *tendo*, I stretch], to hold out or allege to others something as true which is feigned or unreal; to assume or affect to feel; to simulate; to claim or put in a claim, true or false, generally in a deprecatory sense; to hold out the appearance of possessing or performing; in OE, to forbode; to design; to intend: *pretend'ing*, *imp.*: *pretend'ed*, *pp.*: *pretend'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who lays claim to anything under the pretence of a right; in *Eng. hist.*, a name applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the British crown, from which their house had been excluded by enactment of Parliament: *pretend'edly*, *ad.* *íí*, by false appearance or representation: *pretend'ingly*, *ad.* *íí*, arrogantly; presumptuously: *pretence*, *n.* *-ténz* [*L. praetentus*, alleged], a holding out to others something unreal or feigned; that which is assumed; a feigned claim; outside show; excuse: *pretenceless*, *n.* *-léz*, not having or making pretences: *pretension*, *n.* *-tén'shún* [F. *pretention*], a claim, true or false; *n.* holding out the appearance of right or possession; right alleged or assumed; in OE, fictitious appearance; *pretén'tious*, *ad.* *-shús*, exhibiting attempts to pass for more than one's real value; *pretension'ly*, *ad.* *íí*: *pretention'sness*, *n.* *-néz*, the quality of being pretentious.—*SYN.* of 'pretence': pretext; excuse; pretension; mask; appearance; colour; show; simulation; assumption; feint.

métc, mál, fár, lúto; métc, mál, hér; pínr, pín; nóté, nót, móre;

preter, *prē'tēr* [L. *præter*], n. prefix, signifying 'before; beyond; by; past; more than.'

preterimperfect, a. *prē'tēr-im-pēr'fekt* [L. *præter*, beyond, mid Eng. *imperfect*], in gram., a term applied to a tense with time not perfectly past—more usually called the *imperfect tense*, as, I wrote, or was writing.

preterite, a. *prē'tēr-it* [F. *prétérit*—from L. *præteritus*, gone past or by—from *præter*, beyond; *eo*, I go], in gram., a term applied to a tense which denotes time complete or finished; called also the *past tense*: *prē'tēr-it*, n. -*ish'ân*, the act of going past, or state of being past; in *het.*, the pretence to pass over anything, while at the same time we notice it briefly: *preteritive*, a. *prē'tēr-it-tic*, in gram., applied to the preterite or past tenses of a verb.

pretermission, n. *prē'tēr-mish'ân* [L. *præter*, beyond; *missus*, sent; *missio*, I send], a passing by; an omission: *pretermit*, v. *prē'tēr-mit'*, to pass by; to omit or neglect: *pre'termitt'ing*, imp.: *pre'termitt'ed*, pp.

preternatural, a. *prē'tēr-nāt'ū-rāl* or *nāt'chōo-rāl* [L. *præter*, beyond, and Eng. *natural*], contrary to nature or the usual course of things; extraordinary: *pre'ternat'urally*, ad. -*ly*: *pre'ternat'urality*, n. a state or manner different from the usual order of nature.

preterperfect, a. *prē'tēr-pēr'fekt* [originally *preterite perfect*], in gram., a term applied to a tense which denotes time completely past or finished—now usually called *perfect tense*.

preterpluperfect, a. *prē'tēr-plō-pēr'fekt* [L. *præter*, beyond, and Eng. *pluperfect*], in gram., inure than perfect; designating the tense of a verb which expresses a time past before another past time, as, I had written before you arrived—usually called *pluperfect tense*.

pretext, n. *prē'tēkst* [F. *prétexte*—from L. *prætextum*, a pretence—from *præ*, before; *textus*, woven or plaited; *texo*, I weave], a pretence; an assumed reason, not the real one; a motive or reason assigned as a cover for concealing the real motive.—*SYN.*: *pretence*; *semblance*; *disguise*; *appearance*; *reason*; *alibi*; *colour*.

prety, pretorial, pretorian—see *prator*.

pretty, a. *prē'ti* [AS. *prætig*, tricky; cf. W. *pratia*, a cunning trick], of a pleasing and attractive form; neatly arranged or ornamented; neat and pleasing, but not exactly beautiful; sly; crafty, as a *pretty* trick; in contempt or irony, fine; decent; excellent: *ad.* in some degree; tolerably; moderately; expressing a degree less than very, as *pretty* fair, *pretty* well done: *prē'ti-ly*, ad. -*ly*, pleasantly; with neatness and taste: *prē'ti-ness*, n. -*ness*, the quality of being pretty; pleasingness without dignity; affectation of niceness; foppishness: *pretty*, in *Scot.*, brave; smart.—*SYN.* of 'pretty a.': beautiful; handsome; lovely; fine; elegant; neat; pleasing; attractive; foppish; pretty.

pretyptly, v. *prē'ti-pt'ly* [pre, before, and *typis*], to foreshow by a type; to prefigure.

prevail, v. *prē-vāl* [F. *prévaloir*: L. *prævalere*, to be very powerful or superior—from *præ*, before; *valere*, I am strong], to be in force; to overcome; to gain the victory or advantage; to have effect, power, or influence; in persuade or induce: *prevall'ing*, imp.: *adj.* gaining the advantage or superiority; predominant; most common or general: *prevall'ed*, pp. -*ed*: *prevall'ingly*, ad. -*ly*: *prevall'ment*, n. in OE., for prevalence: *prevalent*, a. *prē-vā-lēnt* [L. *prævalens*, *prævalentis*, very strong, very powerful], gaining advantage or superiority; predominant; powerful; current; most general: *prevall'ent*, ad. -*ly*: *prevall'ence*, n. -*ence*, also *prevall'ency*, n. -*ency*, the condition or quality of being prevalent; the most general reception or practice; predominance; the most general existence.—*SYN.* of 'prevallent': predominant; prevailing; successful; efficacious; powerful; victorious.

prevaricate, v. *prē-vār'it-kāt* [L. *prævaricatus*, having the legs very wide apart in walking, not having acted uprightly—from *præ*, before; *varicus*, with feet spread apart; *varus*, bent], to turn from side to side; to evade the truth; in swerve from the truth; to quibble: *prevar'icating*, imp.: *prevar'icated*, pp.: *prevar'icator*, n. -*ka-tor*, one who swerves from the truth; a quibbler: *prevar'ication*, n. -*kā-shān* [F. -*l*], a shuffling or quibbling to evade the disclosure of the truth; a cavil; in law, a collusive fraud in which the informer or prosecutor and the defendant make a

sham prosecution.—*SYN.* of 'prevaricate': equivocate; quibble; shuffle; evade; pervert; shift; cavil. *prevenient*, a. *prē-vē-ni-ēnt* [L. *præ*, before; *veniens* or *veniens*, coming—from *venio*, I come], in OE., preceding; going before; preventive.

prevent, v. *prē-vēnt* [L. *præventus*, come or grieve before—from *præ*, before; *vento*, I come], to stop or hinder, as the approach of a person, or the performance of something; to impede; to obstruct; in OE., to go before; to succour; to anticipate; to go before as a guide; to preoccupy: *prevent'ing*, imp.: *prevent'ed*, pp.: *prevent'ingly*, ad. -*ly*: *prevent'er*, n. -*er*, one who hinders: *prevent'able*, a. -*abl*, that may be stopped or hindered: *prevention*, n. *prē-vēn'shūn* [F. -*l*], act of hindering; hindrance; obstruction of access or approach; in OE., act of going before; preoccupation: *prevent'ional*, a. -*al*, tending to prevent: *prevent'ive*, a. -*ive*, tending to prevent or hinder; hindering the access of; preservative: n. that which intercepts the access or approach of; an antidote previously taken or employed: *prevent'ively*, ad. -*ly*: *preventive* service, the coastguard, who protect the coast against smuggling; the duty or occupation of doing this.—*SYN.* of 'prevent': to impede; obstruct; hinder; anticipate; obviate; exclude; intercept; stop; thwart.

previous, a. *prē-vi-ūs* [L. *prævius*, going before, leading the way—from *præ*, before; *via*, a way], going before in time; before something; foregoing; preceding: *previ'ously*, ad. -*ly*: *previ'ousness*, n. -*ness*, priority in time; the previous question, a method of moving the rejection of a question or motion in a deliberative assembly—a member gets in motion put, while another holding different views, without moving a direct negative, may simply move 'the previous question,' and the adoption of the latter motion secures the rejection of the former, or rather, forms a complete bar to any amendment, or discussion of the question.—*SYN.* of 'previous': preceding; antecedent; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.

prevision, n. *prē-vi-zh'ân* [F. *prevision*, foresight—from L. *præ*, before; *visus*, seen; *video*, I see], foreknowledge; foresight.

prevwarn, v. *prē-vā-wārn* [pre, before, and warn], to warn beforehand.

prey, n. *prē* [OF. *præie*, prey, spoil—from L. *præda*, property taken in war—from *prædendo*, I seize], that which is or may be seized to be eaten, as by a wild beast; spoil; booty; plunder: v. to rob or pillage; to seize and devour; to rest heavily on, as the mind; to waste gradually; to corrode: *prey'ing*, imp.: *preyed*, pp. *präd*: beasts of prey, birds of prey, animals that kill and feed on other animals.

priapism, n. *prī-ä-pizm* [Gr. *Præpos*, the god of gardens and fruitfulness, the virile member], in med., the more or less morbid and permanent erection of the penis.

price, n. *prīs* [OF. *pris*, *preis*—from L. *pretium*, the value or price], the equivalent paid for a thing; the current value of a commodity; the sum of money asked or paid for anything; the cost; value; recompense: v. to value or set a price on: *pric'ing*, imp.: *priced*, pp. *prist*: *price'less*, ad. -*less*, invaluable; beyond price: *price-current*, a table or list containing an account of the ordinary value or price, in different parts, of merchandise, stocks, &c.: *price of money*, an ambiguous expression, meaning occasionally the rate at which the precious metals are procured in exchange for other commodities; the ease or difficulty with which capital may be lent or borrowed—that is, the rate of the discounts; simply, the price of credit.—*SYN.* of 'price n.': value; cost; expense; worth; equivalent; estimation; rate; excellence; reward; recompense.

prick, n. *prik* [AS. *pricu*, *prica*, a point or sting; cf. Dnt. *prik*, a prick or stab; Dan. *prik*, a dot], a slender-pointed thing, hard and sharp enough to pierce the skin; a spine or thorn; the wound made or pain caused by it; a sharp stinging pain; remorse of conscience; a puncture; a mark at which archers aim; the print of the foot of a hare or a deer on the ground: v. to pierce or mark with a spine, or with a small thing having a sharp point; to erect a pointed thing, applied to the ears; to puncture as with a pin; to affect with remorse; to sting; to aim at a point; to make or become acid, as wine; in OE., to spur; to impel; to incite: *prick'ing*, imp.: *adj.* stinging as with prickles: n. a sensation of sharp

pain, as of being pricked; act of piercing with a sharp point: pricked, pp. *prickt*: prick'er, n. *er*, one who or that which pricks; a lancer or light horseman: pricket, n. *prick-ét*, a buck in his second year: prick-post, in *arch.*, a post in wooden buildings framed intermediately between two principal ones: prick-punch, a smith's tool for marking on iron: prick-song, a song sung from music pricked or written down: pricking-up, in *arch.*, the first coating of lime and hair upon lath, the surface being scratched over with the trowel to enable the next coat to obtain a better hold: pricking the ship off, in *mar.*, marking a ship's position on the chart.

prickle, n. *prick-əl* [from prick, which see: *AS. priccele*, a prickle or point: *Dut. prikkel*], a small sharp-pointed shoot or spine growing from the bark of a plant or tree; a thorn; a sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal or the bark of a plant: prick'ly, a. *li*, full of prickles: prick'liness, n. *li-nēs*, the state of having many prickles; the state of being prickly: prickly-back, a small fish so named from the prickles on its back; the stickleback: prickly-pear, a common name for several species of cactus; *Opuntia vulgaris*, *Ord. Cactacea*: the Indian fig, a fleshy and succulent plant, destitute of leaves and covered with spines, producing a purplish edible fruit.

pride, n. *prid* [*AS. wryte*, haughtiness—from *prūh*, proud: *Ger. pracht*—see *prond*], an unreasonably high opinion of one's own superiority; insolence; rude treatment of others resulting from inordinate self-esteem; in a good sense, the noble and exalted pleasure springing from a consciousness of worth, upright conduct, or acts of benevolence; generous elation of heart; that of which men are proud, or which may incite boasting; splendour; ostentation; in *OE.*, ornament; decoration; exaltation: *v.* to rate high; to value, as to pride oneself: prid'ing, imp., *prid'ed*, pp., *pride'ful*, a. *fiol*, full of pride; insolent.—*SYN.* of 'pride n.': arrogance; conceit; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness; self-exaltation; vanity; self-esteem; show; ostentation; insolence; elevation; dignity.

prised—see under *pry*.

prief, n. *prēf*, *OE.* for proof.

priest, n. *prēst* [*AS. prēost*, a priest—corrupted from *L. presbyter*: *Gr. presbyteros*, an 'elder—from *presbus*, old], in *anc. times* or in *pagan countries*, one who performed the rites of sacrifice; a presbyter; in the *Ch. of Rome* and *Gr. Ch.*, the lowest order of ecclesiastics empowered to consecrate the Host and perform Mass; in the *Protestant Episcopal Ch.*, one of an intermediate order between bishop and deacon; a clergyman authorised to celebrate the Holy Communion: priest'ess, n. *-ēs*, in *anc. times*, a woman who officiated in a temple: priest'ly, a. *li*, becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest: priest-like, a. *pert.* to or resembling a priest: priest'liness, n. *-nēs*, the appearance and manner of a priest: priestcraft, n. the trickery and frauds practised by priests to obtain wealth, influence, or power: priest'hood, n. the collective body of priests; the office or character of a priest: priest-ridden, a. influenced or governed by priests.

prisyv, *v. prēv*, *OE.* for prove.

prig, n. *prig* [origin unknown: perhaps a corrupt. of *Eng. pragmatical*, officious, meddling], a conceited pert fellow; a conceited stuck-up person; in *slang*, a thief: *v.* in *slang*, to slish or steal; in *Scot.*, to bent down the pries of a commodity: prigg'ing, imp.: n. in *slang*, thieving: prigg'ed, pp. *prig'ed*, in *slang*, stolen: prigg'ery, n. *-ēri*, also prigg'ism, n. *-ism*, the manners or practices of a thief or of a pert fellow: priggish, a. *-ish*, conceited; affected; coxcombical: prigg'ishly, ad. *li*: prigg'ishness, n. the state of being priggish or conceited.

prill, n. *pril* [*Eng. dial.*], in *mining*, the better parts of an ore; a globe from an assayed specimen of ore.

prim, a. *prim* [*OF. prim*, prime, forward—from *L. primus*, first], carefully kept in order; trim; affectedly nice; precise; formal: *v.* to deck with affected nicety: prim'm'ing, imp.: primmed, pp. *prim'ness*, ad. *li*, in a precise manner; neatly: *prim'ness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being prim; affected formality; preciseness: *prim'sle*, a. *prim'zē*, in *Scot.*,

prima, a. *prē'mā* [*L. fem. of primus*, first], first; chief: prima-donna, n. *prē'mā-dōn'nā* [*It. prima*,

first; donna, lady], the principal female singer of an operatic company.

primacy—see under *prime*.

primage, n. *prīm'ij* [*F. primage*—see *prim*], in *commerce*, an allowance paid to the master and sailors of a ship for loading or unloading a cargo, and for the use of cables and ropes.

primal, a. *prīm'al* [*mid. L. prīmalis*, chief—from *L. primus*, the first], first; early; the earliest or original: primary, a. *mēr-i* [*L. primarius*, chief], first in order of time or formation; first in place, rank, or importance; original; principal; preparatory or lowest in order, as schools or political assemblies: n. that which is first or highest in rank; opposed to secondary: primaries, n. *plu. -i*, the stiff feathers or quills in the last joint of the wing of a bird: primarily, ad. *-i*, in the first place; chiefly: Primates, n. *plu. prīm'idēz*, an order of animals in *Linnaeus's* system, including man, monkeys, and bats: primary colours, red, yellow, and blue—so called because all the others are derived from them; the colours of the rainbow—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet: primary education, lower education in schools, as opposed to secondary or higher education: primary planets, the planets which revolve around the sun as their centre, as distinguished from the satellites: primary qualities of bodies, such qualities as are inseparable from them: primary rocks, in *geol.*, all slaty and crystalline strata, as roofing-slate, mica-schist, and gneiss, very hard and compact, and wholly destitute of organic remains; palæozoic rocks—*i.e.*, all the stratified formations from the most ancient to the Permian epoch.

primate, n. *prīm'at* [*F. primat*; *L. primas*, *prīm'idēs*, a chief—see *prime*], the chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop: primateship, n. the office or dignity of a primate: primacy, n. *-mā-sē*, the chief ecclesiastical dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop: primatial, a. *prīm'at'iāl*, *pert.* to a primate: Primate of England, the Archbishop of York: Primate of all England, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

prime, a. *prim* [*F. prime*—from *L. primus*, first], first; original; chief; first in quality or importance; first-rate; excellent; early; in *OE.*, forward: n. the first part; early morning; the best part; the spring of the year or life; full health and beauty; utmost perfection, as of life: *v.* to put powder in the pan of a firearm; to lay on the first colour in painting; to prepare: prim'ing, imp.: n. the powder put in the pan of a gun; first coat of painting; hot water carried over with the steam from the boiler into a cylinder: primed, pp. *prim'd*, full and ready, as with information; intoxicated: primely, ad. *prīm'el*, originally; in the first place: prime'ness, n. *-nēs*, supreme excellences: in his prime, a familiar phrase denoting the period of full development of body, or from 25 to about 45: prime equivalent, atomic or combining weight: prime mess, the second quality of pickled pork, in which the barrels contain the hams and shoulders as well as the sides: prime minister, the head or chief minister of a state: prime mover, in *mech.*, a natural force applied to the production of power, such as muscular force, the weight and motion of fluids, &c.; an engine or piece of mechanism which receives and modifies force or motion in order to apply them to drive other machines: prime number, any number divisible only by itself or unity: prime vertical, in *astron.*, the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon: priming-wire, a pointed wire used to clear the touch-hole of a gun.

prims, a. *prim* [*F. prime*—from *L. prima hora*, the first hour; *primus*, first], first part; beginning: n. first canonical hour for the reciting of an office in the Breviary at about daybreak—see under *canon*.

primer, n. *prīm'ēr* or *prīm'ēr* [*L. primus*, first], a child's first reading-book.

primero, n. *prīm'ērō* [*Sp.*], in *OE.*, a game at cards.

primer-selsin, *prīm'ēr-sē'zēn* [*prime*, and *seisin*], formerly, the right of the sovereign in certain cases to receive from an heir one year's profits of the lands; claim to be first served.

primeval, a. *prīm'ēv'al* [*L. primus*, first, original; *avum*, an age], being of the earliest age or time; first; original.

primigenial, a. *prīm'jēn'ēl*, also primigenous, *māte*, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

a. *prī-mīf-i-nūs* [see *primogenial*], first-born; original; first formed or generated.

*primine*, n. *prī-mī-nū* [L. *primus*, first], in bot., the first or outermost covering of the ovule.

*primitive*, a. *prī-mī-tīv* [F. *primitif*, primitive, first—from L. *primitivus*—from *primus*, first], of or belonging to remote or early times; ancient; pristine; old-fashioned; denoting that from which others are derived or formed: n. an original word; a word not derived from another: *prīm'itively*, ad. II: *prīm'itiveness*, n. -*nēs*, the state of being primitive or original; antiquity: *primitive colours*—see *primary colours* under *primal*: *primitive rocks*—see *primary rocks* under *primal*.—SYN. of 'primitive a.': ancient; original; beginning; formal; primary; not derived; first; radical; pristine; antique; old-fashioned; antiquated.

*primness*—see under *prim*.

*primogenial*, a. *prī-mō-jē-nī-āl* [L. *primigenius*, first of all, first of its kind—from *primus*, first; *gignō*, I beget; Gr. *γεννάω*, I produce or bring forth], first-born; original; primary—*primigenial*, the correct but less usual spelling: *prīm'ogenītor*, n. -*gēnītēr*, the first father; the forefather: *prīm'ogenīture*, n. -*tūr* [F. *primogéniture*, birthright—from L. *primus*; *gēntūra*, a begetting], seniority of birth; the right which belongs to the eldest son and his heir to succeed to property or to an estate: *prīm'ogenīture-ship*, n. the state or right of the first-born son: *prīm'ogenītive*, n. -*tīve*, OE. for *primogeniture*.

*primordial*, a. *prī-mō-rī-āl* [F. *primordial*, original—from L. *primordialis*, first of all—from *primus*, first; *ordiō*, I commence], existing from the beginning; first in order; original; in bot., earliest formed, applied to the first true leaves given off by the young plant, also the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike: n. origin; first principle or element: *primordial utricle*, the lining membrane of cells in their early state.

*primrose*, n. *prīm'rōz* [popularly derived from F. *prime rose*; L. *prima rosa*, the first rose: certainly a corrupt. of ME. *primerole*, a primrose; Norm. F. *prime-rose*; mid. L. *primula vērīs*], the earliest conspicuous flower of spring; a name originally applied to the daisy; the *Primula vulgaris*, Ord. *Primulaceae*: adj. gay; flowery.

*Primrose League*, a political organisation (founded 1883) among the Conservatives of Great Britain, including members of both sexes: the name was adopted in reference to the fact that the *primrose* was the favourite flower of Lord Beaconsfield.

*primum mobile*, *prīmūm mōbī-lē* [L. *primum*, first; *mōbile*, movable thing], the first movement; the mainspring; in the *Ptolemaic system of astron.*, the tenth sphere, which revolved from east to west in 24 h., carrying all the other spheres with it.

*primus*, a. *prīmūs* [L.], first; chief: n. the presiding bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church.

*primy*, a. *prīmī* [see *prime*], in OE., blooming.

*prince*, n. *prīns* [F. *prince*, a prince—from L. *principes*, *principis*, a chief, a leader—from *primus*, first; *capio*, I take], a sovereign of a state or territory; a title inferior to that of a king; the son of a king or emperor; a chief: v. in OE., to play the prince: *princess*, n. *prīn-sēs*, the wife of a prince; the daughter of a king: *prince's dom*, n. -*dām*, the sovereignty, rank, or jurisdiction of a prince: *prince'ly*, a. -*ly*, resembling or becoming a prince; high-born; stately; dignified; royal; very large, as a fortune; splendid, as an entertainment: ad. in the manner of a prince: *princeliness*, n. -*nēs*, the quality of being princely; the state or dignity of a prince: *prince's feather*, n. a flower, a variety of amaranth: the *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, Ord. *Amaranthaceae*: *prince's metal*, a mixture of copper and zinc, imitating gold: *Prince of Wales*, eldest son of the sovereign of England: *Prince Consort*, the husband of a female sovereign.

*principal*, a. *prīn-sī-pl* [F. *principal*—from L. *principālis*, first, original—from *princeps*, a chief or leader—see *prince*], highest in rank or character; most important; chief; leading; capital; essential: n. a head or chief; one who takes the lead; one primarily engaged; the governor or chief in authority; the proprietor or head of a school or academy; the capital or chief sum, as money lent on interest: *prīn'cipally*, ad. -*ly*: *prīn'cipalness*, n. -*nēs*, the state of being principal or chief: *prīn'cipāl'ity*, n. -*ty*, the territory of a prince, or the part of a country which

gives him a title; supreme power; sometimes in *Script.*, royal state of attire: *prīn'cipāl'ities*, n. plu. -*ties*, in *Script.*, the persons or beings in whom the dominion or power is lodged; rulers, as in the phrase, 'principalities and powers.'—SYN. of 'prīn'cipally': chiefly; essentially; mainly; especially; particularly.

*principle*, n. *prīn-sī-pl* [L. *principia*, n. plu. beginnings; *principium*, a beginning—from *primus*, first; *capio*, I take], first principles; the contracted title of Newton's great work.

*principle*, n. *prīn-sī-pl* [L. *principium*, a beginning—from *princeps*, a chief—from *primus*, first; *capio*, I take], the cause, source, or origin of anything; an element; ground of action; motive; a constituent part; a fundamental truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a settled law or rule of conduct or action; a tenet or doctrine: v. to establish firmly in the mind; *prīn'ciping*, imp. -*pling*: *prīn'cipled*, pp. -*pled*: adj. imbued with principles; established in opinions or tenets.—SYN. of 'principle n.': element; constituent; original; fundamental; ground; motive; tenet; beginning; doctrine; source; origin; primordial; maxims; axiom; postulate.

*princeps*, n. *prīn-kōs*, also *prīn'cock*, n. -*kōk* [*prince*, and *cocks*], in OE., a peccant cockcomb; a pert, saucy youth.

*prink*, v. *prīngk* [see *prank*], to dress for show; to put on stately airs; *prīn'king*, imp.: *prinked*, pp. *prīngkt*, adorned.

*print*, n. *prīnt* [a contraction of Eng. *imprint*: OF. *empreinte*, an impression—from *imprimere*, to print—from L. *imprimō*, I mark or stamp], a mark or character made by impression; the representation or figure of a thing taken by pressure on paper from wood, from an engraved plate, or from a form of type; an impression from a collection of type; a small printed work or sheet of an ephemeral character; a fabric stamped with figures; calico; that which impresses; in arch., a plaster-cast of any ornament in low relief; in OE., formal method; exactness: v. to form or copy by pressure, as from a form of type, or from an engraved plate; to impress, as in the mud; to fix deep; to stamp any fabric, especially cotton cloth, with coloured patterns; to publish, as a book; *prints*, n. plu. *prīnts*, engravings; printed calicoes: *prīnting*, imp.: n. the act of impressing figures or characters on paper; the business of a printer, on paper or cloth; typography: *prīnt'ed*, pp.: adj. impressed with letters; represented in impressed letters; stamped or impressed, as a print: *prīnt'er*, n. -*er*, one who prints on paper, as books, newspapers, and suchlike: *prīnt'less*, a. leaving no print or impression: *letterpress prīnting*, that kind of printing which is done from types: in *print*, issued from the press; published; still in the hands of booksellers for sale; out of print, applied to a book of which no more new copies are to be had on sale: *printers' joiner*, a workman who makes the wood-work required by printers: *printers' rollers*, rollers made of a composition of glue, treacle, and other materials, on which the ink is finely spread, used for inking the forms of type; rollers of cloth used by calico-printers: *prīnting-ink*, the ink used by printers: *prīnting-office*, a place where the printing of books, newspapers, or general printing is carried on: *prīnting-paper*, the kind of paper generally used in printed books, for newspapers, and the like: *prīnting press* or machine, the machine used in printing: *prīnting-type*, the type of various kinds used by printers for books, newspapers, and for job-work: *prīnt-seller*, a shopkeeper who sells engravings, lithographic, coloured, and other prints of various kinds: *prīnt-shop*, the shop where engravings and suchlike are kept for sale: *prīnt-works*, the place where machine or block printing is carried on; a place where calicoes are printed—see *calico*.

*prior*, a. *prī-ōr* [L. *prior*, former, previous] coming before in the order of time; preceding; foregoing: *prior'ity*, n. *prī-ō-rī-tē*, state of being first in time, place, or rank: *precedence*.—SYN. of 'prior': antecedent; precedent; pre-eminent; former; previous; anterior.

*prior*, n. *prī-ōr* [OF. *prieur*, a prior—from L. *prior*, superior] one placed before others in rank or authority; the superior in a convent of monks, inferior to an abbot: *prior'ate*, n. *prī-ō-rāt*, also *prior'ship*, n. the dignity, government, or office of a prior: *prī'cess*,



n. -*es*, the female superior of a nunnery: *prī'ory*, n. -*f*, a convent or nunnery, its dignity below an abbey, and usually dependent on an abbey.

*Priscian*, n. *prī'sh-ān* [*Priscianus*, a grammarian who flourished about A.D. 410], a Latin grammarian esteemed the highest authority in grammar in the middle ages: break *Priscian's* head, violate a rule of grammar, especially as regards quantity.

*prīse*, n. *prīz* [F. *prise*, a taking, a seizing; *prendre*, to grasp—from L. *prehendo*, I seize], to force open by leverage, as a box: *prīsaige*, n. *prīz-āj*, a duty formerly paid to the sovereign of England on wine imported; the share of merchandise taken as a lawful prize at sea, belonging to the admiral or the sovereign.

*prīsm*, n. *prīzm* [mid. L. *prisma*, a prism—from Gr. *prisma*, that which has been sawn or cut, a prism—from *prizeō*, I saw], a solid whose ends or bases are similar, equal and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms; a triangular bar of glass: *prīsmatic*, a. *prīz-mat-ik*, also *prīsmat'ical*, a. -*ī-kal*, pert. to or resembling a prism, or formed as one; formed by a prism: *prīsmat'ically*, ad. -*ī*: *prīsmatic* colours, the colours into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism—viz. violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red: *prīsmoid*, n. -*ōyōid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], a figure resembling a prism, or only approaching to it: *prīsmoid'al*, a. -*āl*, having the form of a prismoid.

*prīsmenchyma*, n. *prīz-mēnch'k-mā* [Gr. *prisma*, a prism; *enchyma*, juice, substance of organs; *chyma*, tissue—from *cheō*, I pour], in bot., tissues formed of prismatic cells: *prīsmenchymal*, a. -*ī-kal*, of or pert. to.

*prīson*, n. *prīz'n* [OF. *prison*—from mid. L. *prēnsionem*, in prison; L. *prēnsio* or *prēnsio*, a seizure; *prēhendo*, I seize], a building for the punishment or safe custody of criminals; a jail; a place for the confinement of accused persons or debtors; any place of confinement or restraint; sometimes in *Script.*, spiritual bondage, or affliction generally: v. in *OE.*, to immure; to imprison: *prīsoner*, n. *prīz'n-ēr*, one who is confined in a prison; a captive; one whose liberty is restrained; one who is under arrest: *prīson-house*, n. *jail*: *prīsoner's* base, a boy's game, in which swiftness in running from goals when pursued is an important element: *prīsonment*, n. *OE.* for imprisonment.

*prīstine*, a. *prīst'n* [OF. *pristine*; L. *prīstinus*, former, ancient], pert. to an earlier state or period; original; ancient; first.

*prīstls*, n. *prīst'ls* [Gr. *pristis*, a saw-fish—from *prōō*, I saw], the saw-fish, having a long, flat, horny beak, armed on either side like a saw; in *geol.*, the fossil beaks or saws of extinct species.

*prīthee*, v. *prīth'ē*, a corrupt. of the phrase 'I pray thee.'

*prīvacy*—see under *private*.

*prīvate*, a. *prīvāt* [L. *prīvātus*, peculiar to oneself—from *prīvus*, one's own, private], unconnected with others; peculiar to oneself; belonging to an individual only, or to a select number of persons; not open; not public; retired; sequestered; not holding a public office: n. a common soldier; in *OE.*, a secret message; *prīvacy*: *prīvātely*, ad. -*ī*, not openly; secretly: *prīvateness*, n. -*nēs*, seclusion from company or society; retirement: *prīvacy*, n. *prīvāt-st* or *prīvāt-sī*, a place of seclusion, retreat, or retirement; the place intended to be secret; secrecy: *prīvateer*, n. *prīvāt-ēr*, in time of war, an armed ship belonging to a private person or persons, sailing with a licence from government to attack and plunder the ships of the enemy: v. to cruise or sail in a privateer: *prīvateer'ing*, imp. -*ī*: the calling or practice of a privateer: *prīvateered*, pp. -*ēd*: in private, not openly or publicly; secretly: a private act or statute, in law, one which operates on a particular person or a class of persons: private way, n. way not for general use.—*Syn.* of 'prīvacy': retirement; solitude; seclusion; loneliness; retreat; concealment; secrecy; obscurity.

*prīvation*, n. *prīvāt-shūn* [L. *prīvatio*, privation—from *prīvo*, I bereave], the state of being deprived of something, particularly in necessities of life; act of removing something from another; hardship; absence in general: *prīvative*, a. *prīvāt-ivē*, consisting in the absence of something; not positive: n. that which depends on the absence of something

else; a prefix denoting absence or the opposite: *prīvātely*, ad. -*ī*.

*prīvet*, n. *prīv'ēt* [prob. for *primmet*—see *prim*], an evergreen shrub which is used in hedges; the *Ligustrum vulgare*, Ord. *Oleaceæ*.

*prīvilege*, n. *prīv'ē-līj* [F. *prīvilege*—from L. *prīvilegium*, an ordinance in favour of a person, a privilege—from *prīvus*, separate, private; *lex*, *lēgis*, a law], a right enjoyed alone or with few; a peculiar benefit or advantage; favour; advantage: v. to invest with rights or immunities; to grant some particular and peculiar benefit to; to exempt, as from censure, or from paying a tax or impost: *prīv'ilegīng*, imp.: *prīv'ilegēd*, pp. -*lēd*: adj. endowed with privileges; enjoying rights or immunities not granted to others: *prīv'ilegēd* communications, confidential letters which cannot be used in a court of law.—*Syn.* of 'prīvilege': prerogative; right; claim; pretension; immunity; franchise; liberty.

*prīvy*, a. *prīv'ī* [OF. *prive*, private—from L. *prīvus*, one's own, particular], assigned to private uses; not open or public; secret; admitted to the joint knowledge of some secret; admitted to state secrets; n. a place of retirement; a necessary house; a water-closet: *prīv'ily*, ad. -*ī*, secretly: *prīv'ity*, n. -*ī*, private knowledge implying consent or concurrence; joint knowledge; secrecy: *prīvy* chamber, the private apartment in a palace or mansion: *Prīvy* Council, the principal council of the sovereigns of England: *Prīvy* Councillor, a member of the sovereign's council of advisers: *prīvy* purse, money set apart for the personal or private use of the sovereign; the title of the person having charge of this money: *prīvy* seal, the seal used by the sovereigns in subordinate matters, or prior to the use of the *great seal*; a high officer of state more correctly styled the *Lord Prīvy Seal*.

*prīze*, n. *prīz* [F. *prise*, a taking, booty—from *prendre*, to seize; *prēhendo*, I seize], that which is gained by, or offered for, some performance; a reward; a premium; a capture from an enemy—applied to taking a vessel at sea; the money or goods gained by a lottery-ticket; anything of value gained: *prīze-book*, a book given as a reward of merit or superior excellence to the pupil of a school, or to the student of a college: *prīze-court*, a court which adjudicates on all captures made in war on the high seas, or of slave vessels: *prīze-fighter*, one who publicly fights another for money: *prīze-fighting*, a public pugilistic contest or battle for money: *prīzeman*, the winner of a prize: *prīze-money*, in nav. or mil., the money paid to the captors of a ship or a place from which booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money divided being realised from the sale of the booty: *prīze-ring*, the ring or enclosure for a prize-fight, usually spoken of as *the ring*; the system and practice of prize-fighting.

*prīze*, v. *prīz* [OF. *priser*, to value—from *prīs*, price; L. *prētium*, price], to set a price on; to value; to esteem highly: *prīz'īng*, imp.: *prīzēd*, pp. *prīz'ēd*: *prīz'er*, n. -*ēr*, in *OE.*, one who values; one who contends for a prize.

*prīze*, v. *prīz*, to force with a lever—see *prīse*.

*prō*, *prō* [L. *prō*, for; Gr. *prō*, before], a prefix, signifying 'for; forth; forward; out'—as in *proceed*, provide: *prō* is sometimes changed into *pur*, as in *purview*, *purpose*: n. the positive side of a question: *prō* and *con*, *kōn* [L. *prō*, for, and *contra*, against], for and against—*that is*, both sides of a question: *pros* and *cons*, reasons or arguments for and against a thing.

*prōā*, n. *prō-ā*, also *prahn*, n. *prā's* [Malay, *prahu*], a large Malay boat propelled by both oars and sails, remarkable for its swiftness, having the lee side flat and the head and stern alike.

*probable*, a. *prōb'ā-bl* [F. *probable*—from L. *probabilis*, probable—from *probo*, I try or test], having the appearance of truth; likely: *redible*: *prob'ably*, ad. -*bl*: *prob'ability*, n. -*bl-ī-tē* [F. *probabilité*; L. *probabilitas*], appearance of truth; anything baring the appearance of reality or truth; less than moral certainty: *plu.* the doctrine of chances: *prob'abilism*, n. -*izm*, a doctrine, chiefly of the Jesuits, according to which it is lawful to follow a *probable* opinion in doubtful points if indicated by a teacher of authority, although another may appear to the mind of the inquirer more *probable*: *prob'abilist*, n. -*bl-ist*,



one holding this doctrine.—*SYN.* of 'probability': chance; likelihood; likeness; verisimilitude; credibleness; hazily.

**probang**, n. *prō-bāng* [from *probe*], in *surg.*, a small rod of whalebone with a piece of sponge at the end, used for removing obstructions in the throat.

**probate**, n. *prō-bāt* [L. *probātus*, proved, tested—*from proba*, I prove], the exhibition and proof of wills before the proper judge; the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved; adj. of or belonging to a court of probate: probate court, a court presided over by one judge who decides upon the authenticity of wills, and their administration, &c.

**probation**, n. *prō-bāshūn* [F. *probation*—*from L. probatio*, probations, a trying, a proving—*from proba*, I try], act of proving; trial for proof, or time of trial; any process intended to elicit truth; the trial of man in the present life, by the result of which his future state will be decided; moral trial: **probational**, a. -*āl*, also **probationary**, n. -*ār*, I, serving for trial: **probationer**, n. -*ār*, one who is on trial; in *Scot.*, a licentiate—i.e., a student licensed to preach the Gospel, but not ordained or inducted to a particular church or parish: **probative**, a. *prō-bā-tīv*, serving for proof or trial: **probatory**, a. -*tōr*, I, serving for trial; relating to proof: **probator**, n. *prō-bā-tōr*, an examiner; in *law*, an approver or accuser.—*SYN.* of 'probation': proof; evidence; testimony; trial; examination; inquisition; novitiate.

**probe**, n. *prōb* [L. *probo*, I test, try, or prove], in *surg.*, a small slender rod for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity; that which searches or examines; v. to search or examine, as with a probe; to search into or examine thoroughly; to scrutinise: **probing**, imp., *pp.* *prōb'd*: **probe-scissors**, in *surg.*, a kind of scissors used for laying open wounds.

**probity**, n. *prō-bītē* or *prō-bītē* [F. *probité*—*from L. probitas*, goodness—*from probus*, good, excellent], strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice; honesty; uprightness; integrity.—*SYN.*: honesty; sincerity; uprightness; integrity; rectitude; veracity.

**problem**, n. *prō-blē-m* [F. *problème*—*from L. and Gr. problēma*, a question proposed for solution—*from Gr. pro*, before; *ballō*, I throw], a question involving doubt or uncertainty proposed for solution; in *geom.*, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required; in *alg.*, a proposition which requires some unknown truth to be discovered or demonstrated; in *logic*, a proposition which, appearing neither absolutely true nor false, may consequently be asserted either in the affirmative or negative: **problematic**, a. -*ātīk*, also **problematical**, a. -*ātīk-āl*, characterised by doubt and uncertainty; questionable: **problematically**, ad. -*āl-ī*.—*SYN.* of 'problematical': uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable; questionable.

**proboscis**, n. *prō-bōs-sīs* [L. *proboscis*, *Gr. proboskis*, a trunk—*from pro*, before; *bōskō*, I feed], the snout or trunk of an elephant; the long snout of other animals, particularly insects: **proboscidian**, n. *prō-bōs-sīd-i-ān*, an animal having a proboscis: adj. having a proboscis: **Proboscidea**, n. *pln. prō-bōs-sīd-i-ā*, the order of mammals comprising the elephants.

**Procambium**, n. *prō-kām-bi-ūm* [L. *prō*, before; new *L. cambium*, nutriment: *L. cambio*, I change], in *bot.*, the prosenchymatous tissue of a future fibrovascular bundle—see *cambium*.

**proceed**, v. *prō-sēd* [L. *procedere*, to advance—*from pro*, forward; *cēdo*, I go], to pass from one step to another; to advance; to make progress; to come, as from a source; to emanate; to begin and carry on; to conduct; to carry on a legal process; to prosecute any design; to have a course; to be propagated; to come by generation; to be produced: **proceeding**, imp., n. a process from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; a transaction: **proceed**, *pp.*: **proceedings**, n. *pln.* -*īnz*, course of dealing with others; legal process: **procedure**, n. -*ār* [F.], act of proceeding; a series of actions; manner of proceeding; management; conduct: **proceeds**, n. *pln.* *prō-sēd-z*, the sum or amount of money obtained for goods or property sold; rent, as of an estate.—*SYN.* of 'proceed': to arise; advance; emanate; progress; issue; spring; go out; flow; move; pass; go forward; begin; pro-

mote; conduct; act; transact; commence; carry on—of 'proceeding': action; measure; step; process; procedure; procession; transaction; operation; advance; course; management.

**procelsumatic**, a. *prō-sēl-sūm-ātīk* [Gr. *proletismatos*, capable of excitement—*from pro*, before; *kleusma*, a cheering cry—*from kleuō*, I exhort], cheering or animating, as by a song or call; applied to a poetical foot consisting of four short syllables—a double pyrrhic.

**procellarian**, n. *prō-sēl-lār-i-ān* [L. *procella*, a storm], the petrel, one of a genus of birds living chiefly at sea—called the *Procellaria*, -*lār-i-ā*. **procellarid**, n. -*lār-id*, one of the *Procellaria*.

**process**, n. *prō-sēs* [F. *process*, a suit or process], process: **process** verbal, *prō-sēs vēr-bāl* [F. verbal], in *E. law*, a written report of an official act, or a statement of facts; proceedings of an assembly.

**process**, n. *prō-sēs* or *prō-sēs* [F. *process*, an onward movement—*from L. processus*, an advance, process—*from pro*, forward; *cēdo*, I go], advance; gradual progress; course of operations or proceedings; series of changes in growth, decay, &c.; continual passage, as of time; in *law*, the whole course of proceedings in a cause; in *anat.*, a projecting part of a bone; any protuberance; in *bot.*, any prominence, projecting part, or small lobe; the principal divisions of the inner peristome of mosses: **procession**, n. *prō-sēs-shūn* [F.—L.], a train of persons moving with ceremonious solemnity either on foot or on horseback; the act of issuing or proceeding from; an issuing forth: **processional**, a. -*āl* [F.], also **processionary**, a. -*ān-ār-i*, marching or going forward; relating to or consisting in a procession: **processionally**, ad. -*āl*, in the way of procession: **processional**, n. in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a book relating to religious processions: *in process*, in the condition of advance or accomplishment; begun but not completed.

**prochein**, n. *prō-shēn* [F. *prochain*—*from L. proximus*, the nearest, next], next; nearest: in the *law phrase*, **prochein ami**, *d'ami* [F. *ami*, friend], nearest or next friend who is allowed by the law to manage the affairs of an infant or minor.

**prochronism**, n. *prō-khrōn-izm* [Gr. *pro*, before; *chronos*, time], the dating an event before the time it happened.

**providence**, n. *prō-sīdēs* [L. *providentia*, a falling down or forwards—*from pro*, forward; *cūdo*, I fall], in *surg.*, the falling down of some organ or part, as the anus, uterus, &c.: **providuous**, a. *prō-sīd-i-ūs* [L. *providuus*, falling forwards], that falls from its place.

**procinet**, n. *prō-sīngt* [L. *procinetus*, prepared, equipped—*from pro*, before; *cingo*, I gird], in *OE.*, complete preparation: adj. ready; in *procinet*, for L. in *procinet*, in a state of readiness.

**proclaim**, v. *prō-klām* [F. *proclamer*; L. *proclamare*, to vociferate, to proclaim—*from pro*, forth; *clāmo*, I cry out or call], to utter openly; to announce or publish; to outlaw by public denunciation; to make public; to publish officially: **proclaiming**, imp.: **proclaimed**, *pp.* -*klāmd*: **proclaimer**, n. -*ār*, one who proclaims: **proclamation**, n. *prō-klām-shūn* [F.—L.], a public notice given by a sovereign or supreme authority of a state to the people; official notice given to the public; a decree; an edict.—*SYN.* of 'proclaim': to announce; publish; promulgate; declare; herald; outlaw.

**proclitic**, n. *prō-klē-tīk* [Gr. *pro*, forward; *klitō*, I incline], a term in Greek grammar to designate a monosyllable word which is so closely attached to one following as to have no accent, as certain forms of the article, some prepositions and conjunctions, &c.: adj. pert. to.

**proclivous**, a. *prō-klē-vūs* [L. *proclivus*, inclining, sloping—*from pro*, forward; *clivus*, a slope], inclining forward or towards; descending; tending by nature: **proclivity**, n. *prō-klē-vītē*, proneness; tendency; an inclination or disposition.

**proconus**, a. *prō-sē-lūs*, also **proconian**, a. -*ān-ān* [Gr. *pro*, before; *konos*, hollow], applied to those vertebrae which have a cup or cavity at the fore part, and a ball at the back; applied to certain animals which manifest this vertebral character.

**proconsul**, n. *prō-kōn-sūl* [L. *pro*, for; *consul*, a chief magistrate of anc. Rome], in anc. Rome, the governor of a province; one invested with consular power without the office: **proconsular**, a. -*ār-lār*, pert. to a proconsul, or under his government: **proconsulate**, n. -*ār-lāt*, also **proconsulship**, n. -*ār-lāt*.

*acē, bēy, fōt; pūr, būd; chair, grām, jōg, shun, thing, there, tent.*

*ship*, the office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

**procrastinate**, *v.* *prō-kras-ti-nāt* [*L. procrastinātus*, procrastinated—from *prō*, for, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow—from *crās*, to-morrow, to put off till to-morrow, or to a future time; to defer; to delay: *procras-tināt*, *imp.*: *procras-tināt*, *pp.*: *procras-tinātor*, *n.* *mā-tēr*, one who procrastinates: *procras-tinā-tion*, *n.* *nā-shūn*, a putting off till to-morrow, or to a future time; delay.—*SYN.* of 'procrastinate': to defer; delay; put off; postpone; adjourn; defer; retard; prolong; protract.

**procreate**, *v.* *prō-kre-āt* [*L. procreātus*, generated, begotten—from *prō*, for; *creo*, I make, I beget, to generate and produce; to beget; to propagate: *pro-creāt*, *imp.*: *pro-created*, *pp.*: *pro-creātor*, *n.* *tēr*, one who procreates: *pro-creā-tion*, *n.* *ā-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of begetting; generation and production of young: *pro-creant*, *a.* *ānt*, generating; productive: *pro-creative*, *a.* *ā-tē*, having power or tendency to beget; productive: *pro-creativeness*, *n.* *nēs*, the power of generating.

**Procrustes**, *n.* *prō-krus-tēs*, in *anc. myth.*, a robber of *anc. Greece*, who tortured his victims by placing them on an iron bed, and fitting them to suit its length by stretching their bodies or mutilating them: *Procrustean*, *a.* *tē-dn*, pert. to Procrustes, or his mode of torture.

**proctor**, *n.* *prōk-tēr* [*a* contr. of *Eng. procurator*—from *L. prō*, for; *cūro*, I take care of—see *procure*], one who manages another's affairs; a duly qualified person who acts for another in eccles. or civil courts; an officer in *Eng. universities* who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the regulations; a member of the English Convocation: *procto-ri-al*, *a.* *ā-tēr-āl*, relating to a proctor: *proctorship*, *n.* *tēr-ship*, the office or dignity of the proctor of a university.

**procumbent**, *a.* *prō-kūmbēnt* [*L. procumbens*, procumbent, leaning forward; *procumbere*, to lean forward—from *prō*, forward; *cumbo*, I lie], lying down, or on the face; prostrate; in *bot.*, lying upon, or trailing along the ground; trailing.

**procurator**, *n.* *prōk-ū-rā-shūn* [*F. procurator*; *L. procurator*, superintendent—from *prōcurare*, to attend to—see *procure*], the management of another's affairs; the written instr. by which a person is empowered to act for another; the money paid to a bishop or archdeacon on account of visitations: *procuracy*, *n.* *prōk-ū-rāt*, the act or office of a procurator; a proxy: *procurator*, *n.* *tēr*, a manager of another's affairs; a proctor: *procurā-torship*, *n.* the office of a procurator: *procurato-ri-al*, *a.* *tēr-āl*, pert. to or done by a procurator: *procurā-tory*, *a.* *tēr-tēr*, tending to procurator: *procurator-fiscal*, the title of a public legal officer in Scotland, who prosecutes offenders in the inferior courts, and usually makes the preliminary inquiries into crimes committed within the limits of his jurisdiction—an inferior officer to the Lord Advocate, the public prosecutor-in-chief.

**procure**, *v.* *prō-kūr* [*F. procurer*—from *L. procurare*, to attend to or look after—from *prō*, for; *cūro*, I take care of], to get; to gain; to acquire; to cause; to bring about; to bring on; to draw to; to attract; to pimp: *procuring*, *imp.*: *procured*, *pp.* *kūrā*: *procurer*, *n.* *kūr-ēr*, one who procures; a man who, and procur-ess, *ēs*, a woman who procures gratification for the lewdness of another: *procurable*, *a.* *prō-kūr-ā-b*, that may be obtained: *procurement*, *n.* *kūr-mēnt*, the act of procuring or obtaining.—*SYN.* of 'procure': to acquire; obtain; gain; win; earn; attain; get; bring about; effect; cause; bring; attract.

**Procyon**, *n.* *prōs-tēr-ōn* [*L. procyon*—from *Gr. prokūōn*, a constellation—from *prō*, before; *kūōn*, a dog], a bright star in the constellation Canis Minor, so called from its rising before the dog-star Sirius.

**prod**, *n.* *prōd*, also *prog*, *n.* *proy* [*Ice.* brody, a spike], a good for oxen.

**prodigal**, *a.* *prōd-īt-gāl* [*L. prodigus*, prodigal, lavish—from *prō*, forth; *ago*, I drive], given to reckless or unnecessary expenditure, as of money, strength, &c.; lavish; profusely liberal; not frugal; *n.* one who is profuse and lavish; a waster; a spendthrift: *prodig-ally*, *ad.* *āt*; *prodig-ality*, *n.* *gāl-tē*, excessive or profuse expenditure, particularly in money; waste.—*SYN.* of 'prodigal': extravagant; lavish; profuse; free; wasteful; uneconomical.

**prodigious**, *a.* *prō-dij-ūs* [*L. prodigiōsus*, marvelous, prodigious—from *prodigium*, a monster, a prodigy], very great; enormous; adapted to excite wonder; extraordinary; amazing; monstrous: *prodigiously*, *ad.* *āt*: *prodig-i-ousness*, *n.* *nēs*, the state or quality of being prodigious, or of enormous size: *prodigy*, *n.* *prōd-ij*, anything out of the ordinary course of nature; a thing so extraordinary as to excite wonder and astonishment; anything astonishing for good or bad; a token or omen drawn from any extraordinary event or appearance; a portent.—*SYN.* of 'prodigious': huge; monstrous; enormous; marvellous; portentous; amazing; astonishing; wonderful; extraordinary; vast—of 'prodigy': miracle; monster; wonder; portent; marvel.

**proditor**, *n.* *prōd-īt-ēr* [*L. proditor*, a betrayer; *prōdo*, I betray—from *prō*, forth; *do*, I give], in *OE.*, a traitor: *prod-itory*, *a.* *tēr-ī*, treacherous.

**produce**, *n.* *prōd-ūs* [*L. producere*, to lead or bring forward; to extend; *productus*, led or brought forward—from *prō*, forward; *dūco*, I lead or bring], that which is brought forth or yielded; amount; profit: *v.* *prō-dūs*, to bring or offer to view; to bring forward; to bring into existence or into view; to cause, as an effect; to raise, as crops; to yield; in *geom.*, to extend, as a line or surface: *produc-ing*, *imp.*: *produced*, *pp.* *dūst*: *producer*, *n.* *tēr*, one who produces: *produc-ible*, *a.* *tēr-ī*, that may be brought into being; that may be brought into view: *product*, *n.* *prōd-ūkt*, that which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, &c.; that which is made by art or labour; performance; result; in *arith.*, the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers: *producta*, *n.* *prōd-ūktā*, in *geol.*, a genus of fossil molluscs, so called from one valve of the shell being prolonged beyond the other: *produc-tile*, *a.* *āt*, that may be extended in length: *produc-tion*, *n.* *shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of producing, bringing forth, &c.; that which is produced or made; fruit; work; composition; in *political economy*, the processes by which the labour of man, either directly or indirectly, is made available for the development of utilities from the materials and forces supplied by nature: *productive*, *n.* *tēr*, that has the power or quality of producing; fertile; fruitful; causing to exist: *productively*, *ad.* *āt*: *productiveness*, *n.* *nēs*, the quality of being productive.—*SYN.* of 'produce *v.*': to bear; bring forth; cause; form; effect; generate; beget; extend; lengthen; afford; create; yield; occasion; make; constitute; exhibit; propagate; furnish; manufacture; prolong—of 'product': production; yield; result; effect; fruit; number; sum; work; performance; produce; composition.

**proem**, *n.* *prēm* [*F. proème*; *L. proœmium*; *Gr. proœmion*, an introduction—from *Gr. prō*, before; *oîmos*, a way or course], a preface or introduction: *proem-ial*, *a.* *prēm-āl*, introductory; prefatory.

**proembryo**, *n.* *prō-ēm-brī-ō* [*Gr. prō*, before, and *Eng. embryo*], in *bot.*, a name given to the first part produced by the spore in germinating, from which the future plant is afterwards budded.

**proemptions**, *n.* *prō-ēmp-tōns* [*Gr. proœmptionein*, to fall in before—from *prō*, before; *ēmp-tō*, I fall in; *piptō*, I fall], a happening before, applied to the lunar equation or addition of a day to the calendar every 330 years, and another every 2400 years, in order to prevent the new moon being reckoned as happening a day too soon; the opposite of *metemptions*.

**profane**, *n.* *prō-fās* [*It. buon pro vi faccia*, much good may it do to you; also referred to *OF. prou-fasse*, to make profit], in *OE.*, a term expressive of welcome and good wishes for a guest during a meal or after it; much good may it do you.

**profane**, *a.* *prō-fān* [*F. profane*—from *L. prōfānus*, unhallowed, unconsecrated—from *prō*, before; *fānus*, a temple; *āt*, outside the temple, and therefore not consecrated], irreverent to anything sacred; tending to bring religious things into contempt; impious; godless; impure; unholy; secular; allowed for common use: *v.* to treat anything sacred with irreverence or contempt; to put to a wrong use; to pollute; to desile; to debase: *profan-ing*, *imp.*: *profaned*, *pp.* *fānd*: *profaner*, *n.* *tēr*, one who profanes: *profanation*, *n.* *prō-fā-nāshūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of treating sacred things with irreverence or disrespect; desecration: *profane-ly*, *ad.* *āt*: *profane-ness*, *n.* *nēs*, also *profanity*, *n.* *prō-fān-tē*, irreverence towards sacred things: *profane history*—see *under history*.—*SYN.* of 'profane *a.*': unconsecrated;

*māle, māl, fār, lāto; mēte, mēl, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōl, mōce;*

unholy; secular; polluted; irreverent; blasphemous; temporal; worldly; unsanctified; unhallowed; irreverent; wicked; impious; ungodly.

**profert**, *n. profert* [L. he brings forth—from *prō*, forth; *fero*, I bring], in law, an exhibition of a record or paper in open court.

**profess**, *v. profēs* [L. *professus*, manifest—from *prō*, forth; *fateor*, I confess or own], to own or acknowledge; to make open declaration of; to avow; to enter publicly into any state, as into a religious order; to declare publicly one's skill or qualifications; to lay claim to; in *OE.*, to exhibit the appearance of; to declare friendship: **profess'ion**, *imp.*; *adj.* making or maintaining a profession, as a *professing* Christian: **professed**, *pp. fess'*: *adj.* openly declared or avowed: **professedly**, *ad. -ed-ly*, by public declaration; avowedly: **professor**, *n. fēs-er*, one who professes; one employed to teach any science or branch of knowledge in a university or college; one visibly and outwardly religious: **professorial**, *a. profēs-sōr-i-āl* [F.—L.], *pert.* to a professor: **professorship**, *n. -er-ship*, the office of a professor: **profession**, *n. fesh'-ūn* [F.—L.], open declaration of belief, or one's sentiments; public avowal; any business or calling engaged in for subsistence, not being mechanical, in trade or in agriculture, and the like—opposed to a *trade*; the collective body of persons engaged in a particular profession, as in law or medicine; in *L. Cath. Ch.*, formal entrance into a religious order: **profession'al**, *a. fesh'-ūn-āl*, *pert.* to a profession or calling; according to the etiquette or rules of a profession: **professionalism**, *n. -izm*, the principles belonging to a professional person—specially used in regard to athletic sports when cultivated with the object of pay; **professionally**, *ad. -ly*; learned professions, *termed*, *ar.* divinity, law, and medicine.—*SYN.* of 'profession': trade; business; occupation; employment; art; declaration; avowal; claim; pretence; calling; vocation.

**profert**, *v. profert* [F. *profert*; L. *prōfero*, I bring forth, I offer—from *prō*, forth; *fero*, I bring], to offer or propose for acceptance; to tender; to attempt of one's own accord: *n.* an offer made for acceptance: **proferting**, *hop.*; **proferted**, *pp. ferd*, offered for acceptance: **profertor**, *n. fēr-er*, one who offers. **proficiency**, *n. profishēns*, also *proficiency*, *n. -shēns* [L. *proficiens*, *proficiens*, going forward, making progress—from *L. prō*, forward; *facio*, I make], advancement in the acquisition of an art, a science, or any other branch of knowledge; progress in knowledge; improvement: **proficient**, *n. -ent*, one who has attained to a competent knowledge of any branch of learning, or of a business, by study and application; an expert; an adept: *adj.* well qualified; skillful; competent: **proficiently**, *ad. -ly*.

**profile**, *n. profel* [F. *profil*, the side of the face, a profile—from *lt. profilo*—from *L. prō* (for *per*), throughout; *filum*, a thread], the head or portrait represented in outline sidewise, or in a side view; the contour of the human face viewed from one of its sides; the contour or outline of any object or objects shown in section as if cut through perpendicularly from top to bottom: *v.* to draw with a side view: **profil'ing**, *imp.*; *n.* the art or practice of taking profiles: **profiled**, *pp. feld*: **profilist**, *n. -el-ist*, one who takes profiles.

**profit**, *n. prof-it* [F. *profit*; *mid.* L. *profectus*, gain, progress—from *L. proficio*, I profit, I gain—from *prō*, forward; *facio*, I make], gain; advantage; emolument; the difference in favour of the seller between the cost and selling price of commodities; improvement: *v.* to benefit; to improve; to gain advantage; to receive profit; to become wiser and better; to bring good to; to be of use or advantage: **profit'ing**, *imp.*; *n.* in *Scip.*, improvement: **profit'ed**, *pp. profitable*, *a. -d-ib* [F.—L.], bringing profit; lucrative; useful; beneficial: **profitably**, *ad. -ly*: **profitableness, *n. -ab-ness*, the quality of being profitable; **profitless**, *a. -less*, void of gain or advantage: **profitlessly**, *ad. -less-ly*: **profit-sharing**, an arrangement by which those employed receive a fixed share in the profits of a business.—*SYN.* of 'profit *n.*': benefit; advantage; gain; avail; service; improvement; advancement; emolument; acquisition.**

**profligate**, *a. profil-gad* [L. *profugus*, cast down, miserable—from *prō*, forward; *fugio*, I strike], lost to principle, virtue, or decency; shameless in vice; abandoned; dissolute: *n.* an abandoned man; one who has lost all regard to virtue or decency: **prof-**

**ligately**, *ad. -ly*: **profligateness**, *n. -ness*, also **prof'ligacy**, *n. -gā-si*, an abandoned course of life; shameless dissipation.—*SYN.* of 'profligate *a.*': abandoned; corrupt; dissolute; vitiated; wicked; vicious; shameless.

**profuent**, *a. prof-ū-ent* [L. *profuens* or *profuentis*, flowing—from *prō*, forward; *fuo*, I flow], flowing forward or down, as a stream.

**profound**, *a. prof-ō-und* [F. *profound*, profound—from *L. profundus*, deep—from *prō*, forward; *fundus*, the bottom], far below the surface; not superficial or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; intense; abstruse; very humble or lowly; in *OE.*, having deep or hidden qualities: *n.* the deep; the sea or ocean; an abyss: **profoundly**, *ad. -ly*, deeply; with deep insight; with deep concern: **profoundness**, *n. -ness*, the quality of being profound: **profoundity**, *n. prō-fund-i-ti* [F. *profundité*], depth of knowledge or skill; profoundness.

**profuse**, *a. prof-ūs* [L. *profusus*, extravagant, profuse—from *prō*, forth; *fusus*, poured; *fundo*, I pour], pouring forth abundantly; liberal to excess; exuberant; lavish: **profusely**, *ad. -ly*, lavishly; with exuberance: **profuseness**, *n. -ness*, great abundance; extravagant expenditure; exuberant plenty: **profusion**, *n. -fū-shūn* [F.—L.], lavishness; rich abundance.—*SYN.* of 'profuse': extravagant; prodigal; lavish; exuberant; bountiful; liberal; unstinted; overabounding.

**prog**, *v. prog* [Dan. *prække*, to get by importunity], in *OE.*, to use all endeavours to get or gain; to go a-begging; to procure by a beggarly trick: *n.* in *vulgar* use, provisions of any kind; victuals: **prog'ing**, *imp.*; **progged**, *pp. -ged*.

**progeny**, *n. prō-jē-ni* [L. *progenies*, race, family—from *prō*, forth; *gigno*, I beget], offspring; race; descendants; applied chiefly to the human race: **progenitor**, *n. prō-jē-ni-ter* [L.], a forefather; the founder of a family.

**proglottis**, *n. prō-glōt-tis*, *plu. proglottides*, *prō-glōt-i-dēs* [Gr. *prō*, for; *glōtia*, the tongue], the generative segment or joint of a tape worm.

**prognathous**, *a. prōg-nā-thūs*, also **prognathic**, *a. prōg-nā-thik* [Gr. *prō*, before; *gnathos*, the cheek or jaw bone], having prominent or projecting jaws, as in the Negro and Hottentot: **prognathism**, *n. prōg-nā-thizm*, projection of the lower jaw.

**prognosis**, *n. prōg-nō-sis* [Gr. *prognōstis*, foreknowledge—from *prō*, before; *gnōstis*, knowledge; *gignōskō*, I know], in *med.*, the knowledge of a disease and its course drawn from a consideration of its signs and symptoms; foreknowledge: **prognose**, *v. prōg-nōs*, to ascertain the nature and seat of a disease from a consideration of its signs and symptoms: **prognosing**, *imp.*; **prognosed**, *pp. -nōs*: **prognostic**, *a. prōg-nōstik* [Gr. *prognōstikos*, having foreknowledge], foreshowing; indicative: *n.* something which foreshows; a sign; an omen; a symptom from which an opinion of the nature of a disease is formed: **prognosticate**, *v. prōg-nōst-i-kāl*, to forebode; to indicate by present signs, as a future course or event; to foretell; to predict: **prognosticating**, *imp.*; **prognosticated**, *pp.*: **prognosticator**, *n. -i-kā-ter*, one who prognosticates: **prognostication**, *n. -i-kā-shūn*, the act of predicting a future course or event by present signs; a foretoken.—*SYN.* of 'prognostic *n.*': token; sign; omen; indication; presage; symptom; foretelling; prediction—of 'prognosticate': to augur; signify; predict; foretell; forebode; foretoken; forebode; betoken; presage; prophesy.

**programme**, *n. prō-grām* [F. *programme*; L. *programmata*—from *Gr. programma*, a public notice posted up—from *prō*, before; *graphō*, I write], an outline or brief explanation of the order and subjects of any entertainment or public ceremony; a preliminary sketch.

**progress**, *n. prō-gres* or *prō-gres* [F. *progrès*—from L. *progressus*, a going forward, an advance—from *prō*, forward; *gressus*, a step, a course; *gradior*, I go], a moving or going forward; advancement; procession; improvement, either intellectual or moral; passage from place to place, as a royal progress: *v.* **prō-gres**, to move or go forward; to proceed; to make a circuit through; to advance in any sense; to make improvement: **progress'ing**, *imp.*: **progressed**, *pp. -grest*: **progression**, *n. -grē-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of moving forward; regular and gradual advance in any sense; improvement; a

proportional and regular increase or decrease in numbers or magnitudes—applied to *arith.* and *geom.* respectively; in *music*, a regular succession of chords, or their movement in harmony: **progressional**, *a.* *-il*, that is in a state of advance: **progressive**, *a.* *-grès-iv*, moving forward; advancing; improving: **progressively**, *ad.* *-li*, by gradual steps or regular course: **progressiveness**, *n.* *-nès*, state or quality of being progressive; state of improvement: to **report progress**, in *parliamentary language*, a phrase which denotes the conclusion of the consideration and passing of the clauses of a bill until a future day to be named.—**SYN.** of 'progress': course; procession; passage; advancement; progression; motion forwards; proficiency; advance; increase; improvement.

**progressionist**, *n.* *prò-grèsh'ion-ist* [Sp. and It. *progressista*—see *progress*], a progressionist; one who is of opinion that animal and plant life was gradually developed from one simple form: **progressist**, *a.* *-grès-ist*, striving after progress, especially in political affairs: *n.* one who advocates or follows the view that there should be progress in politics; an advanced radical.

**prohibit**, *v.* *prò-hib-ìt* [L. *prohibitus*, held back, restrained; *prohibeo*, I prevent—from *prò*, before; *habeo*, I have, I hold], to forbid; to debar; to hinder; to interdict by authority: **prohibiting**, *imp.*: **prohibited**, *pp.*: **prohibiter**, *n.* *-itèr*, one who prohibits: **prohibition**, *n.* *prò-hib-ìsh'ion* [F.—L.], the act of forbidding or interdicting; in *law*, *n.* writ by a superior to an inferior court to stay proceedings in a cause; *n.* declaration to disallow some action: **prohibitionist**, *n.* *-it'ion-ist*, in *commerce*, one who is favourable to the imposition of such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation or use: **prohibitive**, *a.* *prò-hib-ì-tiv*, also **prohibitory**, *a.* *-it'or-ì*, forbidding; tending to prohibit.—**SYN.** of 'prohibit': to debar; hinder; exclude; preclude; forbid; prevent; interdict; disallow; inhibit.

**project**, *n.* *prò-jèkt* [L. *projectus*, stretched out, prominent—from *prò*, forward; *jacere*, thrown or cast; *facio*, I throw], a scheme; *n.* design or plan; a thing intended or devised; a contrivance: *v.* *prò-jèkt*, to cast or throw forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut out; to scheme; to contrive; to draw or exhibit: **projecting**, *imp.*: **adj.** jutting out; prominent: **project ed**, *pp.*: **project'or**, *n.* *-èr*, one who projects or schemes; one who forms schemes or designs; by way of *disparagement*, one whose schemes are impracticable: **projection**, *n.* *-sh'ion* [F.—L.], the act of throwing forward; *n.* part jutting out; design of something to be executed; the representation of any object or surface made on a plane by straight lines; *n.* plan; a scheme; act of scheming; in *alchemy*, the casting in of the powder which is to convert the prepared matter into gold: **projectile**, *a.* *-il* [F.—L.], impelling forward; given by impulse: *n.* a body thrown or cast, and still in motion through the air, as a stone from the hand, or a ball from a gun: **projectiles**, *n.* *plu.* *-it'z*, that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven from the surface of the earth: **projecture**, *n.* *-t'ur* [L. *projectura*, *n.* projection in buildings], in *arch.*, a jutting out beyond the main line or surface—applied to the prominence which the roundings and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column: **projections of the sphere**, delineations of the surface of the sphere on a plane, made according to definite laws, and furnishing the means of constructing maps and charts.—the three most important projections are, *orthographic*, *stereographic*, and *central gnomic*.—**SYN.** of 'project': plan; scheme; design; purpose; intention; contrivance.—'project v.': to throw; throw out; cast forward; jut out; shoot beyond; scheme; form; contrive.

**prolapse**, *n.* *prò-làps*, also **prolapsus**, *n.* *prò-làp-sus* [L. *prolapsus*, pp. of *prò-labor*, I glide forwards—from *prò*, forward; *labor*, I glide], in *surg.*, a protrusion or falling down of *n.* part, especially the gut or womb, so as to be partly external and uncovered: **prolapse**, *v.* to fall down or out; to protrude: **prolapsing**, *imp.*: **prolapsed**, *pp.* *-lâps-t*.—**prolate**, *a.* *prò-lât* [L. *prolatus*, carried or brought out, prolonged—from *prò*, forth; *latus*, brought], lengthened; extended beyond the line of an exact sphere: **prolate spheroid**, *n.* spheroid elongated in

the direction of its axis, generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its major axis; the opposite of an oblate spheroid, which see under *oblate* 1: **prolative**, *n.* *prò-lâ-tiv*, in *gram.*, an infinitive joined to verbs, &c., in order to extend the preification.

**prolegomena**, *n.* *plu.* *prò-lè-gò-mè-nâ* [Gr. *prolegomena*, things said first; *prolegô*, I say before-hand—from *prò*, before; *légô*, I speak], preliminary observations; an introduction or dissertation prefixed to any work: **prolegomenary**, *a.* *-nèr-ì*, also **prolegomenous**, *a.* *-nèr-ìs*, preliminary; introductory.

**prolegs**, *n.* *plu.* *prò-lè-gz* [*prò*, for, and *legs*], abdominal feet in caterpillars which are not retained in the perfect insect.

**prolepsis**, *n.* *prò-lèp-sis* [Gr. *prolepsis*, an anticipation—from *prò*, before; *lèpsis*, a seizing; *lambanô*, I take], in *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which objections are anticipated and answered; an error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before the actual time: **prolep'tic**, *n.* *-it'ic*, also **prolep'tical**, *a.* *-it'ic-àl*, pert. to; anticipatory; previous: **prolep'tically**, *ad.* *-it'ic-àl*.

**proletaire**, *n.* *prò-lè-târ'* [F. *proletaire*—from L. *proletarius*, *n.* citizen of the lowest class too poor to pay taxes—from *pròles*, offspring], one of that class of the community whose only capital is their labour; one of the lower part of the lower orders: **proletarianism**, *n.* *prò-lè-târ-iz'm*, the condition, or political influence, of the lower orders of the community: **proletarian**, *a.* *-târ-ri-àn*, mean; vulgar: *n.* one of the lowest of the people: **proletariat**, *n.* *-ri-àt*, the lower part of the lower orders of the people: **proletaries**, *n.* *plu.* *-tèr-iz* [*proletar*—a form of spelling direct from the Latin], the lower part of the lower orders: **proletary**, *n.* *n.* of or pert. to.

**proliferous**, *a.* *prò-lif-er-òs* [L. *proles*, offspring; *fero*, I bear or carry], in *bot.*, producing another by budding—applied to flower-buds and leaves when an unusual development of supernumerary parts takes place, as flower-buds becoming viviparous, and leaves producing buds.

**prolific**, *a.* *prò-lif-ik*, also **prolificai**, *a.* *-it'ic-àl* [F. *prolifique*, prolific—from L. *proles*, offspring; *facio*, I make], producing young or fruit in abundance; fruitful; productive: **prolifically**, *ad.* *-it'ic-àl*: **proliffeness**, *n.* *-it'ic-ènz*, state of being prolific: **prolification**, *n.* *prò-lif-ik-àsh'ion*, generation; the growth of a second flower from the substance of the first.—**SYN.** of 'prolific': generative; fertile; generating; productive; active; pregnant.

**prolix**, *a.* *prò-lik* [F. *prolize*—from L. *prolixus*, long, extended—from *prò*, forth; *laxus*, wide, loose—also given as conn. with *eluxus*, soaked; *liqui*, to flow], extended to a great length; protracted; diffuse; tedious: **prolixly**, *ad.* *-it'ic-àl*: **prolixty**, *n.* *-it'ic-àt*, also **prolixness**, *n.* *-nès*, the state or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail; tediousness.—**SYN.** of 'prolix': diffuse; protracted; tedious; wearisome; tiresome; long; prolonged; discursive; copious.

**prolocutor**, *n.* *prò-lò-küt'èr* [L. *prolocutus*, pp. of *proloquor*, I speak openly—from *prò*, before; *loquor*, I speak], the speaker or chairman of a conversation: **prolocutorship**, *n.* *-tèr-ship*, the office or station of a prolocutor.

**prologue**, *n.* *prò-lòg* [F. *prologue*, *n.* prologue—from Gr. *prologos*, a preface—from *prò*, before; *lôgô*, I speak], a short piece in verse, recited before a dramatic performance or play begins; *n.* preface: *v.* to introduce by formally reciting *n.* preface: **prologuing**, *imp.*: **prologued**, *pp.* *-lògd*.

**prolong**, *v.* *prò-lòng* [F. *prolonger*, to prolong—from L. *prolongare*—from *prò*, forth; *longus*, long], to lengthen or draw out in time or duration; to protract; to extend; put off to a distant time; to extend in length or space: **prolong'ing**, *imp.*: **prolonged**, *pp.* *-lòngd*: **prolong'er**, *n.* *-èr*, one who prolongs: **prolongate**, *v.* *-gât*, to lengthen or extend in space: **prolongating**, *imp.*: **prolongated**, *pp.* *-gât*, extended in space; continued in length: **prolongation**, *n.* *prò-lòng-gâ-sh'ion* [F.—L.], the act of lengthening; extension in time or space; extension of time.—**SYN.** of 'prolong': to continue; defer; delay; lengthen; draw out; extend; put off; postpone; procrastinate; protract.

**prolusion**, *n.* *prò-lù-sh'ion* [L. *prolusionem*, *n.* preliminary exercise—from *prò*, before; *lûsus*, play, sport; *lûdo*, I play], preliminary game or trial:

a preparatory exercise or trial in literary composition.

**promenade**, *n. pröm-è-nād'* [F. *promenade*, a walk, walking—from *promener*, to walk—from *L. prominare*, to drive on—from *pro*, forward, and *mino*, I drive with threats], a walk for pleasure or show; a place for walking: *v.* to walk for amusement or exercise: *prom'enad'ing*, *imp.*: *prom'enad'ed*, *pp.*: *prom'enad'er*, *n.* *èr.* one who promenades.

**Prometheus**, *a. prö-méth-è-an*, *pert.* to *Prometheus*, fabled in *anc. myth.* to have stolen fire from heaven, with which he quickened clay images into life; possessing the life-giving quality of that fire.

**prominent**, *a. pröm-i-nènt* [F. *prominent*, prominent—from *L. prominens*, *prominētis*, projecting—from *pro*, before; *minere*, to jut], standing out beyond the surface or other parts; projecting; full or large, as eyes; most visible or striking; conspicuous; distinguished above others; eminent: *prom'inently*, *ad. -ly*: *prominence*, *n. pröm-i-nens*, also *prom'inency*, *n. -nèn-st* [F.—L.], a standing out from the surface of something; state of being prominent; protuberance.

**promiscuous**, *a. prö-mis-kü-üs* [L. *promiscuus*, mixed, not separate or distinct—from *pro*, forward; *miscuo*, I mix or mingle] collected together without order or distinction, as an assembly or meeting; mingled; confused; common; not restricted: *promis'cuously*, *ad. -ly*, indiscriminately: *promis'cuousness*, *n. -nès*, a state of being promiscuous.

**promise**, *n. pröm-is* [F. *promesse*; L. *promissum*, a promise—from *pro*, forth; *missus*, sent; *mittō*, I send], word pledged; declaration or engagement, more or less formal, to another; hopes; expectation: *v.* to assure by a binding declaration; to engage or undertake to do, or not to do; to afford hopes or expectation: *prom'ising*, *imp.*: *ad. -ly*, affording just grounds for expectation of good; giving tokens of future good: *prom'isingly*, *ad. -ly*: *prom'ised*, *pp. -st*: *prom'iser* or *prom'isor*, *n. -er*, one who promises: *promis'see*, *n. pröm-i's-è*, to whom a promise is made: *promissory*, *a. pröm-i's-er-i*, containing a binding declaration of something to be performed, or some engagement to be fulfilled: *prom'isorily*, *ad. -er-i-ly*: *promissory*—note, a written promise to pay a certain sum at a certain time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser: to promise oneself, to be assured; to have strong confidence: breach of promise—see under *breach*: promise-breach, in *OE.*, violation of a promise: Promised Land, Canaan or Palestine, as promised to Abraham and his posterity.

**promontory**, *n. pröm-ön-èr-i* [L. *promontorium*, a mountain-ridge—from *pro*, forward; *mons*, *montis*, a mountain], a high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

**promote**, *v. prö-möt'* [L. *promōtus*, advanced, promoted—from *pro*, forward; *moove*, I move] to forward or advance; to contribute to the growth or progress of anything; to excite; to raise to higher rank or honour: *promot'ing*, *imp.*: *promot'ed*, *pp.*: *promot'er*, *n. -èr*, one who promotes; an encourager: *promotion*, *n. -mö-shün* [F.—L.], the act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; preferment: *promot'ive*, *a. -iv*, tending to promote.—*SVX.* of *promote*: to forward; advance; elevate; exalt; prefer; further; patronise; help; dignify; encourage.

**prompt**, *a. prömp't* [F. *prompt*—from *L. promptus*, visible, manifest, ready; *prömo*, I bring forward], ready and quick to act as occasion demands; quick without hesitation; done without delay; hasty; not dilatory; ready; told down, as *prompt* payment; unobstructed: *v.* to incite to action or exertion; to assist a speaker when forgetful or at a loss for words; to help at a loss; to suggest to the mind: *prompt'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of suggesting words to a speaker; a suggestion: *prompt'ings*, *n. plu.*—*ing.* those things which are suggested to the heart or to the mind: *prompt'ed*, *pp.*: *prompt'er*, *n. -èr*, one whose business in a theatre is to assist an actor or speaker when at a loss for words; an admonisher: *prompt'ership*, *n.* the office of a prompter: *prompt'ly*, *ad. -ly*: *promptness*, *n. -nès*, state or quality of being ready or quick; readiness; alacrity: *prompt'itude*, *n. prömpt-i-tüd* [F.—L.], quickness; readiness; cheerful alacrity: *prompt-book*, in a *theatre*, the book used by a prompter: *prompt-note*, a note of reminder of the day of payment and *suu* due, usu-

ally given to a purchaser at the sale of produce.—*SVX.* of *'prompt'*: ready; expeditious; apt; agile; quick; brisk; nimble; alert.

**promulgate**, *v. prö-mül-gät'* [L. *promulgatus*, made known; *promulgare*, to publish—said to be derived from *pro*, before; *rugis*, the people], to publish; to proclaim; to make known by open declaration: *promulgat'ing*, *imp.*: *promulgat'ed*, *pp.*: *promulgation*, *n. pröm-ül-gä'shün* [F.—L.], the act of promulgating; open declaration; publication: *prom'ulgator*, *n. -gä't-er*, also *promulger*, *n. prö-mül-g'er*, one who makes known what was before unknown.—*SVX.* of *'promulgate'*: to publish; divulge; reveal; disclose; discover; uncover; announce; declare; proclaim.

**promulge**, *v. prö-mülj'* [F. *promulguer*—see *promulgate*], *io OE.*, to publish; to teach openly; to promulgate: *promulg'ing*, *imp.*: *promulg'ed*, *pp. -mülj'd*.

**pronaos**, *n. prö-nä-ös* [Gr. *pro*, before; *naos*, a temple] the area immediately before a temple; the portico in front of a building.

**pronation**, *n. prö-nä'shün* [L. *pronus*, leaning or hanging forwards, stooping—see *prone*] in *anat.*, the act by which the palm of the hand is turned downwards, with the thumb towards the body; the position of the hand so turned: *prona'tor*, *n. -èr*, one of the two muscles used in the act of turning the palm downwards; *ad. -ly*, *pert.* to these muscles.

**prone**, *a. prön* [L. *pronus*, leaning or hanging forwards—from *pro*, forward], bending forward; inclined; not erect; lying with the face downward; disposed; mentally inclined, generally in an ill sense; precipitous; in *OE.*, headlong: *prone'ly*, *ad. -ly*: *prone'ness*, *n. -nès*, state of lying with the face forward; inclination of mind; disposition.—*SVX.* of *'prone'*: headlong; precipitous; sloping; inclined; prone; disposed.

**prong**, *n. pröng* [a variant of Eng. dial. *prog*, to prick; cf. W. *pricio*, to stab; Gael. *brag*, to spur], one of the pointed divisions of a fork; a pointed projection; a pitchfork: *prong'd*, *a. pröng'd*, having prongs like the tines of a fork: *prong'-hoe*, a hoe having prongs.

**pronoun**, *a. prö-nöm-i-näl* [L. *pro*, for; *nomen*, a name], belonging to or having the nature of a pronoun: *pronoun'ally*, *ad. -ly*.

**pronoun**, *n. prö-nöm'* [F. *pronon*—from L. *prö-nomen*, a pronoun—from *pro*, for; *nomen*, a name], in *gram.*, a word which refers to, or stands instead of, a noun.

**pronounce**, *v. prö-nöns'* [L. *pronuncio*, I tell or report publicly—from *pro*, forth; *nuncio*, I declare], to speak; to articulate; to utter formally or solemnly; to declare; to utter an opinion; to speak with confidence or authority: *pronounc'ing*, *imp.*: *ad. -ly*, teaching pronunciation: *pronounced*, *pp. -nöns't*: *ad. -ly*, declared; decided: *pronounc'er*, *n. -èr*, one who pronounces: *pronounc'able*, *a. -ä-b'l*, that may be uttered: *pronounc'al*, *a. -nän'shäl*, *pert.* to the articulation of words: *pronounc'ation*, *n. -sä'shün*, the act or mode of uttering or articulating syllables and words; utterance.—*SVX.* of *'pronounce'*: to utter; articulate; deliver; speak; declare.

**pronouncement**, *n. prö-nöns'mènt* [F. *prononcement*—see *pronounce*], a proclamation; a formal announcement.

**proof**, *n. pröf* [F. *preuve*; L. *proba*, a proof—see *prove*], evidence; testimony; test; trial; any effort, process, or operation to ascertain truth; that which convinces the mind and produces belief; capacity of resistance, as *fire-proof*, *water-proof*; firmness or stability of mind; a standard strength of spirit, containing nearly equal weights of pure alcohol and water; an impression taken from a form of type, or from an engraved plate, for examination and correction; in *OE.*, armour hardened till it can abide a certain trial; *ad. -ly*, able to resist something; impenetrable: *proofless*, *a. -lès*, incapable of being tested: *proof copy* or *impression*, one of the first and best impressions from a plate before it becomes worn: *proof-house*, a place where the strength of guns or gunpowder is tested: *proof-sheet*, an impression from type for correction: *proof-spirit*, spirit having pure alcohol in a certain fixed large proportion, generally 49 per cent: *proof-text*, a passage of Scripture for proving a doctrine.—*SVX.* of *'proof n.'*: evidence; testimony; token; test;

trial; experiment; temper; Impenetrability; reason; argument; demonstration.

**prop**, n. *prōp* [fr. *propa*, a prop; Gael. *prop*], that on which anything rests; a support; n stay; v. to keep up by placing something under or against; to support; to sustain: *propp'ing*, imp.: *propped*, pp. *propt*.

**propædæutic**, a. *prōp-æ-dū'tik* [Gr. *prō*, before; *paidæuō*, I instruct—from *país* or *paída*, a child], pert. to propædæutics: n. a preliminary branch of knowledge: **propædæutics**, n. plu. *prōp-æ-dū'tiks*, the preliminary learning necessary for the proper study of my art or science.

**propaganda**, n. *prōp-ā-gā'ndā* [It. *propaganda*, the propaganda—from L. *prōpāgo*, I extend, I increase], a society or association at Rome, called the congregation 'de propaganda fide'—'for propagating the faith,' established in 1622 by Gregory XV., for diffusing n knowledge of Roman Catholicism throughout the world, now charged with the management of the R. Cath. missions and the spread of the R. Cath. religion; n secret political party or association; any kind of institution for making proselytes: **propagan'dism**, n. *-dizm*, the act or practice of propagating zealously tenets or principles: **propagan'dist**, n. *-dist*, one who devotes himself to the spread of certain tenets and principles.

**propagate**, v. *prōp-ā-gat* [L. *prōpāgātus*, extended, increased; *prōpāgo*, I extend, I increase], to spread or cause to increase in number; to continue by generation; to extend; to cause to go from person to person; to carry from place to place; to disseminate; to have offspring or issue: **propagat'ing**, imp.: n. the act of one who propagates; diffusion: **propagat'ed**, pp.: **propagator**, n. *-tēr*, one who propagates; **propagable**, a. *-gā-bl*, that may be spread or extended by any means; that may be continued or multiplied: **propagat'ion**, n. *-gā'shūn* [F. —L.], the spreading or expansion of anything; the continuance of the kind by generation or successive production: **propagative**, n. *-gā'tiv*, connected with or produced by propagation: **propagating-glasses**, small hand-glasses for covering and protecting young seedlings or growing plants in a garden or nursery.—Syn. of 'propagate': to extend; widen; spread; promote; carry; increase; generate; circulate; disseminate; multiply; continue; diffuse; produce.

**propagulum**, n. *prōp-ā-gū'lum* [L. *propago*, a layer, a setting, offspring], in bot., an offshoot or germinating bud attached by a thickish stalk to the parent plant; a runner ending in a germinating bud.

**paroxytone**, a. *prōp-ār-ōks'tōn* [Gr. *prō*, before; *paru*, beside; *oxus*, sharp; *tonos*, accent], having an acute accent on the ante-penultimate, i.e., the last syllable but two—a word having the acute accent on the last syllable is said to be *oxytone*, on the second last, *paroxytone*.

**propeda**, n. plu. *prōp-ēdās* [L. *prō*, for; *pēs*, *pedis*, n foot], the soft foot-like appendages of certain larvæ placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insects—same as prolegs.

**propel**, v. *prō-pēl* [L. *propellere*, to hurl or east forward, to propel—from *prō*, forward; *pello*, I drive], to urge or press onward by force: **propell'ing**, imp.: adj. driving forward: **propelled**, pp.: *propell'er*, n. *-tēr*, or screw-propeller, a screw placed in the stern of a ship and moved by steam, the action of which propels the vessel; the vessel thus propelled.

**propend**, v. *prō-pēnd* [L. *propendere*, to hang forwards—from *prō*, forward; *pēndeo*, I hang], in O.E., to incline to; to be disposed in favour of: **propend'ing**, imp.: **propend'ed**, pp.

**propense**, a. *prō-pēns* [L. *propensus*, hanging forward—from *prō*, forward; *pēndeo*, I hang], leaning toward, in a moral sense; disposed; prone: **propen'sity**, n. *-pēn'si-ti*, bent of mind; disposition; bias—generally in a bad sense.—Syn. of 'propensity': disposition; bias; bent; inclination; turn; tendency; proneness; proclivity.

**proper**, a. *prōp-ēr* [F. *propre*, fit, proper—from L. *proprius*, one's own, special], fit; suitable; agreeing; correct; becoming; decent; such as should be; peculiar to a person or thing; not common; pert. to one only of a species; in gram., applied to such names as *John Smith*, *London*, *Edinburgh*, as opposed to *man*, *city*; in astron., the real motion of

the sun and stars, as opposed to their apparent motion; in O.E., natural; original; mere; pure: **properly**, ad. *-li*.—Syn. of 'proper': peculiar; natural; original; fit; adapted; suitable; qualified; good-looking; personable; correct; becoming; decent.

**property**, n. *prōp-ēr-ti* [F. *propriété*, property, propriety—from L. *proprietas*, peculiar nature, property—from *proprius*, one's own], peculiar quality; that which is inherent in a thing, or essentially natural to it; an acquired or artificial quality; the exclusive right of possessing and disposing of a thing; the thing owned or possessed; an estate; a theatrical appendage; in O.E., nearness; right; v. in O.E., to invest with qualities; to seize or retain what is one's own by right; to appropriate: **propert'ying**, imp.: *-t'ing*: **propertied**, pp.: *-tied*: **properties**, n. plu. *-tiz*, articles required in a play by actors, distinct from dress: **propert'ymaa**, one having charge of the loose articles and fittings in a theatre: **propert'y-tax**, a duty on the annual value of houses, &c., payable by the owner to Government.—Syn. of 'property': goods; possessions; estate; chattels; commodity; merchandise; wares; effects; quality; attribute; disposition.

**prophecy**, n. *prōf-ē-si* or *-si* [F. *prophétie*—from mid. L. *prophētia*—from Gr. *prophēteia*, prophecy; *prophēti*, I foretell—from *prō*, before; *phēmi*, I say], a declaration of something to come by one commissioned by God; n prediction; a book of prophecies; preaching; instruction: **prophe'sier**, n. *-sēr*, one who predicts events: **prophe'sy**, v. *-si*, to foretell future events by divine inspiration; to predict; to utter predictions; to declare the Divine will; to interpret the Scriptures; in O.E., to fore-slow; to utter predictions; to preach: **prophe'sy-lag**, imp.: n. the act of foretelling future events; interpretation: **prophe'sied**, pp.: *-sied*: **prophe't**, n. *-t* [Gr. *prophētēs*, n prophet], one who foretells future events; one inspired by God to declare His purposes; an interpreter of Scripture; **prophe'tic**, a. *-t'ik*, also **prophe'tical**, a. *-t'kal*, foreseeing or announcing future events: **prophe'tically**, ad. *-li*: **prophe'tess**, n. *prōf-ē-tēs*, a female prophet.

**prophylactic**, a. *prōf-ī-lak'tik* [Gr. *prophylaktikos*, qualified for guarding against, preservative—from *prō*, before; *phulassō*, I preserve; *phulax*, n guard], in med., defending from disease; preventive: n. a medicine which preserves against disease: **prophylact'ical**, a. *-t'kal*, same as the adj. **prophylactic**: **prophylax'is**, n. *-lāks'is*, preservative or preventive treatment.

**propinquity**, n. *prō-ping'kwī-ti* [L. *propinquitās*, relationship; *propinquus*, neighbouring—from *prope*, near], nearness of blood; nearness of time or place.

**propionle**, n. *prōp-ōn'īk* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *pīon*, fat], applied to the first acid of a fatty series which exhibits the properties of a fat.

**propitiate**, v. *prō-pish'tāt* [L. *propitiatus*, propitiated; *propitiare*, to render favourable—from *propitius*, favourable, well-disposed], to render favourable; to conciliate; to make atonement: **propit'iat'ing**, imp.: **propit'iated**, pp.: **propit'iator**, n. *-tēr*, one who propitiates: **propit'iable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be rendered favourable: **propit'iation**, n. *-ā'shūn*, the act of appeasing wrath and conciliating favour; the atonement: **propit'iat'ory**, a. *-tēr-ī*, having the power to conciliate or render favourable: n. among the *Jesus*, the mercy-seat: **propit'iatorily**, ad. *-lī*: *propit'ious*, a. *-pish'ūs*, favourable; kind; disposed to be merciful: **propit'iously**, ad. *-lī*: **propit'iousness**, n. *-nēs*, disposition to treat another kindly, or to forgive; favourableness.

**propodum**, n. *prō-pō'dū'm* [Gr. *prō*, before; *pous*, *podos*, a foot], the anterior part of the foot in molluscs.

**propolis**, n. *prōp-ō-lis* [L. and Gr. *propolis*, bee-glue—from *prō*, before; *polis*, a city], a sort of glue or cement used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.

**proponent**, n. *prō-pō-nēnt* [L. *proponens* or *proponitens*, proposing—from *prō*, forth; *pōnens*, placing; *pōno*, I place], one who makes a proposal or lays down a proposition.

**proportion**, n. *prō-pōr'shūn* [F. *proportion*—from L. *proportionem*, comparative relation, proportion—from *prō*, before; *portio*, a part or share; *pars*, a part], relation or correspondence of parts between

unequal things of the same kind; symmetry; in *arith.*, a rule in which three terms are given to find a fourth; in *geom.*, the identity, equality, or similitude of ratios; mutual fitness or correspondence of parts to each other, and to the whole; equal degree; equal or just share; form; size: v. to adjust the comparative relation of one thing, or one part, to another; to form symmetrically; to divide into equal or just shares: *proportioning*, *imp.*: *proportioned*, *pp.* *shūnd*; *proportionable*, *a.* *shūn-ā-bā*, that may be proportioned: *proportionably*, *ad.* *ā-bā*; *proportionableness*, *n.* *ā-nēs*, the state of being proportionable: *proportional*, *a.* *shūn-ā-l*, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; having the same ratio: *n.* a number or quantity in proportion: *proportionals*, *n. plu.* *ā-lz*, the terms of a proportion: *proportionally*, *ad.* *ā-lz*, in a stated degree: *proportionality*, *n.* *ā-l-ā-l*, the quality of being in proportion: *proportionate*, *a.* *ā-l*, adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation: v. to adjust according to a settled rate: *proportionately*, *imp.*: *proportionated*, *pp.*: *proportionately*, *ad.* *ā-l*, in a proportionate manner: *proportionateness*, *n.* *nēs*, the state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion; suitableness of proportions: *proportionless*, *a.* *ā-lz*, without symmetry of parts: *continued proportion*, a succession of several equal ratios: *harmonical or musical proportion*, a relation of three or four quantities, such, that the first is to the last, as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last: *in proportion*, according as; to the degree that: *reciprocal or inverse proportion*, a proportion in which the first term is to the second as the fourth is to the third; *continued proportionals*, quantities of which the ratios of the first to the second, of the second to the third, of the third to the fourth, and so on are all equal: *mean proportional*, the middle term of three in continued proportion; or the square root of the first and third of three terms in continued proportion, as 4 is the mean proportional between 2 and 8.

*propose*, *v.* *prō-pōz* [F. *proposer*, to propose; *poser*, to place—from *mid.* *L.* *pausare*—from *L.* *pro-*, a pause—see *pause*], to offer for consideration; to bring forward for consideration or adoption; to offer oneself in marriage; in *OE.*, to converse: *n.* in *OE.*, talk; discourse: *proposing*, *imp.*: *proposed*, *pp.* *pōzd*; *proposer*, *n.* *er*, one who proposes or offers for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design; terms or conditions laid before; an overture: *proposition*, *n.* *prō-pō-si-ān* [F.—*L.*], that which is proposed or offered for consideration or acceptance; an offer of terms; in *math.*, a theorem or problem for demonstration or solution; that which is offered or affirmed; the first part of a poem or discourse in which the subject of it is stated; in *gram.* and *logic*, a sentence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and a copula; a form of speech in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject: *propositional*, *a.* *ān-ā-l*, pert. to or considered as a proposition; to propose to oneself, to intend or purpose.—*SVN.* of 'proposal'; offer; tender; proposition; proffer; overture; scheme; design; statement; declaration.

*propound*, *v.* *prō-pōnd* [L. *proponere*, to propose—from *pro*, before; *pōno*, I put or place], to offer for consideration; to propose: *propounding*, *imp.*: *propounded*, *pp.*: *propounder*, *n.* *er*, one who proposes or offers for consideration.

*proprietor* or *proprietor*, *n.* *prō-prī-ē-tōr* [L.—from *pro*, for; *prator*, the praetor or magistrate], among the *anc. Romans*, a magistrate who, after having administered the *praetorship* one year, proceeded the following year as *praetor* to a province where there was no army.

*proprietor*, *n.* *prō-prī-ē-tōr* [OF. *propriétaire*—from *mid.* *L.* *propriarius*, a proprietor—from *L.* *proprius*, one's own], an owner of property, fixed or movable; one having a legal right to anything, whether in possession or not; *proprietress*, *n.* *frēs*, a woman who has the legal right to anything: *proprietorship*, *n.* the state of being proprietor: *proprietary*, *a.* *fr-ā-l*, belonging to a proprietor or proprietors; *n.* an owner or owners.

*propriety*, *n.* *prō-prī-ē-tē* [F. *propriété*, property, virtue; *L.* *proprietas*, ownership—from *proprius*, one's

own], formerly, ownership or possession; now, state of being right or proper; appropriateness; fitness; conformity to established rules or customs; decorum.

*proproctor*, *n.* *prō-prō-ctōr* [*pro*, for, and *proctor*], in *Eng. universities*, an assistant proctor.

*proptosis*, *n.* *prōp-tō-sis* [Gr. *proptōsis*, a falling down or forwards—from *pro*, before; *pōsis*, a fall; *ptōs*, I fall], a protrusion of the eyeball.

*propugn*, *v.* *prō-pūn* [L. *propugnare*, I go forth to fight—from *pro*, forward; *pugno*, I fight], in *OE.*, to vindicate; to defend; to contend for: *propugning*, *imp.*: *propagned*, *pp.* *pūnd*: *propugnation*, *n.* *pūn-ā-shūn*, defence.

*propulsion*, *n.* *prō-pūl-shūn* [L. *propulsus*, hurried or cast forwards—from *pro*, forward; *pulsus*, driven—see *propel*], the act of propelling or driving forward: *propulsive*, *a.* *er*, also *propul'sory*, *a.* *er-ā-l*, having power to propel or drive forward.

*propyl*, *n.* *prō-pīl* [Eng. *propionic*, and the suffix *-yl*—Gr. *hūlē*, matter, the common termination of the radicals], the supposed radical or basis of a series of organic compounds of which propionic acid is one: *propylamine*, *n.* *prō-pīl-ā-mīn*, one of its compounds, a volatile alkali possessing a somewhat fishy odour.

*propylon*, *n.* *prō-pīl-lōn* [Gr. *propylon*—from *pro*, before; *pūl*, a gate], in *arch.*, the porch or vestibule of a temple or great hall: *propyleum*, *n.* *pīl-lōn* [L.—from Gr. *propylon*, generally in plural, *propyleia*, a gateway, especially of the Acropolis at Athens, built by Pericles], in same sense; a porch or entrance to a sacred enclosure, consisting of a gateway flanked by buildings.

*prorre*, *n.* *prōr* [L. and Gr. *prōra*, the prow], in *OE.*, the forepart of a ship; the prow.

*pro-rector*, *n.* *prō-rēk-tōr* [L. *pro*, for, and *rector*, a governor], the official in a German university next in authority to the rector.

*prorogue*, *v.* *prō-rōg* [F. *proroger*, to prorogue—from *L.* *prorogare*, to prolong, to continue—from *pro*, forward; *rogo*, I ask], to put off; to defer; to continue Parliament from the end of one session till the commencement of another, at a time mentioned, done by royal authority: *proroguing*, *imp.* *gīng*: *prorogued*, *pp.* *rōgēd*: *prorogation*, *n.* *prō-rō-gi-shūn* [F.—*L.*], the continuance of Parliament from the end of one session till the commencement of another, by royal authority—an adjournment is a continuance of one session from day to day, or from a particular period to a later.—*SVN.* of 'prorogue'; to adjourn; postpone; defer; protract; prolong; delay.

*prosal*, *prosalical*—see under *prose*.

*proscenium*, *n.* *prō-sē-nī-ūm* [L. *proscenium*; Gr. *proscenion*, the stage—from *pro*, before; *skēnē*, a tent, a stage], the whole of the stage in an *anc. theatre*; in a modern one, the part from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra; also applied to the curtain and the ornamental framework from which it hangs.

*proscoplex*, *n.* *prō-sē-lēks* [Gr. *pro*, before; *skōlēx*, a worm], the first embryonic stage of a tape-worm.

*proscribe*, *v.* *prō-skrib* [L. *proscribere*, to prescribe, to outlaw—from *pro*, before; *scribo*, I write], to doom to destruction by writing down in a list; to put out of the protection of law; to denounce and condemn; to banish; to outlaw; to prohibit or interdict: *proscribing*, *imp.*: *proscribed*, *pp.* *skribd*: the proscribed, persons proscribed: *proscriber*, *n.* *er*, one who proscribes; *proscript*, *n.* *prō-skript*, one proscribed: *proscription*, *n.* *prō-skript-shūn* [F.—*L.*], the act of proscribing or outlawing; in *anc. Rome*, the offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy; condemnation; rejection: *proscriptive*, *a.* *er*, pert. to proscription: *proscriptively*, *ad.* *ā-l*.

*prose*, *n.* *prōz* [F. *prose*—from *L.* *prosa*, prose—from *prostris*, right forward, right onward—from *pro*, forward; *versus*, turned; *verso*, I turn], the ordinary written or spoken language of man; the opposite of verse or poetry; in *OE.*, a prayer of the *L. Cath. Ch.*; in *Eng. school slang*, an attendance at school on a Sunday when part of a sermon was read; v. to write prose; to write in a dull tedious style; to talk in such a dull uninteresting way as to bore the listener: *adj.* relating to prose; not poetical; dull; unromantic: *prosing*, *imp.*: *adj.* talking or writing in an uninteresting manner: *n.* dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing: *prosed*, *pp.* *prōd*: *proser*, *n.* *prō-z-er*, a dull or tedious narrator, in speaking or writing: *prosaic*, *a.* *prō-zē-ā-l*, also *prosaical*, *a.* *ā-l* [F. *prosaïque*; F. *prosaïque*, *prosaïque*—from *L.* *prosaicus*,

pert. to or resembling prose; dull; tedious; uninteresting; unimaginative: *prosaically*, ad. *kāl-ti*: *prosaist*, n. *-sī*, a writer of prose: *prosy*, a *prōsī*, dull or tedious in discourse or writing: *prosi*, n. *-nēs*, tedious dullness in talking or writing: *prosi*, ad. *-lī*.

*prosecute*, v. *prōsē-kūt* [L. *prosecutus*, followed after—from *pro*, forward; *sequor*, I follow], to follow or pursue after for a purpose; to persist in or continue, as efforts already begun; to seek to obtain by legal process; to sue criminally; to carry on a legal prosecution: *prosecuting*, imp.: *prosecuted*, pp.: *prosecutor*, n. *-kāt-ēr*, one who carries on a criminal suit against another: *prosecutrix*, n. *-triks*, a woman who undertakes a prosecution in a law court: *prosecution*, n. *-kūshūn*, a pursuit; a criminal suit; pursuit by efforts of body or mind: public prosecutor, an official under the Crown whose duty it is to institute criminal proceedings against offenders who might otherwise escape public justice.

*proselyte*, n. *prōsē-lit* [F. *prosélyte*—from mid L. *proselitus*, a proselyte—from Gr. *proslutos*, a foreligner, to convert to the Jewish religion—from *pros*, to, and *elthon*, I come], one received or brought over to some particular opinion or belief; a convert to some religion; in *Script.*, a Gentile conformist to the Jewish law and belief: v. to convert to some religion; to gain over to an opinion: *proselyting*, imp.: *proselyted*, pp.: *proselytise*, v. *-lī-tīz*, to make a convert to a religion or a religious sect: *proselytising*, imp.: adj. making proselytes: *proselytised*, pp.: *-tīd*: *proselytism*, n. *-tīzm*, the making of converts to a religion, sect, or party; conversion to a system or creed; the desire to make converts.—*SYN.* of 'proselyte' n.: convert; neophyte; convert.

*prosecephalon*, n. *prōsēn-sēf-sā-lōn* [Gr. *pros*, before; *enkephalon*, the brain—from *en*, in; *kephalē*, the head], the cerebral hemispheres, or lobes of the fore-brain.

*prosenchyma*, n. *prōs-ēng-kī-mā* [Gr. *pros*, before, in addition; *en*, in; *chyma*, juice, tissue; *cheō*, I pour], in bot., fusiform cells, or tissue forming wood; tissue formed of elongated pointed cells: *prosenchymatous*, n. *prōs-ēng-kīm-ā-tūs*, of or pert. to *prosenchyma*.

*proslug*, *proslucas*, &c.—see under *prose*.

*proslavery*, n. *prō-slā-vēr-ī* [*pro*, for, and *slavery*], advocacy of slavery.

*Prosobranchiata*, n. plu. *prōsō-brāng-kī-ā-tā* [Gr. *prosō*, in front, in advance of; *branchia*, gills of a fish], a division of gasteropodous molluscs, in which the gills are situated in advance of the heart.

*prosody*, n. *prōsō-dī* [F. *prosodie*—from L. and Gr. *prosōdia*, the quantity of syllables and measure of verse, tone or accent of a syllable—from Gr. *pros*, to or in addition to; *ōdē*, a song or tune—from *aeidō*, I sing], that part of gram. which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of versification: *prosodical*, a. *prōsō-dī-kāl*, also *prosodical*, a. *-sōdī-kāl*, pert. to prosody, or according to its rules: *prosodian*, n. *-sōdī-an*, also *prosodist*, n. *prōsō-dīst*, one who is skilled in prosody: *prosodically*, ad. *prōsō-dī-kāl-lī*.

*prosome*, n. *prō-sō-mā* [Gr. *pro*, before; *sōma*, a body], in zool., the anterior part of the body.

*protopopæa*, n. *prōsō-pō-pē-ā* [Gr. *protopon*, a person—from *pros*, towards; *ōps* or *ōpa*, a face; *poieō*, I make], in rhet., a figure of speech by which things here spoken of or represented as persons; personification.

*prospect*, n. *prōs-pēkt* [L. *prospectus*, a look-out, a distant view—from *pro*, forward; *specio*, I look], a looking forward; a distant view; that which is present to the eye, as a scene or landscape; a place which affords a view; a view delineated; position of a building; regard to something future; expectation: *prospecting*, n. *prōs-pēkt-ing*, a miner's term for searching or examining for gold, as preliminary to settled or continuous operations: *prospective*, a. *-tī*, looking forward in time; viewing at a distance; future; opposed to *retrospective*: *prospectively*, ad. *-lī*: *prospectiveness*, n. *-nēs*, state of being prospective: *prospecion*, n. *-shūn*, the act of looking forward or providing for future wants: *prospectus*, n. *-tūs*, a plan or outline of something proposed, submitted for public approval, as of a new company or joint-stock association; the plan of a literary work.

*prosper*, v. *prōs-pēr* [F. *prosperer*, prosperous—from L. *prosperus*, fortunate; *prosperare*, to prosper, to be propitious—from *pro*, according to; *spēs*,

hope], to render fortunate or happy; to thrive; to be successful; to flourish: *prospering*, imp.: *prospered*, pp. *-jēd*: *prosperous*, a. *-jēr-ūs*, flourishing; successful; thriving; making gain or increase: *prosperously*, ad. *-lī*: *prosperousness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being prosperous or successful: *prosperity*, n. *prōs-pēr-ī-tī* [F. *prosperité*—from L. *prosperitas*], success; good fortune; thriving condition.—*SYN.* of 'prosperity': welfare; wellbeing; good fortune; success; prosperousness; happiness; wealth—of 'prosperous': fortunate; lucky; auspicious; successful; flourishing; favourable; gaining.

*prostate*, a. *prōs-tāt* [Gr. *prostatain*, to stand before—from *pro*, before; *stasis*, a setting or standing; *histēmi*, I stand], in anat., applied to a large heart-shaped gland situated before the neck of the bladder, and behind the bulb of the urethra: *prostatic*, a. *prōs-tāt-īk*, of or pert. to the prostate gland: *prostatitis*, n. *-tītīs*, the inflammation of the prostate gland.

*prosthesis*, n. *prō-thē-sīs* [Gr. *prosthesis*, a placing to, an increase—from *pro*, to or towards; *thesis*, a putting or placing; *tithēmi*, I place], in gram., a figure by which one or more letters are placed at the beginning of a word; opposite of *aphæresis*; in surg., an overlapping; the artificial supplying of any defect or part lost—applied to the fresh growth which fill up ulcers or fistula; *prothetic*, a. *-thē-tīk*, fixed.

*prostitute*, v. *prōs-tīt-tūt* [L. *prostitutus*, placed or set forth openly—from *pro*, before; *statuo*, I place], to give up or expose for hire that which ought not to be sold; to offer for indiscriminate lewdness; to devote to an infamous or improper purpose: adj. sold or devoted to infamous purposes: n. a female openly given to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; a strumpet; a base mercenary or hireling: *prostituting*, imp.: *prostituted*, pp.: *prostitutor*, n. *-tūt-ēr*, one who prostitutes anything: *prostitution*, n. *prōs-tīt-tūshūn* [F.—L.] the common lewdness of a female for hire; the act or practice of offering for sale that which ought not to be sold, as ability, influence, &c.

*prostrate*, v. *prōs-trāt* [L. *prostratus*, spread out, prostrated—from *pro*, before; *sterno*, I stretch out], to lay flat or at length; to throw down; to demolish; to fall down in adoration; to bow in humble reverence; to reduce totally or exhaust, as the strength: adj. lying at length; extended on the ground; lying at mercy, as a suppliant; thrown down in the humblest adoration: *prostrating*, imp.: *prostrated*, pp.: *prostration*, n. *prōs-trāt-shūn* [F.—L.] the act of throwing down or laying flat; act of humility or adoration; great depression or dejection; exhaustion; great diminution of the vital energies.

*prostyle*, n. *prōs-stīl* [Gr. *pro*, before; *stilos*, a column], in arch., a portico for columns in front of an edifice.

*prosy*—see under *prose*.

*prosyllogism*, n. *prō-sīlōg-ī-zīm* [L. *pro*, for, and Eng. *sylogism*], a form of argument, in which two or more syllogisms are so connected, that the conclusion of the one becomes the major or minor of the next.

*prot*, *prōt*, also *proto*, *prōtō* [Gr. *protos*, first], in chem., a prefix in many scientific compounds, denoting the first or smallest degree of a substance which combines with a base, as *protoxide*, the first or smallest proportion of oxygen; the first or earliest, as *protogine*, the earliest or lowest, as *protozoa*: *protoxide* of iron denotes one equivalent of oxygen and one of iron.

*protagon*, n. *prō-tā-gōn* [Gr. *protagos*, leading the van—from *protos*, first; *agō*, I lead], a phosphoretted fatty substance found in the nerve-centres and peripheral nerves; the first proximate element discovered in the brain.

*protagonist*, n. *prō-tāgō-nīst* [Gr. *protos*, first; *agōnistēs*, an actor], a chief actor; one who takes the leading part.

*Proterandrous*, a. *prō-tān-drūs*, also *proterandrous*, a. *prō-tēr-andrūs* [Gr. *protos*, first; *proteros*, earlier; *anēr*, andros, a male], in bot., having stamens reaching maturity before the pistil: *protandry*, n. *prō-tān-drī*, the state or condition of a plant in which the stamens are perfected before the pistil.

*protasis*, n. *prō-tās-īs* [Gr. *protasis*, an antecedent, the beginning of a drama—from *pro*, before; *teinō*, I stretch out], in gram. and rhet., the first or subordinate member of a sentence, generally conditional

*māte*, *māl*, *fār*, *lāō*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pīac*, *pīn*: *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;



—the second being called the *apodosis*; in the *anc. drama*, the first part, containing an exposition of the subject.

**Protean**, *a. prōtē-an* or *prōtē-an* [Gr. *Prōteus*, in *anc. myth.*, a sea deity having the faculty of assuming different shapes], of or resembling Proteus; readily assuming different shapes: *proteus*, *n. prōtēs*, a genus of batrachian reptiles allied to the *siren*, &c., in which the gills of the tadpole state are retained by the adult animal, in addition to the lungs; a genus of infusoria whose forms are incessantly changing.

**protect**, *v. prōtēkt* [L. *protectus*, covered before or in front, protected—from *prō*, before; *tego*, I cover, I conceal], to cover from danger; to throw a shelter over; to shield; to guard; to patronise: **protecting**, *imp.*; *adj.* shielding from injury; preserving in safety: **protected**, *pp.*: **protection**, *n. tēk-shān* [F.—L.], the act of preserving from evil or injury; that which protects; shelter; refuge; a passport or other writing given by authority, which exempts or secures from molestation; advantage or favour given to any branch of industry by a government: **protectingly**, *ad. -ly*: **protectionism**, *n. -izm*, the belief that some branch of industry, or all home industries, ought to be protected by impost against foreign competition: such taxation may be of two kinds—either simply *protective*, so that articles of home manufacture are placed on the same terms as those from abroad, or *prohibitory*, when foreign competition is declared: **protectionist**, *n. -ist*, one opposed to free trade unless it be reciprocal; one who advocates the protection of home industries by the imposition of import duties on foreign produce or manufacture: *adj. pert.* to: **protectional**, *a. -al*, *pert.* to protection: **protective**, *n. -tēkt-iv*, serving or tending to defend or shelter: **Protect'or**, *n. -ēr*, or **Lord Protector**, a title conferred on Oliver Cromwell during the period of his government of Great Britain and Ireland: **protect'or**, *n.* one who protects; a guardian: **protect'ess, *n. -rēs*, a woman who shields or preserves from danger: **protect'orless, *a. -lēs*, without a protector: **protect'orship**, *n.* the office or government of a protector: **protect'orate**, *n. -ēr-dā*, in *Eng. hist.*, applied to the government of Oliver Cromwell; the protection granted by a superior power to an inferior or dependent one: **protectional**, *a. prōtēk-tōr-i-al*, *pert.* to a protector. —*SYN.* of 'protect': to defend; guard; preserve; shield; save; secure; cover; shelter.****

**protégé**, *n. protégé*, *fem. prōtē-shā* [F. *protégé*, a dependent person; *protégé*, a female under the protection of another—from L. *protégere*, to shield from danger], one under the care and protection of another; one having the favour of another.

**proteids**, *n. plu. prōtē-idz* [Gr. *Prōteus*, a self-transforming sea-god], a general name for such albuminoids as fibrin, albumen, caseine, &c.

**proteine**, *n. prōtē-in* [Gr. *prōteios*, I hold the first place or rank—from *prōtos*, first], in *chem.*, a nitrogenous substance supposed to form the basis of albumen, caseine, and fibrin; in *bot.*, formerly applied to leucane; **proteinous**, *a. prōtē-i-nūs*, of or pert. to or containing proteline.

**protenchyma**, *n. prōtēng-kē-mū* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *chēma*, juice, tissue—from *cheō*, I pour], in *bot.*, the fundamental tissue out of which by differentiation other tissues arise.

**protese**, *n. prōtēs* [L. *prō*, before; *tensus*, stretched—from *tendo*, I stretch], in *OE.*, extension.

**proteranthous**, *a. prōtēr-anthūs* [Gr. *proteros*, sooner; *anthos*, a flower], in *bot.*, applied to flower-buds that expand before the leaf-buds.

**proterogynous**—see under *proterogynous*.

**proterosaurus**, *n. prōtēr-sā-ūrūs*, also **proterosaurus**, *n. prōtēr-sā-ūrūs* [Gr. *proteros*, earlier; *prōtos*, first; *sauros*, a lizard], the Permian fossil monitor of Thuringia, long the earliest-known fossil reptile.

**protest**, *n. prōtēst* [F. *protester*, to protest: L. *protestāri*, to protest—from *prō*, before; *testor*, I bear witness; *testis*, a witness], a solemn or formal declaration of opinion against some act or resolution; the written paper containing reasons of dissent from a motion or resolution; in a bill of exchange, a declaration against, made by a notary public, for non-acceptance or non-payment: *v. prōtēst*, to make or enter a solemn declaration expressive of opposition; to make a solemn declaration of a fact

or opinion; to mark or note, through a notary public, a bill of exchange for non-payment or non-acceptance; in *OE.*, to prove; to show; to call as a witness: **protest'ing**, *imp.*: **protest'ed**, *pp.* marked or declared against for non-payment, as a bill of exchange: **protest'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who protests: **protestation**, *n. prōtēs-tā-shān* or *prōtēs* [F.—L.], a formal declaration of dissent; a solemn declaration of fact, opinion, or resolution: **protest'ator**, *n. -ēr*, one who protests: **protest'ingly**, *ad. -ly*. —*SYN.* of 'protest *v.*': to assert; affirm; declare; profess; asseverate; aver; attest; testify; vnow.

**Protestant**, *n. prōtēs-tānt* [F. *protestant*, a Protestant—from L. *prō*, before; *testor*, I bear witness], one who adhered to the Lutherans when they made a solemn declaration of dissent from the decree passed by the Catholic States at the second Diet of Spies in 1529; a name applied to all Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome—restricted to those sprung from the Reformation: *adj.* of or relating to Protestants, or their doctrines or forms of religion: **Protestantism**, *n. -izm*, the principles or religion of Protestants.

**proteus**—see under *Protean*.

**prothalamium**, *n. prōthā-lū-m'ium* [Gr. *pro*, before; *thalamos*, a bed-chamber, a bridal chamber], the song addressed to, or in honour of, the bride and bridegroom, and which opened the marriage ceremonies; opposed to *epithalamium*, which concluded them.

**prothallus**, *n. prō thāl'lūs*, also **prothall'ium**, *n. -it-ium* [Gr. *pro*, before; *thallos*, a sprout], in *bot.*, a name applied to the first results of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, &c.

**prothesis**, *n. prōthē-sis* [Gr. *prothesis*, a placing before—from *prō*, before; *thesis*, a putting or placing; *titheion*, I place], the place where the elements of the Eucharist are put before being set on the altar; the credence-table.

**prothetic**, *a. prōthē-tik*, for *prosthetic*.

**prothonotary**, *n. prōthōnō-tēr-i* [OF. *protonotaire*; *nld.* L. *protonotarius*; Gr. *prōtos*, first; L. *notarius*, a scribe], a chief notary or clerk; originally the chief or principal notary of the Emperor of the East; one of the officers in the former Court of Queen's Bench, afterwards superseded by the master; in *Rome*, one of the chief secretaries of the Chancery; in *U.S.*, a registrar or clerk of certain courts: **prothonotaryship**, *n.* the office of a prothonotary.

**prothorax**, *n. prōthō-rāk's* [Gr. *pro*, before; *thōrax*, in breastplate], in *entom.*, the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

**protista**—see *protocista*.

**proto**—see *prot*.

**protocol**, *n. prōtōk-ōl* [F. *protocol*; *nld.* L. *protocollum*, a register—from Gr. *prōtos*, first; *kolla*, glue], in *diplomats*, the minutes or rough draft of a treaty, despatch, or other document; a record or registry. *Note*—For further account of etymology see Wedgwood and Brachet.

**protocista**, *n. prōtōk-tis-tā*, or **protista**, *n. prōtē-tā* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *kista*, created beings—from *ktizein*, to create], a term proposed to embrace those minute organisms which seem to stand on the confines of the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

**protogenes**, *n. prōtō-jē-nēs* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *genos*, birth, race], a low form of the *Molera*, which see: **protogenic**, *a. prōtō-jē-nik*, in *geol.*, crystalline or fire-formed rocks, in contradistinction to *deutero-genic*, or those formed from them by mechanical actions.

**protogine**, *n. prōtō-jīn* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *ginomai*, I am formed], the French term for granite composed of felspar, quartz, and talc.

**proterogynous**, *a. prōtō-jī-nūs*, also **proterogynous**, *a. prōtēr-jī-nūs* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *proteros*, earlier; *gynē*, a woman], in *bot.*, having the pistil reaching maturity before the stamens: **proterogyn**, *n. prōtō-jī-nē*, the state or condition of a plant in which the pistil arrives at maturity before the stamens.

**protomartyr**, *n. prōtō-mār'tēr* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *martyr*, *martyros*, a witness], the first martyr, St Stephen; the first who suffers in any cause.

**protonotary**, *n. prōtō-nō-tēr-i*—see *prothonotary*. **protopapas**, *n. prōtō-pā-pās* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *pappas*, a father], in *Russia*, the chief pope or imperial confessor; one of the clergy of the first rank in cathedrals.

protophytes, *n. plu. pró-to-fīts* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *phuton*, a plant], applied to those microscopic fossil organisms which apparently belong to the vegetable kingdom; a production lowest in the scale of the vegetable kingdom: *protophyta*, *n. plu. pró-tō-fīt-ā*, the lowest division of plants.

protoplasm, *n. pró-to-plā-smā*, also *pro'toplasm*, *n. -plāzm* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *plasma*, what has been formed, an image—from *plassō*, I mould], the physical basis of life, a semi-fluid, glairy substance, of a consistency like the white of a raw egg—an albuminous substance containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur, which is essential to the processes of life; sarcodes: *pro'toplas'mā*, *n. -mā*, pert. to the first growth or formation; pert. to the material of formation of living bodies—see *bioplasm*.

protoplast, *n. pró-to-plāst* [Gr. *protoplastos*, first formed—from *prōtos*, first; *plastos*, formed; *plassō*, I mould], the thing first formed, as a copy to be followed or imitated; the first individual, or pair of individuals, of a species: *pro'toplas'tic*, *a. -tik*, first formed.

protopodite, *n. pró-tō-pō-dīt* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *pous*, podos, a foot], in *zool.*, the basal segment of the typical limb of a crustacean.

protornis, *n. pró-tō-rnīs* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *ornis*, a bird], the most ancient example known of a passerine fossil bird, of about the size of a lark, and somewhat similar to it.

protospore, *n. pró-to-spōr* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *spora*, a seed], in *bot.*, a spore of the first generation.

prototype, *n. pró-to-tīp* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *typos*, a type or mould; *typhō*, I strike], the original from which others are copied; the primary form to which others in their principal features or characteristics bear resemblance.

protoxide, *n. pró-tōks-īd* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and Eng. *oxide*], in *chem.*, a compound containing one equivalent of oxygen combined with one of another element—that is, the first oxide—and so of numerous other words similarly formed.

Protozoa, *n. plu. pró-to-zō-ā*, also *Pro'tozo'ans*, *n. plu. -ānz* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *zōē*, life; *zōon*, an animal], the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom, including a number of creatures of a very low type: *pro'tozo'an*, *n. one* of the Protozoa; *pro'tozo'ic*, *n. -zō'ik*, belonging to the Protozoa; containing the first traces of life.

protract, *v. pró-trakt* [L. *protractus*, protracted—from *pro*, forth; *trahō*, I draw], to draw out or lengthen in time; to delay; to defer; *protracting*, *imp.*: *protract'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* drawn out; lengthened out: *protract'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who protracts or lengthens in time: *protract'ion*, *n. -trāk'shūn*, the act of delaying the termination of a thing; in *surv.*, the plotting or laying down dimensions on paper, as of a field: *protract'ive*, *a. -īv*, tending to delay; dilatory: *protract'or*, *n. -ēr*, *n. math.* instr. for laying down and measuring angles on paper that have been taken in the field; in *anat.*, a muscle that draws forward any part; in *surg.*, an instr. for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound: *protract'edly*, *ad. -lī*.

protrude, *v. pró-trūd* [L. *protrudere*, to thrust forward—from *pro*, forward; *trūdo*, I thrust], to thrust forward; to thrust or put out; to thrust forward beyond the usual limits; to shoot forward: *protrud'ing*, *imp.*: *protrud'ed*, *pp.*: *protru'sion*, *n. -trūzhūn* [L. *protrusus*, thrust forward], the act of thrusting forward beyond the usual limit; a push: *protru'sile*, *n. -sīl*, that may be protruded and withdrawn: *protru'sive*, *a. -sīv*, thrusting or impelling forward.

protuberant, *a. pró-tū-ber-ānt* [mid. L. *protuberans*, *protuberantis*, swelling out—from L. *pro*, forth; *tuber*, a hump or hard excrescence], prominent or bulging beyond the surrounding surface; swelling: *protuberant'ly*, *ad. -lī*: *protu'berance*, *n. -āns*, a swelling; a rounded prominence; a bump or knob: *protu'berate*, *v. -āt*, to swell out; to be prominent and bulging beyond the level surface; to bulge out: *protu'berating*, *imp.*: *protu'berated*, *pp.*: *protu'berat'ion*, *n. -dīshūn*, the act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

proud, *n. prōud* [AS. *prūt*, proud; cf. Dan. *prud*, stately; Ger. *prōtzig*, saucy, insolent; Dut. *prut*, proud—see *pride*], having inordinate self-esteem; lofty of mind; grand of person; exciting legitimate pride; possessing an unreasonable opinion of one's own excellence; conceited; arrogant; haughty; dis-

eased or fungous, as *proud flesh*; in *OE.*, eager for the male; proudly, *ad. -lī*, ostentatiously; with lofty mien: *proud'ish*, *a. -ish*, somewhat proud: *proud-hearted*, *n.* having a proud spirit.—*Syn.* of 'proud': elated; arrogant; haughty; impatient; daring; presumptuous; grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent; ostentatious.

proustite, *n. pró-ūstīt* [after Proust, a French chemist], an ore of silver, consisting of the sulphide of that metal and arsenic.

prove, *v. prōv* [OF. *prover*; L. *probare*, to try, to test], to ascertain by trial or comparison; to subject to trial or test; to verify; to demonstrate; to gain knowledge by experience; to deposit and register for probate, as a will; to be found by experience; to turn out; to be ascertained by the event; in *OE.*, to succeed: *prov'ing*, *imp.*: *proved*, *pp. prōv'ed*: *adj.* found by experience: *proven*, *pp. prōv'ēn*, in *Scotch law*, proved, as in the verdict of acquittal *not proven*, which does not express the opinion of the jury that the accused is innocent, but only that on the evidence they cannot find him guilty: *prover*, *n. prōv'ēr*, one who proves; one who tests by sample or average to ascertain the value of the whole: *prov'able*, *a. -ābl*, that may be verified or proved: *prov'ably*, *ad. -lī*.—*Syn.* of 'prove': to verify; demonstrate; show; justify; argue; try; test; confirm; establish; evince; manifest; experience; endure.

providitor, *n. prō-vēd-ī-tēr*, also *provedore*, *n. prō-vē-dōr* [It. *provveditore*, a purveyor or provider—from *provvedere*, to provide; L. *providēre*, I provide—from *pro*, before; *video*, I see], one employed to procure supplies for the army; in *Italy*, an officer who superintends matters of policy; in *Amer.*, an officer engaged in treaties with the Indians, &c.

proven—see under *prove*.

Provençal, *a. prō-vāng'sāl*, also *Provençal*, *prō-vān'sāl* [F. *Provençal*—from L. *provincia*, a province], of or from Provence; *Provençee*, *n. prō-vāng's*, of or from Provenço in France, as a Provence rose.

provender, *n. prō-vēn-dēr* [F. *proviende*—from mid. L. *probenunda*, a daily allowance of provisions], dry food for beasts, as hay, corn, &c.: *provisions*.

proventriculus, *n. prō-vēn-trīk'ū-lūs* [L. *pro*, in front of; *ventriculus*, the stomach—from *venīrē*, the belly], the cardiac portion of the stomach of birds.

proverb, *n. prō-vēr-b* [F. *proverbe*—from L. *proverbium*, an old saying—from *pro*, for; *verbum*, a word], a short familiar sentence conveying some useful lesson of prudence or morality; a wise or witty saying, enforced by association and experience: *n. maxim*; *n. adage*; quality defined by Howell as 'sense, shortness, and salt'; *n. by-word* of reproof or contempt; in *Script.*, an enigmatical sentence or maxim: *v. in OE.*, to provide with a proverb; to mention in a proverb; to utter proverbs: *proverb'ing*, *imp.*: *proverb'ed*, *pp. -ērd*: *Proverbs*, a book of the Old Test. *Script.* containing wise maxims and practical truths suitable for the conduct of all classes of men: *proverb'al*, *a. prō-vēr-b'āl* [F.—L.], used or current as a proverb; mentioned in a proverb; pert. to or resembling a proverb: *proverb'ally*, *ad. -lī*: *proverb'alism*, *n. -izm*, a proverbial phrase: *proverb'ialist*, *n. -ist*, one who speaks, or writes, or collects proverbs.—*Syn.* of 'proverb': by-word; saying; saw; adage; aphorism; apothegm; axiom; maxim; truism; principle.

provide, *v. prō-vīd* [L. *prōvidēre*, to provide—from *pro*, before; *video*, I see], to collect or get ready for future use; to prepare; to make a previous conditional stipulation; to take measures to counteract or escape an evil: *provid'ing*, *imp.*: *provid'ed*, *pp.*: *provid'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who provides: *providence*, *n. prō-vī-dēns* [F. *providence*—from L. *providentia*, foresight, providence], foresight; timely care or preparation; the care and superintendence of God over His creatures and all things; a name applied to God; in *OE.*, prudence; frugality: *provid'ent*, *a. -dēt* [L. *providens*, *providentis*], careful in preparing for future wants; frugal; economical: *provid'ently*, *ad. -lī*, with wise precaution: *provid'ent'ial*, *a. -dēt'shāl*, that may be referred to God's superintendence or direction; effected by the providence of God: *provid'ent'ially*, *ad. -lī*, in a providential manner: to provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill: to provide for, to take care of beforehand: *provided* that, *conj.* on condition; upon these terms; this stipulation being made.—*Syn.* of 'provide': to furnish; supply; stipulate;

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nāt, mōre;

foresee; procure; get; collect; afford—of 'provident': cautious; careful; prudent; frugal; economical; forecasting.

province, *n.* *prōvīns* [F. *province*—from L. *prōvincia*, a territory beyond the borders of Italy acquired by the Romans], a division of a kingdom of considerable extent; the jurisdiction of an archbishop; a district of a country, as distinguished from the capital; the proper office or business of any one; a region or tract: provincial, *a. prōvīnshāl* [F.—L.], relating to a province; local; not polished; rude or improper, as the pronunciation of a word, or as a dialect; pert. to the jurisdiction of an archbishop: *n.* a person living in the towns and districts outside the capital of a country, as distinguished from an inhabitant of the capital; in R. Cath. Ch., a monastic superior or governor: provincially, *ad. ū.* provin'cialism, *n. -izm*, a word, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to a district of country—see Note under dialect: provin'cialist, *n. -ist*, one who lives in a province, or who speaks with the peculiar dialect and accent of the district: the provinces, *all* the country outside the capital.

provision, *n.* *pró-utsh'ün* [F. *provision, provision*,  
virtually—from *L. prōvisiōnem*, foresight, providence  
—from *prō*, before; *video*, I see], act of providing;  
care or measures taken beforehand; terms settled;  
care taken; food; the thing or things provided or  
collected; *v.* to supply with articles of food; to  
visual; *provis'oning*, *imp.*: *provis'oned*, *pp.*—*ünd*:  
*provis'ons*, *n. plu.* —*üz*, articles of food; virtuals; in  
*eccles. hist.*, an arbitrary interference by the Pope in  
the right of private patronage—see *provisor*:  
*provis'onal*, *a. ün-dl*, provided merely for the occasion;  
temporary; selected or appointed in the meantime:  
*provis'ionally*, *ad. ll.*: *provis'ional registration*, a  
preliminary and conditional registration of a new  
public company at the proper government office:  
*provis'ion-dealer*, a grocer or shopkeeper who retails  
articles of food of daily use.

proviso, n. *prō-vī-zō* [ah. *L. provetus*, foreseen or provided for—from *prō*, before; *video*, I see], a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed or other legal writing, beginning with 'provided that'; a stipulation: *provisō*, a. *-zēr-*, making temporary provision; conditional: *provisōrily*, ad. *-zēr-lī-*: *provisōrium*, n. *prō-vī-zō-rī-ūm* [*L. provisor*, a foreseer], a special arrangement or stipulation, as, 'a *provisōrium* of six months.'

provisor, *n.* *prô-vi-zêr* [see *provisio*], in *eccles.*, one appointed by the Pope to a benefice or church-living before the death of the incumbent, to the prejudice of the rightful patron; the steward or treasurer of a religious house; in *France*, the principal of a college.

provocation, provocative—see under provoke.

provoke, v. *pró-vók'* [F. *provoquer*, to provoke—  
from *l. pró-ecare*, to call forth, to provoke—from  
*pro*, forth; *voco*, I call], to call forth or bring into  
action; to excite or move to; to make angry; to  
irritate; to produce anger; *provok'ing*, *imp.*: ad-  
j., causing irritation or inclination to quarrel: *prov-  
oked'*, pp. *vók'*: *provok'ingly*, ad. *-ly*, in such a  
manner as to raise anger: *provok'er*, n. *-er*, one who  
provokes; in *OE.*, a cause; a promoter: *provocation*,  
n. *pró-vók-ú'shún* [F.—*L.*], anything that excites to  
anger or resentment; the act of exciting anger: *pro-  
vocative*, a. *pró-vók-ú-iv*, tending to awaken or ex-  
cite; stimulating; n. a stimulant; anything which  
revives or excites appetite: *provocativeness*, n. *-iv-  
né's*, the quality of being provocative or stimulating:  
*provok'e'ment*, n. In *OE.*, provocation.—*SYN.* of 'pro-  
voke': to enrage; incense; excite; rouse; arouse;  
promote; cause; challenge; move; exasperate; stir  
up; awake; incite; anger.

**provost**, *n.* *provōst* [OF. *prorast*, a *provost*—from *L. prapostulus*, a president, a chief— from *prae*, before; *positus*, placed; *pōno*, I place], the chief of a body or department, as the principal of a college; in *Scot.*, the chief magistrate of a city or town; the temporary prison in which military police confine prisoners till otherwise disposed of: **provostship**, *n.* the office of a provost: **provost**, also **provost-marshal**, often pronounced *prō-rō*, *in mil.* or *nav.*, an officer whose duties are, to prosecute crimes and offences against military discipline, to punish offenders, to take charge of prisoners, and to superintend the execution of punishments.

**PROW**, *n.* **proie** [OF. *proue*—from *L.* and *Gr.* *prōra*, the fore part of a ship] the fore part of a ship—the bluder or opposite part being called the **POOP** or

*stern*; the beak or pointed part of a galley or a xebec.

**prow**, *n.* *prōw* [OF. *prou*, gallant—see also **prow-ess**], in *OE.*, valiant: **prowest**, superl. *prōw-est*, in *OE.*, most valiant.

**prowess**, *n.* *prōw-ēs* [OF. *prouesse*, prowess, valour—from *L.* *prodesse*, to be of use, to do good], valour or bravery, particularly in a soldier.

**prowl**, *n.* **prowl** [ME. *prollen*, to search—perhaps a freq. of old form *proke*, in same sense—see *prog*], a ramble in a stealthy manner, as one seeking prey or plunder: **v.** to rove or wander stealthily, as one seeking prey or plunder; in OE., to prey; to plunder: **prowl'ing**, **imp.**: **adj.** roving in a stealthy manner, as for prey: **prowled**, **pp.** **prowl'd**: **prowler**, **n.** **er**, one who prowls: **prowlingly**, **ad.** **ly**.

proximal, a. *próks'i-mál* [*L. proximus*, next], toward or nearest; the part of a limb nearest to the trunk, or the part of a fixed organism nearest to its point of attachment; the opposite of *distal*.

**proximate**, *a.* *prók'si-mít* [*L. proximitas*, nearness —from *proximus*, nearest]: nearest; closest; immediate: **proximately**, *ad. -it*: **proximity**, *n.* *prók'si-mi-ti-ti*, state of being next; **immediate nearness**: **proximate cause**, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect; opposed to **remote** or **mediate**: **proximate principles**, in *chem.*, distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals, as albumen, fat, &c., and in vegetables, as sugar, starch, &c.; in *analysis*, bodies themselves complex into which a more complex body can be split up. —**SYN.** of 'proximate': nearest; next; closest; direct; immediate.

**proximo**—see under **curt. 2.**  
**proxy**, *n.* **prɒksɪ**, **proxies**, *n. plu.* **prɒksɪz** [a corrupt of **procuracy**—from *l. procurator*, one who takes care of, a manager for another; the person who is substituted to act for another; the agency of a substitute; the writing by which one person is authorised to vote for another: **v.** to vote or act by the agency of another: **proxymg**, **imp.**: **proxied**, **vn.** **prɒksɪd**.

**prude**, *n.* **prôd** [OF. *prode*, excellent], a name ironically given to a woman who sets up for pre-eminence of conduct; a woman affecting great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue: **prudery**, *n.* **prôd'èrî**, behaviour or manners of a prude; **excessive** nicety in conduct: **prud'ish**, *a.* **-ish**, of or like a prude; **very** formal, precise, or reserved: **prud'ishly**, *adv.* **-ly**.

**prudent**, *a.* *prudent* [*F. prudent*, *prudent*—from *L. prudens*, *prudent*, discreet, *prudent*], careful of the consequences of measures or actions; correct and decorous in manner; cautious; wary; judicious; *prudently*, *ad. -ly*, discreetly; judiciously; **prudence**, *n.* *prudence* [*F.—L.*], the habit of acting with deliberation and discretion; wisdom applied to practice; carefulness; *prudential*, *a.* *prudent*; *prudentially*, *ad. -ly*; *prudentials*, *n.* *prudent*; *prudence* or practical wisdom.—**SYN.** of 'prudence': discretion; caution; circumspection; wisdom; foresight; providence; consideration; judiciousness; judgment; forethought—of 'prudent': wise; cautious; polite; circumspect; wary; provident; economical; discreet; considerate.

**prud'**homme, n. *prôdôm* [F. *prud'*homme, a skilful person—from *prude*, grave, sober; *homme*, a man], a prudent or discreet man; **councils of prud'hommes**, in France, tribunals of reference and arbitration, composed of citizens, their principal office being the decision of disputes between masters and workmen in manufacturing towns.

*pruinose*, a. *prô'-nô-sus* [*L. pruinôsus*, full of hoar-frost—from *pruina*, hoar-frost] in *bot.*, covered with glittering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it; like hoar-frost.

prune, n. *prôn* [F. *prune*; L. *prunum*; Gr. *prounon*, a plum] a dried plum: *pruniferous*, n. *prôn-îf-ér-ûs* [L. *fero*, I carry or produce], plum-bearing.

**prune**, *v.* *prun* [OE. *prunier*, to dress the vine—  
from *pruin*, the layer of a vine] to dress or trim  
trees or shrubs, to improve their growth; to  
dress of anything superfluous: **pruning**, *imp.* *n.*  
the dressing of trees and shrubs by lopping off their  
superfluous branches: **pruned**, *pp.* *pruned*: **pruner**,  
*n.* *pr.* he or that which prunes: **pruning-hook**,  
*n.* *pr.* knife, or shears, tools used for lopping or dressing  
plants or trees.

**prunella**, *n.* *prō-nē-lī-ā*, also *prunel'lo*, *n.* *-lō* [*F. prunelle*, cloth made of wool dyed, from its colour resembling that of *prunes*], a smooth, strong woollen stuff, usually black; a variety of plum.

**prurient**, *a.* *prō-ri-ēnt* [*L. pruriens, prurientis*, itching or longing for; *prurire*, to itch], itching; uneasy with desire; *pruriently*, *ad. it.* *prurientē*, *n.* *-ūs*, also *prurieney*, *n.* *-ēn-sī*, an itching; a longing desire or appetite for anything.

**prurigo**, *n.* *prō-rī-gō* [*L. prurigo*, an itching], an eruptive disease of the skin, accompanied by much itching; *pruriginous*, *a.* *-rī-jī-nūs*, tending to prurigo; itching.

**Prussian**, *a.* *prūsh'-dn*, from or relating to *Prussia*: *n.* a native of *Prussia*: *Prussian-blue*, a well-known pigment of a rich blue colour, obtained from ferrocyanide of potassium and iron: *P.-brown*, a pigment, an iron oxide obtained from an aluminous *Prussian-blue* by calcination: *P.-green*, a pigment, being a preparation of *Prussian-blue* and gamboge: *prussiate*, *n.* *prūs-sī-āt*, a term applied to supposed compounds of prussic acid with bases, now known as cyanides: *prussic*, *n.* *-sīk*, a common epithet of a deadly poison [*prussic acid*], originally obtained from *Prussian-blue*, existing also in the laurel, and in the bitter kernels of fruit, &c., prepared commercially from the prussiate of potass and hydrocyanic acid.

**pry**, *v.* *prī* [a corrupt. of *peer*, to gaze], to inspect narrowly or closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinising curiosity: *n.* narrow inspection: *prying*, *imp.* *adj.* inspecting closely; inquisitive; curious: *pried*, *pp.* *prīd*: *pryer* or *prifer*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who *pries*: *pryingly*, *ad. it.*

**pryan**, *n.* *prī-an* [*Corn. pryl*, clay], in mining, ore contained in pebbles with a mixture of clay; a white, fine, somewhat friable clay.

**psalm**, *n.* *ē-sām* [*L. psalmus*; *Gr. psalmos*, playing and singing to the psalter—from *psallō*, I sing to the harp], a sacred song or hymn; one of the hymns by David and others which form a book of the Hebrew Scriptures: *The Psalms*, one of the books of the Old Test.: *psalmist*, *n.* *ē-sām-ist* or *sām-ist*, a writer or composer of psalms; a name applied to David, the anc. Jewish king, and the other authors of the Psalms: *psalmodic*, *a.* *ē-sām-mō-dīk*, also *psalmodical*, *a.* *-ī-kāl* [*Gr. ēde*, a song], *pert.* to psalms: *psalmodist*, *n.* *sām-mō-dīst* or *sām-ō-dīst*, one who sings psalms: *psalmody*, *n.* *sām-mō-dī* or *sīm-ō-dī*, the art or practice of singing psalms: *psalmography*, *n.* *sām-mō-g-rā-fī* [*Gr. graphō*, I write], the art or practice of writing psalms: *psalmographer*, *n.* *-rā-fēr*, also *psalmographer*, *n.* *-fist*, one skilled in writing psalms.

**Psalter**, *n.* *sāl-tēr* [*L. psalterium*; *Gr. psalterion*, a stringed instr. of the lute kind—from *psallō*, I sing to the harp], the Book of Psalms bound up in a separate book; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number; a rosary of 150 beads: *Psalterium*, *n.* *sāl-tēr-ī-ūm*, a *psalter*; the maniples or third cloth of the stomach of a ruminant animal; in *anat.*, a part of the brain, consisting of lines impressed upon the under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix: *psaltéry*, *n.* *sāl-tēr-ī*, among the *anc. Hebrews*, an instr. of the harp kind.

**psammite**, *n.* *sām-mīt* [*Gr. psammos*, sand], in *geol.*, fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstone, in contradistinction to those more siliceous and gritty: *psammitic*, *a.* *sām-mīt-īk*, *pert.* to or containing *psammite*.

**psammoma**, *n.* *sām-mū-mā* [*Gr. psammos*, loose earth, sand], a tumour usually found in the brain and its appendages, whose characteristic feature is the occurrence of calcareous matter, or 'brain sand,' in the centre of small concentric lobules.

**psarolite**, *n.* *sār-ō-līt*, also *psaronite*, *n.* *-nīt* [*Gr. psaros*, speckled; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a fossil tree-fern found abundantly in the New Red Sandstone, having a speckled or star-like appearance, popularly called *star-stone*.

**psellismus**, *n.* *sē-lē-z-mūs* [*Gr. psellismos*—from *psellizō*, I stammer], in *med.*, hesitation of speech; bad utterance.

**pephlam**, *n.* *sē-fī-zm* [*Gr. pēphos*, a pebble], in *anc. Athens*, a public vote, computed by means of pebbles.

**psendæsthesia**, *n.* *sū-dēs-thē-zī-tā* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *aisthēsis*, perception], in *med.*, false or imagin-

ary feeling or sensation; Imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed.

**psendembryo**, *n.* *sū-dēm-brī-ō* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false, *nud* *Eug. embryo*], the larval form of an echinoderm.

**psendepigraphy**, *n.* *sū-dē-pī-g-rā-fī* [*Gr. pseudēpigraphos*, having a false title—from *pseudēs*, false; *epi*, upon; *graphō*, I write], the ascription of false names of authors to works: *psendepigraphical*, *a.* *-grā-fī-kāl*, of or pert. to.

**psendo**, *sū-dō* [*Gr. pseudēs*, lying, false], a word frequently prefixed to another, and meaning 'false; spurious'; in *scientific terms*, something deceptive in appearance, function, or relation.

**psendo-apostle**, *n.* *sū-dō-ā-pō-s-tē* [*pseudo*, false, and *apostle*], one who pretends to be an apostle.

**psendoblepsis**, *n.* *sū-dō-blē-p-sīs* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *blepsis*, a beholding], in *med.*, a term applied to depraved sight, in which objects are imagined or seen different from what they are.

**psendobranchia**, *n.* *sū-dō-brāng-i-ā* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *branchia*, gills of a fish], in certain fishes, a supplementary gill, which, receiving arterialised blood only, does not assist in respiration.

**psendo-bulb**, *n.* *sū-dō-būlb* [*pseudo*, and *bulb*], in *bot.*, a swollen aerial root of many orchids, resembling a tuber.

**psendocarp**, *n.* *sū-dō-kārp* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *karpōs*, fruit], in *bot.*, a term applied to such fruit as the strawberry, in which other parts are incorporated with the ovaries in forming the fruit.

**psendognosis**, *n.* *sū-dō-gnō-sīs* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *gnōsis*, knowledge], false knowledge; a false philosophy.

**psendograph**, *n.* *sū-dō-grāf* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *graphō*, I write], a piece of false writing; *psendography*, *n.* *sū-dō-g-rā-fī*, false writing.

**psendohæmal**, *a.* *sū-dō-hē-māl* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *hæma*, blood], in *zool.*, applied to the vascular system of the Annelida: *psendo-hearts*, the segmental organs of Branchiopoda, formerly looked upon as hearts.

**psendology**, *n.* *sū-dō-lō-gī* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *logos*, discourse], falsehood of speech.

**psendo-martyr**, *n.* *sū-dō-mār-tēr* [*pseudo*, and *martyr*], a false martyr.

**psendomorphic**, *a.* *sū-dō-mō-r-fīs* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *morphē*, form], applied to substances found in the form of regular crystals, though not possessing a crystalline structure: *psendomorpha*, *n.* *plu.-mō-rf-s*, substances in the form of regular crystals, but not possessing a crystalline structure: *psendomorphy*, *n.* *-fīm*, the state of having regular crystals, though not possessing the crystalline structure.

**psendonym**, *n.* *sū-dō-nīm* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *onoma*, a name], a false name; a false signature: *psendonymous*, *a.* *sū-dō-n-īs*, bearing a false name or signature—applied to an author who uses a false or feigned name.

**psendophone**, *n.* *sū-dō-fōn* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *phōnē*, a sound], a false sound.

**psendopography**—see *pseudepigraphy*.

**psendopodium**, *n.* *sū-dō-pō-dī-ūm*, *psendopodia*, *n.* *plu. sū-dō-pō-dī-ā* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *pous* or *podā*, a foot], in *bot.*, the leafless prolongation of the leafy stem in mosses bearing the sporangium; in *zool.*, the extensions of the body substance which are put forth by the Rhizopoda at will, serving for locomotion and prehension: *psendopodial*, *a.* *sū-dō-pō-dī-āl*, of or pert. to.

**psendoscope**, *n.* *sū-dō-skōp* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *skopēō*, I see or view], in *optics*, an instr. which exhibits bodies, with their proper appearance as regards relief, reversed—thus a hollow body appears as if solid and convex.

**psendo-spermous**, *a.* *sū-dō-spēr-mūs* [*pseudo*, and *spermous*], in *bot.*, applied to plants bearing fruits which contain a single seed, or but a small number, the pericarp of which so closely adheres to the seeds that they seem to have but one envelope.

**psendova**, *n.* *plu. sū-dō-vā* [*Gr. pseudēs*, false; *ovum*, an egg], the egg-like bodies from which the young of the viviparous apbis are produced.

**psaw** [*Int. shaw* [of imitative origin], an expression of contempt or disdain: *v.* to utter the lut. psaw: *psawing*, *imp.* *psawed*, *pp. shawed*].

**psilanthropist**, *n.* *sī-lān-thrō-pīst* [*Gr. psilos*, bare, naked; *anthrōpos*, a man], a name sometimes applied to those who believe that Jesus Christ was but an ordinary man, and really the son of Mary and Joseph.

*māte*, *māt*, *jār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *yīne*, *phī*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

**psilomelane**, *n.* *si-lōm'ē-lān* [Gr. *psilos*, bare, smooth; *melas*, black], an amorphous manganese ore, usually occurring in botryoidal, kidney-shaped, or stalactitic masses, having a smooth surface, foliated texture, and dark glistening colour.

**psilophyton**, *n.* *si-lōf'itōn* [Gr. *psilos*, smooth, bare; *phuton*, a stem], in *geol.*, fossil stems from the Silurian and Devonian rocks, having closely pressed minute leaves, and springing from a root-stalk having circular areoles.

**psittaceans**, *a.* *si-lā'sh't-ās*, also **psittacia**, *a.* *si-lā'sh't-ās* [L. *psittacus*; Gr. *psittakos*, a parrot], of or relating to the parrot tribe—called the *Psittacidae*, *sif-tā'si-dē*.

**psaos**, *n.* *sō'ās* [Gr. *psao*, a muscle of the loins], in *anat.*, applied to two muscles of each loin, the *psaos magnus* and *psaos parvus*—that is, the great *psaos* and the little *psaos*: *psoadic*, *a.* *sō-ad'ik*, relating to or connected with the *psaos*.

**psora**, *n.* *sō'rā* [Gr. and L. *psōra*, the itch, the mange; Gr. *psōridas*, a being itchy or mangy—from *psao*, I rub], in *med.*, the itch; a rough scaldness of the skin; scabies: *psoriasis*, *n.* *sō-ri'ās-sis*, a skin disease characterised by a rough scaly cuticle, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures: *psoric*, *a.* *sō-rik*, of or relating to *psora*; scurfy: *psor'ies*, *n.* *plu. -r'iks*, medicines for the itch.

**psorophthalmia**, *n.* *sō-rōf-thā'm't-ā* [Gr. *psōra*, the itch; *ophthalmos*, the eye], inflammation of the eye attended with itchy ulcerations.

**Psyche**, *n.* *sī'kē* [Gr. *psūchē*, the soul, a butterfly, breath], in *Gr. myth.*, a beautiful maiden, the personification of the soul, whom *Cupid* married; spirit; breath; soul; psychical, *a.* *sī-kī-kāl*, relating to or connected with the soul, spirit, or mind.

**psychogenesis**, *n.* *sī-kō-jē'nē'sis* [Gr. *psūchē*, the soul; *genesis*, origin], the origin or development of the soul or psychic organism; biogenesis considered as the result of higher agency than natural selection.

**psychology**, *n.* *si-kō-lō-jē* [Gr. *psūchē*, the soul; *logos*, a word], the doctrine of man's spiritual nature; the science of the phenomena of the mind, or conscious subject; mental philosophy; metaphysics: *psychologist*, *n.* *sīst*, one who studies the nature and properties of the soul, spirit, or mind, or who writes on the subject; a mental philosopher: *psychologo*, *a.* *sī-kō-lō-j'ik*, also *psychological*, *a.* *-i-kāl*, pert. to psychology: *psychologically*, *ad.* *-kāl-ik*.

**psychomachy**, *n.* *si-kō-mā'ch-ik* [Gr. *psūchē*, the soul; *machē*, a fight or contest], a conflict of the soul with the body.

**psychomancy**, *n.* *sī-kō-mā'n'st* [Gr. *psūchē*, the soul; *mantia*, divination], a species of divination by consulting the spirits of the dead.

**psychophysics**, *n.* *sī-kō-fē'z'iks* [Gr. *psūchē*, the soul; *phusikos*, physical—from *phusis*, nature], the science which deals with the relation between nerve action and consciousness, or between the psychical and physical in man: *psychophysics*, *n.* *-i-sis*, a student of.

**psychrometer**, *n.* *si-krōm'ē-tēr* [Gr. *psūchros*, cold or cool; *metron*, a measure], *n.* instr. for determining the quantity of vapour present in the atmosphere.

**psarmigan**, *n.* *tār-mi-gūn* [Gael. *tarmachan*], a bird of the grouse kind, found in mountainous districts.

**pterichthys**, *n.* *tēr-ik'this* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *ichthys*, a fish], in *geol.*, a bone-encased fish of the Old Red Sandstone having two wing-like lateral appendages.

**pteridographia**, *n.* *tēr-id'ō-grāf'it-ā*, also **pteridography**, *n.* *tēr-id'ō-grāf'it* [Gr. *ptēris* or *pterida*, a fern; *graphō*, I write], a treatise on ferns.

**pterodactyle**, *n.* *tēr-ō-dā'ik'til* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *daktulos*, a finger], in *geol.*, a fossil genus of flying reptiles capable of perching on trees, of hanging against perpendicular surfaces, and of standing firmly on the ground: *pterodactylous*, *a.* *-it-ūs*, wing-fingered.

**pterophyllum**, *n.* *tēr-ō-f'it-lām* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *phylon*, a leaf], in *geol.*, a genus of cycadaceous leaves chiefly from the lias and coals.

**pteropoda**, *n.* *plu. tēr-ō-pō'd-ā*, also **pteropods**, *n.* *plu. tēr-ō-pō'dz* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *pous* or *podā*, I foot], a class of encephalic molluscs that swim by the alternate expansion and contraction of two lateral

appendages: **pteropodons**, *a.* *tēr-ō-pō'dūs*, pert. to the **pteropods**; wing-footed.

**pterosauria**, *n.* *plu. tēr-ō-sā'ūr'it-ā*, also **pterosaurs**, *tēr-ō-sā'ūr'z* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, an order of extinct saurians, fitted for aerial flight: **pterosaurian**, *a.* *-ri-in*, of or pert. to: *n.* one of the **pterosaurs**.

**pterygium**, *n.* *tēr-ī't-ām* [Gr. *pterygion*, a small wing—from *ptērux*, a wing], in *med.*, a disease of the mucous membrane of the eye, consisting of a thickening of the part between the external angle and the cornea; a disease in which the epidermis of the margin of the nail-follicle remains attached to the surface of the nail, and advances with its growth till the nail is more or less completely covered.

**pterygo**, *tēr-ī-gō* [Gr. *ptērux* or *pteryga*, a wing], a prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the **pterygo** processes of the sphenoid bone: **pterygoid**, *a.* *tēr-ī-gō'id* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], in *anat.*, applied to the wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

**pterygotus**, *n.* *tēr-ī-gō'tūs* [Gr. *ptērux* or *pteryga*, a wing; *otus* or *ōta*, an ear], in *geol.*, a fossil, gigantic, lobster-like crustacean.

**pterylosis**, *n.* *tēr-ī-lō'sis* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *hulē*, a wood], the arrangement of the feathers of birds in definite tracts or clumps.

**ptilopora**, *n.* *tīl-ōp-ō-rā* [Gr. *ptilon*, a feather, a plume; *poros*, a passage], in *geol.*, a genus of Carboniferous polyzoans, whose pores or cells are arranged in feather-like form on a common axis.

**ptilean**, *n.* *tē'dān* [L. *ptilean*; Gr. *ptilean*], barley crushed and cleaved; a mucilaginous decoction, as barley-water; an aqueous medicine, containing little or no medicinal agent.

**Ptolemaic**, *n.* *tōl-ē-mā'ik* [Gr. *Ptolemaios*, a famous Alexandrian Greek, geographer and astronomer, who flourished 139 A.D.], pert. to *Ptolemy*, or to his system of astronomy, which supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and the other heavenly bodies to revolve round it.

**ptomaines**, *n.* *plu. tōmān'inz* [Gr. *ptōma*, a corpse], a class of nkaloids originating in dead matter, possessed of highly poisonous qualities.

**ptosis**, *n.* *tō'sis* [Gr. *ptōsis*, a falling—from *ptōō*, I fall], paralysis of the upper eyelid, which falls and covers the eye, the patient being unable to open the eye except by means of his fingers.

**ptyalism**, *n.* *tī'dā-tām* [Gr. *ptualismos*, a spitting—from *ptualon*, spittle; *ptūō*, I spit], in *med.*, an excessive flow of saliva: **ptyalin**, *n.* *tī'dā-in*, in herbivorous and mixed eating animals, a peculiar nitrogenous substance, obtained from saliva, which has the property of converting starch into a kind of sugar.

**ptyalagogues**, *n.* *plu. tī'd-ō-gūgēz* [Gr. *ptualon*, spittle; *agōgos*, leading], medicines that promote discharges of saliva: also **ptymagogue**, *n.* *tī'mā-gōg* [Gr. *ptuisma*, saliva; *agōgos*, driving], in the same sense.

**ptychoceras**, *n.* *tī-kō'sēr-ās* also **ptychoceratite**, *n.* *tī-kō-sērād'tit* [Gr. *ptuchē*, a fold; *keras*, a horn; *keratos*, of a horn], in *geol.*, a genus of chambered cells of the ammonite family, peculiar to the cretaceous formation—so named from the shell being bent or folded upon itself.

**ptymagogue**—see under **ptyalagogues**.  
**puberty**, *n.* *pūb'ēr-tē* [F. *puberté*—from L. *pūbertas*, the age of maturity—from *pūbes*, the ripe age], the age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children; maturity; in *law*, the age of 14 years in boys, and of 12 in girls: **puberal**, *a.* *pū'b'ēr-āl*, belonging to puberty.

**pubescence**—see under **pubis**.  
**pubis**, *n.* *pū'b'is* [L. *pūbēs*, the signs of puberty—viz., the growth of the hair], in *anat.*, the sharebone: one of the bones which enter into the composition of the pelvic arch of vertebrates: **pūbes**, *n.* *pū'bēs*, the middle part of the hypogastric region; the external part where the generative organs are situated; the down of plants: **pubic**, *a.* *pū'b'ik*, of or connected with the **pūbes**: **pubescent**, *a.* *pū'bē-sēnt* [L. *pūbescens* or *pūbescens*, reaching the age of puberty, ripening: *pūbesco*, I ripen], arriving at maturity; in *bot.*, covered with soft hair or down: **pubescence**, *n.* *-ēns*, state of puberty; in *bot.*, the downy substance on plants.

**public**, *a.* *pū'b'lik* [F. *public*—from L. *pūblicus*, com-

iron, public—from *populus*, the people, the multitude; pert. to a state or community; extending to a whole people; not private; common; open to all: n. the people at large; the many; the people indefinitely: *publican*, n. *pūb-lī-kān* [F. *publicain*—from L. *publicanus*, a farmer of the revenue], one who keeps a house for the sale of beer and spirits; in *anc. Rome*, a tax-collector; one who farmed the public taxes: *publicly*, ad. *-lī*: *publicity*, n. *pūb-lis-i-tī* [F. *publicité*], state of being open to the knowledge of the public: *publicist*, n. *pūb-lis-sist*, one skilled in the laws and rights of nations; a writer thereon: *public-spirited*, a. dictated by anxiety for the public good: *public-spiritedness*, n. a disposition to advance the public good: *public-house*, a common inn or tavern: *public law*, the law of nations: *public works*, a name usually applied to all great works that are being erected or constructed for public use, as railways, docks, and aqueducts: strictly, works constructed by engineers for the public and at the public cost: *in public*, before the public at large; in open view; not in secret: *publication*—see under *publish*—*SYN.* of 'public': open; notorious; general; common.

*publish*, v. *pūb-lish* [F. *publier*—from L. *publicare*, to make common, to publish—see *public*], to make known to all what before was private or unknown; to announce publicly in a formal manner; to proclaim; to reveal, as a secret; to print and offer for sale—applied chiefly to printed books, engravings, &c.: *publishing*, imp.: n. the act of making public: *published*, pp. *-lish*: *publisher*, n. *-er*, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works for sale: *publication*, n. *-lī-kā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of making public; the act of first issuing a book or literary work; a book or other literary work printed and offered for sale.—*SYN.* of 'publish': to announce; divulge; advertise; proclaim; declare; promulgate; disclose; reveal; issue; emit; utter; discover.

*puceon*, n. *pū-kōn* [an Indian name], the *Sanguinaria canadensis*, or blood-root, *Orl. Papaveracea*; a plant whose root yields a deep orange-red fluid, used by the Indians of North America.

*puce*, a. *pūs* [F. *puce*, brown-coloured; *puce*, n. flea—from L. *pulex* or *pūlicem*, n. flea], of a dark-brown or brownish-purple colour: n. a dark-brownish purple.

*puccell*, n. *pū-sēllās* [etym. unknown], a glass-maker's tool, in shape like a pair of spring sugar-tongs, the prongs resembling the cutting parts of a pair of shears, but blunt.

*puceon*, n. *pū-sēr-ōn* [F. *puceon*, n. grub—from *puce*, a flea], the plant-louse; the aphid or vine-fretter.

*Puck*, n. *pūk* [W. *pucca*, n. hobgoblin: Ir. *puca*, an elf; cf. *leech*, *pūki*, an imp], name of an elf in Shakspeare; a demon; a mischievous spirit.

*pucca*, n. *pū-kā* [Hind. *paika*, ripe, ready], substantial; permanent; genuine; unmistakable—see under *cuteba*.

*pucker*, v. *pū-kēr* [Gael. *poc*, to put up in a bag; cf. Ir. *pucaidh*, a swelling], to gather into small disorderly folds or wrinkles, applied to cloth; to rumple: n. a fold or wrinkle; a collection of folds: *puck'ered*, pp. *-er'd*: adj. gathered in folds; wrinkled.

*pudding*, n. *pū-dīng* [Ir. *puóg*, a pudding; cf. W. *poten*; Gael. *puóg*], flour or meal mixed with a variety of ingredients, and usually sweetened—cooked in a bag, case, or gut of an animal; proverbially, virtuals: *pudding-faced*, a. having a face which, from its roundness, smoothness, and fatness, is suggestive of a pudding: *pudding-headed*, a. stupid; having a head thick, round, and fat, suggestive of a pudding: *pudding-pie*, pudding with meat baked in it: *pudding-sleeve*, the full sleeve of a clerical gown: *pudding-stone*, a mass of flint pebbles cemented *pudding-like* by a silicious paste; any conglomerate: *pudding-time*, time for dinner; very nick of time, in reference to the pudding having anciently been the first dish set upon the table.

*puddle*, n. *pū-dāl* [an imitative word: Ir. and Gael. *puotan*, a small pool], a small pool of muddy water; stiff clay and sand worked together until water-tight: v. to make foul or muddy; to mix dirt and water; to make impervious to water by means of clay, as the embankment of a reservoir; to convert cast-iron into wrought-iron by stirring it while at a red heat in a furnace until it adheres into a lump: *pudd'ling*, imp.

*-ling*: n. the process of converting cast into wrought iron: *pudd'led*, pp. *-dld*: adj. made foul and turbid as a puddle; made water-tight by mud or clay: *pudd'ler*, n. *-dler*, one who works at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron: *pudd'ly*, a. *-dli*, consisting of or resembling puddles; muddy.

*pudefency*, n. *pū-dēn-sī* [L. *pudefens*, bashful], extreme modesty.

*pudefenda*, n. pln. *pū-dēn-dā* [L. *pudefendus*, of which one ought to be ashamed], the external organs or parts of generation.

*puddle*, n. *pū-dik*, also *puddical*, a. *pū-dī-kāl* [L. *puddicus*, bashful, modest—from *pudefere*, to be ashamed], pert. to the pudenda or private parts: *puddicity*, n. *pū-dis-i-tī* [L. *puddicitia*, modesty, chastity: F. *puddicité*], modesty; chastity.

*pueblo*, n. *pū-ēb-lō* [Sp. a village: L. *populus*, people], a communistic building, or a village, of the Indians of New Mexico.

*puerile*, a. *pū-ēr-il* or *-il* [OF. *puéril*—from L. *puerilis*, childish—from *puer*, a boy], pert. to a boy; childish; trifling; in *med.*, applied to an unnatural and morbid kind of breathing: *puer'tilly*, ad. *-lī*: *puer'il'ity*, n. *-lī-tī* [F. *puerilité*—from L. *puerilitas*, childhood], the quality of being puerile; the manner or actions of a boy; that which is trifling; childishness.—*SYN.* of 'puerile': youthful; boyish; trifling; childish; weak; juvenile; flat; insipid.

*puerperal*, a. *pū-ēr-jēr-āl* [mid. L. *puerperalis*—from L. *puerpera*, a woman in childbirth—from *puer*, a child, a boy; *pario*, I bring forth], relating to or following childbirth; said of a fever coming after childbirth.

*puff*, n. *pūf* [an imitative word: Ger. *puffen*, to puff; Dut. *puffen*, to blow], a breath from the mouth emitted suddenly and with some force; a whiff; a slight gust of wind; n. kind of swollen and light pastry; an exaggerated commendation or advertisement; a feathery substance used in the sprinkling of powder: v. to send air from the mouth with a single and sudden blast; to drive, as with a blast; to swell, as with wind; to inflate; to swell with pride; to praise unduly; to breathe quick and hard, as after violent exertion: *puffing*, imp.: n. the practice of one who puffs; vehement breathing, as after great exertion; exaggerated praise; in *ladies' dresses*, bands of material used as headings to a stomacher or plating, and other parts: *puffed*, pp. *pūft*: adj. blown out; inflated: *puffer*, n. *-er*, one who puffs: *puffery*, n. *pūf-jēr-ī*, extravagant praise: *puffingly*, ad. *-lī*, with shortness of breath; with exaggerated praise: *puffy*, n. *pūf-i*, swelled with air or other light matter; tumid with a soft substance; windy; bombastic: *puffily*, ad. *-lī*: *puffiness*, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being puffy: *puffin*, n. *pūf-fīn*, n. water-fowl of several species which makes a pulling sound when caught; a kind of fungus containing dust—also *puff-ball*: *puff-bill*, the *Lycoperdon giganteum*, *Ord. Fungi*, found in pastures and on the stumps of trees: *puff-paste*, among cooks, a dough for making the light crust of tarts, &c.: *puff-adder*, in S. Africa, a fat, lazy, poisonous snake.

*pug*, n. *pūg* [a corrupt. of *puck*], a lap-dog; a tame monkey; a familiar term of endearment: *pug'gy*, n. *-gi*, a dim. of *pug*: *pug-fac*, n. monkey-like face: *pug-faced*, a. having a face somewhat like a monkey: *pug-nose*, a nose like a monkey; a snub-nose: *pug-nosed*, a. having a nose like a monkey's: *pug-dog*, a small dog with a face and nose like a monkey's: *pug'gug*, a. in OE., thievish; priggish.

*pugaree*, n. *pū-gā-rē* [Hind. *pagri*], an Indian turban; a piece of cloth for winding round the head or hat; a head-dress worn by natives of India: also spelt *pugree* and *puggaree*.

*pugging*—see under *pug-mill*.

*pugh*, int. *pū*, an exclamation of contempt or disdain.

*pugilism*, n. *pū-jil-izm* [L. *pugil*, a boxer], the art or practice of fighting with the fists: *pugilist*, n. *-ist*, one who fights with the fists; a boxer: *pugilistic*, a. *-is-tik*, pert. to boxing or fighting with the fists.

*pug-mill*, n. *pūg-mil* [from *pug*], a mill for working up clay for bricks: *pugging*, n. a stuffing or plaster put between floors to render sound.

*pugnacious*, a. *pūg-nā-shūs* [L. *pugnare* or *pugnacem*, combative—from *pugnare*, to fight], inclined to fighting; quarrelsome: *pugnaciously*, ad. *-lī*: *pugnacity*, n. *pūg-nās-i-tī* [L. *pugnacitas*], inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

**pugree**, *n.* *pūgrē*—see under *pugaree*.  
**puing**, *n.* *pū'ing* [an imitative word: Scot. *peir*, to cheep as a chicken—see *pule*], a word expressing one of the sounds made by birds.

**pulsane**, *n.* *pū-né* [OF. *pulsent*, younger—from *puls*, since; *né*, born: L. *post natus*, born after], younger or inferior in rank; a term applied to certain of the English Judges; this word is now Anglicised into *puny*, in the sense of *small*.

**puissant**, *n.* *pū'is-ant* [F. *puissant*, powerful—from a supposed L. *possens* or *possentem*, powerful—from *posse*, to be able], powerful; strong; mighty: *pu'is-sant-ly*, *ad. -ly*: *pu'issance*, *n.* *-sant*, power; strength; might.

**pūja** or **poofah**, *n.* *pū'jā* [Sansk. *pūjā*], among Hindus, devotion; a religious act of worship; a festival.

**puke**, *v.* *pūk* [prob. from *spew*: Ger. *spucken*, to spit], to eject from the stomach; to vomit: *n.* a vomit; a fit of vomiting; an emetic: *puk'ing*, *imp.*: *puked*, *pp.* *puk't*.

**puke**, *n.* *pūk* [perhaps another form of *pace*, which see], in OE., a brownish purple.

**pulchritude**, *n.* *pūl-krit-ū'd* [L. *pulchritudo*, beauty—from *pulcher*, beautiful], beauty; comeliness; grace; moral beauty.

**pule**, *v.* *pūl* [F. *pianler*, to cheep as a young bird: L. *pipulare*, to chirp: an imitative word], to cry like a chicken; to whine; to cry as a whimpering child: *pul'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* whimpering: *n.* a cry, ns of a chicken; a whining: *puled*, *pp.* *pūl'd*: *pul'ing-ly*, *ad. -ly*.

**pulkha**, *n.* *pūl-khā*, a Laplander's travelling sledge, made in the form of a boat.

**pull**, *v.* *pūl* [AS. *pullian*, to pull: cf. L. Ger. *pu-len*, to pick; Gael. *spoil*, to pull; to tug; L. *pellere*, to drive], to draw forcibly; to rend; to draw towards one; to pluck; to gather; to haul or tug; of *fores*, &c., to take out the large sinews: *n.* act of pulling; a pluck; a drawing; a contest; violence suffered: *pull'ing*, *imp.*: *pulled*, *pp.* *pūl'd*: *pull'er*, *n.* one who or that which pulls; to pull apart, to separate by pulling; to pull down, to demolish; to degrade: to pull off, to remove; to separate by pulling; to pull out, to extract; to draw out: to pull up, to pluck up; to extirpate; to stop.—*SEN.* of 'pull v': to pluck; tug; draw; gather; tear; rend; subvert; demolish; degrade; eradicate.

**puller**, *n.* *pūl-lēr* [F. *poulet*, a chicken—from *poule*, a hen: L. *pullus*, a young animal], a young hen; a chicken.

**pulley**, *n.* *pūl-lē* [F. *poulie*; Dut. *pailey*, a frame for torture, a pulley—from *pull*], one of the six mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel turning on an axis, on which a rope or chain runs in a groove. *Note.*—pulley is also derived by some from L. *pullus*, a young animal; mid. L. *pullemus*, a colt—the names of the goat and horse being formerly employed to designate mechanical contrivances.

**Pullman car**, *pūl-mān kār* [from Pullman, the inventor], a sleeping car on railways.

**pululation**, *n.* *pūl-tū-lā'shūn* [L. *pulullatus*, put forth sprouts—from *pullulus*, a sprout; *pullus*, a young animal], in bot., germination or budding; the first shooting of a bud.

**pulmograde**, *a.* *pūl-mō-grād* [L. *pulmo*, a lung; *gradior*, I walk], having a lung-like movement; moving by the expansion and contraction of the body, especially of the disc, as in the case of the Medusa.

**Pulmonaria**, *n.* *pūl-mōn-d'ri-ā* [L. *pulmo* or *pulmonem*, a lung], *n.* genus of perennial herbs, some of the species having spotted leaves—called also 'lungwort' and 'Jerusalem consolv'; the *Pulmonaria officinalis*, Ord. *Boraginaceae*: *Pulmonaria* or *Pulmonaries*, *n.* *pūl. -ā-rī*, the arachnids that breathe by means of pulmonary sacs: *pul'monale*, *n. -it*, possessing lungs.

**pulmonary**, *a.* *pūl-mōn-ēr-ī* [L. *pulmonarius*—from *pulmo* or *pulmonem*, a lung], pert. to the lungs; affecting the lungs: *pulmonic*, *a.* *pūl-mōn-īk*, pert. to the lungs; consumptive: *n.* a medicine good for affections of the lungs; one diseased in the lungs: *pulmonate*, *a.* *pūl-mōn-āt*, having lungs.

**pulmouifer**, *n.* *pūl-mōn-ī-fēr* [L. *pulmo* or *pulmonem*, a lung; *fero*, I bear], an animal having lungs: *pul'mouiferous*, *a.* *-ī-fēr-ūs*, having lungs; having organs acting as lungs.

**pulp**, *n.* *pūlp* [F. *pulpe*—from L. *pulpa*, flesh, pith],

the soft and juicy tissue of plants; a soft mass; the aril of the coffee-berry; in *anal.*, the inner surface of the tooth: *v.* to reduce to a soft mass; to separate from the fibrous and harder portions: *pulp'ing*, *imp.*: *pulp'd*, *pp.* *pūlp't*: *pulpy*, *a.* *pūl-pī*, soft; fleshy: *pulp'iness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being pulpy: *pulp'ous*, *a.* *-ūs*, resembling pulp; soft like pap: *pulp'ousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being pulpy.

**pulpit**, *n.* *pūp-īt* [OF. *pulpite*, a pulpit—from L. *pulchrum*, a stage or platform], a raised and generally enclosed desk in a church or chapel from which the sermon or lecture is delivered: *adj.* pert. to or resembling the pulpit: connected with the pulpit: *pulp'ited*, *a.* *pūl-ēd*, placed in a pulpit.

**pulque**, *n.* *pūl-ēka* [Sp. *pulque*], a liquor prepared from the juice of the agave, a species of aloë, having slightly intoxicating qualities, much used by the Mexicans.

**pulsate**, *v.* *pūl-sāt* [L. *pulsatus*, beaten, struck—from *pulsare*, to beat; *pulsus*, a beating, a stroke of an oar—from *pello*, I drive], to beat or throb, as the heart: *pulsat'ing*, *imp.*: *pulsat'd*, *pp.* *pūlsat-ion*, *n.* *pūl-sāt-shūn* [F.—L.], the beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a stroke by which some medium is affected, as light, sound, &c.; vibration: *pulsat'ile*, *a.* *pūl-sāt-īl*, that may be beaten; played by beating, as a drum; beating, as a pulse: *pulsat'ive*, *a.* *-īv*, also *pulsat'ory*, *a.* *-ēr-ī*, beating; throbbing, as the heart or pulse.

**pulsatilla**, *n.* *pūl-sāt-īl-lā* [new L., throbbing—from L. *pulsatus*, pushed, set in violent motion], a homeopathic medicinal preparation from the *Anemone pulsatilla*, or wind-flower—see *pasque-flower*, under *Pasch*.

**pulse**, *n.* *pūls* [L. *pulsus*, a beating, a stroke—from *pello*, I drive: Sp. *pulso*, the pulse, the wrist], the alternate contractions and dilatations of an artery, caused by the action of the heart, and perceptible to the touch; a throb; any measured or regular beat: *pulseless*, *a.* *-lē's*, without a perceptible pulse: *pulselessness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being pulseless: to feel one's pulse, to try and know one's mind; to sound one's opinion.

**pulse**, *n.* *pūls* [OF. *pouls*; L. *puls*, a pottage of meal or pulse], grain contained in a pod or case; edible legumes, as peas, beans, vetches, or lentils.

**pultaceous**, *a.* *pūl-tā'sh-ūs* [L. *puls* or *pultem*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal or pulse: Gr. *poltos*, pottage], macerated; softened with fluid; soft like a pottage.

**Pultenaea**, *n.* *pūl-tēn-ēd* [after Dr Pulteney], Australian papilionaceous shrubs, Ord. *Leguminosae*: *Pultenaea rosea*, a species bearing in great profusion dense flower-buds of a rich warm rose colour.

**pulverise**, *v.* *pūl-vēr-ī-zē* [F. *pulvériser*, to pulverise—from L. *pulverare*, to reduce to powder—from *pulvis* or *pulverem*, dust], to reduce to fine powder by beating or grinding: *pul'ver'ising*, *imp.*: *pul'verised*, *pp.* *-īzēd*: *adj.* reduced to fine powder: *pul'verisable*, *a.* *-īzē-ā-īl*, that may be reduced to powder: *pul'verisa'tion*, *n.* *-īzē-shūn*, the act of reducing to fine powder: *pul'veriser*, *n.* *-ī-zēr*, a quartz-crusher; *n.* machine for pounding substances to a powder: *pul'verin*, *n.* *-in*, the ashes of harilla.

**pulverulent**, *a.* *pūl-vēr-ū-lēnt* [L. *pulverulentus*, full of dust—from *pulvis* or *pulverem*, dust], also *pulveraceous*, *a.* *pūl-vēr-ā'sh-ūs*, and *pulverous*, *a.* *pūl-vēr-ūs* [L. *pulvereus*, full of dust], consisting of fine powder; dusty; in bot., covered with dust or fine powdery matter; powdery: *pul'ver'ulence*, *n.* *-lēns*, the state of being pulverulent; abundance of dust or fine powder.

**pulvill**, *n.* *pūl-pū-rīl* [L. *pulvillus*, a little cushion], the cushions or suckers of the feet of insects, enabling them to walk on ceilings, &c., against the law of gravity.

**pulvinate**, *n.* *pūl-vī-nāt*, also *pul'venated*, *a.* [L. *pulvinatus*, cushion-shaped—from *pulvinus*, a cushion], in bot., shaped like a cushion or pillow; cushioned; in arch., enlarged or swelled in any particular part: *pulvinus*, *n.* *pūl-vī-nūs*, in bot., an enlargement like a swelling on the stem immediately below the leaf.

**pulwar**, *n.* *pūl-vār* [Hind.] a light, keelless boat used on the Ganges.

**puma**, *n.* *pū-mā* [Pernv.], a large carnivorous animal peculiar to America; the American lion.

**pumice**, *n.* *pū-mīs* or *pū-mīc*, also *pumice-stone* [L.

*pūmex* or *pūmicem*, pumice-stone—akin to *spūma*, froth or foam), a volcanic substance or lava, so light and porous as to float on water, usually of a whitish-grey colour: *pūmicaceous*, *a. pū-mīsh-t-ās*, composed of pumice; having the nature or appearance of pumice: *pūmiciform*, *a. pū-mīsh-t-fa-tēr* [*L. forma*, a shape], in the form of or resembling pumice, applied to light porous rock-products, seemingly the results of igneous action.

**pummel**—see **pommel**.

**pump**, *n. pūmp* [*F. pompe*, a pump; cf. *lecl. pūmpa*; *Sw. pūmp*; *Sp. and Port. bomba*; *Ger. pūmp*; an imitative word referring to the idea of splashing, and akin to *pūmp*], a machine for raising water or other liquid, consisting of a tube, in which a piston and two valves work in those of the simplest description: *v. to raise water or a liquid with a pump; familiarly, to elicit or draw out from a person by artful questions, as information or secrets: pūmp'ing*, *imp. pumped*, *imp. pūmp't*: *pūmp'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who pumps: *force-pump*, a more complicated machine than a common *lift-pump*, being fitted to raise water above the level to which it is driven by the pressure of the atmosphere: *chain-pump*—see under *chain*: *pump-dafe*, the wooden tube that carries off the water raised by a chain-pump: *pump-gear*, the materials or fittings of a pump: *pump-room*, the room at a mineral well where the waters are drawn and drunk: *pump-stock*, the solid body of a common pump.

**pump**, *n. pūmp* [probably the same word as *pomp*, which see, being so called because worn for 'pomp' or ornament], a low shoe or slipper with a single sole, without a heel, and unworked, chiefly used in dancing.

**pumpkin**, *n. pūmp'kin*, formerly *pompion*, *n. pūmp'yūn*, or *pūmpion*, *n. pūmp'yūn* [*OE. pūmpion*, a melon—from *L. pepo*; *Gr. pepōn*, a melon], a well-known species of gourd—the *Cucurbita pepo*, *Ord. Cucurbitaceæ*; also its fruit.

**pun**, *n. pūn* [another form of pound 3, as if hammering on the word], a play upon words founded upon agreement or resemblance in sound, but differing in meaning, by applying the words in an odd or ludicrous sense; a kind of wit by quibbling on words: *v. to make or utter puns; to quibble on words: pūn'ing*, *imp. pūnned*, *pp. pūnd*: *pūn'er*, *n. pūn*: *stēr*, one who puns or is skilled in punning.

**puna**, *n. pūna* [*Peruv.*], a term applied to the cold descending winds of the higher Andes sweeping the high barren table-land called the *Puna*.

**punch**, *n. pūnsh* [from *pūncheon*, which see], a tool of iron or steel for piercing holes by stamping out a piece: *v. to perforate or pierce with a steel tool by stamping out a piece: pūn'ing*, *imp. pūnned*, *pp. pūnsh't*: *pūnsh'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who punches.

**punch**, *n. pūnsh* [a corrupt, of *pūnish*], a stroke or thrust with the list: *v. to strike or thrust with the list: pūn'ing*, *imp. pūnned*, *pp. pūnsh't*: *pūnsh'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who punches.

**punch**, *n. pūnsh* [said to be derived from the Hind. *panch*, five—so called as compounded of five ingredients—spirit, acid, spice, sugar, and water; *Sans. panchān*, five], a drink whose use and manufacture was originally obtained from India; a beverage composed of spirit and water, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with lemon-juice: *punch-bowl*, a vessel in which punch is made, or from which it is drunk.

**punch**, *n. pūnsh* [*It. pūncinello*, a character in Neapolitan comedy, a buffoon; *L. pūnsh*, a young animal], a short thick fellow; a stage-puppet: *punchy*, *a. pūnsh't*, short and thick, or fat.

**pūncheon**, *n. pūnsh'ān* [*F. pūnchon*, a bodkin, a king-post, a pūncheon: *L. pūnsh'ān*, a pūnchrel], a small steel instr. used for cutting, piercing, or stamping a body; a measure of liquids containing 84 gallons; in *carpentry*, a short piece of timber placed to support a great weight, now called a *stud* or *quarter*.

**pūncinello**, *n. pūnsh'in-ēlō* [*It. pūncinello*], a buffoon; in the *puppet-show*, a short, thick, hump-backed puppet.

**punctate, *a. pūnsh'tat*, also *pūnsh'tat*, *a. -tā-tēd* [*mid. L. pūncatūs*, marked with punctures—from *L. pūncum*, a point, a small hole—from *pūngo*, I prick], pointed; in *bot.*, having the surface covered with small holes or dots: *pūnctiform*, *a. -tā-fa-tēr* [*L. forma*, shape], having the form of a point.**

**punctillo**, *n. pūngk-tūl-lō* [*Sp. puntillo*, a small point—from *punto*, a point; *L. punctum*, a point], a nice point in behaviour or ceremony; great exactness or particularity in forms: *punctilious*, *a. -yūs*, very nice or exact in the forms of behaviour, &c.; exact to excess in the observance of rules or customs: *punctiliously*, *ad. -yūs-lī*: *punctiliousness*, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being punctilious; great exactness in nice forms of ceremony and behaviour.

**puncto**, *n. pūngk-tō* [*L. punctum*, a point], in *OE.*, nice point of ceremony; a point in fencing.

**punctual**, *a. pūngk-tū-āl* [*F. punctuel*, exact; *mid. L. pūncuālis*, punctual—from *L. punctum*, a point], accurate; done at the exact time; exact in the observance of time, appointments, or promises; in *OE.*, comprised in a point, spot, or narrow compass: *pūnct'ually*, *ad. -lī*: *pūnct'uality*, *n. -āl-tī*, also *pūnct'ualness*, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being punctual; scrupulous exactness as to time: *pūnct'ualist*, *n. -līst*, one who is exceedingly exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

**punctuate**, *v. pūngk-tū-āt* [*mid. L. pūncuātūs*, defined—from *L. punctum*, a point or dot], to mark off portions of written language by points or stops in order to render the meaning easy of apprehension, and to indicate pauses or rests for the voice: *pūnct'uating*, *imp. pūnct'uated*, *pp. pūnct'uation*, *n. -āsh'ūn*, the art of marking off portions of written language by points or stops: *pūnct'ualist*, *n. -līst*, one who is skilled in punctuation.

**puncture**, *n. pūngk-tūr* [*L. punctūrus*, about to puncture; *punctum*, a small hole, a point—from *pūngo*, I prick], a small hole or wound made by a pointed instr.: *v. to pierce with a small-pointed instr. pūnct'ring*, *imp. pūnct'ured*, *pp. -tūrd*.

**pūndit**, *n. pūndīt* [*Hind. pūndīt*; *Sans. pūndita*, learned], a learned Brahmin; in *Cashmere*, a native clerk; a native trained in the use of surveying instruments.

**pung**, *n. pūng* [etym. unknown], in *N. Amer.*, a rudely made one-horse sleigh.

**pungent**, *a. pūng'ēnt* [*L. pūngens* or *pūngentem*, causing a pricking or stinging sensation—from *pūngo*, I prick], sharp; stinging or pricking; sharp on the tongue; sharp-tasted; biting; acrimonious; sarcastic: *pūng'ently*, *ad. -lī*: *pūng'ency*, *n. -jēn-sī*, the quality of being pungent or pricking, as to the taste; acrimoniousness; keenness, as of wit.—*SYN.* of 'pungent': sharp; piercing; acid; penetrating; acuto; acrimonious; biting; stinging; keen; pricking.

**Punic**, *a. pū-nīk* [*L. Pūnicus*, pert. to Carthage—from *Pūni*, the Carthaginians], pert. to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous: *n. the language of anc. Carthage: Pūnica fides*, *pū-nī-k-ā-fīdēs* [*L. Pūnic fāthī*], the faith of the Carthaginians, whom the anc. Romans stigmatised as unfaithful and perfidious—hence *treachery*; *perfidiousness*.

**pūniss**—see under **pūny**.

**pūnish**, *v. pūnsh'ish* [*F. pūnissant*, *pūnsh'ing*—from *pūnir*, to pūnish—from *L. pūnīre*, to pūnish; *pūna*, punishment], to afflict with pain, suffering, loss, or any calamity, as a penalty for a fault or crime, or with a view to amendment; to correct; to chasten; *familiarly*, to inflict a severe beating, as in a prize-fight: *pūnsh'ing*, *imp. pūnsh'ed*, *pp. -tsh't*: *pūnsh'able*, *a. -sh-ā-bl*, worthy of punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; liable to be punished: *pūnsh'ably*, *ad. -blī*: *pūnsh'ament*, *n. -mēt*, the infliction of suffering for a crime or fault; the suffering inflicted; chastisement: *pūnitive*, *a. pū-nī-tīv*, awarding or inflicting punishment; that punishes or tends to pūnish: *pūnitory*, *a. -tēr-tī*, punishing; tending to punishment.—*SYN.* of 'pūnish': to chastise; correct; discipline; castigate; scourge; whip; lash; chasten.

**pūnitive**, *pūnitory*—see under **pūnish**.

**pūnk**, *n. pūngk*, in *OE.*, a prostitute; a whore. **pūnka** or **pūnka**, *n. pūngk-ā* [*Hind. pūnkā*, a fan], in the *East Indies*, a large fan or machine used for cooling the atmosphere in rooms, kept in motion by pulling a cord.

**pūnnet**, *n. pūn-nēt* [etym. unknown], a small shallow basket for displaying fruit and flowers.

**pūnning**, **pūnster**—see under **pūn**.

**pūnt**, *n. pūnt* [*AS. pūnt*; *L. ponto*, a punt; *pōns* or *pōntem*, a bridge], a flat-bottomed boat, used for fishing in shallow waters.

*māte*, *mat*, *fūr*, *lāw*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pūnc*, *pūn*: *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*.





**purist**, *n.* *pūrist* [L. *pūrus*, clean, unstained—see *pure*], one excessively nice in the choice of words; one who holds that the New Test. was written in pure Greek; one who affects great purity of conduct: *purism*, *n.* *-izm*, the practice or affectation of rigid purity in the use of words; the affectation of great purity of conduct.

**Puritan**, *n.* *pūritān* [from Eng. *pure*, which see], one who affects rigid purity in religious matters; a name given in contempt to Dissenters in the reign of Elizabeth and in those of her two successors: *adj.* *pert.* to the Puritans or early Dissenters: *Puritanism*, *n.* *-izm*, doctrines and practices of the Puritans: *puritanic*, *n.* *-itānik*, also *puritanical*, *n.* *-itālik*, rigid in religious matters, usually as a term of reproach: *puritanically*, *ad.* *-li*.

**purify**—see under *pure*.

**purle**, *n.* *pērl* [corrupt. of *purfle*, which see], a kind of edging used for lace; lace which has one of its edges purled: *v.* to decorate with fringe or embroidery.

**purle**, *v.* *pērl* [freq. of *purr*: Sw. *porla*, to shimmer, to bubble], to flow or run with murmuring broken sounds, as water among small stones; to murmur; to rise or appear in undulations: to curl: *n.* the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream of water running over small stones; ooze; soft flow; beer or ale warmed and flavoured with an aromatic bitter, so named from its foaming like shallow water running over small stones: *pur'ling*, *imp.*: *adj.* murmuring; curling: *n.* the gentle sound of shallow water running over small stones: *purled*, *pp.* *pērlid*.

**purle**, *v.* *pērl* [probably connected with the root of *percolate*, from the idea of spinning], in hunting slang, to upset.

**purleue**, *n.* *pērlū* [a corrupt. of the OF. *puralee*, a perambulation: F. *pour*, for; *aller*, a walk—from *aller*, to go], land which, having once been part of a royal forest, was severed from it by a perambulation, and so was made free from forest laws; an enclosure; a certain limited extent of district; the confines or borders of any place.

**purline**, *n.* also *purlin*, *n.* *pērlin* [F. *pour*, for; *ligne*, a line], in carpentry, one of the pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside to keep them from sinking in the middle.

**purloin**, *v.* *pērlōin* [OF. *purloigner*, to prolong, to retard—from *pour*, for; *loin*, *fin*—from L. *longus*], to make away with; to appropriate to oneself; to steal: *purloin'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who purloins; theft: *purloined*, *pp.* *lōind*: *purloin'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who purloins; a thief.

**purple**, *n.* *pērp* [OF. *porpre*—from L. *purpura*; Gr. *porphura*, the purple-fish, purple], the colour formed by blending red and blue; a purple dress or robe, worn exclusively by the Roman emperors—hence, imperial power: *adj.* red or livid; dyed with blood: *v.* to make or dye purple; to clothe with purple; *pur'plug*, *imp.*: *purpled*, *pp.* *-pid*: *adj.* coloured with, or as with purple: *pur'plish*, *ad.* *-plish*, somewhat purple: born in the purple, an epithet applied to the children of royal personages when born during their father's reign: purple-black, a preparation of madder, of a deep purple hue, approaching to black: purple-lake, a purple prepared from cochineal: purple-ochre or mineral purple, a deep ochre from the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire: purple of cassius, *kds-st-ās*, a compound of the oxides of tin and gold, used in porcelain-painting or enamelling, and in glass-staining.

**purples**, *n.* *plu*, *pērpilz*, also called ear-cockles or pepper-corn, a disease affecting the grains of wheat, in which the grains become first of a dark-green and ultimately of a black colour, caused by the animal parasite *Vibrio tritici*, or cel of the wheat; petechiæ, or spots of a livid red on the body: long purples, in OE., perhaps the *Arum maculatum*, Ord. *Araceæ*; called also lords-and-ladies, cuckoo-flower, cuckoo-pint, &c.

**purport**, *n.* *pērpōrt* [OF. *purport*, *purport*: F. *pour*, for; *porter*—from L. *portare*, to carry], design; tendency of anything said or written; import; meaning: *v.* to mean; to import; to signify: *pur'porting*, *imp.*: *pur'ported*, *pp.*

**purpose**, *v.* *pūpōs* [OF. *pourpos*, a design: F. *proposer*, to propose or design: L. *propositum*, a purpose, a design—from *pro*, before; *positus*, laid or placed; *pono*, I place], design; intention; end or aim desired; effect; in OE., instance; conversation;

discourse; enigma: *v.* to determine on some end or object to be accomplished; to resolve; to intend: *pur'posing*, *imp.*: *purposed*, *pp.* *pērpāst*: *adj.* intended: *pur'poseless*, *a.* *-lēss*, without any end or object in view: *pur'posely*, *ad.* *-li*, by design: *en purpose*, *ad.* designally: *cross-purposes*, contrary objects in conversation or action.—*SYN.* of 'purpose': *n.*: design; end; intention; aim; motive; plan; measure.

**purpresture**, *n.* *pērpres'tūr*, also *pourpresture*, *n.* *pōrpres'tūr* [F. *pour*, for; *prendre*, to take], in law, an encroachment; the taking part of the common property into one's own possession.

**purpura**, *n.* *pērpū-rā* [L. *purpura*; Gr. *porphura*, the shell-fish that yields purple], in med., a disease having several varieties, in which small distinct purple specks and patches appear on the skin: *purpuric*, *n.* *pērpūrik*, of or pert. to purpura; applied to an aife of a purple colour obtained from the excrement of the hoæ-constrictor, and from urinary calculi: *purpurate*, *n.* *pērpū-rāt*, a salt of purpuric acid: *pur'purine*, *n.* *-rīn*, pure madder-red.

**purrr**—see *pur*.

**purse**, *n.* *pērs* [OF. *bourse*, a purse—from Gr. and L. *bursa*, a hide, a skin], a small money bag or case; a sum of money given as a prize or present; in Turkey, the sum of 500 piastres: *v.* to put into a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse: *pur'sing*, *imp.*: *purse*, *pp.* *pērst*: *purser*, *n.* *pērs'er*, the officer who keeps the accounts of the ship to which he belongs, and who acts as general purveyor—now called a *paymaster*: *purse'ful*, *n.* *-fūl*, as much as can be contained in a purse; enough to fill a purse: *purse-proud*, *a.* puffed up by wealth: *purse-net*, a net that can be closed like a purse: long or heavy purse, wealth; riches: light purse, poverty; want of resources.

**purshness**—see under *purry*.

**purshalee**, *n.* also *purshaleu*, *n.* *pērs'hān* [OF. *porcelaine*; L. *portulaca*, purslane], garden annuals with fleshy succulent leaves, growing wild in the S. of Europe and America, but native in Africa; the common species is *Portulaca oleracea*, Ord. *Portulacacæ*.

**purshue**, *v.* *pērs'ū* [OF. *poursuir*, to pursue—from mid. L. *prosequere*—from L. *persequi*, to follow up—from *per*, through; *sequor*, I follow], to go or proceed after; to follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to prosecute; to follow as an example; to strive to reach or gain; to go on; to proceed: *pur'suing*, *imp.*: *pursued*, *pp.* *-sūd*: *pursuer*, *n.* *-sūr*, one who follows or pursues; in Scotch law, a plaintiff: *pursuable*, *a.* *-ābl*, that can be followed or prosecuted: *pursuant*, *a.* *-sūtānt*, agreeable; conformable; done in consequence of anything: *pursuance*, *n.* *-āns*, process or continued exertion to reach or accomplish a thing: *pur'suit*, *n.* *-sūt* [F. *poursuite*], the act of following in haste, either in sport or in hostility; endeavour to attain or gain; course of business or occupation: in pursuance of, a legal expression signifying 'in consequence of' or 'in fulfilment or execution of'.—*SYN.* of 'pursue': to follow; chase; seek; persist; proceed; prosecute; continue; persecute; go on.

**pursuivant**, *n.* *pērs'suēvānt* [F. *poursuivant*, a pursuer, a prosecutor—from *poursuivre*, to follow or pursue: see *pursue*], a state messenger; an attendant on the heralds; one of the four junior officers in the Herald's College, named respectively Portcullis, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle, and Rouge Croix.

**pursy**, *a.* *pērs'i* [OF. *pourcif*, short-winded; *pousser*, to push: L. *pulso*, I push or beat], comelent and short-winded; puffy; bloated: *purs'iness*, *n.* *-nēs*, fatness, with shortness of breath.

**purtenance**, *n.* *pērtē-nāns* [an abbrev. of *appurtenance*], in Scrip., the pluck of an animal—that is, the lights or lungs.

**purulent**, *a.* *pū-rōō-lēt* [F. *purulent*—from L. *purulentus*, full of corrupt matter—from *pūs*, the viscous matter of a sore; *pūris*, of matter], consisting of pus or matter; full of or resembling pus: *purulence*, *n.* *-lēns*, also *purulency*, *n.* *-lēns*, the generation of pus or matter: *purulently*, *ad.* *-li*.

**purvey**, *v.* *pērvā* [OF. *pourvoir*, to provide for—from L. *providere*, to purvey or provide for—from *pro*, forward; *video*, I see], to provide; to buy in provisions; to supply, *n.* provisions: *purvey'ing*, *imp.*: *purveyed*, *pp.* *-vād*: *purvey'or*, *n.* *-vār*,

ono who provides victuals; an officer who formerly provided provisions for the royal household: *purveyance*, *n.* -*ans*, procurement of provisions; victuals provided.

*purvoir*, *n.* *per-vü* [F. *pourvoir*, provided—from *pourvoir*, to provide], the provisions or body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with 'Be it enacted,' as distinguished from the *preamble*; the limit or scope of a statute.

*pus*, *n.* *pūs* [L. *pūs*, the viscous matter of a sore], the white or yellowish matter formed in wounds or on sores; suppuration.

*Puseyism*, *n.* *pū-zī-izm*, the principles of Dr Pusey (1800-1882) and his followers, whose object is to bring the Church of England in discipline and doctrines to the state in which it was on its first separation from the Church of Rome: Puseyite, *n.* *pū-zī-it*, one who holds the principles of Dr Pusey, and endeavours to introduce them into the service of the Church of England.

*push*, *n.* *pōsh* [OF. *pousser*, to push—from L. *pushare*, to push, to beat], a thrust; a shove; any pressure, impulse, or force employed; a vigorous effort; a sudden emergency; in OE., an assault; a forcible onset; a trial; an extremity: *v.* to press against with force; to urge or drive; to make a thrust; to enforce; to press forward; to make an attack; to importune; *push'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* pressing forward in business; enterprising; forcing one's way; *n.* the act of forcing one's way in business, or into a position in society: *pushed*, *pp.* *pōsh't*: *push'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who pushes: *push'ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*, to push down, to overthrow by pushing; to push on, to drive or urge forward; to hasten.—SVN. of 'push *v.*': to shove; propel; drive; urge; press; impel; butt; importune.

*pus*, *n.* *pōsh* [prob. from F. *poche*, a pustule], in *Eng. dial.*, a little swelling, pustule, or pimple.

*Pushtu*, *n.* *pūsh'tū* [Afghan], the Afghan group of languages.

*pusillanimous*, *a.* *pū-sīl-lān'ī-t-mūs* [L. *pusillus*, very little, petty; *animus*, courage, spirit], mean-spirited; without firmness or courage; cowardly: *pusillanimously*, *ad.* -*ly*: *pusillanimousness*, *n.* -*ness*, also *pusillanimity*, *n.* -*ty*: *pū-sīl-lān'ī-t'ē* [F. *pusillanimité*, cowardice—from L.], want of firmness and strength of mind; weakness of mind; want of courage.—SVN. of 'pusillanimity': cowardice; timidity; fear; weakness; mean-spiritedness—of 'pusillanimous': cowardly; timid; weak; feeble; mean-spirited; dastardly; faint-hearted.

*pus*, *n.* *pōs* [an imitative word, from the noise of the cat spitting; Dut. *poes*; L. Ger. *pus*, a familiar name for a cat; It. and Gael. *pus*, a cat], the familiar name for a cat; *n.* hare: *pus'y*, *n.* -*st*, a diminutive of *pus*.

*pustule*, *n.* *pū'stūl* [F. *pustule*, a pustule—from L. *pustula*, a blister, a pimple—from *pūs*, the matter of a sore], a small elevation of the skin or cuticle containing pus; a small blister: *pust'ular*, *a.* -*lar*, also *pust'ulous*, *a.* -*lous*, covered with pustules: *pust'ulate*, *v.* -*lat*, to form into pustules or blisters; to cover with blisters: *adj.* in *bot.*, covered with glandular excrescences: *pust'ulating*, *imp.* *pust'ulated*, *pp.*

*put*, *v.* *pōt* [AS. *potinn*; Gael. *put*, to throw, to push], to lay; to place; to set; to propose, as a question; to offer; to reduce to any state; to bring to any state of mind; to shoot or germinate; in OE., to put into action; oblige; urge: *put'ting*, *imp.* *put*, *pt.* *pp.* to put about, to turn; to change the course, as a ship; to occasion inconvenience, trouble, or worry; to put away, to discard; to expel; to divorce; to put back, to hinder; to delay; to place in the former position, or in the proper one; to put by, to lay aside; to put down, to deposit; to repress; to silence; to bring into disuse; to put forth, to extend; to shoot out or germinate; to exert; to propose; to publish; to put forward, to advance; to promote; to put in, to insert; to interpose; to place in due form before a court; to enter a harbour; to put in for, to stand as a candidate; to put in practice, to use; to exercise; to put off, to delay or postpone; to lay aside; to divest; to discard; to push from land; to leave the shore; to put on, to invest; to assume; to impose; to promote; to hasten motion, as, *to put on steam*; to put out, to eject; to shoot or sprout; to extinguish; to place at interest, as money; to protrude; to stretch forth; to publish; to disconcert; to expel; to

put over, to refer; to sail over or across; to do with a limited or insufficient supply for the time; to put the hand to, to take hold of; to begin; to put to, to add; to refer; to put to death, to kill; to put to a stand, to stop; to arrest by difficulties or obstacles; to put together, to unite; to connect; to accumulate into one sum or mass; to put to it, to press hard; to distress; to perplex; to put to rights, to arrange, as objects in disorder; to put to sea, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to put to the sword, to kill with the sword; to slay; to put to trial or on trial, to bring to a test; to try; to place under judicial examination; to put trust in, to confide in; to repose confidence in; to put up, to offer publicly; to store; to set in order; to hoard; to hide, in *Scot.*, to give lodgings to; to put up at, to take abode at, as at a hotel; to put upon, to impose; to lay upon; to incite; to put up with, to receive patiently; to overlook or suffer without resentment; to take without dissatisfaction: a *put off*, an excuse; an evasion for delay: *put on*, in *Scot.*, clothed; dressed.—SVN. of 'put': to lay; place; set; offer; cause; produce; advance; propose; state; impel; thrust; push; give up; surrender; utter; express; incite; entice; urge; oblige; force; constrain; steer; direct; reposit; repose; apply; comprise; consign; add; reduce; form; regulate.

*put*, *n.* *pūt* [Gael. *put*, to throw, to push, to place—see *put* 1], a certain game at cards; an action of distress: *v.* in *Scot.*, to throw, with the hand raised to the shoulder, a heavy stone, &c., in playing a certain outdoor game, or in a series of sports; *n.* a throw with a heavy stone or weight; in *golfs*, a short stroke on the green: *putting*, *imp.* *put*, in *Scot.*, an outdoor sport, which consists in tilting a stone to a distance, the stone being held in the hand on a level with the shoulder: *putting-stone*, the stone used in the sport: *put'ter*, *n.* one who; a golf club for playing in short stroke on the green.

*putamen*, *n.* *pū-tā-mēn* [L. *putāmen*, a pot or shell], in *bot.*, the stone of a fruit, also called the endocarp.

*putative*, *a.* *pū-tā-tiv* [F. *putatif*, supposed—from *put*, L. *putidus*, supposed—from L. *putidus*, supposed; imagined; *putaro*, I reckon], supposed; reputed.

*putchuck* or *putchuck*, *n.* *pūt'chūk*, in *India*, a fragrant root, highly esteemed by the Chinese as an incense—called by Europeans *orris-root*.

*putéal*, *n.* *pū-tā-él* [L. *puteal*—from *puteus*, a well], the enclosure surrounding the opening of a well to protect persons from falling into it.

*putlog*, *n.* *pūt-lōg*, also *put'lock*, *n.* -*lōk* [Eng. *put*, to insert; *log*, a thick piece of wood], one of the pieces of timber, about 7 feet long, used in building scaffolds, one end of which is inserted into the wall, and the other fastened to one of the upright poles, forming the skeleton of the scaffold.

*putrefy*, *v.* *pū-trē-fī* [F. *putrefier*, to putrefy—from *put*, L. *putrefacere*—from L. *putrefacere*, to make rotten—from *puter*, rotten; *facio*, I make], to make corrupt or rotten; to rot: *put'refying*, *imp.* *put'refy*, *adj.* rotting; corrupting with rottenness: *put'refied*, *pp.* -*ied*: *adj.* rotten; decomposed: *put'refies*, *n.* -*fies*, one who or that which putrefies: *put'refaction*, *n.* -*tion* [F.—L.], rottenness; the spontaneous decomposition of organic bodies, especially below water, in contradistinction to decay in the air: *put'refactive*, *a.* -*tive*, tending to promote decomposition; making putrid or rotten: *put'refactive-ness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being putrefactive.

*putrescent*, *a.* *pū-trēs-sēnt* [L. *putrescens* or *putrescens*, growing rotten—from *puter*, rotten], becoming putrid or rotten; pertaining to putrefaction: *putrescence*, *n.* -*ence*, a putrid or rotten state: *putrescible*, *a.* -*ible*, liable to grow putrid.

*putrid*, *a.* *pū-trīd* [F. *putride*—from L. *putridus*, decayed—from *puter*, rotten], rotten; corrupt; pertaining to rottenness: *putridness*, *n.* -*ness*, also *putridity*, *n.* *pū-trīd'ī-tē*, corruption: rottenness: *putredinous*, *a.* *pū-trīd'ī-nūs* [L. *putrido*, rottenness], rotten; stinking.

*putting*, *putting-stone*—see under *put* 2.

*puttock*, *n.* *pūt-tōk* [so called from its preying on *quails*, *puttids*, or young birds; Eng. dial. *putt*, a chicken; *Scot.* *putt*, a young grouse; in OE., a doubtful bird, but said to be the long-winged kite: *puttock-shrouds*, among *seamen*, small shrouds which go from one mast to the other—a supposed corrupt. of *puttock-shroud*].

**putty**, *n.* *pūt-ti* [OF. *polir*, a glazier's putty—from *F. pot*, *n.* pot—see *pot*], *n.* pasty mass or thick cement formed of whiting and linseed-oil, with or without white-lead, chiefly used by glaziers for fastening glass in window-frames; the mixture of dust and oil arising from the grinding of precious stones; in *chem.*, oxide of tin, or calcined tin in powder; in *pottery*, the mixture of ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing; in *foundries*, the mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds; *v.* to fix or fill up with putty; *put'ty-lag*, *imp.*: *put'tled*, *pp.* *-tled*, *pu*, *n.* *puē* [F.], a provincial term for the conical hill-tops of Auvergne, in France, being for the most part the craters of extinct volcanoes.

**puzzle**, *n.* *pū-zl* [a probable corrupt. of *F. pucelle*, a virgin], in *OE.*, a disreputable or low woman; a drab.

**puzzle**, *n.* *pū-zl* [from *pose*], bewilderment; perplexity; something to try ingenuity; *n.* riddle; *v.* to confuse; to bewilder; to be perplexed; *puzz'ling*, *imp.* *-zling*: *adj.* bewildering; causing perplexity; *puzz'led*, *pp.* *-zled*: *puzz'ler*, *n.* *-zler*, one who or that which puzzles; *puzzle-beaded*, *a.* easily puzzled or confused; having confused opinions.—*SYN.* of 'puzzle *v.*': to embarrass; bewilder; confound; confuse; perplex; entangle; nonplus.

**puzzolano**, *n.* *pūt-zō-lā-nō*, also *puzzolan*, *pūt-zō-lān* or *pūt-zō-lān*—see *pozzuolana*.

**pyæmia**, *n.* *pi-ē-mi-ā* [Gr. *puon*, pus; *haima*, blood], in *med.*, a dangerous disease apt to occur after injuries and wounds, produced by the mingling of the poisonous matter of pus with the blood; blood-poisoning.

**pycnide**, *n.* *pik-ni-dē* [Gr. *puknos*, dense], a wart-like, minute, cellular, reproductive body in the thallus of lichens; *pycnidia*, *n.* *plu.* *pik-ni-dī-ā*, cysts containing stylospores, found in lichens and fungi.

**pycnite**, *n.* *pik-nit* [Gr. *puknos*, dense], a massive variety of topaz, of a dull-yellowish or reddish-white colour.

**pycnodonts**, *n.* *plu.* *pik-nō-dōnts* [Gr. *puknos*, dense; *odous* or *odon*, a tooth], in *geol.*, an extensive family of fossil fishes, having the mouth provided with a dense pavement of thick, round, and flat teeth.

**pycnostyle**, *n.* *pik-nō-stil* [Gr. *puknos*, dense or thick; *stilos*, a column], in *anc. arch.*, a colonnade in which the columns stand very close to each other.

**pye**—see *pie* 2.

**pyellitis**, *n.* *pi-ē-lit-is* [Gr. *puelos*, *n.* basin, *n.* trough], and *itis*, *n.* Greek terminal denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the pelvis or expanded open space of the kidney in which pus is formed, or in the ureter.

**pygarg**, *n.* *pi-gārg* [Gr. *pygargos*—*lit.*, white-rump, a species of antelope—from *pygē*, the rump; *argos*, white], the female of the hen-harrier; in *Scrip.*, a species of antelope.

**pygmy**, *n.* *pi-gmī* [F. *pygmée*, a pygmy—from *L. pygmaei*; Gr. *pygmaioi*, a mythic dwarfish race of antiquity—from *pygmē*, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles], one of a fabulous nation of dwarfs a cubit in height; a dwarfish person; in *zool.*, the chimpanzee; *adj.* very small in size; *pygmean*, *a.* *pi-gmē-an*, very small; dwarfish; also spelt *pygmy*.

**pyjamas** or *pajamas*, *n.* *plu.* *pi-jā-māz*, *pā-jā-māz* [Hind. *pañjama*, drawers—from Pers. *pañ*, the leg; *jama*, garment], in *India*, loose drawers of silk or of silk and cotton; a sleeping-costume.

**pyloricæans**, *n.* *plu.* *pi-lō-rī-dē-anz* [Gr. *pyloros*, a gate-keeper; *eidos*, likeness], certain bivalves, including those having the shell nearly always equi-convex and gaping at the two extremities.

**pylorus**, *n.* *pi-lō-rūs* [Gr. *pyloros*, a gate-keeper—from *pylō*, a gate], the lower and right-hand orifice of the stomach leading to the intestines; *pyloric*, *a.* *pi-lō-rīk*, *pert.* to the pylorus.

**pyr**, *pir*, or *pyro*, *pi-rō* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *pyros*, of fire], a prefix signifying, literally or figuratively, 'fire'; in *chem.*, altered by heat, or obtained by the action of heat; in *geol.*, igneous.

**pyracantha**, *n.* *pi-rā-kānth* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *akantha*, a spine], an evergreen thorn producing flame-coloured berries; *pyracanthus*, *a.* *-kānthus*, having yellow spines.

**pyralloites**, *n.* *pi-rāl-lō-it* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *allos*, another; *lithos*, a stone; so called from the changes of colour it undergoes before the blow-pipe], a mineral

found in Finland, of a greenish-white colour, consisting principally of silicate of magnesium.

**pyramid**, *n.* *pi-rā-mīt* [F. *pyramide*, a pyramid—from *L. pyramis* or *pyramiden*; Gr. *pyramis* or *pyramida*, a pyramid—a word of Egyptian origin], one of the great anc. structures of Egypt, supposed to be set apart for some sacred or religious use, perhaps as tombs, the base forming a square and facing the four cardinal points, the sides bounded by plane triangles ending at a common point at the vertex; in *geom.*, a solid figure whose sides are plane triangles ending in a common point at the vertex, and whose base may be a triangle, square, &c.: *pyramidal*, *a.* *pi-rā-mī-dāl*, also *pyramide*, *n.* *pi-rā-mī-dīk*, and *pyramidal'cal*, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, having the form of a pyramid; *pyram'idally*, *ad.* *-dāl-ly*, or *pyram'idically*, *ad.* *pi-rā-mī-dī-kāl-ly*; *pyramidal numbers*, numbers resulting from the successive sums of polygonal numbers: *pyramidaloid*, *n.* *pi-rā-mī-dōyd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], a figure resembling a pyramid; a solid formed by the rotation of a semiparabola about its base or greatest ordinate; *pyramidion*, *n.* *pi-rā-mī-dī-on*, in *arch.*, the small flat pyramid formed on the top of an obelisk; *pyramides*, *n.* *plu.* *pi-rā-mī-dēz*, in *OE.*, pyramids; *pyramids*, *n.* *plu.* *-mīdz*, *n.* game played on an ordinary billiard-table, with fifteen red balls and one white ball; anterior *pyramids*, posterior *pyramids*, fibrous structures in the brain.

**pyrargyrite**, *n.* *pi-rā-rjī-rīl* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *arguros*, silver], a rich ore of silver of a dark-red colour, consisting of a sulphide of that metal and antimony, widely diffused both in the Old and New Worlds.

**pyre**, *n.* *pi-r* [L. *pyra*, a funeral pile—from Gr. *pur*, fire], a heap of combustible materials on which a dead body was laid to be burned to ashes.

**pyrene**, *n.* *pi-rē-nē*, *plu.* *pyrē-nē*, *-nē* [Gr. *pyrēn*, the stone of fruit], in *bot.*, stony coverings of the seeds in the medlar; the putamen; *pyrenous*, *a.* *pi-rē-nūs*, full of fruit-stones.

**pyreæ**, *n.* *pi-rē-nē*—*samo* *n.* *pyrena*.

**pyreneite**, *n.* *pi-rē-nē-it* [from the *Pyrenées*], a black or greyish-black variety of iron-lime garnet.

**pyrenodine**, *n.* *pi-rē-nō-dē-nis*, and *pyrenodine*, *a.* *pi-rē-nō-dē-nis* [Gr. *pyrēn*, the stone of fruit; *eidos*, resemblance], resembling stone of fruit; globular; wart-like.

**pyrethrum**, *n.* *pi-rē-thrūm* [L. *pyrethrum*, Spanish chamæmalis; Gr. *pur*, fire], *n.* plant, *Ord. Compositæ*, sub-*Ord. Corymbifera*—in cultivation as an ornamental greenhouse or hardy plant; a powder made from it, used as an insecticide; feverfew.

**pyretics**, *n.* *plu.* *pi-rē-tīks* [Gr. *pyretos*, a fever—from *pur*, fire], medicines for the cure of fever.

**pyretology**, *n.* *pi-rē-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *pyretos*, a fever; *logos*, discourse], a treatise or discourse on fevers; the doctrine of fevers.

**pyrexia**, *n.* *pi-rēks-i-ā*, *pyrex'ia*, *n.* *plu.* *-ī-ē* [Gr. *pyrexia*, to be in a fever—from *pur*, fire], fever; the febrile condition; febrile diseases; *pyrex'ial*, *a.* *-ī-āl*, also *pyrex'ical*, *a.* *-āl*, of or pert. to fever; feverish.

**pyrheliometer** or *pyroheliometer*, *n.* *pi-rē-hē-lī-ō-mē-tēr*, *pi-rō-hē-lī-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *hēlios*, the sun; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the intensity of the sun's heat.

**pyridine**, *n.* *pi-rī-dīn* [Gr. *pur*, fire], *n.* colourless pungent oil; an alkali produced in smoking tobacco.

**pyridium**, *n.* *pi-rī-dī-ūm* [L. *pyrum*, a pear], in *bot.*, the same as *pome*.

**pyriform**, *a.* *pi-rī-fōrm* [L. *pyrum*, a pear; *forma*, shape], pear-shaped.

**pyrites**, *n.* *pi-rītēz* [L. *pyrites*, flint; Gr. *pyrites*, a stone from which fire may be struck—from *pur*, fire], a mineral of a peculiar brass-yellow colour, striking fire with steel, called also sulphuret of iron; also applied to other metallic ores containing a large portion of sulphur: copper *pyrites*, a sulphide of copper and iron, being the most common ore of copper; iron *pyrites*, a combination of iron and sulphur, one of the most abundant minerals in nature: *pyritic*, *a.* *pi-rītīk*, also *pyrit'ical*, *-ī-āl*, *pert.* to or resembling *pyrites*: *pyritiferous*, *a.* *pi-rītēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I produce], containing or producing *pyrites*.

**pyro**—see *pyr*.

**pyro-acetic spirit**, *n.* *pi-rō-ā-sē-tīk* [*pyro*, and *acetic spirit*], a limpid ethereal liquid obtained by the dry distillation of the acetates.

*māte*, *mat*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pāne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;

**pyro-acids**, *n.* *pi-rō-ā-sīds* [*pyro*, and *acid*], products obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat, as *pyr-oic'ric*, *pyr-olig'neous*, *pyr-omal'ic*, *pyr-ogall'ic*, &c.

**pyrogallate**, *n.* *pi-rō-gāl'lāt* [*pyro*, and *gall'ic*], a salt of *pyrogall'ic acid*: *pyrogall'ic acid*, an acid obtained by the action of heat on *gall'ic acid*.

**pyrogenous**, *a.* *pi-rō-jē-nūs* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *gennao*, I produce], produced by the agency of fire; *igneous*.

**pyrography**, *n.* *pi-rō-jē-rd'fī* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *graphō*, I write], a method of producing ornaments or pictorial effects, by scorching wood in different degrees—called also 'poker drawings'.

**pyrolatry**, *n.* *pi-rō-lā'trī* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *latreia*, worship], fire-worship.

**pyroleter**, *n.* *pi-rō-lē'tēr* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *oleōr*, destroyer], a hand-pump on board ships for the extinction of fire, by means of which carbonic acid gas is admitted to the burning materials.

**pyroligneous**, *a.* *pi-rō-lī-gē-nūs*, also *pyr-oll'g'neous*, *a.* *nūs* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *pyros*, of fire: *L. lignum*, wood], obtained from the distillation of wood, usually beech, hirc, or boxwood; applied to wood-vinegar, also to crude acetic acid: *pyroligneous spirit*, another name for *pyrex'ic spirit*: *pyr-oll'g'nīfē*, *n.* *nīfē*, a salt of *pyroligneous acid*.

**pyrology**, *n.* *pi-rō-lō-jī* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on heat; the science of heat: **pyrologist**, *n.* *jīst*, one versed in the doctrines of heat.

**pyrolustite**, *n.* *pi-rō-lūs'tī* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *lous*, I wash, in allusion to its extensive use in glass manufactories to remove colour from common glass], in *min.*, a term for the black oxide of manganese—a substance very rich in oxygen, and much employed in chem. and the arts, of an iron-black or steel-grey colour.

**pyromancy**, *n.* *pi-rō-mā'nīst* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *manteia*, divination], divination by fire: *pyr-oman'ic*, *a.* *īk*, pert. to pyromancy: *n.* one who pretends to skill in divination by fire.

**pyromania**, *n.* *pi-rō-mā'nī-d* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *mania*, madness], an insane desire to burn everything: *pyr-oman'ic*, *a.* *mā'nī-dī*, one possessed of this desire.

**pyrometer**, *n.* *pi-rō-mē'tēr* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *metron*, a measure], in chem., an instr. for measuring very high degrees of temperature; a contrivance for ascertaining the temperature of the fines of boilers: **pyrometry**, *n.* *ētrī*, the art of measuring degrees of heat, or the expansion of bodies by heat: **pyrometric**, *a.* *pi-rō-mē't'rīk*, also *pyromet'ric*, *a.* *rī-kī*, pert. to the pyrometer or its use: *pyromet'rī-cally*, *ad. īl*.

**pyromorphite**, *n.* *pi-rō-mōr'fīt* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *morphē*, shape], a native phosphate of lead; a mineral of a green, yellow, or grey colour: **pyromorphons**, *a.* *jūs*, that assumes a crystalline form by means of fire.

**pyronomics**, *n.* *pi-rō-nōm'īks* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *nomos*, a law], the science of heat.

**pyrope**, *n.* *pi-rō-p* [*L. pyropus*, gold bronzo: *Gr. purōpos*, fiery—from *pur*, fire; *ōps* or *ōpa*, the face], a dark-red variety of iron garnet or precious garnet, the caruncle of the lapidaries, having the appearance of burning coal when held between the eye and the sun.

**pyrophane**, *n.* *pi-rō-fān* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *phānos*, clear], a mineral becoming transparent by heat: **pyrophaneous**, *a.* *pi-rō-fā-nīs*, rendered transparent by heat.

**pyrophorous**, *n.* *pi-rō-fō-rūs* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *phorao*, bearing], any substance inflaming spontaneously on exposure to the air: **pyroph'orous**, *a.* *ō-rūs*, pert. to or resembling pyrophorous.

**pyrophysalite**, *n.* *pi-rō-fis'ā-līt* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *phusalis*, a bubble—from *phūsao*, I blow—in allusion to the manner in which it swells up when heated], a coarse and nearly opaque variety of topaz.

**pyroscope**, *n.* *pi-rō-skōp* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *skopeō*, I view], an instr. for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of radiating heat.

**pyrosis**, *n.* *pi-rō-sīs* [*Gr. purōsis*, a burning—from *pur*, fire], in med., a disease of the stomach, characterised by pain, with copious eructation of a watery fluid, often acrid, commonly termed 'black-water' and 'water-brash'.

**pyrosmalite**, *n.* *pi-rō-smā-līt* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *osmē*, odour; *lithos*, a stone—in allusion to the smell of

chlorine given off when heated], a mineral of a liver-brown colour, a Swedish ore of iron.

**pyrotechnic**, *a.* *pi-rō-tēk'nīk*, also *pyr-otēch'nīcal*, *a.* *nī-kāl* [*E. pyrotechnique*, *pyrotechnic*—from *Gr. pur*, fire; *technē*, art], pert. to fireworks, or the art of making them: **pyrotechnics**, *n.* *plu. nīks*, also **pyr-otēch'ny**, *n.* *tēk'nīst*, the art of making fireworks; the science which relates to the management and application of fire in its various operations: **pyr-otēch'nīst**, *n.* *nīst*, one skilled in the application and management of fire, or in the manufacture of fireworks.

**pyroxene**, *n.* *pi-rōks-ēn* [*Gr. pur*, fire, *pyros*, of fire; *zenos*, a guest], a mineral of various shades of green, grey, and black, sometimes colourless; another name for *augite*, in allusion to its usual mode of occurrence in the igneous rocks: **pyr-oxen'ic**, *a.* *nīk*, composed of or containing pyroxene.

**pyroxyle spirit**, *n.* *pi-rōks-īlīk* [*Gr. pur*, fire, *pyros*, of fire; *xylon*, wood], one of the products of the destructive distillation of wood; wood-naphtha: **pyroxylene**, *n.* *pi-rōks-īlīn*, also **pyroxyl'ic**, *n.* *īl*, in chem., gun-cotton; any explosive substance obtained by steeping a vegetable fibre in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid, and afterwards carefully washing it among pure water and drying it.

**Pyrrhic dance**, *n.* *pi-rīk' dāns*, a military waltz in great favour with the early Greeks, invented by *Pyrrhus*; *adj.* pert. to the dance; applied to a poetic foot containing two short syllables.

**Pyrrhonism**, *n.* *pi-rō-nīzm*, the tenets of the Greek philosopher *Pyrrho* (360-270 B.C.), who taught universal scepticism; *scepticism*, universal doubt: **pyrrhonic**, *a.* *pi-rō-nīk*, pert. to the tenets of *Pyrrho*: **Pyrrhonist**, *n.* *pi-rō-nīst*, a follower of *Pyrrho*; *sceptic*.

**pyrrhotine**, *n.* *pi-rō-tīn* [*Gr. pyrrhotēs*, redness—from *pur*, fire], a sulphide of iron of a reddish or light bronze-yellow colour, inferior in hardness to common iron *pyrites*; *magnetic iron pyrites*.

**pyruvic**, *a.* *pi-rō-vīk* [*Gr. pur*, fire; *L. āra*, a grape], in chem., applied to an acid obtained from the wine-grape; also from the destructive distillation of the racemic and tartaric acids.

**pythagorean**, *a.* *pi-thā-gō-rē'ān*, also **pythagoric**, *a.* *pi-thā-gō-rīk*, or **pythagor'ic**, *a.* *tādī*, pert. to *Pythagoras*, or to his philosophy: **Pythagorean**, *n.* a follower of *Pythagoras* in doctrines or practice: **Pythagorism**, *n.* *rīzm*, the doctrines or teachings of *Pythagoras*, a Greek philosopher (6th century B.C.) who taught that the solution of the principal philosophical problems is to be sought for in the study of mathematical relations, and that the sun is a movable sphere in the centre of the universe: *Pythagoras* is also popularly esteemed the author of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls through different orders of animal existence.

**pytogenic**, *a.* *pi-thō-jēn'īk* [*Gr. puthein*, to rot; *genos*, origin], caused by filth or putrid matter, used especially with reference to typhoid and other diseases generated in an impure atmosphere.

**Pythones**, *n.* *pi-thōn-ēs* [*Gr. pythōn*, the serpent or dragon which Apollo slew, whence he received the name of *Pythios*; *Puthō*, anc. name of Delphi], the priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, in anc. Greece, who gave oracular answers; any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination: **pyth'ian**, *a.* *tādī*, pert. to the Pythones: *Pythian games*, one of the four great national festivals of anc. Greece, celebrated in honour of Apollo: **pythōn**, *n.* *īthōn*, in anc. *Gr. myth.*, the serpent or dragon slain by Apollo; a genus of large serpents nearly allied to the boa, chiefly found in the E. Indies and S. Africa: **pyth'ic**, *a.* *pi-thōn'īk*, pretending to prophesy; prophetic: **pythionist**, *n.* *pi-thō-nīst*, a conjurer; a soothsayer: **pythionism**, *n.* *nīzm*, the art of foretelling future events, after the manner of the ancient Delphic oracle.

**Pyx**—see *plx*.

**pyxidulum**, *n.* *pi-kīd'ū-lūm* [*L. pyxidula*, a small box—from *pyxis*, a box], a genus of diatoms whose minute silicious shields present the appearance of a saucer-shaped box, found abounding in existing waters.

**pyxidum**, *n.* *pi-kīd'ū-m*, also **pyxis**, *n.* *pi-kī-s* [*L. pyxis*; *Gr. pyxis*, a box], in bot., a fruit dividing into an upper and lower half, the former acting as a kind of lid.

q, Q, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, and a consonant; it sounds as k, and is always followed by u.

quá, con]. kwéd [L.], as; in the character of; in that; because, as 'ho did so not qud ho was a priest, but qud he was a nominee of the state.'

quah, n. kwób [Dut. *quabbe*, an eel-pout]. in OE., an unsledged bird; anything in an imperfect or unfinished state; a flattish or softish fish, or fish-like creature.

quack, n. kwéck [an imitative word: Dut. *kweaken*: L. *conare*, to croak—see also quack 2]. the cry of a duck: v. to cry like a duck: quack'ing, imp.: n. the act of uttering sounds as a duck: quacked, pp. kwéck't.

quack, n. kwéck [Gr. *koaz*, a croaking: a particular use of quack 1], an ignorant pretender to medicine; u. boastful pretender to skill or knowledge not possessed; u. vendor of nostrums; an empiric: adj. falsely pretending or declared to cure diseases; pert. to or tainted with quackery: v. to act or practise as a quack: quack'ing, imp.: n. uttering sounds as a duck: n. foul, senseless talk: quacked, pp. kwéck't; quackery, n. kwéck'ér-í, also quack'ism, n. -ízm, ignorant pretensions to skill in medicine; falso pretensions to any art: quack'ish, n. -ish, boasting of skill not possessed: quack'salver, n. -sálv-ér [Ger. *quacksalber*—from *quack*, and *salber*, one who deals in salves; Dut. *kwacksalver*], one who boasts of skill in medicines and salves; an ignorant pretender.—SYN. of 'quack n.': empiric; mountebank; charlatan.

quad, n. kwéd [a corrupt. of *quadrangle*, which see]. in Oxford, a court of a college; in slang, the court of a prison; hence, a prison.

quadr, kwéd'r, also quadra, kwéd'rá, quadri, kwéd'rí, and quadra, kwéd'róo [L. *quatuor*, four], common prefixes in scientific words, signifying 'four'; containing four parts.

quadra, n. kwéd'rá [L. *quadra*, a square], in arch., a square frame or border round a bas-relief, panel, &c.; the square piece used to support the pedestal of statues, vases, &c.: quadra, n. plu. kwéd'r-é, the hands or fillets of the Ionic base between which the hollow occurs.

quadragesima, n. kwéd'rá-j-én [L. *quadragesim*, forty], in the R. Cath. Ch., an indulgence of forty days.

quadragesima, n. kwéd'rá-j-én [L. *quadragesim*, fortieth—from *quatuor*, four], Lent, because it consists of forty days: quad'agesimal, n. -í-mál, pert. to Lent; Lenten; used in Lent: Quadragesima Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, being forty, or about forty, days before Easter.

quadrangle, n. kwéd'rángl [F. *quadrangle*, a quadrangle—from L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered—from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, a corner or angle], in geom., a plane figure having four angles and sides; in arch., a four-cornered space enclosed by buildings; the rectangular court of a building, as of a college: quadránguln, n. -gú-l-ér, having the form of a quadrangle: quadrángulárly, ad. -l-ér-í.

quadrant, n. kwéd'ránt [L. *quadrans* or *quadrans*, a fourth, n. quarter]. in geom., the quarter of a circle; in nav. and astron., an instr. for taking elevations, adapted for measuring an arc of not more than 90°—now superseded by the sextant: quadrant'al, a. -ránt'al, pert. to a quadrant or included in it: quadrans, n. kwéd'ránz, the fourth part of the Roman coin called an as.

quadrat, u. kwéd'rát [F. *quadrat* or *cadrat*, n. quadrat—from L. *quadratus*, squared], in printing, a piece of type-metal cast less in depth than the type, used to fill void spaces in a line or page, so as to leave a blank space on the paper when printed from.

quadrate, a. kwéd'rát [L. *quadratus*, squared—from *quadra*, a square—from *quatuor*, four], squared; having four equal sides and four right angles; divisible into four equal parts; equal; exact; correspondent: n. a square: v. to reduce to a square; to suit; to correspond: quadrating, imp.: quadrated, pp.: quadratie, n. kwéd'rát-ik, pert. to or containing a square: quadratic equation, in alg., an equation involving the second power of the unknown quantity:

quadratrix, n. kwéd-rá-tríks, in geom., a curve by means of which straight lines equal to the circumferences of circles or other curves, and their various parts, may be found mechanically: quadrature, n. kwéd-rá-túr, the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; in astron., the position of a heavenly body, when the lines from the earth to the sun and it form an angle of 90°—applied particularly to the moon in its first and last quarters: quadratus, a. kwéd-rá-tús, in anat., applied to certain muscles from their shape, as *quadratus femoris*, *fém'ór-ís* [L. *femur*, thigh, *femoris*, of the thigh].

quadrél, u. kwéd'rét [mild. L. *quadrillus*, a square brick—from L. *quadra*, a square], in arch., a kind of artificial stone or brick made from chalky earth, and moulded into a square form.

quadrénial, a. kwéd-rén'ni-ál, also quad'rien'ni-ál, n. -rí-én'ni-ál [L. *quadrennium*, a period of four years—from *quatuor*, four; *annus*, a year], occurring once in four years; comprising four years: quadrén'ni-álly, ad. -l-í.

quadricepsular, a. kwéd'rí-káp'sí-l-ér [L. *quatuor*, four; *capula*, a small box], in bot., having four capsules.

quadriceps, n. kwéd'rí-séps [L. *quatuor*, four; *caput*, head], the great fourfold muscle of the thigh.

quadrícornous, a. kwéd'rí-kór'nús [L. *quatuor*, four; *cornu*, a horn], in zool. or entom., having four horns or four antennae.

quadrícostate, a. kwéd'rí-kós'tát [L. *quatuor*, four; *costa*, a rib], having four ribs.

quadridentate, a. kwéd'rí-dén'tát [L. *quatuor*, four; *dentula*, toothed—from *dens*, a tooth], having four teeth.

quadrífarius, a. kwéd'rí-fá-rí-ús [L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold—from *quatuor*, four], in bot., in four rows; proceeding from all the sides of the branch.

quadrífid, a. kwéd'rí-fíd [L. *quadrifidus*, four-cleft—from *quatuor*, four; *fido*, I cleave], in bot., four-cleft; cut down into four parts to about the middle.

quadrífollate, n. kwéd'rí-fól-lát [L. *quatuor*, four; *foliulus*, leaved—from *folium*, a leaf], in bot., having four leaflets diverging from the same point.

quadrífurcate, a. kwéd'rí-fér-kát [L. *quatuor*, four; *furca*, a two-pronged fork], in bot., doubly forked; divided into two pairs.

quadrígá, n. kwéd'rí-gát [L. *quadriga*—from *quatuor*, four; *jugum*, a yoke], in anc. times, a car drawn by four horses abreast, used chiefly in triumphal processions.

quadrígeminous, a. kwéd'rí-jém'í-nús, also quad'rigem'ínal, n. jém'í-nál [L. *quatuor*, four; *geminus*, twins], in bot., fourfold; having four similar parts.

quadrígénarius, a. kwéd'rí-jén-á-rí-ús [L. *quadríngenti*, of four hundred each; *quadrígeni* or *quadríngeni*, four hundred each—from *quatuor*, four, and *centum*, a hundred], consisting of four hundred.

quadríjugous, n. kwéd'rí-jóg'ús [L. *quadríjugus*, belonging to a team of four—from *quatuor*, four; *jugum*, a yoke, a pair], in bot., having four pairs of leaflets.

quadrílaterál, a. kwéd'rí-lát-ér-ál [L. *quadrílaterus*, four-sided—from *quatuor*, four; *latus*, a side], having four sides and four angles: n. in geom., a plane figure having four sides; in mil., the area encompassed and defended by four fortresses: quadrílat'eralness, n. -n-és, the property of being quadrílaterál.

quadríllatérn, n. kwéd'rí-lít-ér-ál [L. *quatuor*, four; *littera*, a letter], in gram., consisting of four letters.

quadrílle, n. kwéd'ríl' or kwéd'ríl' [F. *quadrille*, a dance—formed into a square—from L. *quadrare*, to make square—from *quatuor*, four], n. game at cards played by four persons; something consisting of fours; a dance consisting of consecutive dance movements, usually five in number, danced by four sets of couples, opposite to, and at right angles to, each other.

quadríllíon, n. kwéd-ríl'pín [L. *quadra*, a square, and Eng. *million*], the fourth power of a million, or n unit with 24 ciphers, according to the Eng. system; n unit with 15 ciphers, in the French or Italian system.

mále, mál, fár, láto; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōl, móve;

quadrilobate, a. *kwōd'ri-lō'bāt*, also *quad'rilobed*, a. *lōb* [*L. quatuor*, four; *Gr. lobos*, a lobe], in *bot.*, four-lobed.

**quadrilocular**, a. *kwōd'rl-ōk'ū-lēr* [*L. quātnor*, four; *loculus*, a little place], in bot., having four cells or chambers.

quadrinomial, a. *kwōd'ri-nō-mī-āl* [L. *quattuor*, four; *nōmen*, a name]. In *alg.*, consisting of four denominations or terms: quad'ri'nom'ical, a. -*nō-mī-āl*. of four denominations or terms.

*quadrīpartitus*, a. *quadrī-partītus* [L. *quadrīpartitus*, divided into four parts—from *quatuor*, four: *partitus*, divided; *pars* or *partem*, a part], divided into four parts; in *bot.*, divided deeply into four parts: *quadrīpartitely*, ad. *-itēli*: *quadrīpartitiōn*, n. *-tish-ān*, a division into four parts; the taking of a fourth part of a quantity.

quadripennate, a. *kwōd·ri·pěn·nāt* [*L. quattuor*, four; *penna*, a feather], having four wings.

quadriphyllous, a. kwód'ri-fil-lús [L. *quatuor*, four; Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf]. in bot., having four leaves.

quadrirème, n. *quadrirēm* [L. *quadrirēmis*—  
from *quattuor*, four; *rēm*us, an oar], in anc. times, a  
war-ship propelled by four banks of oars.

quadrifurcatus, a. *kwōd'ri-sū-kāt* [L. *quātuor*, four; *sulcus*, a furrow], four-furrowed; having the hoof divided into four parts.

quadr'syllable, n. kwōd'rl-sil:lā-bl [L. *quātuor*, four; *syllaba*, a syllable], a word of four syllables: quadr'syllabic, a. -lāb'ik, consisting of four syllables.

quadrivalves, n. plu. kwōd'rī-rālvz [L. *quattuor*, four; *valvæ*, the leaves of a door], in arch., a door with four folds or leaves: quad'rivalve, n. -rālv, also quad'rivalv'ular, n. -rālv-ū-lēr, in bot., having four valves.

**quadrivium**, n. *kwōd-riv'ī-um* [L. *quadrivium*, a thing pert. to four ways—from *quattuor*, four; *via*, a way], arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, forming the four arts or paths to philosophy; **quadriv'ial**, *-riv'ī-əl*, n. one of the four lesser arts; **adj.** having four ways meeting in a point—see **trivium**.

quadroon, n, kwód-rón' [a corrupt. of Sp. *cuarteron*, a quadroon, one who is one-fourth black—from L. *quartus*, fourth—from *quatuor*, four], in Amer., the offspring of a mulatto and a white person; one who is four removes from pure negro blood.

four; *lāmīna*, a leaf or layer), consisting of fourfold laminæ or layers of cells of the blastoderm.

quadrumana, n., also quadruman, a. *kood-roo-man* [F. *quadrumane*, having four hands—from L. *quatuor*, four; *manus*, the hand], an animal having four hands corresponding to the hands of a man, as in the monkey tribe: *quadrumana*, n. plu. *kood-roo-man-a*, the order of mammals which have four hand-like extremities, as in the monkey-tribe: *quad-*

quadruped, n. kwōd'·rōo·pēd [*L. quadrupēs*, a four-footed animal—from *quatuor*, four; *pēs* or *pedem*, a foot], any animal having four legs and four feet:

adj. four-footed.  
 quadruple, *a. kwōd'róp-pl* [F. *quadruple*—from L. *quadruplus*, fourfold—from *quattuor*, four; *plico*, I fold], fourfold; *n.* four times the sum or quantity; *v.* to multiply by four: quadrupling, *imp. -pling*: quadrupled, *pp. -pled*: adj. multiplied by four: quadruply, *adv. -ply*, to a fourfold quantity: quadruplicate, *a. kwōd'róp-pit-kāf* [L. *plicatus*, folded], fourfold; *v.* to make fourfold; to double twice: quadruplicating, *imp.*: quadruplicated, *pp.*: quadruplication, *n. -kā-shūn*, the taking four times the simple sum or amount: Quadruple Alliance, in *Eng. Hist.*, an alliance, 1718-19, between Eng., Fr., Ger., and Holland, to secure to the house of Hanover the succession to the crown of England; to secure France to the house of Bourbon, and to prevent Sp. and Fr. being united under one crown: the term has been also applied to an alliance between Eng., Fr., Sp., and Port., in 1834, to restore peace to Spain, and put down Napoleon and his partisans.

quadruplex telegraph—see under telegraph.  
 quere, *n.* *kur'èrè* [impera. of *L. quero*, I search or  
 inquire]. search; inquire, implying doubt — see  
 query.

quæstor, n. *kwēs'tōr* [L.] In *anc. Rome*, a magistrate who had the charge of the public revenues; an officer in charge, as of the legislative assembly of France.

quaff, v. *kwáf* [*Ir.* and *Gael.* *cuach*, a cup or bowl], to swallow in large draughts; to drink copiously and luxuriously: quaffing, *imp.*: n. the act of one who quaffs; a draught: quaffed, *pp.* *kwáf*: quaff'er, *n.* -er, one who quaffs or drinks largely.

quag, n. *kwāg* [a corrupt. of *quake*], a quagmire:  
quag'gy, a. -*gi*, yielding or trembling under the feet,  
as soft wet earth, or a bog.

quagga, n. *kwāg-gā* [Hottentot, *quagga*—from its cry], a S. African animal, allied both to the ass and the zebra, believed to be now extinct.

quagmire, n. *kudgimīr* [from Eng. *quake* and *mir*], wet boggy land firm enough on the surface to be walked on, but yielding or trembling under the feet at every step; a shaking marsh: boggy ground.

quahog or quahag, n. *kwa-hôg'*, *kwa-hâg'* [N. Amer. Ind.], a large round clam of the eastern shores of N. Amer., valued as food.

qualch or qualgh, n. *kwedch* [Scot.], a shallow drinking-cup of wood or silver.

quaid, *a.* or *pp.* *quidd* [contr. of *quailed*], in *OE.*,  
crushed; dejected; cowed; depressed.

quail, *n.* *kuvil* [OF. *quaille*: *mid.* *L. quaquiln*: O. *Int.* *quinkel*, a *quail*], a bird closely allied to the partridge, and esteemed for its flesh: *quail-pipe*, a pipe or call for alluring quails into a net.

*quail*, *v. kcal* [in the sense of causing the blood to curdle from bodily fear: *it. guagliare*, to curdle as milk; *ciagliare*, to curdle, to quail in one's courage] *Dut. quaghen*; *L. coagulum*, the infusion used to curdle milk—from *con*, together; *ngère*, to drive; *AS. cwætan*, to die; cf. *Dut. quelen*, to pine away; *OHG. Ger. quelen*, to suffer torment, to quako; to suffer under any kind of horror; to be terrified; to languish; to drive way; *quail*ing, *imp. quailed*, *pp. kcalid*; *adj.* *quailing*; losing courage; *u. a* *quailing* in resolution.

quaint, *trifling*; *JOE*, *JOINT*, neat, dainty; *L.*  
*comping*, trim, neat, comely, adorned, characterized by  
 excess and whimsicality; not expressed or shown in  
 the ordinary way; odd; fanciful; singular; affected;  
*in OE*, *neat*; *petty*; *fine-spun*; *affected*; *quaint*;  
*ad.* *neat*; *neat*; *neat*; *neat*; *neat*; *neat*; *neat*; *neat*;  
 Svx. of 'quaint'; odd; whimsical; strange;  
 queer; wonderful; singular; unusual; ingenious;  
 fanciful; far-fetched; affected; antique; nice; dainty;  
 curious.

quake, *n.* *kuik* [AS. *cwacan*, to quake or tremble], in OE., a shudder; a tremulous agitation; *v.* to tremble; *vtr.* to frighten; he agitated *v.* to agitate; by internal movement; to shudder; in OE., to throw into trepidation; to frighten *quaking*, *imp.* *adj.* trembling; shaking; *u.* trepidation; *quaked*, *pp.* *kuēkt*; *quakingly*, *ad.* *li.* tremblingly; *u.* in a quaking manner: *Quaker*, *n.* *k-er*, a term applied to the religious sect the Society of Friends, first given in reproach: *quakerly*, *ad.* *li.* after the manner of a Quaker: *Quakerism*, *n.* *izm*, manners or tenets of the Quakers: *quaking-grass*, *n.* *Bryonia media*, Ord. *Gromineae*—SYN. of 'quake' *v.*: to quiver; shake; shudder; vibrate; tremble; agitate.

[illegible]

quality, n. *kiról-i-ti* [F. *qualité*—from L. *qualitas*

mäte, mät, fär, läw; mäte, mät, her; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môte;



quarter-foil, an ornament in Gothic arch, formed by a moulding disposed in four segments of circles: **quarter-gallery**, in a ship, the projecting convenienco and ornament of the top side connected with the stern: **quarter-guard**, the guard stationed at a little distance from the front of the centre of the camp of each corps: **quartermaster**, a regimental staff-officer charged with the duty of assigning quarters and providing food and clothing, &c., to his regiment; in the navy, a petty officer who assists the mates or master in their duties in stowing the hold, attending the steerage, &c.: **quartermaster-sergeant**, a non-commissioned officer who assists the quartermaster: **quartermaster-general**, a staff-officer whose duty it is to lay down the routes, to regulate the marches of the troops, and to assign them quarters, &c.: **quarter-pieces**, the carved figures at the aft part of the quarter-gallery: **quarter sessions**, in Eng., a general court held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county; in Scot., quarterly meetings of the justices of the peace at their county town: **quarter-staff**, a staff, so called from the manner of using it in attack or defence, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other between the middle and the end: **quarter-round**, in arch., any moulding whose contour is a quadrant—also called an ovolo: **head-quarters**, the tent or residence of the commander-in-chief of an army: on the quarter, in nav., in the direction of a point of the horizon shaft the beam, but not quite in the direction of the stern: **out-quarters**, the stations occupied by detachments at some distance from the headquarters: to keep quarter, to keep within certain bounds, limits, or terms: to give or show quarter, to accept as prisoner an enemy in battle who submits; to forbear to kill a defeated enemy: to quarter arms, in her., to place the arms of other families in certain compartments of a shield, the family arms being placed in the first—Syn. of 'quarter n.': district; locality; fourth; limb; encampment; division; region; territory; lodging; residence; shelter; entertainment.

**quartern**, *kwatér-tér-on*, also *quar'teroon*, *tér-on*—same as quadroom.

**quartet** or **quartette**, n. *kwatér-tét'* [It. *quartetto*, a quartet—from L. *quartus*, the fourth], a musical composition in four parts, to be performed by four voices or instruments; a stanza of four lines.

**quartile**, n. *kwatér-tíl'* [F. *quartile*, a quartile—from L. *quartus*, the fourth], an aspect of the planets when distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or ninety degrees.

**quartine**, n. *kwatér-tín* [L. *quartus*, the fourth], in bot., the fourth coat of the ovule, which is often changed into albumen.

**quarto**, a. *kwatér-tó* [ab. of L. *quartus*, the fourth], the fourth part of a sheet, or a sheet folded in four parts: n. a book consisting of sheets so divided; a book of a square or nearly square form; contracted into 4to—see under paper.

**quartz**, n. *kwatér-ís* [Ger. *quarz*, a name formerly given to crystals forming in the earth], a name applied to numerous varieties of rock-crystal, or of crystallised silica, known under the various names of rock-crystal, amethyst, siderite, topaz, cairngorm, milk-quartz, rose-quartz, &c.: **quartziferous**, a. *kwatér-ís-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I produce]. In geol., composed of quartz, or largely containing quartz: **quartzite**, n. *kwatér-ít-s*, also termed **quartz-rock**, an aggregation of quartz-grains, applied to sandstones which have been indurated or altered by heat and infiltrated by siliceous cement: **quartz-ose**, a. *-ús*, **quartz-ona**, a. *-ónis*, and **quartz-y**, a. *-ýs*, abounding in quartz, applied to sands, sandstone, and grits, essentially composed of quartz.

**quash**, n. *kwosh* [prob. from *squash*, an abriver of *squater-squash*—from N. Amer. Ind. *askuta-squash*], a species of pumpkin; the American squash.

**quash**, v. *kwosh* [OF. *quasser*, *casser*, to crash in pieces—from L. *quassare*, to shatter or shiver; *quatre*, to shake—an imitative word], to crush; to subdue suddenly; in law, to annul or make void; to suppress: **quash'ing**, imp.: **quashed**, pp. *kwosh't*.

**quasi**, prefix, *kwá-sí* [L. *quasi*, as if, as it were], not the real thing, though accepted in its stead; apparently; almost; of the same import: **quasi-morally**, n. *kwá-sí-mó-dó* [L. *quasi*, n. if; *modo*, only, merely], in the R. Cath. Ch., the first Sunday after

Easter, so called from the *introit* for that day commencing with the words *Quasi modo*.

**quass**, n. *kwás* [Russ. *kwass*], a sharp, acid, and often muddy liquor made from rye-flour, and sometimes a mixture of barley-flour; rye-beer, a favourite Russian drink.

**quassia**, n. *kwosh-i-á* [so called after a negro named *Quassi*, who first discovered its medicinal qualities], a S. Amer. shrub whose wood is intensely bitter—the *Quassia amara*; the *quassia* of the shops is the wood of *Picramnia excelsa*, Ortl. *Simarubacea*, a very large forest-tree of Jamaica and W. I. Islands: **quassia**, n. *kwosh-ín*, also *quas'site*, n. *-sit*, the bitter principle of quassia.

**quaternary**, a. *kwat-tér-nér-ý* [L. *quaternarius*, containing four—from *quaterui*, four each—from *quater*, four], consisting of fours; in bot., arranged in fours, as a leaf; in geol., applied to all accumulations above the true tertiary, equivalent to post-tertiary: n. the number four: **quaternate**, n. *-nát*, in bot., applied to leaves coming off in fours from one point: **quaternary compound**, a body composed of the four elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen—characteristic of the tissues of animals.

**quaternion**, n. *kwat-tér-ni-on* [L. *quaterui*, by fours], a set of four parts, objects, or individuals; in *Script.*, a file of four soldiers: **quaternion**, n. plu. *-ónis*, in math., the metaphoric relation which exists between any two right lines having definite lengths and directions in space—a branch of mathematical analysis invented by Sir W. Rowan Hamilton.

**quateron**, n. *kwat-tér-on*, same as quadroom.

**quatorze**, a. *ká-tórz* [F. *quatorze*, fourteen; L. *quatuordecim*, fourteen—from *quattuor*, four; *decem*, ten], fourteen: n. four cards at the game of piquet, so called because each quatorze reckons fourteen points.

**quatrain**, n. *kwat-tér-rán* or *ká-tér-rán* [F. *quatrain*, a quatrain—from *quatre*, four—from L. *quattuor*, four], in poetry, a stanza of four lines, usually rhyming alternately.

**quatrefoil**, n. *ká-tér-fóil*, another spelling of *quarter-foil* [F. *quatre*, four; *feuille*, a leaf or blade], in arch., an ornamental arrangement of cusps or foliations into four leaves; the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps; in her., four-leaved grass.

**quattrocento**, n. and a. *kwá-ttró-chén-tó* [It. *quattro*, four; *cento*, a hundred—lit. four hundredth, but used for fourteen hundredth], in the fine arts, a name given to Italian painting in the fifteenth century, which was distinguished by rigidity of drawing, but also by boldness in colour and distinct idealism of sentiment: **quattrocentist**, *-íst*, a follower of; a *Pre-Raphaelite*.

**quaver**, v. *kwá-vér* [a freq. of ME. *quare*, to quiver, to shake], to tremble; to shake; to vibrate; to speak tremulously; in music, to produce a note with a tremulous modulation of the voice: n. a rapid vibration of the voice; a musical note of very short time, equal to half a crotchet: **quavering**, imp.: adj. tremulous: n. the act of shaking the voice; the act of producing a shake on a musical instrument: **quavered**, pp. *-vé-ré*: adj. distributed into quavers: **quaverer**, n. *-vé-rér*, one who quavers.

**quay**, n. *kwé* [OF. *quai*, a quay: Bret. *laé*; W. *cæ*, an enclosure], a paved bank or wharf at which vessels are loaded and unloaded: **quay'age**, n. *-ýs*, quay dues; wharfage: **quay-berth**, a loading or discharging space for a ship in a dock: also erroneously written *key* and *keyage*.

**queen**, n. *kwén* [AS. *cwen*, a woman: the same word as *queen*], a disrespectful or abusive term for a woman; a worthless woman.

**queasy**, a. *kwé-sí* [Norw. *kois*, sickness after N. debauch], sickish at stomach; squeamish; causing nausea: **queasily**, adv. *-ýs*: **queasiness**, n. *-nés*, nausea; queasiness.

**queen**, n. *kwén* [AS. *cwen*, a woman, a wife, queen: cf. Sw. *quinn*; Goth. *quens*, *queins*. O.H.Ger. *quena*; Gr. *gune*; Sans. *jani*], the wife of a king; a female sovereign; the highest of her kind: v. to play the queen: **queen'ly**, a. *-ýl*, or **queen-like**, like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to the dignity of a queen: **queen-bee**, the fertile female of a hive or swarm: **queen-consort**, the wife of a reigning king: **queen-dowager**, the widow of a king: **queen-mother**, the mother of a reigning king: **queen-post**, one of the two posts rising at right angles from the tie-beam, which passes across the roof of a house—they support

the timber roof; when there is only one it is called a *king-post*: *Queen's Bench*—see under *king*: *queen's colour*, in *mil.*, the one carried on the right of the two colours of a battalion of infantry; in the *line*, the union-jack with the Imperial crown and the number of the regiment; in the *Guards*, the colour is crimson, with doves; *queen's counsel*—see under *king*: *queen's evidence*—see under *king*: *queen's metal*, a superior kind of pewter: *queen regent* or *regnant*, a queen reigning in her own right: *queen's yellow*, a colour formed from the subsulphate of mercury: *queen's ware*, a cream-coloured glazed earthenware: *queens*, in *slating*, slates three feet long and two feet wide.

*queer*, a. *kwēr* [an old cant term, *quier*, had: L. *Ger. queer*, across, athwart], curious; out of the common way; odd; singular: *queerly*, ad. *it*: *queerish*, a. *ish*, rather queer: *queerness*, n. *-ness*, oddity; singularity.

*queest*, n. *kwēst* [prob. a contr. of *cnshat*], in *OE.* and *Eng. dial.*, the European wood-pigeon; the cushat or ring-dove.

*quaint*, a. *kwēnt*, *OE.* for *quenched*.

*quell*, v. *kwēl* [AS. *cwellan*, to kill: cf. Dut. *kwellen*, to plague or vex], to cause to cease; to crush; to put an end to; to quiet; to calm; to reduce or bring down; n. in *OE.*, murder: *quelling*, imp.: *quelled*, pp. *kwēld*: *queller*, n. *-er*, one who crushes or puts down.—*SYN.* of 'quell' v.: to crush; overpower; subdue; put down; quiet; calm; nilay.

*queme*, v. *kwēm* [AS. *ciceman*, to please, to profit], in *OE.*, to please; to fit; to suit: *queming*, imp.: *quemed*, pp. *kwēmd*.

*quench*, v. *kwēnsh* [AS. *cwenean*, to quench], to extinguish; to put out; to still; to repress; to allay; to still: *quenching*, imp.: n. act of one who quenches; that which quenches: *quenched*, pp. *kwēnshd*: *quenchable*, a. *-dōl*, that may be extinguished: *quench'er*, n. *-er*, one who or that which quenches: *quenchless*, a. *-lēss*, that cannot be quenched; irrepresible: *quenchlessly*, ad. *it*: *quenchlessness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being quenched.—*SYN.* of 'quench' v.: to still; to extinguish; check; destroy; still; allay; cool.

*quercite*, n. *kwēr-sit* [L. *quercus*, an oak-tree], a saccharine substance obtained from acorns.

*quercitron*, n. *kwēr-sit-trōn* [L. *quercus*, an oak-tree; *citrus*, the citron-tree, hence, yellow or lemon-colour], the bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*, a tree of N. Amer., yielding a valuable yellow dye, *Ord. Cypripifera*: *quer'citrine*, n. *-itine*, the yellow colouring principle of certain oak-barks.

*Quercus*, n. *kwēr-kūs* [L.], the scientific name of the oak-tree, of many species; the *Quercus pedunculata* is the common oak, containing much tannin.

*querimonious*, a. *kwēr-i-mō-ni-ūs* [L. *querimōtia*, a complaint—from *queror*, I complain], fretful; complaining: *querulous*; discontented: *querimōniously*, ad. *it*: *querimōniousness*, n. *-ness*, a complaining temper; disposition to complain.

*querist*—see under *query*.

*quern*, n. *kwēr'n* [AS. *cwern*], a hand-mill for grinding grain.

*querulous*, a. *kwēr-ū-lūs* [L. *querulus*, complaining—from *queror*, I complain], habitually complaining; discontented: *quer'nously*, ad. *it*: *quer'ulousness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being querulous; disposition to complain; the habit of murmuring or complaining.—*SYN.* of 'querulous': discontented; dissatisfied; complaining; bawling; lamenting; whining; mourning; murmuring; fretful.

*query*, n. *kwēr'i* [L. *quære*, seek, ask; *quæro*, I seek], an inquiry or question to be answered or resolved; an interrogatory: v. to ask a question or questions; to mark with a query; to doubt of: *querying*, imp.: *quer'ied*, pp. *-rid*: *quer'ist*, n. *-rist*, one who asks questions.

*quest*, n. *kwēst* [OF. *queste*, quest—from L. *quæstus*, sought for; *quæro*, I seek], search; inquiry; pursuit; in *OE.*, an inquest; an impanelled jury; examination; inquiry; solicitation: *quests*, n. plu. in *OE.*, searchers: *questant*, n. *kwēst-ānt*, in *OE.*, a seeker.

*question*, n. *kwēst-yūn* [F. *question*, a question—from L. *questionem*, a seeking—from *quæstus*, sought; *quæro*, I seek], an interrogatory; something proposed which is to be solved by answer; something requiring examination; examination by torture; inquiry; doubt; subject of dispute or debate; in the

British House of Commons, an interrogatory addressed by a member to a Minister of the Crown, or by one member to another; in *OE.*, an endeavour; an effort; the act of seeking: v. to examine by questions; to interrogate; to doubt; to have no confidence in; to inquire: int. a call to speak to the point in dispute, or to the real matter under debate; also used to imply doubt as to the truth of what is being said: *quest'ioning*, imp.: *quest'ioned*, pp. *-yānd*: *quest'ioner*, n. *-yān-er*, one who interrogates or questions: *quest'ionable*, a. *-dōl*, that may be doubted; disputable; suspicious: *quest'ionably*, ad. *-dōl*: *quest'ionableness*, n. *-dōl-ness*, the quality or state of being questionable: *quest'ionary*, a. *-er-i*, asking questions: *quest'ionist*, n. *-ist*, an inquirer: plu. those in their last college course in the English universities, and about to be examined for honours or degrees; begging the question, taking for granted; assuming without proof: in *question*, in debate; under discussion, or in the course of examination: leading question, a question that suggests to a person questioned the reply it is desirable to make: out of the question, not worthy of consideration; not a matter to be thought of; impossible: past question, beyond question; undoubtedly: previous question—see under *previous*.—*SYN.* of 'question v.': to interrogate; catechise; query; ask; inquire; controvert; dispute; doubt—of 'questionable': debatable; doubtful; suspicious; uncertain; controversial; disputable.

*questor*—see *questor*.

*questriat*, n. *kwēst-riat* [from *quest*, which see] in *OE.*, a seeker; a pursuer.

*quetzal*, n. *kwēts-āl* [Cent. Amer.], a very beautiful paradise-bird of Cent. Amer.

*queze*, n. *kū* [F. *queue*, a tail—from L. *cauda*, a tail], the tie of a wig; in *her.*, the tail of a beast; a cue.

*quey*, n. *kwā* or *kūy* [Dan. *quie*] in *Scot.*, the female of the ox, generally applied to the young of two years old; a young heifer.

*quibble*, n. *kwēb-əl* [a freq. of *quip*], a petty or contemptible evasion; a petty cavil; a pretence: v. to evade by artifice, or by a play upon words; to cavil in argument or discourse: *quib'bling*, imp.: *quib'bled*, pp. *-blid*: *quib'bler*, n. *-bler*, one who acts by trifling evasions; a cavalier: *quib'blingly*, ad. *it*.

*quich*, v. *kwich* [from *quake* or *quick*, which see], in *OE.*, to twitch; to move; to stir: *quich'ing*, imp.: *quiched*, pp. *kwicht*.

*quick*, a. *kwik* [AS. *cwice*, living; Icel. *kwikr*: Dan. *kwik*], done or occurring in a short time; active; sprightly; ready; swift; nimble: ad. speedily; without delay; in a short time; in *OE.*, alive; living: n. the living flesh; sensitive parts or points; a living plant—applied to the hawthorn; in *OE.*, the living, as 'the quick and the dead'; a living animal: v. in *OE.*, to stir; to move: *quick'ly*, ad. *it*: *quickness*, n. *-ness*, rapidity of motion; celerity; activity: *quick* with child, pregnant with a living child: *quick-grass*, couch-grass; *quitch-grass*; the *Triticum repens*, *Ord. Gramineæ*: *quickleme*, recently burnt lime, or lime yet unslaked—so called from its caustic and corrosive qualities: *quick-match*, cotton strands dipped in a composition of white vinegar, saltpetre, and gunpowder: *quicksand*, a shifting sandbank into which a body readily sinks; insolid ground; anything deceptive, treacherous, or dangerous: *quick-scented*, n. acute of smell: *quicksset*, n. a living plant set to grow for a hedge—applied to the hawthorn: the *Crataegus oxyacantha*, *Ord. Rosicææ*, particularly when employed as a hedge-plant: adj. made of quickset: *quick-sight'ed*, a. *-sīt'ed*, acute of sight or perception: *quick-witt'ed*, a. *-wīt'ed*, of ready wit.—*SYN.* of 'quick a.': swift; rapid; speedy; expeditious; ready; prompt; active; hasty; brisk; nimble; agile; sprightly; living; alive; lively—of 'quickness': celerity; expedition; rapidity; swiftness; velocity; fleetness; haste; promptness; despatch; nimbleness; agility; briskness; liveliness; sagacity; penetration; keenness; sharpness; shrewdness.

*quicken*, v. *kwēk-n* [from *quick*, which see], to make alive; to become alive; to revive or resuscitate; to increase the speed or velocity of; to hasten; to sharpen; to stimulate; to incite; to reinvigorate; to move with activity; to be in the state of pregnancy when the child's life begins: *quicken'ing*, imp.: *quiff'ing*, adj. giving life to; inciting; reviving: n. the first felt motion of the fetus in the womb: *quicken'd*,

pp. *kwik'nd*: quickener, n. *kwik'ndr*, one who or that which quickens.—SYN. of 'quickener': to vivify; invigorate; revive; resuscitate; refresh; stimulate; sharpen; incite; hasten; despatch; speed; accelerate; expedite; actuate.

**quicksilver**, n. *kwik'sil-vér* [*quicks*, in the sense of living, and *silver*], the familiar term for fluid mercury, in allusion to its mobility and silver-white colour: **quicksilvered**, a. *sil-vér'd*, overlaid with quicksilver: **quicksilver horizon**, a shallow trough of quicksilver to form an artificial horizon, used for observing altitudes.

**quid**, n. *kwid* [AS. *cud*, what is chewed—from *crown*, to chew: in Surrey, *quid*, what is chewed—see *cud*], a piece of tobacco rolled about in the mouth, like a cow chewing the cud.

**quiddity**, n. *kwid'it-i* [said. L. *quidditas*, the whatness or distinctive nature of a thing, a byword introduced by the nice distinctions of the schools—from L. *quid*, what: cf. F. *quiddité*: It. *quiddità*, quiddity, a subtlety of nice refinement; a trifling nicety; a captious question.

**quidnunc**, n. *kwid'nūngk* [L. *quidnunc*, what now?], a term of contempt applied to one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to know all occurrences.

**quid pro quo**, *kwid prō kwō* [L. what for what], one thing for another; *lu law*, an equivalent.

**quiesce**, v. *kwies's* [L. *quiescere*, to rest or keep quiet—from *quies*, rest], to be silent, as a letter: **quiescing**, imp.: **quiesced**, pp. *kwies'st*: **quiescent**, a. *sēnt* [L. *quiescens* or *quiescentem*, resting, reposing], resting; being in a state without motion; calm; unruffled, as the mind; silent; not sounded, as a letter: n. a silent letter: **quiescently**, ad. *ti*: **quiescence**, n. *sēns*, rest: state of being without motion; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion; silence.

**quiet**, a. *kwiet* [F. *quiet*, quiet—from L. *quies*, enjoying rest, *quies*—from *quies* or *quiescem*, rest], calm; still; free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; without noise or resistance; unruffled; smooth; not noisy or restless; n. repose; stillness; freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace; security: v. to still; to calm; to pacify; to allay or suppress: **quieting**, imp.: adj. reducing to stillness; appeasing; tranquillising: **quieted**, pp.: **quieter**, n. *er*, one who or that which quiets: **quietly**, ad. *ti*: **quietness**, n. *ti*, the state of being quiet; stillness; calmness; tranquillity: **quietists**, n. plu. *ists*, a sect of mystics, founded by Molinos, a Spaniard, who flourished towards the close of the 17th century, and who taught that the soul, in the pursuit of the supreme good, must retire from the reports and gratifications of sense, and in silence be absorbed in contemplation of the Deity: **quietism**, n. *izm*, mental tranquillity or inaction; the tenets of the Quietists: **quietistic**, a. *istik*, pert. to quietism: **quietesome**, a. *sūm*, in OE., calm; undisturbed; still: **quietude**, n. *ud*, rest; repose: **quietus**, n. *kwiet'us* [L.], rest; repose; death; final discharge; a severe blow: **quietus est**, *est* [L. he is quiet], a term used in the Exchequer on giving an accountant a discharge or acquittance: in quiet, quietly; peacefully: out of quiet, in OE., disturbed; restless.—SYN. of 'quiet a.': still; calm; peaceable; tranquil; placid; inoffensive; peaceful; mild; unmoved; smooth; unmolested; unruffled; undisturbed; contented; meek—of 'quiet n.': rest; tranquillity; peace; security; stillness; repose; calmness; ease.

**quill**, n. *kwil* [F. *quill*, a peg or pin; OH. Ger. *kegel*, a ninepin], one of the large strong feathers of the wing of a bird, used in making pens for writing; an instr. for writing; the spine of a porcupine; the piece of reed on which weavers wind the thread which is to form the wool of cloth: v. to plait or form with small quill-like ridges; to wind on a quill, as thread or yarn: **quilling**, imp.: n. a narrow border or trimming of lace and the like, somewhat resembling a row of quills: **quilled**, pp. *kwild*: **quillwork**, n. a sort of embroidery with pieces of flattened quills: **quillwort**, n. a British aquatic plant, *Isoetes lacustris*, Ord. *Lycopodiaceae*.

**quillet**, n. *kwil'et* [L. *quidibet* for *quodlibet*, all and every, which you please], in OE., a turn or perversion in argument; subtlety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant. *Note*.—**quillet** was a question in the schools where the challenged could choose his side.

**quilt**, n. *kwilt* [OF. *cuilte*; L. *culcita*, a mattress; F. *coultre*, a quilt], a thick cover for a bed, formed by stitching one cover over another with some soft substance or stuffing between; any thick or warm coverlet: v. to stitch two piles of cloth, one over the other, with some soft stuffing between: **quitting**, imp.: n. the act of making a quilt; that which is quilted; the materials for bed-quilts, bed-covers, and the like: **quilted**, pp.: adj. formed as a quilt, or into a quilt.

**quinary**, a. *kwī-nér-i* [L. *quīnārius*, containing five; *quint*, five—from *quingue*, five], consisting of five, or of a multiple of five.

**quinate**, a. *kwī-nāt* [L. *quint*, five each—from *quingue*, five], in bot., applied to five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets coming off from one point.

**quince**, n. *kwins* [OF. *coin*; L. *cydonia*; Gr. *ku-dōnia*, a quince—from *Ku-dōnia* in Crete, whence they are said to have come], the fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris* or quince-tree, much used in making preserves and tarts, Ord. *Rosaceae*.

**quinceh**, v. *kwīnsh*—same as *quitch*, which see.

**quincunx**, n. *kwīng-kāngks* [L. *quincunx*, five-twelfths, the form of a quincunx—from *quingue*, five; *uncia*, a twelfth part, a bit or atom], an arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner, and one in the middle; in bot., the arrangement of the leaves of a bud into five, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, and has its other margin covered by the exterior: **quincuncial**, a. *kwīn-kān'shi-āl*, arranged in a quincunx: **quincuncially**, ad. *ti*.

**quindecagon**, n. *kwīn-dēk'ā-gōn* [L. *quingue*, five; Gr. *deka*, ten; *gōnia*, an angle], in geom., a plano figure having 15 sides and 15 angles.

**quindécimvir**, n. *kwīn-dēk'sim-vér* [L. *quindécim*, fifteen; *vir*, a man], in anc. Rome, one of a college or board of fifteen priests who had the charge of the Sibylline Books, and of religious affairs generally; plu. *quīndēcēm'viri*, *virī*: **quīndēcēm'virate**, n. *trāt*, the body of fifteen priests, or their office.

**quina**—see under *quinine*.

**quinine**, n. *kwīn'in* or *kwīn-in'* [F. *quinine*, *quinine*: Sp. *quina*, Peruvian bark—from S. Amer. *quina*, bark], one of the alkaloid proximate principles in which the medicinal virtues of the Peruvian bark reside, highly valued in the treatment of agues, &c., and for its tonic properties; also called *quina*, n. *kwīnd*, **quinia**, n. *kwīn-i-d*, or **quinina**, n. *kwīn-in'*, derived from a S. Amer. species of *Cinchona*, Ord. *Rubiaceae*: **quinicine**, n. *kwīn-i-sin*, an alkaloid much resembling quinine and quinidine, from either of which it may be prepared: **quinidine**, n. *kwīn-i-din*, an alkaloid found in quinine.

**quink**, n. *kwīngk* [see *quirk*], in building, a piece of ground for a court or yard taken out of any regular ground plot or floor.

**quinoa**, n. *kwīn'ō-ā* [native name], the *Chenopodium quinoa*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*, a plant whose seeds are used as food in Peru, under the name 'petty rice,' extensively cultivated.

**quinoidine**, n. *kwīn-ōy'dīn* [Sp. *quina*, the Peruvian bark; Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], a resinous substance obtained from the mother liquors of the quinine manufacturers, remaining after all the crystals of quinine that can be separated are obtained; called also *amorphous quinine*.

**quingagesima**, a. *kwīn-ked'jē-tim* [L. *quingagesimus*, the fiftieth], fiftieth; applied to the seventh Sunday before Easter; also to the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

**quingangular**, a. *kwīn-kwāng'gū-lér* [L. *quingue*, five; *angulus*, an angle], having five angles or corners.

**quique**, *kwīn'kwē*, contr. **quinqn** [L. *quingue*, five], a prefix in many compound words, signifying 'five.'

**quingecapsular**, a. *kwīn'kwē-kāp'sū-lér* [L. *quingue*, five; *capsula*, a little chest], in bot., having five capsules.

**quingecostate**, n. *kwīn'kwē-kōst'at* [L. *quingue*, five; *costa*, a rib], in bot., five-ribbed.

**quingedentate**, a. *kwīn'kwē-dēn'tat* [L. *quingue*, five; *dentatus*, toothed—from *dens* or *dentem*, a tooth], in bot. or zool., five-toothed.

**quingefarious**, a. *kwīn'kwē-fā-rī-ūs* [new L. *quingefarius*—from L. *quingue*, five], in bot., applied to

leaves disposed in five rows along the stem; opening into five parts.

**quiquefid**, a. *kwîn'kwe'-fid* [L. *quinque*, five; *findo*, I split], in *bot.*, five-cleft; cut into five parts as far as the middle.

**quiquefoliate**, a. *kwîn'kwe'-fôl-lâ-t* [L. *quinque*, five; *folium*, n leaf], in *bot.*, having five leaves.

**quiquefiteral**, a. *kwîn'kwe'-lî-têr-âl* [L. *quinque*, five; *lîtera*, a letter], having five letters.

**quiquelobate**, a. *kwîn'kwe'-lôb-ât*, also *quin'que-lôb-êd*, a. *lôb-ât* [L. *quinque*, five; *Gr. lobos*, the lobe or lower part of the ear], in *bot.*, five-lobed; divided nearly to the middle into five distinct parts, with convex margins.

**quiqueocular**, a. *kwîn'kwe'-lôk-û-lêr* [L. *quinque*, five; *oculus*, a little place or cell; *locus*, n place], in *bot.*, having five cells, as a pericarp.

**quiqueennial**, a. *kwîn'kwe'-ên-â-t-âl* [L. *quinque*, five; *annus*, a year], happening every five years, or lasting five years.

**quiquepartite**, a. *kwîn'kwe'-pâr-tî-t* [L. *quinque*, five; *partitus*, divided—from *pars* or *partem*, a part], in *bot.*, divided deeply into five parts.

**quiquereme**, n. *kwîn'kwe'-rêm* [L. *quinque*, five; *rêmus*, an oar], in *anc. Rome*, a galley with five banks of oars.

**quiquevalve**, a. *kwîn'kwe'-rdv*, also *quin'que-valv-ûlar*, a. *rdv-û-lêr* [L. *quinque*, five; *valva*, the folds of a door], in *bot.*, having five valves.

**quiquina**, n. *kwîn'kwe'-nâ* [Sp. *quina quina*, Peruvian bark], a name for the eluchoa or Peruvian bark.

**quinsky**, n. *kwîn'zî* [corrupted from OF. *guingancie*—from *Gr. kuanagchê*, lit., n dog-throttling—from *kuôn* or *kuna*, a dog; *angchein*, to throttle], suppurative inflammation of the tonsils and adjacent parts of the fauces or back part of the mouth; inflammatory sore-throat.

**quint**, n. *kwîn't* [F. *quinte*, a fifth—from L. *quintus*, the fifth], a set or sequence of five in piquet.

**quintain**, n. *kwîn-tân*, also *quintin*, n. *kwîn-tîn* [F. *quintaine*, a quintain; mid. L. *quintana*; L. *quintana*, a street in the camp—prob. the scene of athletic sports—from *quintus*, fifth; *quinque*, five], a dummy to be pierced or wounded by players; in *former times*, a post to be tilted at in military exercises, sometimes taking the form of a man turning on a pivot; for mounted soldiers, the upright post was surmounted by a transverse bar, having a flat board at one end, and the other loaded and balanced by a heavy bag of sand, which knocked the rider off his horse as it turned on its pivot, if he struck the flat-board end unskillfully.

**quintal**, n. *kwîn-tâl* [F. and Sp. *quintal*—from L. *centum*, a hundred], a weight consisting of 100 lb.; in *France*, 100 kilograms.

**quintessence**, n. *kwîn-tês-sên-s* [F. *quintessence*; It. *quintessenza*, quintessence—from L. *quinta essentia*, the fifth essence], the pure essential part of anything; the force, virtue, or spirit of a thing; according to the *alchemists*, the highest essence of power in a natural body; a preparation consisting of a vegetable essential oil dissolved in spirit of wine: *quintessenzial*, a. *-sên-shâl*, consisting of quintessence.

**quintet** or **quintette**, n. *kwîn-tê-t*, also spelt *quintet*, to, n. *â-t* [F. *quintette*; It. *quintetto*—from *quinto*, the fifth; L. *quintus*, the fifth], in *music*, a composition for five voices or five instruments.

**quintile**, n. *kwîn-tî-l* [F. *quintil*, *quintile*—from L. *quintus*, fifth], the position of two planets when distant from each other 72 degrees, or the fifth part of a circle.

**quintillion**, n. *kwîn-tîl-yôn* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and *Eag. million*], in *Eng. notation*, a number produced by raising a million to the fifth power, or a unit followed by 30 ciphers; in the *F. and It. notations*, a unit followed by 18 ciphers.

**quintuple**, a. *kwîn-tû-pl* [F. *quintuple*—from L. *quintuplex*, fivefold—from *quintus*, fifth; *plco*, I fold], fivefold; in *music*, having five notes of equal value in a bar—now rarely used: *v.* to multiply by five; to make fivefold: *quintupling*, imp. *-pling*: *quintupled*, pp. *-pld*.

**quinzaine**, n. *kwîn-zân* [F. *quinzaine*, a fortnight—from *quinze*, fifteen—from L. *quindécim*, fifteen], the 14th day after a feast-day, or the 15th if the feast-day be included.

**quinze**, n. *kwîng* [F. fifteen], a game at cards, usually played by two persons, in which the game is fifteen, or nearest it.

**quip**, n. *kwîp* [W. *chwip*, a quick turn or flit; *chwipio*, to whip: cf. Gael. *cuipe*, a whip, a trick], a cut; a smart stroke, as with a whip; n gibe; a sarcasm; a jeer; a flout; a cavil: *v.* to taunt; to scoff: *quipping*, imp. *quipped*, pp. *kwîpt*: *quips* and *cranks*, jests and conceits.

**quippa**, n. *kwîp-pâ* [Peruvian, *quipu*, a knot], in *anc. Mexico and Peru*, a knotted cord of variously colored threads, from which there hung smaller threads, in the manner of a fringe, used to record events; also spelt *quip'pe*, *-pê*, and *quip'pu*, *ppô*.

**quire**, n. *kwîr* [OF. *quair*, a quire of written paper: mid. L. *quaternum*, four leaves: L. *quaterni*, four at a time], a quantity of twenty-four sheets of paper, each folded once.

**quire**, n. *kwîr*, another spelling of choir, which see: *quirister*, n. *kwîr-is-têr*, for cherister.

**Quirinal**, a. *kwîr-rî-nâl* [L. *Quirinus*, a name of *Romulus*, the founder of Rome—from *quiris*, a lance or spear], of or belonging to Quirinus or Romulus: n. the royal palace at Rome.

**quirk**, n. *kwêrk* [Gael. *car*, to turn], a shift; a cavil; a subterfuge; an artful turn for evasion; a quibble; a smart taunt or retort; a slight conceit; in *arch.*, a small unte channel or recess between mouldings; in *building*, n piece of ground cut off from any regular ground-plot—see *quirk*: *quirked*, a. *kwêrkt*, having a quirk: *quirk'ish*, a. *-ish*, consisting of or resembling a quirk.

**quit**, *v.* *kwît* [OF. *quite*, free, discharged: L. *quîtus*, enjoying rest—in mid. L. used in the sense of 'free from the claim of another party'], to leave; to depart; to discharge an obligation; to absolve; to acquit; to conduct; to abandon; to forsake; to resign; to give up: *adj.* free; clear; discharged from: *quitting*, imp. *quitted*, pp. *kwîtêd*, also *quit*, pp. *quitt'êr*, n. *-êr*, one who quits: *quit-rent*, in *law*, a small rent paid to a superior in token of submission, or for release from other claims: *quitt'âl*, n. [for *acquittâl*], in *OE.*, return; repayment: *quittance*, n. *kwî-tî-as* [F.—L.], discharge from a debt or obligation; in *OE.*, recompense; repayment: *v.* in *OE.*, to repay; to recompense: *quits*, a. int. *kwîts*, denoting that parties are quit, or put on equal terms.—*SYN.* of 'quit v.': to resign; surrender; discharge; requite; repay; leave; forsake; relinquish; absolve; acquit.

**quit tam**, *kwî' tàm* [L. *qui* as well], in *law*, a penal action in which half the penalty is given to the Crown, and the other to the informer.

**quitch-grass**, n. *kwîch*—[see couch-grass under couch, and quick-grass under quick], properly, quick-grass; dog-grass or couch-grass.

**quite**, *ad.* *kwî* [from *quit*, which see: F. *quite*, discharged, clear], wholly; entirely; perfectly; to a great extent or degree; very.

**quittance**—see under *quit*.

**quitter**, n. *kwî-têr* [from *quit*, meaning to discharge], an ulcer above the hoof of a horse's foot: *quitter-bone*, a hard round swelling on the coronet of a horse.

**quiver**, n. *kwîv-êr* [OF. *quivre*; Oll. Ger. *kohhar*, a quiver], a case for arrows, slung at the back of the warrior, or hung to his belt: *v.* to supply with a quiver: *quivered*, n. *-êrd*, sheathed as in a quiver; furnished with a quiver.

**quiver**, *v.* *kwîv-êr* [related to Eng. *quaver*], to tremble or shake; to quako; to shiver; to be agitated with a tremulous motion, as leaves: *adj.* in *OE.*, nimble; n. *quivering*, imp. *quivered*, n. *-êrd*: *quiveringly*, *ad.* *-lî*.

**qui vive** ? *kê vîv* ? [F. *qui vive* ? who is there? *qui*, who; *vîvre*, to live], the challenge of a French sentinel, 'who goes there?' 'to what party do you belong?' to be on the *qui vive*, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

**quixotic**, a. *kwîks-ô-tîk*, like the hero Don Quixote, of the romance of Cervantes of the same name, who had high-flown and absurd notions of chivalry; romantic or chivalrous to absurdity: *quixotism*, n. *kwîks-ô-tî-zm*, and *quix'otry*, n. *-rî*, romantic and absurd notions; visionary schemes.

**quiz**, n. *kwîz* [said to have originated in a joke perpetrated by one Daly, a Dublin theatre-manager, who pasted all over the town bills which were covered with the meaningless letters *q u i z*], something to puzzle; an odd fellow; one addicted to mockery and jesting in simulated gravity: *v.* to banter; to ex-

amine narrowly with an air of mockery; to peer at: quizz'ing, *imp.* -ing, *n.* the act of mocking by pretended seriousness of conversation, or by seeming serious flattery: *adj.* fitted for quizzing: quizzed, *pp.* *quizzed*: quizzing-glass, a small eye-glass: quizzical, *a.* -i-kal, comical.

quod, *n.* kwod [slang], the quadrangle of a prison, within which the prisoners take exercise—hence slang for a prison.

quodlibet, *n.* kwod-libet [L. what you please] a nice point; a subtlety: *plu.* questions on general subjects without order or connection: quodlibetical, *a.* -i-kal, not restrained to a particular subject; discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment: quodlibetically, *ad.* -ly—see quillet.

quoit, *n.* kwit—same as coil.

quoit, *n.* kwit [the same word as coil, which see], the corner of brick or stone walls, frequently formed of stones, laid in long and short courses; a wedge used to elevate a mortar or gun to a proper level; in printing, a small wedge used to tighten the pages of type within the chase.

quoit, *n.* kwit or kwot [Eng. dial. coil, to toss, to throw], a heavy flat ring of iron for tossing or throwing at a mark on the ground at play: *plu.* the game played: *v.* to throw or play at quoits: quoz'ing, *imp.*: *n.* the act of playing at quoits: quoz'ed, *pp.*

quondam, *a.* kwon-dam [L. quondam, formerly], having been formerly; former, as a quondam friend.

quorum, *n.* kwor-um [L. quorum, of whom, being the gen. *plu.* of *qui*, who—from the first word of the commission, beginning 'quorum aliquem vestrum,' issued to certain special justices, whose presence, along with the ordinary justices, was legally required to constitute a court], such a number of

individuals of any regular constituted body who are entitled by law, or by their own rules, to transact business; a special commission of justices.

quota, *n.* kwotā [It. *quota*, a share—from L. *quotus*, which or what in number, order, &c.—from *quot*, how many], the share, part, or proportion assigned to each.

quote, *v.* kwot [OF. *quoter*—from mid. L. *quoto*, I mark off into numbers and verses: L. *quot*, how many], to cite or note with chapter and verse; to name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from some author, by way of authority or illustration; to name, as the price of an article: quoz'ing, *imp.*: quoted, *pp.*: quoter, *n.* -er, one who quotes: quotable, *a.* -abl, that may be quoted or cited: quotation, *n.* kwot-ā-shun, the act of quoting or citing; the words or passage quoted; the price of an article named or given—SYN. of 'quote': to cite; repeat; name; adduce.

quoth, *v.* kwōth [AS. *cwæthan*, to say; Goth. *quithan*, say, says, or said,—used only in the 1st and 3rd persons, and always followed by its nominative, as *quoth he*.

quotidian, *n.* kwot-id-i-an [L. *quotidianus*, every day—from *quot*, how many; *diēs*, a day], daily; occurring every day, or returning daily: *n.* anything returning daily; a particular form of ague; an intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which return every day.

quotient, *n.* kwōt-shent [F. *quotient*, quotient—from L. *quoties*, how often, how many times], in *arith.*, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, thus showing how often a less number is contained in a greater.

quotum, *n.* kwōt-um [L. *quot*, how many—see *quotā*, part or proportion; share.

Qurau, *n.* kw-rān—same as Korau.

## R

r, R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant, and semi-vowel, and a liquid.

raad, *n.* rād [Dut. *raad*, counsel, advice], in S. Africa, a talking assembly; a parliament.

rabate, *v.* rā-bat [F. *rabattre*, to beat down], in *salconry*, to recover or bring back a hawk from its flight to the fist: rabat'ing, *imp.*: rabat'ed, *pp.*

rabbet, *n.* rāb-bet [F. *raboter*, to plane], in *carpentry*, a groove cut in the edge of a piece of timber or plank in order that it may lap over, or evenly fit, another like piece; that part of the keel, stern, and stern-post of a ship which is cut for the plank of the bottom to fit into: *v.* to lap over and unite by a rabbet: rabbet'ing, *imp.*: *n.* the act or work of preparing rabbets; the process by which a plank is rabbeted: rabbeted, *pp.*

rabbī, *n.* rāb-bī or -bi, also rāb-bīn, *n.* -bīn [L. *rabbī*; Gr. *rhabbī*; Heb. *rabbī*, my master; *rāb*, master, a chief; a chief; a doctor; a master; sir; a title assumed by the Jewish learned men: *rabbīnīc*, *a.* rāb-bīnīk, also *rabbīnīcal*, *a.* -i-kal, pert to the rabbis, or to their opinions and learning: *rabbīnīc*, *n.* the later Hebrew: *rabbīnīcal*, *ad.* -ly: *rabbīnism*, *n.* rāb-bīn-izm, an expression of phraseology peculiar to the rabbins; also their doctrines or traditions: *rāb-bīnist*, *n.* -ist, or *rāb-bīnīte*, *n.* -ite, one who adheres both to the teachings of the Talmud and to the traditions of the rabbins.

rabbit, *n.* rāb-bit [O. Dut. *robbe*, a rabbit], a well-known rodent animal, which burrows in the earth and feeds on herbage: rabbit-warren, an open common or enclosure where wild rabbits breed in great numbers: *welsb-rabbit* [a supposed corrupt of *welsb-rarebit*], well-toasted cheese spread on toast.

rabbie, *n.* rāb-bī [prob. connec. with O. Dut. *rabbe*, to gabble; Ger. dial. *rabbeln*, to prattle; Swiss, *rabble*, an uproar, a crowd of people: L. *rabula*, a brawling advocate—from *raho*, I rave], a tumultuous crowd of the lower classes; the mob; a disorderly crowd: *v.* to mob; to hustle: rabb'ling, *imp.*: rabbied, *pp.* rāb-bid: rabb'lement, *n.* -ment, a tumultuous crowd of roughs or low people.

rabbouni, *n.* rā-bō-ni [see *rabbī*], my master, regarded as the highest title of honour among the Jews.

rabdology—see rhabdology.

rabdomancy—see rhabdomancy.

Rabelaisian, *a.* rāb-ē-lā' zī-an, like, or suggestive of, Rabelais and his style; grotesquely or extravagantly humorous.

rabid, *a.* rāb-id [L. *rabidus*, furious—from *rabies*, madness; *raho*, I rave], furious; raging; mad—especially applied to a dog when suffering from the distemper virus: rab'idly, *ad.* -ly: rab'idness, *n.* -ness, the condition of being rabid; madness.

rabies, *n.* rāb-ē-ēz [L. *rabies*, madness—from *raho*, I rave], that distemper of dogs—rarely of other animals—under which, should their saliva be absorbed into the human system by a bite or scratch, the disease called *hydrophobia* is produced; see *rabid*.

raca, *n.* rā-kā [Chaldee. *rékā*, worthless], an expression of extreme contempt among the anc. Jews, expressing 'beggarliness, vanity, or folly.'—(Matt. v. 22).

racoon, racoon, *n.* rāk-kōn' [N. Amer. Ind. *araticone*], a N. Amer. animal somewhat larger than the fox, and resembling a badger.

race, *n.* rās [AS. *raes*, a course, a stream, pond; *reosan*, to rush; Icel. *ras*], a rapid course, whether of animals or of a river; any running with speed; a contest in running; progress; course; career; the tide-wave when arrested by a promontory, and caused to flow off obliquely with considerable velocity, as the 'race of Portland'; the water-course leading to a water-wheel: *rares*, *n.* *plu.* rās-ēz, a meeting at which horses contend against each other in running: *race*, *v.* to run swiftly; to run or contend in a race: rac'ing, *imp.*: raced, *pp.* rāst: racer, *n.* rās-ēr, one who races; anything having unusual qualities of speed, as a race-horse, steamer, or yacht: *race-course*, the road staked off in which horses contend in swiftness of running; the canal along which the water is conveyed to a water-wheel—called a *mill-race*: *race-horse*, a horse bred and trained to run in the race-course.

race, *n.* rās [F. *race*; Ofl. Ger. *reiz* or *reita*, a line: L. *radix*, a root], a continued series of descendants from a parent, called the 'stock': a family; a succession of the same class; a particular breed, sort, or

variety; a generation; in *bot.*, a permanent variety; the particular strength, taste, or flavour of wine, indicating its kind and origin; smack—see *racy*; race-ginger, ginger in the root, i.e., not pulverised; racial, a *ras-i-āl*, pert. to a race or family of ancestors.—*SYN.* of *raco*: progeny; issue; lineage; family; house; line; breed; offspring.

*raceme*, a *ra-sēm* [F. *racème*, a cluster—from L. *racēmus*, a cluster of grapes], in *bot.*, an indefinite inflorescence in which there is a common axis or stem bearing stalked flowers, as in the hyacinth, the currant, &c.: *racemed*, a. *-sēm'd*, having a raceme or racemes: *racem'le*, n. *-sēm'lik*, a peculiar acid found in the tartar obtained from the grapes of certain vineyards on the Rhine, called *paratarlaric acid*; vine-matation, n. *rās-ē-mā-shān*, a cluster, as of grapes; their cultivation: *rac'emiferous*, a. *-mīf-ēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I produce], bearing racemes: *rac'emous*, a. *-mīs*, also *rac'emoss*, a. *-mōs*, bearing flowers in racemes or clusters.

*rachis*, a. *rāk'is* [Gr. *rhachis*, the spine or backbone], in *bot.*, that part of a culm which runs up through the ear of corn; the stalk or axis which bears the flowers in other plants; the stalk of the frond in ferns; the common stalk bearing the alternate spikelets in some grasses; in *zool.*, the vertebral column in mammals and birds: *rachitic*, a. *rā-kī'tik*, pert. to the muscles of the back; *rickety*: *rachitis*, n. *rā-kī'tis* [Gr. *rhachitis*, a spinal complaint], the diseased state of the bones called rickets; in *bot.*, a disease producing abortion in the fruit or seed.

*raciness*—see under *racy*.

*rack*, v. *rāk* [OF. *vin rāqē*, coarse wine squeezed from the dregs of this grapes], to decant or strain, as wines; to draw waxes off the lees: *rack'ing*, imp.: n. the act of drawing off liquors from the lees: *racked*, pp. *rākt*.

*rack*, v. *rāk* [AS. *rācan*, to extend; Dut. *rekken*: Ger. *recken*, to stretch], to strain; to stretch; to torture by stretching; to torment; to afflict body or mind with extreme pain or anguish: n. an instr. for stretching; an engine of torture; extreme pain; anguish: *rack'ing*, imp. & adj. distressing; torturing; tormenting: *racked*, pp. *rākt*: *rack'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who racks, twists, or distorts: *rack-rent*, n. the rent of premises unduly raised, and beyond the real value: *rack-rented*, a. subject or liable to excessive rent; to put to the rack, to subject to extreme torture; to torment: to rack one's brains, to strain them to the uttermost: *rack-stick*, in *mil.*, a picket 18 in. long, with about 8 ft. of rope attached, for locking down planks of a platform or a bridge.—*SYN.* of *rack v.*: to rend; tear; torture; torment; stretch; extend; wrest.

*rack*, n. *rāk* [AS. *hracca*, the neck], the neck or spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton.

*rack*, n. *rāk* [from *rack* 2 cf. Ger. *rack*, a rack, rail], a receptacle for hay for feeding horses, &c., formed of a range of upright bars; a frame in which articles may be placed or spread out, as a *plate-rack*; the frame from which the yarn or thread is drawn in spinning; in mining, an inclined plane on which the ore is washed and separated from the slime or earth; a flat bar with teeth on outside to work into those of a pinion.

*rack*, n. *rāk* [Icel. *reka*, to drive; *rek*, drift, motion], the drift of the sky; thin, flying, broken clouds—not to be confounded with *reck*, a mist or vapour; a trace; a track: *rack'ing*, a. *drifting*.

*rack*, v. *rāk* [another spelling of *wreck*—*wreck*], in *prov.* and *OE.*, to go to ruin and destruction, as in the phrase 'gone to rack': n. complete ruin and disintegration of parts: *rack and ruin*, complete destruction and dissolution, as of means or estate.

*racket*, n. *rāk-ēt* [Gael. *racaid*, a noise: *rac*, to make a noise like geese or ducks: imitative], irregular clattering noise: *rack'eting*, imp.: *rack'eted*, pp.: *rack'ety*, a. *-it*, noisy.

*racket*, n. *rāk-ēt* [F. *raquette*: Sp. *raqueta*: Ar. *rahāt*, the palm of the hand], the bat or battledore used at tennis; the game itself.

*rocking-pace*, n. *rāk'ing* [lit., *rocking-pace*, from *rock* 3, which see], a short-paced, swift amble of a horse.

*raccoon*—see *raccoon*.

*racquet*, n. *rāk-ēt*, another spelling of *racket*.

*racy*, a. *rāst* [from *race* 2], pungent; piquant; having a strong flavour, indicating its origin; fresh; rich; exciting to the mental taste; piquant and

peculiar, applied to thought or language: *ra'cily*, ad. *-it*: *ra'ciness*, n. *-sīnēs*, the quality of being racy, or piquant and peculiar.—*SYN.* of 'racy': spirited; lively; piquant; smart; spicy; fresh; sparkling; rich.

*raddle*, v. *rād-dl* [from Eng. *red*, which see], to twist together: n. a long stick used in hedging; a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees; in *domestic weaving*, a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs, used to keep the warp in a proper position when wound upon the beam [Scot. *red*, to disentangle, to put in order]: *rad'dling*, imp. *-dling*: *rad'dled*, pp. *-dl'd*.

*raddle*—see *red*.

*radial*, a. *rā-dī-āl* [F. *radial*—from *radius*, a ray], having the quality or appearance of a ray; in *anat.*, belonging or attached to the outer bone of the forearm, called the *radius*: *ra'dī-ā'ta*, n. *-ā'tā*, in *zool.*, formerly one of the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom, including all those animals whose parts are disposed round a central axis in a radiated form, like that of the starfish; also called *ra'dī-ā'ia*, n. *-ā'ī-ā*: *ra'di-ā'ry*, n. *-ē-ī*, one of the radiata: *ra'di-ā'tive*, a. *-ā'tīve*, having a tendency to radiate.

*radiant*, a. *rā-dī-ānt* [F. *radiant*—from L. *radiāntem*, emitting beams; *radiāre*, to shine—from *radius*, a ray], emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; in *bot.*, applied to flowers which have a ray-like appearance: n. in *geom.*, a straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve: in *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates: *ra'di-āntly*, ad. *-it*: *ra'di-ānce*, n. *-āns* [L. *radiāns*, emitting rays], also *ra'di-āncy*, n. *-ān-sī*, brilliant brightness; lustre; splendour: *radiant energy*, the energy or power exhibited by rays of light or heat: *radiant heat*, the heat proceeding directly from the heated body without the intervention of media.—*SYN.* of 'radiancy': brilliancy; glitter; splendour; glare.

*radiate*, v. *rā-dī-āt* [L. *radiātus*, furnished with spokes as a wheel; *radiāre*, to emit beams—from *radius*, the spoke of a wheel, a beam or ray from any shining object—akin to *radix*, a root], to send out rays or beams, as from a centre; to shine; to fill with brightness; to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface: *ra'di-ā'te*, a. also *ra'di-ā'ted*, a. formed of rays; in *bot.*, arranged like rays spreading from a common centre; disposed like the spokes of a wheel; in *min.*, having crystals diverging from a common centre; in *zool.*, belonging to the radiata or rayed animals: *ra'di-ā'ting*, imp. & adj. emitting rays: *ra'di-ā'ted*, pp. & adj.—see above—adorned with rays: *ra'di-ā'tor*, n. *-ā't-ēr*, a body from which rays proceed: *ra'di-ā'tion*, n. *-ā't-shūn* [F.—L.], the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body; the diverging or shooting forth from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light.

*radical*, a. *rā-dī-kāl* [F. *radical*, radical—from L. *radix* or *radicem*, a root], pert. to or arising from the root; fundamental; implanted by nature; constitutional; original; not derived or compounded; primitive; in *bot.*, proceeding from a point close to the summit or crown of the root, applied to leaves close to the ground clustered at the base of a flower-stalk; complete; thorough: n. a root; in *chem.*, the base or distinguishing part of a compound, whether itself a simple or compound; a primitive or uncompounded word or letter; a democratic or extreme politician: *rad'i-cally*, ad. *-it*: *rad'i-calness*, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being fundamental: *rad'i-calism*, n. *-izm*, the principles or doctrines of democrats: *radical quantity*, in *alg.*, the quantity before which the sign of the root is placed: *radical sign*, in *alg.*, the sign  $\sqrt{\quad}$ , placed before a quantity to indicate the root to be extracted.—*SYN.* of 'radical a.': fundamental; underived; primitive; original; natural; entire; complete; thoroughgoing; unsparing; extreme.

*radicant*, v. *rā-dī-kānt* [F. *radican*], *radicant*—from mid. L. *radicantem*, taking root; *radīcor*, I take root—from *radix*, a root], in *bot.*, taking root on or above the ground; producing roots from the stem.

*radicate*, v. *rā-dī-kāt* [mid. L. *radicatus*, taken root—from L. *radix*, a root], to plant deeply and firmly; to root: adj. possessing roots; deeply

planted; fixed firmly, as by root: *rad'icating*, imp.: *rad'icated*, pp.: *rad'ica'tion*, n. *-ka'shün*, the process of taking root and fixing deep; in *bot.*, the general disposition and arrangement of the roots of a plant.

*radicle*, n. *rád'í-kl* [F. *radicule*—from L. *radicula*, a little root—from *radix*, a root], in *chem.*, same as *radicat*; in *bot.*, a rootlet; the part of the embryo in the seeds of plants which becomes the root; the small roots of plants, or the fibres about the top roots: *radicular*, a. *rád-ik'ú-lér*, of or pert. to the radicle.

*radiolites*, n. plu. *rád'í-ó-lits* [L. *radius*, a ray: Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a genus of cretaceous bivalves: *rad'iolaria*, n. plu. *-lá-rá-d*, a division of the Protozoa.

*radiometer*, n. *rád'í-ó-mí-tér* [L. *radius*, a ray: Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. which revolves in a vacuum, under the influence of light, with immense rapidity—intended to exhibit the energy of the sun's rays, and has been adapted as a photometer; a light-mill.

*radish*, n. *rád'ísh* [F. *radis*: Port. *radiz*, a radish: L. *radix* or *radicem*, a root], a plant whose root is like a small carrot, or a small turnip-bull, eaten as a salad; the *Raphanus sativus*, Ord. *Crucifera*: horse-radish is the *Cochlearia armoracia*, or *Armoracia rusticana*, Ord. *Crucifera*.

*radium*, n. *rád'í-úm* [see *radius*], n. substance of very active radiation, originally formed, by a series of chemical processes, from the residue of pitchblende freed from uranium.

*radius*, n. *rád'í-ús*, plu. *radii*, *rád'í-i* [L. *radius*, the spoke of a wheel, a ray], in *geom.*, a straight line drawn or extending from the centre of a circle to its circumference; the spoke of a wheel; in *anat.*, the exterior or smaller bone of the forearm, reaching from the elbow to the wrist, above the thumb; in *bot.*, the ray or outer part of the heads of composite flowers: *radius vector*, n. *rád'í-ú-ú-ú* [L. *vector*, a bearer or carrier], in *astron.*, an ideal straight line drawn to any body moving in an orbit from a fixed point considered as the centre of the motion, as a line joining a planet to the sun as its centre: *radius rods*, in a steam-engine, the guiding-rods in a parallel motion to counteract the vibratory motion communicated by the beam.

*radix*, n. *rád'íks* [L. *radix*, a root: Gr. *rhadix*, the branch of a tree: prob. akin to Sans. *ridh*, to grow, to arise], in *arith.* and *math.*, the base of any system of computation, as of logarithms; in *bot.*, the part of a plant situated in the ground, by which the plant is fixed, and through which it derives its nourishment; the root; a primitive word; origin.

*raff*, n. *ráf* [OF. *raf*—from *raf* or *raf*, every bit—from *raffer*, to snatch: MH.Ger. *raffen*, to snatch], those who talk idly and coarsely; the sweepings of society; the rabble, used chiefly as a compound, *riff-raff*: v. in *OE.*, to sweep; to huddle together.

*raffle*, n. *ráf'fl* [F. *raffle*, to catch, to scrape or scratch away: Ger. *raffeln*, to snatch up], a petty kind of lottery decided by casting dice and by other means, the winner taking the article or articles put up: v. to cast dice for a prize or stake: *raffling*, imp.: *raffled*, pp. *flá*: *raffler*, n. *flér*, one who raffles.

*Rafflesia*, n. *ráf'flé-si-dá* [from Sir Thomas Raffles, a governor of Sumatra], a genus of leafless parasitic flowers, Ord. *Rafflesiaceae*, from the Malay archipelago.

*raft*, n. *ráft* [Ice. *raflr*, a pole, a stake; *raf*, a roof], a number of pieces of timber, logs, or planks fastened together for floating on water; prepared timber fastened together and floated down a stream to a certain point: v. to carry on or in a raft: *rafting*, imp.: *rafted*, pp.: *rafter*, n. *flér*, one of the inclined or sloping beams in the side of a roof, which serves to support the roof-covering: *rafted*, a. *flér*, furnished with rafters: *raftsman*, n. *ráf'st-mán*, one who manages a raft floating down a river.

*rag*, n. *rág* [Ice. *rögg*, a tuft], a piece of cloth torn or rent from the rest; a tatter; a fragment: cloth or dress very much worn; in *OE.*, a person of low degree; a vulgar person: plu. garments much worn; apparel tattered and torn: *ragged*, a. *rág-géd*, rent and worn into rags; dressed in tattered clothes; having a rough fracture; rough; uneven; rugged; intended for the very poor, as a school; in *her.*,

irregularly indented—see *raguled*: *raggedly*, ad. *-li*: *raggedness*, n. *-nès*, state of being dressed in torn or tattered clothes: *ragamuffin*, n. *rág'a máf'sün* [ME. *ragamuffin*, a demon], a low disreputable person; a blackguard: *ragbolts*, iron pins having jags or barbs on both sides: *ragged-robin*, the *Lychnis fls.-cuculi*, or flower of the cuckoo, a wild plant with a pretty pink flower, Ord. *Caryophyllaceae*: *rag'man*, one who collects or deals in rags: *rag'stone*, a prov. Eng. term for any hard coarse-textured rock, as *Kentish rag*, much used for building purposes; in *geol.*, a rock occurring in a series of rugged limestone of the Lower Oolite; in *masonry*, stone quarried in slabs: *rag-tag*, the scum of the population: *rag-wheel*, in a machine, a wheel having a notched margin: *ragwort*, the *Senecio*, a genus of plants, Ord. *Compositae*; the common *ragwort* is *Senecio Jacobaea*, having corymbs of bright yellow flower-heads, and ragged, shabby-looking leaves; the common groundsel is the *S. vulgaris*.

*rage*, n. *rág* [F. *rage*, *rago*—from L. *rabies*, fury; *rabo*, I rave], fury; anger excited to fury; anger expressed in wild excited words and gestures; an unsupportable increase of anything painful; extreme violence; extreme eagerness or passion directed towards some object; enthusiasm, as applied to a fashion; v. to be furious with anger; to be violent and tumultuous; to ravage; to continue with unchecked fury or fatal effect, as a storm or a pestilence; to be violently agitated, as the sea; to move furiously: *rag'ing*, imp.: adj. acting with violence or fury; violent; impetuous; vehement: n. fury; impetuosity; violence: *ragged*, pp. *rág'g*: *rag'ingly*, ad. *-li*—*SYN.* of 'rage n.': wrath; anger; choleric; ire; vehemence; eagerness; excitement; passion; fury—of 'rage v.': to storm; chafe; fret; fume; ravage.

*ragg*, n. *rág*, another spelling for *rag* or *ragstone*—see *rag*.

*ragged*, &c.—see under *rag*.

*Ragman's Roll*, n. *rág'mánz rôl* [ME. *ragmane roelle*, prob. from Ice. *ragmenn*, a craven, the devil, applied, no doubt, with reference to Edward I.], in the 13th century, a collection of deeds, of 35 separate parchment, which were signed by the nobility and gentlemen of Scotland under coercion of Edward I. of England after he had overrun the country, in which they acknowledge their allegiance to him as sovereign.

*Ragnarök*, n. *rág'nó-rök* [Ice.], in *Scand. myth.*, the day of doom, when the earth will be temporarily destroyed, and the evil powers annihilated by the supreme God.

*ragout*, n. *rá-gó'* [F. *ragout*, a ragout—from *ragoutier*, to restore the appetite—from L. *re*, again; *gustus*, a tasting], a sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; meat stewed and highly seasoned.

*raguled*, a. *rá-gú-léd*, also *ragged*, a. *rág'géd* [F. *ragulé*, fretted as a rope], in *her.*, applied to a cross whose limbs are deeply jagged or indented irregularly.

*raid*, n. *rád* [AS. *rád*, a riding, an incursion], a hostile or predatory incursion; a foray.

*rail*, n. *rál* [OF. *raille*, a rail: L. *regula*, a rule], a bar or strip of wood, metal, &c., extending from one upright post or support to others; in *arch.*, the horizontal bar in any piece of framing; one of the iron bars on which a railway-carriage runs; the railway itself: v. to enclose with rails or railings: *railing*, imp.: n. a fence or barrier made of posts and rails; materials for rails: *railed*, pp. *ráld*: *rail-fence*, a framework of upright posts and wooden or other rails: *rail or life guards*, in *locomotive engines*, strong iron rods, reaching down within two inches of the rails, to catch and throw to one side any obstruction that may chance to be on the rails: *railway*, n. *rál'*: *red*, also *railroad*, n. *-ród* [red and *way* or *road*], a road or way on which bars of iron are laid for the easy passage over them of wheel-carriages; a prepared and exclusive highway for passenger and goods traffic by means of locomotives: *railway-chairs*, grooved pieces of cast-iron bolted on to the sleepers, in which the rails are firmly set: *railway-plant*, the tools, machinery, locomotives, carriages, trucks, &c., for either constructing or working railways: *railway-sleepers*, planks of wood laid across the permanent way, on which the chairs are fastened, and which are usually at a distance of 3 feet from each other: *railway-slide*, a turn-table: by rail, by railway.

*rall*, n. *rál* [OF. *rallé*, a rattling in the throat; L. Ger. *rulden*, to rattle], a bird having peculiar harsh

notes; a name applied to the corn-crake or loud-rail, and the water-rail.

rail, n. *rāl* [AS. *hrægel* or *rægel*, a garment: Oñ. Ger. *hragil*] a woman's upper garment, as night-rail; a cloak; a night-gown.

rail, v. *rāl* [Dut. *rillen*, to tremble, to shiver: Norm. F. *raier*, to flow; connected with *rill*]. In OE., to trickle in tears, or as blood from a wound: rail'ing, imp. trickling; railed, pp. *rāld*, trickled.

rail, v. *rāl* [F. *railler*, to jest or sport: L. *rādo*, I scrape], to use opprobrious words; to utter reproachful language; to scoff: rail'ing, imp.: adj. opprobrious; n. insolent or reproachful language: railed, pp. *rāld*: rail'er, n. -er, one who rails or insults: rail'ingly, ad. -ly: rail'lery, n. *rāl'tēr* or *rāl'* [F. *raillerie*], slight satire; banter; good-humoured irony: railleur, n. *rāl'yēr* [F.], one who uses rail'lery; a banterer.

railroad, railway, &c.—see under rail 1.

raiment, n. *rā'mēt* [contr. of *arrayment*—see array], clothing in general; dress; garments; vesture; vestments.

rain, n. *rān* [AS. *regn*, rñn; Icel. *regn*: Fris. *rein*: Goth. *riqn*: Ger. *regen*: L. *riga*, I wet], water that falls from the clouds or the atmosphere in drops: v. to fall in drops from the clouds, as water; to shower down like rain: rain'ing, imp.: n. the falling of rain; the showering or falling of bodies like rain: rained, pp. *rānd*: rainless, a. -less, without rain: rain'y, a. -y, abounding in rain; wet: rain'iness, n. -iness: rain-band, n. a dark blue or band in the solar spectrum, arising from the effect of aqueous vapour on parts of the spectrum—considered to be of some value as indicative of weather conditions, a broad line representing an excess, and a thin line an absence, of atmospheric moisture: rain-beaten, a. exposed to the rain, or beaten by it: rain-doctor, a. a professed magician among African savages who claims to bring on rain by means of charms: rain-fall, the water that falls in rains: rain-gauge, an instr. for measuring the quantity of rain which falls at any given place: rain-light, n. so close as to exclude rain: rain-prints, in geol., those markings on the surfaces of stratified rocks of various formations, presenting an appearance precisely similar to the markings after a shower on the half-consolidated muds and sands of our present shores: rain-water, water that has fallen from the clouds in rain: rainbow, n. *rān'bō* [rain, and bow], a bow or arch formed in the heavens, consisting of many beautiful and brilliant colours, which are produced by the refraction and reflection of rays of light falling on watery particles in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun: rainbow-hued, a. having tints or colours like those of the rainbow: rain cats and dogs, heavy rain with much wind: rainy day, had or evil times.

raise, v. *rāz* [Icel. *reisa*, to raise: Goth. *raisjan*], to cause to rise; to elevate from low to high: to lift up; to elevate; to promote; to erect or build; to set up; to utter loudly; to advance or prefer; to increase, as the price, or the voice; to arouse or stir up; to call into view from the state of spirits; to bring from death to life; to collect or obtain, as a sum of money; to occasion or begin; to cause to grow; to cultivate; to cause to swell; to ordain or appoint; to assemble or levy; to make porous; to lighten; to procure; to propagate; in OE., to amplify; to enlarge: rais'ing, imp.: n. the act of lifting or setting up; in Amer., the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building: raised, pp. *rāzd*: raiser, n. *rāz'ēr*, one who raises: to raise a blockade, to terminate a blockade, by the forces or the ships that make it either removing voluntarily, or by their being driven away: to raise a purchase, among seamen, to dispose mechanically agents in such a way as to exert the force required: to raise a siege, to relinquish on the part of the besieging force, the attempt to take a place, or to drive away from besieging it: to raise the wind, to obtain money by any means.—SYN. of 'raise': to exalt; elevate; hoist; erect; lift; heave; produce; exalt; stir up; rouse; aggravate; cause; heighten; originate; build up; occasion; begin; set up; collect; assemble; levy.

raisin, n. *rā'zīn* or *rāz'n* [OF. *raisin*: L. *racēmus*], a dried grape: raisiné, n. *rāz'in-ā*, a sweetmeat of French origin, made of new wine, grape-juice, or cider, and apples or pears, gently simmered together. raj, n. *rāj* [Sans.], in India, a government; rule; reign: as the Eng. raj in India, the native raj. rajah, n. *rājā* or *rājā* [Sans. *rajan*, a king: comp.

L. *rex* or *rēgem*, a king], in Hindostan, a native king, prince, or chieftain: rajahship, n. the dignity or territory of a rajah: rajpoot, n. *rāj-pōt'* [Sans. *raja-putra*, the offspring of a king], in India, a Hindu of the higher military tribe or order: Raja adhiraja, king of kings.

rake, n. *rāk* [AS. *raca*, a rake: cf. Icel. *reka*, a shovel: Ger. *rechen*, a rake], a toothed instr. like a large comb crossed on a long handle, used for dressing the soil in gardens, and for drawing together light bodies; among seamen, a term for 'slope,' as a mast, &c.; the inclination of a mast of a ship from the perpendicular to the keel; in mining, a rent or fissure in strata, vertical or highly inclined; all that part of the hull of a ship at the stem and stern which hangs over both ends of the keel: v. to gather or smooth with a rake; to collect or gather together something scattered; to gather with difficulty or labour: in mil., to fire guns in the direction of the length of anything, as at the stern or head of a ship, that the balls may pass over the whole length of the deck; to scratch into in search of something; to search with eager diligence; to grope: rak'ing, imp.: adj. cannonading a ship in the direction of its length: raked, pp. *rākt*: raker, n. *rāk'ēr*, one who or that which rakes; a self-acting contrivance in a locomotive engine for cleaning its grate; a gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship: rak'ish, a. -ish, applied to the particular appearance of a vessel, with its mast sloping towards the stern: to rakes up, to cover the ashes over the fire; to bring up or revive, as old quarrels and grievances: lenn as a rake, in OE., a condition in which the ribs are shown.

raks, n. *rāk* [Sw. dial. *rakkel*, a vagabond], a loose, disorderly, idle fellow; a man addicted to lewd and vicious acts: v. to gad or ramble idly; to lead a dissolute life: rak'ing, imp.: raked, pp. *rākt*: rakish, a. *rāk'ish*, loose; wanton; dissolute: rak'ishly, ad. -ly: rakishness, n. -ness, dissolute practices.

rakehell, n. *rāk'hēl* [Icel. *reikell*, wandering—from *reika*, to wander; allied to rake 2], a profligate; a debauchee: rakehell or rakehellly, a. *rāk'hēll*, wild; outcast; worthless.

raki or rakee, n. *rāk'ē* [Turk.], a coarse kind of spirit, resembling brandy, made in eastern Europe and the Levant.

rakshasa, n. *rāk'shas-ā* [Sans.], an evil spirit of Hindu mythology.

rals, n. *rāl* [F. *râler*; Ger. *rasseln*, to rattle], every kind of noise attending the breathing in the bronchia and vesicles of the lungs different from the sound of the breathing in health; also called *rñchous*.

ralientando, n. *rāl'ēn-tān'dō* [It.—from *ralentare*, to slacken], in mus., a term, frequently abbreviated *ralent.*, or *ral.*, indicating a gradual diminution of time.

rally, v. *rāl'ī* [F. *railler*, to jest, to deride—see rail 6], to joke; to banter; to attack with good-humoured satire or with slight contempt: n. an exercise of good-humoured satire: rally'ing, imp.: ral'ied, pp. -ied.—SYN. of 'rally': to baiter; satirise; joke; ridicule; deride; mock.

rally, v. *rāl'ī* [F. *railler*, to reassemble, to reunite: a corrupt. of Eng. *re-alley*: L. *re*, again; *ad*, to; *ligare*, to bind], to collect and reduce to order, as troops thrown into confusion after a defeat; to put into order; to recover or resume strength and vigour: n. the act of bringing troops to order; the act of recovering strength: rally'ing, imp. collecting and reducing to order: ral'ied, pp. -ied: rally'ing-point, the spot, or subject, or purpose, round which people unite or agree.

ram, n. *rām* [AS. *ram*, a ram: Dnt. *ram*: Dan. *ram*: Ger. *rammer*], a male sheep—called also a tup: an anc. warlike instr. for battering walls; a sign of the zodiac; a steam war-ship armed with a heavy steel or iron beak for driving against and so destroying other vessels; a machine for raising water by the moving force of part of the water to be raised; the hammer of a pile-driver; the piston of a hydraulic press: v. to strike, like a ram with his head; to thrust in with much force; to drive hard down or together: ramm'ing, imp.: rammed, pp. *rāmd*: rammer, n. *rām'ēr*, he who or that which runs; an instr. with which anything is driven hard; the rod with which the charge is forced into a gun—also called a *ramrod*: ramm'ish, a. -ish, rank; strong-scented; lascivious: rams' horns, a familiar



term in England for the incurved or curled fossil shells called *ammonites*.

**ramage**, *n.* *rāmāj* [OF. *ramage*, boughs, branches—from *L. rāmus*, a branch]. In OE., branches of trees; the songs of birds on the branches of trees: *adj.* wild; shy—often applied to an untamed hawk.

**ramal**, *a.* *rāmāl* [*L. rāmus*, a branch]. In *bot.*, belonging to branches; growing on a branch, or originating on it.

**Ramayana**, *n.* *rām-ā-nā* [Sansk.], the more anc. of the two great epic poems in Sans., describing the life of *Rama*, an incarnation of Vishnu, and his wife *Sita*.

**Ramazān**, *n.* *rām-d-zān* [Ar. *ramazan*, the hot month], the ninth month of the Mohammedan year, during which the Mohammedans fast daily from sunrise to sunset.

**ramble**, *v.* *rāmbli* [a freq. from *roam*], to wander about from place to place without any particular object in view; to rove about loosely or irregularly; to be in an excited state; to talk in an incoherent or desultory way: *n.* a wandering; a moving about loosely and irregularly: *ram'bling*, *imp.* *bling*: *adj.* roving; wandering; unsettled; incoherent; desultory: *n.* a wandering from place to place; an irregular excursion: *ram'bled*, *pp.* *bled*: *ram'bler*, *n.* *blér*, an irregular wanderer; a rover: *ram'blingly*, *ad.* *li*.—*SYN.* of 'ramble *v.*': to roam; rove; range; wander; stroll.

**ramenta**, *n.* *rām-dwā-tā* [*L. ramenta*, scrapings, shavings—from *rādo*, I scrape]. In *bot.*, thin, brown, leafy scales with which the stems of some plants, especially ferns, are covered: *ramenteaceous*, *a.* *rām-ēn-tā-shē-tā*, covered with ramenta or scales.

**rameous**, *n.* *rām-ē-ōs* [*L. rāmeus*, of or belonging to branches—from *rāmus*, a branch]. In *bot.*, belonging to a branch; shooting or growing from a branch.

**ramify**, *v.* *rām-i-fī* [F. *ramifier*—from *mid. L. ramificare*, to ramify—from *L. rāmus*, a branch; *facio*, I make], to divide into branches; to shoot or spread out into branches or parts: *ram'ifying*, *imp.* *ramified*, *pp.* *id.*: *ram'ifica-tion*, *n.* *-fī-kā-shūn* [F.—*L.*], the act of branching, or dividing into branches; a branch; a division. In *bot.*, subdivisions of roots or branches; the manner in which a tree produces its branches; in *anat.*, the issuing or spreading of small vessels from a large one.

**rammed**, **rammer**, **rammish**, &c.—*see* under *ram*.  
**ramollescence**, *n.* *rām-ōl-lēs-ēns* [F. *ramollir*, to soften; *ramollissant*, softening—from *L. re*, again; *ad.*, to; *mollis*, I make soft; *mollis*, soft], a softening; enervation: *ram'olliscent*, *n.* *-lēs-ēment* [F.], in *anat.*, a softened condition of an organ or tissue of the body, especially softening of the brain.

**ramous**, *a.* *rām-ōs*, also *ramose*, *a.* *rām-ōs* [*L. rāmosus*, full of boughs—from *rāmus*, a branch], in *bot.*, producing branches; very much branched.

**ramp**, *v.* *rāmp*, also *romp*, *v.* *rōmp* [F. *ramper*, to creep or climb, as a plant; Ger. *rammeln*, to romp], to jump; to leap; to bound; to sport about in a wild riotous manner; to climb, as a plant: *n.* a leap; a bound; in *hand-railing*, a concave bend or slope on the upper side; in *fort.*, a road cut obliquely into, or added to, the interior slope of a rampart, or of a parapet, serving as a communication between two levels: *ram'ping*, *imp.* *adj.* leaping or bounding with violence: *ramped*, *pp.* *rampt*: *rampant*, *a.* *rāmp-ānt*, overgrowing the usual bounds; over-leaping restraint; in *her.*, standing erect on the hind legs, as if for attack: *ram'pantly*, *ad.* *li*: *ram'pacity*, *n.* *-ān-sī*, exuberance; excessive growth or practice.

**rampage**, *v.* *rāmp-āj* [from *ramp*], to romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits; to be furious: *n.* a state of passion or fury: *ram'aging*, *imp.* *ram'aged*, *pp.* *id.*: *ram'agious*, *a.* *rām-pā-jūs*, in *Scot.*, furious; violently unsettled.

**rampallion**, *n.* *rām-pāl-yūn*, also *ram'pallian*, *yūn* [ME. *rampe*, a jade], in OE., a coarse vulgar person; a mean creature; a scamp—*see* *rapscallion*.

**rampancy**, **rampant**, **ramping**—*see* under *ram*.  
**rampart**, *n.* *rāmp-ārt* [OF. *rempart*, the wall of a fortress—from *L. re*, again; *em*, for *in*, in; *paro*, I make ready], a mound or wall of earth or masonry, usually of both, surrounding a fortified place, on which troops and guns are placed, and on which the parapet is raised,—situated between the ditch and the place thus protected, it consists of an interior and exterior slope, a banquette, &c.; in a restricted sense, the platform behind the parapet; anything

that fortifies or secures safety.—*SYN.*: bulwark; guard; fence; security.

**rampion**, *n.* *rām-pi-ōn* [It. *ramponzolo*, a kind of plant: *mid. L. rapunculus*, dim. of *L. rāpum*, a turnip], a native plant of the genus *Campanula*; the *Campanula rapunculus*, Ord. *Campanulicæ*, a large kind of bell-flower, whose roots and young shoots are eaten.

**rampire**, *n.* *rām-pir*, OE. for *rampart*: *ram'pired*, *a.* *pirā*, in OE., defended or protected by ramparts.  
**ramrod**, *n.* *rām-rōd* [see *ram*], the rod used in driving home the charge to a gun.

**ramsons**, *n.* *rām-sūnz* [AS. *hyamsan*, ramsons], a kind of wild garlic, *Allium ursinum*, Ord. *Liliacæ*.

**ramuli**, *n.* *rām-ū-lī* [L. *rāmulus*, a little branch—from *rāmus*, a branch]. In *bot.*, twigs or small branches: *ram'ulous*, *n.* *lūs*, also *ram'close*, *a.* *lōs*, having many small branches: *ram'ulus*, *n.* *-ū-lūs*, a small branch.

**ramus**, *n.* *rām-ūs* [*L. rāmus*, a branch], a branch or subdivision of a stem; each half or branch of the lower jaw or mandible of vertebrates.

**ran**, *pt.* of *run*, which see.

**rana**, *n.* *rān-d* [*L. rāna*, a frog], the systematic name for frogs: *ranine*, *a.* *rān-in*, applied to an artery under the tongue: *Ranantes*, *n.* *plu.* *rān-ā-nīs*, a sect among the Jews who venerated frogs, because they had plagued Pharaoh: *ranula*, *n.* *rūn-ā-lū* [*L. rānula*, a tadpole], a small swelling or tumour under the tongue.

**rana**, *n.* *rān-d* [Hind.], the title of a ruling prince in some districts of India.

**ranescent**—*see* under *raned*.

**ranche**, *n.* *rānsh* [Sp. *rancho*, a mess-room], a rude hut; a rancho: *Rancho*, *n.* *rān-cho*, in *Mexico*, a ranchman's hut; a stock-farm: *ranchero*, *n.* *rān-cho-rō*, in *Mexico*, a herdsmen.

**raned, *n.* *rān-ēd* [*L. ranedus*, raned—from *ran-ēre*, to be raned], having a rank unpleasant odour or smell, particularly applied to fats and oils in bad condition; sour; musty: *ran'edly*, *ad.* *li*: *ran'edness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *ran'idity*, *n.* *rān-ēd-ī-tē*, the quality of being raned; a strong disagreeable smell or odour, as of old oil: *ran'ed cent*, *a.* *-sēs-ēnt*, becoming raned.**

**rancour**, *n.* *rāng-kēr* [OF. *rancour*; *L. rancor*, rancidness], deep-seated hate or malice; implacable enmity; spite; bitterness; in OE., virulence; corruption: *ran'corous*, *a.* *-ōs*, characterised by deep and bitter malice; malignant; spiteful: *ran'corously*, *ad.* *li*.—*SYN.* of 'rancour': enmity; hatred; ill-will; spite; malice; animosity; malignity; grudge; antipathy; malevolence; virulence.

**randan**, *n.* *rān-dān* [probably from *random*: F. *randon*, an impetuous course], a boat with three rowers, two having only one oar; in *prov. Eng.*, the best part of the bran of wheat; also, an upoar.

**randanite**, *n.* *rān-dān-ī*, a form of gelatinous soluble silica, in fine earthy compact masses, principally composed of infusorial remains, occurring near Algiers, and near *Randan*, in France, whence the name; also found in England.

**random**, *n.* *rān-dōm* [OF. *randon*, force; OH. Ger. *rant*, edge, extremity], done at hazard, or without settled aim, purpose, or calculation; left to chance; done or uttered without previous calculation: *n.* want of direction; chance: *at random*, without external guidance; without settled aim or purpose.

**randy**, *a.* *rān-dī* [conn. with *randan*], boisterous; obstreperous; violent: *n.* in *Scot.*, a violent scold.

**ranee** or **rani**, *n.* *rān-ē* [Hind. *rañi*], in *Hind.*, a queen or princess; the wife of a rajah: also spelt *ranee*.

**rang**, *pt.* of *ring*, which see.

**range**, *n.* *rāng* [OF. *rang*, order—see also *rank*], a rank; a row; a class or order; things in a line; step of a ladder; compass or extent of excursion, or space or room for it; compass taken in; command or scope, as applied to thought; an extended kitchen apparatus for cooking; a piece of wood fixed to the inside of a ship to belay the ropes; the distance to which a shot can be projected or thrown from a gun; the line a shot describes to the point where it lodges; a bolting-sieve to sift meal; *v.* to set or place in a row or line; to dispose in proper order; to go from one point to another, as prices; to rove at large; to lie in a particular direction; to travel about without restraint or direction; to separate the flour from the bran, as to range through a sieve: *ranger*, *n.* *rān-jēr*.

a dog that beats the ground for game; an officer whose duty it is to take care of a forest or park: **ranger'ship**, *n.* the office of a ranger: **rang'lag**, *imp.*: **ranged**, *pp.* **rānjil**: **adj.** placed in order, or in rank: **range of a gun**, as far as the shot from the gun will reach: **range of mountains**, a stretch or line of mountains.—**SYN.** of 'range *v.*': to wander; roam; stroll; rove; ramble.

**ranine**—see under **rana**.

**rank**, *n.* **rāngk** [OF. **rang**, order: OH. Ger. **hring**, a ring], a row or line, as of soldiers standing abreast; grade; station or condition; class or order; status or station in society; degree of eminence or dignity; high place: *v.* to place abreast in a line or row; to include in a particular class or division; to set or place in a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain grade in the orders of civil or military life; to be ranged; to be esteemed: **rank'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* arrangement; order: **ranked**, *pp.* **rāngkt**: **adj.** arranged or disposed in an order or class: the **ranks**, the order of common soldiers; the common people: risen from the ranks, in the army, said of a commissioned officer who once served as a private soldier; also said of a man who has risen from a humble position to one of importance and consideration; reduced to the ranks, in the army, said of a non-commissioned officer lowered to the condition of a private for some misconduct: **rank and file**, the whole body of common soldiers: to take rank of, to enjoy precedence over; to have the right to occupy a higher place.—**SYN.** of 'rank *n.*': line; row; range; class; division; order; degree; grade; eminence; excellence; dignity; station; position.

**rank**, *a.* **rāngk** [AS. **ranc**, strong in growth, fruitful; cf. Icel. **rakkr**, straight; Sw. **ränk**, long and thin; Dan. **ränk**, erect], strong or luxuriant in growth; causing strong growth; vigorous; excessive in any quality; raised to a high degree; extreme; coarse; violent; strong; barefaced; in OE., lustful: *ad.* strongly; fiercely: **rank'ly**, *ad.* **-ly**, with vigorous growth; coarsely; grossly: **rank'ness**, *n.* **-ness**, the condition or quality of being rank; grossness; excess.

**rankle**, *v.* **rāngkl** [from Eng. **rank**, vigorous, excessive in any quality], to fester; to be inflamed; to become painfully disquieted or irritated in mind: **rank'lag**, *imp.* **-king**: *n.* **-ness** festering; deep and active irritation of mind: **rank'led**, *pp.* **-kld**.

**ranee**—see **raee**.

**ranay**, *n.* **rān'ni** [L. **Araneus mīs**, a kind of small mouse], the shrewmouse.

**ransack**, *v.* **rān'sak** [Icel. **rannsaka**, to ransack—from **rann**, a house; **sakja**, to seek], to search for plunder; to plunder; to search thoroughly; to rummage; to pillage: **rān'sacking**, *imp.*: **rān'sacked**, *pp.* **-sakt**: **adj.** plundered; pillaged; searched thoroughly.

**ransom**, *n.* **rān'sūm** [OF. **ranson**—from L. **redemptionem**, a purchase back—from **re**, back; **emo**, I buy], price paid for the freedom of a prisoner or slave, or for the restitution of goods taken by an enemy; a fine paid for pardon, or in lieu of corporal punishment: *v.* to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment; by the payment of a price; to redeem from the bondage or punishment of sin; to redeem from confiscation: **rān'soming**, *imp.*: **rān'somed**, *pp.* **-sūmd**: **rān'somer**, *n.* **-er**, one who ransoms: **rān'somless**, *a.* **-less**, incapable of being ransomed.

**rant**, *v.* **rānt** [O. Dut. **rauten**, to be foolish; to rave], to rave or swagger in violent or extravagant language; to be boisterous and noisy in speech or declamation: *n.* boisterous empty talk or declamation: **rant'lag**, *imp.*: **adj.** noisy: **rant'ed**, *pp.*: **rant'er**, *n.* **rānt'er**, a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher: **Rant'ers**, *n.* **-ers**, a term first applied in contempt to fanatical religious sect which arose in 1645—afterwards applied to the Primitive Methodists on their secession from the Wesleyan Methodists: **Rant'ism**, *n.* **-izm**, the tenets and practices of the Ranters.

**ranilla**—see under **rana**.

**ranunculus**, *n.* **rā-nūn'kū-lūs** [L. **ranunculus**, a little frog—from **rana**, a frog], crow-foot or frog-foot, a genus of flowering-plants, including also the kingcups and buttercups among native plants—so called from the species which grow where frogs abound, *Ord.* **Ranunculaceæ**.

**ranz des vaches**, *n.* **plu. rāngs dā vāsh** [Swiss F.—clatter from **ranz**, a drumming noise or lowing; **des**,

of; and **raches**, cows—L. **vacca**, a cow; or from **rang**, a line, &c., because the herds fall into line at the sound of the alpen-horn], melodies of the Swiss herdsmen, played in irregular phrases on the alpen-horn, or sung.

**rap**, *n.* **rāp** [Dan. **rap**, *n.* rap, *n.* stroke: of imitative origin], a quick sharp blow; the noise caused by a blow; a knock: *v.* to strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock: **rāp'ping**, *imp.*: *a.* a noise made by knocking: **rapped**, *pp.* **rāp't**: **rāp'per**, *n.* **-per**, same as knocker, which see: to **rāp out**, to utter or throw out with rapidity or vehemence.

**rap**, *v.* **rāp** [Icel. **hrapa**, to fall, to hurry: cf. Sw. **rappa**, to snatch, to seize], to seize and bear away, as one's mind or thoughts; to raise to ecstasy or rapture; to snatch by sudden violence: **rāp'ping**, *imp.*: **rapped** or **rāp't**, *pp.* **rāp't**, transported; ravished: **adj.** enraptured.

**rap**, *n.* **rāp** [prob. a particular use of **rap 1**], a counterfeit coin formerly used in Ireland as a penny; familiarly, the smallest coin; a halfpenny; money in general, as, I haven't a rap, I don't care a rap.

**rapacious**, *a.* **rā-pā'shūs** [L. **rapax** or **rapācem**, greedy of plunder—from **rapio**, I seize], given to plunder; subsisting on prey; voracious; ravenous; greedy of gain; extortionate: **rap'aciously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **rap'aciousness**, *n.* **-ness**, also **rapacity**, *n.* **rā-pā'si-ti** [F. **rapacité**—from L. **rapācīlitem**], the quality of being rapacious; the act or practice of seizing by force; excessive greediness.

**raparee**—see **rapparee**.

**rape**, *n.* **rāp** [Icel. **hrapp**, ruin—from **hrapa**, to fall: see **rap 2**], a carrying away by violence; sexual intercourse with a woman forcibly and against her will: *v.* to commit a rape; to ravish: **rāp'ing**, *imp.*: **raped**, *pp.* **rāp't**.

**rape**, *n.* **rāp** [L. **rāpum**, *n.* turnip, rape], a plant of the cabbage kind, cultivated both on account of its herbage and for the oil obtained from the seed; the **Brassica napus**, *Ord.* **Cruciferae**, the **rape** or **colo seed**—also called winter rape; the summer rape is called **B. campestris oleifera**: **rape-cake**, compressed refuse of rape-seeds after the expression of the oil: **rape-oil**, oil expressed from the rape-seeds: **rape-seed**, the compressed seeds of the rape after the oil has been extracted.

**rape**, *n.* **rāp** [OF. **rāpē**], fruit plucked from the cluster; the refuse stalks and skins of raisins used in making a kind of wine; the refuse grapes in the wine-press.

**rape**, *n.* **rāp** [Icel. **hræppr**, a district; Norw. **reppl**, a division of the county of Sussex].

**raphe**, *n.* **rāfē** [Gr. **raphē**, a seam—from **raphō**, I stitch together], a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewn together; in **seeds**, the channel of vessels which connects the chalazæ with the hilum; in **umbelliferous plants**, the line of junction of the two halves of which their fruit is composed; in **anat.**, the raised seam-like line which runs along the perineum to the anus.

**raphides**, *n.* **plu. rāf-i-dēs** [Gr. **raphis** or **rhapida**, a needle—from **raphō**, I stitch together], in **bot.**, minute crystals, like needles, found in the tissues of plants: **raphidian**, *a.* **rāf-i-dī-an**, pert. to the raphides.

**raphillite**, *n.* **rāf-i-lit** [Gr. **raphis**, a needle; **lithos**, a stone], a variety of **asbestiform tremolite**, found in groups of delicate acicular crystals, of a white or bluish-green colour.

**rapid**, *a.* **rāpid** [L. **rapide**, rapid—from L. **rapidus**, tearing or hurrying along, swift—from **rapio**, I snatch], characterised by quickness of motion or of utterance; quick; swift; expeditious: **rapids**, *n.* **plu. rāp'idz**, those portions of a river-course—often obstructed by rocks—where, in consequence of a sudden incline, the current moves with much greater swiftness than the ordinary flow of the stream: **rapidly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **rap'idness**, *n.* **-ness**, also **rapidity**, *n.* **rā-pid'i-ti** [F. **rapidité**—from L. **rapiditatem**], quickness of motion or of utterance; speed; haste; velocity.—**SYN.** of 'rapid': expeditious; swift; fleet; quick; fast; speedy—of 'rapidity': quickness; celerity; speed; expedition; swiftness; velocity; fleetness; haste; agility.

**rapier**, *n.* **rā-pi-ēr** [F. **rapière**, a rapier—probably from **Sp. rapadura**, a raker—from **raspar**, to rasp: *mid.* L. **raspo**, I rasp], formerly, a long sword for thrusting; now, a small sword: **rapier-fish**, the sword-fish.

**māte**, **nūt**, **fār**, **lāw**; **mēte**, **nūt**, **hēr**; **pīnc**, **pīn**; **nōte**, **nūt**, **mōre**;

**rapil**, n. *rāp'il*, also **rapillo**, n. *rāp-il-lō* [It. *rapillo*], pulverised volcanic substances.

**rapine**, n. *rāp'in* [F. *rapine*—from L. *rapina*, robbery, pillage—from *rapio*, I seize], the act of plundering; pillage; robbery with violence.—**SYN.**: spoliation; pillage; plunder; robbery; violence; force; spoil.

**rapparee**, n. *rāp-pā-rē* [Fr. *rappare*, a robber], a wild Irish plunderer—also spelt **raparee**.

**rappee**, n. *rāp-pē* [F. *rappe*, a grater; *rappe*, grated—from *raiper*, to grate], a coarse pungent kind of snuff.

**rappe**, n. *rāp-pē* [F. *rappe*, the act of recalling; *rappeur*, to recall—from L. *re*, back; *appello*, I call], the beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

**rapport**, n. *rāp-pōrt* [F. *rapport*, relation], relation; harmony; agreement; contact; reference; en rapport, *āng rāp-pōr* [F. phrase], in relation; in connection.

**rascallion**, n. *rāp-skāll-yūn* [a form of rascalion: see also **rampallion**], a low tattered creature; an insolent servant.

**rap**—see under **rap 2**

**raptorez**, n. plu. *rāp-tō-rē-zē* [L. *raptor*, a snatcher, a robber; *raptōres*, robbers—from *rapio*, I snatch], the birds of prey, the systematic name of an order of birds characterised by the strength of their claws and bills: **rap'tor**, n. *rāp-tōr*, one of the order of the birds of prey: **raptorial**, a. *rāp-tō-rī-āl*, also **raptōrious**, a. *-ūs*, pert. to birds of prey.

**rapture**, n. *rāp-tūr* or *-chūr* [L. *raptūra*, about to seize and carry off—from *rapio*, I seize], violence of any pleasing passion; transport; extreme joy or pleasure; great enthusiasm; in *OE.*, rapidity; haste: **rap'tured**, a. *tūr-d*, transported; ravished: **rap'turous**, a. *tūr-ūs*, expressing the highest degree of pleasure; ravishing; transporting: **rap'turously**, ad. *-ly*, with the highest degree of pleasurable excitement.—**SYN.** of 'rapture': ecstasy; transport; delight; bliss; enthusiasm.

**rare**, a. *rār* [F. *rare*—from L. *rārus*, not thick or dense], occurring but seldom; scarce; unusual; unusually excellent; incomparable; thin; not dense; thinly scattered: **rarely**, ad. *-ly*, not often; seldom; finely; excellently; in *OE.*, nicely; accurately: **rareness**, n. *-nēs*, also **rarity**, n. *rār-ī-tē* [F. *rareté*], state of being uncommon; value arising from scarcity; something valued for its scarcity; thinness—opposed to **density**: **rare hit**, a dainty morsel.—**SYN.** of 'rare': scarce; unusual; uncommon; incomparable; extraordinary; infrequent; singular; thin; subtle.

**raree-show**, n. *rār-rē-shō* [contracted from **rarity-show**], a show carried in a box.

**rarefy**, v. *rār-rē-fī* [F. *rarefier*, to rarefy—from L. *rārēfacere*, to rarefy—from *rārus*, thin; *facio*, I make], to make or become thinner and lighter; to become porous; to cause to expand or increase in bulk without adding any new portion, as air by heat: **ra'refying**, imp. *-y*; **ra'refiable**, pp. *-fīd*; **ra'refy**, adj. made thin or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fīd-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra'refaction**, n. *fīk-shūn*, the act of making rare or less dense; the state of being rarefied.

**rare-ripe**, a. [for *rathe ripe*] early ripe; ripe before the usual season: **n.** a sort of early peach.

**ras**, n. *rās* [Heb. *rosh*], an Arabic word, signifying 'head,' and applied to many capes on the N. African and Arabian coasts, and also in Malta and Sicily—as *Ras-el-Had*, the eastern point of Arabia.

**rascal**, n. *rās-kāl* [F. *racaille*, the base and rascal sort; L. *rdus*, shaved (on the head, as a token of slavery)—*rado*, I shave], *lit.*, the scrapings and refuse of anything; a tricking dishonest fellow; a rogue; a knave; a scoundrel; a villain; in *OE.*, a lean deer: **adj.** in *OE.*, mean; lean; low: **ras'cally**, a. *-ly*, meanly trickish or dishonest; vile; knavish; worthless; base: **rascality**, n. *-tē*, mean trickery or dishonesty; base fraud: **rascallion**, n. *rās-kāl-yūn*, a low mean fellow: **a. ras'cal**—connected with **rascallion**, which see.

**rase**, v. *rāz* [L. *rdus*, scraped, erased—from *rdō*, I scrape—see also **raze**], to scratch or rub out; to obliterate; to level with the ground: **ra'sing**, imp. *-s*; **ra'sed**, pp. *-sād*: **rasure**, n. *rās-zūr*, a rubbing or scraping out.—**SYN.** of 'rase': to skim; graze; overthrow; destroy; root up; blot out; erase; raze; efface; expunge; cancel; level; prostrate; subvert; ruin; demolish.

**rash**, a. *rāsh* [Ice. *rāskr*, vigorous; cf. Ger. *rasch*, quick, impetuous; Dan. and Sw. *rask*, quick], acting hastily and incautiously; uttered in haste and with too little reflection; indiscreet; headstrong; in *OE.*, quick; sudden: **n.** a rushing or sudden breaking out of an eruption on the skin: **rashly**, ad. *-ly*: **rash'ness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being rash; inconsiderate promptness.—**SYN.** of 'rash a': headlong; foolhardy; heedless; incautious; unwary; precipitate; headstrong; hasty; indiscreet; inconsiderate; thoughtless; careless—of 'rashness': temerity; hastiness; precipitancy; indiscretion; foolhardiness; carelessness.

**rash**, v. *rāsh* [OF. *aracier*, to uproot], in *OE.*, to cut into pieces; to split asunder; to divide; to snatch: **rashing**, imp. *-s*; **rashed**, pp. *rāsh't*: **rash'er**, n. *-ēr*, a slice of broiled bacon; a thin slice of bacon for frying.

**rasher**—see under **rash 2**

**Raskolnik**, n. *rās-kōl'nīk* [Russ. *raskolo*, a division], in *Russia*, one of the most important body of dissenters from the Greek Church.

**rasores**, n. plu. *rās-rō-rē* [L. *rdus*, scraped or scratched—from *rdō*, I scrape], the systematic name of an order of birds, so called from their habit of scraping or scratching up the soil in search of food, as the common barn-fowl, turkey, &c.: **raso'rial**, a. *-rī-āl*, pert. to the rasores or scraping birds.

**rasp**, n. *rāsp* [OF. *rasper*; OH. Ger. *raspon*, to rasp], a kind of rough file; a fruit, so called from its roughness—see **raspberry**: **v.** to rub or grate with a rough file or rasp: **ras'ping**, imp. *-p*; **ras'ped**, pp. *-pēd*: **ras'per**, n. *-r*, a scraper: **ras'pings**, n. plu. *-ings*, particles scraped off: **ras'pitory**, n. *-tēr-ī*, an instr. used by surgeons in scraping diseased bones.

**raspberry**, n. *rās-bēr-ī* [Eng. *rasp*, from the rough appearance of the fruit, and *berry*], the fragrant, sub-acid fruit of a kind of bramble; the fruit of the *Rubus idæus*, Onl. *Rashberry*.

**rasure**—see under **rase**

**rat**, n. *rāt* [AS. *rat*, a rat; Dut. *rat*; Dan. *rotte*; Ger. *ratte*; F. *rat*], an animal of the mouse kind, but much larger and more voracious, which infests houses, ships, &c.; one who deserts his party; one who works at less than the established prices: **v.** to work at a lower rate than the established prices; to forsake one's party for the sake of gain or power—from the idea that rats flee from a falling house: **rat'ting**, imp. *-t*; **rattēd**, pp. *-tēd*: **rat'ter**, n. *-ēr*, one whose business it is to catch rats; to smell a rat, to suspect something and be on the watch: **rat's-tail**, a virulent disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost: **rats-bane** [*rat*, and *bane*], a poison for rats; arsenious acid.

**ratable**—see under **rate**

**ratafia**, n. *rātā-fē-ā* [F. *ratafia*, *ratafia*—from Malay, *arag*, arrack, and *tafia*, spirit distilled from molasses], a fine spirituous liquor, consisting of a brandy flavoured with the kernels of apricots and cherries, &c., and sweetened; in France, the generic name of liqueurs made of alcohol and sugar, and flavoured with the odoriferous principles of plants.

**ratān**, n. *rātān* [F. *rolin*; Malay, *rolan*], the long slender shoots or stems of certain palms, such as *Calamus scipionum*, and *C. rotang*, a cane; a walking-stick made from a ratān: also spelt **ratian** and **rotang**.

**ratany**—see **rhantany**

**ratchet**, n. *rāch-ēt*, also **rochet**, n. *rōch-ēt*, and **rat'ch**, n. *rāch* [from rack 4]. In clock and watch making, a small arm or bar, one end of which abuts against a toothed wheel, called a **rat'ched-wheel**, whose use is either to communicate motion or to prevent backward motion—in the former case being called a **click** or **pawl**, and in the latter a **detent**; in *mech.*, a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops to prevent a machine being reversed when in motion: **rat'ched-wheel**, a wheel with sharp saw-like teeth against which a ratchet abuts.

**rate**, n. *rāt* [L. *rdus*, reckoned, calculated—from *reor*, I judge], a calculated proportion; allowance settled; an assessment at a certain proportion; a local tax; price or amount stated or fixed; degree in which anything is done or valued, as speed and price; class or rank, as of a ship; comparative height or value: **v.** to compute; to estimate; to value; to determine the degree or proportion of; to be placed in a certain class or rank, as a ship: **ra'ting**, imp. *-t*

setting at a certain value; laying on a tax: *n.* the act of one who rates or estimates: *ra'ted*, pp. set at a certain value; set in a certain order or rank: *ra'ter*, *n.* *ra'ter*, one who rates: *ra'table*, *a.* *ra'tā-bl*, set at a certain value; liable or subjected by law to taxation: *ra'tably*, *ad.* *blt*: *ra'tability*, *n.* *blt-ft*, the quality of being rateable: rate of chronometer, the daily change in its error: rate of sailing, in *nav.*, the speed of a ship at sea, ascertained by heaving the log every hour: *pro rata*, *prō rā'tā* [*L.* *pro*, according to, and *rata*, the calculated part, *parle* being understood], in proportion: ratepayer, one who is assessed, and pays a rate or tax for local purposes.—*SVX.* of 'rate *v.*': to value; compute; reckon; calculate; proportion; appraise; estimate.

*rate*, *v.* *rāt* [*Sw. rata*, to find fault with], to reprove; to scold; to chide; to censure severely: *ra'ting*, imp.: *n.* the act of chiding or scolding: *ra'ted*, pp. chid; reprov'd: *be-rate*, to launch forth angry words against a person.

*ratel*, *n.* *rā'tel* [*F.*: a dim of *rat*, a rat], a carnivorous animal of the weasel family, found in India and the Cape of Good Hope.

*rath*, *n.* *rāth* [*Ir.*], in Ireland, a hill or circular mound.

*rath* or *rathe*, *a.* *rāth* [*AS. rathe* or *hrathe*, early, soon; *hrathian*, to be quick: cf. *Icel. hratr*, quick; *Dut. rad*, nimble], coming before others; before the usual time; soon; early: *ad.* early: betimes: rather, *ad.* *rāth-ēr*, more readily or willingly; with better liking; preferably; somewhat; more so than otherwise; in some degree; more correctly speaking; sooner: the rather, the sooner; the more so; I had rather, I would sooner.

*ratify*, *v.* *rā'ti-fy* [*F. ratifier*, to ratify—from *L. ratus*, fixed, settled—from *reor*, I judge; *facio*, I make], to confirm; to approve and sanction: to settle; to establish: *rat'ifying*, imp.: *rat'ified*, pp. *fat*: *rat'ifier*, *n.* *fat-ēr*, one who ratifies: *rat'ifica-tion*, *n.* *fat-kā-shān*, confirmation; act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another; the solemn act by which a treaty between nations becomes valid.

*ratio*, *n.* *rā'shī-ō*, pln. *ratios*, *rā'shī-ōz* [*L. ratio*, a reckoning, a calculation—from *reor*, I reckon or think], the relation of two quantities of the same kind to one another; the rate in which one quantity exceeds or is less than another—thus, 3 is to 4 in the same ratio as 6 to 8; rate; degree; proportion.

*ratiocinate*, *v.* *rā'shī-ōs-ti-nā* [*L. ratiocinatus*, computed, reasoned; *ratiocinor*, I compute—from *ratio*, a computation] to offer a reason; to reason deductively: *rat'loc'inating*, imp.: *rat'loc'inated*, pp.: *rat'loc'inat'ion*, *n.* *rat'loc'inā-shān* [*F.*—*L.*], the act or process of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises: *rat'loc'inative*, *a.* *rat'loc'inā-tiv*, argumentative: *rat'loc'inatory*, *a.* *rā'shī-ōs-ti-nā'tiv*, characterized by deductions from propositions, facts, and comparisons; argumentative: *rat'loc'inative*.

*ration*, *n.* *rā'shūn* [*F. ration*, a ration—from *L. rationem*, a proportion, a computation], the fixed quantity of provisions allowed to a soldier or sailor for his daily subsistence; a fixed allowance dealt out.

*rational*, *a.* *rā'shūn-āl* [*L. rationalis*, belonging to reason—from *ratio*, reason], endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; judicious; acting in conformity to reason; sane: *n.* a rational being: *rā'tionally*, *ad.* *āl*: *rā'tionableness*, *n.* *āl-ness*, also *rā'tionality*, *n.* *āl-ti-tē*, the power of reasoning; soundness or sanity of mind: in *arith.* and *alg.*, applied to finite expressions, or to those of which an exact root can be found: *rat'ionā'le*, *n.* *āl-ē*, a series of reasons assigned as the solution of the principles of an opinion, action, phenomena, &c.: *rat'ionā'le*, *v.* *āl-tē*, to convert to rationalism; to interpret like a rationalist: *rat'ionā'lis-ing*, imp.: *ad.* professing or affecting rationalism: *rat'ionā'lis-ed*, pp.: *rat'ionā'list*, *n.* *āl-tē*, one whose opinions and arguments are grounded solely on human reason; one who denies the inspiration of Scripture, and the supernatural character of its recorded miracles: *rat'ionā'list*, *n.* *āl-tē*, a system of opinions deduced from reason, as opposed to inspiration, in the interpretation of Scripture: *rat'ionā'listic*, *a.* *āl-tē-ik*, also *rat'ionā'list'ical*, *a.* *āl-tē-ik-āl*, pert. to or resembling rationalism: *rat'ionā'list'ically*, *ad.* *āl-tē*: *ration-āl*, in *geom.*, the plane passing through the earth's centre parallel to the sensible horizon at the observer's station: *rational* quantity, in *alg.*, a

quantity that can be expressed without the use of a radical sign—opposed to *irrational* quantity or surd.—*SVX.* of 'rational': sane; reasonable; intelligent; sound; judicious; discreet; wise; sensible.

*ratitz*, *n.* plu. *rā'ti-tē* [*L. ratitius*, marked with the figure of a rat—from *rat*, a rat], cursorial birds which do not fly, and have therefore a rat-like sternum without a median keel—the order of birds including the ostrich, emu, cassowary, and apteryx.

*ratlines*, *n.* *rā'tlīnz* [a corrupt. of *ratting lines*—see *ratting*], in ships, the small lines or cords which traverse the shrouds horizontally at regular distances, thus forming ascending-ladders to the mast-head; also called *ratlings*.

*ratoon*, *n.* *rā'lōn'* [*IInd. ratun*], a sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, which has been cut: *v.* to sprout or spring up from the root, as the sugar-cane of the previous year's planting: *ratoon'ing*, imp.: *ratooned*, pp. *lōnd'*.

*ratbane*—see under *rat*.

*ratann*—see *rat*.

*ratting*, *n.* *rā'tlīn-īng* [prob. from *rat*, in allusion to its destructive propensities], the form of organised terrorism of trades-unions, which consists in the secret injuring or destruction of the tools or property used in the workshops by those workmen who are non-unionists.

*rattle*, *n.* *rā'll* [*AS. hrætle*, rattle-wort: cf. *Dut. ratel*, a rattle], a succession of short noisy sounds, quickly repeated; clattering sounds; loud, rapid, but empty talk; a child's toy; an instr. which produces a clattering noise when shaken: *v.* to produce a rapid and confused succession of sounds, not sonorous, by the shaking or contact of bodies; to speak rapidly and noisily: *rat'tling*, imp. *āl-īng*: *ad.* sounding as a rattle: *n.* noise produced by a quick succession of small sounds not musical, as the wheels of a carriage over a causeway: *rat'tlings*—see *rat-lines*: *rat'tled*, pp. *fat*: *rat'tler*, *n.* *fat-ēr*, a giddy noisy person: *rat'tles*, *n.* plu. *rā'tlīz*, the noise in the throat caused by the air passing through the mucus filling the air-passages, which often precedes death: *red rattle*, the pasture leucisperm; *Pedicularis sylvatica*, *Ord. Scrophulariaceæ*: yellow rattle, a common weed in meadows and pastures; *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, *Ord. Scrophulariaceæ*: *rat'tlesnake*, *n.* *snāk*, a very poisonous Amer. snake, having horny rings on the tail, which produce a rattling noise when the creature is in motion: *rat'tlesnake-root*, the *senega* or *seneka* root—which see.

*rancous*, *a.* *rā'ōsh'is* [*L. rancus*, hoarse], hoarse; rough; harsh: *ran'cously*, *ad.* *āl*: *rancity*, *n.* *rā'ō-shi-tē*, hoarseness; a loud rough sound.

*raught*, *v.* *rā'it*, the OE. pp. of reach, now reached, pp. [see reach], extended; touched with the hand extended; stretched forth.

*ravage*, *n.* *rā'vāj* [*F. ravage*, spoil—from *ravir*, to snatch, to seize—from *L. rapio*, I seize], destruction by violence or by decay; spoil; ruin; havoc; waste: *v.* to lay waste; to pillage; to destroy: *rav'aging*, imp.: *rav'aged*, pp. *āj-d*: *rav'ager*, *n.* *āj-ēr*, one who ravages; a plunderer.—*SVX.* of 'ravage *v.*': to desolate; despoil; plunder; sack; pillage; waste; ruin; destroy; devastate; spoil; consume.

*rave*, *v.* *rāv* [*OF. raver*, to rave, to talk idly: *L. rabies*, rage, madness—from *rado*, I rave], to act or talk senselessly; to talk irrationally; to speak or exclaim furiously; to wander in mind or intellect; to dote: *rav'ing*, imp.: *ad.* delirious: *n.* delirium: *rav'd*, pp. *rā'd*: *rav'er*, *n.* *ēr*, one who raves: *rav'ingly*, *ad.* *āl*.

*ravel*, *v.* *rā'v* [*O. Dut. ravelen*, to ravel out, to talk confusedly], to become confused and entangled, as thread; to entangle; to involve; to untwist or unweave, followed by *out*: to fall into perplexity or confusion; to be unwoven: *rav'elling*, imp.: *n.* the act of untwisting; that which is unravelled out: *rav'elled*, pp. *fat*.

*ravelin*, *n.* *rā'vīl'n* or *rā'vīl'n* [*F. ravelin*: *O. It. ravelino*, a postern-gate; perhaps from *L. re*, back; *vallum*, a rampart] in *fort.*, a detached triangular work having two faces meeting in a salient angle towards the country: a half-moon battery.

*raven*, *n.* *rā'vēr* [*AS. hræfn*, a raven; *Icel. hrafn*; *Dut. raaf*; *OH. Ger. hraban*; *Ger. rabe*], the largest of the crow family: raven's-dick, a kind of sall-cloth.

*raven*, *v.* *rā'vēr* [*OF. ravine*, impetuosity—from *L.*

*māte*, *māt*, *fūr*, *lāw*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pāne*, *pīn*: *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōre*:



paration as to need no delay: readyly, ad. -*lil*.  
*readiness*, n. -*n's*, quickness; freedom from reluctance; promptitude; willingness; fitness of condition; being in a state of preparation: to make ready, to prepare; to put in order: ready-made, a. made beforehand; kept on hand for sale or use; not made to order: ready-money, n. cash; means of immediate payment; not credit: ready-reckoner, n. a book of tables and figures giving the calculated prices of articles in any number from a farthing each in value upwards: ready-witted, a. having ready wit.—*SYN.* of 'ready' a.: prompt; prepared; willing; eager; quick; near; easy; facile; opportune; expedite; nimble; unembarrassed; expeditious; speedy; unhesitating; dexterous; apt; skillful; handy; expert; fitted; disposed; cheerful; free—of 'readiness': promptitude; aptitude; skill; knack; dexterity; ease.

*reaffirm*, v. *re-ä'f-ferm'* [re, back or again, and *affirm*], to affirm a second time.

*reagent*, n. *re-ä-jänt* [re, back or again, and *agent*], in chem., a substance used to detect the presence of other bodies in compounds; a test.

*reaggravation*, n. *re-ä-g'grä-vä'shün* [re, back or again, and *aggravation*], in the eccles. law of the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the last monitory or warning, published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

*real*, a. *re-äl* [mid. L. *reālis*, real—from L. *res*, a thing], not fictitious or imaginary; true; genuine; permanent or immovable, as *real estate*—that is, lands and tenements; really, ad. -*lil*, with actual reality; not seemingly so; in truth: reality, n. *re-äl-i-ti*, actual being or existence of anything; fact; truth; not a mere appearance or show: reality, n. *re-äl-i-ti*, in law, real property; real action, an action at law in regard to lands or tenements: real estate, lands, and all that appertains to them: real presence, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the believed actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist; the change of the elements into the real body and blood of Christ: real school, in Germany, a higher class school in which the subjects taught bear chiefly on commercial or business training, as distinguished from the objects of a classical course.—*SYN.* of 'real': actual; genuine; true; authentic; veritable; certain.

*real*, n. *re-äl* [Sp. *real*—from L. *regalis*, royal; *rex* or *regem*, a king], a Sp. silver coin, valued about 24d.—100 *reals* being almost equivalent to £1 sterling; *spelt also rial*.

*realgar*, n. *re-äl-gär* [F. *realgar*—from Sp. *realgar*, name used by the alchemists—Ar. *rafy*, dust, powder; al, the; ghar, a mine], a mineral generally of a brilliant red colour, occurring native in various formations in the form of fine prismatic crystals, or massive and disseminated; a similar substance prepared artistically and used as a pigment; known also as *red orpiment* and *red sulphide of arsenic*.

*realise*, v. *re-äl-iz* [F. *réaliser*—from mid. L. *realis*, real—see *real*], to bring into being or act; to convert money into lands or tenements; to convert property of any kind into money; to consider or treat as real; to feel as a reality; to come up to, as one's expectations: *realising*, imp.: *realised*, pp. -*ed*: *realisable*, a. -*ä-ä-bl*, that may be realised: *realization*, n. *re-äl-i-zä'shün*, the act of realising; the act of making or believing as real; the act of bringing into being or act: *realist*, n. -*ist*, one who portrays nature or real life as he finds it; in the *scholastic phil.*, one who, with respect to universal ideas, followed the doctrines of Aristotle, who taught that previous to and independent of matter, there were no universal ideas or essences; opposed to *nominalists*: *realistic*, a. -*ä-ik*, pert. to or characteristic of a realist: *realism*, n. -*izm*, the doctrines of the realists.

*reality*, *reality*—see under *real* 1.

*reallege*, v. *re-äl-lä-jä* [re, back or again, and *allege*], to allege again.

*realm*, n. *re-äl-m* [OF. *realme*—from L. *regalis*, royal], the dominions of a king or sovereign; n. royal jurisdiction; kingly government; the state.

*reality*, n. *re-äl-i-ti* [mid. L. *realitas*—see *reality*], in *OE.*, royalty; loyalty; faithfulness.

*ream*, n. *räm* [Ar. *rima*, a packet of paper; F. *rame*; Sp. *resma*], a quantity of paper consisting of twenty quires; among printers, sometimes twenty-one and a half quires.

*ream*, v. *räm* [AS. *rġman*, to remove, to clear away

—from *rüm*, roomy], in *block-making*, to level out or increase the size of a hole with an instr.: *reaming*, imp.: *reamed*, pp. *re-mäl*: *ream'er*, n. -*er*, an instr. for enlarging a hole in a bevelled form.

*reanimate*, v. *re-än-i-mäl* [re, back or again, and *animate*; F. *ranimer*], to revive; to restore to life, as a person apparently dead; to infuse new life or courage into: *reanimation*, n. -*i-mä'shün*, the act of reanimating.

*reannex*, v. *re-än-näks* [re, back or again, and *annex*], to annex again; to reunite.

*reap*, v. *rēp* [AS. *ripan*, to harvest the corn; cf. Dut. *rapen*; Goth. *raupjan*; Ger. *raufen*], to cut with a sickle or machine, as grain at harvest; to obtain; to receive as a reward; to perform the operation of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour or work: *reaping*, imp.: *reaped*, pp. *rēp*: *reaper*, n. -*er*, one who or that which reaps: *reaping-hook*, an instr. used in cutting down grain with the hand; a sickle: *reaping-machine*, a machine propelled by horsepower for cutting and laying down grain, which has to a great extent superseded the labour of reaping with the hand.

*reappear*, v. *re-ä-p-ä-rä* [re, back or again, and *appear*], to clothe again.

*reappear*, v. *re-ä-p-pär* [re, back or again, and *appear*], to appear a second time: *reappearance*, n. -*äns*, a second appearance.

*reapply*, v. *re-ä-p-pli* [re, back or again, and *apply*], to apply again: *reapplication*, n. -*pli-kä'shün*, a second application.

*reappoint*, v. *re-ä-p-pöjnt* [re, back or again, and *appoint*], to appoint again: *reappointment*, n. a second appointment.

*reapportion*, v. *re-ä-p-pör'shün* [re, back or again, and *apportion*], to apportion again.

*rear*, n. *rär* [OF. *riere*, rear—from L. *retro*, behind], the part behind the rest; the part of an army or fleet behind the other; the last class; the last in order: *rear-admiral*, an admiral of the third rank: *rear-guard*, the portion of an army marching behind to cover and protect the main body: *rear-line*, the last rank of a battalion, &c., when drawn up in open order: *rear-rank*, the hindmost rank of a body of troops: *rearward*, n. *rär-ward*, the last troop; the train behind: ad. at or towards the rear.

*rear*, v. *rär* [another form of *raise*, which see: AS. *ræran*, which stands for *ræsan*, to rear, to raise], to raise; to stir or rouse up; to breed, as cattle; to bring up to maturity, as a family; to educate or instruct; to rise on the hind legs, as a horse; to build; in *OE.*, to lift up from a fall; to raise upwards; to rouse; to achieve: *rearing*, imp.: *rearing up*; building up: *reared*, pp. *rär*.—*SYN.* of 'rear': to raise; lift up; educate; instruct; exalt; elevate; breed; erect; set up; establish.

*rearmouse*—see *reremouse*.

*reascend*, v. *re-äs-sënd* [re, back or again, and *ascend*], to rise, mount, or climb again: *reascension*, n. -*sënd'shün*, a remounting: *reascend*, v. -*sënd*, n. fresh ascent.

*reason*, n. *rē-än* [F. *raison*, reason—from L. *ratio*—*em*, judgment, understanding, a computation; *rätus*, calculated—from *reor*, I think], that power or faculty in man which eminently distinguishes him from the other animals, and the possession of which enables him to deduce inferences from facts or propositions, and to distinguish good from evil, and truth from falsehood; a thought or n. consideration as bearing on a question; cause; ground; motive; clearness of faculties; that which justifies or supports a determination, or a plan, &c.; final cause; end or object sought; justice; moderation; purpose; design: v. to debate or discuss; to persuade by argument; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to raise disquisitions; to make inquiries: *reasoning*, imp.: *n.* the act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; arguments employed: *reasonless*, a. -*ä-s*, destitute of reason; not warranted or supported by reason; irrational; unreasonable: *reasoned*, pp. *rē-änd*: *reasoner*, n. -*er*, one who reasons; an arguer: *reasonable*, a. -*ä-bl*, endowed with or governed by reason; moderate; not excessive; sane: *reasonably*, ad. -*ä-bl*: *reasonableness*, n. -*ä-nä-s*, the quality of being reasonable; the state or quality of n. thing which justifies; moderation: by reason of, by means of; on account of: In reason n. in all reason, in justice; on rational grounds.—*SYN.* of 'reason' n.: cause; purpose; design; ground; principle; argument; motive;



imp.: *receded*, pp.—SYN. of 'recede': to retreat; retire; withdraw; return; retrograde; desist.

receipt, n. *rĕ-sĕt'* [OF. *receite*; *recepta*, a receipt—from *L. receptus*, received or taken back—from *re*, back; *capio*, taken; *cerno*, I take], act of receiving; a written acknowledgment of having received goods or money, &c.; written instructions for compounding certain ingredients, as for making a cake, &c.—see *recipe*: v. to sign a written acknowledgment of having received goods, money, &c.: *receipting*, imp.: *receipted*, pp.: *receipt-book*, a book containing instructions or prescriptions; a book containing printed forms of receipts, to be filled up as may be required, in acknowledgment of having received goods, money, &c.: *receipt-stamp*, a government stamp affixed to all accounts of settlement, or to any acknowledgment of the receipt of money, when such amount to £2 or upwards: *receipt of custom*, in *Script.*, the office or post of the collector of the Roman taxes.

receive, v. *rĕ-sĕv'* [F. *recevoir*, to receive, to admit—from *L. recipere*, to receive or get back—from *re*, back or again; *capio*, I take], to take or obtain from another in any manner, as a gift, a wound, a disease; to accept; to take or obtain intellectually; to embrace; to admit; to welcome; to entertain as a guest; to take in or on; in *Script.*, to believe; in *OE.*, to conceive in the mind: *receiving*, imp.: *received*, pp. *rĕ-sĕvd'*: *receiver*, n. *-ĕr*, one who or that which receives; an officer appointed to receive the public money, or to hold money in trust; in *chem.*, a vessel or receptacle for receiving any product; the glass vessel of an air-pump; an instr. in connection with certain electrical appliances for receiving a message or current; one who co-operates with a thief by taking possession for disposal of the goods which he steals—in *thieves' slang*, called 'a fenco': *receivable*, n. *-d-ble*, that may be received: *receivably*, ad. *-d-ibly*: *receivableness*, n. *-nĕs*, capability of being received: *receivableness*, n. *-nĕs*, general allowance or belief: *receiving-house*, a store; a place where parcels or letters are left to be collected for transport.—SYN. of 'receive': to allow; admit; take; accept; hold; retain; suffer.

recelebrate, v. *rĕ-sĕlĕ-brĕt'* [*re*, back or again, and *celebrate*], to celebrate again.

recency—see under *recent*.

recension, n. *rĕ-sĕn'shĕn* [L. *recensio*, a reviewing—from *re*, back; *censeo*, I reckon], a review; a critical examination of the text of an ancient author; a revision.

recent, a. *rĕ-sĕnt* [F. *récent*—from *L. recens* or *recentem*, recent, fresh], of late origin or existence; modern; fresh; lately received; not long parted from; not ancient; in *geol.*, that has taken place during the human epoch, or is still in progress: *recently*, ad. *-ly*: *recentness*, n. *-nĕs*, also *recency*, n. *rĕ-sĕn'st*, late origin; lateness in time; freshness.—SYN. of 'recent': modern; new; novel; fresh; late.

receptacle, n. *rĕ-sĕpt-ĕ-l'* [F. *réceptacle*, L. *receptaculum*, a magazine or storehouse—from *receptare*, to take again—from *re*, back; *capio*, I take], a place or vessel into which a thing is received, or in which it may be contained; in *bot.*, that part of the pedicel in which the organs of the flower are inserted; the common support of many flowers, as in the fig and dandelion; the chamber in which secretions are stored: *receptacular*, a. *rĕ-sĕpt-ĕ-l-ĕr*, in *bot.*, pert. to the receptacle, or growing on it.

reception, n. *rĕ-sĕp'shĕn* [F. *réception*—from *L. receptio*, a receiving—from *re*, back; *capio*, I take], the act or the power of receiving; state of being received; admission of anything sent or communicated; treatment at first coming; entertainment; a receiving officially; admission, as of an opinion or doctrine; in *OE.*, recovery: *receptible*, a. *-d-ble*, capable of being received; *receptible*, a. *-d-ibly*, possibility of receiving or being received; the quality of being receptible; *receptiveness*; *receptive*, a. *-tĕr*, having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated: *receptivity*, n. *rĕ-sĕp-tĕv-ĭ-tĕ*, the state or quality of being receptive; the power or capacity of receiving, as the impressions of the external senses; in *phys.*, the force of vital resistance.—SYN. of 'reception': capacity; admission; readmission; credence; treatment; welcome; entertainment; receipt.

recess, n. *rĕ-sĕs'* [L. *recessus*, a going back, a retreat—from *re*, back or again; *cĕdo*, I go or move], n

cavity in a wall made for use or ornament; suspension of business or procedure; the time or period during which public business is suspended; retreat; retirement; place of retirement; a secret part; an abstruse portion; a receding, as of the shore: *recesses*, n. plu. *-sĕz*, in *bot.*, the bays or sinuses of lobed leaves: *recessed*, a. *rĕ-sĕsh't*, having a recess or recesses: *recession*, n. *rĕ-sĕsh'ĕn*, the act of receding or returning or giving back: *recessional*, a. *-ĕn-sh'l*, receding; done on returning, as a recessional hymn—see *recede*.

Rechabite, n. *rĕk-ĕ-bit*, in *Script.*, one of the descendants of Jehonadab, the son of Rechab, who followed their father's injunctions to lead a nomadic life, and abstain from all intoxicating liquors; one of a society of abstainers.

rechange, v. *rĕ-chānj'* [*re*, back or again, and *change*], to change again.

recharge, v. *rĕ-chārf'* [*re*, back or again, and *charge*], to charge or accuse in return; to attack again.

recharter, n. *rĕ-chār'tĕr* [*re*, back or again, and *charter*], a new charter or contract: v. to grant a second or new charter to.

recheat, n. *rĕ-chĕt'*, also *rechate*, *rĕ-chāt'* [F. *requête*, a note of the chase to recall the dogs—from *requête*, to hunt anew—see *request*], among hunters, a particular sounding on the horn to recall the hounds when they have lost the scent of the game: v. to sound the recall on the horn: *recheating*, imp.: *recheated*, pp.

recherché, a. *rĕ-shĕr'shĕ* [F. *recherché*, well finished—from *rechercher*, to seek again], nice to an extreme; out of the common; rare; exquisite.

rechoose, v. *rĕ-chōs'* [*re*, back or again, and *choose*], to choose a second time.

recipe, n. *rĕ-sĕp'*, plu. *rec'ples*, *pĕz* [L. *recepte*, take or receive—from *receptio*, I receive or get back—from *re*, back; *capio*, I take], the first word of a medical prescription written in Latin; a physician's written directions to a patient as to what medicines he shall take; a formula or prescription for making some combination or mixture of materials.

recipient, n. *rĕ-sĕp-ĭ-ĕnt* [F. *réceptient*—from *L. recipiens* or *recipientem*, receiving or getting back—from *re*, back or again; *capio*, I take], the person or thing that receives; a receiver: *recipient*, n. *-ĕns*, also *recipieny*, n. *-ĕn-s*, the state or quality of being recipient; a receiving.

reciprocate, v. *rĕ-sĕp-rō-kĕt'* [L. *reciprocatus*, moved backwards and forwards, reciprocated—from *reciprocus*, reciprocal], to give and receive mutually; to interchange; to act alternately in any direction or manner: *reciprocating*, imp.: *adj.*, acting interchangeably; alternating: *reciprocated*, pp.: *reciprocal*, n. *-ĕl-shĕn*, a mutual giving and returning; interchange; alternation: *reciprocity*, n. *rĕ-sĕp-rō-sĭ-tĕ* [F. *réciprocité*; L. *reciprocitatem*], interchange; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed; mutual action and reaction; a name sometimes given to 'Free Trade' between two countries: *reciprocal*, a. *rĕ-sĕp-rō-kĕl*, alternate; mutually interchangeable: n. in *arith.*, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by any given number: *reciprocally*, ad. *-ly*: *reciprocalness*, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being reciprocal; alternativeness: *reciprocal proportion*, in *arith.*, a proportion in which the first term has to the second the same ratio as the fourth to the third: *reciprocating motion*, in *mech.*, motion alternately backward or forward, or up and down, as of a piston rod: *reciprocity treaty*, a treaty between two countries which confers equal privileges, especially in trade.

recision, n. *rĕ-sĕzh'ĕn* [L. *recisio*, a cutting off—from *re*, back; *cĕdo*, I cut], the act of cutting off.

recitation, n. *rĕ-sĕ-lĕ-shĕn* [*re*, back or again, and *citation*], a second citation.

recite, v. *rĕ-sĭt'* [F. *reciter*—from *L. recitare*, to repeat from memory—from *re*, back or again; *cito*, I proclaim], to repeat, as the words of another; to relate; to go over particulars; to rehearse or repeat, as a lesson from memory: *reciting*, imp.: *recited*, pp.: *reciter*, n. *-ĕr*, one who recites: *recital*, n. *-ĕl*, the repetition of the words of another; rehearsal from memory; narration: *recitation*, n. *rĕ-sĕ-lĕ-shĕn* [F.—L.], the delivery aloud, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, of a composition committed to memory; the composition or matter delivered or rehearsed: *recitative*, n. *rĕ-sĕ-*



*ī-tā-tēr* [It. *recitativo*], a kind of speaking, more musical than ordinary speech; words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale; a kind of half-singing and half-speaking the words of a written composition; *adj.* pert. to the musical pronunciation of words: *recitativo*, a. *rē-kī-tā-tēr-cō* [It.], *recitative*.—*SYN.* of 'recital': rehearsal; recitation; relation; detail; narrative; account; description; explanation—of 'recite': to describe; recapitulate; rehearse; narrate; relate; detail; number.

*reck*, v. *rēk* [AS. *recan*, *recan*, to *reck*, to heed; cf. Icel. *reikja*, Dut. *rekenen*, to regard; to heed; to care for; *reck'ing*, *imp.*: *recked*, *pp.* *rēkt*: *reckless*, a. *-lēs* [AS. *recorleas*], careless; heedless; recklessly, *ad.* *-li*: *recklessness*, n. *-lēss*, the state or quality of being reckless; heedlessness; negligence.—*SYN.* of 'reckless': regardless; careless; heedless; inattentive; thoughtless; negligent; indifferent; unconcerned; remiss.

*reckon*, v. *rēk'n* [AS. *recenian*, to explain; cf. Icel. *reikna*, Dut. *rekenen*; OH Ger. *rechanon*; Ger. *rechnen*], to number; to compute; to set in the number or rank of; to regard; to esteem; to estimate; to think; to take into calculation; to be answerable for; to depend on; *reckoning*, *imp.* *rēk'ning*: n. a statement and comparison of accounts with another person; computation; an account of time; money charged for entertainment or refreshments; in *nav.*, the computation of a ship's way, usually by the log: *reckoned*, *pp.* *rēk'nd*, *reck'oner*, n. *-nēr*, he or that which reckons or computes: to *reckon on*, to depend on; to lay stress or dependence on; to *reckon with*, to settle accounts with; to exact punishment: *ready-reckoner*—see *ready*.—*SYN.* of 'reckon': to number; count; esteem; account; compute; calculate; enumerate; estimate; value; reputa.

*reclaim*, v. *rē-klām'* [OF. *reclamer*—from L. *reclamare*, to cry out against—from *re*, back or again; *clamo*, I call], to claim back; to bring back from error or vicious habits; to reduce from a wild or uncultivated state, as land; to recover or regain; to remonstrate; in *Schools*, *to appeal*: *reclaim'ing*, *imp.*: *reclaimed*, *pp.* *rē-klām'd*: *reclaimable*, a. *rē-klām'ā-b'l*, that may be brought from a wild state, or reformed: *reclaim'ably*, *ad.* *-b'ly*: *reclamation*, n. *rē-klām'ā-shān* [F.—L.], act of reclaiming; state of being reclaimed; *claim* *made*: *remonstrance*; recovery: *reclaim'ing*, *note*, in *Schools*, *law*, a note of exceptions to the judgment of the Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session by a dissatisfied party who appeals to a higher division of the same court.—*SYN.* of 'reclaim': to reform; correct; recall; fame; recover; amend; restore.

*recline*, v. *rē-klīn'* [F. *recliner*—from L. *reclinare*, to bend back—from *re*, back; *clino*, I bend; Gr. *klīnō*], to lean to one side; to lean back; to rest or repose; *adj.* in *O.E.*, having a leaning posture: *reclīn'ing*, *imp.*: *reclined*, *pp.* *rē-klīn'd*: *recline*, a. *rē-klīn'ā-b'l* [L. *reclinatus*, reclined], in *bot.*, curved downwards from the horizontal; bent down on some other part; applied to leaves which are folded longitudinally from apex to base in the bud: *reclination*, n. *rē-klīn'ā-shān*, the act of leaning; a leaning; in *surg.*, an operation for the cure of cataract; in *diel'ing*, the angle which the plane of a dial makes with a vertical plane.

*reclose*, v. *rē-klōz'* [*re*, back or again, and *close*], to close again.

*recluse*, n. *rē-klōs'* [OF. *reclus*—from L. *re*, back or again; *clausus*, shut—from *claudio*, I shut], one who lives in retirement or seclusion from the world, as a hermit or monk; a religious devotee who lived in one of a series of isolated cells, usually attached to a monastery; an anchorite; *adj.* retired from the world or from public notice; sequestered; solitary; secluded; retired: *reclūs'e*, *ad.* *-li*: *reclūs'e*, *ness*, n. *-nēs*, retirement from society: *reclūs'ion*, n. *-zhūn* [F.—L.], religious retirement; the life of a recluse: *reclūs'ive*, a. *-siv*, affording retirement or seclusion.

*recognise*, v. *rē-kōg'nīz* [OF. *recognoscere*, to recognise—from L. *recognoscere*, to know again, to recall to mind—from *re*, again; *agnosco*, I know], to know again; to recollect or recover the knowledge of; to avow; to admit with a formal acknowledgment: *recognis'ing*, *imp.*: *recognised*, *pp.* *nīz'd*: *recogniser*, n. *-nēr*, one who recognises: *recognisable*, a. *-zā-b'l*, that may be known again: *recognisably*, *ad.* *-b'ly*: *recognisance*, n. *rē-kōg'nīz-āns*, also *rē-kōn-*

*ī-āns*, an acknowledgment of a person or thing; in *law*, an obligation of record which an individual enters into before a court of record, or before a magistrate duly authorised, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear before the court again, or to keep the peace; the verdict of a jury upon assize: *recognisee*, n. *rē-kōg'nīz-ē* or *rē-kōnīz-ē*, one to whom a recognisance is made: *recognisor*, n. *-zōr*, one who enters into a recognisance: *recognition*, n. *rē-kōg'nīsh-ūn* [L. *recognitiōnem*—from *recognitus*, known again], renewed or revived knowledge; knowledge confessed or avowed; notice taken: *recognitor*, n. *rē-kōg'nī-tōr*, one of a jury upon an assize: *recognit'ory*, a. *-tēr-i*, pert. to acknowledging recognition.—*SYN.* of 'recognise': to acknowledge; own; allow; concede; avow; confess.

*recoil*, n. *rē-kōl'* [F. *reculer*, to draw back—from *cul*, the rump; L. *re*, back; *culus*, the posterior; cf. Gael. *cul*, *W. cul*, the back; formerly written *recule* or *reculle*], a starting or springing back; a rebound, particularly of firearms: v. to rebound; to move backwards suddenly, as a firearm does on discharge; to fall back; to move or start back; to shrink or revolt, as from anything disgusting: *recoil'ing*, *imp.*: n. act of shrinking back; revolt: *recoiled*, *pp.* *-kōyl'd*: *recoiler*, n. *-ēr*, one who recoils: *recoil'ment*, n. *-mēt*, the act of recoiling: *recoil'ingly*, *ad.* *-li*.

*recoin*, v. *rē-kōyn'* [*re*, back or again, and *coin*], to coin again: *recoin'age*, n. *-dj*, the act of recoinage; that which is coined anew.

*recollect*, v. *rē-kōl-ēkt'* [L. *re*, back or again; *collectus*, gathered together—see *collect*], to bring back to the mind or memory; to call to mind; to remember; to recover composuro or resolution of mind after temporary confusion or surprise: *recollect'ing*, *imp.*: *recollected*, *pp.* *recollect'ion*, n. *-lēk-shān*, the act and the power of recalling to the memory; the operation by which things of the past are called to the memory or revived in the mind; period within which things can be recalled to the mind: *recollect'ive*, a. *-lēk'tiv*, having the power of recollecting.—*SYN.* of 'recollect': memory; reminiscence; remembrance.

*recollect*, v. *rē-kōl-ēkt'* [*re*, again, and *collect*], to gather again what has been scattered.

*recollect*—see under *recollect*.

*recollect*, n. *rē-kōl-ēkt'* [F. *recollect*—from L. *re*, back; *collectus*, gathered], a monk of a reformed branch of the order of Franciscans—so called because they recollected the rules of their order for careful observance; also spelt *recollect*, n. *-lēk*.

*recolonise*, v. *rē-kōl'ō-nīz* [*re*, again, and *colonise*], to colonise anew.

*recombine*, v. *rē-kōm-bīn'* [*re*, again, and *combine*], to combine again.

*recomfort*, v. *rē-kōm-fērt'* [*re*, again, and *comfort*], to comfort or console again; to give new strength to: *recom'fortless*, a. in *O.E.*, without comfort.

*recommence*, v. *rē-kōm-mēns'* [*re*, again, and *commence*], to begin anew.

*recommend*, v. *rē-kōm-mēnt'* [*re*, again, and *commend*], to praise or commend to another; to introduce to another's notice as worthy of some kindness or advancement; to advise to some particular course or act: *recommēnd'ing*, *imp.*: *recommēnd'ed*, *pp.* *recommēnd'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who recommends: *recommēnd'able*, a. *-ā-b'l*, worthy of commendation or praise: *recommēnd'ation*, n. *-mēn-dā'shān*, the act of representing in a favourable manner for the purpose of procuring the goodwill and confidence of another; anything which secures a kind or favourable reception: *recommēnd'atory*, a. *-dā-tēr-i*, that commends to another.

*recommission*, n. *rē-kōm-mīsh-ūn* [*re*, again, and *commission*—see *commit*], a new commission.

*recommit*, v. *rē-kōm-mīt'* [*re*, again, and *commit*], to commit again, as to prison; to refer again to a committee: *recommitt'ing*, *imp.*: *recommitt'ed*, *pp.* *recommitt'al*, n. *-āl*, also *recommitt'ment*, n. *-mēt*, the act of giving back into keeping; a renewed reference to a committee.

*recompact*, v. *rē-kōm-pakt'* [*re*, again, and *compact*], to join anew.

*recompense*, v. *rē-kōm-pēns'* [F. *compensere*, to reward—from L. *re*, again; *compensare*, to weigh together, to compensate—see *compensate*], to reward; to return an equivalent for some service; to remunerate; to repay or requite; in *O.E.*, to redeem:

n. the equivalent returned for anything given or done; compensation: *recompensing*, *imp.* *-pén-sing*; *recompensed*, *pp.* *-pén-st*.—*SYN.* of 'recompense': compensation; repayment; remuneration; satisfaction; amends; requital; reward.

*recompile*, v. *rê-kôm-pîl'* [*re*, again, and *compile*], to compile or digest anew: *recompilation*, n. *rê-kôm-pîl'-â-shûn*, a new compilation of what had been compiled before.

*recompose*, v. *rê-kôm-pôz'* [*re*, again, and *compose*], to compose or tranquillize anew; to form or adjust again: *recomposed*, *imp.* *-re*; *recomposed'*, *pp.* *-pôz*: *recomposition*, n. *rê-kôm-pô-zîshûn*, a new composition of matter that had previously been composed.

*reconcile*, v. *rê-kôn-sil'* [*re*, again, and *conciliate*], to reunite—from *re*, again; *concilio*, I unite, I make friendly; to reunite in friendship and goodwill after estrangement; to restore to favour; to content; to bring to quiet submission; to bring to agreement seeming contradictions; to make consistent; to adjust; to compose, as differences; in *OE.*, to re-establish: *reconciling*, *imp.* *reconciled*, *pp.* *-sîd*: *reconciler*, n. *-sîl-êr*, one who reconciles: *reconcilable*, a. *-d-bî* [*F.*], capable of renewed kindness; that may be made to agree or be consistent: *reconcilably*, ad. *-bî*: *reconcilableness*, n. *-d-bî-nês*, the quality of being reconcilable; the possibility of being restored to friendship: *reconcilement*, n. *-mênt*, renewal of friendship; favour restored: *reconciliation*, n. *-sîl-tâ-shûn* [*F.*—*L.*], renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity; agreement of things apparently contradictory or inconsistent; in *Script.*, the divine method of bringing sinners into a state of favour with the Creator by Christ Jesus: *reconciliationary*, a. *-sîl-tâ-têr-i*, able or tending to reconcile.—*SYN.* of 'reconcile': to conciliate; propitiate; pacify; appease; reunite—of 'reconciliation': reunion; pacification; reconciliation; appeasement; propitiation; expiation; atonement.

*recondense*, v. *rê-kôn-dên-s'* [*re*, again, and *condense*], to condense again.

*recondite*, a. *rê-kôn-dît* or *rê-kôn'-dît* [*L. reconditus*, hidden, concealed—from *re*, back; *condo*, I conceal], secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse.

*reconduct*, v. *rê-kôn-dûkt'* [*re*, back or again, and *conduct*], to conduct back or again.

*reconfirm*, v. *rê-kôn-fêrm'* [*re*, again, and *confirm*], to confirm anew.

*reconnaissance*, n. *rê-kôn-nâ-sân-s'* [*F. reconnaissance*—from *F. re*, again; *connaître*—from *L. cognosco*, I know], the examination of a tract of country for military or civil engineering operations: *reconnaissance* in force, a demonstration or attack with a large body of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of the enemy.

*reconnoitre*, v. *rê-kôn-nôit-êr* [*OF. reconnoître*, to observe—from *L. cognosco*, I know again—see preceding entry], to view; to survey—particularly to examine an enemy's position and movements, and the state of his army or camp; to examine or survey the line of country intended for military operations; to examine for scientific purposes: *reconnoitring*, *imp.* *-trîng*: *reconnoitred*, *pp.* *-têrêd*.

*reconquer*, v. *rê-kôn-gwêr'* [*re*, again, and *conquer*], to recover by conquest: *reconquest*, n. *-kîêst'* [*re*, again, and *conquest*], a second conquest.

*reconsecrate*, v. *rê-kôn-sê-krát'* [*re*, again, and *consecrate*], to consecrate anew.

*reconsider*, v. *rê-kôn-sîd-êr* [*re*, again, and *consider*], to turn over in the mind again; to take up for consideration again that which has already been settled, as a vote, a motion, &c.: *reconsideration*, n. *-â-shûn*, renewed consideration or review.

*reconstruct*, v. *rê-kôn-strûkt'* [*re*, again, and *construct*], to construct anew; to rebuild: *reconstruction*, n. *-strûk-shûn*, the act of constructing again: *reconstructive*, a. *-tîv*, able or tending to reconstruct: *reconstructing*.

*reconvene*, v. *rê-kôn-vên'* [*re*, again, and *convene*], to call together again; to assemble or come together again.

*reconversion*, n. *rê-kôn-vêr-shûn* [*re*, again, and *conversion*], a second conversion.

*reconvert*, v. *rê-kôn-vêrt'* [*re*, again, and *convert*], to convert again.

*reconvey*, v. *rê-kôn-vê'* [*re*, back or again, and *convey*], to convey back; to transfer back to a former owner: *reconveyance*, n. *-vâ-âns*, the act of transferring back to a former proprietor.

*record*, n. *rê-kôrd* [*F. recorder*, to get by heart—from *L. recordari*, to be mindful of a thing, to remember—from *re*, back or again; *cor*, the heart], a register; an authentic or official copy of any facts and proceedings which have been entered into a book for preservation; the book containing these: v. *rê-kârd'*, to write or register any facts or proceedings in a book for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of them; to cause to be remembered; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; in *OE.*, to celebrate; to rectify; to repeat; to call to mind; to sing or play a tune: *recording*, *imp.* *recorded*, *pp.* *record'er*, n. *-êr*, one whose duty it is to enrol or write in a book facts and particulars of transactions for preservation; in *England*, the chief judicial officer of a city or borough, so called from his court being a court of record; a registrar; an ancient kind of flute: *recordership*, n. the office of a recorder; in the phrase *court of record*, the accent is placed on the last syllable, thus, *rê-kârd'*. *Note*.—The noun *record* in legal pronunciation is *rê-kârd'*.

*recording*, n. *rê-kôrd'-â-shûn* [*L. recordationem*—from *recorder*, I am mindful; see *record*], in *OE.*, remembrance.

*recount*, v. *rê-kôunt'* [*F. raconter*, to relate, to narrate: *L. re*, again; *computo*, I sum up, I reckon—from *con*, together; *puto*, I reckon], to go over in particulars; to tell distinctly; to narrate; to describe: *recounting*, *imp.* *recounted*, *pp.* *recount'ment*, n. in *OE.*, relation; recital.

*re-count*, v. *rê-kôunt'* [*re*, again, and *count*], to count or reckon over again.

*recomp*, v. *rê-kôp'* [*F. recoupe*, a chip; *recuper*, to cut again—from *re*, again; *coup*, a blow, a stroke], to diminish a claim for damages by keeping back a part; to make good; to recoup oneself, to reimburse or indemnify oneself for loss.

*recourse*, n. *rê-kôrs'* [*F. recours*, recourse, resort—from *L. recurrus*, a retreat—from *re*, back, *cursus*, a running; *curro*, I run], a going to with a request or application; resort; application of efforts, labour, or art to a certain purpose; in *OE.*, access.

*recover*, v. *rê-kûv-êr'* [*F. recouvrer*, to recover—from *L. recuperare*, to get or obtain again—from *re*, again; *capio*, I take], to get or obtain again; to get or regain that which was lost; to restore, as from sickness; to revive; to rescue or release, as in 2 Tim. ii. 26; to bring back to a former state or condition, generally implying a better one; to grow well; in *law*, to obtain title to by judgment of a court; in *OE.*, to attain; to reach; to come up to: *recovering*, *imp.* *recovered*, *pp.* *-êrd*: *recoverer*, n. *-êr-êr*, one who recovers: *recoverable*, a. *-d-bî*, that may be regained; that may be brought back to a former state or condition: *recoverableness*, n. *-d-bî-nês*, the state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered: *recoverer*, n. *-êr-êr*, the person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery—the person who obtains it is called the *recoverer*: *recovery*, n. *-êr-i*, the act of regaining; the obtaining possession of anything lost; restoration from sickness; in *law*, the obtaining a right to something from an opposing party by the judgment of a court: *recoveries* and *lines*, proceedings in law by which persons were enabled to bar estates tail; the act of cutting off an entail.—*SYN.* of 'recover': to repossess; resume; retrieve; recruit; heal; cure; regain.

*recreant*, a. *rêkrê-ânt'* [*OF. recreant*, faint-hearted—from *recreare*, to give up, to yield, as in a combat; *mid. L. recredere*, to yield—from *re*, back or again; *credo*, I believe], cowardly; mean-spirited; craven; false; apostate: n. a mean-spirited creature; a coward: *recreantly*, ad. *-lî*: *recreancy*, n. *-ânt-sî*, mean-spiritedness.

*recreate*, v. *rêkrê-tê'* [*L. recreatus*, made or created anew—from *re*, again; *creo*, I make], to revive or refresh after toil, as the spirits or strength; to amuse; to entertain; to cheer; to afford pleasurable occupation to weariness, or in depression of spirits; to enliven; *recreating*, *imp.* *recreated*, *pp.* *recreation*, n. *rêkrê-â-shûn*, refreshment of the strength or spirits; amusement; diversion: *recreative*, a. *-â-tîv*, enlivening after weariness of body or mind; amusing; diverting: *recreatively*, ad. *-lî*: *recreativeness*, n. *-â-tîv-nês*, the quality of being recreating or diverting.—*SYN.* of 'recreate': to refresh; amuse; divert; delight; gratify; relieve; revive; reanimate; cheer—of 'recreation': amusement; pastime; sport; diversion; entertainment.

re-creatē, v. *re-kre-at'* [re, again, and create], to create anew.

recrement, n. *rek-rē-mēt* [L. *recrémentum*, the thing sifted away, refuse—from *re*, back or again; *cerno*, I separate], useless parts separated or thrown off; refuse; dross; recrement'nl, a. *mēt'at*: recrementifal, a. *mēt'fsh'al*, also recrementifous, a. *-fsh'ūs*, drossy; consisting of useless matter separated from that which is valuable.

recriminate, v. *rek-krī-mī-nāt* [from *re*, back or again; *crimindus*, pp. of *crimino*, I accuse one of a crime—from *crimen*, an accusation], to return one accusation for another; to accuse in return: recriminating, imp.; recriminated, pp.: recriminative, a. *-nd'tiv*, also recriminatory, a. *-nd'tēr-f*, retorting accusation: recriminator, n. *-tēr*, one who recriminates: recrimination, n. *-nā'shūn*, the charge against an accuser of n like crime by the person accused.

recross, v. *re-kros'* [re, again, and cross] to cross a second time: recross'ing, imp.; recrossed, pp. *re-kros'*.

recrudescence, a. *rek-rūd'sē-sēnt* [L. *recrudescens* or *recrudescens*, growing raw again—from *re*, again; *cruidescere*, I become raw—from *cruidus*, raw], growing raw or sore again: recrudescence, n. *-dēs'sēns*, recrudescency, n. *-dēs'sēn-si*, also recrudescency, *rek-rūd'sēn-si*, the state of becoming sore or raw again.

recruit, n. *rek-rūt* [F. *recruter*, to recruit—from *re*, again; *cresco*, I grow], a new supply of anything wasted or deficient; a newly enlisted soldier: v. to supply or fill up; to reinforce; to raise new soldiers; to regain or repair, as one's strength: recruiting, imp.; adj. enlisting recruits: n. the act of beating up for recruits: recruit'ed, pp.: recruit'er, n. *-ēr*, one who recruits: recruit'ing, n., also recruit'ment, n. *-mēt*, the act or employment of raising new soldiers for an army: recruiting-sergeant, a sergeant whose duty it is to enlist recruits.—SYN. of 'recruit v.': to repair; retrieve; recover; regain; *reinvigorate*; *refresh*.

recrystallise, v. *re-krist'al-iz* [re, again, and *crystallise*], to crystallise a second time.

rectangle, n. *rek-tang-g'l* [F. *rectangle*, a rectangle—from *re*, *rectus*, right; *angulus*, an angle], in *geom.*, a four-sided figure having all its angles right angles: rectangular, a. *rek-tang-g'l-ēr*, having right angles: rectangularly, ad. *-lēr'ly*.

rectembrya, n. plu. *rek-tēm'bri-ē* [L. *rectus*, straight; Gr. *embrion*, the fetus], in *bot.*, those leguminous plants that have two embryo straight in the axis of the seed.

rectify, v. *rek-tī-fī* [F. *rectifier*, to rectify—from *re*, *rectificare*, to make right: L. *rectus*, straight; *facio*, I make], to make or set right; to correct; to redress; in *chem.*, to purify a substance by repeated distillation; to regulate or adjust: rectifying, imp.: rectified, pp. *-fid*: adj. improved by redistillation: rectifier, n. *-fī-ēr*, one who rectifies; that which rectifies or corrects; one licensed to refine and compound spirits: rectifiable, a. *-fī-ē-ēl*, capable of being corrected or set right: rectification, n. *rek-tī-fī-kā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act or operation of correcting or setting right; in *chem.*, the repeated distillation of a spirit in order to make it finer and purer: in *astron.* and *geog.*, the putting the globe into a proper position to obtain a correct answer to a problem; in *geom.*, the determination of a straight line, the length of which is equal to a portion of a curve.—SYN. of 'rectify': to correct; reform; amend; emend; mend; better; redress; adjust; improve; regulate.

rectilinear, a. *rek-tī-līn-ē-ēl*, also rectilin'ear, a. *-ēr* [L. *rectus*, straight; *linea*, a line], consisting of right lines, or bounded by them; straight: rectilinearly, n. *-ē-ēl*, state of being rectilinear.

rectinervia, n. *rek-tī-nēr-vī-ē* [L. *rectus*, straight; *nervus*, a nerve], in *bot.*, straight and parallel-veined: rectirostral, a. *rek-tī-rōs'trāl* [L. *rectus*, straight; *rostrum*, a beak], having a straight beak.

rectiserial, n. *rek-tī-sēr-i-ēl* [L. *rectus*, straight; *series*, a row], in *bot.*, disposed in a rectilinear or straight series—applied to leaves: see *curviserial*.

rectitude, n. *rek-tī-tūd* [F. *rectitude*—from *re*, *rectitudinem*, rectitude—from *rectus*, straight or upright], uprightness; rightness of principles and practice; integrity; right judgment; honesty; probity.

rector, n. *rek-tēr* [L. *rector*, a ruler, a master—from *rego*, I rule or govern], in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman of a parish who receives the large and small

tithes, or the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not inappropriate; in *Scot.*, the head-master of a higher-class school; the head of a convent or religious house; the chief officer in universities in Scotland, also in France, elected by the students: rectorship, n. the office of a rector; also rectorate, n. *-at*: rectorry, n. *rek-tēr-ē*, a rector's house; also his benefice and the full rights connected with it: rectoral, a. *-ēl*, also rectorial, a. *rek-tēr-i-ēl*, pert. to a rector: rectrix, n. *rek-tī-ē*, plu. rectrices, *rek-tī-ē-sē* [L. *rectrix*, she that leads or guides], the chief feathers in the tails of birds, which regulate the direction of their flight.

rectum, n. *rek-tīm* [L. *rectus*, straight], in *anat.*, the last part of the large intestine, so called because comparatively straight: rectus, a. *-tūs*, in *bot.*, applied to the stem and other straight parts of plants; in *anat.*, applied to several muscles of the body, on account of the rectilinear direction of their fibres.

recule or reculle, v. *re-kūl'* [F. *reculer*, to draw back], the old spelling of *recall*, which see.

recumbent, a. *re-kūm'bēt* [L. *recumbens* or *recumbens*, lying down, reclining at table—from *re*, back; *cubo*, I recline], leaning; reclining; prostrate; inactive: recumbently, ad. *-lī*: recumbence, n. *-bēns*, also recumbency, n. *-bēn-si*, the posture of lying or leaning; rest; repose.

recuperative, a. *re-kūp-ēr-ē-tiv*, also recn'peratory, a. *-āt-ēr-s* [L. *recuperatus*, recovered; *recupare*, to recover—from *re*, back; *capio*, I take], tending or pert. to recovery: recu'peration, n. *-ā'shūn*, recovery, as of anything lost.

recur, v. *re-kēr'* [L. *recurere*, to return, to recur—from *re*, back; *curro*, I run], to return to the thought or mind; to have recourse to; to occur at a stated interval, or according to some established rule: recurring, imp.; adj. applied to that portion of a decimal fraction which repeats itself in the same order of figures—mors usually called circulating decimials: recurred, pp. *re-kēr'd*: recurrent, a. *re-kēr-rēnt* [L. *recurrens* or *recurrentem*, returning], returning from time to time; of crystals, reflected or running back again; in *anat.*, applied to tumours which return after removal: recurrently, ad. *-lī*: recurrence, n. *-rēns*, also recurrency, n. *-rēn-si*, return; resort.

recur, v. *re-kūr'* [F. *recourir*, to recover], the OE. spelling of recover, which see; to recover from sickness or labour; to find a remedy for: n. recovery; remedy: recuring, imp.: recured, pp. *-kūr'd*.

recurvate, a. *re-kēr-vāt* [L. *recurvatus*, curved backwards—from *re*, back; *curvus*, crooked], in *bot.*, bent or curved downwards; bent backwards: v. to bend back; to recurve: recurvating, imp.: recurvated, pp.: recurvation, n. *re-kēr-vā'shūn*, also recurvature, n. *re-kēr-vātūr*, the act of recurving, or state of being recurved: recurve, v. *re-kēr-v'*, to bend or curve back: recurving, imp.: recurved, pp. *re-kēr'd*, bent backwards: recurvity, n. *re-kēr-vī-tī*, a bending or curving backwards.

recurvirostral, a. *re-kēr-vī-rōs'trāl* [L. *recurvus*, bent back; *rostrum*, a beak], having the beak curved or bending upwards—applied to the genus of birds, *Recurvirostra*, *-rōs'trā*.

recusant, a. *rek-ū-zānt* [L. *recūsans* or *recūsantem*, rejecting, refusing; *recūsare*, to refuse—from *re*, back; *causa*, a cause], refusing to conform or to take certain oaths; opposing an opinion: n. in *Eng. hist.*, one who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy as head of the Church, or to conform to the Church's rites—the offence as a legal one dates from the reign of Elizabeth, and recusants were not completely relieved from penalties until 1829: recusancy, n. *rek-ū-zān-si*, nonconformity.

red, n. *red* [A.S. *read*, red; cf. Dut. *rood*; Icel. *raudr*; Dan. *rod*; Goth. *rauds*; cf. also W. *rhudd*; Ger. *roth*; Ir. and Gael. *ruadh*; L. *rufus*, *ruber*, *rufus*; Gr. *erythros*], one of the primary colours, having several varieties of shade, as scarlet, crimson, pink, &c.; a red object; one who is distinguished by adherence to extreme radical principles—from the use of a red flag as the emblem of revolution: adj. having a bright colour like that of arterial blood: red'ly, ad. *-lī*: redness, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being red: reddish, a. *-tsh*, having some degree of redness: reddishness, n. *-nēs*, moderate degree of redness: red ant, a very small species of ant, of a red colour: red antimony, a crystalline mineral of a red colour: red-bay, a species of laurel: red-book, a name applied

to a book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state: **redbreast**, a well-known bird—so called from the colour of its breast; the robin: **red-berryed**, a. *ber-rid*, having red berries, as a plant: **red-chalk**, a kind of clay ironstone; reddish: **red-coat**, a familiar name for a soldier: **red coral**, a species of coral of a bright red colour; precious coral: **red cross**, the cross of St George, the national emblem of England; name of a society whose members, as surgeons and nurses, afford aid on the field of battle to the sick and wounded, to whatever side they may belong—the symbol worn by its members being a red cross: **red-deer**, the common stag, a native of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia: **red eye**, a fish of the carp family—so named from its ruddy iris: **red-fire**, a pyrotechnical compound, which burns with a beautiful red or pink flame: **red-haired**, a. having sandy or carrot hair, as on the head: **red-hand** or **red-handed**, a. in the very act, as it were with red or bloody hands: **red hand**, the distinguishing badge of the baronets of Great Britain and Ireland: **red-hot**, a. heated to redness: **red-iron ore**, a name applied to an ore of iron, including those varieties of hematite which have a non-metallic or sub-metallic lustre: **red-lead**, a cheap scarlet pigment, the red oxide of lead of the chemists, a mixture of the monoxide and dioxide—used for painting, and in the arts; **minium**: **red-letter day**, a day whose recollection brings pleasure; a lucky day—so named from the principal saints' days and the chief Church festivals being marked in the calendars in red letters: **red-liquor**, a crude acetate of alumina employed in calico-printing: **red-man** or **red-skin**, one of the copper-coloured aborigines of Amer., as distinguished from the white men: **red-marl**, a familiar name for the upper members of the New Red Sandstone or Trias, developed in England—known also by the name of *variegated marls*: **red ochre**, a term comprehending a class of colours rather than an individual colour, as Indian red, scarlet ochre, &c.: **red orpiment** or **realgar**, a pigment obtained in a native state by heating arsenic and sulphur in certain proportions; the disulphide of arsenic—see **realgar**: **red-precipitate**, the red oxide of mercury obtained by calcining the nitrate: **red republican**, one prepared to maintain and enforce extreme republican doctrines, even at the expense of blood: **red-ribbon**, the order of the Bath; a symbol of the second degree of excellence: **red-sand**, a sediment sometimes deposited from the urine on cooling: **red sandstone**, in *geol.*, a name given to two extensive series of rocks in Great Britain, in which red sandstones are the main constituents; these two systems were formerly known as the *Old Red Sandstone* and the *New Red Sandstone*, but are now respectively included as *Permian* and *Triassic*: **red-short**, a. breaking short when red-hot, as a metal: **redstart** [*AS. stæort*, a tail], a small red-tailed song-bird, species of which exist in all parts of the globe: **red-tape**, tape of a red colour—used for tying up loose documents in public offices; extreme official formality: **red-tapism**, *tapism*, strict adherence to official formalities: **red-tapist**, a public official who is stupidly tenacious of strict official formality and routine: **red-water**, a disease of cattle: **redwing**, a native bird allied to the thrush: **redaction**, *n. rē-dik-shān* [*F. rédaction*, drawing up, editing—from *L. redigere*, *redactum*, to reduce to order—from *re*, again; *ago*, I do], the act of digesting or arranging in order; the digest so made: **redacteur**, *n. rē-dik-tēr* [*F. rédacteur*], one who digests and arranges matter for publication; an editor: **redactor**, *n. rē-dik-tēr*, one who puts anything into shape: **redan**, *n. rē-dān* [*F. redan*; *OF. redent*, a redan—from *L. re*, back or again; *dens* or *dentem*, a tooth], in *fort.*, a field-work, consisting of two parapets of earth placed in the form of an inverted V, the angle being turned towards the enemy: **redargue**, *v. rē-dārg* [*OF. redarguer*, to improve: *L. redarguere*, to disprove or contradict—from *re*, back, again; *arguo*, I accuse, I charge with], in *OE.*, to refute; to put to silence by argument: **redarguing**, *imp.*: **redargued**, *pp. rē-dārgūd*: **red**, *n. rēd* [perhaps from *red*], the heap of gravel placed by a saloon, or other trout, at spawning; in *Scot.*, the spawning ground: **red-deer**—see under *red*: **red-den**, *v. rē-dn* [from *red*, which see], to make

**red**; to become red; to blush: **reddening**, *imp. rēd-nīng*; *ndj.*, becoming red; **reddened**, *pp. rēd-nūd*: **reddendam**, *n. rēd-dēn-dān* [*L. reddendum*, to be returned—from *re*, back, and *dare*, to give], in *law*, the clause in a lease by which rent is reserved: **reddish**, **reddishness**—see under *red*: **red-dition**, *n. rēd-dīsh-ūn* [*F. reddition*, a giving in, as of accounts—from *L. redditionem*, a giving back, returning—from *re*, back; *do*, I give], a returning of anything; restitution; surrender; explanation: **red'ditive**, *n. -tīv*, returning; answering to an interrogative: **red-dle**, *n. rē-dāl* [from *red*, which see; *Ger. rüthel*], a red arclliaceous ore of iron—called also *red-clay* or *red-chalk*—used for marking sheep; also spelt *raddle* and *ruddle*: **rede**, *v. rēd* [*AS. rēdan*, to read, to interpret; *read*, counsel, advice], in *OE.* and *Scot.*, to counsel; to advise; to interpret: *n.* counsel; advice: **redeem**, *v. rē-dēm* [*F. rēdimer*—from *L. redimere*, to buy back—from *re*, back; *emo*, I buy], to deliver from captivity, or from any liability to suffer, by paying a price; to ransom; to recover; to repurchase; to save or improve, as time; to make good by performance; to regain a thing alienated by repaying the price of it to the possessor; to receive back by paying an obligation entered into, as a promissory-note; to pay the penalty of; to perform the work of redemption; in *OE.*, to recompense; to compensate; to make amends for: **redeeming**, *imp.*: **redeemed**, *pp. -dēmd*: **redeemer**, *n. -ēr*, one who ransoms: **Redeemer**, *n. -ēr*, a title of the Lord Jesus: **redeem'able**, *a. -ābl*, that may be redeemed: **redeem'ableness**, *n. -nēs*, the state of being redeemable: **redemption**, *n. -dēm-shūn*, ransom; release; repurchase; deliverance from sin and misery by the death of Christ: **redemption'er**, *n. -ēr*, an emigrant who sells his services for a certain time to pay his passage-money: **redemptive**, *a. -tīv*, port. to redemption: **Redemptorist**, *n. -tēr-ist*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, one of a religious order founded in Naples by Liguori in 1732, and revived in Austria in 1820—called also *Liquorists* and *Liquorians*: **redempt'ory**, *a. -tēr-ī*, paid for ransom: **redeliberate**, *v. rē-dē-līb-ēr-āl* [*re*, again, and *deliberate*], to reconsider: **redeliver**, *v. rē-dē-līb-ēr* [*re*, again, and *deliver*], to deliver again; to liberate a second time: **redeliv'ery**, *n. -ēr-ī*, a second delivery or liberation: **redeliv'erance**, *n. -āns*, a second deliverance: **redemand**, *v. rē-dē-mānd* [*re*, again, and *demand*], to demand back again; a. demanding back again: **redemption**—see under *redeem*: **redented**, *a. rē-dēnt-ēd* [*L. re*, back or again; *dens* or *dentem*, a tooth], formed like the tooth of a saw; indented: **redescend**, *v. rē-dē-sēnd* [*re*, again, and *descend*], to descend again: **red-gum**, *n. rēd-gūm*, an affection of the skin in early infancy, a sort of eczema, generally due to the irritation of teething: **redigest**, *v. rē-dī-jēs't* [*re*, again, and *digest*], to digest or reduce to form a second time: **redintegration**, *n. rē-dīn-tē-grā-shūn* [*L. redintegrationem*, a renewal—from *re*, again; *integrō*, I make whole—from *integer*, whole], renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state; in *phil.*, a term used by many psychologists to explain the phenomena of the association of ideas: **redishorse**, *v. rē-dis-bōrs* [*re*, again, and *dishorse*], to repay or refund: **red'ishorse**, *v. -bōrs*, in *OE.*, to repay; redishorse: **rediscover**, *v. rē-dīs-kāv-ēr* [*re*, again, and *discover*], to discover again: **redispose**, *v. rē-dīs-pōs* [*re*, again, and *dispose*], to dispose or adjust again: **redissolve**, *v. rē-dīs-zōlv* [*re*, again, and *dissolve*], to dissolve a second time: **redistribute**, *v. rē-dīs-trīb-ūt* [*re*, again, and *distribute*], to distribute again; to deal back again; **redistrib'ution**, *n. -būshūn*, a dealing back; a second or new distribution: **redolent**, *a. rē-dē-lēnt* [*OF. redolent*—from *L. redolens* or *redolentem*, diffusing an odour—from *re*, back or again; *oleo*, I smell], having a sweet scent; diffusing fragrance: **red'olently**, *nd. -tī*: **red'olence**, *n. -lēns*, also *red'olency*, *n. -lēn-sī*, fragrance; perfume; sweet scent: **redouble**, *v. rē-dūbl* [*re*, again, and *double*]: *F.*

māle, māt, fūr, lāw; mēte, mēl, hēr; pluc, plu; nōle, nōl, mōve;

*redoubler*, to repeat often; to increase by repeated additions; to become twice as much: *redoubled*, *imp.*: *redoubled*, *pp.* *redoubled*.

*redoubt*, *n.* *ré-douit* [F. *redoute*—from *L. reductus*, drawn back—from *re*, back; *dico*, I lead], a little fort or small work within which soldiers may retire on occasion; a keep; a general name for field-works entirely enclosing a post.

*redoubtable*, *a.* *ré-douit-à-bl*, also *redoubt'ed*, *a.* *ad* [F. *redoubtable*, formidable—from *redouter*, to fear or dread—from *L. re*, back; *dubito*, I doubt], terrible to foes; formidable; valiant.

*redound*, *v.* *ré-douant* [F. *redouter*, to redound: *L. redundare*, to run or stream over—from *re*, back or again; *unda*, a wave], to be sent, rolled, or driven back; to conduce in the consequence or effect; to re-sult; to contribute: *redounding*, *imp.*: *redounded*, *ed*, *pp.*

*redowa*, *n.* *ré-dō-ā* [Bohem.], a round dance, slow and graceful, in character similar to the polka or the mazurka; the tune played for such a dance.

*red-poll* or *pol*, *n.* *ré-d-pōl* [red and *poll*, head], a small song-bird, with dark-crimson feathers on the crown, allied to the linnet.

*redraft*, *n.* *ré-draft* [F. *again*, and *draft*], a second draft or copy; a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers: *v.* to draft or draw anew.

*redraw*, *v.* *ré-draiv* [F. *again*, and *draw*], to draw again; in commerce, to draw a new bill of exchange; to draw or write a second draft or copy.

*redress*, *v.* *ré-drēs* [F. *redresser*, to straighten, to redress—from *L. re*, again; *dirigo*, I place or lay straight], to rectify; to amend; to repair; to remedy; to relieve: *n.* a rectifying; an adjusting; remedy; deliverance from injury or oppression; amends: *redressing*, *imp.*: *redressed*, *pp.* *drēst*. *redresser*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who redresses: *redressless*, *a.* *-lēs*, without redress or relief: *redress'able*, *a.* *-st-ā*, that may be relieved or repaid: *redressive*, *a.* *-siv*, affording relief.

*reddear*, *v.* *ré-dēs* [red, and *dear*, to wither], to heat iron to such redness that it will crack or break under the hammer—that is, the iron will become withered, or without cohesion of parts.

*redshank*, *n.* *ré-shānkh*, a bird like a plover with red legs: *redshanks*, a nickname formerly given to the Highlanders of Scotland and the native Irish, from their bare legs.

*red-tape*, *red-tapism*—see under *red*.

*reduce*, *v.* *ré-dūs* [L. *reducere*, to lead or bring back—from *re*, back; *dico*, I lead], to bring into any state, particularly one made less or diminished; to degrade; to lessen; to subdue; to conquer; to class or arrange; to impoverish; to bring down; to make less in size, quantity, or value; in *arith.*, *alg.*, and *logic*, to bring from a form less fit, to one more fit, for operation; in *metallurgy*, to convert an oxide or an ore into the metallic state, as by smelting; in *surg.*, to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated bone; in *OE.*, to bring back; to bring to the former state; to reclaim to order: *reducing*, *imp.*: *reduced*, *pp.* *drēt*: *reducer*, *n.* *-dūsēr*, he who or that which reduces: *reducerent*, *a.* *-sēt*, tending to reduce: *n.* that which reduces: *reducible*, *a.* *-st-ā*, that may be brought into another state: *reducibility*, *n.* *-tīb-ūs*, quality of being reducible: *reduct*, *n.* *-dūkt*, in *arch.*, a small piece or place taken out of a larger to render it more uniform and regular, or for some other convenience; a quirk: *reduction*, *n.* *-dūk-shūn* [OF. *réduction*—from *L. reductionem*], the act of reducing or state of being reduced; diminution; conquest; the operation of separating a metal from the ore; in *arith.*, the operation of changing from one denomination into another without altering the value; in *alg.*, the operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity to the one side, and the known quantities to the other; the collection of observations to obtain a general result: in *logic*, the process of converting a syllogism from one of the so-called imperfect moods to a mood in the first figure; in *chem.*, deoxidation; in *anal.*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place: *reductive*, *a.* *-tīv* [F. *reductif*], having the power to reduce: *n.* that which reduces: *reductively*, *ad.* *-tē*, to reduce to the ranks, to degrade for misconduct, as a sergeant to the position of a common soldier.—*SYN.* of 'reduce': to degrade;

impair; lower; diminish; lessen; decrease; abate; curtail; shorten; subject; conquer; subjugate; subdue.

*réduit*, *n.* *ré-dwē* [F. *réduit*—from *réduire*—from *L. reducere*, to reduce—from *re*, back; *dico*, I lead], in *mil.*, a small fortified work within a larger, same as *redoubt*—which see.

*redundant*, *a.* *ré-dū-dānt* [L. *redundans* or *redundantem*, running back or over—from *re*, back; *unda*, a wave], overflowing; excessive; exceeding what is natural or necessary: *redundantly*, *ad.* *-tē*: *redundance*, *n.* *-dāns* [F. *rédundance*—L. *redundantia*], also *redundancy*, *n.* *-dān-si*, the quality of being redundant; that which is redundant or in excess.—*SYN.* of 'redundant': superabundant; exuberant; superfluous; excessive; copious; overflowing; plentiful.

*reduplicate*, *v.* *ré-dū-pli-kāt* [L. *reduplicatus*, doubled again—from *re*, again; *duplico*, I double], to double again: *adj.* double; in *bot.*, applied to a form of astatism in which the edges of the sepals or petals are turned outwards: *reduplication*, *n.* *-kā-shūn*, the act of doubling again: *reduplicative*, *a.* *-kā-tē*, double.

*ree*, *n.* *ré*, also *rea* and *rei*, *ré* [Sp. *rey*, a king—from *L. rex*], a Portuguese nominal unit of account, no longer a current coin, multiples only constituting the authorised current coins: 20 *reis* equal to 1*d.* nearly. Accounts in Port. and Brazil are generally kept in *reis* and *milreis*—see *milreis*.

*reebok*, *n.* *ré-bōk* [Dut.], a graceful antelope of S. Africa, about the size of a fallow deer.

*re-echo*, *v.* *ré-ēkō* [F. *again*, and *echo*], to echo back; to return back or be reverberated, as an echo.

*reechy*, *a.* *ré-chē* [see *reek*], in *OE.*, sooty; smoky; tanned.

*reed*, *v.* *réd* [AS. *irēod*, a reed; cf. Dut. *riet*; Ger. *ried*, sounds], a name common to many aquatic plants which have jointed hollow stems—the common reed is *Phragmites communis*, Ord. *Gramineæ*; the tongue-piece of certain wind instrs.; a stop in an organ, consisting of a metallic cylinder with the front part cut away, and a brass spring or tongue placed against the opening, or left free to vibrate, and attached at the upper end: that part of a loom which keeps the threads apart in the operation of weaving: *reeded*, *a.* covered with reeds; fanned with channels and ridges like reeds: *reed'y*, *a.* *-y*, abounding with reeds; sounding as a reed—that is, like a harsh thick voice: *reedless*, *a.* *-lēs*, without reeds: *reed-bunting*, a small perching or insectivorous bird found in fens, &c.: *reed-grass*, *Arundo phragmites*, Ord. *Gramineæ*: *reed-mace*, the plant cat's-tail, *Typha latifolia*, Ord. *Typhaceæ*: *reed-pipe*, a musical pipe furnished with a reed.

*re-edify*, *v.* *ré-ēdī-fī* [F. *again*, and *edify*], to edify again; to rebuild.

*reef*, *n.* *réf* [Dut. *rif*, a reef—from *rijzen*, to rend; cf. Sw. *ref*; Ger. *riff*; Ice. *rif*, a reef], a chain or ridge of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water, or projecting but a little way above it, at full tide: *reefy*, *a.* *-y*, full of reefs: *reefer*, *n.* one who by land signals misleads a vessel in distress to come among the reefs or rocks for the sake of obtaining plunder by its wreck: coral-reef—see under *coral*.

*reef*, *n.* *réf* [Dut. *reef*, a reef—akin to *riegle*, a rake or comb; Ger. *reef*], a row of short ropes stretching across a sail for the purpose of tying the strip of sail above the reef up to the yard, and so diminishing the size of the sail—when loose they hang against the sail like the teeth of a comb, whence apparently the name: *v.* to reduce the exposed surface of a sail by tying together two parallel rows of short ropes which hang loosely on the sail: *reefing*, *imp.*: *reefed*, *pp.* *réf*: *reefer*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who reefs—a name often applied to midshipmen; a reefing-jacket: *reef-band*, the cross piece of canvas in which the reef-boles are formed.

*reek*, *n.* *rēk* [AS. *rec*, smoke; cf. Icel. *reykr*; Dan. *rig*; Dut. *rook*; Ger. *rauch*], smoke; steam; vapour: *v.* to give out smoke; to steam; to exhale: *reeking*, *imp.*: *ad.* emitting vapour: *reeked*, *pp.* *rēkt*: *reeky* or *reekie*, *a.* *rēk-s*, smoky; soiled with smoke or vapour: Auld Reekie, a name applied to Edinburgh.

*reel*, *n.* *rēl* [Gael. *right*, a wheel, a reel], in *Scot.*, a lively dance in which three or four dancers in a row twist in and out and round each other.

reel, *v.* *rēl* [from *reel*], to move unsteadily like a drunken man: *reeling*, *imp.*: *n.* a staggering; a vacillating walk: *reeled*, *pp.* *rēld*.

reel, *n.* *rēl* [AS. *hrēol*, a reel: Icel. *hrall*, *reall*], a frame turning on an axis on which yarn, thread, &c., are wound; a broad thick stem having flat thick heads on which thread is wound when sold for use; a hobbin; the instr. attached to a fishing-rod on which the line is wound: *v.* to gather yarn off the spindle: *reeling*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of winding thread, cotton, silk, &c., into a skein: *reeled*, *pp.* *rēld*.

re-elect, *v.* *rē-ē-lect'* [re, again, and elect], to elect again: *re-election*, *n.* an election a second time.

re-eligible, *a.* *rē-ēl-i-jē-ble* [re, again, and eligible], capable of being elected again to the same office: *re-eligibility*, *n.* *rē-lē-ib-lē-tē*, the capacity of being elected again to the same office.

re-embark, *v.* *rē-ē-m-bark'* [re, again, and embark], to embark or go on board ship again; to put on board again: *re-embarkation*, *n.* a putting on board or a going on board again.

re-embody, *v.* *rē-ē-m-bodē'* [re, again, and embody], to embody again.

re-embrace, *v.* *rē-ē-m-bras'* [re, again, and embrace], to embrace again.

re-emerge, *v.* *rē-ē-mērg'* [re, again, and emerge], to appear again after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

reemling, *n.* *rē-mīng* [perhaps L. *rima*, a cleft, a fissure], in a ship, the act of opening the seams between the planks by caulking-irons in order to recaulk them.

re-enact, *v.* *rē-ē-n-akt'* [re, again, and enact], to pass again, as a law: *re-enactment*, *n.* the enacting or passing a law a second time.

re-enforce—see *reinforce*.

re-engage, *v.* *rē-ē-gāj'* [re, again, and engage], to engage a second time: *re-engagement*, *n.* a second or renewed engagement.

re-enjoy, *v.* *rē-ē-jōj'* [re, again, and enjoy], to enjoy anew, or a second time.

re-enkindle, *v.* *rē-ē-kīndl'* [re, again, and enkindle], to enkindle again.

re-enlist, *v.* *rē-ē-n-lis'* [re, again, and enlist], to enlist again: *re-enlistment*, *n.* a new or second enlistment.

re-enter, *v.* *rē-ē-ntēr* [re, again, and enter], to enter again or anew; in engraving, to deepen lines with the graver: *re-entering*, *imp.*: *re-entered*, *pp.* *rē-ntēr*: *re-entry*, *n.* *rē-trī*, an entering again; in law, the resuming or retaking possession of lands lately lost: *re-enterance*, *n.* *rē-trāns*, the act of entering again: *re-entering angle*, in fort., the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.

re-establish, *v.* *rē-ēs-tāb-lish* [re, again, and establish], to establish anew; to fix or confirm again: *re-establishing*, *imp.*: *re-established*, *pp.* *rē-lish*: *re-establishment*, *n.* restoration; renewed confirmation.

reeve, *n.* *rēv* [AS. *gerēfa*—from *rāf*, active, excellent: cf. Icel. *græfi*, a governor; Dut. *graef*: Ger. *graf*, count], a steward or governor—now used only in composition, as *shire-reeve* or *sheriff*, *portreeve*, &c.

reeve, *v.* *rēv* [Dut. *reeven*, to reeve—from *reef*, a reef], to pass the end of a rope through any hole, as a block, through which it is to run: *reeving*, *imp.*: *reeved*, *pp.* *rēvd*, also *rove*, *pp.* *rōv*.

reeve, *n.* *rēv*, a bird, the female of the ruff, which see.

re-examine, *v.* *rē-ēgz-ām-in* [re, again, and examine], to examine anew.

re-exchange, *v.* *rē-ēs-chāng'* [re, again, and exchange], to exchange anew; in commerce, the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured in a foreign country.

re-exhibit, *v.* *rē-ēs-kīb-it* [re, again, and exhibit], to exhibit again.

re-expel, *v.* *rē-ēs-kē-pēl'* [re, again, and expel], to expel again.

re-experience, *v.* *rē-ēs-kē-pē-ri-ēns* [re, again, and experience], to experience again, or a second time: *n.* a renewed or repeated experience.

re-export, *v.* *rē-ēs-kōrt'* [re, again, and export], to export what has been imported; to export again: *re-export*, *n.* any commodity re-exported.

re-expulsion, *n.* *rē-ēs-kūp-shūn* [re, again, and expulsion], renewed or repeated expulsion.

refashion, *v.* *rē-fāsh-iūn* [re, again, and fashion], to fashion or form a second time.

refasten, *v.* *rē-fās-n* [re, again, and fasten], to fasten anew.

refection, *n.* *rē-fēk-shūn* [F. *réfection*, a meal—from L. *refectiōnem*, refreshment—from *re*, again; *facio*, I make], a restoring; a repairing; refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a spare meal or repast: *refective*, *n.* *-tēv*, refreshing; restoring: *n.* that which refreshes: *refectory*, *n.* *-tēr-ē* [mid. L. *refectōrium*], in a monastery or convent, a hall or apartment where refreshments are taken; an apartment for refreshments or meals.

refell, *v.* *rē-fēl'* [L. *refellere*, to show to be false, to confute—from *re*, back; *fallō*, I deceive], in OE., to refute: *refelling*, *imp.*: *refelled*, *pp.* *fēld*.

refer, *v.* *rē-fēr'* [F. *référer*, to refer: L. *referre*, to bear or give back—from *re*, back; *fero*, I bear or carry], to direct or send to for information or judgment; to assign, as to a class or order; to point or have reference; to impute; to have recourse; to reduce or bring into relation; to appeal to, as a book; to allude: *referring*, *imp.*: *referred*, *pp.* *fērd*: *referr'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who refers: *referrible*, *a.* *-ib-ble*, that may be referred: *referable*, *n.* *rē-fēr-ā-ble*, capable of being considered in relation to something else; that may be assigned: *referee*, *n.* *-ē*, one to whom anything is referred for hearing or decision: *reference*, *n.* *-ēns* [L. *referens* or *referens*], bearing or giving back; a sending or direction to another for information; allusion to; the submission of a matter in dispute to another for decision; a text of Scripture bearing on another: *referendary*, *n.* *-ēndēr-ē*, formerly, an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions and exercised certain duties in reference to decrees, diplomas, &c.: *referential*, *a.* *-ēnshāl*, that points or refers to something else.—SYN. of 'refer': to advert; allude; appeal; relate; point—of 'referee': judge; impire; arbitrator.

re-ferment, *v.* *rē-fēr-mēnt'* [re, again, and ferment], to ferment anew.

refine, *v.* *rē-fīn'* [re, again, and fine; imitated from F. *raffiner*, to refine], to free from dross or extraneous matter; to purify; to clarify; to polish or improve, as in language, manners, taste, &c.; to improve in accuracy or excellence; to become pure: *refining*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or process of purifying or improving: *refined*, *pp.* *fīnd*: *adj.* made pure; polished; elegant; polite: *refiner*, *n.* *-nēr*, one who refines, particularly metals: *refinement*, *n.* *fīn-mēnt* [F. *raffinement*], act of purifying; state of being pure or refined; high polish of manners, &c.; purity or elegance of language, manners, &c.; politeness; cultivation to a high degree; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvements; excess; as of cruelty: *refinedly*, *ad.* *-lēd-lē*: *refinement*, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being refined; refinery, *n.* *-nēr-ē*, a place where anything is purified, particularly sugar or metals.—SYN. of 'refinement': purification; cultivation; civilisation; polish; elegance; politeness; gentility.

reft, *v.* *rē-ft'* [re, again, and fit], to prepare again; to restore after damage or decay: *refting*, *imp.*: *n.* a sitting afresh: *refted*, *pp.*: *reftment*, *n.* *-mēnt*, a sitting out a second time.

refix, *v.* *rē-fiks'* [re, again, and fix], to fix again; to establish anew.

reflect, *v.* *rē-flēkt'* [L. *reflectere*, to bend or turn backwards—from *re*, back; *flecto*, I bend or turn round], to throw back light, heat, &c.; to return rays or beams; to throw back; to revolve in the mind; to throw back the thoughts upon the past, or on themselves; to ponder; to meditate; to cast censure or reproach on or upon: *reflecting*, *imp.*: *adj.* throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface; given to attentive thought; meditative: *reflect'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* thrown back; returned: *reflect'edly*, *ad.* *-lē*, in a manner bent or curved backward: *reflect'ingly*, *ad.* *-lē*, with reflection; with censure: *reflect'or*, *n.* *-ēr*, a surface of polished metal, or any other suitable material, which throws rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction: *reflect'ible*, *a.* *-ib-ble*, that may be thrown back: *reflect'ion*, *n.* *-tēn*, bending or flying back: *reflect'ion*, *n.* *-flek-shūn*, the act of reflecting or throwing back; that which is reflected; the rebound of heat, light, or sound, or other body, from a surface against which it has struck; the image given back

by a reflecting surface; the action of the mind by which it views its own operations; expression of thought; thought on the past; attentive consideration; censure or reproach: *reflect'ive*, *a.* -*ite*, throwing back images; considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; pondering; musing: *reflect'ively*, *ad.* -*iti*: *reflect'iveness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being reflective: *reflecting circle*, an astronomical instr. for measuring angular distances, being similar in principle to the sextant, but having its limb a complete circle: *reflecting telescope*, a telescope which has a mirror or speculum as its magnifier.—*SYN.* of 'reflect': to meditate; ponder; muse; ruminate; consider; think; cogitate; contemplate.

*reflex*, *a.* *reflēks* [*l. reflexus*, bent or turned back—from *re*, back; *flectus*, bent, curved: see *reflect*], thrown or bent backwards; in *bot.*, very much curved backwards; in *phys.*, applied to a class of actions in which certain muscles act upon indirect stimulation without the will of the individual; in *paint.*, illuminated by a light reflected from another body in the same picture: *n.* reflection: *reflexible*, *a.* *reflēks'ib'l*, capable of being reflected or thrown back; *reflex'ibility*, *n.* -*ib'il-i-ty*, the quality of being reflexible; capability of being reflected: *reflexed*, *n.* *reflēkst'*, bent backward: *reflex'ive*, *a.* -*iv*, bending or turned backward: having respect to something past: *reflex'ively*, *ad.* -*ly*.

*refluent*, *a.* *reflōd-ēnt* [*l. refluxus* or *refluentem*, a flowing back—from *re*, back; *fluō*, I flow], flowing or running back; ebbing.

*reflux*, *n.* *reflēks* [*l. reflux*, ebb—from *l. re*, back; *fluxus*, flowing, fluid—from *fluere*, to flow], a flowing or running back.

*reforge*, *v.* *refōrj* [*re*, again, and *forgē*] to forge again or anew.

*reform*, *v.* *refōrm* [*l. reformer*—from *l. reformare*, to shape again, to change—from *re*, again; *forma*, a shape], to change from bad to good, or from worse to better; to change or return to a former good state; to be amended or corrected; to amend; to correct; to reclaim: *adj.* advocating or supporting reform: *n.* a change from worse to better; amendment: *reform'ing*, *imp.*: *reformed*, *pp.* *refōrmd'*: *adj.* restored to a good state; Protestant; applied to all those Christian bodies which have separated themselves from the Church of Rome since the Reformation; a name often assumed by persons who have separated themselves from a parent religious society or association, as 'Reformed Presbyterian Church': *reform'edly*, *ad.* -*ed-ly*: *reform'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who reforms; applied to one of those who engaged actively in the separation from the Church of Rome in the 16th century; one who professedly devotes himself to promote the correction of abuses in the state: *reform'able*, *a.* -*abl*, that may be reformed: *reformation*, *n.* *refōr-mā'shūn* [*l.* -*L.*], the act of changing from worse to better, as in life or manners; amendment: The Reformation, the great change in religious opinions in Europe, begun by Luther and others in 1517: *reformative*, *a.* *refōrmd-ā-tiv*, forming again; having the quality of renewing form: *reform'atory*, *n.* -*ter-i*, a house in which young offenders are placed and treated, with a view to improve their morals: *adj.* tending to improve manner of life and character: *Reform Bill*, in *Eng. hist.*, commonly applied to the bill for reforming the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, which became law 7th June 1832.—*SYN.* of 'reform v.': to amend; mend; repair; improve; restore; reclaim; correct; amend; rectify; better; renew.

*re-form*, *v.* *refōrm* [*re*, again, and *form*], to put into order or arrange anew, as a procession; to rearrange and put into military order a body of troops scattered or in confusion.

*fortify*, *v.* *refōrti-fī* [*re*, again, and *fortifī*], to fortify anew.

*refund*, *v.* *refōund* [*re*, again, and *found*], to found or cast anew; to re-establish.

*refract*, *v.* *refrakt'* [*l. refractor*, to refract—from *l. refractus*, broken up or in pieces—from *re*, back; *fractus*, broken; *frango*, I break], to break, as the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct line, as rays of light: *refract'ing*, *imp.*: *refract'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* bent back at an acute angle: *refract'ive*, *a.* -*frakt'iv*, allowing or favouring refraction: *refraction*, *n.* -*shūn* [*l.* -*L.*], the bending of a

ray of light towards the perpendicular when it passes into a denser medium, as from air into water, and from the perpendicular when it passes into a rarer medium, as from water into air; in *mech.*, the involution or change of determination in the body moved; in *astron.*, the apparent angular elevation of celestial bodies above their true places, caused by the refracting power of the atmosphere: double refraction, the refraction of light in two directions, and consequent production of two distinct images, as in certain crystals.

*refractory*, *a.* *refrākt'ēr-i* [*l. refractarius*, stubborn; *refractus*, broken up—see preceding entry], difficult to manage; obstinately unyielding; perverse; in *chem.*, difficult of fusion: *refrac'torily*, *ad.* -*ly*: *refrac'toriness*, *n.* -*ness*, perverse or sullen obstinacy.—*SYN.* of 'refractory': stubborn; obstinate; perverse; unruly; contumacious; unmanageable; ungovernable.

*refragable*, *a.* *refrā-gā-bl* [*l. refrāgor*, I oppose or resist—from *re*, back; *frango*, I break], that may be opposed or resisted; capable of refutation.

*refrain*, *v.* *refrān'* [*l. refrāno*, I hold back or in with a bridle, I check—from *re*, back; *frāno*, a bridle], to restrain; to keep from action; to keep one's self from action or interference; to forbear: *refrain'ing*, *imp.*: *refrain'ed*, *pp.* *frānd'*.—*SYN.* of 'refrain': to withhold; abstain; forbear; hold back; curb; govern.

*refrain*, *n.* *refrān'* [*l.* *refrain*, a refrain—from *OF. refraindre*, to break—from *l. refrangere*, I break], the burden of a piece or piece of music—so named, as it breaks up a song into equal parts; a kind of musical repetition.

*reframe*, *v.* *refrām'* [*re*, again, and *frame*], to frame anew.

*refrangible*, *a.* *refrān'gī-bl* [*l. refrangibilis*, refrangible—from *l. re*, again; *frango*, I break in pieces], capable of being turned out of a direct course when passing from one medium into another, as rays of light passing from air into water: *refrang'ibility*, *n.* -*ib'il-i-ty*, the disposition of rays of light to be turned out of their direct course in passing from one medium into another.

*refresh*, *v.* *refrēsh'* [*re*, again, and *fresh*, which see: *mid. l. refrescare*; *OF. refreschir*, to refresh], to relieve or revive after fatigue or depression; to give new strength to; to invigorate; to improve by new touches: *refresh'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* reviving; reanimating: *n.* relief after pain, fatigue, or want: *refresh'ed*, *pp.* *refrēsh't*: *refresh'ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *refresh'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who or that which refreshes; a fee to ensure attention or expedition, as to a counsel: *refresh'ment*, *n.* -*ment*, new strength or vigour received after fatigue or depression; that which strengthens or invigorates, as food or rest.—*SYN.* of 'refresh': to revive; renovate; renew; refrigerate; invigorate; reanimate; restore; recreate; enliven; cheer.

*refrigerate*, *v.* *refrīj-ēr-āt* [*l. refrigeratus*, made cool or cold—from *re*, again; *frigus*, cold], to make cold or colder; to lessen the heat of; to refresh: *refrig'erating*, *imp.*: *refrigerated*, *pp.*: *refrig'erant*, *a.* -*ant*, cooling, allaying heat: *n.* a medicine which cools or abates heat: *refrig'erator*, *n.* -*ā-ter-i*, a vessel for cooling liquids, or for condensing hot vapours into the liquids: *refrig'erat'ory*, *a.* -*er-ā-ter-i*, cooling: *n.* the vessel or apartment in which hot liquids are cooled, or hot vapours condensed into liquids: *same* as *refrigerator*: *refrig'erat'ive*, *a.* -*ā-iv*, cooling: *n.* a medicine that allays heat: *refrig'eration*, *n.* -*ā-shūn* [*l.* -*L.*], act or state of being cooled; abatement of heat.

*refit*, *v.* *refī*, for *berest*—see under *reave*.

*refuge*, *n.* *refūj* [*l. refuge*—from *l. refugium*, an escape, a place of refuge—from *re*, back; *fugio*, I flee], that which shelters or protects from danger or calamity; an asylum or retreat; a covert; a stronghold; resource: *refugeless*, *a.* -*lēss* [*l. refugius*], one who seeks safety or shelter in another country from persecution in his own: cities of refuge, among the anc. Jews, six cities in different parts of Palestine appointed for the retreat and safety of those who killed a person without design.—*SYN.* of 'refuge': shelter; covert; retreat; asylum; protection; stronghold; sanctuary.

*refulgent*, *n.* *refūljēnt* [*l. refulgens* or *refulgentem*, reflecting a shining light—from *re*, back; *julgēre*,

(to shine), reflecting a shining light; casting a bright light; splendid; brilliant; shining: *reful'gently*, ad. *lit.*: *reful'gence*, *n.* *pl.*, also *reful'gency*, *n.* *pl.*, a flood of light; splendour.

*refund*, *v.* *refund'* [*F. refundere*, to restore, to pour back—from *re*, back; *fundus*, 1 pour]: to repay; to return, as money in compensation; to restore: *refund'er*, *n.* *pl.*, one who refunds: *refund'ing*, imp.: *refund'ed*, pp.

*refurbish*, *v.* *refurbish'* [*re*, again, and *furbish*, to refurbish a second time].

*refurnish*, *v.* *refurnish'* [*re*, again, and *furnish*, to supply or provide anew].

*refuse*, *v.* *refuz'* [*F. refuser*, to refuse—from *L. refundere*, to pour back—from *re*, back; *fundus*, 1 pour]: to deny, as a request, an invitation, or a demand; to decline to do or accept; to reject: *refus'ing*, imp.: *refused*, pp. *refus'ed*: *refusal*, *n.* *pl.*, act of refusing; the denial of anything solicited or offered or acceptance; choice of taking or refusing; option: *refuser*, *n.* *pl.*, one who refuses: *refusable*, *n.* *pl.*, that may be rejected.—*SYN.* of 'refuse': to decline; deny; reject; repel; rebuff.

*refuse*, *n.* *pl.* [*L. refusus*, poured back, rejected from *re*, back; *fundus*, 1 pour], that which is refused or rejected as useless or worthless; waste matter: *refused*, *n.* *pl.*, worthless; of no value.—*SYN.* of 'refuse': *n.*: sediment; dross; trash; dregs; scum; excrement; waste.

*refute*, *v.* *refut'* [*F. réfuter*—from *L. refutare*, to refute; to repel], to overthrow or repel by argument evidence; to prove to be false or erroneous; to disprove: *refut'ing*, imp.: *refuted*, pp.: *refuter*, *n.* *pl.*, one who refutes: *refutable*, *n.* *pl.*, that may be proved false or erroneous: *refutably*, ad. *lit.*: *refutability*, *n.* *pl.*, the quality of being refutable, ad. *lit.*: *refutation* [*F.—L.*], the act of proving to be false or erroneous: *refutatory*, *n.* *pl.*, *refutatorily*, tending to refute.

*regain*, *v.* *regain'* [*re*, back, and *gain*: *F. regagner*, win back], to recover; to repossess: *regain'ing*, imp.: *regained*, pp. *regain'ed*.—*SYN.* of 'regain': to possess; recoup; recover; retrieve.

*regal*, *n.* *regal'* [*L. regalis*, kingly—from *rex* or *regem*, a king], pert. to a king; kingly: *regally*, ad. *lit.*: *regalia*, *n.* *pl.*, *regalia* [*L. pl. ut. of regalis*, kingly], ornamental insignia of royalty; the decorations or insignia of an office or order, as of Freemasons; *regalian*, *n.* *pl.*, belonging to a king; sovereign: *regality*, *n.* *pl.*, *regality*, *n.* *pl.*, sovereignty; royalty; in *Scot.*, *n.* *pl.*, territorial jurisdiction originally conferred by the king.

*regale*, *v.* *regal'* [*F. régaler*, to treat: *OE. galer*, to entertain with sport and glee], to entertain with anything that delights the senses in any way; to treat; in feast or to fare sumptuously: *regal'ing*, imp.: *regaled*, pp. *regal'ed*: *regal'er*, *n.* *pl.*, one who regales: *regalement*, *n.* *pl.*, *regal'ment*, refreshment; entertainment.

*regalin*, *n.* *regal'it-ā* [*Sp.*: mid. *L. regālin*—see *al*], *n.* superior kind of cigar.

*regard*, *v.* *regard'* [*F. regarder*, to look upon, to see guard], to notice with particular attention; look towards; to observe; to remark; to attend with respect; to fix the mind on, as a matter of importance; to pay attention to; to respect; to estimation as a matter of importance; notice; heed; respect; esteem; relation; reference; look; view; respect directed to another; in *OE.*, prospect; object of sight: *regard'ing*, imp.: *regarded*, pp.: *regard'er*, *n.* *pl.*, one who regards; in *law*, an officer whose duty it was to inspect the forests, the inferior officers, &c.: *regard'ant*, *n.* *pl.*, *regard'ant* [*F.*], in *law*, looking and in *judicial law*, annexed to the manor or lord: *regard'ful*, *n.* *pl.*, *regard'ful*, attentive; taking notice: *regard'fully*, ad. *lit.*: *regard'less*, *n.* *pl.*, inobservant; heedless; inattentive: *regard'lessly*, ad. *lit.*, without heed: *regard'lessness*, *n.* *pl.*, the state or quality of being regard'less; heedlessness: *regards'*, *n.* *pl.*, *regards'*, respects: good wishes.—*SYN.* of 'regard': to attend to; value; estimate; remark; observe; consider; respect; heed; mind; esteem; reverence; account; esteem; relation; reference; respect; concern; estimation; attachment—of 'regard': careless; indifferent; inattentive; unregard'ing; neglectful; negligent; unconcerned.

*regather*, *v.* *regath'er* [*re*, again, and *gather*], to collect a second time.

*regatta*, *n.* *regat'id* [*It. regatta*, a boat-race at Venice: *O. It. rigatta*, strife—from *re*, back; *callare*, to get: *L. re*, back; *capto*, I catch—from *capio*, I seize], a sailing or rowing match in which a number of boats and yachts contend for prizes: *regat'as*, *n.* *pl.*, thick, strong cotton fabric, having narrow stripes of white and dark blue.

*regal*, *v.* *regal'* [*L. re*, again; *gelu*, frost], to freeze again: *regal'ing*, imp.: *regaled*, pp.: *regal'ed*: *regalation*, *n.* *pl.*, *regal'ation*, the act of freezing again.

*regency*—see under *regent*.

*regenerate*, *v.* *regener-āt* [*L. regeneratus*, reproduced—from *re*, again; *generare*, to beget—from *genus*, origin], to produce anew; to form into a new and better state; to change the heart from evil to good; to cause to be spiritually born: *adj.* reproduced; born again; changed in heart: *regener'ating*, imp.: *regener'ated*, pp.: *adj.* renewed, as by grace; born again: *regener'ation*, *n.* *pl.*, the state of being regenerated: *regener'ation*, *n.* *pl.*, *regeneration* [*F.—L.*], by some understood as the change of nature produced in the heart of man through the working of the Holy Spirit, significantly called 'a being born again'; in *phys.*, the renewal of a portion of lost or removed tissue: *regener'atory*, *n.* *pl.*, *reg'atory*, tending to reproduce or renovate.

*regent*, *n.* *regent'* [*F. régent*—from *L. regens* or *regem*, ruling, governing—from *rego*, I rule], one who governs during the absence, incapacity, or minority of a sovereign; a governor; formerly, one of a certain standing who taught in a university; *adj.*, exercising vicarious authority: *regent'ship*, *n.* the office or dignity of a regent: *regency*, *n.* *pl.*, the office or jurisdiction of a regent; the collective body intrusted with vicarious government; the district governed by a viceroy: *regent-bird*, *n.* an Australian honey-eater with rich golden and black plumage,—a name given because of the discovery of the bird during the regency of George IV.

*regeminate*, *v.* *regem'inate* [*re*, again, and *germinate*], to germinate anew: *regem'ination*, *n.* act of sprouting or germinating again.

*regicide*, *n.* *regic'id* [*F. régicide*—from *L. rex* or *regem*, a king; *caedo*, I kill], one who murders a king or sovereign; the murder of a king: *regic'idal*, *n.* *pl.*, *regic'idal*, pert. to a regicide, or to regicide.

*regild*, *v.* *regild'* [*re*, again, and *gild*], to gild anew.

*régime*, *n.* *regim'* [*F. régime*—from *L. regimen*, n governing], mode of living; form of government; rule; administration.

*regimen*, *n.* *regim'ent* [*L. regimen*, direction—from *rego*, I rule], in *med.*, regulation of diet and habit; *regimo*, in *gram.*, the regulation of one word by another; the words regulated.

*regiment*, *n.* *regim'ent* [*F. régiment*—from mid. *L. regimentum*: *L. regimen*, a guiding or directing—from *rego*, I rule], a body of soldiers, consisting of a number of companies or battalions, and of squadrons if cavalry, under the command of an officer called a colonel: *v.* to form into regiments: *regimental*, *n.* *pl.*, *regim'ental*, of or relating to a regiment: *regim'entals*, *n.* *pl.*, all the articles of military dress: *regimentation*, *n.* *pl.*, *regim'entation*, a word applied by Huxley and Spencer to socialism as a classified system: *regimental colour*, the left-hand colour of the pair of colours of every infantry regiment except rifle corps.

*region*, *n.* *regi'on* [*F. région*: *L. regione*, a boundary-line, a territory—from *rego*, I rule], a portion or space of territory of indefinite extent; a country; a district; a tract of space; any large tract of sea or land characterised by some features not found in other areas or parts; in *anat.*, a part or division of the body; in *OE.*, dignity; rank; the heavens.

*register*, *n.* *regis'ter* [*F. registre*, a register—from mid. *L. registrum*, *registra*, for *L. regesta*, notes of things thrown together in a memorandum—from *L. re*, back; *gesta*, things carried—from *gero*, I carry], a written account, or entries in a book, of acts or proceedings for preservation and for reference; a record; the book in which the record is kept; that which regulates or adjusts; a written document issued to captains of foreign-bound vessels as evidence of nationality; in *printing*, a regulation of the forms, by which the lines of pages on one side of a sheet are printed exactly on the back of those on the other

māte, māt, fār, tāio; mēte, mēt, hēr: pīue, pīn; nōle, nūt, mōve;





*tug, a day]. In Ger., meeting of the states of the empire; the German parliament. In both the *ch* is guttural.*

**reign**, *v.* *rân* [L. *regnare*, to rule or govern—from *rex* or *regem*, a king], to rule as a king; to hold sovereign power; to be predominant: *n.* royal power; sovereignty; the time during which a king rules; empire; power; influence: *reign'ing*, *imp.*: *reigned*, *pp.* *rând*: *Reign of Terror*, in *F. hist.*, the period of F. Revolution between the overthrow of the Girondists and the fall of Robespierre—from 31st May 1793 to 27th July 1794.—*SYN.* of 'reign *v.*': to govern; direct; control; rule; prevail.

**reilluminate**, *v.* *re-il lô-mî-nâi* [*re*, again, and *illuminate*], to enlighten again; to reillumine.

**reillumine**, *v.* *re-il lô-mîn* [*re*, again, and *illumine*], to enlighten again.

**reimburse**, *v.* *re-im-bêrs'* [F. *rembourser*—see *prase*], to refund; to repay or return what has been taken, lost, or expended: *re'imbur'sing*, *imp.*: *re'imbur'sed*, *pp.* *bêrs'*: *re'imbur'ser*, *n.* *bêrs'er*, one who reimburses: *re'imburse'ment*, *n.* *-mên't*, repayment of what has been taken, lost, or expended; the act of making good, as loss or expense.

**reimplant**, *v.* *re-im-plân't* [*re*, again, and *implant*], to implant again.

**reimport**, *v.* *re-im-pôr't* [*re*, again, and *import*], to import again; to reavoy: *re'importa'tion*, *n.* the act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

**reimpose**, *v.* *re-im-pôz'* [*re*, again, and *impose*], to impose anew, as a tax.

**reimpregnate**, *v.* *re-im-prê-gnâ't* [*re*, again, and *impregnate*], to impregnate again.

**reimpress**, *v.* *re-im-prê's'* [*re*, again, and *impress*], to impress anew: *re'impress'ion*, *n.* a second or repeated impression.

**reimprint**, *v.* *re-im-print'* [*re*, again, and *imprint*], to imprint again.

**reimprison**, *v.* *re-im-prîs'n* [*re*, again, and *imprison*], to imprison again, or after a release from prison; *re'impris'onment*, *n.* the act of confining again in prison after a release from it.

**rein**, *n.* *rân*, *plu.* *reins*, *rânz* [OF. *resue* or *reine*; L. *retinaculum*, a tether—from *retinere*, to hold in], the straps of a bridle which extend from the horse's mouth to the hands of the rider or driver, and by which the horse is restrained and guided; the instr. or power of curbing or restraining; government: *v.* to govern by a bridle or reins; to control; to restrain: *rein'ing*, *imp.*: *reined*, *pp.* *rând*: *rein'less*, *n.* *-lêss*, without restraint; unchecked: to give the reins to, to give licence; to allow to be without control; to take the reins, to assume control.

**reincense**, *v.* *re-in-sêns'* [*re*, again, and *incense*], to incense again.

**reincorporate**, *v.* *re-in-kôr-pô-râ't* [*re*, again, and *incorporate*], to incorporate again; to embody anew.

**reincure**, *v.* *re-in-kêr'* [*re*, again, and *incure*], to incur a second time.

**reindeer**, *n.* *rân-dêr* [Icel. *hreinn*, a reindeer—from Lapp. *reino*, pasturing; Eng. *deer*], a large animal of the deer kind, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and America, domesticated by the Laplanders, &c., and driven in their sledges: *reindeer-moss*, a lichen which furnishes food for the reindeer.

**reindeuce**, *v.* *re-in-dûs'* [*re*, again, and *induce*], to induce again.

**reinforce**, *v.* *re-in-fôrs'* [*re*, again, and *enforce*], to strengthen with new force, assistance, or support—particularly used in reference to military or naval operations; *n.* the part of a smooth-bore gun between the base ring and that next in rear of the trunnions; also applied to the part between the first reinforce and the ring in front of the trunnions: *re'inforce'ing*, *imp.*: *re'inforced*, *pp.* *fôrs'*: *re'inforce'ment*, *n.* an additional force; fresh assistance; any augmentation of strength or force by adding something.

**reinform**, *v.* *re-in-fôrm'* [*re*, again, and *inform*], to inform anew.

**reinfuse**, *v.* *re-in-fûz'* [*re*, again, and *infuse*], to infuse again.

**reinhabit**, *v.* *re-in-hâb'it* [*re*, again, and *inhabit*], to inhabit again.

**reinquire**, *v.* *re-in-în-îr'* [*re*, again, and *inquire*], to inquire a second time.

**reins**, *n.* *plu.* *rânz* [L. *renēs*, the kidneys, the reins, allied to the *nêdriss*: Gr. *phrên*], the kidneys, or the parts about them; the loins, or lower part of the back; in *Script.*, the inward parts; the seat of the affections and passions.

**reins** (of a horse)—see *rein*.

**reinsert**, *v.* *re-in-sêr't* [*re*, again, and *insert*], to insert a second time: *re'insert'ion*, *n.* a second insertion.

**reinspect**, *v.* *re-in-spêkt'* [*re*, again, and *inspect*], to inspect again: *re'inspect'ion*, *n.* the act of inspecting a second time.

**reinspire**, *v.* *re-in-spir'* [*re*, again, and *inspire*], to inspire anew.

**reinspirit**, *v.* *re-in-spir'it* [*re*, again, and *inspirit*], to inspirit anew.

**reinstall**, *v.* *re-in-stâel'* [*re*, again, and *install*], to install again; to seat anew: *re'instal'ment*, *n.* a second instalment.

**reinstatement**, *v.* *re-in-stâ't'* [*re*, again, and *instatement*], to place again in a former state; to restore: *rein-stating*, *imp.*: *re'instated*, *pp.*: *re'instatement*, *n.* the act of restoring to a state from which one had been removed.

**reinspect**, *v.* *re-in-strûkt'* [*re*, again, and *inspect*], to instruct anew.

**reinsure**, *v.* *re-in-shôr'* [*re*, again, and *insure*], to insure the same property a second time by other underwriters or in another office: *re'insur'ance*, *n.* a contract in which the first insurer is relieved by another from the risks he had undertaken.

**reinter**, *v.* *re-in-têr'* [*re*, again, and *inter*], to inter anew.

**reinterrogate**, *v.* *re-in-têr-rô-gât'* [*re*, again, and *interrogate*], to question again or repeatedly.

**reintroduce**, *v.* *re-in-trô-dûs'* [*re*, again, and *introduce*], to introduce again: *re'introduction*, *n.* a second introduction.

**reinvade**, *v.* *re-in-ân-dât'* [*re*, again, and *invade*], to invade again.

**reinvest**, *v.* *re-in-vêst'* [*re*, again, and *invest*], to invest anew: *re'invest'ment*, *n.* the act of investing anew; a second investment.

**reinvestigate**, *v.* *re-in-vêst'ig-gât'* [*re*, again, and *investigate*], to investigate again.

**reinvigorate**, *v.* *re-in-vîg'ô-râ't* [*re*, again, and *invigorate*], to revive; to reanimate.

**reinvolve**, *v.* *re-in-vôlv'* [*re*, again, and *involve*], to involve anew.

**reis**, *re*, *n.* *plu.* of *rei*—see *ree*.

**reis** or **rais**, *n.* *ris*, or *raa*, *râs* [Ar. *reis*, *raïs*, prince, chief, or head], a common title over the whole East for various persons in authority, as the *reis*, i.e., captain, of a ship: *Reis-Effendi*, *n.* *ris'êf'endî*, in Turkey, the title formerly given to the chancellor of the empire, and minister for foreign affairs.

**reissue**, *v.* *re-îsh'û* [*re*, again, and *issue*], to issue a second time: *n.* a second or repeated issue.

**reiterate**, *v.* *re-î-têr-ât'* [Mid. L. *reiteratus*, repeated—from L. *re*, again; *iteratus*, repeated—from *iterum*, again, a second time], to repeat again and again; to say again that which has already been said: *re'itera'tion*, *imp.* *-ât'ing*: *re'iterated*, *pp.*: *adj.* repeated again and again: *re'itera'tion*, *n.* *-tî-sh'ân* [F.—L.], repetition again and again: *re'itera'tedly*, *ad. -it*, repeatedly.—*SYN.* of 'reiterate': to repeat; rehearse; recapitulate.

**reiters**, *n.* *plu.* *ri-têr's* [Ger. *reiter*, a rider, a horseman], the German cavalry of the 14th and 15th centuries, especially in France during the religious wars.

**reive** or **rieve**, and **relver** or **riever**, Scottish forms of **reave** and **reaver**—which see.

**reject**, *v.* *re-jêkt'* [L. *reſectere*, to throw or cast back—from *re*, back; *ſectio*, I throw], to throw away or aside, as anything useless or vile; to discard; to decline; to refuse to receive, accept, or grant: *reject'ing*, *imp.*: *reject'ed*, *pp.*: *reject'able*, *n.* *-â-bl*, capable of being rejected; worthy to be rejected: *reject'er*, *n.* *-êr*, one who rejects: *rejection*, *n.* *re-jêk'tî-sh'ân*, the act of throwing away or casting aside; refusal to accept or grant: *reject'ive*, *n.* *-îv*, that rejects; tending to reject: *reject'ment*, *n.* *-mên't*, matter thrown away.—*SYN.* of 'reject': to disavow; cast off; refuse; throw aside; repel; slight; renounce; despise; decline; rebuff.

**rejoice**, *v.* *re-jôys'* [OF. *rejoïr*, to rejoice; *rejoïssant*, joyous, gladsome: L. *re*, again; *gaudere*, to rejoice—see *joy*], to experience gladness in a high de-

greet; to be glad; to exult; to delight or gladden: rejoicing, imp.: adj. displaying or feeling joy; animating with gladness: n. the act of expressing joy and gladness; the subject or experience of joy: rejoiced, pp. *joyed*: rejoicer, n. -er, one who rejoices: rejoicingly, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'rejoice': to be glad; joy; exult; exhilarate; gladden; delight; triumph; please; cheer.

rejoin, v. *re-join* [re, again, and join: F. *rejoindre*, to rejoin], to unite after separation; to join company with again; to answer to a reply: rejoining, imp.: rejoined, pp. *joined*: rejoinder, n. *joiner*, n. -er, an answer to a reply; an answer or reply; in law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

rejoin, v. *re-join* [re, again, and join], to reunite the joints of; to join anew.

rejour, v. *re-join* [re, and adjourn], in OE., to adjourn to another hearing; to readjoin.

rejudge, v. *re-jud* [re, again, and judge], to re-examine; to call to a new trial and decision.

rejuvenescent, a. *re-juvénescé* [L. re, again; juvenescens, or juvenescens, becoming young again—from juvenis, a youth], growing young again: rejuvenescence, n. -ence, also *rejuvenescency*, n. -ency, a renewing of youth; state of being young again; a term applied to a form of reproduction in plants in which the protoplasm escapes from its old cell-wall and swims away.

rekindle, v. *re-kind* [re, again, and kindle], to set on fire again; to rouse again: rekindling, imp.: -dled: rekindled, pp. *ddled*.

reland, v. *re-land* [re, again, and land], to put on shore what had been shipped; to go on shore after having embarked.

relapse, v. *re-laps* [L. *relapsus*, sunk or fallen back—from re, back; lapsus, fallen; labor, I slide or glide onwards], to slip or fall back into a former bad state; to fall back from a state of convalescence or recovery: n. a sliding or falling back into a former bad state; a return to any state; in med., the return of a disease after convalescence: relapsing, imp.: relapsed, pp. *lapsed*: adj. in the E. Cath. Ch., applied to a heretic who falls back into an error which he had abjured: relapser, n. -er, one who relapses.

relate, v. *re-lát* [L. *relatus*, repeated, reported—from re, back, and látum, to carry], to report; to rehearse; to give particulars, either orally or in writing; to ally by connection or kindred; to have reference or respect to; to refer to; in OE., to bring back; to restore: relating, imp.: related, pp.: adj. allied by kindred; connected by blood: relater or relator, n. -ter, one who relates: relation, n. *relashun* [F. -L.] act of telling; narrative; account; respect: reference: connection between things; connection by birth or marriage; kindred; a person connected by birth or marriage; direct conformity of parts to a whole and to each other: relationship, n. -ship, state of being connected by birth or marriage, or other alliance: relational, a. -al, having relation or kindred: relationally, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'relate': to tell; recite; narrate; detail; report; rehearse; recount; describe—of 'relation': respect; reference; regard; connection; kindred; alliance; kinsman; kinswoman; consanguinity; affinity; narrative; tale; account; recital; narration; rehearsal; detail; description.

relative, a. *re-látiv* [F. *relatif*, relative—from L. *relativus*, referring, relative—see relate], respecting; having reference to; pertinent; relevant; not absolute or existing by itself; incident to man in society, as rights or duties; in OE., positive; close in connection; particular: n. one connected or allied by blood or affinity; that which has relation to something else; in gram., one of the words *who, which, that*, so named because they relate or refer to some word or words going before: relatively, ad. -ly, with respect to something else; not absolutely: relativeness, n. -ness, the state of being relative or bearing relation: relativity, n. -ity, the state of being relative: relative rank, the comparative rank in an army or military force, as regards precedence, quarters, &c., of a non-combatant who is attached to it: relative terms, in logic, terms which imply relation, as servant and master, husband and wife.

relax, v. *re-lák* [L. *relaxare*, to relax, to unbend—from re, back; laxo, I loose or slacken—from laxus, loose], to loosen; to make less rigid or tense, as shews or strings; to make less rigorous or strict; to mitigate; to relieve from close attention; to unbend; to

grow slack or feeble, as in study or efforts; to abate its severity; in OE., to open; to loose: relaxing, imp.: a. tending to relax or weaken, as climate: relaxed, pp. *laxed*: relaxation, n. *re-láks-dishun* [F. -L.] the act of slackening or remitting tension; the act of recreating oneself; recreation; abatement of rigour or severity, as of the law; an opening or looseness; in med., a lessening of the normal and healthy tone of the body: relaxative, a. *re-láks-dítiv*, having the quality of relaxing.—SYN. of 'relax': to slacken; remit; release; ease; divert; be remiss; loose; abate; mitigate; unbend; recreate.

relay, n. *re-lá* [F. *relais*, a relay; *relayer*, to relieve another by undertaking his task—from L. re, again; OF. *layer*, to discontinue, to stop], a supply of fresh horses in readiness to relieve others, that the traveller may proceed without delay; a supply of dogs at certain points for the pursuit of game; a device in telegraphy for sending on the current with fresh strength.

relay, v. *re-lá* [re, and lay], to lay again or a second time.

release, v. *re-lés* [OF. *relessier*, to relinquish: L. *laxare*, to relax; laxus, loose], to set free from restraint or suffering of any kind; to let go; to free from obligation or penalty: n. a setting free from any claim, obligation, pain, or restraint: acquittance: releasing, imp.: released, pp. *laxed*: releaser, n. -er, one who releases: release, n. -ment, the act of releasing from restraint or obligation.—SYN. of 'release': to quit; let go; relax; slacken; free; liberate; discharge; loose.

relegate, v. *re-lég* [L. *relegatus*, banished—from re, back or again; lego, I send with a legal commission] to despatch; to send into exile; to banish: relegating, imp.: relegated, pp.: relegation, n. *gishun*, exile: judicial banishment.

relent, v. *re-lént* [L. *relentescere*, to grow slack again—from re, again; lentus, I become pliant; lentus, pliant], to become less rigid or hard; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion; in OE., to slacken; to remit; dissolve; n. in OE., stay; remission: relenting, imp.: n. the act of becoming mild or tender; the growing less intense: relented, pp.: relentless, a. -less, destitute of pity or compassion; unmerciful; unforgiving; cruel: relentlessly, ad. -ly: relentlessness, n. -ness, the quality of being unmoved by pity: relentment, n. -ment, the act of relenting; pity; compassion.—SYN. of 'relent': to soften; give; melt; mollify.

rellessee, n. *re-lésé* [re, again, and lessee], the person in whose favour a re-lease is executed: relessor, n. -sor, the person who executes a re-lease.

relet, v. *re-lét* [re, again, and let], to let again, as a house.

relevant, a. *re-lévánt* [F. *relevant*: L. *relevans* or *relevatum*, lifting or raising up, relieving: *relevare*, to lighten—from re, again; levo, I make light], applicable; pertinent; suitable: relevance, n. -vance, also *relevancy*, n. -vancy, state of being relevant; in Scotch law, sufficient to support the cause.

reliable, a. *re-liá-bl* [re, back or again, and liable—see rely], that may be relied on or trusted; trustworthy: reliably, ad. -ly: reliability, n. -bi-ness, the state or quality of being reliable: reliance, n. -ance, trust; confidence; dependence: reliant, a. -ant, confident; trusting.

relic, n. *re-lík* [F. *reliquies*; L. *reliquia*, remains—from re, back or again; lingo, I leave or forsake], that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest: relics, n. plu. -ils, the body of a deceased person, or part of it, also the garments or parts of them; anything preserved in remembrance; in the E. Cath. and Gr. Churches, the remains of saints or martyrs, or of their garments, &c., preserved in churches, and enjoined to be held in veneration—some of these remains are alleged to be endowed with miraculous powers.

relict, n. *re-líkt* [L. *relictus*, left behind—from re, back or again; lingo, I leave], a woman whose husband is dead; a widow: relicted, a. *re-líkt-d*, in law, left bare, as land by the receding water: reliction, n. -shun, land left bare by water.

relied—see under rely.

relief, n. *re-léf* [F. *relief*, relief—from L. *relevare*, to lighten, to raise or lift up—from re, back or again; levo, I make light], removal in whole or in part of any evil, grievance, or affliction; that which inti-

gates; help; succour; remedy; release of a sentinel from his post; In the *feudal law*, a payment made to the lord by the tenant on coming into possession of an estate to be held under him; in *fort.*, the protection or prominence of a work above the ground-plan; in the *fine arts*, the appearance of projection in painting; in *sculpt.*, the projection of figures from the ground or plane on which they are formed, being of three kinds—alto-relievo, or high relief; mezzo-relievo, mezzina or demi-relief; basso-relievo, or low relief; relief-valve, in a *steam-engine*, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot well when shut off from the boiler; relieve, *v. rē-lēv*, to set free in whole or in part, as from any pain of body or distress of mind, or any evil; to mitigate; to alleviate; to help; to succour; to release, as from a post or duty; reliev'ing, *imp.*: *adj.* abating the violence of, as pain or distress; serving or tending to relieve. *relieved*, *pp. rē-lēv'd*: *rellevable*, *a. rē-lēv-ā-bl*, capable of being relieved; *reliever*, *n. -ēr*, one who or that which relieves; relieving-officer, an officer under a poor law board, to whom paupers apply for assistance.—*SYN.* of 'relieve': mitigation; assistance; redress; alleviation; help; aid; indemnification; remedy; succour—of 'relieve': to succour; assist; free; remedy; indemnify; remove; assuage; alleviate; help; support; ease; mitigate; sustain; diminish; lighten; redress.

relievo, *a. rē-lēvō*, an erroneous spelling of *rilievo*.  
relight, *v. rē-līt* [*re*, again, and *light*], to light anew; to rekindle.

religion, *n. rē-līj-ēn* [*F.*—from *L. religiosus*, fearing the gods, devout—see *religion*], a moak; a friar; *religieuse*, *n. -ēz*, a nun.

religion, *n. rē-līj-ēn* [*F. religion*—from *L. religiosum*, reverence for the gods, piety—*from re*, again; *religere*, to go over again in thought—*from re*, again; *lego*, I gather], that obligation or sense of duty which rests on the minds of men, arising from the felt relation in which they stand to an almighty power; belief in God, with a sincere desire to do His will; godliness; any system of faith or worship; religious rites: *relig'iousness*, *a. -īs*, without religion; *relig'ionist*, *n. -ist*, one who talks much on religious subjects, but has little devotional feeling; a sectarian bigot; *relig'ionism*, *n. -izm*, adherence to religion, or practice of it; appearance of religion: *relig'ious*, *a. -ūs* [*L. religiosus*, pious, devout], of or relating to religion; loving and obeying God; pious; devout; bound by vows; teaching or containing religion: *n.* one bound by monastic vows; a monk; a nun; *relig'iously*, *ad. -ly*, piously; reverently; with strict observance: *relig'iousness*, *n. -ness*, the quality or state of being religious.—*SYN.* of 'religious': godly; devout; devotional; pious; holy; strict; right; exact; conscientious.

relinquish, *v. rē-līng'kwīsh* [*OF. Relinquir*, to relinquish; *relinquissant*, *relinquishlag*: *L. relinquo*, I leave behind—*from re*, back or again; *linquo*, I leave], to give up; to leave without the intention of resuming; to forsake; to abandon; to quit; to withdraw from: *relin'quishing*, *imp.*: *relin'quished*, *pp. -kwīsh't*; *relin'quishment*, *n. -mēt*, a leaving or quitting without the intention of resuming; abandonment.—*SYN.* of 'relinquish': to abandon; forsake; desert; resign; leave; quit; forgo; renounce; give up; depart from.

reliquary, *n. rē-līk-wēr-ē* [*F. reliquaire*, a shrine for relics; *laid*, *L. reliquarium*, a reliquary—*from L. reliqua*, remains: see *relic*], a small chest or basket in which relics are kept.

relique, *n. rē-līk* [*F.*], a relic—*see see*.

relique, *n. plu. rē-līk-ē-lē* [*L. reliqua*, remains—*from re*, again; *linquo*, I leave], remains of the dead; in *bot.*, the remains of withered leaves attached to the plant; in *geol.*, all organic remains, whether animal or vegetable; in *med.*, the permanent evidence of past morbid processes.

religuidate, *v. rē-līk-wī-dāt* [*re*, again, and *liquide*], to liquidate anew; *religuidation*, *n. a. re-*

relish, *v. rē-līsh* [*OF. relischer*, to lick over again—*from l.*, *re*, again, and *lecher*, to lick: *Oll. Ger.* *lick* for; to be gratified with the enjoyment or use of; to have a pleasing taste; to give an agreeable flavour; to like the taste of; in *OE.*, to give pleasure; *n.* enjoyment of food in taste and savour; something taken with food to increase the pleasure

of eating; that which gives pleasure; the enjoyment given by anything; savour; zest; gusto; in *OE.*, delight given by anything; rel'ishing, *imp.*: *adj.* palatable; savoury: *rel'ished*, *pp. -ish't*; *rel'ishable*, *a. -ish-ā-bl*, having an agreeable taste.—*SYN.* of 'relish': taste; flavour; zest; gusto; appetite; liking; delight; savour.

relive, *v. rē-līv* [*re*, again, and *live*], to live again; to revive; in *OE.*, to bring back to life.

reload, *v. rē-lōd* [*re*, again, and *load*], to load anew, as a gun: *reload'ing*, *imp.*: *reloaded*, *pp.*

reluctant, *a. rē-lūk-tānt* [*L. reluctans* or *reluctantem*, opposing, resisting—*from re*, back or again; *luctor*, I wrestle; *lucta*, a wrestling], much opposed in heart; unwilling; averse; in *OE.*, struggling against; resisting with violence: *reluc'tantly*, *ad. -ly*; *reluctance*, *n. -tāns*, also *reluc'tancy*, *n. -tān-si*, the state or quality of being reluctant; aversion of mind.—*SYN.* of 'reluctant': averse; unwilling; disinclined; loath; backward; coy; repugnant; indisposed; adverse.

relnms, *v. rē-lōm*, also *reln'mine*, *v. -lōm'nē* [*L. re, again; lumen*, light], to light again; to rekindle: *reln'ming*, *imp.*: *reln'med*, *pp. -lōm'd*, also *reln'min'ing*, *imp.*: *reln'mined*, *pp. -mīn'd*.

rely, *v. rē-lī* [*F. relies*, to bind: *L. religo*, I bind—*from re*, back; *ligo*, I bind], to rest or repose on; to have full confidence in; to depend on: *rely'ing*, *imp.*: *relied*, *pp. -līt*; *reli'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who relies: *re'līable*, *a. -ā-bl*, that may be depended on—*see reliable*.—*SYN.* of 'rely': to depend; repose; trust; confide; lean upon; rest upon.

remain, *v. rē-mān* [*OF. remaindre*, to remain—*from L. remanere*, to stay or remain behind—*from re*, back or again; *maneo*, I stay], to continue; to be left as not comprised; to be left after; to be left out of a greater number or quantity; to stay; to last or endure; in *OE.*, not to be lost: *n.* in *OE.*, abode; habitation: *remain'ing*, *imp.*: *remained*, *pp. -mānd*; *remain'er*, *n. -ēr*, that which is left or remains; in *arith.*, the difference; remnant; residue; in *law*, an estate limited to lands and tenements after another estate in the same is determined; in *OE.*, remaining survivors: *remains*, *n. plu. -māns*, that which is left; a dead body; relics; remnants.—*SYN.* of 'remain': to rest; tarry; wait; await; abide; last; endure; continue; stay; sojourn; dwell—of 'remain'er': rest; balance; residue; remains; leavings; relics; remnant; refuse.

remake, *v. rē-māk* [*re*, again, and *make*], to make anew.

remand, *v. rē-mānd* [*OF. remander*, to send word again—*from L. re*, back or again; *manudo*, I commit to one's charge], to send back to custody or to jail an accused person for further examination on a future day; *n.* the being sent back to prison for further examination; the state or period of being remanded: *remand'ing*, *imp.*: *remmnd'd*, *pp.*

remanent, *n. rē-mān-ēnt* [*L. remans* or *remanentem*, remaining—*see remnant*]. *OE.* for remnant, which see: *adj.* in *OE.*, that remains; remaining.

remanet, *n. rē-mā-nēt* [*L. remanet*, he or it remains], that which remains over from some past time or arrangement; in *law*, a case for trial which has been postponed to another term; a thing allowed to lie over, to be taken up at some future time.

remark, *n. rē-mārk* [*F. remarque*, remark, observation—*from re*, again; *marquer*, to mark—*see mark* 1], notice or observation expressed in words or writing; a comment; silent notice: *v.* to notice; to observe; to regard; to express in words or writing thoughts about what is seen or heard; to express, as observations; to note in the mind; in *OE.*, to distinguish; point out: *remark'ing*, *imp.*: *remarked*, *pp. -mārk't*; *remark'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who remarks: *remark'able*, *a. -ā-bl*, worthy of particular notice; that may excite wonder; notable; extraordinary; distinguished; famous: *remark'ably*, *ad. -ā-bl*, in a manner worthy of observation; surprisingly; singularly: *remark'ableness*, *a. -bl-ness*, the state of being remarkable.—*SYN.* of 'remark': observation; note; annotation; comment; notice—of 'remark'er': to notice; regard; note; heed; say; observe; point out—of 'remark'able': noticeable; unusual; rare; famous; renowned; observable; extraordinary; strange; wonderful; notable; distinguished; eminent.

remarry, *v. rē-mār-ē* [*re*, again, and *marry*], to

māle, māt, fār, lātē; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nūt, mōve;

marry a second time: *remarriage*, *n.* -*rij*, a second marriage.

*remast*, *v.* *rē-mást'* [*re*, again, and *mast*], to furnish with masts a second time.

*remasticate*, *v.* *rē-más-ti-kál'* [*re*, again, and *masticate*], to chew over and over.

*remblai*, *n.* *rāng-blá'* [*R.* *remblayer*, to embank], in *fort.*, the mass of earth or rubbish brought to fill up a hollow or to raise a bank.

*remeasure*, *v.* *rē-mē-zhūr'* [*re*, again, and *measure*], to measure again.

*remedial*, *remediless*, &c.—see under *remedy*.

*remedy*, *n.* *rēmē-dī'* [*L.* *remedium*, a cure or remedy—from *re*, again; *medeo*, I heal], that which cures a disease or restores health; a cure; a reparation; that which counteracts or repairs an evil of any kind; relief; redress: *v.* to cure; to heal; to remove or repair an evil of any kind: *rem'ed'ing*, *imp.*: *rem'ed'ed*, *pp.* -*ed'ed*; *remediable*, *a.* *rēmē-dī-á-bl'*, that may be removed or cured: *rem'ed'i-á-bl'*, *ad.* -*bl'*; *rem'ed'i-á-bl'ness*, *n.* -*bl'ness*, *rem'ed'i-á-bl'*, *ad.* -*bl'*, tending to remedy or remove: *rem'ed'i-á-bl'*, *ad.* -*bl'*: *rem'ediate*, *a.* *rēmē-dī-á-t'*, in *OE.*, medicinal; affording a remedy: *rem'ediless*, *a.* *rēmē-dī-lēs*, not admitting a cure; incurable: *rem'edilessly*, *ad.* -*lēs*: *rem'edilessness*, *n.* -*lēs*, the state of being without remedy.—*SYN.* of 'remedy' *n.*: cure; help; assistance; restorative; counteraction; relief; reparation; redress; aid; medicine—of 'remediless': incurable; irretrievable; irremediable; cureless; irremediable; irrecoverable; desperate.

*remelt*, *v.* *rē-mēll'* [*re*, again, and *melt*], to melt a second time.

*remember*, *v.* *rēmēm-bér'* [*OE.* *remembris*, to remember—from *L.* *re*, back; *memorāre*, to make mindful of; *memor*, mindful], to bring back to the memory; to recollect; to retain in the mind or memory; to bear in mind; not to forget; in *OE.*, to put in mind; *remem'bering*, *imp.*: *remem'bered*, *pp.* -*berd*; *remem'berer*, *n.* -*ber-er*, one who remembers; *remem'brance*, *n.* -*brāns*, the act or power of remembering; retention or revival in the mind or memory; a token by which to keep in memory; memorial; in *OE.*, honourable memory; notice of something absent; admonition; memorandum; note to help memory: *remem'brancer*, *n.* -*brān-sēr*, one who or that which reminds or recalls to memory; a recorder; one of certain officers of the Court of Exchequer, and of some corporations, as of the city of London.—*SYN.* of 'rememberance': memory; recollection; reminiscence; memorial; token.

*remercy*, *v.* *rēmēr-sī'* [*F.* *remercier*, to thank], in *OE.*, to thank; *remerc'y'ing*, *imp.*: *remerc'ied*, *pp.* -*sid*.

*remiges*, *n. plu.* *rēmī-jiz'* [*L.* *remiges*, rowers; *remigo*, I row, I glide through the air—from *remus*, an oar], the large quills of the wings of birds.

*remind*, *v.* *rē-mīnd'* [*re*, again, and *mind*], to cause to remember; to bring to notice: *remīnd'ing*, *imp.*: *remīnd'ed*, *pp.*: *remīnd'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who or that which reminds.

*reminiscence*, *n.* *rēmī-nīs-ēns'* [*F.* *reminiscence*, reminiscence—from *L.* *reminiscencia*—from *reminis-*, I recall to mind], the recalling to the mind, or the revival in the memory, of ideas or impressions formerly received but forgotten; a statement of what one recollects or remembers.

*remiped*, *n.* *rēmī-pēd'* [*L.* *remis*, an oar; *pēs* or *pedem*, a foot], an aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars.

*remise*, *v.* *rē-mīz'* [*F.* *remise*, delivery, remittance: *L.* *remissus*, sent back—from *re*, back or again; *missus*, sent; *mitto*, I send], in *law*, to give or grant back; to resign a claim by deed: *n.* in *law*, a surrender; a release, as of a claim: *remīs'ing*, *imp.*: *remīsed*, *pp.* -*mis'ed*.

*remiss*, *a.* *rēmīs'* [*L.* *remissus*, slack, negligent—from *re*, back or again; *missus*, sent; *mitto*, I send], careless; negligent; not attending to duty or engagements; slow; dilatory: *remīs'sy*, *ad.* -*ly*, carelessly; negligently; not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness: *remīs'sness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being remiss; want of attention to business or duty; negligence: *remīs'sible*, *a.* -*sī-bl'* [*F.* -*L.*], that may be remitted or forgiven: *remīs'sion*, *n.* *rēmīs-shūn'* [*F.* -*L.*], abatement; release; cessation of intemperance; pardon; forgiveness; the sending of money to a distant place: *remīs'sive*, *a.* -*sīv*, remitting; forgiving.—*SYN.* of 'remiss': slack; dilatory; careless;

inattentive; heedless; slothful; negligent; neglectful; thoughtless—of 'remissness': carelessness; negligence; coldness; inattention—of 'remission': abatement; relaxation; moderation; release; pardon; forgiveness.

*remitt*, *v.* *rē-mīt'* [*L.* *remitto*, I loosen, I resign—from *re*, back; *mitto*, I send], to relax; to slacken; to surrender the right of punishment in whole or in part; to pardon; to absolve; to grow less violent; to transmit to another at a distance, as money, bills, &c.: *remīt't'ing*, *imp.*: *remīt't'ed*, *pp.*: *remīt't'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who remits: *remīt't'ent*, *n.* -*mēt*, forgiveness: *remīt't'al*, *n.* -*ál*, a giving up; surrender: *remīt't'ance*, *n.* -*āns*, the sending of moneys, bills, &c., to a person at a distant place; the sum, bill, &c., remitted: *remīt't'ent*, *a.* -*ēnt*, ceasing, applied to diseases whose symptoms alternately diminish and return.—*SYN.* of 'remitt': to relax; release; forgive; pardon; give up; resign; defer; refer; abate; relinquish; absolve.

*remix*, *v.* *rēmīks'* [*re*, again, and *mix*], to mix again or repeatedly.

*remnant*, *n.* *rēm-nānt'* [a contr. of *OE.* *remanens*; *OE.* *remanens*, *remanens*, that which remains: *L.* *remanens* or *remanens*, remaining or staying behind—from *re*, back; *maneo*, I remain], the part which is left; residue; that which is left of a piece of cloth, &c.—*SYN.*: remainder; remains; residue; rest; overplus.

*remodel*, *v.* *rē-mōd-ēl'* [*re*, again, and *model*], to model or fashion anew: *remod'elling*, *imp.*: *remod'elled*, *pp.* -*ēld*.

*remonetise*, *v.* *rē-mōnē-tīz'* [*L.* *re*, again; *moneta*, the mint, money—see *money* and *demonetise*], to restore payments in specie—that is, to make acceptance of payments in paper voluntary which was formerly obligatory; to restore bullion as alone the standard money of account: *remōnēt'ising*, *imp.*: *remōnēt'ised*, *pp.* -*ē-tīz'*: *remōnēt'isa-t'ion*, *n.* -*ē-tīz'ā-shūn*, the restoration of bullion as the standard money of account, instead of paper its fictitious representative only.

*remonstrance*, *v.* *rēm-mōn's-trān'* [*L.* *re*, back or again; *monstrare*, to show], to urge or adduce strong reasons against any measure or proceeding; to expostulate: *remōn's-trān'ing*, *imp.*: *remōn's-trated*, *pp.*: *remōn's-trant*, *a.* -*strānt'* [*F.* -*L.*], urging strong reasons against an act; expostulatory: *n.* one who remonstrates; in *eccles. hist.*, a term applied to the Arminians who presented in 1610 to the assembled states of the province of Holland a 'Remonstrance', containing the chief articles of their beliefs: *remōn's-trator*, *n.* -*strā-tēr*, one who remonstrates; *remōn's-trance*, *n.* -*strāns*, strong representation against a measure or proceeding; reasons urged in opposition; expostulation; in *OE.*, show; discovery.

*remora*, *n.* *rēmō-rā'* [*L.* *remora*, delay, hindrance; *remorāre*, to delay—from *re*, back; *mora*, delay], a fish having an oval sucking-disc on the top of its head, fabled to delay a ship by attaching itself by its disc; in *med.*, a stagnation, as of the blood; in *OE.*, hindrance or obstacle.

*remorse*, *n.* *rēmō-rs'* [*L.* *remorsus*, tormented, disturbed—from *re*, back or again; *morio*, I bite], the pain or anguish of conscience excited by the recollection of guilt; in *OE.*, pity; tenderness; sympathetic sorrow: *remōr's'ful*, *a.* -*ful*, full of remorse; in *OE.*, tender; compassionate: *remōr's'fully*, *ad.* -*ly*: *remōr's'less*, *a.* -*lēs*, un pitying; insensible to distress; cruel: *remōr's'lessly*, *ad.* -*lēs*: *remōr's'lessness*, *n.* -*lēs*, the state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.—*SYN.* of 'remorse': regret; anguish; compassion; compunction; repentance; penitence; contrition—of 'remorseless': un pitying; cruel; pitiless; relentless; savage; unmerciful; merciless; implacable; unrelenting.

*remote*, *a.* *rēmōt'* [*L.* *remotus*, afar off, distant—from *re*, back; *mōtus*, moved; *moveo*, I move], distant in any sense; not near; afar off; alien; foreign; not agreeing with; Inconsiderable, as resemblance: *remōt'e-ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, not nearly; at a distance: *remōt'e-ness*, *n.* -*ness*, distance in any sense; not nearness; slightness: *remōt'ion*, *n.* *rēmō-shūn'*, in *OE.*, state of being removed to a distance.

*remoulade*, *n.* *rēmō-lād'* [*F.* *remoulade*, *remolade*, a sharp sauce], a superior kind of dressing for salad—used in making the salad Mayonnaise; a pickle; a sauce.

*cōw*, *bōy*, *fāt*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chāir*, *gām*, *jog*, *shūn*, *thīng*, *thēr*, *zēal*.

remould, v. *rĕ-môul'* [re, again, and mould], to mould or shape anew.

remount, v. *rĕ-môunt'* [re, again, and mount], to mount again; to reascend: n. a fresh horse with his equipments.

remove, v. *rĕ-môv'* [L. *removere*, to remove—from *re*, back; *moveo*, I move], to take or put away; to put from its place; to change place in any manner; to change residence: n. act of moving; state of being removed; change of place; departure; a step in any scale of gradation; an indefinite distance; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains; in OE, translation of one to the place of another: removing, imp.: removed, pp. *môv'd*: adj. remote; distinctly separate from others: removable, a. -*bl*, that may be removed from an office or station: removability, n. -*bl-ty*, the capacity of being removed or displaced: removal, n. -*al*, act of moving; state of being removed; dismissal from a post; change of residence; act of putting an end to: removedness, n. -*ed-ness*, the state of being removed; remoteness.

remunerate, v. *rĕ-mĕnĕr-ăt* [L. *remuneratus*, rewarded or recompensed—from *re*, back; *minus*, a gift], to reward or recompense for any service, loss, or expense; to repay or requite: remunerating, imp.: remunerated, pp.: remunerable, n. -*bl*, capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed: remunerability, n. -*bl-ty*, the capability of being rewarded: remuneration, n. -*ât-shĕn* [F.—L.], a payment or equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices: reward; recompense: remunerative, n. -*ât-ty*, yielding reward or recompense; profitable: remuneratory, a. -*ât-ty*, affording recompense; rewarding:—SYN. of 'recompense': to compensate; reimburse; reward; requite; repay; recompense; satisfy; pay.

remurmur, v. *rĕ-mĕr-mŭr'* [re, again, and murmur], to return or echo in low hoarse sounds; to utter back in murmurs.

renaissance, n. *rĕ-nâ-sâns'* [F. new birth—from *re*, again; *naissance*, birth; *naître*, to be born—from *L. nasci*, to be born], a term applied to the revolution effected in architecture, painting, and sculpture in the pontificate of Leo X.; the revival of learning, and the general impulse given to the study of science, literature, and art in the early part of the 16th century; a revival—now frequently spelt *renaissance*.

renal, a. *rĕ-nâl* [F. *renal*, renal—from *L. renâlis*—from *renēs*, the kidneys, the reins; see *reins*], pert. to the reins or kidneys: reniform, n. -*ât-fôr-m* [L. *forma*, form], of the form of kidneys.

renard, n. *rĕ-nârd* [F. *renard*; OF. *renard*—from OH.Ger. *reghinart*, hound or good of counsel—from *reghin*, rapin, counsel; *hart*, strong], a fox, usually so named in fables; written also *renard*.

renascent, a. *rĕ-nâs-sĕnt* [L. *renascens* or *renascens*, being born again—from *re*, again; *nascor*, I am born], springing or rising into being again: renascence, n. -*ĕns*, also renascency, n. -*ĕn-sĕ*, state of being produced again—see also *renaissance*: renascible, a. -*ĕb-ty*, that may spring again into being.

renavigate, v. *rĕ-nâv-ĕ-gât* [re, again, and navigate], to navigate again.

rencontre, n. *rĕn-kôntĕr* [F. *rencontre*, an accidental meeting—from *L. re*, again; *OF. encontre*, to meet—from *F. en*, L. *in*, into; *contra*, against], n. casual meeting in opposition or contest; a dash or clash; a shock; a sudden contest—a very usual spelling is in the French form, *rencontre*, *râng-kôntĕr*: v. to meet unexpectedly, whether friend or foe; to fight hand to hand: rencountering, imp.: rencountered, pp. -*ĕd*:—SYN. of 'recounter' n.: fight; conflict; collision; clash; combat.

rend, v. *rĕnd* [AS. *rendan*, to tear; O.Fris. *renda*], to separate or part with violence; to lacerate; to force asunder; to sever; to split: rending, imp.: rent, pt. pp. *rĕnt*: n. a tear; an opening caused by a forcible division: render, n. -*ĕr*, one who rends.—SYN. of 'rend': to tear; burst; crack; split; break; breach; rupture; fracture; lacerate.

render, v. *rĕn-dĕr* [F. *rendre*—from mld. *L. rendĕre* for *L. reddĕre*, to give up, to yield—from *re*, back or again; *do*, I give], to return; to restore; to surrender; to give up; to inflict, as retribution; to give in or deliver, as an account; to assign, as a reason; to cause to be; to invest with qualities; to translate; to give or afford, as assistance; in OE., to

represent; to exhibit; to show; to give: n. in OE., a surrender: rendering, imp.: n. a version or translation; n first coat of plaster on a wall: rendered, pp. -*ĕd*: renderer, n. -*ĕr*, one who renders: renderable, n. -*ĕb-ty*, that may be rendered.—SYN. of 'render v.': to return; pay back; restore; give back; surrender; yield; give up; afford.

rendezvous, n. *rĕn-dĕ-vŭ* or *râng-dĕ-vŭ* [F. *rendez-vous*, a rendezvous—lit., give yourselves up or show yourselves—from *rendre*, to give up: see *render*], n. place of meeting; an appointed place of meeting or assembling, as for troops or ships: v. to bring together at a particular place: rendezvousing, imp. -*ĕ-ing*: rendezvoused, pp. -*ĕd*.

rendition, n. *rĕn-dĭ-shĕn* [F. *rendition*, rendition, yielding—from *L. redditionem*, a giving back or up; *reddo*, I give up: see *render*], the act of yielding possession; surrender.

renegade, n. *rĕn-ĕ-gâd*, also *ren-ĕ-gâdo*, n. -*gâdŭ* [Sp. *renegado*; mld. *L. renegatus*, denied; *renego*, I deny—from *L. re*, back or again; *nego*, I deny], an apostate; one who renounces his faith; a deserter.

renew, v. *rĕ-nŭ* [mld. *L. renovere*, to deny—from *L. re*, back or again; *nego*, I deny], in OE., to deny: renewing, imp.: renewed, pp. -*ĕd*.

nerve, v. *rĕ-nĕrv'* [re, again, and nerve], to give new vigour to.

renew, v. *rĕ-nŭ* [re, again, and new], to make new; to restore to n former good state; to repair; to rebuild; to revive; to begin again, as a course; to grant again or repeat, as a loan or a bill; to transform to a new life; to make again, as a treaty: renewing, imp.: n. act of making new; renewal; renewed, pp. -*ĕd*: adj. repaired; re-established; repeated; revived: renewer, n. -*ĕr*, one who renews: renewable, n. -*ĕb-ty*, that may be renewed: renew'al, n. -*al*, act of forming anew; revival; restoration to a former good state: repetition of a loan, or the same bill: renewedness, n. -*ĕd-ness*, the state of being renewed.

reniform, n. *rĕ-nĭ-fôr-m* [L. *renēs*, the kidneys or reins; *forma*, shape], kidney-shaped; in *geol.*, applied to concretions of ironstone, limestone, &c., which have a flattish, oblong, or kidney-shaped form; in *bot.*, resembling the longitudinal section through a kidney—see also *renal*.

rennet, n. *rĕnĕt*, also *runnet*, n. *rĕnĕt* [AS. *rennan*, to run, to congeal], the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk.

rennet, n. *rĕnĕt* [F. *renette*, a pipkin; OF. *rainette*, dim. of *raîne*, a frog—from the apple being speckled like the skin of a frog], a sweet kind of apple.

renounce, v. *rĕ-nôuns'* [L. *renunciare*, to retract, to renounce—from *re*, back or again; *nuncio*, I make known; *nuncius*, a messenger], to disown; to repudiate; to reject; to give up; to refuse to acknowledge or own; to abandon; in *card-playing*, not to follow a suit when a person has a card of the same sort; to revoke: n. act of renouncing: renouncing, imp.: n. act of disowning or rejecting: renounced, pp. *rĕ-nôunst'*: renouncer, n. -*ĕr*, one who renounces: renouncement, n. -*ĕnt*, the act of disclaiming or rejecting.—SYN. of 'renounce v.': to disown; abandon; forsake; abdicate; resign; forgo; cast off; disavow; disclaim; abjure; deny; recant; quit; relinquish; give up; repudiate; revoke; abnegate.

renovate, v. *rĕnŭ-vât* [L. *renovatus*, renewed, restored—from *re*, again; *novi*, I make new; *novus*, new], to renew; to refresh; to restore to the first state, or one resembling it: renovating, imp.: adj. renewing; restoring: renovated, pp.: adj. made new, fresh, or vigorous: renovator or renovator, n. -*ât-ĕr*, he or that which renovates: renov'ation, n. -*ât-shĕn* [F.—L.], the act of renewing after decay; state of being renewed; renewal.

renowned, a. *rĕ-nôund'*, OE. for renowned. renown, n. *rĕ-nôun'* [F. *renom*, *renommée*, renown, fame—from *L. re*, again; *nomen*, a name], widespread reputation; fame; celebrity: renowned, a. -*ĕnd'*, famous; celebrated; remarkable: renown'edly, ad. -*ĕd-ly*: renown', v. in OE., to make famous.—SYN. of 'renowned': distinguished; noted; eminent; celebrated; wonderful; remarkable; famed; famous.

rensselsarite, n. *rĕns-sĕ-lĕrĭt* [after Stephen Van Rensselaer], a steatitic mineral with a fine compact

texture, and variously coloured, worked in the lattice into ikustands and other articles.

rent, pt. and pp. of *rend*, which see.

rent, n. *rēnt* [F. *rente*—from *L. redditus*=*reddita*, revenues, yearly rents—from *L. redditus*, given back, restored; *reddo*, I restore—from *re*, back; *do*, I give], revenue; annual payment; the yearly sum paid by an occupier or lessee to a proprietor: v. to hold or occupy by the payment of a yearly sum; to lease or let for an annual payment: *renting*, imp.: *rent'ed*, pp.: *rent'er*, pp. *-ēr*, one who rents; a tenant: *rent'able*, a. *-d-ble*, that may be rented: *rental*, n. *rēnt'al*, n. list or account of rents; the whole rents of an estate: *rent-charge*, a yearly charge upon an estate, granted or secured by deed: *rent-roll*, a schedule or list of rents payable at stated times.

rent, n. *rēnt* [see *rend*], a tear; a fissure; a schism.—*SYN.*: rupture; tear; laceration; break; fracture; breach; fissure.

rente, n. *rāntē* [F.], yearly income; shares; French Government stock: *rentier*, n. *rānt'i-ēr*, one who has an income from land or stocks; a proprietor.

renter, v. *rēnt'ēr* [F. *rentreire*, to fine-draw—from *re*, back; *en*, in; *traire*—from *L. traho*, I draw], to fine-draw; to sew together two edges of cloth so finely that the seam is scarcely visible; to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and so restore it: *rent'ering*, imp.: *rent'ered*, pp. *-ērd*: *rent'erer*, n. *-ēr-ēr*, a fine-drawer.

renumerate, v. *rē nū-mēr-āt* [re, again, and *numera*], to recount.

renunciation, n. *rē nūn-si-ā-shūn* [see *renounce*], act of renouncing; disavowal; denial; abandonment.—*SYN.*: disavowal; rejection; recantation; abjuration; relinquishment; renouncement; disavowment; disavowment; disclaimer.

reverse, a. *rēn-vērs* [F. *renverser*, to throw down—from *re*, back; *en*, in; *L. verso*—from *verto*, I turn], in *her*, reverse; set with the head downwards, or contrary to the natural position: v. in *OE.*, to reverse; to overthrow: *reversement*, in *OE.*, the act of reversing.

reobtain, v. *rē-ōb-tān* [re, again, and *obtain*], to obtain again: *re-obtain'able*, a. capable of being obtained again.

reoccupy, v. *rē-ōk-kū-pi* [re, again, and *occupy*], to occupy again.

reopen, v. *rē-ō-pēn* [re, again, and *open*], to open again.

reoppose, v. *rē-ōp-pōz* [re, again, and *oppose*], to oppose again.

reordain, v. *rē-ōr-dān* [re, again, and *ordain*], to ordain again.

reorder, v. *rē-ōr-dēr* [re, again, and *order*], to order a second time.

reorganise, v. *rē-ōr-gān-iz* [re, and *organise*], to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system: *re-organisa-tion*, n. the act of organising anew.

rep or repp, n. *rēp* [a corrupt. of *rib*], having the surface of a cord-like or ribbed appearance—applied to a certain style of fabrics: n. a fabric having a corded or ribbed appearance.

repacify, v. *rē-pās-i-fy* [re, again, and *pacify*], to pacify again.

repack, v. *rē-pāk* [re, again, and *pack*], to pack a second time.

repaid, v. *rē-pād*, pt. and pp. of *repay*, which see.

repaint, v. *rē-pānt* [re, again, and *paint*], to paint anew.

repair, v. *rē-pār* [F. *réparer*, to repair—from *L. reparare*, to restore, to renew—from *re*, again; *paro*, I make or get ready], to restore to a good state after decay or injury; to fill up anew, as a breach or rent; to mend; to make amends for, as for an injury: n. restoration after decay, waste, or injury: supply of loss: *repairing*, imp.: *repaired*, pp. *-pārd*: *re-pair'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who repairs: *repairment*, n. *-ment*, act of repairing.—*SYN.* of *repair* v.: to restore; recover; amend; renew; mend; retrieve; recruit.

repair, v. *rē-pār* [F. *réparer*, a lodging, a haunt; *repariter*, to haunt, to frequent: *mid. L. repatriare*, to go home-again—from *L. re*, back; *patria*, a fatherland—from *pater*, a father], to resort to; to betake oneself; to return, as to one's house; to resort: n. in *OE.*, a haunt or resort: *repair'ing*, imp.: *repaired*, pp. *-pārd*.

repand, a. *rē-pānd* [L. *repandus*, bent backward,

turned up—from *re*, back; *pandus*, bent, crooked—from *pando*, I bend], in *bot.*, applied to a leaf when its margin is undulated, and *unequally dilated*; strictly, applied to a leaf whose margin is toothed with concave intervals between the teeth: *repandous*, a. *-pān-dūs*, bent or curved backwards.

reparation, n. *rē-pā-rā-shūn* [F. *réparation*—from *L. reparatio*, restoration, renewal—from *L. reparare*, to restore, to renew—see *repair*], the act of restoring in a good state; supply of what is wasted; renewal; satisfaction or compensation for injury; amends: *rep'arable*, a. *-rē-ā-ble*, that may be repaired, amended, or restored: *rep'arably*, ad. *-ā-ble*: *rep'arative*, n. *rē-pār-ā-tiv*, that amends defects; that repairs or makes good: n. that which repairs.—*SYN.* of 'reparation': restitution; repair; compensation; amends; restoration—of 'rep'arable': recoverable; retrievable; restorable.

repartee, n. *rē-pār-ē* [F. *repartie*, a reply—from *repartir*, to return quickly a thrust or a blow, to reply—*lit.*, to redivide; *re*, again; *partir*, to divide—from *L. pars* or *partem*, a part], a smart, ready, and witty reply; a retort.

repass, v. *rē-pās* [re, back or again, and *pass*: F. *repasser*], to pass or travel back.

repast, n. *rē-pās't* [OE. *repast*—from *mid. L. repastus*, a repast—from *L. re*, again; *pastus*, food—from *pascor*, I feed], a meal; food taken; victuals: v. in *OE.*, to feed; to feast: *repas'ture*, n. *-tūr*, in *OE.*, entertainment.

repay, v. *rē-pā* [re, back, and *pay*], to pay back, as money; to refund; to reimburse; to recompense; to requite: *repay'ing*, imp.: *repaid*, pp. *-pād*: *repay'able*, a. *-pā-d-ble*, that may be repaid; that is to be refunded: *repay'ment*, n. *-ment*, the money repaid.—*SYN.* of 'repay' v.: to pay back; recompense; compensate; reimburse.

repeal, v. *rē-pēl* [F. *rappeler*, to call back—from *L. re*, back; *appello*, I call upon, I speak to], to revoke; to make void; to abolish; to abrogate: n. the act of annulling or making void; revocation: *repeal'ing*, imp.: *repealed*, pp. *-pēld*: *repeal'able*, a. *-ā-ble*, capable of being repealed or revoked: *repeal'ableness*, n. *-ness*, capability of being repealed: *repeal'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who agitates the repeal of a law, &c.—*SYN.* of 'repeal' v.: to revoke; rescind; recall; annul; abolish; abrogate; reverse; cancel; void.

repeat, v. *rē-pēt* [F. *répéter*, to repeat—from *L. repetere*, to resume, to renew—from *re*, back or again; *peto*, I seek], to do or utter again; to rehearse; to quote or recite from memory: n. a mark in music which directs a part to be sung or performed again: *repeat'ing*, imp.: *repeat'ed*, pp. *-ēd*, done or spoken again; frequent: *repeat'er*, n. *-ēr*, that which repeats—applied to a watch that strikes the hours; in *arith.*, a number or figure of a decimal which is repeated indefinitely: *repeat'edly*, ad. *-ly*, again and again: *repeating circle*, an instr. for measuring the angular distance of two objects.—*SYN.* of 'repeat' v.: to iterate; recite; renew; relate; rehearse; recapitulate; reiterate.

repel, v. *rē-pēl* [L. *repellere*, to drive or thrust back—from *re*, back; *pello*, I drive], to drive back; to repulse; to check the advance of; to act with force in opposition to force impressed; to resist: *repell'ing*, imp.: *repelling*, pp. *-pēld*: *repell'er*, n. *-ēr*, he or that which repels: *repell'ent*, a. *-ēnt*, able or tending to repel: n. a medicine which drives back morbid humours: *repell'ency*, n. *-ēn-si*, the principle of repulsion.—*SYN.* of 'repel' v.: to oppose; reject; refuse; repulse; resist.

repent, a. *rē-pēnt* [L. *repens* or *repentem*, creeping—from *repto*, I creep], in *bot.*, lying flat upon the ground, and emitting roots along the under surface.

repent, v. *rē-pēnt* [F. *repentir*, to repent—from *L. re*, again; *pœnitēre*, to cease to repent—from *pœna*, pain], to feel sorrow or regret for something done or spoken; to express regret for something past; to change the mind; to remember with sorrow; to feel such sorrow for sin as to produce amendment of life: *repent'ing*, imp.: *repent'ing* for the past; feeling contrition for sins: n. act of repentance: *repent'ed*, pp.: *repent'ant*, a. *-ānt* [F.—L.], sorrowful on account of past conduct or misdeeds; expressing or showing sorrow for the past: *repent'antly*, ad. *-ly*: *repentance*, n. *-dus* [F.—L.], the sorrow for sin which produces newness of life; sorrow for anything done or said: *repent'ingly*, ad. *-ly*.—*SYN.* of

'repontanco': penitence; compunction; contrition; remorse; regret; contriteness.

repeople, v. *rě-pě-pl* [re, again, and people], to people anew; to furnish again with n stock of inhabitants; repeople, *imp.* *-pling*: n. the act of stocking with people anew: repeople, *pp.* *-pled*.

repercussion, n. *rě-pěr-kúsh'un* [F. *répercussion*, repercussion—from *L. repercussio*, a rebounding—from *re*, back or again; *percussio*, *percussio*, to strike or beat: see *percussio*], the act of driving back; a rebound; reverberation; in music, frequent repetition of the same sound: repercussive, n. *-kúsh'iv*, having the power of driving back; driven back; causing to reverberate.

répertoire, n. *rě-pěr-tě-ár* [F.], a repertory—which see.

repertory, n. *rě-pěr-tě-ár* [F. *répertoire*, a repertory—from *mid. L. repertorium*, an inventory, catalogue—from *L. reperto*, I find out or discover], a place in which things are arranged in an orderly manner, so as to be easily found; a magazine; n. treasury.

repetend, n. *rě-pě-těnd* [L. *repētendus*, to be brought back; *repeto*, I fetch back—from *re*, back or again; *peto*, I seek], in arith., that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually *ad infinitum*.

repetition, n. *rě-pě-tish'un* [F. *répétition*, repetition—from *L. repetitio*, a repetition—from *re*, again; *peto*, I seek], the act of repeating; recital; rehearsal; tautology: repetitional, n. *-al*, containing repetition: repetitive, n. *rě-pě-tiv*, containing repetition; repeating.

repine, v. *rě-pin'* [re, again, and pine 2, which see], to feel n discontent which preys on the spirits; to fret oneself; to be discontented; to murmur: repining, *imp.* *-ing*: adj. disposed to murmur or complain: n. the act of fretting and brooding over a thing: repined, *pp.* *-pined*: repiner, n. *-er*, one who repines: repiningly, *adv.* *-ly*.

replace, v. *rě-plas'* [re, again, and place: F. *replacer*], to put again in a former position; to put in a new place; to refund; to put another in the place of one removed; to succeed: replacing, *imp.* *-placed*, *pp.* *-placed*: replacement, n. *-ment*, exchange of places; substitution.

replait, v. *rě-plat'* [re, again, and plait], to plait or fold again.

replant, v. *rě-plánt* [re, again, and plant; F. *replanter*], to plant again.

replead, v. *rě-plěd'* [re, again, and plead], to plead again; repleader, n. *-er*, n. second pleading.

replenish, v. *rě-plě-nish* [OF. *replenir*, to replenish; *replenissant*, replenishing: *L. re*, again; *plenus*, full], to fill; to stock with numbers or abundance; in OE., to complete; to finish; to consummate: replenishing, *imp.* *-ished*, *pp.* *-ished*, abundantly supplied: replenisher, n. *-er*, one who replenishes: replenishment, n. *-ment*, act of replenishing or the state of being replenished.

replete, a. *rě-plě'* [F. *replet*—from *L. replētus*, filled—from *re*, again; *pleo*, I fill], completely filled; full; abounding: replete, n. *-ness*, the state of being replete: repletion, n. *-shun*, superabundant fulness; plethora: replete, n. *-tiv*, tending to fill or replenish: repletively, *adv.* *-ly*.

replevin—see under reply.

reply, v. *rě-plěv'* [L. *re*, again; OF. *plevir*, to promise, to answer for; *plevine*, warranty—see pledge], to take back or reclaim, as cattle or goods, upon giving security to try the rights of distraint at law; in law, to take back or set at liberty anything seized upon security being given: replying, *imp.* *-plied*, *pp.* *-plied*: replyable, a. *-able*, that may be recovered from illegal distraint: replovin, n. *-in*, in law, an action to recover possession of goods or cattle wrongfully distrained.

replica, n. *rě-pli-ká* [It. *replica*, a repetition—from *L. re*, again; *plico*, I fold], a copy of an original picture done by the same master.

replicate, a. *rě-pli-ká* [L. *replicatus*, folded or rolled back—from *re*, back; *plico*, I fold], in bot., doubled down, so that the upper part comes in contact with the lower.

replication, n. *rě-pli-ká-shun* [L. *replicatio*, a folding or rolling back again—see reply], a response; an answer; in law, the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea.

replied, replier, &c.—see under reply.

replum, n. *rě-plum* [L. *replum*, n. door-case, the leaf of a door], in bot., a longitudinal division in a

pod formed by the placenta, as in *Crucifera*; the persistent portion of some pericarps after the valves have fallen away; n. spurious dissepiment.

reply, v. *rě-pli'* [F. *réplier*, to fold again; *répliquer*, to reply—from *L. repliare*, to fold or roll back—from *re*, back; *plico*, I fold], to make a return in words or in writing to something which has been said or written by another; to answer; to respond; n. an answer; a rejoinder; that which is said or written in answer to another: replying, *imp.* *-plied*: replier, n. *-er*, one who replies.

repolish, v. *rě-pól-ish* [re, again, and polish], to polish again.

repono, v. *rě-pón'* [L. *reponere*, to replace, to restore—from *re*, back or again; *pōno*, I put or place], in Scotch law, to restore to a situation formerly held: reponing, *imp.* *-poned*, *pp.* *-poned*.

report, v. *rě-pört'* [L. *reportare*, to bring back, to report—from *re*, back or again; *porto*, I carry], to bear or bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to relate; to circulate by popular rumour; to announce or make a statement of facts; to give an official statement; to follow the business of a reporter; in mil., to announce or inform of one's presence; to state officially to a superior the breach or neglect of duty on the part of another; n. on account or statement circulated; that which is noised about respecting a thing; common fame; noise, as of n gun; an official statement of facts; a statement of proceedings, &c.; nn account of a law case: reporting, *imp.* *-ing*, n. the act of giving nn account of anything orally or in writing; the art or profession of a reporter: reported, *pp.* *-reported*, n. *-er*, one who writes down in shorthand the proceedings of Parliament, of courts of law, and of public meetings, &c., with a view to publication: reportable, a. *-able*, fit to be reported: to be reported or to be reported of, to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach: to report oneself, to present oneself before n superior, or at headquarters, for inspection or orders: confidential report, a private and secret statement of the results of nn inspection or inquiry to a superior authority.—SYN. of 'report v.': to narrate; recite; tell; relate; describe; detail: of 'report n.': narration; detail; relation; account; description; narrative; recital; hearsay; story; rumour; fame; renown; repute.

repose, v. *rě-póz'* [F. *reposer*, rest; *reposer*, to rest, to repose—from *L. repositus*, placed back again—from *re*, back or again; *pōno*, I place], to lay or be at rest; to rest mentally; to place or rest in, ns confidence; to sleep; to recline; to rely, with in or on, n. state of sleep; rest; quiet; rest of mind; in paint., certain parts in the composition of a picture which seem to tranquillise its aspect: reposing, *imp.* *-posed*, *pp.* *-posed*: reposeal, n. *-al*, the act of reposing or resting: reposeably, *adv.* *-ably*: reposefulness, n. *-ness*, state of being at rest: repose, n. *-er*, one who reposes: repose, v. *-it*, to lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation: repositing, *imp.* *-ited*, *pp.* *-ited*: reposition, n. *-ition*, the act of reposing; the act of laying up in safety: repository, n. *rě-pōz-itě-ár* [L. *repositorium*, a cupboard], n place where things are deposited for safety or preservation; n place where articles are kept for sale.—SYN. of 'repose v.': to rest; recline; sleep; lodge; abide; settle; deposit; reposit; couch—of 'repose n.': rest; ease; quiet; quietness; peace; tranquillity; recumbency; reclamation.

repossess, v. *rě-póz-zěs'* [re, again, and possess], to possess again: repossess, n. the act of possessing again.

repon, v. *rě-pōn'* [re, again, and pour], to pour again.

reponse, n. *rě-pōs-á* [F.—from *repousser*, to thrust back; *re*, again, and *pousser*, I push], ornamental metal-work formed in relief by striking up the metal from behind until the required forms are roughly produced in relief upon the surface, being afterwards finished by the process of chasing.

reprehend, v. *rě-pě-rě-hěnd'* [L. *reprehendere*, to chock, to censure; *reprehensio*, checked, restrained—from *re*, again; *prehendo*, I lay hold of], to administer reproof or censure to; to chide; to rebuke; to censure: reprehending, *imp.* *-prehended*, *pp.* *-prehended*, n. *-er*, one who reprehends: reprehensible, a. *-hěns-ib-ol* [F.—L.], deserving reproof or censure; blamable; culpable; reprehens-



sibly, ad. *-bli*: *rep'ehen'sibleness*, n. *-bli-nēs*, the quality of being reprehensible; culpableness: *rep'eben'sion*, n. *-hēn-shūn* [F.—L.]. *reproof*; *censure*: *rep'eben'sive*, a. *-siv*, also *rep'eben'sory*, a. *-sēr-i*, containing reproof or censure.—*SYN.* of 'reprehension': *reproof*; *blame*; *censure*; *admonition*; *caution*; *reprimand*; *warning*.

*represent*, v. *rēp'rē-zēnt'* [F. *représenter*—from L. *repræsentāre*, to represent—from *re*, again; *præsentāre*, to place before—from *præsens* or *præsentem*, present], to show or exhibit by resemblance; to describe; to show by words and actions; to personate; to act the character of another, as in a play; to appear in an assembly for others; to act as a substitute for; to show by arguments or a statement of facts: *represent'ing*, imp.: *represent'ed*, pp.: *represent'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who represents: *represent'able*, a. *-d-bl*, that may be represented: *represent'ment*, n. *-mēt*, image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something: *representation*, n. *-tā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of describing or showing; a respectful declaration; that which exhibits by resemblance, as a picture or a statue; a plan; a map; a model; the act of representing others, as by depiction; a collective body of representatives; performance, as of a play on the stage: *represent'ative*, n. *-d-tiv*, one who exhibits the likeness of another; an agent; a deputy; a substitute; one who represents another or others; in *nat. hist.*, that which represents the full character of the type of a group: *adj.* bearing the character or power of another; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by the people: *represent'atively*, ad. *-it*: *represent'ativeness*, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being representative.—*SYN.* of 'representation': *resemblance*; *exhibition*; *likeness*; *description*; *show*; *delineation*; *portraiture*; *sight*; *spectacle*.

*repress*, v. *rē-prēs'* [L. *repressus*, checked, restrained—from *re*, back; *pressus*, pressed, squeezed; *premo*, I press], to put or keep down; to crush; to restrain; to subdue: *repress'ing*, imp.: *repressed*, pp.: *repress'er*, n. *-sēr*, one who represses: *repress'ible*, a. *-sib-bl*, that may be repressed: *repress'ibly*, ad. *-bli*: *repress'ion*, n. *-prēsh'ūn* [F.—L.], the act of subduing; *check*; *restraint*: *repress'ive*, a. *-prēs'siv*, tending or able to repress: *repress'ively*, ad. *-it*.—*SYN.* of 'repress': to subdue; *overpower*; *crush*; *smother*; *suppress*; *curb*; *check*; *restrain*; *quell*.

*reprieve*, v. *rē-prēv'* [OF. *reprover*—from L. *reprobare*, to disallow, to reject: see *reprobate*], to suspend or delay the execution of a criminal to grant a respite to; to relieve from any suffering for a time: a. the temporary suspension of the execution of the sentence of death: *reprieve'ing*, imp.: *reprieved*, pp. *prēd'*.

*reprimand*, v. *rē-prī-mānd'* [F. *réprimander*, to reprimand—from L. *reprimendus*, to be curbed or restrained—from *re*, back; *premo*, I press], to administer a severe reproof or rebuke to for a fault, either in private or in public; to chide or reprove; to censure; to admonish: a. severe reproof or censure for a fault: *reprimand'ing*, imp.: *reprimand'ed*, pp.—*SYN.* of 'reprimand': *to rebuke*; *censure*; *blame*; *reprove*; *reprehend*; *chide*; *reproach*; *upbraid*; *admonish*.

*reprint*, v. *rē-prīnt'* [re, again, and *print*], to print a second or new edition: n. *rē-prīnt*, a second or new edition of a book: *reprint'ing*, imp.: *reprint'ed*, pp.: *reprint'al* [OF. *représaille*, retaliation—from It. *ripresaglia*, L. *reprehensio*, held back, seized: see *republish*], a taking or seizing in return; a seizure from an enemy by way of retaliation.

*reprise*, n. *rē-prīz'* [F. *reprise*, a retaking; L. *reprensus* or *reprensus*, taken or held back—see *reprehend*], a ship retaken from an enemy or pirate; in *arch.*, the return of mouldings in an internal angle; in *OE.*, the act of taking something by way of retaliation; v. in *OE.*, to take again; to recompense: *repris'ing*, imp.: *repris'ed*, pp.: *repris'es*, n. *-ses*, deductions and payments made annually out of lands, as rent, charges, annuities, &c.

*reproach*, v. *rē-prōch'* [F. *reprocher*—from n. supposed mid. L. *repropiare*, to lay before one's eyes, to blame—from L. *prope*, near: cf. mid. L. *reprochare*, to charge with crime], to pass censure upon in contemptuous terms; to upbraid; to charge with a fault in severe language: a. censure mingled with contemptuous language; severe reproof; infamy; object of contempt or scorn; that which is the cause

of shame: *reproach'ing*, imp.: *reproached*, pp.: *proch't*: *reproacher*, n. *-ēr*, one who reproaches: *reproach'able*, a. *-d-bl*, capable of being reproached: *reproach'ably*, ad. *-bli*: *reproach'ableness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, the state of being reproachable: *reproach'ful*, a. *-fūl*, containing or expressing reproach; bringing or casting reproach; upbraiding; scurrilous; base: *reproach'fully*, ad. *-it*, in a reproachful manner; scurrilously; ignominiously: *reproach'fulness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being reproachful: *reproach'less*, a. *-lēs*, without reproach.—*SYN.* of 'reproach': *to rebuke*; *censure*; *blame*; *upbraid*; *revile*; *vilify*; *condemn*—of 'reproach': *discredit*; *scandal*; *dis-honour*; *contempt*; *insult*; *scorn*; *disgrace*; *infamy*; *shame*; *disrepute*; *opprobrium*; *inveective*; *abuse*; *reviling*; *scurrility*; *insolence*; *contumely*; *sarcasm*.

*reprobate*, a. *rē-prō-bāt'* [L. *reprobatus*, censured, reprobated; *reprobare*, to disapprove—from *re*, again; *probo*, I test], wholly given up to sin; lost to virtue or grace; depraved; abandoned; rejected; v. to disapprove with marks of extreme dislike; to give up to destruction without hope of pardon: n. a person given up to wickedness; one lost to virtue and religion: *reprobat'ing*, imp.: *reprobated*, pp.: *adj.* rejected; abandoned: *reprobateness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being reprobate: *reprobati'on*, n. *-bā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of disallowing with abhorrence; in *theol.*, state of being consigned or abandoned to destruction without hope of pardon—the opposite of *election*: *reprobati'oner*, n. *-ēr*, one who holds that part of the human race were created for reprobation.—*SYN.* of 'reprobate': *abandoned*; *profligate*; *vile*; *base*; *viliated*; *depraved*; *castaway*; *corrupt*; *wicked*.

*reproduce*, v. *rē-prō-dūs'* [re, again, and *produce*], to form anew in whole or in part what has been cut off or lost; to generate, as offspring: *re'produc'ing*, imp.: *re'produced*, pp.: *re'producer*, n. *-sēr*, one who or that which reproduces: *re'productive*, a. *-dūt-iv*, pert. to or used in reproduction; generative: *re'production*, n. *-shūn* [F.—L.], the act or process of renewing that which has been lost or destroyed; generation; that which is reproduced.

*repromulgate*, v. *rē-prō-mūl-gāt'* [re, and *promulgate*], to promulgate again.

*reproof*—see under *reprove*.

*reprove*, v. *rē-prōv'* [F. *réprover*, to reject, to disallow—from L. *reprobare*, to condemn—see *reprobate*], to reprimand; to chide; to blame or censure; to rebuke: *reprov'ing*, imp.: *reproved*, pp.: *reprov'd*: *reprov'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who reproves: *reprov'able*, a. *-d-bl*, deserving censure; blamable: *reprov'ably*, ad. *-bli*: *reprov'ingly*, ad. *-it*: *reproof*, n. *-prōf*, blame expressed to the face; censure; in *OE.*, slander.—*SYN.* of 'reprove': *to blame*; *censure*; *check*; *chide*; *reprehend*; *refute*; *rebuke*; *scold*; *reprimand*—of 'reproof': *rebuke*; *censure*; *blame*; *admonition*; *reprehension*; *chiding*.

*prune*, v. *rē-prōn'* [re, again, and *prune*], to prune a second time.

*repaint*, a. *rē-pānt'* [L. *repans* or *repantem*, creeping, crawling; *repāre*, to creep—see *reptile*], in bot., creeping: *reptation*, n. *rē-pā'shūn*, in *zool.*, the act of creeping or crawling.

*reptile*, n. *rē-pīl'* [F. *reptile*, a reptile—from L. *reptilis*, creeping—from *repāre*, to creep along, to crawl; *repto*, *serpo*, I creep: Gr. *herpō*, I creep], an animal that creeps on its belly, or moves along by means of short legs, as snakes, lizards, &c.; a grovelling mean creature: *adj.* moving on the belly, or by means of small feet or legs: *reptilia*, n. *-plū*, *rē-pīl-i-ā*, the systematic name for the cold-blooded vertebrate animals that never possess gills—in-cluding tortoises, snakes, lizards, and crocodiles: *reptilian*, a. *-d-n*, belonging to the reptiles or reptilia: n. one of the reptilia.

*republic*, n. *rē-pū-blik'* [F. *république*—from L. *respublica*, a republic—from *res*, a thing; *publicus*, belonging to the people], a state or country in which the supreme power is vested in rulers elected periodically by the people; a commonwealth: *republican*, a. *-it-d-n*, pert. to a republic; consonant to the principles of a republic: n. one who favours or prefers the government of a republic: *republicanism*, n. *-izm*, attachment to a republican form of government; the principles on which it is founded: *republic of letters*, a term applied to the whole body of literary and learned men.

republishation, n. *rè-pub-lik-shān* [re, again, and publication], a new publication of something formerly published.

republish, v. *rè-pub-lish* [re, again, and publish], to publish a new edition of a work: republishing, imp.: republished, pp. *lish*.

repudiate, v. *rè-pū-di-āt* [L. *repudiatus*, repudiated—from *repudiū*, a separation, a divorce], to disclaim; to disavow; to discard; to divorce; to refuse to pay or acknowledge any longer, as a debt: repudiating, imp.: repudiated, pp.: repudiator, n. *-āt-ēr*, one who repudiates: repudiabile, n. *-ā-bl*, that may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away: repudiation, n. *-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], disavowal; rejection; divorce: repudiationist, n. *-ist*, one who disavows liability for debt incurred by a predecessor in office, &c.—SYN. of 'repudiate': to disavow; deny; disown; disclaim; divorce; renounce; discard; reject.

repugn, v. *rè-pūn* [L. *repugno*, I fight against—see *repugnant*], in OE., to withstand; to resist: repugning, imp.: repugned, pp. *pin*.

repugnant, n. *rè-pū-nānt* [F. *répugnant*—from L. *repugnans* or *repugnans*, fighting against, opposing—from *re*, against; *pugno*, I fight], characterised by opposition or contrariety; adverse, with to; inconsistent; inimical; in OE., disbelieved: repugnantly, ad. *li*: repugnance, n. *-nās* [F.—L.], also repugnancy, n. *-nās-ty*, opposition of mind; resistance; aversion; dislike.—SYN. of 'repugnance': dislike; antipathy; hostility; hatred; aversion; reluctance; unwillingness; inconsistency; irreconcilableness; contrariety; resistance—of 'repugnant': opposed; adverse; contrary; opposite; inimical; hostile; inconsistent; irreconcilable.

repulse, v. *rè-puls* [L. *repulsus*, driven back—from *re*, back; *pello*, I drive], to drive back by force; to repel: n. *n* being checked or driven back by force; refusal; denial: repulsing, imp.: repulsed, pp. *pul*: repulser, n. *-ēr*, one who repulses: repulsion, n. *-pū-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of driving back; the power by which bodies or their particles, under certain circumstances, are made to recede from each other: repulsive, n. *-pū-ls*, that cannot be repelled: repulsive, n. *-iv*, tending to repulse; cold; reserved; forbidding: repulsively, ad. *li*: repulsiveness, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

repurchase, v. *rè-pēr-chās* [re, again, and purchase], to buy back; n. the act of buying again what has been sold.

repute, v. *rè-pūt* [F. *réputer*, to repute, to esteem—from L. *reputare*, to compute, to calculate—from *re*, again; *puto*, I think], to estimate; to think; to hold; to reckon: n. character, either good or bad; established opinion; general estimation: reputing, imp.: reputed, pp.: ndj. reckoned; accounted: reputable, a. *-lēs*, disinterested; without reproach: reputably, a. *rè-pū-tā-bl*, having the good opinion of men; held in esteem; respectable; honourable: reputably, nd. *-ā-bl*: reputableness, n. *-ā-bl-nēs*, the quality of being reputable: reputation, n. *-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], good name; character either in good or bad sense in public opinion; credit: reputedly, ad. *rè-pū-tē-l*—SYN. of 'reputable': creditable; honourable; estimable; respectable—of 'reputation': repute; regard; estimation; honour; fame; esteem; credit; character; renown.

request, n. *rè-kwēs* [OF. *requeste*, a request—from L. *requisitus*, sought or searched for—from *re*, again; *quæsitus*, sought; *quæro*, I seek], a desire expressed to another for something to be granted or done; state of being desired; the thing asked or solicited; petition; prayer; entreaty; demand: v. to express a desire for; to solicit respectfully: requesting, imp.: requested, pp.: requester, n. *-ēr*, one who requests: in request, in demand; in solicited; petition; beseech; desire; beg; pray; entreat; supplicate; implore; crave.

requick, v. *rè-kwīk-ēn* [re, and quicken], in OE., to reanimate; to inspire with new life.

requiem, n. *rè-kwī-ēm* [L. *requies* or *requiem*, rest, repose—from *re*, again; *quies*, rest], a grand musical composition performed in the R. Cath. Ch. in honour of a deceased person, so called from 'requiem', the first of the Latin words of the hymn; a musical mass for the repose of the soul.

requin, n. *rè-kwīn* [F.], the white shark; the *Car-charias vulgaris*.

require, v. *rè-kwīr* [L. *requirere*, to want, to require—from *re*, back or again; *quæro*, I seek], to ask, as of right or by authority; to demand; to claim; to call for; to make necessary; to need; in OE., to request: requiring, imp.: required, pp. *kwīrd*: requirer, n. *-ēr*, one who requires: requirable, a. *-rā-bl*, capable of being required: requirement, n. *-mēt*, demand; claim; in the plu., things for the supply of needs; necessities.—SYN. of 'require': to enjoin; prescribe; order; demand; exact; direct; ask; need.

requisite, a. *rè-kwī-zit* [L. *requisitus*, needed, being requisite; *requirere*, to require—from *re*, back or again; *quæro*, I seek], necessary; needful; essential: n. something required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; a want; a need: requisitely, ad. *li*: requisiteness, n. *-nēs*, the state of being requisite or necessary: requisition, n. *-zishūn* [F.—L.], a written request or invitation; n demand; in mil., a written demand for forage, food, arms, &c.: v. to make a requisition upon; to demand; to ask: requisitive, a. *rè-kwī-zī-tiv*, expressing or implying demand.—SYN. of 'requisite a.': necessary; essential; needful; indispensable.

requite, v. *rè-kwīl* [re, again, and quit], to make a return for treatment, either good or evil; to repay; to recompense; to avenge: requiting, imp.: requited, pp.: requiter, n. *-ēr*, one who requites: requital, n. *-tāl*, the act of requiting; return for treatment, good or bad; retribution; recompense.—SYN. of 'requite': to compensate; pay; repay; remunerate; reward; recompense; satisfy; punish; retaliate.

reredos, n. *rè-rè-dēs* [F. *arrière*, behind; *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back], in arch., the back of a fireplace; the carved ornamental screen at the back of the altar, in height from 3 to 6 feet above it; a screen; a partition-wall.

teres, n. *rè-ris* [E. Ind.], a plant, *Typha angustifolia*, the leaves of which are used in the N.W. provinces of India for making mats.

reremouse, n. *rè-rémōs* [AS. *hreremus*, a bat—from *hreran*, to stir; *mūs*, n mouse], the bat: also spelt *reremouse*.

re-resolve, v. *rè-rè-zōlv* [re, again, and resolve], to resolve a second time.

rereward, n. *rè-rè-wōrd* [from *rear*, and *ward*], the part of an army which marches in the rear.

resail, v. *rè-sāl* [re, again, and sail], to sail back.

resale, n. *rè-sāl* [re, again, and sale], a second sale.

resalute, v. *rè-sālūt* [re, again, and salute], to salute or greet anew.

rescind, v. *rè-sīnd* [F. *rescinder*—from L. *rescindere*, to abolish, to rescind—from *re*, back or again; *scindo*, I cut], to render null or make void; to revoke; to repeal: rescinding, imp.: rescinded, pp.—SYN. of 'rescind': to abrogate; annul; reverse; void; vacate; revoke; repeal; recall.

rescision, n. *rè-sīshūn* [F. *rescision*—from mid. L. *rescisionem*, an annulment as of deeds—from L. *rescissus*, abolished—see *rescind*], act of abrogating or annulling: rescissory, a. *rè-sī-sēr-ī* [mid. L. *rescissorius*], having power to rescind.

rescribe, v. *rè-skrīb* [L. *rescribere*, to write in reply to—from *re*, again; *scribo*, I write], to write back; to write over again: rescribing, imp.: rescribed, pp. *-skrib*.

rescript, n. *rè-skript* [L. *rescriptus*, answered in reply to—from *re*, again; *scriptus*, written; *scribo*, I write], an answer in writing; the answer of a pope or an emperor to one consulting him on any question of law, which answer has the force of law; an edict or decree: rescription, n. *rè-skrip-shūn* [F.—L.], the answering of a letter.

rescue, v. *rè-skū* [OF. *rescoudre*, mid. L. *rescudere*, to recover—from L. *re*, back or again; *excuto*, I take away by force—from *ex*, out; *quatio*, I shake, drive], to set free from danger or restraint; to deliver from evil in any way; to recapture; to liberate: n. deliverance from danger or restraint; release; liberation; recapture; in law, the forcible taking away of things lawfully distrained: rescuing, imp.: rescued, pp. *-kūd*: rescuer, n. *-kūr*, one who rescues.—SYN. of 'rescue v.': to liberate; recapture; retake; deliver; save; free.

research, n. *rè-sērch* [re, again, and search; cf. F. *recherche*, inquiry, search], a laborious or continued search after facts or principles; investigation; ex-

māle, mal, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, nōl, mōve;

amination.—*SYN.*: inquiry; scrutiny; examination; investigation.

**reseat**, *v.* *rē-sēl'* [*re*, again, and *seat*], to seat anew.

**resection**, *n.* *rē-sēk'shun* [*re*, again, and *section*], the act of cutting or paring off; the surgical operation for the removal of a bone.

**Reseda**, *n.* *rē-sē-dā* [*L. reseda*, the mignonette—from *resedo*, I calm or appease, so called from its supposed virtues as an external application], the genus of favourite flowering-plants known as mignonette, *Ord. Resedaceae*.

**reseek**, *v.* *rē-sēk'* [*re*, again, and *seek*], to seek again.

**reseize**, *v.* *rē-sēz'* [*re*, again, and *seize*], to seize a second time: **reseizure**, *n.* *rē-sēzh'ūr*, the act of seizing again.

**resell**, *v.* *rē-sēl'* [*re*, again, and *sell*], to sell again what has been bought or sold.

**resemble**, *v.* *rē-zēm-bl'* [*OF. ressembler*—from *L. re*, again; *simulāre*, to make like—from *similis*, like], to be like; to possess similar external form or structure; to possess like or similar qualities; in *OE.*, to liken: **resembling**, *imp.*: **resembled**, *pp.* *-ld*: **resemblance**, *n.* *-blāns*, likeness; state of having similar external form or structure; image; similarity.—*SYN.*: of 'resemblance': likeness; representation; imago; similarity; similitude; semblance.

**resend**, *v.* *rē-sēnd'* [*re*, again, and *send*], to send again or back.

**resent**, *v.* *rē-zēnt'* [*F. ressentir*, to resent—from *L. re*, again; *sentio*, I feel], to have a deep sense of; to take ill; to consider as an injury or an affront; to be somewhat provoked at: **resenting**, *imp.*: **resented**, *pp.* *-nt*: **resent'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who resents: **resentment**, *n.* *-mēt* [*F. ressentiment*], the feeling of anger or irritation caused by a sense of injury or insult; anger; prolonged anger: **resentful**, *a.* *-fūl*, easily provoked to anger, and retaining it long: **resentfully**, *ad. -ly*.—*SYN.*: of 'resentment': irritation; anger; vexation; displeasure; grudge; wrath; rage; fury; indignation; cholera; gall; ire.

**reserve**, *n.* *rē-zērv'* [*F. réserver*—from *L. reservāre*, to reserve—from *re*, back; *servo*, I keep], something kept in store for future use; in *mil.*, a body of troops kept in the rear of an army in action to give support where required, or to meet any contingency; a laying up and keeping for a future time; reservation or exception, *us.* a sale by auction without *reserve*; something concealed in the mind; caution or restraint in personal behaviour; shyness; in *OE.*, exception; prohibition; exception in favour: *v.* to keep in store for future use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to retain; to keep: **reserving**, *imp.*: **reserved**, *pp.* *-zērv'*: *ad.* restrained; shy; modest; not frank and open: **reservedly**, *ad. -dly*: **reservedness**, *n.* *-d-nēs*, the state of being reserved; want of frankness or openness: **reserv'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who reserves: **reservation**, *n.* *rē-zērv'ā-shūn* [*F. -L.*], the act of reserving or keeping back; state of being kept in reserve; concealment in the mind; exception in favour; something reserved; in *OE.*, state of being treasured up; custody: in *reserve*, in keeping for other or future use; in store.—*SYN.*: of 'reservo n.': retention; limitation; reservation; coldness; shyness; modesty; backwardness; restraint; caution.

**reservoir**, *n.* *rē-zērv'wair'* [*F. réservoir*, a reservoir—from *mil. L. reservatōrium*, a storehouse—from *L. re*, again; *servo*, I keep or preserve], a place where water is collected and stored for use; a cistern; a mill-pond.

**reset**, *v.* *rē-sēl'* [*OF. recede*, *recepte*, something received—see *receipt*], in *Scotch law*, to receive stolen goods: *n.* the offence of receiving and keeping stolen goods: **resetter**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who receives stolen goods.

**reset**, *v.* *rē-sēl'* [*re*, again, and *set*], to set again, as a diamond; among *printers*, to set over again.

**resettle**, *v.* *rē-sētl'* [*re*, again, and *settle*], to settle again: **resettlement**, *n.* a second or new settlement.

**reshape**, *v.* *rē-shāp'* [*re*, again, and *shape*], to shape again.

**reship**, *v.* *rē-shīp'* [*re*, again, and *ship*], to ship a second time; to ship again for another place what has been imported: **reshipment**, *n.* the act of shipping again; goods reloaded and sent to another port.

**resistant**, *a.* *rē-zī-ānt* [*OF. résistent*, *L. resistens* or *resistentem*, resisting—see *reside*], in *OE.*, resistant; present in a place: **resistance**, *n.* *-āns*, in *OE.*, resistance; dwelling; abode.

**reside**, *v.* *rē-zīd'* [*F. résider*—from *L. residere*, to remain, to abide—from *re*, again; *sedeo*, I sit], to continue in a place as an inhabitant; to abide; to live; to dwell: **residing**, *imp.*: **resided**, *pp.*: **resid'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who resides in a particular place: **resident**, *a.* *rē-zī-dēt* [*F.*—from *L. residents* or *residentem*, remaining, abiding], dwelling or abiding in a place: *n.* one who resides or dwells in a place; an inhabitant; a public minister residing at a foreign court: **residence**, *n.* *-dēns* [*F.*—*L.*], act of residing; place where one resides; home; an abode; a mansion; also **residency**, *n.* *-dēn-sī*, an abode; the official dwelling of a government officer in India: **residential**, *a.* *-dēn-shāl*, having actual possession; related or pertaining to residence or residents: **residentially**, *ad. -shēl-sī*, residential: *n.* one who keeps a certain residence, as the canon of a cathedral.—*SYN.*: of 'reside': to remain; live; dwell; abide; domicile; inhabit; sojourn; domicile; stay; house.

**residue**, *n.* *rē-zī-dū* [*F. résidu*—from *L. residuum*, a remainder—from *re*, back; *sedeo*, I sit], that which remains after the greater part has been taken or separated; the rest; the remainder; the remainder of an estate after payment of debts and legacies: **residual**, *a.* *rē-zī-dū-āl*, remaining after the greater part has been taken: **residually**, *ad. -āl-sī*, pertaining to the residue; that takes the residue or remainder of an estate after paying debts and legacies; entitled to the residue, as a *residuary legatee*: **residuum**, *n.* *-ūm*, the residue; the remainder; *plu.* *resid'ua*, *-ā*.—*SYN.*: of 'residue': remainder; rest; remnant; balance.

**resign**, *v.* *rē-sīn'* [*re*, again, and *sign*], to sign again.

**resign**, *v.* *rē-zīn'* [*F. résigner*—from *L. resignāre*, to resign—from *re*, back; *signare*, to mark, to sign—from *signum*, a mark], to give up, as a claim or an office; to yield into the hands of another; to submit without resistance or murmuring; to yield, as the will; to submit; to quit; to forsake: **resign'ing**, *imp.*: **resigned**, *pp.* *-zīnd'*: *ad.* calmly submitting to the will of God: **resignedly**, *ad. -dly*: **resign'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who resigns: **resignation**, *n.* *rē-zīgn'ā-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of yielding or giving up; habitual submission to the will of God; submission; patience.—*SYN.*: of 'resign': to surrender; abdicate; relinquish; submit; leave; quit; forsake; forgo; renounce; abandon—of 'resignation': endurance; patience; fortitude; acquiescence; surrender; submission; relinquishment; renunciation; abdication; abandonment.

**resile**, *v.* *rē-zīl'* [*F. résilier*, to cancel—from *L. resiliere*, to leap or spring back—from *re*, back; *salio*, I leap or spring], to start back; to cancel; to withdraw from, as an agreement: **resil'ing**, *imp.*: **resiled**, *pp.* *-zīld'*: **resilient**, *a.* *rē-zīl'ēnt*, leaping or starting back; rebounding: **resilience**, *n.* *-ēns*, the act of springing back or rebounding; also **resiliency**, *n.* *-ēn-sī*.

**resin**, *n.* *rē-zīn* [*F. résine*, *rosin*—from *L. résina*, *Gr. rhēīnē*, resin], a brittle substance which exudes from many trees, especially from firs and pines, usually of a yellowish or amber colour, and more or less transparent; the commonest *resin*, forming the remains of the still after distilling turpentine, is usually called *rosin*: **res'iny**, *a.* *-is*, partaking of the qualities of resin: **res'inous**, *a.* *-is*, containing or yielding resin; possessing the properties of resin: **res'inously**, *ad. -ly*: **res'inousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being resinous: **mineral resins**, pitchy or resinous substances, as asphalt, amber, rosin, &c.: **resinous** electricity, electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind—called also *negative*, and opposed to *vitreous* or *positive electricity*: **resino-electric**, *a.* exhibiting negative electricity: **res'iniferous**, *a.* *-īfēr'is* [*L. fero*, I produce], producing resin: **res'iniform, *a.* *-īfēr'm* [*L. forma*, shape], having the form of resin.**

**resistite**, *n.* *rē-zīn-tī*—see *resistite*.  
**resist**, *v.* *rē-zīst'* [*F. résister*—from *L. resistere*, to resist, to oppose—from *re*, back or again; *sisto*, I stand], to act in opposition to; to strive or act against; to withstand; to make opposition: *n.* a sort of paste or mixture to preserve portions of white colour in print dyeing: **resist'ing**, *imp.*: **resisted**, *pp.*: **resist'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who resists: **resist'able**, *a.* *-bl*, that may be resisted: **resist'ibly**, *ad. -bly*: **resist'ibleness**, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, also **resist'ibility**, *n.* *-bly-tē-sī*, the quality of being resistible: **resist'ance**, *n.* *-āns*

[F.—L.] opposition; hindrance; quality of not yielding to force; the powers by which motion in a body is diminished or destroyed: *resistant*, n. *-ant* [F.—L.] making resistance: n. one who or that which resists: *resistless*, a. *-less*, that cannot be effectually opposed or resisted: *resistlessly*, ad. *-ly*: *resistlessness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being resistless.—SYN. of 'resist': to oppose; withstand; thwart; hinder; check; baffle; disappoint.

*resoluble*, a. *rē-zō-lū-ble* [re, back or again, and soluble: F. *résoluble*—from mid. L. *resolubilis*, resolvable—from L. *resolvere*, to resolve—see resolve], that may be melted or dissolved.

*resolute*, a. *rē-zō-lōt* [L. *resolutus*, resolved—from *resolvo*, I resolve—from *re*, back; *solvere*, I loose], determined; decided; characterised by firmness and constancy in pursuing a purpose; undaunted: n. in *OE.*, a determined person; one determinedly bent on a purpose: *resolutely*, ad. *-ly*, firmly; constantly; steadily: *resoluteness*, n. *-ness*, the quality of being resolute in a fixed purpose; unshaken firmness.—SYN. of 'resolute': determined; decided; steady; steadfast; fixed; firm; hold; unshaken; persevering; constant.

*resolution*, n. *rē-zō-lō-shūn* [F. *résolution*—from mid. L. *resolutio*—see *resolute*], fixed determination; steadiness or fixedness of purpose; constancy in execution; firmness; a formal proposition brought before a public body for discussion and adoption: *resolutor*, n. *-or*, one who joins in the declaration of others; one of a party of the Church of Scotland in the 17th century.—SYN. of 'resolution': decision; firmness; resolute; fortitude; steadfastness; purpose; resolve; perseverance; boldness.

*resolution*, n. *rē-zō-lō-shūn* [OF. L. *resolutio*], *resolutus*, loosened—from *re*, back; *solvere*, I loose], the act or process of disentangling or overcoming difficulties; the process of separating the component parts of bodies; analysis: in *med.*, the dispersion or disappearance of a tumour or inflammatory part; in *math.*, solution; in *dyn.*, the estimation of the various forces acting together at one point; n. term frequently used as the opposite of composition—as, *the resolution and composition of forces*; in *music*, the passing from a discord into a concord; the descent by a tone or a semitone of the discord heard in the preceding harmony, as the mode requires. *Note*.—The two preceding entries are identical in their etymology: *resolution*, 'fixed determination,' signifies primarily, 'the state of being let loose or free from restraint.'—SYN. of 'resolution': dissolution; disentanglement.

*resolve*, v. *rē-zōlv* [L. *resolvere*, to separate, to unfasten—from *re*, back; *solvere*, I loose], to reduce to simple parts or first principles; to analyse; to clear of difficulties; to explain; to determine in one's own mind; to fix in a determination; to decide; to purpose; to constitute by vote or formal declaration; in *med.*, to disperse or scatter, as a tumour; in *OE.*, to inform; to free from difficulty or doubt; to settle in an opinion: n. fixed purpose of mind; determination: *resolving*, imp.: *resolved*, pp. *-ōlvēd*: adj. fixed or determined in purpose: *resolver*, n. *-er*, one who resolves: *resolvable*, a. *-able*, capable of being resolved; that may be reduced to first principles: *resolvability*, n. *-bility*, capability of being resolved: *resolvably*, ad. *-ably*: *resolvableness*, n. *-ness*, fixedness of purpose; firmness: *resolvent*, a. *-ent*, in *med.*, having the power to dissolve or scatter, as a tumour; n. a medicine which dissolves a tumour: to resolve a nebula, in *astron.*, to cause a nebula by a powerful instr. to appear separated into distinct stars.—SYN. of 'resolve v.': to analyse; explain; solve; disentangle; unravel; conclude; purpose; decide; determine; fix; confirm; melt; dissolve; disperse; reduce; constitute; form; decree.

*resonant*, a. *rē-zō-nānt* [F. *résonnant*, resounding—from L. *resonans* or *resonantem*, resounding or echoing—from *re*, back; *sono*, I sound], returning sound; echoing back: *resonantly*, ad. *-ly*: *resonance*, n. *-āns*, the returning or prolongation of sound, as by the air acting on the bodies of stringed instruments.

*resort*, v. *rē-zōrt* [F. *ressortir*, to go forth again: mid. L. *resortire*—from L. *re*, again; *soritur*, to obtain; *sors* or *sortem*, a lot], to repair; to apply; to betake oneself; to have recourse; to frequent; in *OE.*, to fall back: n. act of resorting; a place much frequented; concourse: *resorting*, imp.: *resorted*,

pp.: *resort'er*, n. *-er*, one who resorts; last resort, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal; final means.

*resound*, v. *rē-zōtend* [re, again, and sound], to sound again.

*resound*, v. *rē-zōtend* [L. *resonare*, to resound—from *re*, back or again; *sonare*, to sound], to send back sound; to echo; to reverberate; to praise or celebrate by the sound of the voice or an instr.; to spread the fame of; to be sent back, as sound; to be much and loudly praised: n. the return of sound; an echo: *resounding*, imp.: n. the act of sounding back: *resounded*, pp.

*resource*, n. *rē-zōrs* [F. *ressource*, resource—from L. *re*, again; *urgere*, to rise; see *source*], any source of aid or support; any person or object which may be resorted to for assistance, safety, or supply; an expedient; n. contrivance: *resources*, n. plu. *-es*, available means; property; funds: *resourceless*, a. *-less*, destitute of resources.—SYN. of 'resource': expedient; device; contrivance; means; resort.

*resow*, v. *rē-zō* [re, again, and sow], to sow anew.

*respect*, v. *rē-spēkt* [F. *respecter*, to respect—from L. *respectare*, to look back, to respect; *respectus*, respect, regard—from *re*, back or again; *specio*, I look at, I behold], to regard; to view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem for worth or superiority; to have relation to: n. that estimation or honour in which men hold the worth or good qualities of others; deference; partial regard; undue bias; in *Scrip.*, goodwill or favour; in *OE.*, regard; attention; reverend character; consideration; motive: *respects*, n. plu. *-pects*, deferential good wishes; complimentary regards: *respecting*, imp.: *respected*, pp.: *respect'er*, n. *-er*, one who respects: *respecting*, prep. *rē-spēkt-ing*, with relation or regard to; regarding: *respectless*, n. *-less*, having no respect; without regard: *respectable*, a. *-able* [F.—L.], deserving respect; worthy of esteem and honour; moderately excellent; not mean; ordinary: *respectably*, ad. *-ably*: *respectability*, n. *-bility*, the state of being respectable; the qualities in character which deserve or command respect: *respectant*, n. *rē-spēkt-ānt*, in *her.*, said of two animals borne face to face: *respectful*, a. *rē-spēkt-ful*, marked by outward civility; deferential; courteous; civil: *respectfully*, ad. *-ly*: *respectfulness*, n. *-ness*, the quality of being respectful: *respective*, n. *rē-spēkt-iv*, having relation to a particular person or thing; not absolute; belonging to each, as their *respective* abodes; in *OE.*, worthy of reverence: *respectively*, ad. *-ly*, as each belongs to each; particularly; relatively; not absolutely; in *OE.*, partially; with great reverence: in respect of or in respect to, in relation to; with regard to.—SYN. of 'respect v.': to esteem; honour; revere; venerate; regard—of 'respect n.': consideration; estimation; deference; attention; regard.

*respire*, v. *rē-spīr* [F. *respirer*—from L. *respirare*, to breathe—from *re*, back or again; *spiro*, I breathe], to breathe out; to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; to take breath, hence to rest: *respiring*, imp.: *respired*, pp. *-spirēd*: *respirable*, a. *-able* [F.—L.], fit for breathing or for the support of animal life: *respirableness*, n. *-bility*, also *respirability*, n. *-bility*, the state or quality of being respirable: *respiration*, n. *rē-spīr-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of breathing; relief from toil: *respirator*, n. *-rā-tēr*, an apparatus for covering the mouth, which serves to warm the air before being inhaled into the lungs: *respiratory*, a. *-tēr-ī*, pert. to or serving for respiration.

*respite*, n. *rē-spīt* [OF. *respit*, respite—from L. *respectus*, regard, consideration—from *re*, back or again; *specio*, I look], delay, as for breathing; pause; interval; temporary suspension of the execution of the capital sentence on a criminal; n. relieve: v. to suspend; to delay for a time; to relieve by an interval of rest: *respiting*, imp.: *respited*, pp.—SYN. of 'respite n.': a stop; interval; pause; delay; stay; cessation; relieve.

*resplendent*, a. *rē-spēndēt* [L. *resplendens* or *resplendens*, shining brightly—from *re*, back or again; *splendeo*, I shine], very bright; having a beautiful lustre; shining with brilliancy: *resplendently*, ad. *-ly*: *resplendence*, n. *-dēns*, also *resplendency*, n. *-dēns*, brilliant lustre; vivid brightness.

*resplit*, v. *rē-spīt* [re, again, and split], to split or rend a second time.

*mâte*, *mât*, *fir*, *lāt*; *mâte*, *mât*, *hër*; *pīn*, *pīn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *móre*;

**respond**, v. *rě-spōnd'* [OF. *respondere*—from *L. respondere*, to answer or reply—from *re*, back or again; *spondeo*, I promise solemnly], to answer; to reply; to reply: n. in sacred music, a short anthem interjected in some service: **responding**, *imp.*: **respond'ed**, *pp.*: **respond'ent**, *a.*, *ent.*, that answers to demand or expectation: n. one who answers, as in a suit at law; one who answers in reply: **respondentia**, *n.*, *rě-spōn-dēn'shi-ā*, a contract by which a loan is effected on the security of the freight of a ship; money borrowed on the ship itself is termed *bottomry*.

**response**, *n.*, *rě-spōns'* [OF. *response*, a response—from *L. responsum*, an answer or reply—from *re*, back; *spondeo*, I promise solemnly], a reply or answer; an oracular answer; the answer of the people in certain parts of divine service; rejoinder: **responsible**, *n.*, *rě-spōn'si-bl.*, answerable; accountable; amenable: **responsibly**, *ad.*, *bl.*: **responsibleness**, *n.*, *bl-nēs*: **responsibility**, *n.*, *bl'si-ti*, state of being accountable or answerable: **responsive**, *a.*, *siv*, making answer; **correspondent**: **responsively**, *ad.*, *bl.*: **responsiveness**, *n.*, *nēs*, the state of being responsive: **responses**, *n.*, *plu-shānz*, the first examination which students at Oxford undergo before they can take any degree—familiarily called 'Smalls': **responsory**, *a.*, *sér-i*, containing or making answer.

**ressaldar**, *n.*, *rě-sāl-dār*, or **risaldar**, *n.*, *rīs-āl-dār'* [Hind., from *Ar. reis*, a chief], a native officer in a native cavalry regiment of India, in command of a squadron: **ressalah**, *n.*, *rě-sāl-lā*, a squadron of Indian native cavalry.

**rest**, *n.*, *rěst* [AS. *rest* or *raest*, repose; cf. Dan. and Sw. *rast*; Dut. *rust*; OH. Ger. *rasa*; Ger. *rast*], a state free from motion or disturbance; quiet; repose; sleep; final sleep; death; cessation from mental or physical labour; place of repose; the grave; that on which a thing leans for support; trust; peace; in music, a pause in sound, or the mark to indicate it: v. to lay or place at rest; to cease from action or motion of any kind; to be tranquil; to be at peace; to recline; to be in a state of repose or slumber; to sleep the final sleep; to lean on; to trust or rely: **rest'ing**, *imp.*, *rest'ed*, *pp.*: **rest'ful**, *a.*, in OE., quiet; being at rest: **rest'less**, *a.*, *nēs*, not still; inquiet; disturbed; sleepless; unsettled; roving: **rest'lessly**, *ad.*, *bl.*: **rest'lessness**, *n.*, *nēs*, the quality or state of being restless; uneasiness; want of sleep: **rest-house**, in *East Indies*, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers: **rest-harrow**, a common leguminous weed with strong fibrous roots; *Ononis areensis*: **resting-place**, a place to rest at: to **rest with**, to be in the power of; to depend upon.—*SYN.* of 'rest *n.*': sleep; repose; peacefulness; stillness; cessation; quiet; tranquillity; peace; support; interval; pause; intermission; stop; stay; slumber; ease; quietness—of 'rest *v.*': to sleep; slumber; die; cease; be still; acquiesce; lean; recline—of 'restless': inquiet; disquieted; unsettled; roving; wandering; uneasy; disturbed; sleepless; agitated; anxious.

**rest**, *n.*, *rěst* [F. *rester*, to remain; *reste*, a remainder—from *L. restare*, to remain—from *re*, back; *sto*, I stand], that which remains, or may remain, after the separation of a part; remnant; remainder; overplus; residue; others; a surplus fund held in reserve by a bank or a public company in order to equalise the dividends, should the profits made in any one year fall below the amount required for paying the usual dividend to the shareholders: v. in OE., to be left; to remain: **rest'ing** owing [F. *en reste*, in arrear], in *Scots law*, remaining due; indebted.

**restant**, *a.*, *rěstānt* [L. *restans* or *restantem*, remaining—from *resto*, I remain], in *bot.*, remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off.

**restate**, v. *rě-stāt'* [re, again, and state], to state anew.

**restaurant**, *n.*, *rěstō-rāng* [F. *restaurant*—from *restaurer*, to restore, to re-establish—from *L. restaurare*, to restore], an eating-house; a place for the sale of refreshments: **restaurateur**, *n.*, *rě-tō-rā-tēr*, an eating-house keeper; one who keeps a place for the sale of refreshments.

**restem**, v. *rě-stēm'* [re, back, and stem], to force back against the current.

**restiv**, *a.*, *rěstiv* [OF. *restiv*, restive], an OE. spell-

ing of restive: **rest'iveness**, *n.*, *nēs*, for restiveness—see *restive*.

**restiform**, *a.*, *rěstiv fārm* [L. *restis*, a cord; *forma*, shape], like a cord; rope-shaped.

**restipulate**, v. *rě-stip-rāt'* [re, again, and stipulate], to stipulate anew: **restipula'tion**, *n.*, a new or second stipulation.

**restitution**, *n.*, *rěst-tū'shūn* [F. *restitution*—from *L. restitutio*, a restoration—from *re*, back; *statuo*, I put or place; *sto*, I stand], the act of making good any loss, damage, or injury; the restoration of something lost or taken away; amends; reparation.—*SYN.*: restoration; reparation; indemnification, return; compensation; amends.

**restive**, *a.*, *rěstiv* [OF. *restiv*, restive, stubborn—from *L. resto*, I stand still, I withstand], restless and unwilling to stir, or only moving backwards, as a horse; obstinate in refusing to move forward; impatient under restraint or opposition; stubborn; recalcitrant; uneasy; in OE., being at rest; being less in motion: **restively**, *ad.*, *bl.*: **restiveness**, *n.*, *nēs*, obstinacy or unwillingness to move forward; obstinate unwillingness or impatience: **resty**, *a.*, *rěstiv*, restive; in OE., spelt *restif*.

**restore**, v. *rě-stōr'* [F. *restaurer*, to restore—from *L. restaurare*, to make to stand again, to restore], to replace; to give or bring back that which has been lost or unjustly taken away; to bring back to its former state; to rebuild; to renew: n. in OE., restoration: **restor'ing**, *imp.*: **restored**, *pp.*, *rě-stōr'*: **restor'able**, *a.*, *ā-bl*, capable of being brought to a former condition: **restor'ableness**, *n.*, *nēs*, the quality or state of being restorable: **restoration**, *n.*, *rěst-tō-rā'shūn*, the act of restoring or replacing; renewal; recovery; restitution; reparation: in *Eng. hist.*, the reestablishment of the monarchy under Charles II., 1660: **restor'ationist**, *n.*, *shin-ist*, one who believes in a final restoration of all to the favour of God, and that there is only a temporary future punishment; a universalist: **restorative**, *a.*, *rěstōr-ā-tiv*, having power to restore or renew, as health and vigour: n. a medicine efficacious in recruiting the vital powers: **restor'atively**, *ad.*, *bl.*: **restor'er**, *n.*, *ēr*, one who restores.—*SYN.* of 'restore': to recover; replace; renew; renovate; reinstate; reestablish; return; revive; recover; refund; repay; repair; heal; cure.

**restrain**, v. *rě-strān'* [OF. *restrindre*, to restrict—from *L. restringere*, to check, to restrain—from *re*, back; *stringo*, I draw tight], to hold back; to bind fast; to curb; to repress; to limit; to abridge: **restrain'ing**, *imp.*: **restrained**, *pp.*, *rě-strān'*: **restrain'er**, *n.*, *ēr*, one who restrains: **restrain'able**, *a.*, *ā-bl*, capable of being restrained: **restrain'ment**, *n.*, *ment*, the act of restraining: **restrain'edly**, *ad.*, *ād-bl*: **restrain't**, *n.*, *strān't*, the act of restraining; abridgment of liberty; restriction; hindrance of will; repression: that which restrains.—*SYN.* of 'restrain': to withhold; keep in; repress; suppress; hinder; abridge; hold in; limit; confine; check; stop; curb; coerce; restrict—of 'restraint': abridgment; prohibition; limitation; restriction; repression; hindrance; check; stop; curb; coercion; confinement.

**restrengthen**, v. *rě-strēngthēn'* [re, again, and strengthen], to strengthen anew.

**restrict**, v. *rě-strīkt'* [L. *restrictus*, confined, restricted—from *re*, back; *stringo*, I draw tight: see *restrain*], to keep back within certain limits; to circumscribe; to limit: **restrict'ing**, *imp.*: **restrict'ed**, *pp.*, limited; confined to bounds: **restriction**, *n.*, *rě-strīkt'shūn* [F.—L.], limitation; restraint; that which restricts: **restrict'ive**, *a.*, *iv*, having the quality of limiting or expressing limitation; imposing restraint: **restrict'ively**, *ad.*, *bl.*—*SYN.* of 'restrict': to restrain; curb; confine; coerce; limit; bound; circumscribe; repress.

**resty**—see under *restive*.

**resubject**, v. *rě-sūb-jēk'* [re, again, and subject], to subject a second time: **resub'jection**, *n.*, a second subjection.

**resublime**, v. *rě-sūb-līm'* [re, again, and sublime], to sublime again: **resublim'a'tion**, *n.*, a second sublimation.

**result**, v. *rě-zūlt'* [F. *résulter*, to result—from *L. resultare*, to spring back—from *re*, back; *salio*, I leap], to follow or have origin, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, thought, &c.; to spring; to arise; to originate; to issue; to ensue: n. that which proceeds

from a given state of facts, &c.; consequence; inference; decision; issue: result'ing, imp.: result'ed, pp.: result'ant, n. -ant, in dyn., a force which results from the composition or putting together of two or more forces acting on the same point: adj. that arises from combination: result'less, a. -less, without result. -SYN. of 'result n.': consequence; effect; issue; event; conclusion; inference: of 'result v.': to spring; proceed; arise; ensue; terminate.

resumé, n. *rě-zě-mě* [F. *resumé*, a summary; *résumer*, to sum up—see *resume*], a summing up; a condensed statement; a summary; a recapitulation.

resume, v. *rě-zim* [F. *résumer*; L. *resumere*, to take back, to resume—from *re*, again; *sumo*, I take], to take back that which has been given or taken away; to proceed or take up again after interruption; to begin again; to take again: resum'ing, imp.: resum'ed, pp. -sum'd: resum'able, n. -a-ble, that may be taken back or up again: resum'ption, n. -zim'p'sh'n [L. *resumptus*, resumed], the act of taking back or taking again: resum'ptive, a. -tiv, taking back or again.

resummon, v. *rě-sim'mōn* [re, again, and summon], to summon or call again.

resumption—see under *resume*.

resupinate, n. *rě-sā-pi-nat* [L. *resupinatus*, bent or turned back—from *re*, back or again; *supino*, I bend backwards; *supinus*, lying on the back], in bot., so turned or twisted that the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and vice versa: resupine, n. *rě-sā-pi-nē*, lying on the back.

resupply, v. *rě-sāp-pit* [re, again, and supply], to supply again.

resurgent, a. *rě-sērjēnt* [L. *resurgens* or *resurgens*, rising or appearing again—from *re*, again; *surgo*, I rise], rising again as from the dead; swelling up.

resurrection, n. *rě-sēr-rēk'shūn* [F. *résurrection*—from L. *resurrectio*, resurrection—from *resurrectus*, risen again—from *re*, again; *surgo*, I rise], a rising again from the dead; the rising of the dead from the grave at the general judgment; a moral revival, as from a state of ignorance or degradation: resurre'ctionist, n. -ist, a despoiler of graves for purposes of dissection.

resurvey, v. *rě-sēr-vā* [re, again, and survey], to survey a second time.

resuscitate, v. *rě-sūs-si-tāt* [L. *resuscitatus*, roused again, revived—from *re*, again; *suscito*, I raise—from *sub*, under; *cito*, I rouse], to recover from apparent death; to revivify; to revive; to come to life again: resus'citating, imp.: resus'citated, pp.: resus'citator, n. -tēr, one who resuscitates: resus'citabile, a. -ā-ble, that may be recovered from apparent death: resus'cita'tion, n. -tā'shūn, the act of reviving from a state of apparent death: resus'citative, a. -ā-tiv, revivifying.

ret, v. *rě* [a modification of *ret*: Sw. *rota*, to rot or putrefy], to destroy by retting; to ret flax, to steep it in water in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting: ret'ting, imp.: ret'ted, pp.: ret'tery, n. -tēr-i, a place or factory for preparing flax.

retail, v. *rě-tāl* [OF. *retail*, a shred—from *re*, again; *tailer*, to cut; *taille*, a slitting—from L. *talca*, a thin rod, a cutting], to sell in small quantities; to sell at second-hand; to relate in broken parts, as a story: n. *rě-tāl*, the sale of goods in small quantities; opposite of *wholesale*: retail'ing, imp.: retail'ed, pp. -tāl'd: retail'er, n. -ēr, one who retails; one who sells in small quantities: retail'ment, n. -mēt, the act of retailing.

retain, v. *rě-tān* [F. *retenir*—from L. *retinere*, to keep back, to restrain—from *re*, back; *tenco*, I hold], to hold or keep in possession; to keep; to keep back; to hold from escape; not to lose or lay aside; to keep in pay; to engage by a fee paid: retain'ing, imp.: retain'ed, pp. -tān'd: retain'er, n. -ēr, n. attendant; a servant; a hanger-on; a retaining fee to counsel: retain'able, n. -ā-ble, capable of being retained: retain'ing-wall, a wall built to support a body of earth. -SYN. of 'retain': to hold; restrain; keep; detain; preserve; biro; withhold; continue.

retake, v. *rě-tāk* [re, again, and take], to take again; to recapture.

retaliate, v. *rě-tāl-i-āt* [mid. L. *retaliatus*, retaliated—from L. *re*, back; *talio*, retaliation—from *talis*, such like], to return by giving like for like, in an ill sense; to requite or pay back with the like: retal'i-ating, imp.: retal'i-ated, pp.: retal'i-ation, n.

-ā'shūn, the return of like for like; retaliation; retaliative, n. -ā-tiv, also retaliatory, a. -ā-tēr-i, returning like for like. -SYN. of 'retaliation': reprisal; retribution; requital; repayment; punishment; revenge.

retard, v. *rě-tārd* [OF. *retarder*, to delay: *retard*, delay—from L. *retardare*, to impede, to retard—from *re*, back or again; *tardare*, to make slow—from *tardus*, slow], to impede; to hinder; to render slower: n. in OE., retardation; delay: retard'ing, imp.: retard'ed, pp.: retard'er, n. -ēr, he or that which retards: retard'ment, n. -mēt, also retardation; n. *rě-tār-dā'shūn* [F.-L.], the act of lessening the velocity of motion; hindrance: retard of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself: retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, by which he appears to hang back, as it were, in his diurnal revolution. -SYN. of 'retard v.': to hinder; obstruct; procrastinate; defer; impede; detain; delay.

retch, v. *rěch* [AS. *hræcan*, toretch; cf. Icel. *hrækja*; Norw. *rækja*; Dut. *rachelen*], to inake an effort to vomit; to strain; to heave at the stomach:retch'ing, imp.:retch'ed, pp. -rěch't.

rete, n. *rětē* [L. *rete*, a net, a snare], a net; network: reticulate, a. *rě-tē-shūs*, resembling network: reticle, n. *rě-tī-kl*, a small net; rete mirabile [L. a wonderful net], in anat., a complicated anastomosis of blood-vessels: rete mucosum, mib-lō-zim [L. a mucous net], in anat., the soft under layer of the epidermis or ear-skin, which gives the colour to the skin.

retell, v. *rě-tēl* [re, again, and tell], to tell again.

retene, n. *rě-tēn* [Gr. *retinē*, plus resin], a resinous body of the anthracene series, polymeric with benzene.

retention, n. *rě-tēn'shūn* [F. *retention*—from L. *retentio*, a holding back—from *re*, back; *tenco*, I hold], the act or power of retaining, as in the memory; the memory; the undue withholding of some natural discharge; restraint; reserve: retentive, a. -tiv, having power to retain, as in the memory: retent'ively, ad. -ly: retent'iveness, n. -nēs, the quality of being retentive.

Retepora, n. plur. *rě-tē-pō-rā* [L. *rete*, a net; *porus*, a pore], a genus of Bryozoa which have their cell-pores arranged in net-like order: retepore, n. *rě-tē-pōr*, one of the Retepora.

retary, n. *rě-shē-er-i* [L. *retiarius*, a gladiator who fought by using a net—from *rete*, a net], one of the class of spiders which spin webs to catch their prey: adj. net-like: Retiaria, n. plur. *rě-shē-tār-ē*, the systematic name for the class.

reticence, n. *rě-tē-sūs*, also ret'icency, n. *sēn-sē* [F. *reticence*—from L. *reticentia*—from *reticere* or *reticentem*, keeping silence—from *re*, back or again; *taceo*, I am silent], concealment by silence: ret'icent, a. -sēnt, silent; reserved: taelhūn.

reticula, n. *rě-tī-kūl* [F. *reticule*, a reticula—from L. *reticulum*, a small net—from *rete*, a net], a lady's workbag; a small bag for carrying in the hand; in a telescope, a network of fine spiders' threads, or of wires crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares: reticular, a. *rě-tī-kūl-ār*, having the form of a small net: having interstices like network: retic'ulate, a. -tāt, resembling like network: in arch., formed of diamond-shaped stones, or square stones laid diagonally; in zool. or bot., having distinct veins or lines crossing like network: v. to form into a structure of veins or lines crossing each other as in network: retic'ulating, imp. running into meshes: retic'ulated, a. -tāl'd: retic'ulation, n. -tā'shūn, any organisation resembling network; that which is reticulated: retic'ulum, n. -tūm, the second or honey-combed cavity in the compound stomach of ruminant animals; in bot., the debris of crossed fibres about the base of the petioles in palms.

retiform, a. *rě-tī-fōrm* [L. *rete*, a net; *forma*, shape], having the structure or form of a net.

retina, n. *rě-tī-nā* [L. *rete*, a net] one of the coats of the eye, containing the sensory nerve-endings which receive the impressions resulting in the sense of vision: retinal, n. *rě-tī-nāl*, of or pert. to the retina: retin'itis, n. -nītis [F. *retin*, denoting inflammation], inflammation of the retina.

retinaculum, n. *rě-tī-nāk'-ū-lūm* [L. *retinaculum*, a

māte, māt, fār, laū; nēte, mēt, hēr; plne, pīn; nōte, nūt, mōve;

holdfast, a band—from *retinere*, to keep back—from *re*, back; *tenuo*, I hold, in *bot.*, the viscid disc by which the pollen-masses in orchids adhere to insect-visitors.

**retinasphalt**, *n.* *ret'in-äs-fält'* [Gr. *rhētine*, resin; *asphaltos*, bitumen], a mineral resin found in the coal strata; rosinite.

**retinervis**, *a.* *ret'in-ēr-īs* [L. *rete*, a net; *nervus*, a nerve], in *bot.*, having reticulated veins.

**retinite**, *n.* *ret'i-nit* [Gr. *rhētine*, resin or rosin], one of the mineral resins, occurring in brown-coal and peat formations in roundish irregular lumps, of a yellowish-brown colour, and slightly transparent; also called resinite or *retinasphalt*: *ret'inoid*, *a.* *noyd* [Gr. *eidos*, form], resin-like.

**retinue**, *n.* *ret'i-nū* [OF. *retenu*, a retinue: L. *retineo*, I retain—from *re*, back; *tenuo*, I hold], the suite or attendants of a person of distinction, chiefly on a journey; a train of persons.

**retirade**, *n.* *ret'i-rad'* [Fr.—from *retirer*, to retire], a retrenchment in a fortification to which a garrison may retreat for continued defence.

**retire**, *v.* *ret'ir* [Fr. *retirer*, to draw back; Goth. *fairan*, to tear, in the sense of any violent action], to depart; to withdraw; to withdraw from business or active life; to fall back, as the tide from the shore; in *mil.*, to fall back a short distance, as a body of troops in the field; to take up and pay when due, as a bill of exchange; *n.* in *mil.*, a bugle-sound intimating to skirmishers that they are to fall back; in *OE.*, a retreat; place of privacy: *retir'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* modest; reserved: *retired*, *pp.* *ret'ir'd*: *adj.* secluded from public notice; private; secret; withdrawn: *retiredly*, *ad.* *ret'ir-ly*: *retiral*, *n.* *ret'ir-al*, the act of retiring; in *finance*, the calling in of bills or notes from circulation: *retiredness*, *n.* *-nēs*, a state of retirement; solitude: *retirement*, *n.* *ret'ir-mēt*, state of being withdrawn; act of withdrawing from active life or from public notice; private way of life; secluded residence; seclusion; departure: *retired-list*, a list of officers retired from the public service: *retiring pension or allowance*, a pension or annuity granted to a person on his withdrawal from office or service.—*SYN.* of 'retire': to withdraw; depart; retreat; recede; succeed; leave; retrocede—of 'retirement': departure; retreat; seclusion; privacy; solitude; withdrawal; loneliness.

**retold**, *pp.* of *retell*, which see.

**retort**, *v.* *ret'ört* [L. *retortus*, twisted or bent back—from *re*, back or again; *torqueo*, I twist], to return or throw back, as an argument, an accusation, or an incivility; to make a severe reply; in *OE.*, to throw back; to rebound: *n.* the return of an argument, censure, or incivility; a severe reply; *n.* *repartee*; a round-shaped chemical vessel having a long bent neck, an iron or fireclay cylinder in a gaswork for charging with coal to be converted into gas; a distilling apparatus: *retort'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of throwing back in the way of censure or incivility: *retorted*, *pp.*: *retortive*, *a.* *-iv*, containing retort.

**retouch**, *v.* *ret'uch* [Fr. *retoucher*, to touch: F. *retoucher*, to retouch], to improve, as a painting, by new touches; to go over a work of art a second time in order to restore a faded part, or to add portions for its general improvement: *n.* in *paint*, and *sculp.*, the finishing off, by some slight applications of the master's hands, of a completed work.

**retrace**, *v.* *ret'rās* [Fr. *retracé*, back or again, and *trace*: F. *retracer*, to retrace], to go back by the same path or course; to renew the defaced outline of a drawing: *retrac'ing*, *imp.*: *retraced*, *pp.* *ret'rāst*.

**retract**, *v.* *ret'rakt'* [F. *retracter*, to retract—from L. *retractus*, withdrawn—from *re*, back; *tractus*, drawn; *traho*, I draw], to recall, as something said or declared; to take back; to withdraw; to unsay; to recant: *retract'ing*, *imp.*: *retract'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* in *bot.*, bent backwards: *retractable* or *-ible*, *a.* *ret'rakt'ā-bl* or *-l-ib*, that may be withdrawn or recalled; retractile: *retraction*, *n.* *-shūn* [F.—L.], also *retraction*, *n.* *ret'rakt-tāshūn*, act of withdrawing something advanced; a withdrawal; a declaration of change of opinion; recantation: *retractile*, *a.* *ret'rakt'īl*, that may be drawn back: *retractive*, *a.* *-iv*, withdrawing; taking from: *n.* that which withdraws or takes from: *retract'ively*, *ad.* *-iv*.—*SYN.* of 'retract': to disavow; disown; recant; disavow; recall; withdraw; revoke; unsay.

**retransform**, *v.* *ret'rāns-fōrm* [Fr. back or again,

and *transform*], to transform anew; to change back anew.

**retranslate**, *v.* *ret'rāns-lāt'* [Fr. again, and *translate*], to translate anew.

**retraxit**, *n.* *ret'rāks-it* [L. *retraxit*, he has withdrawn; *trahō*, I withdraw—see *retract*], in *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court by the plaintiff.

**retread**, *v.* *ret'rēd'* [Fr. again, and *tread*], to tread again.

**retreat**, *v.* *ret'rēt'* [F. *retraite*, retreat—from L. *retractus*, withdrawn—from *re*, back or again; *traho*, I draw], to withdraw for safety or seclusion; to retire from any position or place; in *mil.*, to retire before an enemy: *n.* act of retiring; retirement; seclusion; place of safety or privacy; the retiring of an army before an enemy, or from an advanced position; a military or naval signal either by drum or trumpet: *retreating*, *imp.*: *adj.* moving in retreat; going back; *retreated*, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'retreat' *n.*: retirement; withdrawal; departure; solitude; seclusion; shelter; refuge; asylum.

**retrench**, *v.* *ret'rēnsh* [Fr. back or again, and *trench*: F. *retrencher*, to cut off], to pare away; to render less or smaller; to abridge; curtail; to diminish expenses: *retrench'ing*, *imp.*: *retrenched*, *pp.* *ret'rēnsh't*: *retrenchment*, *n.* *-mēt*, the act of lopping off or removing what is superfluous; a lessening; diminution of expenses; in *mil.*, a short line of works inside a large work to enable defenders to resist an enemy after he has penetrated the outer line.

**retribution**, *n.* *ret'rī-būshūn* [F. *rétribution*; L. *retributionem*, retribution—from *retributus*, given back, restored—from *re*, back; *tribuo*, to give or assign], requital; retaliation; reward or punishment suitable to the action; the rewards or punishment of the final judgment: *retributer*, *n.* *ret'rībūt-ēr*, one who makes retribution: *retributive*, *a.* *-iv*, rewarding or punishing according to action; repaying; also *retributory*, *a.* *-er-ī*: *retributively*, *ad.* *-iv*.—*SYN.* of 'retribution': requital; retaliation; recompense; repayment.

**retrieve**, *v.* *ret'rēv* [F. *retrouver*, to find again—from L. *re*, again; F. *trouver*, to find], to recover; to regain; to bring back from loss or injury to a former good state: *retreiv'ing*, *imp.*: *retreived*, *pp.* *ret'rēvd'*: *retreiver*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who retrieves; a kind of sporting-dog: *retrievable*, *a.* *-ābl*, that may be recovered or regained: *retrievably*, *ad.* *-ābl*: *retrievableness*, *n.* *-blnēs*, the state of being retrievable: *retrieval*, *n.* *-āl*, also *retriev'ment*, *n.* *-mēt*, act of retrieving.—*SYN.* of 'retrieve': to recover; recruit; repair; restore; regain.

**trim**, *v.* *ret'rīm* [Fr. again, and *trim*], to trim again.

**retro**, *ret'rō* or *ret'rōl* [L.], a prefix signifying 'backward, back.'

**retroact**, *v.* *ret'rō-ākt'* [L. *ret'rō*, back; *actus*, done or acted—from *ago*, I do], to act backward; to act on something past or preceding: *retroaction*, *n.* *-āshūn* [F.—L.], action on something past or preceding: *retroactive*, *a.* *-āktiv* [F. *retroactif*, acting on the past], affecting what is past; retrospective.

**retrocede**, *v.* *ret'rō-sēd'* [F. *retroceder*, in law, to make over again—from L. *ret'rō*, back; *cedo*, I go or move], to go back; to cede or grant back: *retroced'ing*, *imp.*: *retroced'ed*, *pp.*: *retroced'ent*, *a.* *-ēd'* *dēnt*, in *med.*, applied to diseases which move from one part of the body to another, as gout.

**retrocess**, *v.* *ret'rō-sēs'* [L. *ret'rō*, back; *cessus*, gone or moved; *cedo*, I move], in *Scots law*, to reavest a man in an estate again by a reconveyance: *retrocess'ing*, *imp.*: *retrocess'ed*, *pp.* *-sēs'*: *retrocession*, *n.* *ret'rō-sēs'hūn* [F. *retrocession*, reconveyance], a moving backwards: in *Scots law*, the act of reconveying an estate to a former owner.

**retrochoir**, *n.* *ret'rō-choir* [L. *ret'rō*, behind, and Eng. *choir*], that part of the interior of a church edifice behind the altar.

**retroduction**, *n.* *ret'rō-dūkt'shūn* [L. *ret'rō*, back; *ductus*, led; *duco*, I lead], a leading or bringing back.

**retroflex**, *a.* *ret'rō-fleks* [L. *ret'rō*, backwards; *flectus*, bent; *flecto*, I bend], bent backwards; in *bot.*, bent this way and that.

**retrofract**, *a.* *ret'rō-frakt'*, also *ret'rofract'ed*, *a.* [L. *ret'rō*, backward; *fractus*, broken; *frango*, I break], in *bot.*, bent backwards, and appearing as if broken.



retrograde, a. *rê-trô-grâd* or *rê-trô-grâd* [F. *retrograde*—from *L. retrôgradus*, to retrograde—from *retro*, backward; *gradus*, a step], going or moving backward; apparently moving from east to west, as a planet; declining from n. better to a worse state; in *bot.*, applied to hairs when they are bent back or down; in *OE.*, contrary; opposite: v. to go or move backward; *re'trogrâ'diôg*, *imp.*: *re'trogrâ'ded*, *pp.*: *re'trogrâ'diôn*, n. *-dâ'shôn* [F.—L.], the act of going or moving backward.

retrogression, n. *rê-trô-grêsh'ôn* [L. *retrogressus*, gone back or backward—from *retro*, backward; *gressus*, a stepping—see *retrograde*], the act of going backward; *re'trogrê'siv*, a. *-grê'siv*, moving backward; declining from a better to a worse state: *re'trogrê'sivly*, ad. *-ly*.

retromingent, n. *rê-trô-min'jênt* [L. *retro*, backward; *mingens* or *mingentem*, discharging urine], discharging the urine backward: n. an animal that discharges its urine backward: *re'tromin'gently*, ad. *-ly*: *re'tromin'gency*, n. *-jên'si*, the act or quality of being *retromingent*.

retropulsive, a. *rê-trô-pû'siv* [L. *retro*, backward; *pulsus*, driven—from *pello*, I drive], driving back; repelling.

retorse, a. *rê-trôrs'* [L. *retorsum*, backward—from *retro*, backwards; *versus*, turned—from *verto*, I turn], turned backwards: *retorse'ly*, ad. *-ly*.

retrospect, n. *rê-trô-spêkt* [L. *retrospectus*, looked backward—from *retro*, backward; *spectus*, looked at; *specio*, I look], a looking back on things past; review or contemplation of the past: *re'trospect'ion*, n. *-spêkt'shôn*, the act or faculty of looking back on things past; *re'trospect'ive*, a. *-spêkt'iv*, having reference to what is past: *re'trospect'ively*, ad. *-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'retrospect': survey; re-examination; review.

retrovert, v. *rê-trô-vert'* [L. *retro*, backwards; *verto*, I turn], to turn back: *re'trovert'ing*, *imp.*: *re'trovert'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* turned back: *re'trovert'shôn*, n. *-shôn* [L. *versus*, turned], a turning or falling backward.

rettery, retting—see under *ret*.

return, v. *rê-tûrn'* [re, again, and turn: F. *retourner*, to return], to come or go back to the same place; after a periodical revolution, to commence again; to go back to the same state; to revert; to retort; to come again; to bring or send back; to give back; to reply or make answer; to render an official account; to restore; to render: n. the act of coming, going, or sending back to the same place; net of putting in the same place; the act of coming back to a former state or condition; repayment; profit; requital; an official report: *return'ing*, *imp.*: *return'ed*, *pp.* *rê-tûrn'ed*: *return'er*, n. *-er*, one who returns: *return'able*, n. *-â-bl*, that may be restored; legally to be returned, given, or rendered: *return's*, n. *plu.* *rê-tûrn's*, statistics in a tabulated form issued by Government for general information; profits or receipts in business; the figures or state of the poll at an election: *return'chaise*, n. a carriage going back empty from a post-station: *return-days*, in a court of law, certain days on which writs are returnable, and on which defendants must appear in court: *return-ticket*, a ticket for a railway or other journey and back: *returning-officer*, the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected.—*SYN.* of 'return v.': to go back; come back; come again; revisit; repay; transmit; restore; requite; recompense; recit; render—of 'return n.': retrogression; revolution; repayment; profit; advantage; remittance; retribution; requital; restitution; relapse; report; account.

refuse, n. *rê-tûs'* [L. *refusus*, blunted—from *re*, back; *fundo*, I beat], in *bot.*, having the extremity broad, blunt, and slightly depressed; appearing as if bitten off at the end.

reunion, n. *rê-ûn'yôn* [F. *réunion*, return to a state of union after separation or discord—from *re*, back or again; *union*, union—from mid. L. *unionem*, unity—from L. *unus*, one], cohesion of parts after separation, as the lips of a wound; an assembly of familiar friends or associates.

reunite, v. *rê-ûn'it'* [re, again, and unite], to join after separation; to reconcile; to become united again: *re'unit'ing*, *imp.*: *re'unit'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* re-

reunite, v. *rê-ûn'it'* [re, again, and urge], to urge again.

reussite, n. *rôys'it*, also *reussin*, n. *rôys'in* [after *Reuss*, an Austrian mineralogist], a hydrous sulphate of soda and magnesia, occurring in white, flat, six-sided crystals.

revaccinate, v. *rê-vêk'sin-â* [re, again, and *vaccinâre*], to vaccinate a second time: *revac'cinâ'tion*, n. *-â'shîn*, repetition of vaccination.

revalne, v. *rê-vâl'n'* [re, again, and *valne*], to value a second time: *reval'nâ'tion*, n. a second valuation.

reveal, v. *rê-vêl'* [F. *révéler*, to reveal—from L. *re-vêlâre*, to uncover—from *re*, back; *vêlo*, I cover or veil; *vêlum*, a veil], to uncover; to lay bare or open; to make known something before concealed; in a special sense, to make known from God: *reveal'ing*, *imp.*: *revealed*, *pp.* *rê-vêl'ed*: *adj.* disclosed; made known: *reveal'er*, n. *-er*, one who reveals: *reveal'able*, a. *-â-bl*, that can be revealed: *reveal'ably*, ad. *-â-bl*: *reveal'ableness*, n. *-â-bl'nês*, the state of being revealable: *revelation*, n. *rê-vêl-â'shôn* [F.—L.], the act of disclosing to others what was formerly unknown to them; that which is revealed: *Revelation*, n. the communication of truth by God to men; the Truth itself; the Apocalypse.—*SYN.* of 'reveal': to disclose; uncover; divulge; unveil; discover; open; impart; show; communicate.

reveals, n. *plu.* *rê-vêl's* [L. *revellere*, to pull or tear out—from *re*, back; *vello*, I pluck or pull], the vertical sides of the aperture for a window-frame, a door-frame, &c.; also *spelt revells*, n. *plu.* *-vêl's*.

revellie, n. *rê-vêl'yâ* [F. *réveiller*, to awake—from *re*, again; *veiller*, to wake—from L. *ex*, out; *vigilâre*, to watch; *vigil*, wakeful], in *mil.*, the beat of drums or sound of trumpet at daybreak, after which the sentries do not challenge—pronounced in the U.S. service *rê-vâ-lê*.

revel, n. *rê-vêl'* [OF. *revel*, rebellion, sport; L. *rebellare*, to rebel—see *rebel*], a feast with loose and noisy jollity; a carousal; a riotous banquet: v. to feast with loose and noisy merriment; to enjoy with n. feeling of unbounded freedom; to carouse: *revell'ing*, *imp.*: n. n. feasting with noisy merriment; enjoyment under the feeling of unbounded freedom: *revell'ed*, *pp.* *-êd*: *revell'er*, n. *-er*, one who revels: *revell'ry*, n. *-ry*, loose and noisy festivity; playful jollity: *revell-rout*, n. *-rôtel*, a mob or rabble engaged in tumultuous festivity.

revelation—see under *reveal*.

revels—see *reveals*.

revenge, n. *rê-vênj'* [OF. *révenger*, to revenge; L. *re*, back or again; *vindicâre*, to make a claim upon—from *vindex* or *vindicem*, a claimant, an avenger], a malicious or spiteful infliction of injury in return for an injury; the passion for retaliation excited by an injury or an affront: v. to inflict pain or injury maliciously in return for injury done, or an affront received; to punish in return—an injury is *revenged*, n. crime atoned: *reveng'ing*, *imp.*: *reveng'ed*, *pp.* *-êd*: *reveng'er*, n. *-er*, one who revenges: *reveng'ful*, a. *-fûl*, vindictive; prone to revenge: *reveng'fully*, ad. *-ly*: *reveng'fulness*, n. *-nês*, the state of being revengeful: *reveng'ingly*, ad. *-ly*: *reveng'ment*, in *OE.*, revenge; vengeance.—*SYN.* of 'revengful': vindictive; vengeful; resentful; spiteful; malicious.

revenue, n. *rê-vên-û* [F. *revenu*, revenue—from *re-venir*, to return—from L. *re*, back or again; *venio*, I come], annual income from rents, &c.; the public income of a state derived from taxes, &c.: *revenue-ent*, an armed vessel employed by the customs-house authorities to suppress smuggling; *revenue-officer*, an officer in the service of the customs; an exciseman.

reverb—see under *reverberate*.

reverberate, v. *rê-vêr-bêr-â* [L. *reverberatus*, beaten, cast, or driven back—from *re*, back or again; *verbero*, I strike or beat; *verber*, a lash, a whip], to return or send back, as a sound; to echo; to reflect, as rays of light; to drive from side to side, as flames; to be repelled; to resound: *adj.* In *OE.*, beating back; resounding: *reverberat'ing*, *imp.*: *reverberat'ed*, *pp.*: *reverberat'ion*, n. *-â'shîn* [F.—L.], the act of reflecting light and heat, or of repelling sound: *reverberator*, n. *-â'têr*, that which reverberates; a reflecting-lamp: *reverberat'ory*, n. *-â'têr-i*, returning or driving back, as light or heat; applied to a furnace so constructed that the flame is thrown down upon a hearth or space beyond it—used for roasting ores: *reverb*, v. *rê-vêr'b'*, in *OE.*, to reverberate.



**revere**, v. *rè-rèr'* [F. *révéler*, to revere—from L. *revereri*, to stand in awe or fear of—from *re*, back or again; *vereri*, I feel awe], to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to honour; to hold in estimation: *revere'ing*, imp.: *revered*, pp.: *révèr'*: *revere'r*, n. *-rèr*, one who reveres: *reverence*, n. *rèvèr-èns* [F. *révérence*—from L. *reverential*], fear mingled with respect and affection, as for a parent or one in authority; a title given in addressing a clergyman; an act of obeisance; a bow; a courtesy; poetical title of a father: v. to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection: *reverenc'ing*, imp.: *reverenced*, pp.: *révèr'*: *reverencer*, n. *-sèr*, one who reverences: *reverent*, a. *-ènt*, expressing reverence; humble; submissive: *reverential*, n. *-ènt'shul*, proceeding from reverence, or expressing it: *reverentially*, ad. *-li*, in a reverential manner: *reverently*, ad. *-li*, in a reverent manner; respectfully.—*SYN.* of 'revere': to venerate; honour; adore; reverence; worship—of 'reverence': awe; veneration; honour; adoration; deference; respect.

**reverend**, a. *rèvèr-ènd* [F. *révérend*, *reverend*—from L. *revereudus*, venerable—from *revereri*, to stand in awe or fear of—see *revere*], entitled to or worthy of reverence; a title of honour applied to a clergyman: *Rev.*, a common contraction of *reverend*, usually prefixed to the name of a clergyman: *Very Reverend*, prefixed to the name of a dean, and the principal of a Scottish university when a clergyman: *Right Reverend*, prefixed to the name of a bishop, and the moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland: *Most Reverend*, prefixed to the name of an archbishop.

**reverie**, n. *rèv-èr-è*, also *rev'ery*, n. *-li*, plu. *rev'eries*, -*iz* [F. *réverie*, a musing—from *river*, to dream—see also *rave*], a loose irregular train of ideas floating in the mind; a fit of deep musing, during which the whole or greater part of the external senses remain unconscious of surrounding objects.

**reverse**, v. *rè-vèrs'* [F. *reverser*, reverse, opposite side—from L. *re*, back or again; *versus*, turned—from *verto*, I turn], to turn or put in the contrary direction, position, condition, or order; to turn upside down; to invert; in law, to change by a contrary decision; to annul; in OE., to return: adj. having the contrary or opposite direction; opposite: n. a contrary; an opposite; generally, a change for the worse; misfortune; in mil., the back or rear of a body of troops; the side or face of a coin or medal opposite to the side on which the head or principal figure is impressed—the latter being called the *obverse*: *revers'ing*, imp.: *reversed*, pp.: *révèr'*: adj. changed or turned to the contrary; annulled; in *conch.*, applied to a shell whose whorls run from right to left, or whose aperture is on the left when placed before a spectator with its apex upwards: *reversal*, n. *rè-vèr-sul*, a change; a contrary decision: *reversely*, ad. *-vèrs-èl*: *reverseless*, a. *-lès*, not to be reversed: *reversible*, a. *rè-vèr-si-bèl* [F. *-lè*], that may be reversed: *reversibly*, ad. *-bl*: *reversedly*, ad. *-sèd li*: *reversion*, n. *-shùn* [F. *-shùn*], a returning: right to future possession or enjoyment, as an estate or annuity after the death of a person now living; succession; the right which a person has to any inheritance or place of profit after the decease of another: *reversionary*, n. *-èr-i*, that may be enjoyed in succession: *reversioner*, n. *-èr*, one who holds a reversion: to reverse an engine, to cause it to perform its revolutions in an opposite direction, with the view of quickly bringing it to a stand or of causing it to move backwards: *reverse curve*, on railways, a curve like the letter S, consisting of two curves lying in opposite directions: *reverse fire*, in mil., the fire which proceeds from the rear: *reversed arms*, arms carried under the right arm, muzzle to the rear and pointing downwards, the left hand passed behind the back and grasping the barrel—only so carried at military funerals: *reversing-gear*, apparatus for causing a locomotive or marine engine to move backwards.—*SYN.* of 'reverse v.': to invert; overthrow; subvert; annul; revoke; overturn; overset; repeal; contradict—of 'reverse n.': change; vicissitude; defeat; check; misfortune; opposite.

**revert**, v. *rè-vèr't'* [L. *revertère*, to turn back—from *re*, back or again; *verto*, I turn], to fall back; to turn back; to refer back to; to return to the original owner, or to his heirs: *revert'ing*, imp.: *revert'ed*, pp.: *revertible*, a. *-i-bl*, that may re-

vert or return: *revert'ive*, a. *-iv*, changing; causing reversion: *revert'ively*, ad. *-li*.

**revery**—see *reverie*.

**revest**, v. *rè-rèst'* [OF. *revestir*—from L. *re*, again; *vestio*, I dress—see *vest*], in OE., to clothe again; to vest again in possession of an office: *reves'ting*, imp.: *revest'ed*, pp.

**revet**, v. *rè-vè't'* [F. *revêtement*, the lining of a dit-h—from *revêtir*, to clothe—see preceding entry], in mil., to face with masonry or other material, as an embankment: *revet'ting*, imp.: *revetted*, pp.: *rè-vè't'*: *revetment*, n. *rè-vè't'mènt*, in mil., the protection of a permanent work against all causes of destruction, by having its slopes and sides faced with masonry; in field-works, gabions, fascines, sods, &c., are used to form the revetments.

**vibrate**, v. *rè-vi-brè't'* [re, again, and *vibrare*], to vibrate back, or in return.

**revictual**, v. *rè-vit-l'* [re, again, and *victual*], to furnish anew with provisions.

**review**, n. *rè-riv'* [re, again, and *vicie*; F. *revue*, a review—from *revoir*, to see again, to revise—from L. *re*, again; *video*, I see], a second examination, as for improvement or amendment; a survey; critical remarks on a new publication; a periodical, generally consisting of critical remarks or essays; a public inspection of troops or ships by a superior officer: v. to look back on; to view and examine again; to reconsider; to criticise, as a new publication; to inspect, as troops: *review'ing*, imp.: adj. inspecting, as an army: n. the practice of writing and publishing criticisms of new publications; the business of a reviewer: *reviewed*, pp. *rè-vi'd'*: *reviewer*, n. *-èr*, one who reviews; a literary critic: *review'al*, n. *-al*, the review of a book.—*SYN.* of 'review n.': re-examination; resurvey; survey; criticism; reconsideration; revise; revisal; revision; retrospect.

**revile**, v. *rè-ril'* [L. *re*, again; *vilis*, mean, worthless—see *vile*], to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to upbraid; n. in OE., reproach; contumely: *revil'ing*, imp.: n. the act of reproaching; the act of using contemptuous language: *reviled*, pp. *-l'id'*: *reviler*, n. *-èr*, one who reviles: *revilingly*, ad. *-li*—*SYN.* of 'revile v.': to vilify; calumniate; reproach; upbraid.

**revindicate**, v. *rè-vin-di-kè't'* [re, again, and *vindicare*], to vindicate again; to demand and take back what has been lost.

**revise**, v. *rè-riz'* [F. *réviser*—from L. *revisère*, to come to see again—from *re*, again; *viso*, I look at attentively—from *videre*, *visum*, to see], to examine carefully for purposes of correction; to alter; to amend: n. a re-examination; among printers, a second proof-sheet pulled for correction and comparison with the first: *revi'sing*, imp.: *revised*, pp. *-i'd'*: adj. re-examined for correction: *revi'ser*, n. *-sèr*, one who revises: *revi'sal*, n. *-sal*, the act of examining for correction and improvement: *revi'sion*, n. *-i-zh'ùn* [F. *-l'*], the act of examining for correction: *revi'sional*, a. *-al*, pert. to revision: *revisor*, n. *-i-zè'r*, in Russia, one who takes the number of inhabitants: *revi'sory*, a. *-sèr-i*, able or tending to revise: *revising barristers' courts*, courts held in the autumn throughout the country to revise the list of voters for M.P.'s.—*SYN.* of 'revision': revisal; re-examination; review.

**revivify**, v. *rè-vi-zè't'* [re, again, and *vivis*], to visit again.

**revive**, v. *rè-viv'* [F. *révivre*, to rise from the dead—from L. *revivere*, to live again—from *re*, again; *vivo*, I live], to return to life; to recover from a state of neglect; to recover new life or vigour; to restore or bring again to life; to be reanimated after depression; to reanimate; to quicken; to refresh; to bring back to the memory; to inspire anew with hope or joy; in chem., to recover or reduce to its natural state, as a metal after calcination: *reviv'ing*, imp.: adj. coming to life again; reanimating; refreshing: n. the act of coming to life again: *revived*, pp. *-i'd'*: *revivingly*, ad. *-li*: *reviv'al*, n. *-al*, recovery to life from death, or apparent death; return to activity from a state of languor; recovery from a state of neglect or depression; renewed and more active attention to the importance of religion; the means by which this is accomplished: *reviv'allist*, n. *-al-èst*, one who endeavours to promote a greater earnestness in religion: *reviv'er*, n. *-èr*, he or that which invigorates or revives; one who

brings into notice again after neglect: *reviv'or*, *n.* *rev*, in *late*, the renewal of a suit which is abated by the death of one of the parties to it: *revivification*, *n.* *re-viv-i-fi-ká-shún* [*L. facio*, I make], restoration: to refresh; reanimate; renovate; renew; recover; reinvigorate; awaken; annihilate; quicken; rouse; comfort.

*revivify*, *v.* *re-viv-i-fi* [*re*, and *vivify*], to give new life or vigour to; to reanimate.

*reviviscent*, *a.* *re-viv-i-scent* [*L. reviviscens* or *reviviscens*, coming to life again—*from re*, again; *vivescere*, I get life; *vivo*, I live], regaining or restoring life: *revivis'cence*, *n.* *-scent*, also *revivis'cency*, *n.* *-scent*, renewal of life; reanimation.

*revivor*—see under *revive*.

*revocable*, *a.* *re-vó-ká-bl* [*F. révocable*—*from L. revocabilis*, revocable—*from revocare*, to recall—*from re*, back or again; *voco*, I call], that may be recalled; that may be repealed or annulled: *revocably*, *ad.* *-bl*: *revocableness*, *n.* *-bl-ness*, also *revocability*, *n.* *-bl-i-ty*, the quality of being revocable: *revoca'tion*, *n.* *-ká-shún* [*F. -al*], the calling back of a thing granted; refusal: reversal: *revocatory*, *a.* *re-vó-ká-tér-iá*, tending to revoke.

*revoke*, *v.* *re-vók* [*F. révoquer*—*from L. revocare*, to recall—*from re*, back or again; *voco*, I call], to repeal; to annul; to reverse, as a law; to declare void; to renounce at cards: *n.* the act of renouncing at cards: *revok'ing*, *imp.*: *revoked*, *pp.* *re-vók*: *revoke'ment*, *n.* *-ment*, repeal; recall; revocation.—*SYN.* of 'revoke': to annul; cancel; abolish; recall; countermand; rescind; repeal; abrogate; reverse; abjure.

*revolt*, *v.* *re-vólt* [*F. révolter*, to raise a rebellion; *révolte*, a revolt—*from L. revolutus*, revolved—*from re*, back; *volvo*, I roll: *it. rivoltare*, to revolt; *rivolta*, *n.* revolt], *it.*, to turn round; to fall off or turn from one to another; to renounce allegiance to a sovereign or a state; to shock; to cause to turn away from with abhorrence or disgust; to change: *n.* a change of sides; insurrection; rebellion; in *OE.*, one who changes sides: *revolt'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* doing violence to the feelings; exelling abhorrence: *revolt'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* turned away from allegiance or duty; shocked: *revolt'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *revolt'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who revolts.—*SYN.* of 'revolt': insurrection; edition; revolution; rebellion; mutiny.

*revolute*, *a.* *re-vó-lút* [*L. revolutus*, revolved—*from re*, back or again; *volvo*, I roll], in *bot.*, rolled backwards from the margins upon the under surface, as the edges of certain leaves are in vernalia; also *revolutive*, *n.* *-lút-iv*.

*revolution*, *n.* *re-vó-lút-ió-shún* [*F. révolution*, revolution—*from L. revolutio*—*from revolutus*, revolved—*from re*, back; *volvo*, I roll], the motion of a body round any fixed point or centre; motion or course of anything which brings it back to the same state or point; change or alteration of system; an extensive and sudden change in the constitution of a country; in *Eng. hist.*, the change which placed William and Mary on the throne, A.D. 1688; that of the U. States, beginning 1775; that of France, the first or great Revolution, 1789: *revolu'tionary*, *a.* *-ér-iá*, pert. to a revolution, or tending to produce one: *n.* a revolutionist: *revolu'tionise*, *v.* *-iz*, to effect an extensive or entire change in the form or principles of a thing: *revolu'tionis'ing*, *imp.*: *revolu'tionised*, *pp.* *-izd*: *revolu'tionist*, *n.* *-ist*, one engaged in endeavouring to effect a change in the government of a country.

*revolve*, *v.* *re-vólv* [*L. revolvēre*, to revolve—*from re*, back; *volvo*, I roll], to roll in a circle; to turn round, as on an axis; to move round a centre; to turn over and over, as in the mind; to meditate on: *revolv'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* rolling or turning round; perency, *it. -vólv-en-si*, act, state, or principle of revolving: *revolv'er*, *n.* *-er*, a pistol having several chambers to one barrel, each containing a separate charge, and which can be discharged in rapid succession: revolving light, the light of a lighthouse so arranged as to appear and disappear at certain intervals: revolving storms or cyclones, violent storms which, while advancing bodily in a definite direction, rotate about an axis with great rapidity: *revomit*, *v.* *re-vóm-it* [*re*, again, and *vomit*], to vomit or pour forth again.

*revulsion*, *n.* *re-vúls-shún* [*F. révulsion*, revulsion—

*from L. revulsio*, a tearing off or away; *revulsus*, torn away—*from re*, back or again; *vello*, I pull], the act of holding or drawing back; a violent separation; in *med.*, the act of turning or diverting a disease from one part of the body to another: *revul'sive*, *a.* *-siv*, tending to cause revulsion: *n.* a medicine to cause a revulsion: *revul'sively*, *ad.* *-ly*.

*reward*, *n.* *re-wárd* [*re*, again, and *award*], OF. *rewarder*, to regard], a suitable return for kindness, merit, services, and the like; the fruits of labour or industry; a sum of money offered for the apprehension of a criminal, or for the recovery of lost property; punishment: *v.* to recompense; to signify approval by a gift; to give in return, either good or evil; to remunerate; to requite; to punish; to repay evil: *reward'ing*, *imp.*: *reward'ed*, *pp.*: *reward'er*, *n.* *-er*, he or that which rewards: *reward'able*, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be rewarded: *reward'ableness*, *n.* *-á-bl-ness*, the state of being worthy of reward: *reward'less*, *a.* *-lēs*, without a reward; having no reward.—*SYN.* of 'reward': compensation; remuneration; pay; recompense; punishment; retribution; requital; satisfaction; guerdon.

*reward*, *v.* *re-wérd* [*re*, and *award*], in *OE.*, to repay in the same words.

*rewrite*, *v.* *re-rít* [*re*, again, and *write*], to write a second time.

*rex*, *n.* *rēks* [*L.*], a king.

*reynard*, *n.* *re-nárd*, another spelling of *renard*, a fox, which see.

*rhabarbarate*, *a.* *rá-bár-bá-rát* [*L. rha barbarum*, rhubarb—see *rhubarb*], thickened with rhubarb: *rhabar'barin*, also *rhabar'barine*, *n.* *-bá-rín*, chrysophanic acid.

*rhabdoid*, *n.* *ráb-dóid* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a rod; *eidōs*, form], in *bot.*, a spindle-shaped body which occurs in certain cells of plants exhibiting irritability: *rhabdoid'al*, *a.* *-dóid'al*, rodlike; specifically, in *anat.*, sagittal.

*rhabdolith*, *n.* *ráb-dó-lith* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a rod; *lithos*, a stone], a minute calcareous concretion, of rod-like shape, extensively found in certain kinds of sea-ooze.

*rhabdology*, *n.* *ráb-dó-ló-jí* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a staff; *logos*, discourse], the art of computing or numbering by means of Napier's rods or bones: *rhabdologic*, *n.* *ráb-dó-ló-jik*, pert. to rhabdology, or performed by it.

*rhabdomaney*, *n.* *ráb-dó-má-néi* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a rod; *mantia*, divination; *mantis*, a prophet], divination by a rod or wand, generally of hazel, to indicate where metals, minerals, or water may be found in the earth—a superstition practice not yet altogether abandoned; also called *metallomancy* or *hydromancy*.

*Rhaddopbera*, *n.* *plu. ráb-dó-sé-rá* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a rod; *phoros*, bearing—*from phero*, I bear], a name for the Graptolites, because they commonly possess a clubbous rod or axis supporting the perisarc.

*Rhaddopleura*, *n.* *plu. ráb-dó-plé-rá* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a rod; *pleuron*, a rib], a genus of molluscs, the tentacles of which are an outgrowth of the lophophore or disc, existent in the North Atlantic; one species is evidently of polyzoan affinities, living in a system of delicate membranous tubes.

*Rhachitis*, *rá-kh'itis*, see *rachitis* under *rachis*—but the former is the proper spelling.

*Rhadamante*, *a.* *rád-á-mán'tín*, also *Rhadaman'thine*, *a.* *-thín* [*Rhadamanthus*, in *anc. myth.*, a son of Jupiter], strictly just; severe as a judgment of Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges in the infernal regions.

*Rhætic beds*, *ré-tik bédz*, in *geol.*, a term generally applied to the marine passage-beds which lie between the Trias and Lias, and which are so called from their extensive development in the *Rhætic Alps*—now grouped with the Trias.

*rhannine*, *n.* *rám-nín* [*Gr. rhannos*, a kind of thorn or prickly shrub], a crystalline principle obtained from buckthorn berries.

*rhaponticine*, *n.* *rá-pón'ti-sín* [*L. rhaponticum*, rhubarb], the yellow substance which water extracts from rhubarb.

*Rhapsody*, *n.* *ráp-só-dí* [*Gr. rhapsodia*, a term applied by the Greeks to a book of the 'Iliad' or 'Odyssey'; the chanting of poems; *rhapsodos*, a bard—*from rhapsō*, I stitch together; *odē*, a poem or song], a confused jumble of words or sentences without dependence or natural connection; any rambling composition: *rhap'sodist*, *n.* *-dist*, in *anc. Greece*, one who recited in public his own or another's verses;

*mâte, mât, fâr, lát; mête, mêt, hér: pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;*

one who speaks or writes in an unconnected way: *rhapsodical*, a. *râp-sôd'i-kâl*, also *rhapsod'ic*, a. -*ik*, consisting of rhapsody; unconnected; rambling: *rhapsod'ically*, ad. -*kâl-lîk*: *rhapsodise*, v. *râp-sô-dîz*, to write or utter rhapsodies: *rhapsodising*, imp.: *rhapsodised*, pp. -*dîzîd*: *rhap'sodoman'cy*, n. -*mân'sîs* [*Gr. manteia*, divination], divination by means of verses.

*rhātany*, n. *rât'i-ān* [*Peruvian, ratana*], a highly astringent root of a Peruvian plant, used in Portugal to communicate a rich red colour to port wine—also spelt *ralany*: the *Kraméria triandra*, Ord. *Polyp. alacea*.

*rhea*, n. *rê'd* [*L. Rhæa*, the mother of the gods], a large running bird—the ostrich of S. America—see *nandu*.

*rhea*, a. n. *rê'd* [*E. Ind.*], a species of nettle of tropical and semi-tropical countries, the stalks of which contain an excellent spinning fibre, the outer skin being employed in paper-making; the *Bahméria nireca*, Ord. *Urticaceæ*.

*Rhenish*, a. *rên'ish*, pert. to the river *Rhine*: n. wine from the vineyards in the districts of the Rhine: *Rhenish architecture*, the architectural style of countries bordering on the Rhine when the arts first revived after the fall of the Roman Empire.

*rheochord*, n. *rê'o-kârd* [*Gr. rheô*, I flow; *chordê*, a cord], a metallic wire employed in measuring the resistance or variability of an electric current.

*rheometer*, n. *rê-ôm'ê-têr* [*Gr. rheos*, a current—from *rheîn*, to flow; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the intensity of a galvanic current: *rheom'etry*, n. -*ê-trî*, the method of determining the force of galvanic currents: *rheomotor*, n. *rê-ô-mô'tôr* [*L. motor*, a mover—from *moveo*, I move], the apparatus by which an electrical or galvanic current is originated: *rhe'ophore*, n. -*jôr* [*Gr. phorê*, I bear along], Ampère's term for the connecting-wire of an electric or voltaic apparatus: *rhe'oscope*, n. -*skôp* [*Gr. skopeô*, I view], an apparatus for ascertaining the pressure of a galvanic current, or merely its existence: *rhe'ostat*, n. -*stâl* [*Gr. statos*, that stands], an apparatus for enabling a galvanic needle to be kept at the same point during an experiment; an instr. for measuring electrical resistance: *rhe'otome*, n. -*tôm* [*Gr. tomê*, I cut], an instr. for periodically interrupting an electric current: *rhe'otrope*, n. -*trôp* [*Gr. tropê*, a turn], an instr. for reversing the direction of a voltaic current.

*rhetoric*, n. *rê'tô-rik* [*F. rhétorique*, rhetoric—from *L. rhetorica*; *Gr. rhêtorikê*, oratory—from *rhêtor*, an orator; *rhêô*, I say, I speak], the science of oratory; the art of composition, both written and spoken; the art of speaking in public with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion and attraction in speech: *rhetorical*, a. *rê-tô-rik'kâl*, pert. to rhetoric; persuasive; figurative: *rhetorically*, ad. -*lî*: *rhetorician*, n. *rê'tô-rîsh'ân*, one skilled in the art of rhetoric, or an instructor in it.

*Rheum*, n. *rê-ûm* [*Gr. rheon*, rhubarb—from *Rha*, old name of the river Volga, in Russia, from which first brought], in bot., the systematic name of rhubarb.

*rheum*, n. *rôm* [*Gr. rheuma*, that which flows—from *rheô*, I flow], the increased action of the vessels of any organ of the body producing a flow of humors; usually applied to the increased secretions of the mucous glands caused by a cold: *rheum'y*, a. -*t*, pert. to or abounding in rheum; affected with rheum.

*rheumatism*, n. *rê-mâ-tîzm* [*L. rheumatismus*; *Gr. rheumatismos*, rheum, catarrh—from *Gr. rheuma*, a watery fluid—from *rheô*, I flow], a painful disease affecting the muscles and joints, causing swelling and stiffness: *rheumatic*, a. *rê-mâ-tîk*, also *rheumat'ical*, a. -*î-kâl*, pert. to or affected with rheumatism: *rheumatoid*, a. -*ôid* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], having the appearance of rheumatism.

*rhinal*, a. *rî-nâl* [*Gr. rhis* or *rhina*, the nose], of or pert. to the nose: *rhinalgia*, n. *rî-nâl-jî-â* [*Gr. algos*, pain], pain in the nose.

*rhinencephalic*, a. *rî-nên-sêf'â-lîk* [*Gr. rhis* or *rhina*, the nose; *ênkephalos*, the brain—from *ên*, in; *kêphalê*, the head], belonging to the nose and brain, applied to the prolongation of brain-substance which forms the olfactory nerves.

*rhino*, n. *rî-nô*, a slang term for 'money': *rhinoceros*, n. *rî-nô-sêr'ôs* [*L. rhinoceros*; *Gr. rhinokeros*—from *Gr. rhis* or *rhina*, the nose; *keras*, a horn], a well-known large animal of Asia and Africa

deriving its name from the one of two solid fibrous horns which arm its snout: *rhinocerial*, a. *rî-nô-sê-rî-âl*, also *rhinocerial*, a. -*sê-rî-kâl*, pert. to or resembling a rhinoceros.

*rhinoplastic*, a. *rî-nô-plâs'tîk* [*Gr. rhis* or *rhina*, the nose; *plastikos*, plastic—from *plassô*, I form], nose-forming, applied to an operation in surgery by which the nose is renewed: *rhinoscope*, n. *rî-nô-skôp* [*Gr. skopeô*, I view], an instr., consisting of an adapted oval or circular mirror, by which the back part of the nostrils may be examined: *rhines'copy*, n. -*nûs'kô-pî*, the examination of the back parts of the soft palate, the nose, &c., by means of the rhinoscope.

*rhiza*, n. *rî-zâ* [*Gr.*], a root.

*Rhizanth*, n. *rî-zânth* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root; *anthos*, a flower], one of a class of flowering-plants growing on the roots of other plants, including the largest known flower, *Rafflesia*.

*rhizocarpous*, a. *rî-zô-kâr'pûs* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root; *karpós*, fruit], in bot., applied to *Rhizocarpeæ*, n. plu. -*pê-ê*, a group of cryptogams including *Mar-silea*, the pepperworts, &c., which have their organs of fructification between the root-fibres.

*rhizodus*, n. *rî-zô-dûs* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root; *odus* or *odontos*, a tooth], in geol., a genus of carboniferous saurid fishes: *rhizodont*, n. -*dônt*, a reptile whose teeth are planted in sockets, as the crocodile.

*rhizogen*, a. *rî-zô-jên* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root; *gennâô*, I produce], in bot., producing roots: *Rhizogens*, n. plu. -*samo* as *Rhizanth*, which see: *rhizoids*, n. plu. *rî-zôids* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], the rootlike outgrowths of many Algae.

*rhizome*, n. *rî-zôm*, *rhizomes*, n. plu. -*zômz*, also *rhizoma*, n. *rî-zô-mâ*, *rhizomata*, n. plu. -*zô-mâ-tâ* [*Gr. rhizoma*, the mass of a tree's roots—from *rhiza*, a root], in bot., a thick stem running along or under ground, and sending forth shoots above and roots below.

*rhizomorph*, n. *rî-zô-môr'f* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root; *morphê*, shape], in bot., an underground mycelial growth which derives its sustenance from the wood of trees, and has a root-like form: *rhizomorphoid*, a. -*ôid* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], in bot., root-like in shape.

*rhizophagous*, a. *rî-zô-fâ-gûs* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root; *phagô*, I eat], feeding on roots.

*rhizophorous*, a. *rî-zô-fô-rûs* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root; *phoros*, bearing—from *phêrô*, I bear], in bot., root-bearing: *Rhizoph'ora*, n. plu. -*ô-râ*, a genus of tropical plants which root in the mud, and send down from their branches stems and new roots, forming thus a dense thicket to the very verge of the water; the mangrove.

*Rhizopoda*, n. plu. *rî-zô-pô-dâs* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root; *pous* or *podâ*, a foot], a class of simple beings, including the *Amœba* and the *Foraminifera*, minute and gelatinous, generally covered by a shell, and provided with retractile filaments; a division of the Protozoa comprising all those capable of emitting pseudo-podia.

*rhizotaxis*, n. *rî-zô-tâk'sîs* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root; *taxis*, a putting in order—from *tassô*, I arrange], in bot., the arrangement of the roots.

*rhodanic*, a. *rô-dân'îk* [*Gr. rhodon*, a rose], denoting an acid, also called sulphocyanic acid, producing a red colour with persalts of iron.

*rhodanthè*, n. *rô-dân'thê* [*Gr. rhodon*, a rose; *anthos*, a flower], a beautiful flowering annual, much esteemed.

*Rhodian*, a. *rô-dî-ân*, pert. to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean: n. a native or inhabitant.

*rhodium*, n. *rô-dî-ûm* [*Gr. rhodon*, a rose], an elementary body, a rare metal discovered by Wollaston in 1803, of a white or silver-grey colour, and extremely hard, so named from the red colour of its chloride.

*rhododendron*, n. *rô-dô-dên'drôn* [*Gr. rhodon*, a rose; *dendron*, a tree—*lîl*, the rose-tree], an ornamental plant, noted for the beauty of its evergreen leaves and its large brilliant flowers, Ord. *Ericacææ*.

*rhodonite*, n. *rô-dô-nîl* [*Gr. rhodon*, a rose], manganese spar or silicate of manganese—so named from its dark rose-red colour.

*rhodopsin*, n. *rô-dôp'sîn* [*Gr. rhodon*, a rose; *opsis*, sight], a purple substance on which images are formed in the eye; visual purple.

*rhomb*, n. *rôm*, usually written *rhombus*, n. -*bûs* [*L. rhombus*; *Gr. rhombos*, a spinning-top, a magical

wheel], a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but which has two of its angles acute and the other two obtuse: *rhombic*, *n.* *-lik*, shaped like a rhombus; *rhomb-spar*, a variety of dolomite or crystallised magnesian limestone; *rhomboid*, *n.* *-lojld* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], a four-sided figure having only its opposite sides equal, and its angles not right angles: *rhomboid* or *rhomboid'al*, *n.* *-dl*, rhombus-like; lozenge-shaped: *rhomboid-ovate*, between rhomboid and egg-shaped.

**rhombohedron**, *n.* *róm-bó-hé-dron* [Gr. *rhombos*, a magical wheel; *hedra*, a base], a solid figure bounded by six planes in the form of rhombi; *rhomboid'al*, *n.* *-drál*, pert. to a rhombohedron; presenting forms derived from a rhombohedron.

**rhocbus**, *n.* *róng-kú* [L. *rhonchos*; Gr. *rhongchos*, a snoring—from *rhengko*, I snore], in *med.*, an unnatural rattling or wheezing sound produced in the air-passages by obstructions.

**rhubarb**, *n.* *ró-bárb* [OE. *rheubarbe*; L. *rha barbarum*, *rhubarb*; *Rha*, old name of river Volga, in Russia, on whose banks first found, and L. *barbarus*, foreign], a plant, now grown abundantly in this country, whose leaf-stalks are used in making tarts, &c., the root being used in medicine; a name for several species of *Rheum*, Ord. *Polygonaceae*; *R. officinale* is the medicinal rhubarb; *R. raphaniticum* is the British rhubarb; *R. raphaniticum*, *R. compactum*, and *R. undulatum* no species used in France.

**rhumb**, *n.* *rim*, also *rhumb-line* [a form of *rhomb*: OF. *rumb*, a point of the compass: Sp. *rumbo*: L. *rhombus*; Gr. *rhombos*, a spinning-wheel], a lozenge-shaped figure; the curve on the earth's surface which cuts all the meridians at the same angle: to sail on a rhumb, to sail on a particular compass direction.

**rhyme**, properly *rim*, *n.* *rim* [AS. *rim*, number, rhyme: cf. Icel. *rhina*; Dut. *rijm*; Dan. *riim*; Sw. *rim*; Oll. Ger. *rim*; Ir. *rimb*; Gr. *reimn*], the correspondence of sound in the terminations of words at the end of successive or alternate lines of certain kinds of poetry; a word or sound to answer to another; poetry; *v.* to put into rhyme; to make verses or lines terminate in words or syllables similar in sound: *rhym'ing*, *imp.*: *rhymed*, *pp.* *rhym'd*; *adj.* put into rhyme: *rhym'er*, *n.* *-er*, also *rhymester*, *n.* *rim'ster*, a versifier; a poor poet, in contempt: *rhymeless*, *n.* *-les*, without rhyme; without rhyme or reason, *literally*, without number or sense; *proverbially*, without sense or motive; absurd. *Note*.—The proper spelling is *rim*, which is rarely used. The spelling *rhyme* has obtained currency from a supposed connection with *rhym'n*—from L. *rhythmus*.

**rhynchoella**, *n.* *ring-ó-né-lá* [Gr. *rhungchos*, a beak], a genus of brachiopodous bivalves acutely beaked: *rhyncholites*, *n.* *plu.* *-lits* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, fossil remains of the beaks of certain cephalopods.

**rhythm**, *n.* *rithm* [F. *rithme*; L. *rhythmus*; Gr. *rhythmos*, measured motion, proportion—from *rhein*, to flow], the agreement of measure and time in prose and poetry; also in music and in motion, as in dancing: *rhythmic*, *a.* *rith'mic*, also *rhyth'mical*, *n.* *-ut-kál*, pert. to rhythm; having rhythm; harmonical: in *med.*, denoting the regular healthy discharge of the functions of an organ, as the pulsations of the heart: *rhythmically*, *ad. -ly*.

**rhythmometer**, *n.* *rith-móm-é-tér* [Gr. *rhythmos*, measured motion; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for marking time to movements in music.

**riant**, *a.* *riánt* or *ré-áng* [F. *riant*, smiling—from L. *ridens* or *ridentem*, laughing; *rideo*, I laugh], in OE., laughing; exciting laughter.

**rial**, *n.* *ré-ál*—see *real* 2.

**rial**, *n.* *ri-ál* [an old spelling of *royal*], a royal—a gold coin at one time current in Great Britain, varying in value from ten to thirty shillings.

**rib**, *n.* *rib* [AS. *ribb*, a rib; cf. Dut. *ribbe*; Ger. *rippe*], one of the curved bony hoops or bars which protect the lungs, heart, &c.; one of the curved timbers in an arched roof to which the laths are nailed; in *bot.*, the central longitudinal nerve or vein of a leaf; in a ship, one of the curved timbers which give form and strength to its side; something long, thin, and narrow; a familiar term for a wife: *v.* to furnish or surround with ribs; to form with rising lines or ridges, as cloth: *ribbing*, *imp.*: *ribbed*, *pp.* *rib'd*; *adj.* furnished with ribs; in *bot.*, a term applied to a leaf having strongly marked nerves or veins: *rib-grass* or *ribwort*, a very common species of plantain—the *Plantago lanceolata*, often found in our meadows, Ord. *Plantaginaceae*: true ribs, the seven ribs which are attached to the sternum or breast-bone, as distinguished from the five false ribs, which are not so attached; the last two false ribs are called floating ribs, because they are not attached to anything in front.

**ribald**, *a.* *rib'ald* [OE. *ribald* or *ribaud*—perhaps from Oll. Ger. *kripta*, a prostitute], low; base; filthy; obscene: *n.* a low, vulgar, foul-mouthed creature: *rib'aldrý*, *n.* *-dlit-ri*, mean, vulgar, or obscene language; lewdness: *rib'aldróns*, *a.* *-rús*, containing ribaldry.

**riband**, *n.* *rib'ánd*—see *ribbon*.

**rib-band**, *n.* *rib'-bánd* [compounded of *rib* and *band*], a long, narrow, and thin piece of timber nailed upon the outside of the ribs of a ship from the stem to the stern-post, or nailed to the timbers of a square body under which shores are fixed.

**ribbon**, *n.* *rib'-ón*, also *riband*, *ribband*, *n.* *rib'-ánd* [Fr. *ribin*; Gael. *ribéan*, a ribbon: cf. W. *rhifin*, a streak—from *rhif*, a streak], a narrow web of silk or other texture—generally used in trimming for some part of a lady's attire; a long narrow strip of anything: *ribb'-oed*, *a.* *-oed*, adorned with ribbons; *Ribb'onism*, *n.* *-ón-izm*, the principles of a secret association or combination in Ireland, avowedly unlawful, and having violent objects in view: *Ribb'oaman*, a member of the secret society in Ireland holding the principles of Ribbonism: *ribbon-jasper*, a variety of Jasper, exhibiting colours of various shades, and arranged in stripes of parallel layers; *blue-ribbon*—see under *blue*; *red-ribbon*—see under *red*.

**ribwort**—see under *rib*.

**rica**, *n.* *rik'-it* [L. *rica*, a veil thrown over the head], the ceremonial veil worn by ladies in Greece and Rome on occasions of religious solemnity.

**rice**, *n.* *ris* [F. *riz*; It. *riso*, rice; L. *oriza*; Gr. *oriza*; Ar. *aruz*, *rice*], a well-known grain, only produced in warm climates and from a moist soil; the *Oryza sativa*, Ord. *Gramineae*: *rice-flour*, ground rice for puddings, &c.; *rice-paper*, a paper prepared from the pith of a certain plant, and brought from China—the *Tetrapanax papyriferum*, Ord. *Araliaceae*.

**rich**, *a.* *rich* [AS. *rice*, noble, rich; Icel. *rikkr*; Dan. *rig*; Ger. *reich*], wealthy; having ample means for the supply of wants; costly; yielding or producing largely; fertile; highly endowed; made with costly or highly seasoned ingredients, as a rich cake or dish; abundant; full of; perfect; having something precious: *v.* in OE., to enrich: *rich'es*, *n.* *-es* [F. *richesse*, riches; L. *riches* was originally a noun singular, but is now used as a plural], abundance of lands, goods, or money; wealth; affluence; opulence; great plenty beyond wants: *rich'ly*, *ad. -ly*, with abundance; with ample means; amply; truly: *rich'ness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being rich; any good quality existing in abundance; fertility; productiveness; abundance of good ingredients, as in food; the rich, persons possessed of wealth.—*Syn.* of 'rich': wealthy; opulent; affluent; valuable; estimable; precious; costly; splendid; sumptuous; fertile; fruitful; abundant; generous; inselous; plentiful; ample; copious.

**ricinole**, *a.* *ri-sín-ik* [L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant], applied to an acid, being one of the products obtained from the distillation of castor-oil at a high temperature.

**rick**, *n.* *rik* [AS. *hræac*, a heap; of Icel. *hrankr*; Norw. *røyk*, *rank*; Dan. *ryg*], a heap of corn or hay regularly piled up in the field or open air, and usually covered with thatching: *v.* to pile up in a heap in the open air, as grain in the ear, or hay; *rick'ing*, *imp.*: *ricked*, *pp.* *rickt*: *rickle*, *n.* *rik'-li*, in *Scot.*, a small heap: *rick-stand*, *n.* the foundation of timber, or other material, on which a rick is built.

**rickets**, *n.* *plu.* *rik'-ets* [M. Dut. *vericken*, to twist], a constitutional disease, characterised chiefly by a curvature of the shafts of the long bones of the arms and legs, and enlargement of their articular extremities—the result of deficient appropriation of earthy principles by their structures: *rick'ety*, *a.* *-et-á*, affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; imperfect and unstable.

**ricochet**, *n.* *rik-ó-sha* or *rik-ó-shét* [F.], the projection of shot or shell in such a manner so that it strikes the ground at a certain point, and afterwards bounds along the surface: *v.* to fire shot or shell from a gun so as to bound along the surface:

*mâte*, *mát*, *fár*, *laú*; *mête*, *mél*, *hér*: *píne*, *pín*; *núte*, *nút*, *móve*:

ric'ochett'ing, *imp.* -shé't'ing; ric'ochett'ed, *pp.* -shé't'ed.

rietus, *n.* *ri-tús* [*L. rictus*, the mouth wide open—from *ringor*, I show the teeth], in *bot.*, among labiate or lipped corollas, the condition of the lower lip pressed against the upper, so as to leave only a chink between them.

rid, *v.* *rid* [*AS. hreddan*, to snatch away; cf. *Ice. hrioda*; *Dan. rydde*; *Ger. retten*], to free; to deliver; to clear away; to disencumber; to remove by violence; *adj.* clear; delivered; freed: *rid'ding*, *imp.*: *rid*, *pt.* *pp.*: *rid'dance*, *n.* -*ddna*, act of clearing away; deliverance; escape: to get rid of, to free oneself from.

ridden—see under *ride*.

riddle, *n.* *rid'del* [*AS. hredder*, a corn-sieve; cf. *Bret. ridel*; *Ger. reiten*], an instr. for separating grain from the chaff, or for separating larger from smaller particles; a sieve: *v.* to separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to make numerous holes or openings in, as with balls or shot; to make many little holes in: *rid'ding*, *imp.*: *rid'ded*, *pp.* -*dded*.

riddle, *n.* *rid'del* [*AS. radelse*, a dark speech—from *radan*, to read; *OH. Ger. ralsal* or *radisti*; *Ger. räthsel*], something proposed for solution by guess or conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma; anything ambiguous or puzzling: *v.* to make riddles; to speak obscurely: *rid'ding*, *imp.*: *rid'ded*, *pp.* -*dded*: *rid'der*, *n.* -*dder*, one who speaks obscurely or ambiguously.

ride, *v.* *rid* [*AS. ridan*, to ride; cf. *Ice. rida*; *Dut. rijden*; *Ger. reiten*], to be borne or carried along, as in a carriage or on horseback; to sit on a horse, and so be carried along; to be supported in motion; to sit or rest on so as to be carried; to be at anchor, as a ship; *n.* an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a drive; the course or road passed over in riding: *rid'ding*, *imp.*; *adj.* employed for travelling on horseback; suitable for riding on, as a riding horse: *n.* the act of one carried on a horse or in a carriage: *rode*, *pt.* *rode*, *did ride*: *ridden*, *pp.* *rid'n*, been carried or borne along, as on horseback: *ridder*, *n.* *ridder*, one who rides; one who breaks or manages horses; an addition made to a MS., &c., and inserted after its completion; anything added to strengthen; a deduction to be drawn from a mathematical theorem; in mining, portions of the cheek of a vein of ore, which are mingled with masses of ore: *rid'der*, *n.* -*dder*, mingled with masses of ore: *rid'ders*, *n. plu.* -*dders*, the interior ribs to strengthen and bind the parts of a ship together: *rid'derless*, *n.* -*less*, without a rider: *riding-habit*, -*hab'it*, the long upper garment worn by ladies on horseback: *riding-rhyme* [said to be named from the riding pilgrims of the Canterbury Tales], a metre of five accents, each accent falling on the even syllable, and having the lines in rhyming couplets: *riding-school*, a place where the art of riding is taught: *riding-master*, a teacher of the art of riding: to ride rough-shod over one, to be overbearing or oppressive; to act tyrannically.

ridge, *n.* *rij* [*AS. hrycg*, the back; cf. *Dan. ryg*; *Ger. rücken*], anything formed like the back of an animal; a long horizontal elevation from which the surface slopes down on each side; a strip of soil formed in ploughing, consisting of a crown, two flanks, and two furrow brows, the hollow space between ridges being called the open furrow; the angular top of the roof of a building; a raised or elevated line: *v.* to cover with or form into ridges; to rib or wrinkle: *rid'ding*, *imp.*: *ridged*, *pp.* *rij'd*: *ridge*, *n.* *rijf*, having ridges; rising in a ridge: *ridge-tiles*, tiles forming the ridge or apex of a roof: *ridge and furrow*, the alternate elevations and depressions of ploughed land.

ridgel, *n.* *rij'el*, also *ridge'lling*, *n.* -*ling* [*Eng. dial. rijigle*], a ram half castrated.

ridicule, *n.* *rid'ikül* [*L. ridiculus*, laughable, droll—from *rideo*, I laugh], remarks designed to excite laughter, with some degree of contempt; mockery; satirical remarks: *v.* to treat with contemptuous merriment; to mock; to deride; to sneer at: *rid'iculing*, *imp.*: *rid'iculed*, *pp.* -*icüled*: *rid'iculer*, *n.* -*icüler*, one who ridicules; *ridiculous*, *n.* *ri-dik'ü-lüs*, excelling in ridicule; laughably absurd: *ridic'ulously*, *ad.* *ri-dik'ü-lösness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being ridiculous.—*SYN.* of 'ridicule *n.*: mockery; banter; wit; derision; raillery; bulesque; irony; satire; sneer; jeer; sarcasm; lampoon—of 'ridiculous':

droll; absurd; laughable; ludicrous; preposterous; risible.

Ridding, *n.* *ri-ding* [a corrupt. of *ME. thrithing*; *Ice. thríðjunngr*; *Norw. trídjing*, a third part], one of the three divisions into which the county of York is broken up.

ridotto, *n.* *ri-döt'tó* [*It. ridotto*, retreat, rendezvous—from *L. reducus*, retired—from *re*, back; *duco*, I lead], among *Italians*, a favourite entertainment of music and dancing generally held on fast-eves.

rise, *v.* *ris* [*Ice. risf*, liberal; cf. *O. Dut. rísf*; *Ger. reif*], prevalent, used of epidemic diseases; abounding; plentiful: *rise'ly*, *ad.* -*li*: *rise'ness*, *n.* -*ness*, abundance; prevalence.

ris-raff, *n.* *ris-ráf* [*F. ris et raf*, every particle], refuse and sweepings; dregs; scum of anything, as of society; the rabble.

rise, *v.* *ris* [*OF. riser*, to ransack; *Ice. hrista*, to catch], to ransack; to sweep away; to pillage; to plunder: *ris'ing*, *imp.*: *ris'ed*, *pp.* -*id*: *ris'er*, *n.* -*er*, a robber.

rise, *n.* *ris* [*Dan. risle*, to groove a column], a musket or hand-gun, the inside of the barrel of which is grooved or formed with spiral channels in order to make the bullet revolve: *v.* to channel or groove: *ris'ing*, *imp.*: *ris'ed*, *pp.* -*id*: *ris'emen*, *n.* -*men*, a body of sharpshooters or light infantry armed with rifles—called by the French *franc-tirailleurs*: *rise-plot*, in *mil.*, a hole or short trench about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, forming, with the earth thrown out of it, cover for two men.

ris't, *n.* *ris* [from *rise*, which see], a fissure or cleft; an opening made by splitting: *v.* to cleave; to split; to burst open: *ris't'ing*, *imp.*: *ris't'ed*, *pp.* -*id*.

rig, *v.* *rig* [*Norw. rigga*, to bandage, to rig a vessel; *rigg*, rigging of a ship], to clothe; to dress; to fit with tackling; to furnish with gear: *n.* dress; the peculiar manner of fitting the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards in a ship: *rigg'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* all the cordage belonging to the masts, yards, or other parts of a ship: *rigged*, *pp.* *riggd*: *rigg'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who rigs; a wheel with a flat or slightly curved rim, moved by a leather band: to rig a ship, to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their proper masts and yards.

rig, *n.* *rig* [*O. Dut. wriken*, to move to and fro; allied to rickets and wriggle], an excited and irregular movement of any kind; a trick; in *ME.*, a wanton; a romping girl; to rig about, to be wanton; to romp; *riggish*, *a.* wanton: to run a rig, to act in an excited manner; to do something outrageous; to rig the market, *lit.*, to play tricks with it—a term applied to a dishonest combination among a number of merchants to buy up so extensively any particular article or commodity as to be able to resell the same at greatly enhanced prices.

rig, *n.* *rig* [*AS. hrycg*, the back; cf. *Ice. hrygg*; *Dan. ryg*—see *ridge*], in *Scot.*, the back of an animal; anything formed like the back of an animal; a long breadth of cultivated land sloping down on each side: a ridge: *rig and fur*, said of stockings who have ribbed.

rigadoun, *n.* *rig-á-dou'* [*F. rigadon*, *rigadoun*—a dance said to be so called from *Rigado*, the surname of its inventor], a lively dance performed by one couple; the music for this dance.

rigescent, *a.* *ri-jés'sent* [*L. rigescens* or *rigescentem*, growing stiff or numb; *rigesco*, I grow stiff—from *riges*, I am stiff], in *bot.*, having a rigid or stiff consistence.

riggle, *v.* *rij'gl*, another spelling of wriggle, which see.

right, *a.* *rij* [*AS. riht*, straight, correct; cf. *Ice. reifi*; *OH. Ger. reht*; *Goth. raihts*; *Ger. recht*; cf. also *L. rectus*], straight; not crooked; direct; true; not wrong; according to the standard of truth or of moral rectitude, or to the will of God; not erroneous or wrong; *fit*; proper; well performed; applied to one of the hands which it is most convenient or right to make use of, or which is naturally used in preference to the other: from *right* hand, as a leg or a part; applied to the side or bank of a river on the right hand when looking towards its mouth, denoting an angle of 90°; denoting the side of cloth designed to appear externally; *n.* not the wrong; the side which is not the left; perfect standard of truth and justice; justice; freedom from error; legal title; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; privilege: *v.* to relieve from

wrong; to do justice to; to restore to its upright position, as a ship: ad. according to the standard of truth and justice; in a right manner; according to fact and truth; directly: in a direct line; very; thoroughly, as *right* valiant—also in this sense, *right* honourable; in *OE.*, just; immediately: at the instant: *int.* an expression of approval: *right*ing, *imp.*: *right*'ed, pp.: *right*'ful, a. *ſſol*, consonant to justice; having a legal or just claim; equitable: *right*'fully, ad. *ſſ.*: *right*'fulness, n. *ſſes*, the state of being *right*ful; accordance with the rules of *right*: *right*'ly, ad. *ſſ.*, according to justice; properly; *ſſily*; honestly; uprightly: *right*'ness, n. *ſſes*, the state of being *right*; conformity to truth: *right* and *left*, in all directions; on all sides: *right* angle, in *geom.*, an angle formed by one straight line standing on another when the adjacent angles are equal; an angle of 90°: *right*-angled, a. *ſſing*-*ſſed*, in *geom.*, containing one or more right angles: *right* ascension and declination, the equinoctial co-ordinates for defining the position of points of the celestial concave, and indicating their positions relatively to each other, the former being measured on the equinoctial from the first point of Aries eastward, the latter on the secondaries of the equinoctial to the north and south poles of the heavens from 0° to 90°: *right* away or off, at once; without delay: *right*-handed, a. using the right hand more easily than the left: to put one's *right* foot foremost [the Romans held it a good omen to enter a dwelling by crossing the threshold with the right foot first], to do one's very best in order to be successful: *right*-headed screw, a screw the threads of which wind spirally from left to right: *right*-hearted, a. good-hearted: *Right* Honourable, a title used in addressing all noblemen below the rank of marquis, their wives, their eldest sons where there is a second title, and the daughters of those above the rank of viscount, all privy councillors, the lord mayors of London and Dublin, the provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and certain others: *right*-minded, n. *ſſinded*, well-disposed: *Right* or *Left*, *Extreme* *Right*, *Extreme* *Left*, terms derived from the usage of the French Chamber of Deputies or legislative assembly, where the party on the side of the administration occupy the *right* side of the hall, and the opposition the *left* side: *right* side, the side to be shown; *familiarly*, good graces: *right* sphere, that position of the sphere, being the appearance to a spectator on the equator, in which the circles apparently described by the heavenly bodies are at right angles to the horizon: at right angles, applied to a line which crosses or stands on another perpendicularly: bill of rights—see under bill 2: by rights, properly; correctly: on the right, on the same side with the right hand: in one's own right, by absolute right: to right a vessel, to restore her to an upright position: to set or put to rights, to arrange; to put into good order.—*ſſyn.* of 'right'n': direct; straight; correct; true; perpendicular; just; equitable; suitable; becoming; lawful; upright; *right*ful; proper; fit; honest.

*righteous*, a. *ſſiſſus* or *ſſiſſus* [AS. *rihtwis*, *righteous*, pious—from *riht*, right, and *wis*, wise], *ſſiſſ.*, wise as to what is right; agreeing with right; living, acting, or doing according to the will of God: honest; just; equitable: *right*'eously, ad. *ſſ.*: *right*'eousness, n. *ſſes* [AS. *rihtwisnes*], what is right; justice; uprightness; conformity of heart and life to the divine law; integrity; the perfection of God's nature.—*ſſyn.* of 'righteous': godly; upright; holy; equitable; *right*ful; just; uncorrupt; virtuous; honest; faithful—of 'rightful': just; lawful; equitable; proper; honest.

*rigid*, a. *ſſiſſid* [L. *rigidus*, stiff, inflexible—from *rigeo*, I am stiff], not pliant or easily bent; stiff; severely just; strict; unyielding: inflexible; rigorous: in *OE.*, sharp; cruel: *rig*'idly, ad. *ſſ.*, severely; inflexibly: *rig*'idness, n. *ſſes*, also rigidity, n. *ſſiſſiditi*, inflexibility; stiffness; quality of resisting change of form; want of ease: *rigid*ness, a. *ſſiſſiditiſſus*, in *bot.*, rather stiff.—*ſſyn.* of 'rigid': inflexible; unyielding; rigorous; unmitigated; unremitted; stern; mistere; severe; exact; stiff; unpliant; strict.

*right*—see *reglet*.

*rigmarole*, n. *ſſiſſid-röl* [a corrupt, of *ragman* roll—see *Ragman's Roll*, formerly a popular game consisting in drawing characters from a roll by means of hanging strings, the amusement consisting in the application or misapplication of the characters to the

persons who draw them], a succession of confused or nonsensical sentences or statements; a repetition of idle or long foolish stories: ad. pert. to or consisting of *rigmarole*; nonsensical.

*rigol*, n. *ſſiſſol* [from *ME.* *ringole*, a dim. of *Eng.* *ring*], in *OE.*, a circle; n. *ſſiadem*.

*rigor*, n. *ſſiſſor* or *ſſiſſor* [L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidity—from *rigeo*, I am stiff], in *med.*, a sudden coldness accompanied by shivering, symptomatic of the beginning of a disease, especially of a fever: *rigor* mortis, *ſſiſſis* [L. stiffness of death], the stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death.

*rigour*, n. *ſſiſſor* [F. *rigueur*, *rigour*—from L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidity: see *rigor*], stiffness or severity in opinion, temper, or manners; strictness; sternness; quality of being strict or exact; quality of being severe or very cold, as the weather; unabated exactness; severity of life; in *ME.*, rage; cruelty; fury; hardness: *rigorous*, n. *ſſes*, allowing no abatement or relaxation; scrupulously exact or accurate; severe; harsh; very cold, as a winter: *rig*'orously, ad. *ſſ.*, severely; without tenderness or mitigation; exactly; nicely: *rig*'orouslyness, n. *ſſes*, the state of being rigorous: *rigorism*, n. *ſſem*, austerity in principle or practice; in *phil.*, the doctrine that happiness depends upon perfect self-control and disregard of circumstances, and that it lies in virtue or excellence of character, not in pleasure: held by the Stoics and Cynics, and, in a modified form, by Kant and others: *rigorist*, n. *ſſist*, one very severe and exact in matters of religion; n. *ſſansenist*.—*ſſyn.* of 'rigour': rigidity; inflexibility; severity; austerity; sternness; cold; stiffness; harshness; strictness; exactness—of 'rigorous': rigid; inflexible; unyielding; severe; strict; austere; stern; harsh; strict; exact.

*Rigsdag*, n. *ſſiſſidag* [Dan.—from *rige*, kingdom; *dag*, day], the Parliament of Denmark.

*Rigveda*, n. *ſſiſſidä* [Sans. *rich*, praise; *veda*, wisdom], the oldest and most original of the Vedas, the early sacred books of the Hindus,—probably the most ancient literary document in existence.

*ri*, v. *ſſi* [see *roll* 1], which is the same word], to stir up and make muddy, as water; to put out of temper: *ri*'ing, *imp.*: *ri*'ed, pp. *ſſid*.

*rilievo*, n. *ſſiſſid* [It.], a term in the fine arts—see under *relief*.

*rim*, n. *ſſi* [perhaps from W. *rhill*, a trench], a very small brook; a streamlet; v. to run in very small streams: *ri*'ling, *imp.*: *ri*'led, pp. *ſſid*.

*rim*, n. *ſſim* [AS. *rima*, margin, edge: cf. W. *rhim*, the edge or rim], the edge or margin which surrounds a thing, as of a bowl; the outer circle of a wheel; the border; the lower part of the belly: v. to put n rim or hoop to: *ri*'ming, *imp.*: a. the act of putting around a rim or border: *rimmed*, pp. *ſſid*.

*rim*, n. *ſſim* [see *rim* 1], in *OE.*, the peritoneum; a thin fatty membrane which lines the interior of the abdomen, and envelops the internal viscera.

*rimbase*, n. *ſſim-bas* [rim, and base], a short cylinder between a trunnion and the body of a cannon, or the shoulder on the stock of a musket on which rests the breech of the barrel.

*rimble*-ramble, a. *ſſim-bl-rämbel* [imitative], vague and humdrum; applied to a rambling and unmeaning discourse.

*rim*, n. *ſſim* [AS. *hrim*, hoar-frost: cf. *ſſi*, *hrim*; Dut. *rijm*; Sw. *rim*], hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapour: *rimy*, n. *ſſim-f*, abounding with rim; frosty.

*rim*, n. *ſſim*, the proper spelling of rhyme, which see.

*rim* royal, a seven-line stanza common in English poetry up to the sixteenth century, supposed to have been so called from its use by James I. of Scotland in the 'King's Quair.'

*rimming*—see under *rim* 1.

*Rimmon*, n. *ſſim-mön*, a Syrian god worshipped at Damascus.

*rimose*, a. *ſſi-mös*, also *rimons*, n. *ſſi-mös* [L. *rimosus*, full of cracks—from *rima*, a cleft], in *bot.*, covered with cracks or fissures, mostly parallel, as the bark of a tree; chinky: *rimose*'ly, ad. *ſſ.*: *rimosity*, n. *ſſi-mösitiſſus*, the state of being rimose or chinky: *rimulose*, a. *ſſim-i-lös*, having small marks or chinks.

*rimple*, v. *ſſim-pl* [AS. *hrimpelle*, a wrinkle; O. Dut. *rimpel*], to wrinkle; to pucker; to corrugate: n. a fold or wrinkle: *rim*'pling, *imp.*: *rim*'pled, pp. *ſſid*: ad. puckered; wrinkled.

**rind**, *n.* **rind** [AS. *rind*, crust or bark: cf. Dut. *and* Ger. *rinde*], the skin or outer coat of fruit, &c.; the peel; the bark of trees.

**rinderpest**, *n.* **rinder-pest** [Ger. *rinderpest*—from *rinder*, black cattle, *pest*, a pestilence], cattle-plague; a peculiarly fatal disease of cattle and doxy stock, propagated by contagion, and consisting of poison generated in the blood, its usual course being seven days.

**rinforsando**, *ad. n.* **rinforsando** [It.], in music, a term implying increased volume of sound.

**ring**, *n.* **ring** [AS. *hring*, *n.* circle: cf. Icel. *hringr*; OH. Ger. *hrinc*: Ger. *ring*, *a.* circle; anything in the form of a circle; a small hoop of gold, variously ornamented, worn as on the finger; a hoop; a circular course; the betting arena on a race-course: *v.* to encircle; to fit with a ring; to cut a ring of bark out of a tree; to form a circle: **ring'ing**, *imp.*: **ringed**, *pp.* **ring'd**: **ring'less**, *a.* **less**, without a ring: **ring-bolt**, an iron bolt having a ring at one end: **ring-bone**, a callous substance in the foot of a horse: **ring-dove**, a wood-pigeon or cushat: **ring-fence**, a fence encircling an estate within one enclosure; an enclosing fence or line: **ring-finger**, the third finger of the left hand, on which the wedding-ring is put: **ring-head**, an instr. used to stretch woollen cloth: **ring-ousel**, a kind of thrush: **ring-mall**, in *armour*, small rings of steel sewed edgewise upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth: **ring-sail**, a light sail set abaft the spanker: **ring-shaped**, *a.* having the shape of a ring: **ring-streaked**, *a.* having circular streaks or lines on the body: **ring-tail**, the female of the hen-harrier: **ringworm**, in *med.*, a contagious eruptive disease, appearing on the skin in distinct circular patches, chiefly on the scalp, the forehead, and the neck, caused by a fungus: **fairy rings**—see under *fairy*.

**ring**, *v.* **ring** [AS. *hringan*, to clash, to ring: cf. Icel. *hringla*; Dut. *ringe*; Sw. *ringa*; Dut. *ringen*], to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to cause to sound; to resound; to utter a sound as a bell; to tinkle; to be spread abroad, as, the whole town **rang** with the news: *n.* the sound as of a bell or a metallic body; the loud repeated sounds, as of voices in acclamation: a peal or chime of bells: **ring'ing**, *imp.*: **rang**, *pt.* **rang**: **rang**, *pp.* **rang**: **ringer**, *n.* **ring'er**, one who rings bells: **ringing the changes**, *lit.*, **ring'ing** a peal in which the order of the bells is changed in each round: **hence**, repeating the same thing again and again with variations; also, a trick employed by vagabond gamblers to cheat their victims by changing or juggling with money.

**ringent**, *a.* **ringent** [L. *ringens* or *ringentum*, opening wide the mouth—from *ringor*, I open the mouth], in bot., applied to a labiate flower in which the upper lip is much arched, and the lips are separated by a distinct gap; gaping.

**ringleader**, *n.* **ring-leader** [*ring*, and *leader*], the leader of a ring; the head of a society engaged in an illegal enterprise; the head or chief of a riotous body of persons.

**ringlet**, *n.* **ring'let** [dim. of ring 1], a small ring; a curl of hair: **ring'leted**, *a.* having ringlets.

**rink**, *n.* **rink** [a form of ring 1: Ger. *ring*, the arena], in *Scot.*, a course; *n.* rink; a straight line or mark of division; a long clear space on a frozen pond or any considerable piece of water, for the Scottish national game of curling; in *Canada*, a skating-ground on the ice prepared by clearing away the snow; a hard smooth surface artificially prepared for roller skating; an indoor amusement in imitation of skating on ice.

**rinse**, *v.* **rinse** [OF. *rinis*; Icel. *hrinsa*, to make clean], to cleanse by the introduction of water; to give a final cleansing to after washing, as to linen; to wash by laving: **rin'sing**, *imp.*: *n.* a cleansing with a second water: **rin'sed**, *pp.* **rin'sed**: **rinser**, *n.* **rin'ser**, one who rinses.

**riot**, *n.* **riot** [F. *riote*, a brawling—perhaps from OH. Ger. *riben*, to rub], a disturbance of the peace by a few or many persons; wild and noisy festivity; excessive and expensive feasting; tumult; uproar: *v.* to raise an uproar or disturbance of the peace; to feast with loose and noisy mirth; to run to excess in feasting or other sensual indulgence: **riot'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who riots; revelling: **riot'ed**, *pp.*: **riot'er**, *n.* **er**, one who disturbs by riots: **riot'ous**, *a.* **ous**, partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; uproarious; noisy and licentious

in festivity: **riot'ously**, *ad.* **ly**: **riot'ousness**, *n.* **ous**, the state or quality of being riotous: to run riot, to act or move without control or restraint.

**rip**, *v.* **rip** [Norw. *ripa*, to score with a knife], to separate the parts of a thing by cutting or tearing; to cut or tear open or off; to tear up for disclosure or alteration: *n.* a place torn; a rent caused by part of a seam giving way: **rip'ping**, *imp.*: **ripped**, *pp.* **rip't**: **rip'per**, *n.* **per**, one who rips: to **rip** up old sores, to bring to recollection old grievances and differences.

**rip**, *n.* **rip** [perhaps a corrupt. of reprobate], anything worthless or thoroughly vicious; a rip of a horse is a thin worn-out horse; a morally ill-conditioned person.

**riparian**, *a.* **ri-pa'ri-an** [L. *riparius*, that frequents the banks of rivers—from *ripa*, the bank of a stream], pert. to the bank of a stream.

**ripe**, *n.* **rip** [AS. *ripe*, *ripe*: cf. Dut. *rijp*; Ger. *reif*], brought to perfection or maturity; mature; mellow; fit for use; ready; prepared: *v.* in OE., to ripen; to mature; to make ripe: **ripe'ly**, *ad.* **ly**: **ripe'ness**, *n.* **ness**, full growth; maturity; fitness for use; complete supuration, as of an abscess: **ripen**, *v.* **ripen**, to become ripe; to mature; to grow ripe, as grain or fruit; to bring to completeness or perfection: **ripen'ing**, *imp.*: **ripen'ed**, *pp.* **ripen'd**.—*SYN.* of 'ripe': mature; complete; finished; mellow.

**ripe**, *v.* **rip** [see rip 1], in *Scot.* and OE., to rake; to probe; to search or examine; to investigate: **rip'ing**, *imp.*: **rip'ed**, *pp.* **rip't**.

**ripidolite**, *n.* **ri-pid'o-lit** [Gr. *rhyps* or *rhypida*, a fan; *lithos*, a stone], a composition of an olive-green colour, occurring in tabular crystals, often united in comb-like or fan-like groups.

**rippleno**, *a.* **rip'le-no** [It.—from L. *re*, again; *plenus*, full], in music, a term meaning 'full'.

**ripple**, *n.* **rip'pl** [AS. *rippan*, to wrinkle], the little curling waves on the surface of water: *v.* to ruffle the surface of water; to curl on the surface of water: **rip'pling**, *imp.*: *n.* the breaking of ripples on the shore, or the noise of it: **rip'pled**, *pp.* **rip'pl'd**: **rip'plingly**, *ad.* **ing-ly**: **ripple-marks**, the marks made on the sand of a sea-beach by the receding tide; in *geol.*, similar marks fossilised.

**ripple**, *v.* **rip'pl** [from rip 1], to pluck off the seed-capsules of flax by drawing the straw through a fixed iron comb: *n.* a kind of comb or frame with long wire teeth, through which flax-plants are passed, to remove the capsules containing the seeds: **ripple-grass**, a species of plantain.

**rip-rap**, *n.* **rip'-rap**, in *civil engin.*, a foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

**ript**, *v.* **ript**, another spelling of **ripped**—see rip 1.

**risalder**—see **ressalder**.

**rise**, *v.* **rise** [AS. *risan*, to rise: cf. Icel. *risa*; Dut. *risen*; OH. Ger. *risan*; Goth. *urrisan*], to ascend; to move upward; to get up, as from a recumbent or sitting position; to get up from rest or repose; to spring or grow; to begin to appear or to exist; to increase; to swell in quantity; to advance, as in price; to gain elevation in position; to break forth; to be elevated above the surface; to ascend, as ground; to have its source in; to commence; to make insurrection; to make a hostile attack; to be roused; to close a sitting, as a court of justice or Parliament; in *Scrit.*, to be revived from death: *n.* act of rising; ascent; elevation; first appearance, as of the sun in the east; source; beginning; increase; advance, as in value, in rank, or in prosperity: **ris'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* **mounting**; **advancing**; appearing above the horizon; increasing, as in wealth or position; reviving from death: *n.* act of getting up from any recumbent posture; act of ascending; a tumour; ascent; appearance of a star above the horizon; act of reviving from the dead; an insurrection against government; sedition; the close of the sitting of a court: **rising of Parliament**, prorogation of Parliament: **rose**, *pt.* **ros**, did rise: **risen**, *pp.* **ris'en**: **riser**, *n.* **ris'er**, one who rises.—*SYN.* of 'rise *v.*': to get up; spring; grow up; ascend; mount; climb; scale; move upwards; break out; be excited; be produced; appear; begin—of 'rising *n.*': appearance; tumult; insurrection; resurrection; sedition; swelling.

**risht** or **rikht**, *n.* **reshit**, **rekht** [Sansk.], a Hindu poet of ancient times; the author of a Vedic hymn.

**risible**, *a.* **ris-i-bil** [F. *risible*—from L. *risibilis*,

laughable—from *risus*, laughter; *rideo*, I laugh], having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; prone to laugh: *risibly*, ad. *-bit*: *risibility*, n. *-bit-ty*, the quality of being risible; proneness to laugh.—*SYN.* of 'risible': amusing; ridiculous; ludicrous; laughable.

*risk*, n. *risk* [F. *risque*; Sp. *riesgo*; L. *resco*, I cut off abruptly], exposure to injury or loss; danger; hazard: *v.* to expose to the chance of injury or loss; to hazard; to peril: *risking*, imp.; *risked*, pp. *riskt*: *riskier*, n. *-er*, one who risks: *riskful*, n. *-ful*, also *risk'y*, a. *-y*, attended with danger; hazardous: to run a *risk*, to incur hazard; to encounter danger: to take a *risk*, to assume danger; to insure.—*SYN.* of 'risk n.': hazard; jeopardy; danger; peril; exposure; venture; liability.

*rissole*, n. *ris'sol* [F. *rissole*, to fry meat till it is brown], n. inlaid wrapped in a thin puff-paste in the form of a sausage and fried.

*risus*, n. *ris'is* [L. *risus*, laughter], n. laugh; laughter: *risus sardonius*, *-sâr-dôn'î-kûs*, in *med.*, the peculiarly horrible expression of countenance observed in cases of tetanus, so called because supposed to be produced by the eating of a species of *maunculus* growing in *Sardinia*.

*rite*, n. *rit* [L. *ritus*, a religious usage or ceremony], a formal act of religious worship; external observance; form; ceremony: *ritual*, n. *rit'ul*, pert. to rites, or prescribed by them: n. a book of rites or services: *rit'ually*, ad. *-ly*: *rit'ualism*, n. *-izm*, observance of prescribed forms in religious services; excessive or prominent observance of forms; sometimes opposed to *spiritual worship*: *rit'ualist*, n. *-ist*, one who makes much of ritual, or external forms in worship; one unduly devoted to mere external forms in worship.—*SYN.* of 'rite': ceremony; form; observance; ordinance.

*ritornelle*, n. *rit'ôr-nêl*, also *ritornello*, n. *rit'ôr-nêllo* [It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, return], in music, a short introductory or concluding symphony to an air; a refrain or burden of an air or song.

*ritual*—see under *rite*.

*rivage*, n. *riv'aj* [F. *rivage*, a shore or beach—from L. *ripa*, the bank of a stream], in *OE.* a bank; a coast; a shore.

*rival*, n. *ri-vâl* [F. *rival*—from L. *rivallis*, one who uses a brook or small stream in common with another, a neighbour, n. *rival*—from *ritus*, a brook or small stream], one who is in pursuit of the same object as another; a competitor: adj. having the same pretensions or claims: *v.* to strive to gain the object which another is contending for; to stand in competition with; to emulate; in *OE.* to be in competition; to be a competitor: *rival'ling*, imp.: *rivalled*, pp. *-ed*: *rivalry*, n. *-rî*, a striving to obtain an object another is pursuing; competition: *rivalship*, n. state of a rival; contention for superiority or for the same object.—*SYN.* of 'rivalry': competition; emulation; ambition; rivalry; strife.

*rivalry*, n. *ri-vâl'i-ty* [L. *rivalitas*, rivalry, as in love—see *rival*], in *OE.*, equal rank; competition; rivalry.

*rive*, v. *riv* [Ice. *riſa*, to tear asunder: Sw. *riſa*: Dan. *riſe*], to split; to rend or burst asunder; to be split: *riv'ing*, imp.: *rived*, pp. *riſed*, also *riven*, pp. *riſen*: adj. cloven; split: *river*, n. *ri-vêr*, one who rives.

*rivel*, v. *riv-el* [AS. *ge-riſtan*, to wrinkle], in *OE.*, to wrinkle; to surfeit; to corrugate: *riv'elling*, imp.: *rivelled*, pp. *riſed*.

*river*, n. *ri-vêr* [F. *rivière*, a river—from mld. L. *ripâra*, a shore, a river—from L. *ripa*, a bank], a stream flowing in a channel into another river, into the ocean, or into a lake or sea; a copious flow; abundance: *river-basin*, the whole extent of valley or basin-shaped country drained by any river and its tributaries: *river-craft*, small vessels or boats which do not put to sea: *river-bed*, the bottom of a river: *river-god*, a deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a river: *river-horse*, the hippopotamus—an animal living in rivers: *river-water*, water of a river, as distinguished from spring, rain, or sea water.

*rivet*, n. *ri-vêſt* [F. *river*, to rivet or clinch: Ice. *riſa*, to tack together], a metal pin inserted into a hole pierced through two plates overlapping each other, and hammered broad at both ends in order to fasten the plates firmly together: *v.* to fasten firmly; to clinch; to drive and clinch a rivet; to

make firm or immovable: *riv'eting*, imp.: *riv'eted*, pp.

*rivose*, a. *ri-vôſ* [L. *rivus*, n. small stream], applied to surfaces marked with irregular grooves or furrows.

*rivulet*, n. *ri-vû-lêl* [L. *rivulus*, a small stream—from *ritus*, n. river], a small river or stream.

*rix-dollar*, n. *riks-dôllâr* [Dan. *rigsdaler*; Ger. *reichsthaler*, lit., the dollar of the empire], a silver coin of Denmark, &c., varying in value from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

*roach*, n. *rôch* [AS. *reohhe*, a rny], n. fresh-water fish of the carp family.

*roach*, n. *rôch* [prob. dial. form], the curve or arch at the foot of a square sail.

*roach*, n. *rôch*, the cockroach, which see.

*road*, n. *rôd* [AS. *râd*, a road—from *ridan*, to ride: Dnt. *reede*; Dan. *ridt*—see *ride*], a public way by which passengers, vehicles, and animals may pass from place to place; a highway; anchoring-ground for ships; in *OE.*, inroad; incursion; a journey:

*road-metal*, stones broken small for covering and repairing roads: *roadstead*, n. *rôd-stêd*, also the roads, a place where ships may safely ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore: *road'ster*, n. *-stêr*, a horse fitted for travelling; a ship at anchor: *road-surveyor*, an officer whose duty it is to see public roads kept in a good state of repair: *roadway*, n. *-wê*, the part of a road travelled by vehicles: *road-making*, n. the making of roads: *roadside*, n. the side of a road: adj. by the side of a road, as a *road-side inn*: on the road, travelling: to take to the road, to engage in robbery upon the highways.—*SYN.* of 'road': highway; street; lane; wny; path; pathway; route; course; passage.

*Roam*, v. *rôu* [ME. *romen*, to roam: cf. AS. *ronigan*, influenced by *Rome*, to which pilgrimages were made], to range; to ramble; to wander over; to move about from place to place without any certain purpose: n. a ramble: *roaming*, imp.: n. the act of wandering; a ramble: *roamed*, pp. *rômd*: *roamer*, n. *-er*, one who roams.—*SYN.* of 'roam v.': to ramble; stroll; wander; stray; range; rove.

*roan*, n. *rôn* [OF. *rouen*: cf. Sp. *ruano*; It. *roano*, roan: origin unknown], applied to a horse of a bay or dark colour, with spots of grey or white thickly interspersed; of a colour having a decided shade of red: n. grained sheepskin leather.

*roan-tree* or *rowan-tree*, n. *rô-ân-trê* or *rô-ân* (Sw. *rônn*, the rowan-tree or mountain-ash), a tree bearing small red berries in large clusters; the mountain-ash, the branches and other parts of which are famous among the superstitious as spells against witches and warlocks; the *Pyrus aucuparia*, Ord. *Rodocce*.

*roar*, n. *rôr* [AS. *rârian*, to roar, to cry out: Dnt. *reeren*: an imitative word], the deep full cry of a large animal; any deep loud noise of some continuance; loudly expressed mirth; the howling of a tempest; the sound of stormy waves of the sea: *v.* to utter a deep loud cry, as a large animal; to give forth a loud and deep continuous noise; to cry aloud; to bawl: *roar'ing*, imp.: *ndj*, uttering a deep loud sound: n. a loud deep cry, as of a lion; a loud deep cry of distress: *ron'er*, n. *-er*, one who roars; a broken-winded horse, from the noise it makes in breathing: *roar'ingly*, ad. *-ly*: *roared*, pp. *rôr*: to drive a roaring trade, *familiarly*, to do a very large business.

*roast*, v. *rôst* [OF. *rostit*: Ger. *rôsten*, to roast], to dress meat for the table by exposing it to the direct action of heat, as on a spit, in an oven, &c.; to heat to excess; to dry and parch by heat; to tease or bait; to burn broken ore in a heap to free it from some foreign matters; to oxidise by heating in contact with air: n. that which is prepared by heat, as meat: adj. prepared by heat: *roast'ing*, imp.: n. act of one who roasts; the process by which anything is roasted: n. bantering: *roast'ed*, pp.: *roast'er*, n. *-er*, he who or that which roasts: to roast one, to banter and poke fun at one beyond endurance: to rule the roast, to govern; to manage; prob. only a corrupt of 'to rule the roast', in allusion to the cook among his hens.

*rob*, v. *rôb* [OF. *rober*: Sp. *robar*; It. *rubare*; Dnt. *rooven*; Dan. *rôve*, to take by violence, to plunder: OH. Ger. *raup*, spoil: mld. L. *raubare*, to rob—see *robe*], to deprive of by force, or by secret theft; to steal; to plunder; to take from; in *OE.*, to deprive



of something displeasing; to set free: **rob'bing**, *imp.*: **robbed**, *pp.* **rob'd**; **rob'ber**, *n.* **-ber**, one who takes the goods of another by force, by open violence, or by secret theft: **rob'bery**, *n.* **-y**, the forcible taking away of the goods or money of another; a plundering; theft.—*SYN.* of **robber**: thief; depredator; brigand; pirate; freebooter; despoiler; plunderer; pillager; rifter—of **robbery**: spoliation; freebooting; piracy; pillage; plunder; despoliation; theft; depredation.

**rob**, *n.* **rob** [*Enc. dial.*], the extract or juice of ripe fruit prepared with honey or sugar to the consistence of a syrup.

**robbin**, *n.* **rob'bin** [a corrupt. of *rape-band*]: *Ger.* *raaband*, a rope-band: *Ice.* *ra*, a sail-yard; *band*, a tie], small ropes on board a ship that fasten sails to their yards.

**robe**, *n.* **rob** [*F.* *robe*, a gown or mantle: *mid. L.* *roba*, the spoil of robbery, clothes: *Oil. Ger.* *roub*, robbery], a long loose garment worn over the dress; a robe of dignity or state; an elegant dress; a dressed skin of an animal: *v.* to put on a robe; to dress with magnificence or splendour; to array; to dress: **rob'ing**, *imp.* **rob'ed**, *pp.* **rob'd**: **robemaker**, one who makes the official robes or gowns of clergy-men, barristers, aldermen, &c.: **Master of the Robes**, an officer of the royal household who orders the sovereign's robes: **Mistress of the Robes**, the lady highest in rank attending on the Queen, and who has the care of her robes: **robing-room**, the apartment or apartments where noblemen and lawyers put on their official robes.

**robert**, *n.* **rob'ert**, or **herb-robert** (said to be an allusion to *Robert*, Duke of Normandy), a plant with pink stem and pink-veined corolla, found in waste ground, among stones and debris of rocks, of an offensive odour, and formerly esteemed as a medicine; the herb stinking crane's-bill; the *Geranium Robertianum*, *Ord. Geraniaceae*.

**robin**, *n.* **rob'in** [from *Robin*, the familiar corrupt. of *Robert*: *Oil. Ger.* *Ruodperh*], the most familiar of our wild birds, called *robin-redbreast*.

**robust**, *a.* **rob'ust** [*F.* *robuste*—from *L.* *robustus*, hard, solid, strong—from *robur*, a very hard kind of oak, strength], strong; hardy; vigorous; possessing perfect strength and vigour: **robustly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **robustness**, *n.* **-ness**, strength; vigour.—*SYN.* of **robust**: strong; sturdy; hale; stout; hearty; vigorous; sound; muscular; sinewy; lusty; coarse.

**robustious**, *a.* **rob'ust-i-us** [*L.* *robustus*—see **robust**], *in OE.* and now familiarly, strong; vigorous; sinewy; boisterous; violent: **robustiously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **robustiousness**, *n.* **-ness**, quality of being robustious.

**roc or rock**, *n.* **rok**, also spelt **ruk**, **rook** [*Ar.* *ruk*], a fabled monstrous bird in Arabian mythology.

**rocambole**, *n.* **rok'ám-ból** [*F.* *rocambale*], a sort of salt garlic; a kind of shallot; the *Allium scorodoprasum*, *Ord. Liliaceae*.

**roccellie**, *a.* **rok-sél'lik** [*It.* *rocca*, a rock, because the plant grows on rocks—see **rock** 1], name for a fatty acid obtained from the herb arbut, the *Roccella tinctoria*, *Ord. Lichenes*.

**roche**, *a.* **roksh** [*F.* *roche*, a rock—see **rock** 1], used in compounds, as *roche-alum*, alum deprived of part of its water of crystallisation by heat.

**roche moutonnée**, *n.* **roksh mó-tón-né** [*F.* *roche*, rock; *moutonnée*, frizzled, woolly—from *mouton*, a sheep], the name given by French geologists to the projecting eminences of Alpine rocks that have been rounded and smoothed by glacier action, so called from their resemblance to sheep at rest.

**Rochelle**, *a.* **rok-shál'**, of or from *La Rochelle*, a town of France: **Rochelle salt**, the tartrate of soda and potash.

**rochet**, *n.* **rokshét** [*F.* *rochet*, a smock-frock, a rochet: *Oil. Ger.* *Arach*, a frock], the garment of a priest resembling the modern surplice, but shorter and open at the sides; a round frock; a linen vestment, now peculiar to a bishop.

**rock**, *n.* **rok** [*AS.* *rocc*, rock: *cf.* *OF.* *roke*: *It.* *rocca*; *Sp.* *roca*: *Ir.* and *Gael.* *rock*; *Bret.* *rock*], a large mass of stone bedded in the earth's crust, or resting on its surface; a kind of solid sweetmeat; *fig.* defence; protection; immovability: *adj.* hard like rock; resembling or composed of rocks: **rocks**, *n.* **plu. rocks**, *in geol.*, the substances, less or more solid, which compose the crust of the earth: **rocky**, *a.* **rok'it**, full of rocks; very hard; stony: **rockiness**, *n.* **-ness**, the state of being rocky: **rockless**, *a.* **-less**, without rocks:

**rock'ery**, *n.* **-er-í**, a billock formed of stones and earth, &c., for plants: **rock-alum**, *roche-alum*—see under **roche**: **rock-bound**, hemmed in by rocks: **rock-basins**, curious basin-shaped cavities occurring in the granites of high and exposed regions, like that of Dartmoor in Devonshire, from one to many feet in diameter: **rock-butter**, a soft yellowish admixture of alum, alumina, and oxide of iron, oozing out of rocks containing alum—the product of decomposition: **rock-cork**, a variety of asbestos whose fine fibres are so interlaced and matted as to give it the texture and lightness of cork: **rock-crystal**, a familiar term for the transparent and colourless varieties of crystallised quartz,—but the name is extended to the coloured varieties: **rock-leather**, the same as **rock-cork**, which see: **rock-oil**, the familiar as well as commercial term for *petroleum* or *mineral oil*: **rock-pigeon**, the wild pigeon, building its nest in rocky hollows—the original of the domestic pigeon: **rock-rose**, a wild trailing plant having lupine yellow petals; the *Helianthemum vulgare*, *Ord. Cistaceae*: **rock-ruby**, the red garnet, having a cast of blue: **rock-salt**, the familiar as well as the scientific term for common salt (chloride of sodium), when it occurs in the earth's crust as a solid rock-mass: **rock-scoring**, the abrasions on rock surfaces caused by the action of glaciers: **rock-soap**, one of the clays or silicates of alumina, of a pitch-black or bluish-black colour and slightly greasy feel: **rock-shells**, certain univalves of the genus *Murex*: **rock-wood**, a variety of asbestos, of a brown colour, occurring in long compacted fibres, which give it the aspect and texture of wood: **rock-work**, in gardening, stones and earth built up in imitation of the asperities of rocks, among which plants adapted for the situation may grow; a rockery.

**rock**, *n.* **rok** [*Ice.* *rókr*, a distaff: *cf.* *Sw.* *rock*; *Dan.* *rok*; *OH. Ger.* *rochel*], the staff or frame about which flax or wool is arranged, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

**rock**, *v.* **rok** [*Dan.* *rokke*, to rock, to shake: *Norw.* *rugga*; *Ger.* *riicken*, to shake or toss], to move backward and forward, as in a cradle, a chair, &c.; hence, to lull; to quiet; to be moved backward and forward: **rocking**, *imp.* **-ing**, *n.* action of one who rocks; state of being rocked: **rocked**, *pp.* **rok't**: **rock'er**, *n.* **-er**, he who or that which rocks; the curved support of a cradle, &c.: **rocking-chair**, a chair mounted on rockers, so as to be easily moved backwards and forwards: **rocking-horse**, a wooden horse mounted on a frame, on which children may play at riding: a **rocking-stone**, a rock, often of large size, so poised, naturally or artificially, that it can be slightly moved with but little force.

**rock**, *n.* **rok**, a large bird—see **roc**.

**rocket**, *n.* **rokshét** [*It.* *rochetto*, a dim. of *rocca*, a rock or distaff: *MH. Ger.* *rocke*, a distaff, a rocket], a firework consisting of a cylindrical case of pasteboard filled with a composition, the combustion of which produces a recoil so great as to cause it to ascend into the air, its flight being guided by a rod attached; a weapon of war invented by Sir William Congreve.

**rocket**, *n.* **rokshét** [*F.* *roquette*—from *It.* *ruchetta*, the rocket; *ruch*, garden-rocket—from *L.* *eruca*, a kind of colewort], a fragrant garden plant; the genus *Hesperis*, *Ord. Cruciferae*—the best known is *H. matronalis*.

**rocca**, *n.* **rokshá** [*Brazil.* *urucu*], the vegetable pulp which yields *annatto*, which see—also spelt **rocon** or **rocozon**.

**roccco**, *a.* **rokshá** [*F.* *roccco*, antiquated, old-fashioned], having a general tendency to be bizarre in architecture and decoration, after the French style of Louis XIV. and XV.; having furniture or jewellery of a flashy character.

**rod**, *n.* **rod** [a variant of *rood*], a staff or wand as a badge of authority; a shoot or long twig; an instr. of punishment or correction; a measure of length containing five yards and a half—more frequently termed a *pole* or *perch*: *in Scip.*, a sprout, hence *rod* or family: **rod'dy**, *a.* **rod'it**, full of rods and twigs: **rod-iron**, long slender bars of iron for making nails.

**rode**, *v.* **rod**, past tense of *ride*, which see.

**Rodentia**, *n.* **plu. rodén-shít-á** [*L.* *rodens* or *rodentem*, gnawing—from *rodo*, I gnaw], an extensive class of animals, so called from their habit of gnawing or nibbling their food, as the rat, hare, rabbit, beaver,

&c.: rodent, a. *rodént*, gnawing: n. one of the gnawers, as the rat, the squirrel, &c.

**rodomontade**, n. *ród-món-tád* [F. *rodomontade*: It. *rodomontada*, bluster—from *Rodolomonte*, a brave but proud and insolent character in Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso'], empty noisy bluster: empty vaunting or ranting: v. to boast or bluster: *rodomontad'ing*, imp.: *rodomontad'ed*, pp.: *rodomontad'ist*, n. *dist*, or *rodomontad'or*, n. *dér*, one who indulges in boasting and bluster—also erroneously spelt *rhodomontade*.

**roe**, n. *ró*, also *roebuck*, n. *ró-búk* [AS. *ráh*, a roe-deer: cf. Ice. *rá*: Dan. *raa*: Ger. *reh*, *rehbock*], a small species of deer, remarkable for its agility in leaping; erroneously the female of the *hurot*.

**roe**, n. *ró* [Ice. *hrogn*, spawn: Sw. *rom*: Dut. *roghe*: Ger. *rogen*], the eggs or spawn of fish: *roed*, a. *rod*, filled or impregnated with roe: hard roe, familiarly applied to the spawn of the female: soft roe, to the milk of the male: *roestone*, a familiar term for *oolite*, from its being composed of a mass of small rounded grains or spherules, presenting a considerable resemblance to the roe of a fish.

**rogation**, n. *ró-gá-shán* [F. *rogation*, rogation-day—from L. *rogationem*, a question—from *rogo*, I ask], litany; supplication: **rogation-week**, the second week before Whitsunday, so called from the prayers offered up on the first three days for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotees of Holy Thursday—called specially *rogation-dnys*.

**rogue**, n. *róg* [F. *regue*, unscrupulous: Bret. *rok*, rog, haughty, insolent: cf. Ir. and Gael. *ruas*, pride], an idle disreputable person; a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; n. dishonest person; a familiar term of slight endearment; a sly fellow: *roguey*, n. *róg-é-y*, cheating; dishonest practices; waggery: *roguish*, a. *glsh*, fraudulent; dishonest; waggish; slightly mischievous: *roguishly*, ad. *líc*: *rogulishness*, n. *nés*, the quality or state of being rogulish; mischievousness; sly cunning: *rogue's march*, an air played when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment: *rogue's yarn*, yarn of different twist and colour to the rest, inserted in the royal cordage to distinguish it from that used in the merchant service.

**roll**, v. *róil* [OF. *roeler*, to disturb], to render turbid, as wine or other liquor, by stirring up the sediment; to excite to anger or resentment; to vex and disturb: *roll'ing*, imp.: *rolled*, pp. *róil'd*—also spelt *rile*, v. *ril*: *rill'ing*, imp.: *riled*, pp. *ril'd*.

**roll**, v. *róil* [OF. *roeler*, to wander about], in OE., to range; to wander about; *roll'ing*, imp.: *rolled*, pp. *róil'd*.

**rolister**, v. *róys-lér* [F. *rustre*, a swaggerer: OF. *ruste*, a rustic—from L. *rusticus*, rustic—from *rús*, the country], to behave turbulently; to bluster: *rolister*, n., also *rolsterer*, n. *ér*, a rude, blustering, turbulent fellow: *rolster'ing*, imp.: adj. *rols'ing*; uproarious; violent: *rolster'ed*, pp. *dér*: *rols'ing*, a. OE. for *rolster'ing*.

**róle**, n. *ról* [F. *role*, a roll, a scroll—from L. *rotula*, a dim. of *rota*, a wheel], a part or character in a play or other public performance.

**roll**, v. *ról* [OF. *roler*: mid. L. *rotuläre*, to roll—from L. *rota*, a wheel], to move by turning over and over; to move round, as a wheel; to revolve; to cause to revolve; to involve; to form or be formed into a round mass; to wrap round upon itself; to spread or flatten by means of a roller or cylinder; to drive with a circular motion, or forward, as in a stream; to perform a periodical revolution; to move, as waves; to sound as a drum, the strokes producing a continuation of sounds; to be tossed about, or to move from side to side, on rough water, as a ship; to run on wheels; to move tumultuously: n. net of rolling; the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; a mass made round [F. *rouleau*], a writing or paper rolled upon itself; anything wound into a cylindrical form; a twist of tobacco; a small piece of baked bread; *unciently*, a volume; a public writing; a register or catalogue; a chronicle: *roll'ing*, imp.: adj. *revolving*; movable: n. the motion of a ship from side to side: *rolled*, pp. *ról'd*: *roller*, n. *ról'ér*, a long round body of wood, stone, or iron, used to press, crush, grind, or smooth; in *surg.*, a long broad bandage of cotton or linen; a bird of the crow kind, with plumage of blue and green mixed with white, so named from its habit of tumbling like the tumbler pigeon: *roll'ers*, n. plu. *é-éz*, the

tumbling heavy waves of a ground swell; huge rolling waves: long-roll, in *mil.*, a prolonged roll of the drums, as the signal for an attack, or for troops to fall into line: *rolling-mill*, heavy steel rollers for reducing red-hot masses of iron, copper, &c., to bars or thin plates, or sheets: *rolling-pin*, a round piece of wood for pressing and shaping dough or paste: *rolling prairie*, undulating prairie-land in N. Amer.: *rolling-press*, a press consisting of two rollers: *rolling-stock*, the locomotives, carriages, and waggons belonging to a railway company: *Rolls*, n. plu. *rólz*, n. part of London between the City and Westminster enjoying certain liberties, so called from the court *rolls* or law records formerly deposited in its chapel; the office where the Chancery records are kept, hence 'the Master of the Rolls'—that is, 'the judge of the court': **Master of the Rolls**, a high officer of the Court of Chancery (ranking immediately after the Chief-Justice of the King's Bench) who is intrusted with the custody of the public records, and of the records of the law courts: *rolls of court* or of Parliament, &c., the parchments, &c., on which the acts and proceedings are engrossed: to call the roll, to recite a list or register of the names of persons, as of a school, college, or of any organised body of persons, to ascertain their presence or absence: *roller-skates*, wooden bases or soles for the boots under which are small movable wheels for skating on smooth level surfaces not formed of ice.—*SYN.* of 'roll n.': catalogue; list; schedule; inventory; register.

**rollick**, v. *ról'ík* [from *roll*—prob. influenced by *frolle*], to move or act with a careless swaggering air: *rollick'ing*, imp.: ndj. rudely holstered in merriment; careless; swaggering: *rollick'ed*, pp. *l'ik't*.

**rollocks**, *ról'lóks*, for *rowlocks*—see under *row* 1. **roly-poly** or *rolly-poly*, n. *ról'y-pól'y* [perhaps a compound of *roll*, and *boil*], a game in which a ball rolling into a certain hollow place wins; a pudding formed of a sheet of paste on which a conserve of fruit is spread, then rolled up and cooked.

**romage**, n. *róm'áj* [see *rummage*], in OE., active and tumultuous search for; disturbance; tumult.

**Romale**, n. *ró-má'ík* [F. *Romaïque*: mod. Gr. *Romáikes*], a term applied to the modern Greek tongue: ndj. of or relating to modern Greece, or its language.

**Roman**, n. *rómán* [L. *Rómanus*, a Roman—from *Róma*, Rome], pert. to Rome or its people; pert. to the Pope; papal; the type commonly used in printing, as distinguished from the Italic: n. a native of citizen of Remo: *Romanie*, a. *rómán'ík*, derived from the Roman alphabet: *Romanism*, n. *rómán-izm*, the tenets of the Church of Rome: *Romanist*, n. *ist*, an adherent of the Church of Rome: *Romanise*, v. *iz*, to convert or to conform to the R. Cath. religion; to Latinise: *Romanising*, imp.: adj. tending or leading towards the Church of Rome: *Romanised*, pp. *iz'd*: adj. inclined towards the Roman language, or to the Church of Rome: *Roman Catholic*, a. applied to that form of the Christian religion of which the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, is the acknowledged chief or head: n. one who professes that form of Christianity: *Roman Catholicism*, *ká-thó'ík-izm*, the doctrines and practices of the R. Cath. Ch.: *Roman cement*, a cement or mortar, formed from an argillaceous carbonate of lime calcined, used in the surface-fronting of brick and other buildings to imitate stone, which art was brought from Italy; a hydraulic cement: *Roman candle*, n. firework in form of a large candle which throws up coloured balls: *Roman Indiction*—see *indiction*: *Roman law*, the name given to the laws founded on the laws and statutes of anc. Rome, and incorporated more or less into the laws of every country of Europe: *Roman order*, in *arch.*, the composite order: Rome not built in a day, great achievements or undertakings can only be accomplished by patience and perseverance.

**romance**, n. *ró-máns* [OF. *romans*, n. *romancee*: mid. L. *Rómanice*, in the Roman tongue: L. *Rómanicus*, Roman—from *Róma*, Rome], a name applied to those languages of Europe (viz., French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese) which grew out of the literary Latin of Rome and the ordinary spoken dialects of anc. Italy; in *Sp.*, the term came to signify a ballad; in *Engl.*, first applied to translations from the French, and subsequently a story of fiction, a meaning the word had acquired in French; any

*mále*, *mal*, *jár*, *laú*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *nóle*, *nóí*, *móve*:

incredible tale of wild adventure in love or war resembling those of the middle ages; *ndj.* spring from the literary Latin and the dialects of anc. Italy: *v.* to lie; to deal in extravagant stories: *romancing*, *imp. rō-mān'sing*; *adj.* indulging in romance: *romanced*, *pp. mād'st*: *roman'cer*, *n. -sér*, also *roman'elst*, *n. -sist*, one who writes romances; one who invents wild and extravagant stories of love or war; a teller of falsehoods: *romancero*, *n. rō-mān-sā-rō* [*Sp.*], a collection of national ballads or romances: *Romanesque*, *n. -sēk* [*Fr.*], the style of architecture and ornament adopted in the later Roman empire; the common dialects of some of the southern districts of France, founded on the literary Latin and the dialects of anc. Italy; in *paint.*, that which is made up of fable and romance: *Romansh*, *n. -mān'sh*, the romance language of the Grisons of Switzerland—also spelt *Romansch*, *Romansh*, *Rumonsch*: *Romany*, *Romany*, *n. Rōm-d'nt*, a gypsy; the language of the gypsies.—*SYN.* of 'romauco *n.*: fable; fiction; tale; novel; story.

**Romanism**, **Romanist**, **Romanise**—see under **Roman**.

**romantic**, *n. rō-mān'tik* [from *romance*, which see], *pert.* to romance, or resembling it; wild; extravagant; full of wild or fantastic scenery, with which the sublime and the beautiful are more or less blended: *romantically*, *ad. -ly*: *romanticness*, *n. -nēs*, the state of being romantic: *romanticism*, *n. -tī-sizm*, a term used to express the unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists: *romanticist*, *n.* a follower of romanticism.—*SYN.* of 'romantic': sentimental; fanciful; fictitious; wild; chimerical; extravagant.

**romanzovite**, *n. rō-mān-zō-vīt* [after Count *Romanzoff*], a brownish-black variety of lime-garnet.

**Romic**, *n. rōm'ik* [*L. Rōma*, Rome], an adaptation of the Roman alphabet for phonetic purposes: *Romish*, *a. rōm'ish*, of or belonging to the Church of Rome; a term offensively applied to the adherents of the R. Cath. Ch.: *Rō'mishly*, *ad. -ly*.

**romp**, *n. rōmp* [another spelling of *ramp*, which see], *n.* young person of unrestrained spirits; a girl noisy and hoisterous in play: *v.* to play in a rude and hoisterous manner: *romp'ing*, *imp. n.* act of one who romps; *ndj.* hoisterously playful: *romped*, *pp. rōmp't*: *romp'ish*, *a. -ish*, given to hoisterous play; inclined to romp: *romp'ishly*, *ad. -ly*: *romp'ishness*, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being rompish; disposition to rude sport; rudeness.

**ronde hosse**, *n. rōng-d'bos* [*Fr.*—from *rond*, round, spherical; *hosse*, a hunch, a swelling], in *arch.*, a term applied to sculptured objects in their full forms, in contradistinction to those which are in *relief*, or attached more or less to a plane or ground.

**rondeau or rondo**, *n. rōn-dō* [*Fr. rondeau*, a *rondeau*—from *rond*, round; see *round*], a poem, usually of thirteen lines or verses, divided into three parts, parts of which are repeated; a musical composition in three strains, the second and third ending with the first part repeated.

**rondel**, *n. rōn-dēl* [*OF.*, anything round, a scroll], a poem of thirteen or fourteen lines, constructed on only two rhymes throughout, with two lines repeated.

**rondeur**, *n. rōn-dūr* [*Fr. rondeur*, roundness; *rond*, round—see *round*], in *OE.*, a circle; a round.

**rone**, *n. rōn* [*Sw. ronna*, a rain-spout], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a spout for carrying rain-water from the roof to the ground; a run of ice.

**rōng**, *n. rōng*, *OE.* for *rung*, the round of a ladder—see *rung* 2.

**Röntgen rays** [from the inventor], photographic rays of great intensity, used especially in photographing opaque bodies, as in anatomy.

**ronyon or ronlon**, *n. rōn-yūn* [*OF. roigne*, itch, scab, scurf—from *L. rōbigo* or *rōbignem*, rust], in *OE.*, one much diseased with itch and scurf, applied in contempt to a woman; a drab—see also *roynish*.

**rood**, *n. rōd* [*AS. rōd*, a rod or pole, a cross; cf. *Fr. rode*; *Ger. ruthe*], a cross; an anc. instr. of punishment, consisting of one rod laid at right angles over another; the figure of Christ on the cross, generally with a representation of the Virgin Mary and St John on either side, formerly in most R. Cath. churches: *rood-loft*, a gallery, generally placed over the chancel-screen in parish churches, on which the cross or rood was set to view: by the *rood*, by the cross, a form of words formerly used in swearing.

**rood**, *n. rōd* [from *rood* 1, which see], the fourth part of an acre: 40 square poles or perches.

**roof**, *n. rōf* [*AS. hrōf*, a roof; cf. *O.Dut. roof*; *Russ. krov*], the top part or cover of a house or other building; the inner side of a vault or arch; the interior upper part; a house or dwelling; the upper part of the mouth; the palate: *v.* to cover or furnish with a roof; to shelter: *roof'ing*, *imp. n.* the materials of a roof: *roofed*, *pp. rōft*: *roofy*, *a. -y*, having roofs: *roofless*, *n. -lēss*, having no house or home: *gable roof*, a roof like an inverted V: *roof-tree*, the beam in the angle of a roof; the roof; a familiar term applied to one's home: *king-post roof*, a roof which is tied to the tie-beam by a king-post or piece to prevent the beam bending: *hip roof*, a roof with a slant on all four sides: *M roof*, double roof, such as is seen covering factories in the form of an inverted V: *shed roof*, a roof with one slope, as seen in a lean-to shed.

**rook**, *n. rōk* [*AS. hrōc*, a rook; cf. *Dan. raage*; *Sw. roka*; *Dut. roek*], a bird of the crow family, having the base of the bill bare of feathers, and noted for its thievish propensities; a cheat; a sharper; a thief: *v.* to cheat: *rook'ing*, *imp. n.* rooked, *pp. rōok't*: *rookery*, *n. rōok'ē-ri*, a place where rooks congregate and build their nests; a close assemblage of poor mean buildings inhabited by the lowest poor; a haunt of thieves, &c.: *rooky*, *a. rōok'y*, inhabited by rooks.

**rook**, *n. rōok* [*Fr. roc*; *Pers. rok*], the rook or tower at chess; the castle at chess.

**rook**, *v.* for *ruck* 2, which see.

**room**, *n. rōm* [*AS. rām*, room; cf. *Icel. rum*; *Goth. rums*; *Ger. raum*], space; place or space unoccupied; an apartment of a house; station; place of another; stand; scope; opportunity; possible admission or mode; latitude; compass: *room'ful*, *a. -fōl*, as many as a room will hold: *room'y*, *a. -y*, having ample room; spacious: *room'ly*, *ad. -ly*: *room'iness*, *n. -nēs*, the state of being roomy; large extent of space; spaciousness: to give room, to withdraw, to allow others to pass or be seated: to make room, to open a space, way, or passage.

**roost**, *n. rōst* [*AS. hrōst*, a bird's roost; *O.Dut. roest*], the pole or perch on which a bird settles itself to rest: *v.* to sit or sleep on the branch of a tree, or on any other thing, as a bird at night: *roost'ing*, *imp. n.* roost'ed, *pp. roost'er*, *n. -ēr*, a cock; at roost, in a state of rest or sleep.

**root**, *n. rōt* [*Icel. rót*, a root], that part of a plant which descends into and fixes itself in the earth, and through which the plant is nourished; a plant whose root is esculent; the part of anything resembling a root in manner of growth; the lower part of a thing; the original or cause of anything; first ancestor; impression; durable effect; in a language, that element which serves as a common basis to one or more words, the root being contained in the language itself, or in its older forms derived from a foreign language; in *alg.*, the value of an unknown quantity in an equation; in *arith.*, any number which multiplied by itself produces a square or other power—that number is the root of the square or power: *v.* to plant or fix in the earth; to enter the earth: to take root; to impress deeply; to tear up from the ground; to tear up the earth with the snout, as swine; to extirpate, with *up*: *root'ing*, *imp. n.* taking root; turning up the earth with the snout, as swine: *root'ed*, *pp. n.* adj. fixed and grown by roots; deep; radical: *root'edly*, *ad. -ly*, in a rooted manner; strongly: *root'edness*, *n. -ēd-nēs*, the state or condition of being rooted: *root'y*, *a. -y*, full of roots: *root'iness*, *n. -lēss*, the state of being full of roots: *root'less*, *a. -lēss*, without a root: *root'let*, *n. -lēt*, a little root; a radicle: *root-leaf*, in *bot.*, a leaf growing immediately from the root: *root-stock*, in *bot.*, a subterranean prostrate stem which emits roots from its lower surface: *root-crop*, a crop of esculent roots, as the potato or turnip, &c.: to take root, to become planted or fixed; to increase and spread: to tear up by the root, to eradicate; to extirpate: root and branch, in a complete degree; totally.

**rooyebok**, *n. rōy-ē-bōk* [*Dnt. rooijen*, to regulate—from their habit of walking in single file], an antelope of S. Africa, having a graceful form and finely shaped horns.

**ropalic**, *a. rō-pāl'ik* [*Gr. rhopalon*, a club], club-formed.

rope, n. *rōp* [AS. *rāp*, a rope: cf. Icel. *reip*; Dut. *reep* or *roep*], a cord or line composed of several strands twisted together; a small cable; n. row of things depending, as of onions: v. to draw out or extend into a string or thread by means of n. glutinous or adhesive quality: *ro'p'ing*, imp.: n. the state or quality of being glutinous and adhesive: roped, pp. *ropt*: *ropy*, a. *rō'p't*, stringy; adhesive: *ro'p'iness*, n. *nēs*, aptness to draw out into strings or threads without breaking: the partial viscosity and roping of syrupy liquors: *ro'pery*, n. *pér-i*, a place where ropes are made: in OE., *roque's* tricks: *ro'p'ish*, a. *p'ish*, tending to ropiness: *ro'per*, n. *pér*, a ropemaker: rope-dancer, oao who walks and performs feats on an extended rope: rope-ladder, a ladder made of ropes, hung over a ship's side, or otherwise used, as being easily portable: ropemaker, one who makes ropes: ropemaking, n. the making of ropes: rope-porter, n. a mounted pulley over which the ropes of steam-ploughs are conveyed from the ground after use in order to prevent injury from friction: ropewalk, a long covered walk where ropes are extended as they are spun: rope-yarn, yarn consisting of single threads for making ropes: a rope of sand, a band easily broken; anything worthless as a tie or bond of union: rope-trick, in OE., a trick or deed which deserves the rope or halter.

roquelaure, n. *rōk-ē-lāur* [after the Duke de *Roquelaure*], a short cloak or surcoat, made to button from top to bottom, much used in the beginning of last century—also *roqueal*, *rōk-ē-lā*.

roriferous, a. *rō-rif-ē-rūs* [L. *rorifer*, dew-bringing], generating or producing dew.

rorqual, n. *rōr-kwāl* [Norw. *reyður-hval*—from Icel. *raudhr*, red, and *hvalr*, a whale], the piked or finny whale, larger but less valuable than the common whale.

rosaniline, n. *rō-zān-i-līn*, or *roseline*, n. *rō-zē-līn* [rose, and *aniline*], one of the aniline dyes, prepared by heating aniline with arsenic acid; a dye of a rose or red colour.

rosary, n. *rō-zā-ri* [OF. *rosrie*, a rosary—from L. *rosārium*, pert. to roses; *rosārium*, a rose-garden—from *rosa*, a rose: see rose], a title of many works, collections of ballads, &c., consisting of compendiums of flowers, as it were, culled from preceding authors, latterly specially appropriated to a string of beads, representing by their size Paternosters and Ave Marias to be recited in a certain order. *Note*.—rosary was originally a garland of roses with which to crown the image of the Virgin. *F. chapellet de roses*, shortly called *rosaire*; then a garland or necklace of threaded beads, serving to mark off prayers as they were recited: a rosary has five divisions, or a trinity of five, each division containing ten small beads, each for an Ave Maria, and oao large bead for a Paternoster: the complete roll thus consists of 150 Ave Marias, 15 Paternosters, and 15 Doxologies.

rose, n. *rōz* [F. *rose*—from L. *rosa*; Gr. *rhodon*, a rose: lt. *rosa*: Ger. and Dan. *rose*], a well-known plant, or its universally admired flower, having many species and varieties: rosaceous, a. *rō-zā'sh-i-ūs*, belonging to the order of plants called *Rosaceæ*, *shē-ē*, like a rose; in bot., applied to corollas having separate sessile petals like the rose: rosaceous, a. *rō-zā'sh-i-ūs*, applied to a substance (rosacic acid) of a brick-like, rose, or red colour, deposited by the urine in gout and inflammatory fevers: roseal, a. *rō-zā-dī*, like a rose in smell or colour: roseate, a. *-āt*, of a rose colour; resembling a rose: rosy, n. *-zī*, blooming red; blushing; charming: ro'siness, n. *-zī-nēs*, the quality of rose-coloured: resemblance to the colour of the rose: rose: roshad, a rose before it expands: rose-bush, the shrub or plant which bears roses: rose-diamond, a diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular planes or facets—see brilliant: rosedrop, n. confection or sweetmeat; a ruddy eruption upon the nose: rose-engine, an appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal, as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines, presenting some resemblance to a full-blown rose, pre-gall, a curious excrescence on the dog-rose: rose-mallow, the hollyhock: rose-pink, a pigment of the rose colour: adj. having a pink colour, like that of the rose: rose-quartz, a more or less transparent rose-turning, the use of the rose-engine, or the pattern produced thereby: rose-water, a perfume

distilled from rose-leaves: rose-window, in arch., a circular window with its compartments branching from a centre, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose: rosewood, n. wood of Brazil, highly esteemed as a veneer, and which, when fresh, has a faint but agreeable smell of roses; the timber of two or three species of *Triptoloma*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*—also referred to species of *Dalbergia*; under the rose, a translation of the Latin *sub rosa*; which signifies, in a manner that forbids disclosure; in secrecy; privately: Latham connects this phrase with the practices of the secret sect of the *Rosicrucians* of the 17th century, who were popularly styled the brothers of the *rosy* cross—see Rosicrucians: Wars of the Roses, in Eng. hist., the long and bloody feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster for the possession of the Eng. crown—the white rose being the badge of the house of York, and the red rose that of the house of Lancaster.

rose, n. *rōz*, also *rose-rash*, n. *rōz-rāsh* [rose, and rash, an eruption], in Scot., an eruption on the skin of small rose-coloured patches, very slightly elevated; crystalline; St Anthony's fire.

rose, pt. of rise, which see.

roselle, n. *rō-zē-lī* [after G. *Rose*, a German naturalist], a deep rose-red-coloured variety of cobalt blinon.

rosemary, n. *rōz-mā-ri* [L. *rosmarinus*, rosemary—from *rōs*, dew; *marinus*, marine—from *mare*, the sea], a pretty, fragrant, ever-green shrub, employed in making Hungary-water—so named from some supposed connection with 'sea-spray'; also *rose-marine*, *-mā-rēn*; the *Rosmarinus officinalis*, Ord. *Labiatæ*.

roseola, n. *rō-zē-ō-lā* [L. *rosa*, a rose—so called from its colour], in med., a rose-coloured rash of several varieties.

roset, n. *rō-zēt* [F. *rosette*, red ink or red chalk—from F. *rose*; L. *rosa*, a rose], a rose-coloured pigment.

Rosetta-stone, n. *rō-zēt-tā-stōn*, a stone discovered at Rosetta, in Egypt, in 1799, by M. Boussard, a French officer of Engineers, which bore an inscription in hieroglyphic, in demotic or enchorial characters, and in the Greek language, by the aid of which a key was obtained to the hieroglyphics of anc. Egypt.

rosetta-wood, n. *rō-zēt-tā-wood*, a fine E. Ind. wood, orange-red and deeply veined, used in cabinet-work.

rosette, n. *rō-zēt* [F. *rosette*, a dim. of F. *rose*, a rose—from L. *rosa*, a rose], ribbon arranged in a cluster somewhat like a rose, and used as an ornament or badge; in arch., a rose-like ornament used in decorations; in bot., a cluster of leaves disposed in close circles.

rosetum, n. *rō-zēt-tūm* [L. *rosetum*, a rose-garden or bed of roses—from *rosa*, a rose], n. garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

Rosicrucian, n. *rō-zī-k'ró-shī-ān* [L. *rōs*, dew; *crux* or *crucem*, a cross—the founder of the sect being Brother Christian Rosenkreuz (i.e., Rosy Cross), who is represented as having been alive in the 14th century and as having died at the age of 106], one of a secret sect of philosophers, or rather fanatic alchemists, who were especially prominent in Germany in the beginning of the 17th century, making great pretensions to science, and asserting that they possessed the secret of the philosopher's stone; according to them, dew was the most powerful dissolvent of gold, and their possession of light was signified by the figure of the cross on their crucibles: Rosicrucian, a. *-shī-ān*, pert. to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

rosiere, n. *rō-zī-ēr* [F. *rosier*, a rose-bush—from L. *rosārium*, a rose-garden], in OE., a rose-bush.

rosil, n. *rō-sīl*, also *rossel*, n. *rō-sēt* [W. *rhos*, a moor, n. waste upland], in OE., applied to land in consistence between sand and clay: ross'elly, a. *-ē-lī*, friable.

rosin, n. *rōz-in* [another spelling of resin, which see], the residuum of turpentine after the oil is distilled off: v. to rub or cover with rosin: ros'inlag, imp.: ros'laed, pp. *-ind*: ros'iny, a. *-in-i*, partaking of the qualities of rosin.

rosolic, a. *rō-sō-līk* [L. *rosa*, a rose], a term applied to an acid: rosolic acid, a brilliant red-colouring matter, called also *aurin*.

rosolito, n., also *rosogillo*, n. *rō-sō-lī-tō* [It.], a liqueur made from essence of vanilla, essence of amber, and oil of roses dissolved in alcohol, to which are added a clear syrup of sugar and water.

māle, māl, fār, kūt: mēle, mīl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nūt, mōve;

ross, n. rōs [Gael. ros, an eruption on the skin, and on the bark of trees], in OE., the refuse of plants; in Eng. dial., a disease on the bark of trees.

rossel—see rosil.

rossignol, n. rōs-sin-yōl [F.: L. *lusciniola*—dim. of *luscini*, nightingale], the nightingale.

rostell, n. rōs-tēl, also rostellum, n. rōs-tēl-lūm [L. *rostellum*, a little beak—from *rostrum*, a beak, a bill], in bot., that part of the heart of a seed which descends and becomes the root; an extension of the upper edge of the stigma in some orchids; in anat., a beak-shaped process: rostellate, a. -āt, having a small beak: rostelliform, a. rōs-tēl-fōrm [L. *forma*, shape], beak-shaped; having the form of a rostell.

roster, n. rōs-tēr [Dut. *rooster*, a list], a tabular form showing the order or rotation of officers, soldiers, or regiments for any service or duty; a list or muster-roll.

rostral, a. rōs-trāl [fr. *rostrum*, the bill, snout, or muzzle of animals, a ship's beak—from *rodo*, I gnaw], pert. to a beak; resembling the beak of a ship: rostrate, a. -āt [L. *rostratus*, beaked, curved], also rostrated, a. having a process resembling the beak of a bird; in bot., furnished with beaks; having a long sharp point: rostrum, n. -trum [L.], the beak or bill of a bird, or anything resembling it; the prow of a ship; in anc. Rome, an erection for speakers in the Forum—so called from its being adorned with the beaks of an enemy's ships; a platform or pulpit from which a speaker may address an audience: rostriform, a. rōs-tri-fōrm [L. *forma*, a shape], beak-shaped.

rostrulum, n. rōs-trō-lūm [L. *rostrum*, a beak], lit., a little beak; in entom., the name of the sucking apparatus or proboscis of the flea and suchlike insects.

rostrum—see under rostral.

rosulate, a. rōs-ū-lāt [see rose], in bot., having the leaves in rose-like clusters.

rosy—see under rose.

rot, v. rōt [AS. *rotan*, to putrefy; cf. Icel. *rotna*; Sw. *rutna*; Dut. *rotten*], to putrefy or decay; to be decomposed; to make putrid; to bring to corruption: n. putrid decay; a fatal distemper peculiar to sheep, prevalent during wet seasons and in moist pastures, and due to the presence in their liver of the parasite worm known as the *Distoma hepaticum* or liver-fluke: rotting, imp. : adj. decomposed wholly or partially: rott'ed, pt. : adj. decomposed wholly or partially; affected with rot: rotten, pp. rōt-tēn : adj. putrid; corrupt; decomposed by the natural process of decay; having some defect in principle; treacherous: rott'enly, ad. -ly: rott'eness, n. -nēs, the state of being rotten; putrefaction; unsoundness: rotten-stone, a soft earthy kind of stone, being decomposed silicious limestone, used when powdered for polishing brass, silver, &c.: dry-rot—see under dry.—SYN. of 'rot': to putrefy; corrupt; decay; spoil—of 'rotten': putrefied; corrupt; putrid; decayed; unsound; defective; treacherous; deceitful.

rota, n. rō-tā [L. *rota*, a wheel], turn in succession; the roll or list to be selected from by turn or in succession.

rotang, n. rō-tāng—see ratan.

rotary—see under rotate.

rotate, v. rō-tāt [L. *rotatus*, whirled round; *rotāre*, to whirl—from *rota*, a wheel], to move round a centre or axis, like a wheel; adj. in bot., applied to a gamopetalous corolla, having a very short tube, and the limb spreading out more or less at right angles; wheel-shaped: rotat'ing, imp. : rotated, pp. : rotat'ion, n. -tā-shūn, the act of turning a wheel or other body on its axis; the state of being whirled round; vicissitude; established succession; in anat., the revolving motion of a bone round its axis; in bot., the internal circulation of the fluids in the cells of plants: rotate-plane or rotato-plane, a. in bot., wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube: rotator, n. rō-tāt-ēr, that which gives a circular or rolling motion—applied to certain muscles of the body: rotatory, a. rō-tāt-ēr-i, going in a circle; moving in succession: rotatoria, n. plu. -tō-rī-a, or rotatoria, n. plu. -tā, the wheel-animalcules or rotifers, so called from their circles of cilia, which under the microscope appear like revolving wheels: rotary, a. rō-tēr-i, turning on an axis, as a wheel; whirling: rotary engine, a steam-engine in which is produced a continuous motion round an axis, by the direct action of steam: rotation of crops, in agri., a certain number of crops of different kinds following in the

same order on the same ground, as a green crop following a grain crop, and the *versā*.

rote, n. rōt [OF. *rote*, a track or road—from mid. L. *rupia*, a road—from L. *ruptus*, broken; *rumpo*, I break], the practice of impressing words on the memory by mere repetition without an effort of the understanding: v. in OE., to fix in the memory without informing the understanding; by rote, without variation in the same track or road; by mere repetition without the exercise of the understanding—but to learn by heart is to learn thoroughly.

rote, n. rōt [OF. *rote*. OH.Ger. *hrota*, a music: cf. W. *crwth*; Gael. *cruit*, a harp], in OE., a musical instr., of two varieties, one being a psallery or harp, the other a kind of fiddle.

rote, v. rōt [L. *rota*, a wheel], in OE., to go out by rotation.

rother, n. rōth-ēr, in OE., an old spelling for rudder, which see; a sailor: rother-nail, a large nail with full head for fastening rudder-irons.

rother, a. rōth-ēr [AS. *kruthar*, an ox], in OE. and Eng. dial., wild; fighting and roving, as cattle: n. black cattle in general; to rule the rother, in OE., to be master among the herd; to rule the fight; rother-soll, dung of rother beasts.

rothoffite, n. rōt-ōf-it [from Rothoff, a scientist], a variety of garnet, of dark-brown colour, found in Sweden.

rotifer, n. rōt-ī-fēr [L. *rota*, a wheel; *fero*, I carry], one of the rotifera, *rotifer-a*, a class of animals, called also wheel-animalcules—see rotatoria, under rotate: rotiferous, a. -ēr-ūs, having or bearing organs like wheels.

rotted, rotten, rotten-stone—see under rot.

rotula, n. rōt-ū-lā [L. *rotula*, a little wheel—from *rota*, a wheel], in anat., the patella or knee-pan, situated at the front of the knee-joint.

rotund, a. rōt-ūnd [L. *rotundus*, wheel-shaped—from *rota*, a wheel], round; spherical; in lining to be round: rotundity, n. -tūd-ī-ti [L. *rotunditas*], roundness; sphericity: rotundā, n. -dā, also rotundādo, n. -dō, a building that is round both on the outside and inside, as the Pantheon of Rome.

rotundifolius, a. rōt-ūnd-ī-fō-lī-ūs [L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf], in bot., having round leaves.

rouble, n. rō-bl [Rus. *rubli*] a Russian silver coin, varying in value from below to considerably above 5s.; the paper rouble in 1877 was valued at 1s. 10d.—also spelt rubel and ruble.

roue, n. rō-ē [F. *roue*, one broken on the wheel—from *rouer*, to break on the wheel; *roue*, a wheel—from L. *rota*, a wheel], one devoted to a profligate life; a confirmed rake.

rouge, n. rōch [F. *rouge*—from L. *rubeus*, red; L. *ruber*, *rufus*, red], a delicate red paint, prepared from safflower, and used to impart an artificial bloom to the cheeks; a fine red clay used for cleaning jewellery: adj. red: v. to tinge the cheeks with rouge; to tinge or paint with rouge: rouging, imp. : rouged, pp. rōch-d : adj. tinged with rouge, as the face: rouge-et-noir, *ā-macier* [F. red and black], a notorious game of chance played by means of cards, and so called from the table on which it is played being divided into small red and black compartments.

rough, a. rīf [AS. *hrīf* or *rīf*, cf. Dan. *rū*; Dut. *ruich*; Ger. *rauch*, rough, hairy], not smooth or plain; rugged; not wrought or polished; violently agitated, as the sea; stormy; as the weather; harsh to the taste or ear; grating; rugged of temper; coarse in manners; crude; imperfect; hard-featured; hairy or shaggy; in OE., terrible; dreadful: n. state of being coarse or unfinished, as articles in the rough: roughing, imp. : roughed, pp. rīf-t : adj. roughly, ad. -ly, in a rough manner; with uneven surface; harshly; severely: roughness, n. -nēs, the quality or state of being rough; unevenness; harshness; asperity; ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners: roughish, a. -ish, rather rough; roughs, n. plu. rīfs, coarse unmannerly men; rowdies; blackguards; ruffians: to rough it, to put up with inconveniences and hardships, as in travelling: roughing-in, in arch., a plastering of three coats on brick or stone work; rough-cast, n. a rude or first model; fluid mortar mixed with fine gravel, employed as a finishing coat on outer walls: v. to mould in a rude unfinished state: rough diamond, a diamond uncut; a person possessing great worth, but rude and unpolished in manners: rough draft or draught, a first or unfinished sketch or representation: to rough-

draw, to draw or delineate coarsely: rough-drawn, pp. rough-footed, n. feather-footed, as in the case of certain birds: rough-hew, v. -hew, to give the first form or shape to anything; to hew rudely: rough-hewn, pp. adj. rugged; unpolished: rough-rider, in the army, a non-commissioned officer who assists the riding-master of a cavalry regiment; one who breaks horses: to rough n horse, to break in, particularly for military service; to make its shoes rough: rough-shod, a. having shoes armed with points: to ride rough-shod, to pursue a course selfishly, regardless of the consequences to others: to rough-work, to work coarsely, or without regard to nicety of finish: rough-wrought, a. done coarsely: roughings, n. plu. *riif'ingz*, grass that follows mowing or reaping: in the rough, in the original material; in an unwrought condition: a rough customer, in familiar language, a troublesome and somewhat dangerous person to deal with: roughen, v. *riif'n*, to make rough; to become rough: roughening, imp. *riif'ing*: roughened, pp. *riif'nd*.—SYN. of 'rough a': rugged; austere; harsh; inelegant; coarse; unclivil; severe; rude; abrupt; indelicate; unpolished; unfinished; disordered; tempestuous; stormy; holstorous; haly; uncut; uneven; shaggy; ragged; disordered; uncourteous; hard.

roulade, n. *rô-lâd'* [F.], an embellishment in singing, consisting of a quick succession of tones on a single syllable; a run.

rouleau, n. *rô-lô'* [F. *rouleau*, a roll—from *rouler*, to roll—see roll], a little roll; n roll of coin made up in paper.

roulette, n. *rô-lê'* [F. *roulette*, a little wheel—from OF. *roller*, to roll—see roll], a small instr. used by engravers to produce a series of dotted lines on a plate; a game of chance played with a small ball on a circle divided into red and black spaces; a culinary delicacy.

roun, v. *rôun* [AS. *rûntan*, to whisper], in OE., to address in a whisper; to whisper: roun'ing, imp.: rouned, pp. *rôund'*; also spelt round and roun.

rounce, n. *rôuns* [F. *ranche*, a rack], the handle of a printing-press, by which the carriage with the form of type is run in under the platen and out again.

round, a. *rôund* [OF. *round*—from L. *rotundus*, round—from *rota*, a wheel], circular; globular; smooth or flowing, as sound or language; not defective or abrupt; not inconsiderable; large, as a round sum; quick, as to travel at a round rate; bold, as a round assertion; in OE., plain; free without delicacy or reserve; ad. on all sides; every way; not in a direct line; circularly: prep. on every side of; about; all over: n. a circle; a globe; a sphere; an action or passage in a circle returning to the point of commencement; a walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among sentinels; a revolution or rotation; a succession or recurring series, as of duties; the step of a ladder; a volley, as of firearms by troops; a short song or catch in parts returning to the same point in the performance; in OE., a dance: v. to make circular; to become round; to encircle; to make protuberant; to make full, smooth, and flowing, as in writing or speaking; to take the edge off anything; in thieves' slang, to become an informer; in OE., to grow round in form: round'ing, imp.: round'ed, pp.: rounder, -er, a specific name applied to a tool used by various craftsmen, as bookbinders and wheelwrights, for shaping or finishing purposes: round'ly, ad. -ly, in a round form; in OE., openly; plainly; completely; vigorously; to the purpose: round'ness, n. -ness, the quality or state of being round; cylindrical form; fullness or smoothness of flow; boldness: round'ish, a. -ish, nearly round: round'about, a. -a-bout, indirect; circuitous; loose: n. a horizontal revolving-wheel at fairs on which children ride: prep. around: round-hand, in penmanship, a style in which the letters are formed round and full: round-shouldered, a. having a round back or shoulders: Round-head, a term of reproach given to Puritans and the adherents of Parliament during the wars of Charles I.: round-house, the cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck of a ship; formerly, a prison or watch-house: round number, a number which ends in a cipher, or that is divisible by ten; a complete or full number; an approximate number: at a round rate, rapidly: round-ridge, to form round ridges by ploughing: round-rob, n. -rôb'in [said to be a corrupt. of F. *roul*, round; *ruban*, a ribbon], a written petition or

memorial signed with the names arranged in a circle so as not to show who signed first: round table, the legendary table around which King Arthur and his knights sat: round tower, one of the lofty ancient towers, found chiefly in Ireland: all round, in every direction: to bring round, to restore; to bring to a satisfactory issue; to revive: to come round, to revive; to become more placable: to get round, to recover; to wheedle; to become able to exercise undue influence over: a round of cartridges, one cartridge to each man: a round of beef, the thick fleshy part of the thigh cut through and across the bone at the top: to round to, among seamen, to turn the head of a ship towards the wind.—SYN. of 'round a': cylindrical; circular; spherical; orbicular; whole; unbroken; globular; globose; orbed; full; plump; rotund—of 'roundness': rotundity; circularity; plumpness.

round, v. *rôund*, in OE., to whisper: round'ing, imp.: round'ed, pp.—see roun.

roundel, n. *rôund'el* [OF. *roundel*—see rondel], a modification of the rondeau, adopted in modern English verse; a roundelay.

roundelny, n. *rôund'el-lâ* [OF. *rondelâ*, a din. of rondel], any song in which an idea, a line, or refrain is continually repeated; a dance in a circle.

roundish—see under round.

roundure, n. *rôund'ûr* [see round], in OE., circumference; enclosure.

rounp, n. *rôup* [AS. *hrepan*, to cry, to call out], in Scot., a sale of goods by auction: v. to expose to sale by auction: roun'ing, imp.: rounped, pp. *rôup't*: articles of rounp, conditions under which property is exposed to sale by auction.

roup, n. *rôp* [mid. L. *rupia*, foul scurf], a disease in poultry.

rouse, v. *rôuz* [Sw. *rusa*, to rush], to raise from sleep, or from dullness and inactivity; to excite to thought or action; to drive, as a beast from its lair; to awake: rous'ing, imp.: adj. exciting; having power to rouse: roused, pp. *rôuz'd*: rous'ingly, ad. -ly.

rouse, v. *rôuz* or *rôz* [Sw. *rus*, a drunken fit], in OE. and Eng. dial., to praise; to extol; to boast, as when tobebed with liquor: n. in OE., a bumper; a deep draught; excess of drinking.

roussette, n. *rô-sê'* [F.], a species of bat, of brownish-red colour.

roust, n. *rôust* [OF. *route*, a disorderly crowd: L. *rupus*, broken—from *ruppo*, I break], n. tumultuous clamorous crowd; n. rabble; a fashionable assembly or large evening-party: to roust about, to move about uneasily; to make a disturbance.

roust, n. *rôust* [OF. *route*, a discomfiture: L. *rupus*, broken—see rout 1], the defeat of an army or body of troops; the confusion and disorder attending a defeat: v. to break the ranks of a body of troops, and put them to a disorderly flight; to put to confusion by a repulse or a defeat: rous'ing, imp.: roust'ed, pp.—SYN. of 'roust v.': to defeat; discomfit; beat; overpower; overthrow; conquer.

roust, v. *rôust* [see rout], to search and grub in the ground, as swine: rous'ing, imp.: adj. searching or grubbing in the ground: roust'ed, pp.

roust, v. *rôust* [Ice. *rauta*, to roar, hellow], in OE., to snore; to bellow, as oxen.

route, n. *rôut* [OF. *route*, a trace, a way—see rout 1], the road or way which has been travelled or is to be passed; course; road; journey.

routine, n. *rô-tîn* [F. *routine*, rote—from OF. *route*, a road—see rout 1], the round or daily course of business or official duties; any regular habit which does not accommodate itself to circumstances.

roux, n. *rô* [from L. *ruscus*, red], a mixture of flour and butter baked together, used to thicken soups or sauces.

rove, v. *rôv* [from reeve 2], to draw through an aperture or eye, as wool or cotton; in Scot., to card wool or cotton into flakes; in Eng. dial., to turn into thread, as 'to rove a stocking': n. a roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted: ro'ving, imp.: n. the operation of giving the first twist to yarn by drawing it through an eye or aperture: ro'vings, n. plu. -ingz, the threads which come from the ends of ribbons or other silken materials: roved, pp. *rôv'd*: roving-frame, the machine employed in roving wool or cotton.

rove, v. *rôv* [Dut. *roover*, a robber, a pirate], to move about without certain direction in any manner;

to wander; to ramble; to wander over: *ro'ring*, imp.; n. act of one who roves; a rambling; a wandering: *roved*, pp. *roved*: *ro'ver*, n. *ro'er*, one who wanders about; a pirate: *ro'vingly*, ad. *-ly*: *ro'vingness*, n. *-ness*, the state of roving.—*SYN.* of 'rove' to wander; ramble; stroll; roam; range; rove about.

*row*, v. *ro* [AS. *rocan*, to row; cf. *Ice.* *roa*, *Dut.* *roefen*] to propel with oars, as a boat; to labour with the oar: n. an excursion in a boat with oars: *rowing*, imp.; n. the act or practice of one who rows: *rowed*, pp. *rowed*: *rower*, n. *ro'er*, one who rows: *rowlock*, n. *ro'lock*, the part on which the oar rests in rowing: *rowport*, one of the little openings in small vessels of war for rowing in calm.

*row*, n. *ro* [AS. *raie*, a row], a line; a file; a series of persons or things placed in a straight line; a line of houses; a street.

*row*, n. *roio* [contr. from *rouss* 2], a noisy disturbance; a riotous noise; a broil; a tumult: v. to scold noisily: *rowing*, imp.; *rowed*, pp. *rowed*: *rowdy*, n. *ro'dy*, a riotous, turbulent fellow: *row'dy-dow*, n. *-dow* [an imitative word], a word expressive of continuous noise: *row'dyish*, a. *-ish*, characterised by the manners of a rowdy: *row'dysm*, n. *-ism*, the conduct of a rowdy: noisy riotous blackguardism.

*row*, v. *roio* [a form of *roll*], in *Scot.*, to roll; revolve.

*rowan-tree*—see *roan-tree*.

*rowdy*, *rowdyish*, &c.—see under *row* 3.

*rowel*, n. *ro'wel* [F. *rouelle*—dim. of *roue*, a wheel: mid. *L.* *rotella*, a little wheel—from *L.* *rota*, a wheel], the little ear-like wheel of a spur; a little ring or wheel on a horse's bit; in *surg.*, a roll of hair, silk, or lint put into a wound to keep it open: v. to insert a little ring or wheel in: *row'elling*, imp.; *row'elled*, pp. *-elled*.

*rowen*, n. *ro'wen* [said to be a corrupt. of *roughings*], the aftermath; a field untilld till after Michaelmas, that the grain left on the ground may sprout and produce green herbage for cattle or sheep; the grass on it.

*royal*, a. *ro'yal* [OF. *real*, *roial*, royal or regal—from *L.* *regalis*, kingly—from *rex* or *regem*, a king], becoming or like a king; pertaining to a king; kingly; majestic; illustrious; specially patronised by the sovereign, or in his service: n. a large kind of paper; in a ship, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; one of the shoots of a stag's head; a gold coin at one time current in England—see *rial* 2; in *artillery*, a small mortar: *roy'ally*, ad. *-ly*, as becomes a king; regally: *roy'alty*, n. *-ty*, the character, status, or office of a king; the person of a king or one of royal rank; share or portion due to a king or to a superior, or to an inventor for the use of his patent, or to a land-owner for the privilege of working mines on his estate: *roy'alities*, n. plu. *ro'yal-tiz*, emblems of royalty; rights of a king: *roy'alise*, v. *ro'yal-iz*, in *OE.*, to make royal: *roy'alising*, imp.; *roy'alised*, pp. *-ised*: *roy'alist*, n. *-ist*, an adherent of the king; one attached to a kingly government: *roy'alism*, n. *-ism*, attachment to the principles or cause of royalty: *Royal Academy*, a corporate body of 40 members founded in 1768 for the promotion of the Fine Arts; the public school of art, where the annual exhibitions of paintings by living artists are held: *Royal Academician*, a member of the Royal Academy: *Royal Assent*, the last form through which a bill must pass before it can become an Act—such assent being given by the sovereign in person or by Royal Commission: *royal fern*, a large and handsome British species, the *Osmunda régalis*: *Royal Society*, the oldest scientific society in London, incorporated by royal charter in 1662: *royal yard*, the fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.—*SYN.* of 'royal': kingly; regal; princely; majestic; superb; imperial; monarchical; kinglylike; august; splendid; noble; illustrious.

*royne*, v. *royn* [F. *rogner*, to pare], in *OE.*, to gnaw.

*royalish*, a. *royn'ish* [F. *rogneux*, scabby, mangy];

*rognie*, itel—from *L.* *rognio* or *rogninem*, rust], in *OE.*, mangy; scabby; mean; paltry; rude; base.

*roystering*, *roysterer*, another spelling of *rolister*, which see.

*rub*, v. *rüb* [Gael. *rüb*, to rub; W. *rhwbio*], to move one body along the surface of another with pressure; to clean; to scour; to remove by friction; to fret; to chafe: n. act of rubbing; friction; hindrance; difficulty; pinch; sarcasm; in *OE.*, inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl: *rub-*

*bing*, imp.; n. act of scouring or polishing: *rubbed*, pp. *rubd*: *rubber*, n. *rub'ber*, he who or that which rubs; difficulty; hardship; collision; a polishing substance of various kinds; a coarse file, or a whetstone; two games out of three in whist; a contest, consisting of three games; the game deciding the contest; the cushion of an electrical machine; india-rubber; the decisive game when there is a tie; in *card-playing*, a series of two or more decisive games in whist: *rubstone*, a kind of sandstone used for scouring; to *rub down*, to clean by rubbing, as a horse; to *rub off*, to clean anything by rubbing; to *rub on*, to live with some difficulty; to *rub out*, to erase; to *obliterate*: to *rub up*, to polish; to clean; to refresh, as knowledge.

*rubace*, n. *ro'bis*, or *rubass*, n. *ro'bis* [F.—from *L.* *rubet*, red], a name given by French jewellers and lapidaries to a variety of rock-crystal with rose-coloured cracks; cut and polished quartz slightly tinged with violet, and besprinkled internally with minute brown spangles of specular iron.

*rubato*, a. *ro-bá-to* [It. "stolen"], in *music*, having certain notes lengthened in order to emphasise a passage, others being shortened in turn.

*rubbish*, n. *rub'bish* [OF. *robeux*, rubbish, a dim. of *robe*, a robe—see *robe*], the mixed materials of ruined or crumbling buildings; waste fragments; any mingled mass; anything valueless; nonsense; confusion: *rub'bishy*, a. *-y*, abounding in or having the nature of rubbish. *Note.*—In his remarks on the etymology of *rubbish*, Skeat compares *It.* *robaccia*, old goods, filth, rubbish; *robaccia*, trifles, trash—both being derived from *O.It.* *robba*, a gown, mantle, trash, self—see *robe*.

*rubble*, n. *rub'bl* [OF. *rubble*, sing. of *robeux*, rubbish], a name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary matter of rocks; coarse walling, constructed of rough stones irregular in size and shape: *rub'bl'y*, a. *-bl'y*, resembling or abounding in rubble: *rubble-work*, walls built of rubble-stones.

*rubefacient*, n. *ro-bé-fá-si-ent* [*L.* *rubet*, red; *facio*, I make], that which produces redness and heat, when applied to the skin, without blistering; adj. making red.

*rubel*, n. *ro'bi*—see *rouble*.

*rubella*, n. *ro-bé-lá* [*L.* *rubella*, reddish—a dim. of *rubet*, red], same as *rubeola*.

*rubellite*, n. *ro-bé-lít* [*L.* *rubellus*, *rubet*, reddish; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], red tourmaline, containing a considerable proportion of manganese, generally occurring in closely aggregated crystals, varying from a slight tinge of red to a fine pink.

*rubeola*, n. *ro-bé-ó-lá* [*L.* *rubet*, red], a term often used for measles, but now restricted to an eruptive disease which presents the characters of both measles and scarlet fever: *rubeoloid*, a. *ro-bé-ó-lóid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling the eruptive disease *rubeola*.

*rubescant*, a. *ro-bé-s'ént* [*L.* *rubescens* or *rubescens*, becoming red; *rubescio*, I become red—from *rubet*, red], becoming red; tending to a red colour.

*Rubezahl*, n. *ro-bé-zál* [Ger.], *Number Nip*, a famous mountain-spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischievous, corresponding to English *Puck*.

*rubiacin*, n. *ro-bí-dín* [*L.* *rubet*, red], an orange-coloured pigment obtained from madder, *Rubia tinctorum*.

*rubian*, n. *ro-bí-dín* [*L.* *rubet*, red], a bitter principle of madder.

*rubican*, a. *ro-bí-kán* [F. *rubican*—from *L.* *rubet*, to grow red; *rubet*, red], of a bay, coral, or black colour, with a light-grey or white on the flanks, but the grey or white not predominant there.

*rubicelle*, n. *ro-bí-cél* [F. *rubicelle*—from *L.* *rubet*, red], a gem, a variety of ruby, of a yellow or orange red.

*Rubicon*, n. *ro-bí-lón*, a small river which formed the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and ancient Italy, and by passing which Julius Caesar declared war against his rival Pompey: to *pass the Rubicon*, to take a desperate step in an enterprise; to commit oneself to a hazardous enterprise by a decisive step.

*rubicund*, a. *ro-bí-kúnd* [*L.* *rubicundus*, red—from *rubet*, red], inclining to redness; ruddy: *rubicundly*, ad. *-ly*: *rub'cund'ly*, n. *-ly*, inclination to redness; ruddiness.

*rubidum*, n. *ro-bí-dít-úm* [*L.* *rubidus*, red—from *rubet*, to grow red; *rubet*, red], an elementary body.

a metal widely diffused in nature, but only found in very small quantities; it is analogous to potassium, and has such an intense affinity for oxygen that it burns spontaneously in contact either with air or water.

**rubled, rubiform, rubious**—see under **ruby**.

**rubiginous**, n. *rô-bi-jî-nis*, and **rubig'inoso**, a. i. *nô-s* [L. *rubiginosus*, abounding in rust—from *rubigo* or *rubiginem*, rust, mildew], in *bot.*, of a brownish-red tint; red, with much grey; having the colour of rust.

**ruble**, n. *rô-bl*—see **rouble**.

**rubric**, n. *rô-brîk* [F. *rubrique*, chalk, rubric—from L. *rubrica*, red chalk, the title of a law so named from being written in red—from *ruber*, red], the directions printed in prayer-books which were formerly done in red letters; in *anc. canon-law books*, the part printed in red letters; the rule of law; the authoritative direction; an explanation or direction; **rubrica**, n. plu. directions; **rubrical**, a. *brî-kal*, pertaining to a rubric; **rubricaire**, n. *-kâr*, also **rubricist**, n. *-stst*, one versed in ancient rubrics; **rubricate**, a. *-kat*, marked with red; v. to mark or distinguish with red; **rubricating**, imp.: **rubricated**, pp.

**ruby**, n. *rô-bi* [OF. *rubis*, a ruby—from L. *ruber*, red], a precious stone, varying in colour between a bright carmine and crimson, next in value to the diamond; redness; anything red; n blotch; a carbuncle; among printers, a letter of a small size; adj. of the colour of the ruby; red; v. to make red; **rubying**, imp.: **rubied**, pp. *-bi*; adj. red as a ruby; **rubiform**, a. *-fôr-m* [L. *forma*], having the character of redness, or approaching to it; **rubious**, a. *-bi-ûs*, in OE. ruddy; red.

**ruche**, n. *rô-sh* [F. *rouche*], a plaiting or frilling of ribbon, lace, or other material on a woman's dress.

**ruck**, n. *rîk* [Icel. *hrukka*, n wrinkle; Dut. *kruik*], n crease or wrinkle in cloth; v. to crease, as linen; **rucking**, imp.: **rucked**, pp. *rîkt*. **ruckie**, v. *rûkt*, to rumple or put into wrinkles.

**ruck**, v. *rîk* [ML. *rouken*, to crouch; cf. Dan. *ruge*, to brood], in OE., to squat or cower down as a hen over her chickens; to sit close; **rucking**, imp.: **rucked**, pp. *rûkt*; **rucking hen**, n brooding hen which chicks.

**ruck**, n. *rûk* [see *rick*], a heap, as of stones; n disorderly mass; the herd or multitude that have no independent opinions; the fag-end; **ruckie**, n. *rûkt*, a loose heap; a confused mass.

**rud** or **rudd**, a. *rûd* [AS. *rudu*, redness], in OE., red; rusy; ruddy; **rudd**, n. *rûd*, n river-fish of a reddish-golden hue, and with red eyes—also named **red-eye**.

**rudder**, n. *rûd-dér* [Ger. *rudder*, an oar—see *row* 1], in a ship, that part of a helm which consists of a piece of timber broad at the bottom where it enters the water, and which is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns; that which governs or directs the course of a ship or vessel; anything that guides or directs; **rudderless**, a. *-lës*, without a rudder.

**ruddily, ruddiness**—see under **ruddy**.

**ruddle**, n. *rûd-dl* [AS. *rudu*, redness], a species of red earth; red chalk; red ochre; v. to mark with ruddle, as sheep; **ruddling**, imp.: **ruddled**, pp. *-ddl*; also spelt **redde** and **reddele**.

**ruddock**, n. *rûd-dûk* [AS. *rudduc*, n dim. of *rudu*, redness], the robin-redbreast.

**ruddy**, n. *rûd-dl* [AS. *rudl*, ruddy—from *reodan*, to make red—from *redd*, red], tinged with red; of the colour of the human skin in high health; **ruddily**, ad. *-dl-t*; **ruddiness**, n. *-nës*, n lively flesh colour; that redness of the face which indicates perfect health.

**rude**, a. *rôd* [F. *rude*—from L. *rudis*, rough, raw, wild], unformed by art; such as may be done by strength without the aid of art; shapeless; untought; rough; inelegant; coarse in manners or behaviour; impertinent; not polished or refined; boisterous; harsh; inclement; **rudely**, ad. *-li*, unskillfully; coarsely; uncivilly; violently; **rudeness**, n. *-nës*, the state of being rude; fierceness of manners; incivility; unskillfulness; inelegance; violence; impetuosity. Syn. of 'rude': rough; coarse; uncivil; impolite; brutal; violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent; inclement; harsh; untought; raw; ignorant; rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed; inelegant; impertinent; un-

fashioned; artless; unpolished; uncouth; rustic; vulgar; clownish; unskillful; illiterate; saucy; impudent; insolent; surly; envious; churlish; uncivilised; barbarous; savage; fierce; impetuous; severe.

**rudenture**, n. *rô-dên-tûr* [F. *rudenture*, rudenture—from L. *rudens* or *rudentem*, a rope or line], in *arch.*, the figure of a rope or staff with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled—also called **cabling**.

**rudesby**, n. *rô-tî-bi* [rude and boy], in OE., an uncivil turbulent fellow.

**rudiment**, n. *rô-dî-mênt* [F. *rudiment*—from L. *rudimentum*, a first attempt or trial—from *rudis*, unformed, untaught], a first principle or element; anything in a rude imperfect state; **rudiments**, n. plu. elementary instruction; **rudimental**, a. *-mên-tal*, also **rudimentary**, a. *-êr-t*, pert. to first principles; in an original or simple state; in *bot.*, in an early stage of development, or in an imperfectly developed condition.

**rué**, v. *rô* [AS. *hréowan*, to be sorry for, to lament; Olf. Ger. *hrimuan*, sorrowful], to regret; to lament; to grieve for; in OE., to have compassion; to repent; n. in OE., sorrow; repentance; **ruing**, imp.: **rued**, pp. *rôd*; **ruéful**, n. *-fûl*, woful; sad; mournful; expressing sorrow; **ruéfully**, ad. *-li*, mournfully; sorrowfully; **ruéfulness**, n. *-nës*, the state of being rueful; sorrowfulness.

**rue**, n. *rô* [F. *rue*—from L. *rûla*; Gr. *rhûtz*, the herb rue], a perennial plant, used medicinally; also called 'herb of grace', because formerly employed to sprinkle holy water; the *Ruta graveolens*, Ord. *Rutaceæ*, is the common or garden rue.

**rufescent**, a. *rô-fê-sê-sênt* [L. *rufescens* or *rufescens*, becoming red; *rufescere*, I become red—from *rufus*, red], growing red; approaching to reddish-brown; tinged with red.

**ruff**, n. *rû* [contr. from *ruffle* 1], a collar of plaited or puckered linen; anything puckered or plaited; a species of bird like a nuthatch, the male having long feathers on the neck which stand out as ruffs were formerly worn—the female is called the *revere*; a variety of pigeon; v. in OE., to ruffle; to disorder; **ruff**, v. *rû* [cf. Port. *rufa* or *ruffa*, a roll of the drum], in *Scot.*, to beat with the hands or feet, or with both, in token of applause; n. a beating with the hands and feet as expressive of approbation; a roll of the drum; **ruffing**, imp.: n. applause by beating the hands and feet; **ruffed**, pp. *rûft*.

**ruff or rufe**, n. *rû* [perhaps from *rough*], a native British fresh-water fish, in size and colour like the gudgeon, and in shape like the perch.

**ruff**, n. *rû* [It. *ronfa*], formerly, a popular game of cards; the net of winning the trick by trumping the cards of another suit; v. to trump any other suit of the cards at whist.

**ruffian**, n. *rû-fî-ân* [OF. *ruffien*, *ruffien*, n pander—see also *ruffie* 2; It. *ruffino*; Sp. *ruffian*, n swaggerer, a bully], n brutal fellow, ready for any desperate enterprise or crime; adj. brutal; savage; v. in OE., to play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumults; **ruffianly**, a. *-li*, also **ruffian-like**, a. like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; **ruffianish**, a. *-sh*, having the qualities or manners of a ruffian; **ruffianism**, n. *-izm*, the act, character, or conduct of a ruffian.

**ruffle**, n. *rû-fl* [from *ruff* 1, which see], a strip of cambric or fine linen plaited or contracted into wrinkles, and sewed to the border of a garment, generally understood of ornaments at the wrist; disturbance; agitation; v. to wrinkle or plait a strip of fine cloth; to disturb a smooth surface, as water; to agitate; to disorder; to discompose; to put out of temper; **ruffling**, imp. *-fling*; **ruffled**, pp. *-fl-d*; adj. furnished with ruffles; **ruffleless**, a. *-fl-ûs*, having no ruffles.

**ruffle**, v. *rû-fl* [O. Dut. *ruffelen*, *ruffen*, to pander], in OE., to bluster; to be noisy and turbulent; to jar; **ruffling**, imp. *-fling*; adj. rough; turbulent; n. commotion; disturbance; agitation; **ruffled**, pp. *-fl-d*; adj. rough; disordered; agitated; **ruffier**, n. *-fl-êr*, a bully; a blusterer.

**ruffle**, n. *rû-fl* [from *ruff* 1], in *mil.*, a low roll of the drum, accompanied with the presenting of arms; a kind of flourish upon a drum; v. to beat the ruffle.

**ruñan**, n. *rô-fân* [L. *rufus*, red], a red substance formed by the action of heat on pilorizin; **ruñous**, a. *-fûs*, in *bot.*, reddish; orange-coloured; rusty.

*malte, mît, fûr, lôc; mîle, mêt, hêr; pîne, pln; nôte, nûl, nôve;*



rufous, *n.* *rōfūs* [L. *rufus*, red], of a brownish-red colour; tawny.

*rug*, *n.* *rūg* [Sw. *rugg*, long coarse hair], a coarse, worn, woollen cloth or coverlet having a long shaggy nap; a soft woolly mat or hearth-rug; rug-headed, having rough unkempt hair; shock-headed.

*rugæ*, *n.* plu. *rōjē* [L. *rugæ*, plait or fold], in anat., the folds into which the mucous membrane of some organs is thrown by the contraction of the external coats; *rugate*, *a.* *-gāt*, wrinkled; *Rugosa*, *n.* plu. *rō-gōsā*, an extinct ord. of corals; *rugose*, *a.* *-gōs*, full of wrinkles; rough with wrinkles; *rugosity*, *n.* *rō-gōs-i-tē*, the state of being wrinkled; *rugous*, *n.* *rō-gōs*, wrinkled; *rugulosa*, *a.* *rō-gū-lōs*, finely wrinkled.

*ragged*, *a.* *rā-gēd* [Sw. *rugg*, rough, shaggy], rough; uneven; shaggy; full of irregular points or asperities; rough in temper; harsh; rocky; inhospitable, as a coast; *raggedly*, *ad.* *-lī*; *raggedness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality or state of being ragged; roughness; harshness; coarseness; boisterousness. —SYN. of 'ragged': rough; shaggy; irregular; uneven; savage; brutal; rude; stormy; tumultuous; tempestuous; turbulent; harsh; sour; surly; discomposed; violent; boisterous; wrinkled; craggy; coarse; hard; crabbed; severe; austere; frowning; inclement.

*rugine*, *n.* *rō-jēn* [F. *rugine*, a surgeon's rasp], an instr. for removing diseased surfaces of bone; a surgeon's or dentist's rasp; rough, nappy cloth.

*rugose*—see under *rugæ*.

*ruin*, *n.* *rō-in* [F. *ruine*—from L. *ruina*, a rushing or tumbling down, ruin—from *ruo*, I fall with violence], fall; destruction; overthrow; that change of a thing which destroys it, which entirely defeats its object, or which unfit it for use; subversion; that which destroys; loss of happiness or fortune; mischief; plu. the remains of any decayed or demolished place or thing, as a house or city; *v.* to demolish; to destroy; to subvert; to bring to an end in any manner; to impoverish; to bring to misery or poverty; *ru'ning*, *imp.* *ru'ined*, *pp.* *ru'ined*; *ad.* *-lī*; demolished; destroyed; reduced to poverty; undone; *ru'ner*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who ruins; *ru'inous*, *a.* *-nūs*, entirely gone to decay; dilapidated; tending to ruin; perilous; baneful; *ru'iously*, *ad.* *-lī*; *ru'iousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being ruinous; *ru'iform*, *a.* *rō-in-fōrm* [L. *forma*, a shape], in *geol.*, having the appearance of ruins; *ru'marble*, marble whose polished surface presents the appearance of ruined buildings; *ru'inate*, *v.* *rō-ināt*, in *OE.*, to subvert; to demolish; to destroy utterly; *ru'inating*, *imp.* *ru'inated*, *pp.* *-ināt*, in *OE.*, ruined; destroyed; *ru'ination*, *n.* *-ā-shūn*, in *OE.*, and now familiarly, subversion; ruin; utter destruction; a state of misery and want; overthrow. —SYN. of 'ruin' *v.* to subvert; demolish; destroy; impoverish; dilapidate—of 'ruin' *n.*: destruction; overthrow; subversion; downfall; waste; defeat; perversion; pest; mischief; bane—of 'ruinous': decayed; pernicious; wasteful; injurious; mischievous.

*rukh*—see *roc*.

*rule*, *n.* *rōl* [OF. *rule*, *riegle*—from L. *regula*, a rule; *rego*, I rule], an instr. by which straight lines are drawn, or short lengths measured; that which is established by authority for guidance and direction; the law of a society; government; supreme command; control; a prescribed mode of operation by which certain results may be obtained; an order of a superior court; in *gram.*, a statement by which some established order in the construction of words is expressed; in *arith.*, the prescribed mode for performing any operation; *v.* to govern; to conduct; to direct; to determine, as a court of justice; to decide; to lay down and settle; to exercise supreme authority; *ru'ling*, *imp.* *ad.* *-lī*; having control or authority; marking with lines, as with a ruler; predominant; controlling; reigning; *a.* *rūle* laid down by a judge or court of law; *ruled*, *pp.* *rōld*; *ruler*, *n.* *rō-ēr*, a governor; an instr. with a straight edge or side for drawing straight lines; *ru'lingly*, *ad.* *-lī*; *ru'ling elder*, in the *Scottish Presb. Ch.*, a member of the lowest ecclesiastical court called a 'kirk-session,' and a layman, whose office is generally to assist the minister in the management of the secular and spiritual interests of the parish; *rule nisi*, *rōl nī-sī* [L. *nisi*, unless], in law, an order issued by a court commanding a person to show cause why he should not

do a certain thing, for unless good reasons can be given against doing the thing, the rule shall be made absolute—that is, to compel him to do it; *rule off*, to detach or separate by a line of separation; to delete or deduct, as bad debts; *rule of three*, a rule in arithmetic which tells how to find a fourth term, when three are given, which shall bear the same ratio to the third as the second bears to the first; *rule of the road*, in riding or driving, let another pass you on your off side or right hand, but you pass another on your near side or left hand; foot-passengers on a pavement or footway are required to pass each other on the left hand; *rule of thumb*, practical rather than scientific knowledge—in allusion to the thumb in marking off measurements roughly. —SYN. of 'rule' *n.*: regulation; maxim; canon; law; precept; guide; direction; method; suay; empire; government; order; control—of 'ruling' *a.*: predominant; chief; governing; controlling; prevailing; prevalent.

*rum*, *a.* *rūm* [Hind. : in the primary sense, *rum* signifies bad], odd; queer; uncious; out of the way—all in a contemptible sense.

*rum*, *n.* *rūm* [in the gipsy or slang tongue, *rum* booze, good drink, strong drink; derived by Prof. Skeat from Devonshire *rumblun*, uproar], spirits distilled from any of the produce of the sugar-cane, generally from the refuse, and molasses.

*rumb*, for *rhum*, which see.

*rumble*, *v.* *rūm-bl* [Dut. *rommelen*, to rumble; cf. Dan. *rumle*; Ger. *rummeln*], to make a low, heavy, continued sound, as of broad, heavy wheels; *a.* a hoarse, low, continued sound; a revolving cask or shaking-machine in which small cast-iron articles are cleaned and rubbed bright by friction against one another; a seat for servants behind a carriage; *rum'bling*, *imp.* *ad.* *-lī*; making a low, heavy, continued sound; *a.* a heavy, hoarse sound; *rum'bled*, *pp.* *bid*; *rum'blingly*, *ad.* *-lī*; *rum'bler*, *n.* *-bier*, he who or that which rumbles.

*rumen*, *n.* *rō-m* u [L. the throat], the first cavity of the complex stomach of ruminant—often called the paunch.

*ruminant*, *n.* *rō-mi-nānt* [F. *ruminant*—from L. *rumina*, the throat or gullet], an animal that chews the cud, as the cow, sheep, camel, &c.; *ad.* having the property of chewing the food over again; chewing the cud; *ruminantly*, *ad.* *-lī*; *ruminate*, *v.* *-nāt*, to pass the food from the stomach in order to chew it over again; to meditate; to think again and again; to muse on; to ponder over; *ruminate*, *a.* or *ruminated*, *n.* *in bot.*, applied to the hard albumen of some seeds presenting a mottled appearance, and full of chalky matter; *rum'inating*, *imp.* *rum'inated*, *pp.* *rum'inator*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who ruminates or muses on any matter; *rum'ination*, *n.* *-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act or power of chewing the cud; a musing or continued thinking on a subject; *Ru'mina-tia*, *n.* plu. *-nā-ti-ā*, the division of mammals which ruminate, having four stomachs.

*rummage*, *v.* *rūm-māj* [= *roomage*—from *room*], to search thoroughly among the things stowed in a given receptacle; *n.* the proper stowing of merchandise in a ship; a searching carefully by tumbling over things; *rum'maging*, *imp.* *rum'maged*, *pp.* *-māj*; *rummage-sale*, a clearance-sale of unclaimed goods at the docks, or of the remainder of a warehouse stock.

*rummer*, *n.* *rūm-nēr* [Dut. *roemer*; Ger. *römer*], a large drinking-glass standing on a foot; a drinking-cup.

*rumour*, *n.* *rō-mēr* [F. *rumour*—from L. *rumor*, a rumour], a story passing from one person to another without any known authority for its truth; a flying report; *v.* to circulate by report; *rum'ouring*, *imp.* *rum'oured*, *pp.* *-nēr*, reported; *rum'ourer*, *n.* *-mēr-ēr*, in *OE.*, a spreader of news or rumours.

*rump*, *n.* *rūmp* [Ice. *rúmp*, the trunk; cf. Dut. *rompe*; Ger. *rumpf*], the end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the tag-end of anything; a name applied in contempt in Eng. hist. to the remnant of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the Presbyterian members, Dec. 6, 1648; *Rump'ers*, *n.* plu. *-ēr*, in Eng. hist., adherents or favourers of the Rump Parliament; *rumpless*, *a.* *-lēs*, destitute of a rump or tail; *rump-steak*, *n.* *-stāk*, a choice slice or piece of beef cut from the thigh near the rump.

*cōle*, *bōy*, *sūst*; pure, *būl*; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

**rump**, *v.* *rũmpt* [AS. *gehrumpen*, wrinkled; *hrumpian*, to wrinkle] to disorder clothes by rough usage; to pucker; to wrinkle; to crush into irregular creases; to disorder: *n.* a pucker; a fold or plait: **rump**ling, *imp.* *-pling*, forming into irregular inequalities, *ns* cloth: **rumped**, *pp.* *-pild*: **rump**ly, *a. -pilt*, having rumples.

**rumpus**, *n.* *rũm'pũs* [prob. imitative, based on *rumble*], a great disturbance; noise and confusion.

**run**, *v.* *rũn* [AS. *runnan*, to run: cf. *leel. renia*; Dut. and Ger. *rennen*, to run] to go, move, or pass on a surface in almost any manner; to cause to move swiftly; to move on the ground by long, quick steps; to rush violently; to fuse or melt; to become liquid; to take a course at sea; to drive with violence, *ns* ship ashore; to ply or pass, *as* a coach or ship; to move or flow, *as* water; to pursue; to contend in a race; to have success; to strive at, followed by *after*; to contract, *as* a debt, followed by *into* or *in*; to pass from one state or condition to another; to fall; to pass; to make transition; to proceed; to discharge matter, *ns* a sore; to extend to: *n.* flow; course; motion; a pleasure-trip; continued success; an unusual demand on a bank for payment of its notes and for the return of deposits; distance sailed by a ship; a voyage: **run**ning, *imp.* *adj.* In succession; kept for the race; being in motion; flowing; successive; continuous; easy; discharging matter, *as* a sore: *n.* net of moving on with celerity; the discharge of a wound or sore; an expeditious way of joining together pieces of material in sewing: **run**, *pp.* *rũn*: **ran**, *pt.* *rũn*, did *run*: **runner**, *n.* *rũn'ner*, he who or that which runs; a messenger; a racer; a pulley; a wheel; the support of a sleigh; *in bot.*, a leafy shoot; a slender prostrate stem rooting at the joints, *ns* in the strawberry: to let run, to allow to pass or move freely: to run after, to pursue or follow; to endeavour to obtain: to run amuck, to run wildly and madly; to net entirely without discrimination—see amuck: to run at, to attack with sudden violence: to run away, to flee; to clope: to run away with, to carry off; to drag rapidly and with violence, *as* a horse running off; to run down, to chase to exhaustion, *as* a fox; to crush or overthrow; to traduce or censure; to attempt to lower or depreciate a man in the estimation of others: to run down a coast, to sail along it; to run down a ship, to run against her and sink her: to run in, *in slang*, to take into custody, said of a policeman: to run on, to continue in the same line or course; to talk unceasingly: to run out, to waste; to exhaust; to come to an end: to run over, to overflow; to recount cursorily; to go over, *as* by riding or driving; to examine: to run riot, to go to the utmost excess: to run through, to expend; to waste; to pierce, *ns* with a sword: to run up, to build hastily, *as* a house; to swell or increase, *as* an account; to erect: in the long-run, at last; in the end or final result: the common run, the generality of people; ordinary course or kind: a sheep-run, *n.* a range or large extent of ground for feeding a flock: **run**ning-fight, a fight between a party pursuing and a party fleeing: **run**ning-fire, the fire of troops in rapid succession: **run**ning-knot, a kind of knot made to draw or slip easily, *as* on a snare for catching rabbits: **run**ning-rigging, those parts of a ship's rigging or ropes which pass through blocks: **run**ning-title, the title of a book continued from page to page on the upper margin—called also a **head**ing: **run**ning goods, to import or export them without paying duty; to smuggle: to run his letters, *in Scots law*, a process by which a prisoner, by giving notice to the authorities, may insist upon being brought to trial within 90 or 100 days after intimation.—SYN. of *run* *v.*: to move quickly; pass; rush; flee; emit; go away; flow; stream; melt; fuse; proceed; vanish; fall; pierce; stab; incur; push.

**runagate**, *n.* *rũn'á-gat* [OF. *renegat*, a renegade—see renegade], a refugee; a fugitive; an apostate; a renegade.

**runaway**, *n.* *rũn'á-wé* [*run* and *away*], a fugitive; one who flies from danger or restraint.

**runelate**, *a.* *rũn'á-lat* [L. *runclatulus*, planed off; *runclino*, a large saw], *in bot.*, applied to a leaf-toothed like a large pit-saw having large marginal divisions directed in a curved and serrated manner towards the base, *as* the dandelion.

**rundle**, *n.* *rũnd'l* [Ger. *rund*, circular: Eng. *round*], a round; a step of a ladder.

**rundlet**, *n.* *rũnd'let*, also **runlet**, *n.* *rũn'let* [*a* dim. of *Eng. round*: OF. *rontele*, a rundlet], a small cake or barrel.

**run**, *n.* *rũn* [AS. and *leel. rũn*, a letter, a secret, a mystery: cf. Ir. and Gael. *rũn*, a secret, a mystery], a secret alphabet; *n.* *Runic* letter or character: **Runes**, *n. plu.* *rũnz*, *Runic* letters or poetry, especially old Norse poetry: **Runie**, *a.* *rũn'ik*, pert. to the *nn*c. Teutons, or their language and letters: *n.* the letters of the alphabet of the anc. Teutons, principally formed of straight lines; also, the language.

**run**, *pp.* of the verb *ring*, which see.

**run**, *n.* *rũng* [AS. *hrung*, a rod or bar], a staff; *n* spoke; a step of a ladder; a spar; a floor-timber in a ship.

**runlet**—see **rundlet**.

**runlet**, *n.* *rũn'let* [see *run*], a little stream; a rivulet.

**runnel**, *n.* *rũn'nél* [see *run*], a brook; a small stream.

**runner**, **running**—see under *run*.

**runnet**—see **rennet** 1.

**runrig** lands, *n. plu.* *rũn'rig lãndz*, *in Scot.*, lands where the alternate ridges of a field belong to different proprietors; also, lands which consist not of ridges only, but of alternate portions of several acres each.

**run**, *n.* *rũn* [Eng. dial. *run*, dead stump of a tree], an old woman or withered hag; a poor, lean, and sorry animal below the usual size.

**rupee**, *n.* *rũp'é* [Hind. *rupiya*, a rupee: Sans. *rupya*, handsome], an East Indian current coin valued about 2s.

**rupia**, *n.* *rũp'ia* [Gr. *rhupos*, dirt], a form of syphilitic eruption, which goes through various stages, beginning with roseoli.

**rupicola**, *n.* *rũp'ik-ol* [L. *rupes*, a rock; *colo*, I inhabit], an insessorial bird of S. Amer., remarkable for its brilliant plumage. Also called *rock-manikin*.

**rupture**, *n.* *rũpt'ur* or *-chũr* [F. *rupture*, a rupture—*from* L. *raptus*, burst, rent; *rumpo*, I break], net of breaking; state of being broken or violently parted; a fracture; a breach of peace; open hostility; *n.* tumour caused by the protrusion of a part of the bowels; hernia: *v.* to part by violence; to burst; to suffer a breach or disruption: **rupturing**, *imp.* *n.* *in bot.*, an irregular manner of bursting: **ruptured**, *pp.* *-lũrd*: **rupture**-wort, *n.* a British plant, the *Herniaria glabra*, Ord. *Illecebraceæ*.—SYN. of 'rupture *n.*': breach; fracture; disruption; burst; dissolution.

**rural**, *a.* *rũr'al* [F. *rural*, rural—*from* L. *rũrallis*, belonging to the country—*from* *rũs*, the country], pert. to the country, *ns* distinguished from the city or town; pert. to farming: **ru**'rally, *ad.* *-li*: **ru**'rality, *n.* *-nès*, the state or quality of being rural: **ru**'rality, *v.* *-iz*, to ramble in the country; to lead a country life: **ru**'rality, *imp.* *-zũg*: **ru**'rality, *pp.* *-izd*: **ru**'ralist, *n.* *-ist*, one who leads a rural life: **rural** dean, one having, under the bishop, the special care and inspection of the clergy within a certain district: **rural**-decanal, *a.* *rũr'á-dék'á-nál* [see *decanal* and *dean*], pert. to a rural dean.

**rusa**, *n.* *rũs'á* [F. ind.], an E. Ind. deer.

**ruse**, *n.* *rũz* or *rũs* [F. *ruse*, cunning—*from* *ruser*, to use artifice, formerly a hunting term for the doubles of a hare in its attempts to escape the dogs—*from* L. *reciso*, I reject], means employed to deceive; a little artifice or stratagem; a clever trick or stratagem.

**rush**, *v.* *rũsh* [OSw. *raska*, to rush], to tumble down with rapidity, *as* a stream; to move with force or violence; to enter with undue haste or eagerness: *n.* a violent motion or course; a driving forward with eagerness and haste: **rush**ing, *imp.* *adj.* moving with impetuosity: *n.* a violent driving of anything; rapid course: **rush**ed, *pp.* *rũsh't*: **rush**'er, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which rushes.

**rush**, *n.* *rũsh* [AS. *risc*, a rush; L. *ruscum*, a butcher's broom], a plant of many species growing on wet ground; the *Juncus glauca* or hard rush, the *J. effusus* or soft rush, and the *J. conglomeratus* or hollow rush, Ord. *Juncaceæ*, are used for mats and chair-bottoms: **rush**-like, *a.* like a rush; weak: **rush**ed, *a.* *rũsh't*, covered with or made of rushes: **rushy**, *a.* *rũsh'í*, abounding with rushes: **rush**'iness, *n.* *-nès*, the state of abounding with rushes: **rush**-bottomed, *a.* having a bottom made of rushes: **rush** light or candle, a night-light having a wick of rush-pith: not worth a rush, worthless, or of little value. **rusk**, *n.* *rũsk* [Sp. *rosco*, a roll of bread], bread or cake sliced and exposed in a slow oven until of *n*

*mãte, mdt, fãr, loũ*: *mẽte, mêt, hẽr*: *pĩne, pĩn*: *nõte, nõt, mõe*;

pale-brown colour, used as food for infants and invalids; a small light cake.

**Russ**, a. *rūs*, pert. to *Russia*: n. the Russian language: **Russian**, a. *rūshān*, pert. to *Russia* or the language: n. a native of *Russia*.

**russet**, a. *rūs'sēt* [OF. *rousset*, *russet*—from *L. ruscus*, red], of a reddish-brown colour; home-spun; coarse; rustic: n. a country dress: v. to give to anything a reddish-brown colour: **rus'seting**, imp.: **rus'seted**, pp.: **rus'sety**, a. *-sēt*, of a russet colour: **rus'set** or **rus'seting**, n. a variety of apple having a rough skin and russet colour.

**Russia leather**, a strong red or black leather, first made in *Russia*, prepared from cattle or sheep hides steeped in odorous oil of birch, much valued in book-binding on account of its complete resistance to mould and the attack of insects.

**Russophile** or **Russophilist**, n. *rūs'sō-fil*, *rūs'sō-fil-ist* [*Russo*, and *Gr. philos*, loving], one who is in keen sympathy with *Russia* or her policy: **Russophilism**, n. *rūs'sō-fil-izm*, the conviction of such a one: **Russophobia**, n. *-fō-bi-ā* [*Gr. phobos*, fear], a dread of, or dislike to, *Russia*: **Russophobist**, n. *rūs'sō-fō-bi-ist*, one who dreads or is strongly antagonistic to.

**rust**, n. *rūst* [AS. *rūst*, rust: cf. Dut. *roest*; Ger. and Sw. *rost*], the coating formed on most metals when exposed to the air or moisture; the reddish matter formed on iron or steel—red oxide of iron; loss of power or ability by inactivity or want of use; foul or extraneous matter; a disease in grain while growing, forming yellow or brown spots and blotches, caused by the parasite *Uredo rubigo vera*: v. to gather rust or extraneous matter; to become rusty; to lose ability or power by want of use; to degenerate in idleness: **rust'ing**, imp.: **rust'ed**, pp.: **rusty**, a. *rūst'i*, covered with rust or extraneous matter; surly; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; rough; having the appearance of rust and a rancid flavour, as bacon: **rust'ily**, ad. *-i-lī*: **rust'iness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being rusty.

**rustic**, a. *rūstik* [F. *rustique*, rustic—*from L. rusticus*, belonging to the country, rural—*from rūs*, the country], pert. to the country; rural; having the manners of those living in the country; plain; rude; untaught; awkward; unadorned: n. an inhabitant of the country; a peasant: **rust'ical**, a. *-i-kāl*, rough; rude: **rust'ically**, ad. *-i-lī*: **rust'icalness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being rustic: **rusticity**, n. *rūs-tis-ti-ti*, rustic manners; simplicity: **rusticate**, v. *rūs-ti-kāt*, to dwell or reside in the country; to banish from a university or college for a time: **rust'icating**, imp.: **rust'icated**, pp.: **rust'ication**, n. *-kē'shān*, residence in the country; state of being rusticated: rustic chair, a chair or seat made of the undressed branches or boughs of trees, or made to resemble such: rustic-work, in arch., roughly constructed masonry, in which the surfaces of stones are left in a rough unheaven state nearly as they came from the quarry.—**SYN.** of rustic a.: inelegant; rough; coarse; savage; unpolished; unadorned; artless; honest; simple; plain; awkward; untaught; rural:—of rustic n.: peasant; clown; countryman; hind; swain.

**rustle**, v. *rūs'l* [Sw. *rusta*, to move with a slight noise—an imitative word], to make a low rattling noise, as in the rubbing or movement of silk, dry leaves, &c.: **rustling**, imp. *rūs'ling*: adj. making a low slight sound, as of silk cloth when shaken or rubbed: n. a quick succession of low short sounds, as of a rubbing or moving among leaves or dry straw: **rust'led**, pp. *-l'd*: **rust'ler**, n. *-lēr*, one who rustles.

**rusty**—see under *rust*.  
**rut**, n. *rūt* [OK. *rūt* or *rut*, the last of deer or hares; *rut*, to roar—from *L. rugio*, I roar], the engendering or copulation of deer or hares: v. to engender as deer: **rut'ting**, imp.: **rut'ted**, pp.: **rut'tish**, a. *-ish*, lustful, wanton.

**rut**, n. *rūt* [F. *route*—see *route*], the track of a wheel; a line cut in the soil with a spado: v. to cut into ruts, as a road; to cut a line on the soil with a spado: **rut'ting**, imp.: **rut'ted**, pp.: **rut'ty**, a. *-t*, full of ruts.

**Ruta**, n. *rūtā* [L. *rūta*; Gr. *rhūtā*, the herb rue], a genus of plants, Ord. *Rutaceæ*: **rutic**, a. *rūt'ik*, applied to an acid obtained from cocconut oil, butter, &c.; capric acid.

**ruth**, n. *rūth* [Heb. *krugh*, sorrow], in OE. pitifulness; pity; sorrow; regret; mercy: **ruth'ful**, a. *-fūl*, pitiful; tender: **ruth'fully**, ad. *-lī*,—are used in poetry only: **ruth'less**, a. *-lēs*, cruel; pitiless; insensible to the miseries of others: **ruth'lessly**, ad. *-lī*: **ruth'lessness**, n. *-nēs*, want of compassion; insensibility to the miseries of others.

**ruthenium**, n. *rū-thē-ni-um* [from *Ruthēnia*, a name of *Russia*], an elementary body, a grey metal, very hard and brittle, and the most infusible of metals except osmium, extracted from the ore of platinum: **ruthenic**, a. *rū-thē-nik*, denoting an acid.

**rutile**, n. *rūt'il-ē* [L. *rutulus*, red, shining], native titanic acid; a mineral of a dark-red colour, or reddish brown, occurring in four- or eight-sided prisms, massive, and in needle-like crystals: **rut'ilitē**, n. *-it*, native silicate of titanium and lime, used in painting porcelain.

**rutter**, n. *rūt'ēr* [OF. *roulier*, a highwayman: *mid. L. ruydarius*, an irregular soldier—from *L. rupa*, a troop], a horse-soldier; a trooper.

**ryacolite**, n. *ri-ākō-lit* [Gr. *rhauz* or *rhudka*, a lava-stream—from *rhēon*, to flow; *litkos*, a stone], a mineral of a white or grey colour, with a vitreous lustre, resembling glassy felspar.

**ryder**, n. *ri-dēr*, an obsolete spelling of *ridér*—see under *ride*.

**rye**, n. *ri* [AS. *ryge*, rye; cf. Dut. *rogge*; Dan. *rug*], a cereal of a quality inferior to wheat, but more hardy, and hence much cultivated in northern countries: the *Secale cereale*, Ord. *Gramineæ*; *Triticum spelta* is the rye of Scripture: **rye-grass**, one of the grasses cultivated for pasture and hay; the *Lolium perenne*, and other species, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

**ryot**, n. *ri-ēt* [Arab. *rayat*, a peasant—same word as *rayah*, which see], in *Hindustan*, a farmer or cultivator of the soil: **ryotwar**, n. *ri-ēt-wār*, the rent agreement made between the Government officials and ryots in *Hindustan*.

S

**s**, S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant. Its sound is sibilant or hissing.

**Sabeen**—see *Sabian*.

**Sabaism**, n. *sā-bā-izm*, also **Sabæism**, *sā-bē-izm*—see *Sabian*, &c.

**Sabaith**, n. *sā-bā-ith* [Heb. *sebaith*, the plu. of *saba*, an army or host], armies; hosts: used only in the Scripture phrase of 'Lord of Sabaith.'

**Sabbath**, n. *sā-bā-ith* [L. *Sabbatum*; Gr. *Sabbatas*; Heb. *Shabbath*, the Sabbath—from *shabath*, to rest from labour], the day or time of rest; the day of cessation from all ordinary labour or employment: among the anc. and modern Jews, the seventh day of the week, commencing from sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday; among Christians, the first day of the week, commencing at 12 midnight on Saturday and ending at 12 midnight on Sunday; the Lord's Day: Sunday; among the Jews, the Sabbatical year: **Sabb'athers**, a. *-lēs*, without repose from labour: **Sabbath-breaker**, one who profanes the

**Sabbath**: **Sabbath-breaking**, the breaking or profaning of the Sabbath: **Sabbatarian**, a. *sā-bā-thi-ri-ān*, pert. to the Sabbath: n. a rigid observer of the Sabbath; one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day: **Sabb'atarianism**, n. *-ri-ān-izm*, the tenets of the Sabbatarians: **Sabbatic**, a. *sā-bā-thik*, also **Sabb'atical**, a. *-i-kāl*, pert. to or resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing rest: **Sabbath-day's journey**, a distance of nearly a mile, calculated from the walls of the city where they dwell, which the Jews were allowed to travel on the Sabbath: **Sabbatical year**, every seventh year, in which the Israelites did not till their fields or vineyards: **Sabb'atism**, n. *-izm*, rest.

**Sabellian**, n. *sā-bē-lī-ān*, a follower of **Sabellius**, a philosopher in the third century, who taught that there is only one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and Holy Spirit are only different manifestations of God the Father: adj. pert. to Sabellian and his doctrines: **Sabellianism**, n. *-izm*, the tenets of Sabellian.

*cōic, dōy, fōt; pure, bōd; chair, game, jōg, shum, thīng, there, zeal.*

**Sabian**, *n.* *sā-bī-ān*, also **Sabzan**, *n.* *sā-bē-ān* (Heb. *sabi*, an army or host—applied particularly to the heavenly host of the angels, or to the celestial bodies), a worshipper of the host of heaven; one of an early sect of so-called Christians, called also Christians of St John; also, an adherent of a heathen sect which arose in the ninth century, and which borrowed its religion from ancient Syria and from Greece: *adj.* *pert.* to the Sabians or their worship: **Sa'bianism**, *n.* *-izm*, also **Sabzanism**, *n.* *sā-bē-ān-izm*, the worship or doctrines of the Sabians.

**sable**, *n.* *sā-bl* (OF. *sable*; Russ. *sobole*, the sable) an animal of the weasel kind, found in the northern parts of Asia, chiefly hunted for its dark-red glossy fur; the fur of the animal: *adj.* black; dark-brown; made of the fur of the sable: **sables**, *n.* *pl.* *sā-blz*, in OE., articles of dress faced or adorned with sable fur; a rich and courtly costume; habiliments of mourning.

**sabot**, *n.* *sā-bō'* (F. *sabot*), a wooden shoe worn by the lower classes in France and Belgium.

**sabre**, *n.* *sā-bēr* (F. *sabre*—from Ger. *säbel*, a sabre; Russ. *sablya*, a sabre—from *sabiti*, to cut), a sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the hilt, and having the edge a little curved backwards at the point: *v.* to wound or kill, as with a sabre: *sa'bring*, *imp.* *-ing*: *v.* *sa'bred*, *pp.* *bērd*.

**sabretache** or **sabretasche**, *n.* *sā-bēr-tāsh* (F. *sabre*, a sword; Ger. *tasche*, a pocket), a leathern case or pocket worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, and suspended from the sword-belt.

**sablous**, *n.* *sā-blū-lūs* (L. *sabulum*, coarse sand, gravel), sandy; gritty: *sa'blous-ity*, *n.* *-itis*, sandiness; grittiness.

**sac**, *n.* *sāk* (AS. *saci*, lawsuit), in *Eag. lare*, the ancient privilege enjoyed by the lord of the manor of holding courts.

**sac**, *n.* *sāk* (F. *sac*—from L. *saccus*, a sack, a bag), a bag or membranous receptacle.

**saccade**, *n.* *sāk-kād'* (F. *saccade*, a jerk), a sudden check or jerk with the bridle.

**saccate**, *n.* *sāk-kāt*, also *sac'cated*, *adj.* (L. *saccus*, a bag), in bot., furnished with a sac, or having the form of one; gibbous.

**saccharic**, *n.* *sāk-kār-ik* (L. *saccharum*—from Gr. *sakhar*, *sakharon*, sugar), applied to an acid formed during the action of nitric acid on sugar or gum.

**sacchariferous**, *n.* *sāk-kār-ī-fēr-ūs* (L. *saccharum*, I produce), yielding sugar: *saccharify*, *v.* *sāk-kār-ī-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to convert into sugar: *saccharify*, *imp.* *-ing*.

**saccharified**, *pp.* *-id*: *saccharine*, *n.* *sāk-kār-in* or *rin*, *pert.* to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; sweet: *n.* the incrySTALLISED sugar of sugar.

**saccharine fermentation**, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of mulling: *saccharite*, *n.* *rit*, a species of felspar, found in fibrous masses, of a whitish color: *saccharoid*, *n.* *-oid*, also *saccharoid'al*, *n.* *-oid'al* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar: *saccharometer*, *n.* *-ōm-ē-ter* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for indicating the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid, as in brewers' worts: *saccharometry*, *n.* *-ē-trī*, also *saccharim'etry*, the art or method of ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid: *saccharum*, *n.* *-rūm*, a genus of grasses widely distributed through the tropical parts of the world, including the sugar-cane from which sugar is obtained; the *Saccharum officinarum*: *saccharose*, *n.* *-rōz*, a chemical name for cane-sugar.

**saccholeptic**, *n.* *sāk-kō-lē-ik* (L. *saccharum*, sugar; *lac*, milk), applied to an acid obtained from the sugar of milk, or from gum—now called *inulic acid*.

**saccliform**, *n.* *sāk-kēst-fōrm* (L. *saccus*, a bag; *forma*, shape), like a bag.

**saccule**, *n.* *sāk-kūl* (L. *sacculus*, a little bag—from *saccus*, a bag), a little sac; a satchel; a cyst or cell: *sacculi*, *n.* *pl.* *sāk-kū-lī*, any little cells or enclosures, as the sporangia enclosing the spores of the club-mosses; any minute investing membranes.

**sacerdotal**, *n.* *sā-er-dō-tāl* (L. *sacerdos*, a priest—from *sacer*, sacred; *dō*, I give), *pert.* to priests or to priesthood; priestly: *sac'erdo-tally*, *adj.* *-tāl-lī*: *sac'erdo-talism*, *n.* *-izm*, the spirit of the priesthood.

**sachel**, *n.* *sā-čēl*—see *satchel*.

**sachem**, *n.* *sā-čēm* (N. Amer. Ind.), a chief among some of the Indian tribes of N. America.

**sachet**, *n.* *sā-čēt* (see *sack*), a small bag like a diminutive cushion to contain an odorous substance.

*māle, māt, fūr, tāw*: *nāle, mēl, hēr*: *pāne, pīn*: *nōle, nōl, mōve*:

**sack**, *n.* *sāk* (L. *saccus*; Gr. *sakkos*; Heb. *sak*, a bag), a large bag made of coarse cloth or canvas; a measure of 3 or 4 bushels; 112 lb. of coals; 230 lb. of corn, meal, or flour; 364 lb. of wool in Eng.; 334 lb. of wool in Scotland; a rude coarse cloak of our ancestors; a loose upper garment: *sack'fol*, *n.* *-fōl*, as much as a sack will hold: *sack'ing*, *n.* the coarse cloth of which sacks or bags are made: *sack'cloth*, *n.* *-cloth* [*sack*, and *cloth*], in *Script.*, coarse rough cloth worn for mortification, or as a mark of mourning or distress.

**sack**, *n.* *sāk* (F. *sac*—from L. *siccus*, dry), a name given to different sorts of dry wine extensively used in England in the 16th century; a variety of sweet wine: *sack-posset*, a posset made of sack-wine, milk, eggs, and some other ingredients.

**sack**, *v.* *sāk* (F. *sac*, havoc, spoil; L. *saccus*, a sack or bag), to plunder or pillage, as a town or city after taking it by storm; to devastate: *n.* the pillage or plunder of a town or city, as by soldiers; devastation; booty or spoil: *sack'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*: *sacked*, *pp.* *sāk't*: *sack'age*, *n.* *-dž*, the act of storming and plundering a place: *sack'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who sacks: to give the sack, *familiarly*, to dismiss from employment—that is, to send off bag and baggage.

**sackbut**, *n.* *sāk-būt* (F. *saquebute*—from Sp. *saca-buche*, a sackbut, the tube of a pump—from *sacar*, to draw; *buche*, the stomach,—as if the breath, in using the instr., were drawn up from the stomach), a kind of trombone; a kind of trumpet drawn out or shortened by means of sliders, formerly used as a bass in concerts; in *Script.*, supposed by some to be a kind of harp or lyre.

**sackcloth**, *sacking*—see under *sack* 1.

**sacral**—see under *sacrum*.

**sacrament**, *n.* *sāk-rī-mēt* (L. *sacramentum*, an engagement, an oath—from *sacer*, sacred), a solemn religious rite instituted by Christ to be observed by His followers; the Lord's Supper; the Eucharist; baptism; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; in the *R. Cath.* and *Gr. Chs.*, baptism, the Eucharist, marriage, penance, confirmation, orders, and extreme unction, are called sacraments: *sac'rament'al*, *n.* *-mēt'al*, *pert.* to a sacrament; constituting a sacrament: *sac'rament'ally*, *adj.* *-lī*: *sac'rament'als*, *n.* *pl.* *-dz*, rites which are of a sacramental character, but are not sacraments: *sac'raments'tian*, *n.* *-tī-ān*, one who differs from the Church of Rome in regard to the sacraments: *adj.* *pert.* to the sacraments: *sac'rament'ary*, *n.* *-ēr-ī*, an auc. book of the Church of Rome, containing the prayers and ceremonies used in the celebration of the Eucharist: *adj.* *pert.* to the Eucharist.

**sacrarium**, *n.* *sāk-rī-ri-ūm* (L. *sacrarium*; a shrine—from *sacer*, sacred), among the anc. Romans, a domestic chapel devoted to some particular divinity; the adytum of a temple.

**sacred**, *n.* *sāk-rēd* (OF. *sacer*, to consecrate—from L. *sacer*, sacred), *pert.* to God, or to His worship; *pert.* to religion or religious uses; not profane; consecrated; dedicated; inviolable: *sa'credly*, *adj.* *-lī*: *sa'credness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being sacred; the state of being consecrated to God, or to His worship; holiness: *Sacred Isle*, a name given to Ireland from the many saints who once dwelt or taught there.—*SYN.* of 'sacred': holy; divine; venerable; religious; theological; reverend; devoted; hallowed; inviolable.

**sacrifice**, *n.* *sāk-rī-fīs* (L. *sacrificium*, a sacrifice—from *sacer*, sacred; *facio*, I make), the act of offering and burning a victim on an altar in honour of God, or of a heathen deity; the thing offered in sacrifice; loss made or incurred to effect some object, or to oblige another: *v.* to offer to God in worship, or to a heathen deity, a slain victim on an altar; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else: *sacrific'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*: *sacrificed*, *pp.* *-fīz*: *sacrificer*, *n.* *-fī-zēr*: *sacrific'al*, *n.* *-fī-kāl*, performing sacrifices; pertaining to sacrifice; including or consisting in sacrifice: *sacrific'ally*, *adj.* *-lī*: *sacrific*, *v.* *sāk-rī-fīk*, also *sacrific'al*, *n.* *-fī-kāl*, employed in sacrifice: *sacrific'ant*, *n.* *-ānt*, one who offers a sacrifice.

**sacrilege**, *n.* *sāk-rī-lēj* (F. *sacrilege*; L. *sacrilegium*, sacrilege—from *sacer*, sacred; *lego*, I gather, I take unjustly—*it. sacrilegio*, the profanation of anything, or any place, dedicated to the service of God; the crime of stealing sacred things, particularly out of churches: *sacr'ilēgious*, *n.* *-lēj-ūs*, violating sacred things; containing sacrilege: *sacr'ilēgiously*, *adj.*

**-II:** sacrilegiousness, *n.* *-nis*, the quality of being sacrilegious; **sacrilegist**, *n.* *-jist*, one guilty of sacrilege.

**sacring**, *a.* *sā'kring* [OF. *sacrer*, to consecrate—from *L. sacer*, sacred], in OE., consecrating; *n.* consecration; **sacring bell**, the bell rung at the elevation of the Host in the service of High Mass—also called 'sanctus bell.'

**sacrist**, *n.* *sā'krst* or *sā'krst* [F. *sacristain*; mid. *L. sacrista*, a sacristan—from *L. sacer*, sacred], a person employed in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and to take care of the books; in some cathedrals, a minor canon: **sacristan**, *n.* *sā'kris-tin*, one who has the care of the utensils and other movables of the church; one who prepares the graves for the dead, and keeps the church clean—usually written *sexton*: **sacristy**, *n.* *-ti*, an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept—now usually called *vestry*.

**sacrosanct**, *a.* *sā'krō-sānght* [F. *sacrosaint*; *L. sacrosanctus*—from *sacer*, sacred, and *sanctus*, made sacred], pre-eminently or exceedingly sacred or inviolable.

**sacrum** or **os sacrum**, *n.* *ōs' sā'krūm* [*L. os*, a bone; *sacrum*, sacred], in anat., the part of the vertebral column connected with the pelvis: **sacral**, *a.* *sā'krāl*, relating to the sacrum.

**sad**, *a.* *sād* [AS. *sād*, sated; cf. *Icel. saddir*; Goth. *sathis*; Ger. *sattl*, sorrowful; melancholy; gloomy; depressed by grief or affliction; calamitous, as an event; as a word of burlesque or familiar complaint, inconvenient; vexatious; bad; in OE., serious; grave; attentive; cohesive; of a sombre dark shade: **sadder**, comp. *-dr*, more sad: **saddest**, superl. *-est*, most sad: **sadly**, ad. *-li*: **sadness**, *n.* *-nes*, the state or quality of being sad; heaviness; sorrowfulness: **sad-iron**, a smoothing-iron, so named from its weight, now termed a flat-iron: **sad-bread**, in OE., heavy, imperfectly baked, and brown bread.—SYN. of 'sad': melancholy; mournful; dejected; moody; sorrowful; grievous; cheerless; depressed; serious; sedate; downcast; calamitous; grave; afflictive; grievous; heavy.

**Sadda**—see **Sadder**.

**sadden**, *v.* *sād'n* [from *sad*, which see], to make sad or sorrowful; to become sad; **saddening**, imp. *sād'nug*; *n.* in *dyeing*, the applying of certain mordants to render a material of a dark, sombre, or sorry colour: **saddened**, pp. *sād'nd*.

**Sadder**, *n.* *sād'dēr*, also *Sād'da*, *n.* *-dā* [Pers. *sād-dār*, the hundred gates or ways—from *sad*, a hundred; *dār*, a gate, a way], a summary or abridgment in mod. Persian of the Zend Avesta or sacred books of the anc. Persians.

**saddle**, *n.* *sād'l* [AS. *sadol*, a saddle; cf. Dut. *zadel*; Ger. *sattel*], a seat placed on the horse's back for the rider to sit on; among *seamen*, a block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms: *v.* to put a saddle on; to load; to burden: **saddling**, imp. *līng*: **saddled**, pp. *-ld*: **saddler**, *n.* *-lēr*, one who makes or sells saddles: **saddlery**, *n.* *-ti*, materials for saddles; articles sold by saddlers: **saddle of mutton**, of venison, &c., two loins of mutton, venison, &c., cut together: **saddle-back**, in *geol.*, a familiar term for anticlinal strata, from their sloping or dipping right and left in saddle form; a hill constituting a ridge: **saddle-backed**, *a.* shaped like a saddle: **saddle-bags**, two bags of leather united by straps to be thrown across the horse's back, one hanging on each side: **saddle-bow**, the pieces which form the arched form of a saddle: **saddle-cloth**, a cloth under a saddle, and extending behind it: **saddle-girth**, the band or girth which passes under the horse's belly to fasten the saddle: **saddle-horse**, a horse suitable for riding, or trained for it: **saddle-shaped**, *a.* in bot., bending down at the sides so that a rounded form is given to the upper part: **saddle-tree**, the framework of a saddle: *to put the saddle on the right horse*, to impute blame where it is really deserved; well or firm in the saddle, firmly seated or settled.

**Sadducee**, *n.* *sād'dū-sē* [from *Zadok*, the founder of the sect; Heb. *tsadok*, just], one of a party or school among the anc. Jews who denied the resurrection of the dead, or the existence of angels or spirits, and who adhered to the written law alone: **Sad'ducean**, *a.* *-dū'an*, of or pert. to the Sadducees: **Sad'duceism**, *n.* *-izm*, the tenets of the Sadducees.

**sadly**, **sadness**—see under **sad**.

**safe**, *a.* *sāf* [F. *sauve*—from *L. salvus*, safe], free from danger or risk; secure; no longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; certain; sure: *n.* a box or press, generally detached, and hung on a wall, usually covered with wire-cloth or perforated zinc, in which meats may be kept cool; a fireproof chest or closet for containing money, valuable documents, and the like: *v.* in OE., to render safe; to bring security to: **safely**, ad. *-li*, in a safe manner; securely; without danger or hurt: **safeness**, *n.* *-nes*, also **safety**, *n.* *-ti*, the condition of being safe; freedom from harm or danger; preservation; custody; the state of making safe or secure: **safe-conduct** [F. *sauv-conduit*], that which gives a safe passage in times of danger; convey; passport: **safe-keeping**, the act of keeping or preserving in safety: **safety-arch**, an arch formed in a wall, as over a door or window: **safety-belt**, a belt constructed of some light material, or capable of being inflated with air, for enabling a person to float in water; a life-preserver: **safety-bnoy**, an article constructed of very light material, generally in the form of a circle, to be thrown into water to enable persons to float till they are rescued: **safety-fuse**, a fuse employed for blasting operations: **safety-lamp**, a lamp covered with wire-gauze for use in mines: **safety-plug**, a plug of fusible metal placed in an orifice in a steam-boiler, so that should the temperature of its fusing-point be reached, danger is lessened by its melting and letting out water and steam: **safety-valve**, a valve in the boiler of a steam-engine which opens when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.

**safeguard**, *n.* *sāf'gārd* [of *safe*, and *guard*], a convoy or guard to protect a traveller, or a party, in times of war or danger; that which secures safety; defence; protection: *v.* to convoy or protect; to make secure: **safe-guarding**, imp. *-gārded*, pp.

**safflower**, *n.* *sāf'flōr* (cf. *saffron*; O It. *saffore*; Ar. *safra*, yellow), a kind of saffron—the *Carthamus tinctorius*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub Ord. *Cynarocephalae*; its dried flowers; a delicate and beautiful red colour obtained from it.

**saffron**, *n.* *sāf'rōn* [F. *safra*—from Ar. *zā'faran*, saffron], the dried stigmata of the plant *Crocus sativus*, Ord. *Iridaceae*, which have a fine deep-orange colour; the stigmata of *C. autumnalis* and *C. odoratus* also supply saffron: **saffron**, *adj.* having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow.

**sag**, *v.* *sāg* [Sw. *sacka*, to settle, sink; cf. Dut. *sakke*; Ger. *sacken*, to sink], to sink gradually down; to become depressed; to hang heavy; to incline from an upright position; to cause to bend or give way: **sagging**, imp. *-g*, *adj.* bending or sinking underneath a weight: **sagged**, pp. *sāgt*: **saggy**, *adj.* overloaded; to sag to leeward, in *nav.*, to make a considerable leeway.

**saga**, *n.* *sā'gā* [Icel. *saga*], a heroic tale or myth of the races of northern Europe.

**sagacious**, *a.* *sā-gā'shūs* [F. *sagace*—from *L. sagax* or *sagacem*, wise, foreseeing], *lit.* keen of scent; acute; discerning; foreseeing; shrewd; intelligent; **sagaciously**, ad. *-ti*: **saga'clousness**, *n.* *-nes*, also **sagacity**, *n.* *sā-gā'si-ti* [F. *sagacité*—from *L. sagācitatem*, keenness, acuteness], the quality of being sagacious; acuteness; penetration.—SYN. of 'sagacious': shrewd; acute; keen; sharp; quick; judicious; discerning; sage.

**sagamore**, *n.* *sā-gā-mōr*, a chief among some tribes of Amer. Indians of secondary rank.

**sagapennum**, *n.* *sā-gā-pē'nūm* [Gr. *sagapēnon*, perhaps the *Ferula Persica*, also its gum], a fetid gum-resin brought from the East, used in medicine—seems to be the product of a species of *Ferula*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

**sagathy**, *n.* *sā-gā-thi* [Sp. *saguti*], a mixed fabric of silk and cotton; a kind of serge.

**sage**, *a.* *sāj* [F. *sage*—from *L. sapiō*, I am wise], wise; prudent; proceeding from wisdom; grave; well-judged; *n.* a wise man; a man venerable in years, and renowned for wisdom and gravity; a grave philosopher: **sage'ly**, ad. *-li*: **sage'ness**, *n.* *-nes*, the quality of being sage; wisdom; prudence; **sagacity**—SYN. of 'sage a.': wise; sagacious; prudent; judicious; sapient; grave.

**sage**, *n.* *sāj* [F. *saupe*, sage—from *L. salcia*, sage—from *salvus*, safe, sound, so called from its supposed healing properties], an aromatic garden herb, en-

*cōic, bōn, fōt, pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, teal.*

played in cookery as a condiment, and in medicine; species of *Salvia*, Ord. *Labiata*, particularly *Salvia officinalis*, and *S. grandiflora*: *sagy*, a. *saj'-i*, full of sage; seasoned with sage.

*saggr*, n. *sd-ggr* [in corrupt. of *safeguard*], a clay used to make the pots in which earthenware is baked; the pots are then called *saggers* or *saggers*.

*Sagitta*, n. *sd-jit-tā* [L. *sagitta*, an arrow or dart], the Arrow; one of the old constellations: *sagittal*, a. *sd-jit-tā*, pert. to or resembling an arrow: *Sagittarius*, n. *sd-jit-tā-ris* [L. *sagittarius*, an archer], one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on 22nd November: *sagittary*, n. *sd-jit-tā*, pert. to an arrow: n. a centaur, a fabled animal, half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver: *sagittate*, a. *sd-jit-tā*, in bot., shaped like an arrow head: *sagittal suture*, in anat., the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.

*sago*, n. *sd-gō* [Mal. *sagu*, *sago*], a kind of starch granulated, obtained from the pith of several species of palms, and forming a light and nutritious food: Portland sago, a kind of arrowroot, made from the stems of *Arum maculatum* in the island of Portland.

*saguaro*, n. *sd-gwā-rō* [Mex.], the giant cactus of Arizona and Mexico.

*sagum*, n. *sd-gūm* [L.], in anc. Rome, the military cloak worn by common soldiers and inferior officers, made of wool, and open in front, and usually fastened across the shoulders.

*sagy*—see under *sage* 2.

*sahib*, n. *sd-ih* [Hind.: Ar. *shih*, lord, master], n. gentleman; in India, a white man; *sahib-log* [Sans. *log*, people], Europeans: *sahiba*, n. *sd-ih-bā*, a lady; a mistress: *mem-sahib*, n. *mem-sd-ih* [Anglo-Indian], a white lady.

*sahlte*, n. *sd-ih* [Sahla, in Sweden], a massive variety of augite of a dingy green colour.

*salc*, n. *sd-ik* [F. *saigue*; Turk. *shāika*], a Turkish or Grecian sailing-vessel, common in the Levant.

*said*, v. *sd* [from *say*, which see], pt. and pp. of the verb *say*; uttered; declared; reported; before-mentioned.

*said*, n. *sd-id* [Ar. a prince], a descendant of Mohammed; a schérif or emir.

*saiga*, n. *sd-gā* [Russ.], a sheep-like antelope of S. Russia and Persia.

*sail*, n. *sd* [AS. *sege*, a sail; cf. Icel. *segl*; Dut. *zeil*; Ger. *sege*], a sheet of strong canvas which, when spread out on the mast or yard of a ship, catches the wind and impels it through the water—there are many sails in a ship, and each one has a different name; a ship or ships; an excursion in a ship; in S. Africa, the canvas covering of a waggon: v. to be moved or impelled by the force of the wind on sails, as a ship on water; to be conveyed in a vessel; to begin a voyage; to float or pass smoothly along; to fly without striking with the wings, as a bird: *sail'ing*, imp.: n. act of moving on water, as a ship; act of directing a ship by means of a chart; act of setting sail: *sailed*, pp. *sd-id*: *sail'er*, n. *sd-er*, a vessel with reference to her speed or sailing qualities: *sail'or*, n. *sd-er*, a seaman; a mariner: *sail'less*, a. *sd-les*, without a sail: *sail-cloth*, cloth of which sails are made: *sailing-master*, the officer who directs the navigation of a ship of war—now called *navigating lieutenant*: *sail-yard*, a yard or spar on which a sail is extended: to loose sails, to unfurl them: to make sail, to extend an additional quantity of sail: to set sail, to begin a voyage: to shorten sail, to take in a part of the sails: to strike sail, to lower the sails suddenly: full sail, with all sails set: under sail, heaving the sails spread.

*sainfoin*, n. *sdn'-fōin*, also *sainfoin*, n. *sdn'-fōin* [F. *sain*, wholesome—from L. *sānus*; F. *fōin*, hay; Cotgrave writes *sainet-fōin*, holy hay—as if from L. *sānus*, holy], a leguminous plant of various species, which grows luxuriously on calcareous mountains, cultivated for feeding cattle: the common *sainfoin* is *Onobrychis sativa*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceæ*.

*saint*, n. *sdnt* [F. *saint*, a saint—from L. *sanctus*, holy], a holy person; one of the blessed in heaven; a title given to the apostles and certain eminent persons in eccles. history: in N. T., the name applied to all believers; one canonised by the R. Cath. Ch.: v. to canonise; to act with a show of piety: *saint'ing*, imp.: *saint'ed*, pp.: adj. sacred; holy; pious; virtuous; entered into everlasting happiness: n. a

term sometimes used simply for 'the dead': *saintly*, a. *sd*, also *saint-like*, a. resembling or becoming a saint: *sainthood*, n. the state of being a saint; the united body of saints: *sainthood*, n. the character or qualities of a saint: *saint's-hell*—see *sacring* bell under *sacring*: St Anthony's fire, erysipelas, so called as supposed to have been cured by that saint: St Outhert's beads, a popular term for the detached bead-like joints of the encrinetes: St George's ensign, the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union jack in the upper quarter next the mast: St Peter's fingers, an old and familiar term for *delemnites*, many of which have a finger-like form: St Vitus's dance, a disease affecting the muscles of voluntary motion: Saint-Simonian, *sd-mōn'-ān*, a follower of the Comte de Saint-Simon, a French philosopher who recommended a community of property as a cure for all social evils, and who died in 1825.

*salth*, *seath*, or *seth*, n. *sdth* [Gael. *saidhean*], a coarse sea-fish; the coal-fish; the young fry are called *salliks* or *sillocks*; in the second year they are called *cuths*.

*sake*, n. *sdk* [AS. *sacu*, contention, lawsuit; cf. Dut. *zaak*; Ger. *sache*], final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; regard to any person or thing.

*saker*, n. *sd-ker* [OF. *sacré*; mld. *l. sacer*—from Ar. *qagr*, a species of falcon], a hawk; formerly, a small cannon: *sa'keret*, n. *sd*, the male of the saker hawk.

*sal*, *sd* [L. *sal*, salt], a common prefix among the older chemists, denoting a compound having definite proportions of an acid with an alkali, an earth, or a metallic oxide: *sal-mirahle*, *sd-rāb'-il* [L. *wonderful* salt], Glauber's salt; sulphate of soda: *sal-prunella*, *sd-prūn'-il*, a name given to nitre when fused and cast into cakes or balls: *sal-volatile*, *sd-vōl'-il* [L. *volatile* salt], the volatile salt; a solution of the carbonate of ammonia, and popularly pronounced *sd-vōl'-il*.

*sal*, n. *sd* [E. Ind.], an Indian timber-tree, valuable for building and engineering purposes, and yielding a resin called dammar, the *Shorea robusta*, Ord. *Dipterocarpaceæ*.

*salaam* or *salam*, n. *sd-lām* [Ar. *salam*, peace, safety], the Eastern form of salutation, or complement of ceremony or respect; peace be with you.

*salacious*, a. *sd-lā-shūs* [L. *salax* or *salicem*, lustful—from *salio*, I leap], lustful; lecherous: *sal'ciously*, ad. *sd*: *sal'ciousness*, n. *sd-ness*, also *salacity*, n. *sd-las'-it*, lust.

*salad*, n. *sd-lād* [F. *salade*—from O. It. *salata*, a salad—from L. *sal*, salt], certain vegetables, usually seasoned, eaten raw as a relish with other food: *sal'-ading*, n. vegetables for making a salad: *salade*, n. *sd-lād*, an obsolete form of salad: *salad-days*, in OE., days of inexperience: *salad-oil*, olive-oil used for dressing salads, and for culinary purposes; in familiar language, a flogging.

*saleratus*, n., also *saleratus*, n. *sd-lē-rātūs* [L. *sal*, salt, and Eng. *aerated*], a prepared mixture of bicarbonate of soda and salt—used by bakers and housekeepers with cream of tartar and butter-milk for baking bread.

*salamander*, n. *sd-lām-dm'-dēr* [F. *salamandre*—from L. or Gr. *salamandra*], a fabulous animal, said to have been able to live amongst fire; an amphibian allied to the newt; a large iron poker: an iron plate employed for cooking purposes: *salamander's*, a. *sd-lām-dm*, pert. to a salamander; enduring fire: *salamander's* hair, amianthus and asbestos.

*sal-ammoniac*, n. *sd-lām-mōn'-ak* [see *sal*, and ammonia], a salt of a sharp acrid taste—much used in the mechanic arts, and in pharmacy; the chloride of ammonium.

*salamastein*, n. *sd-lām'-stēn* [Ger. *stein*, a stone], also *sal'am-stone*, n. *sd-lām*, a name applied to the blue or oriental sapphire from Ceylon.

*salary*, n. *sd-lār-ī* [F. *saalre*, salary—from L. *salarium*, salt-money given to Roman soldiers and officials—from *sal*, salt], a fixed sum paid to a person for his services, yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly: v. to fix or pay a salary to: *sal'aried*, a. *sd-lār-ī*, having a salary; receiving a salary.—SYN. of 'salary' n.: pay; wages; stipend; allowance; hire; recompense.

*sale*, n. *sd* [Icel. *salá*, a sale; cf. Sw. *salu*; Dan. *salg*], the act of selling; the exchange of any sort of goods for money, or equivalent value; an auction: *sale-*

able, a. *sal-ä-bl*, that may be sold; that finds a ready market: *sale'ably*, ad. *-bl*: *sale'ableness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, the state of being saleable: *sale-work*, work made only for sale; work not executed with the usual care: *bill of sale*—see under *bill* 2: on sale or for sale, that may be bought; offered to purchasers: *salesman*, n. *sal's-män*, one who attends to the sale of goods; a dealer in the way of selling; one who sells beasts at market; a commercial traveller: *sale-room*, n. *-röm*, the room or department where sales are made; an auction-mart.

*salep*, n. *sal'ëp* [Ar. *sahleb*], the dried tubes of a plant reduced to a granular powder, imported from Persia and Asia Minor—spelt also *saleb* and *salop*; a mucilaginous nutritive substance, chiefly consisting of *bassorin* with a little *gum* and *starch*, yielded by various species of *Orchis*, particularly the *Orchis mascula*, Ord. *Orchidaceæ*.

*saleratus*—see *saleratus*.

*salesman*—see under *sale*.

*salic*, a. *sal'ik*, or *salique*, n. *sal'ik* or *sal'ëk* [F. *salique*, *salic* law—derived from the laws of the anc. *Salian* Franks], applied to the law of France, which excludes females from the succession to the throne; originally excluding females from succession to lands held on the tenure of military service.

*salicine* or *salicin*, n. *sal'i-sin* [L. *salix* or *salicem*, a willow], a bitter crystallizable substance extracted from the bark of the willow or the poplar: *saligenin*, n. *sal'ij-en-in*, a derivation of *salicine*: *salicylic acid*, *sal'ik* (Gr. *hulä*, matter), an acid obtained from winter-green and other sources—much used as an antiseptic, and for preserving food from decay.

*salicornia*, n. *sal'i-kör-nä-dä* [L. *sal*, salt, *salis*, of salt; *cornu*, a horn], a Linnaean genus of saline plants, Ord. *Chenopodiaceæ*, natives of the sea-shore, whose species yield soda in quantities.

*salient*, a. *sal'i-ënt* [L. *salien* or *salientem*, leaping—from *salio*, I leap], leaping; beating; springing; projecting outwards, as an angle; forcing itself on the attention; conspicuous; noticeable: *saliently*, ad. *-li*: *sal'ient*, a., also *sal'iant*, a. *-änt*, in *her*, presenting a lion or other beast in a leaping posture.

*saliferous*, a. *sal'if-er-üs* [L. *sal*, salt; *fero*, I produce], yielding or bearing salt; an epithet applied to the New Red Sandstone system.

*salify*, v. *sal'i-fi* [L. *sal*, salt; *facio*, I make], to form into a salt: *sal'ifying*, imp.: *sal'ified*, pp. *-fid*: *sal'if'able*, a. *-fid-ä-bl*, capable of combining with an acid to form a salt: *sal'ifica'tion*, n. *-fi-kä'shün*, the act of salifying.

*saline*, a. *sal'in* or *sal'in* [F. *salin*, *saline*—from L. *salinum*, a salt-cellar—*sal*, salt], consisting of salt, or constituting salt; partaking of the qualities of salt: n. a salt-spring: *salineness*, n. *sal'in-nēs*, the state of being saline: *salinas*, n. plu. *sal'i-näs*, the name given in S. Amer. to those superficial deposits which often occupy extensive plains on the Pacific or rainless side of the Andes—usually covered with a white saline efflorescence: *salination*, n. *sal'i-nä'shün*, a washing or steeping in salt liquor: *sal'iniferous*, a. *sal'if-er-üs* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing salt: *sal'inom'eter*, n. *sal'i-nöm'ë-tër* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the quantity of salt that may be in solution in the water of the boiler of a marine steam-engine, indicated by the specific gravity of the water: *saline medicines*, such salts as *magnesia*, *potash*, *soda*, and common salt: *saline springs*, springs which contain a large percentage of such salts: *saline powders*, *selditz powders*, *citrate of magnesia*, &c.

*salique*, a. *sal'ik* or *sal'ëk* [F.], same as *salic*, which see.

*saliva*, n. *sal'i-vä* [L. *saliva*, spittle: cf. Gr. *salon*], the frothy fluid which gathers in the mouth—when discharged from the mouth it is called *spittle*: *sal'ival*, a. *-väl*, also *sal'ivary*, a. *sal'i-vär-i*, pert. to, *saliv*, secreting or conveying *saliva*, as glands: *sal'ivate*, v. *-väd*, to produce an unusual secretion and flow of *saliva*—usually by administering mercury: *sal'ivating*, imp.: *sal'ivated*, pp.: *sal'ivant*, a. *-vänt*, producing salivation: n. that which produces salivation: *sal'iva'tion*, n. *-vä'shün* [F.—L.], the act or process of producing an excessive flow of *saliva*—usually by mercury: *salivous*, a. *sal'i-vüs*, pert. to *saliva*, or resembling it.

*saliet*, n. *sal'iet* [OF. *salade*; It. *celata*, a helmet—from L. *celo*, I ornament], in OE., a headpiece; a helmet.

*salilance*, n. *sal'il-äns* [see *salily*], in OE., the act of issuing forth; a *salily*.

*salile* or *saillie*, n. *sal'ë-lë* [corrupt. from *salire* in *saire Regina*/hail, Queen of Heaven], formerly in Scot., a hired mourner at the better class of funerals; two or more of these *salilies* preceded the corpse carrying long black staves surmounted by large cylindrical black hoods; in earlier times they chanted prayers.

*sallow*, a. *sal'lö* [AS. *salu*, *sallow* coloured: cf. Icel. *sölr*; Dut. *saluwe*], of a pale sickly colour, tinged with dark yellow: *sal'lowness*, n. *-nēs*, paleness, tinged with a dark yellow.

*sallow*, n. *sal'lö* [AS. *sealh*, a willow: Ir. *saileach*; Gael. *seileach*: L. *salix*], a small tree or shrub of the willow kind; the *Salix cinerea* and *S. caprea*, Ord. *Salicaceæ*, which furnish the best charcoal for gunpowder.

*salily*, n. *sal'li* [F. *saillie*, a breaking out upon, a gush; *saillir*, to gush out—from L. *salio*, I spring], a sudden rush of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an excursion; sprightly exertion; wild gaiety; a flight of fancy or intellect: v. to rush out, as troops from a besieged town, to issue suddenly: *sal'ilying*, imp.: *sal'ied*, pp. *-lid*: *sal'ily-port*, n. the postern-gate in a fortified place, from which the troops originally made sallies.—SYN. of 'sally n.': eruption; sortie; egress; range; excursion; flight; escape; levity; frolic.

*salmagundi*, n. *sal'mä-gün'di* [F. *saumigondis*: It. *salame*, salt meat; *condito*, seasoned—from L. *sal*, salt; *conditus*, seasoned], a mixture of various ingredients with seasoning; an olio or medley.

*salml*, *salmls*, n. *sal'më* [F. *salmls*, a hash], a superior kind of ragout of game or wild fowl that have been half-cooked for the purpose.

*sal-mirabile*, n. *sal'mi-rä-bil'ë-lë* [L. wonderful salt]—see under *sal* 1.

*salmon*, n. *sal'mün* [OF. *saumon*: L. *salmo* or *salmonem*, a salmon], a sea-fish, having reddish flesh, which ascends rivers to deposit its spawn: *salmonet*, n. *-in-ët*, also *salmet*, n. *sal'mët*, a young or little salmon: *salmonoid*, a. *sal'mön-öyd* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], similar to a fish of the salmon family: *Salmonidae*, n. plu. *sal'mön'id-ä*, the salmon family, including the salmon and the trout tribes: *salmon-fry*, the salmon when recently hatched from the spawn: *salmon-peel*, a young salmon: *salmon-trout*, a sea-trout, a migrating fish, next in value to the salmon.

*salon*, n. *sal'öng* [F. *salon*—see *saloon*], a drawing-room; a *saloon*; an exhibition of the fine arts in large apartments; a gallery of paintings, &c., of living artists.

*saloon*, n. *sal'ën* [F. *salon*, a large hall—from *salie*: Oll. Ger. *sal*, a dwelling], a hall or state-room, in a house, vessel, &c.; a spacious apartment for the reception of company.

*salpicon*, n. *sal'p-i-kön* [Sp.—from L. *sal*, salt; Sp. *pica*, to prick], in OE., a mixture of various meats and vegetables previously cooked, made into small patties with good puff pastry.

*salpinx*, n. *sal'p-ingks* [Gr. *salpingx*, a trumpet], in anat., the Eustachian tube, or channel of communication between the mouth and ear.

*sal-pranella*, n.—see under *sal* 1.

*salso*, n. *sal's* [L. *salsus*, salted, briny—from *sal*, salt], an eruption of hot acidulated mud in volcanic districts.

*salisfy*, n. *sal'i-fi* [F. *salisfy*: It. *sassefrica*, goat's-beard; L. *saxum*, a rock], the purple goat's-beard or oyster-plant, a culinary and garden plant; the *Tragopogon porrifolius*, Ord. *Compositæ*, sub-Ord. *Cichoraceæ*—also spelt *salisfy*.

*sal-soda*, n. *sal-sö-dä* [L. *sal*, salt, and Eng. *soda*], in Amer., a commercial name for carbonate of soda. *salzola*, n. *sal'sö-lä* [L. *salsus*, salted, salt], a genus of plants found chiefly on the sea-shore, yielding *kelp* and *barilla*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceæ*; *salt-wort*.

*salt*, n. *sal't* [AS. *sealt*, salt; cf. Icel. *salt*: Goth. *saltz*: Ger. *salt*: L. *sal*; Gr. *hals*], a common culinary substance obtained from sea-water, salt-springs, and from mines; in chem., called *chloride of sodium* or *sodic chloride*; a term applied to a combination of an acid with an alkaline base; that which preserves from corruption; *fig. wit*; *pliancy*: *familiarly*, a *saltor*, as an *old salt*: *adj.* having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; in OE., lecherous; lustful; libidinous: v. to season, sprinkle, or

impregnated with salt: salt'ing, imp.: n. the act of impregnating with salt: salt'ed, pp.: salt'er, n. *fr.* one who salts; a salt-cellar; a drysalter: salt'ern, n. *ern*, a salt-work; a salting-tub: salt'fess, a. *lcs*, without salt; insipid: salt'hish, n. *ish*, a little salt: salt'ishly, ad. *it*: salt'ishness, n. *nēs*, a moderate degree of saltiness: salt'ly, ad. *it*: salt'ness, n. *nēs*, the quality of being salt; taste of salt: salts, n. plu. *familiarly*, Epsom salts: salt-cake, impure sulphate of soda, formed in the manufacture of carbonate of soda: salt-cellar, n. *setl'er*, or *-saler*, n. *-säl'tër* [*F. salière*, a salt cellar—*cellar* or *-saler* being a corrupt. of *F. salière*], a vessel for holding salt, formerly of massive silver, and placed in the centre of the table: salt junk, hard salt beef for use at sea: salt-marsh, grass-land subject to be overflowed by sea-water: salt-mine, a place from which rock-salt is dug: salt-pan, the vessel in which salt is made from sea-water: salt water, sea-water, as opposed to spring or river water; water impregnated with salt: salt-wort, a plant—so called because it abounds in saline matter: the *Salicornia annua*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*: salt of lemons, binoxalate or acid oxalate of potash: salt of sorrel—*samo* as salt of lemons: salt of tartar, carbonate of potash: salt of vitriol, sulphate of zinc: salt of wormwood, carbonate of potash: to salt an invoice or account, to charge extreme prices for the articles in it: to sit above this salt, *formerly*, to sit in the place of honour—the salt-cellar being placed in the middle of the table, the favoured guests sat above it and the inferior below it.

saltant, a. *säl'tänt* [*L. saltans* or *saltantem*, dancing; *sälto*, I dance—from *sälto*, I leap], leaping; jumping; in *her*, in a leaping position: saltation, n. *säl-tä'shün* [*F.*—from *L. saltationem*, a leaping, a danceling], a leaping or danceling; palpitation: saltatory, a. *-tër* [*L. saltator*, a dancer], leaping or danceling: saltato'res, n. plu. *-tör'es*, those insects which possess great powers of leaping, as the grasshopper, the locust, &c.

saltarello, n. *säl-tä-räl'lö* [*Sp.* and *It.*: *L. saltäre*—from *sälto*, I dance], an animated Spanish and Italian dance; the music for this dance.

saltarn—see under salt.

saltier, also saltire, n. *säl'tër* [*OF. sauloir*, a stirrup, St Andrew's cross: *F. saulier*, to mount—from *L. saltäre*, to leap—from *sälto*, I leap], in *her*, an ordinary in the form of St Andrew's cross—that is, the form of an X.

saltigrade, n. *säl'ti-gräd* [*L. saltus*, a leap; *gradior*, I walk], one of a family of spiders that seize their prey by leaping upon it from a distance: saltigrade, a. formed for leaping.

saltish, saltishness—see under salt.

saltpetre, n. *säl'ti-pët'rë* [*L. sal yatra*, the salt of rock—from *sal*, salt; *petra*, a rock or stone: cf. *Ger. salpeter*: *OF. salpêtre*], a salt formed by the combination of nitric acid with potassa: nitre.

salubrious, a. *säl-lü-bri-üs* [*L. salubris*, health-bringing—from *salus*, health], healthful; favourable to health; promoting health: salubriously, ad. *it*: salubrioness, n. *nēs*, also salt'brity, n. *-br'i-ti* [*F. salubrité*—from *L. salubritatem*], healthfulness; favourableness to the preservation of health.—*SYN.* of 'salubrious': wholesome; salutary; healthy; healthful; beneficial.

salutary, a. *säl-lü-tër-i* [*F. salutaire*, salutary—from *L. salutaris*, healthful—from *salus* or *salutem*, health], promotive of health or safety; healthful; wholesome; contributing to some beneficial purpose: salutarily, ad. *-tër-i-ti*: salutariness, n. *nēs*, the quality of contributing to health.—*SYN.* of 'salutary': wholesome; beneficial; salubrious; advantageous; profitable; useful.

salute, n. *säl-lüt* [*L. salutare*, to salute—from *salus* or *salutem*, health, welfare], the expression of kind wishes or respects to any one present; the mark of respect shown by a soldier or officer by raising his hand to his cap; the respect shown by an officer in a march past by lowering his sword; n. greeting; a kiss; in the army and navy, a mark of respect, signified by n discharge of firearms, lowering of the flag, &c.: v. to address with expressions of kind wishes and respect; to greet; to give n passing recognition to by a bow, &c.; to kiss; in the army and navy, to honour by a discharge of firearms, striking the colours, &c.: salu'ting, imp.: salu'ted, pp.: salu'tation, n. *säl-lü-tä'shün* [*F.*—*L.*], a greeting; the act

of paying respect or reverence in the usual style: saluter, n. *säl-lüt'er*, one who salutes: salu'tatory, a. *-tër-i*, speaking a welcome; greeting; applied in the U.S. of Amer. to the introductory lectures at colleges: n. in *OE.*, n. place of greeting; a porch.

salvable, a. *säl-vä-b'l* [*L. salvus*, safe, unharmed], that may be saved; admitting of salvation: sal'vably, ad. *-b'l*: sal'vab'l'ity, n. *-b'l'i-ti*, the possibility of being saved.

salvage, n. *säl-rä* [*OF. salvage*, salvage—from *L. salvus*, saved, preserved], the allowance or compensation paid to those by whose exertions a ship, or its cargo, has been saved from loss at sea; the goods that have been saved: sal'vor, n. *-rër*, one who is entitled to salvage.

salvatella, n. *säl-vä-täl-lä* [*mlt. L. salvatulus*, saved—from *L. salvus*, safe], a vein in the arm terminating in the fingers, formerly regarded as having peculiar influence on the health when opened.

salvation, n. *säl-rä'shün* [*F. salvation*—from *mlt. L. saluatiōnem*—from *salvatus*, saved—from *L. salvus*, saved], preservation; deliverance from enemies; the redemption of man by Jesus Christ from sin and death, and the bestowal on him of everlasting happiness: Salvation Army, a religious organisation on a sort of military plan, founded in 1878, the doctrines of which have a close affinity to those of Methodism: salva'tionist, n. a member of this body.

salve, n. *säv* [*AS. sealf*, ointment: cf. *Goth. salbon*; *Ger. salbe*, salve], an ointment for healing: v. to heal by the external application of an ointment; to flatter; to wheedle; to help with an excuse: sal'ving, imp.: salved, pp. *sä'd*.

salve, v. *sälv* [*L. salvus*, safe], to save a ship or goods from danger of any kind; to save goods from fire: sal'ving, imp.: salved, pp. *säl'tä*—see salvage.

salvs, v. *sälv* [*L. salve*, hail], in *OE.*, to salute.

salver, n. *säl'tër* [*Sp. salva* or *salvilla*, originally the tasting of meat at a great man's table, then a salver—from *salvar*, to taste, to prove food—from *L. salvus*, safe], a plate or tray on which anything is presented: salver-shaped, a. in *bot.*, the same as *hypocrateriform*, which see.

salvia, n. *säl-vä* [*L. salvia*, the herb sage—from *salvus*, safe, well], a genus of plants, several species of which are garden plants, distinguished by their lipped calyx and very long connectives, Ord. *Labiata*.

salvo, n. *säl-vö* [contracted from *L. salvo jure*, saving the right—an expression used in reserving rights], an exception; a reservation.

salvo, n. *säl-vö* [*It. salva*, a salute of firearms: *L. salve*, hail] *salvus*, well], a military salute, as a *salvo of artillery*.

sal-volante—see under sal 1.

salvor—see under salvage.

sam or same, ad. *säm* [see same], in *OE.*, together, *samara*, n. *säm-ä-rä* [*L. samara*, *samera*, the seed of the elm], in *bot.*, a compressed, few-seeded, coriaceous or membranous, indehiscent pericarp, with a membranous expansion at the end or edges, as in the ash, maple, and elm: sa'maroid, a. *-öyd* [*Gr. eidos*, appearance], resembling a samara.

Samaritan, n. *sä-mär'tän*, n. Inhabitant of Samaria; a descendant of the foreign race placed in Samaria after the captivity of Israel; the language of Samaria; good Samaritan, a charitable or benevolent person—in allusion to the character of the 'good Samaritan' in the parable; adj. denoting the ancient characters used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity, and thereafter in the language of the Samaritans.

Samaveda, n. *sä-mä-vē-dä* [*Sans. saman*, n. Vedic stanza arranged for chanting; *vedā*, wisdom], the second book of the Vedas, containing chiefly texts and sacrificial formulas.

Sambo, n. *säm-bö* [*Sp. zambo*, bow-legged], the offspring of a negro and a mulatto; a pet name for one of the negro race.

sambur, n. *säm-bër* [*Hind.*], an elk of the Indian hill-country.

same, a. *säm* [*AS. same*, *samo*: *Goth. sama*: *Dan.* and *Sw. samme*: *Oll.Ger. sam*: cf. also *Gr. homos*: *Sans. sama*], not different or other; identical; equal; that was mentioned before: same'ness, n. *-nēs*, near resemblance; similarity.

Samian, a. *säm-iän*, from the *Isle of Samos*; the Samian Sage, Pythagoras, born in Samos: Samian letter, a letter formed of a stem bifurcating thus Y.

mäte, mä't, fär, läw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīnc, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve:



employed by Pythagoras to symbolise the straight narrow path of virtue, which, once departed from, rapidly fades from the sinner's sight—also Pythagorean letter.

**samle**, *n.* *sā-mī-ti* [Turk. *sam-yl*—from Ar. *samm*, poison, and Turk. *yel*, wind], the hot poisonous wind which often blows in Arabia; also called the *simoom*.  
**samite**, *n.* *sām-i't* [OF. *samit*, a silk stuff—*from* mid. L. *exantim*, a silk stuff—*from* Gr. *hex*, six; *mitos*, the thread of a web], in OE., a silk stuff; velvet; satin.

**samlet**—see under salmon.

**samovar**, *n.* *sām-ō vār* [Rus. *samovar*], a Russian tea-urn.

**samoyed**, *n.* *sā-mō-yed* [Rus. *samoyedu*], one of a primitive race of people inhabiting the middle districts of Siberia; the language of this race.

**samp**, *n.* *sāmp* [S. Amer. Ind. *samja*, thinned], in Amer., bruised maize boiled and eaten with milk.

**sampan**, *n.* *sām-pān* [Chin. *sam*, three; *pan*, a board], in China, a canoe or boat.

**samphiro**, *n.* *sām-fir* or *sām-fir* [a supposed corrupt. of *F. Saint Pierre*, St Peter], the herb of St Peter, a marine unbelliferous plant whose leaves are used as a pickle; the *Cithrum maritimum*, Ord. Umbelliferae.

**sample**, *n.* *sām-pl* [OF. *esemple*, L. *exemplum*, a model—see *example*], a specimen; a part shown as evidence of the quality or character of the whole; example: *v.* to put up or take specimens of; to show something similar; to match: *isam-pling*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of taking small quantities of wines, spirits, &c., or of merchandise from the bulk, from the docks or bonded warehouses, to exhibit them for sale: *samp-pled*, *pp.* *samp-pled*, *n.* *sām-pl* [L. *exemplar*, a pattern], a specimen: a piece of ornamental needlework formerly done by girls for improvement.—SYN. of 'sample' *n.*: specimen; example; instance; illustration.

**samshu**, *n.* *sām-shō* [Chin.], an alcoholic drink of the Chinese.

**Samson's post**, *n.* *sām-sōns pōst* [Samson, the Israelite, and *post*], in a ship, a strong wooden upright post or pillar in the centre of the hold, resting on the keelson.

**sanable**, *n.* *sān-ā-bl* [L. *sānābilis*, that can be healed, curable—*from* *sānāre*, to heal—*from* *sānus*, sound, healthy], that may be healed or cured: *san-ability*, *n.* *sān-ā-bi-lī*, also *san-ability*, *n.* *sān-ā-bi-lī-ty*, the state of being sanable; curableness: *san-ative*, *a.* *sān-ā-tīv*, having the power to cure or heal: *san-ativeness*, *n.* *sān-ā-tīv-nēs*, the power of healing: *san-atory*, *a.* *sān-ā-tō-rī*, healing: *cring*: *san-ato-rī-um*, *n.* *sān-ā-tō-rī-ūm*, a health-station, especially amongst hills; a resort for invalids—incorrectly spelt *sanitarium*.—See *sanitary*.—SYN. of 'sanable': healable; curable; remediable.

**san benito**, *n.* *sān bē-nē-tō* [Sp. *sambenito*—*from* *saco*, a sack or loose garment; *benito*, L. *beatus*, blessed], a short linen dress, painted with demons, put over those condemned to the flames by the Inquisition.

**sanctify**, *v.* *sāng-k'ī-tī* [F. *sanctifier*—*from* mid. L. *sanctificare*, to sanctify—*from* L. *sanctus*, holy; *facio*, I make], to make pure or holy; to purify from sin; to set apart for sacred use; to hallow: *sanctifying*, *imp.*: *adj.* tending or adapted to increase holiness: purifying from sin; setting apart for sacred uses: *sanctified*, *pp.* *sān-k'ī-tī*: *adj.* set apart for sacred services; consecrated: *sanctification*, *n.* *sān-k'ī-tī-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of making holy; the work of God's grace, by which men are gradually purified in their thoughts and affections; the state of being purified: *sanctifier*, *n.* *sān-k'ī-tī*, he that makes holy; the Holy Spirit: *sanctifyingly*, *adv.* *sān-k'ī-tī*.

**sanctimonious**, *a.* *sāng-k'ī-tī-mō-nī-ūs* [L. *sanctimonia*, sacredness—*from* *sanctus*, holy], affecting the appearance of sanctity; saintly; holy; devout: *sanctimoniously*, *adv.* *sān-k'ī-tī-mō-nī-ūs-nēs*, the appearance of sanctity or devoutness: *sanctimony*, *n.* *sān-k'ī-tī-mō-nī-ūs*, devoutness; holiness; the appearance of sanctity.

**sancion**, *n.* *sāng-k'ī-shūn* [F. *sancion*—*from* L. *sanctio* or *sanctionem*, a decree, sanction—*from* *sanctus*, holy], a confirming; or giving authority or validity to; ratification; authority; influence or custom: *v.* to ratify or confirm; to give authority to; to countenance or support: *sancioning*, *imp.*: *sancioned*, *pp.* *sān-k'ī-shūn*.—SYN. of 'sancion' *n.*: authority; authorisation; countenance; support; ratification; confirmation; approbation.

**sanctity**, *n.* *sāng-k'ī-tī-tī* [L. *sanctitas* or *sanctitudo*, holiness—*from* *sanctus*, holy], state of being sacred or holy; purity; holiness; goodness; the being inviolable or solemnly binding, as an oath: *sanctities*, *n. plu.* *sān-k'ī-tī-tī*, in OE., saints, holy beings: *sanctitude*, *n.* *sāng-k'ī-tī-tūd* [L. *sanctitudo*, sacredness], in OE., holiness; goodness.—SYN. of 'sanctity': holiness; piety; godliness; goodness; purity; sacredness; solemnity; devotion; religiousness.

**sanctuary**, *n.* *sāng-k'ī-tī-ē* [F. *sanctuaire*—*from* mid. L. *sanctuarium*, a sanctuary—*from* L. *sanctus*, holy], a holy place; a place consecrated for the worship of the Deity; in a *Cath. Ch.*, the part around the altar enclosed by a balustrade; formerly, a sacred asylum beyond the reach of the civil power; hence, shelter; protection: *sanctuarise*, *v.* *sān-k'ī-tī-ē*, in OE., to shelter by means of sacred privileges: *sanctuarising*, *imp.*: *sān-k'ī-tī-ē*, *imp.* *sān-k'ī-tī-ē*.

**sanctum**, *n.* *sāng-k'ī-tūm* [L. *sanctus* or *sanctum*, holy], a sacred place; a private retreat or room, as an editor's *sanctum*: *sanctum sanctorum*, *sāng-k'ī-tūm* [L. the holy of holies], the most holy place: *sanctus*, *n.* *sān-k'ī-tī*, an anthem in the Eucharistic service, originally commencing with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy.

**sand**, *n.* *sān-d* [AS. *sand*, sand; cf. Icel. *sandr*; Dut. *zand*; Ger. and Dan. *sand*], various shells, stones, and other substances reduced to powder or fine particles, usually by the action of water, found in the beds of seas, rivers, and within the earth: *v.* to sprinkle with sand: *sand-ing*, *imp.*: *sand-ēd*, *pp.*: *adj.* covered with sand; in OE., barren; sandy in colour; short-sighted: *sands*, *n. plu.* *sān-ds*, a desert tract of land consisting mostly of sand; extensive tracts exposed by the ebb of the tide: *sandy*, *a.* *sān-dī*, consisting of sand: *sandiness*, *n.* *sān-dī-nēs*, the state of being sandy: *sand-bag*, a bag filled with sand: *sand-bank*, a flat mound of sand of a greater or less extent, on the shore, or in the sea, particularly one on a coast or at the mouth of a tidal river causing obstruction to sea-going vessels: *sand-bath*, a covering for vessels that are to be heated without coming into direct contact with the fire: *sand-blind* [AS. *sām*, half; *blind*, blind], partially blind: *sand-box*, a box for sand; an evergreen S. Amer. tree whose juice is very acrid; the *Hura crepitans*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*: *sand-drift*, a heap or hillock of sand formed by the force of the wind: *sand-eel*, a small fish that can dart into the sand: *sand-grass*, an order of birds, distinct from the true grouse, native to the sandy tracts of Asia, but occasionally migrating in winter to Europe: *sand-martin*, a small British swallow, which builds its nest in sandy banks and gravel-pits: *sand-paper*, paper made rough with sand or pounded glass, for smoothing and polishing: *sand-pillar*, a sand-storm of desert tracts, like those of the Sahara and Mongolia, in allusion to its whirling and pillar-like form in its onward march: *sand-pipes* or *sand-galls*, the name given to the cylindrical or pipe-like hollows, often of considerable depth, which occur in chalk-rocks, and which are usually filled up with sand, gravel, and clay from above: *sand-piper*, a name applied to various grallatorial birds, including the greenshank, redshank, &c.: *sand-scratches*, in *geol.*, rocks or rock-surfaces worn smooth, or marked with scratches and furrows, owing to sand being carried over them by the wind: *sandstone*, stone composed of consolidated sand: *sand-storm*, a storm of sand: *sand-wort*, a small caryophyllaceous plant, of the genus *Arenaria*: *sanderling*, *n.* *sān-dēr-līng*, a small wading-bird, so called because it obtains its food by searching the moist sands of the sea-shores: *sand of life* is run, life has passed away, in allusion to the sand of the hour-glass: to number sands, to enter on an endless or impossible task.

**sandal**, *n.* *sān-dāl* [F. *sandale*—*from* L. *sandalium*; Gr. *sandalion*, a sandal, a dip. of *sandalon*, a sandal], a kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, with a hollow part to embrace the ankle, and fastened by straps, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans; a loose low shoe or slipper; a strap or band for securing a shoe to the foot: *sān-dālled*, *a.* *dālled*, wearing sandals; shaped like a sandal: *sān-dālform*, *a.* *sān-dāl-fōrm* [L. *forma*, a form], sandal-shaped: *sandal-wood*, *n.* *sān-dāl-wood* [F. *santal*; Pers. *chandāl*; Sans. *chandana*], a tree having a white wood, the inner wood of which, when old, becomes yellow and highly odoriferous—greatly valued for cabinet work; the *Santalum album*, Ord. *Santalaceae*.

the red sandal-wood of India is *Pterocarpus santalinus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*.

**sandarac**, n. also **sandarach**, n. *sān-dā-rāk* [L. *sandaraca*; Gr. *sandarake*, a red pigment: cf. Sans. *sindūra*], n. resin, slightly fragrant, used in making varnishes; also in powder, called pounce, used to strew over MSS.; the produce of the *Callitris quadrivalvis*, or Arar-tree, Ord. *Coniferae*.

**sanderling**, n. *sān-d-r-līng*—see under **sand**.

**sanders**, n. or **sanders-wood**, *sān-dēr-z-wōd* [same as **sand**-wood, which see], a red wood used as a dyo-stuff; red sandal-wood.

**sandhi**, n. *sān-dē* [Sansk. composition], a system of phonetic changes in Sanskrit.

**sandliver**, n. *sān-dī-rēr* [corrupted from F. *sel de verre*, salt of glass], the whitish-salt scum which forms on glass during its first fusion; glass-gall—also **sandever**.

**Sandschaki**, n. *sān-d-shāk-i*, or **Sandschnki-sberif**, n. *shēr-ēf*—lit., the standard of green silk, the sacred standard of the Mussulmans, 12 feet high, surmounted with a golden ball holding a copy of the Koran.

**sandstone**, **sandy**—see under **sand**.

**sandwich**, n. *sān-d-wīch* [so called from an Earl of Sandwich], two thin slices of bread with a thin slice of meat, seasoned with mustard, &c., between them: **sandwich-man**, *familiarly*, a man perambulating the streets with an advertisement-board both before and behind him.

**sane**, a. *sān* [L. *sānus*, sound in body, whole], sound; not disordered; healthy; not disordered in intellect; of sound reason—the opposite of *insane*: **saneity**, ad. *ī*; **saneless**, n. *nēs*, also **sanity**, n. *sān-ī-tē* [L. *sanitas*], the condition or state of being of sound mind; soundness or healthiness of mind.

**sang**, pt. of *sing*, which see.

**sangaree**, n. *sāng-gā-rē* [Sp. *sangria*, bleeding—from *sangre*, blood—from L. *sanguis*, blood], in W.I., a beverage composed of wine, brandy, and lime-julee, sweetened, and spiced with nutmeg.

**sangroid**, n. *sāng-frōid* [F. *sang*, blood; *froid*, cold], coolness; indifference; composure.

**sanglak**, n. *sān-jī-lāk* same as **sanjak**.

**Sangreal**, n. *sāng-grā-dī*, or **Saint Graal**, n. *sān-grāl* [for a corruption of the OF. *le Sang Real*, the true blood—i.e., of Christ; L. *sanctus*, holy; mld. L. *gradale*, a cup], in legendary hist., a sacred relic, the true blood of Christ preserved in an emerald cup, or, according to others, the cup used at the Last Supper, said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea.

**sanguiferous**, a. *sāng-gwī-fēr-ūs* [L. *sanguis*, blood; *fero*, I bear], conveying blood.

**sanguification**—see under **sanguify**.

**sanguify**, v. *sāng-gwī-fī* [L. *sanguis*, blood; *facio*, I make], to form or produce blood; to convert chyle into **sanguifying**, imp. *sān-gwī-fīed*, pp. *-fīd*: **sanguifera** 'tion, n. *-kū-shūn*, the conversion of chyle into blood.

**sanguinary**, a. *sāng-gwīn-ēr-i* [F. *sanguinaire*; L. *sanguinarius*, bloodthirsty, cruel—from *sanguis*, or *sanguinem*, blood], attended with much bloodshedding, as a battle; eager to shed blood, applied to persons; bloody; bloodthirsty: **sanguinarily**, ad. *-ī*.—SYN. of 'sanguinary': bloody; bloodthirsty; savage; cruel; murderous.

**sanguine**, a. *sāng-gwīn* [F. *sanguin*—from L. *sanguis* or *sanguinem*, blood], red; having the colour of blood; warm or ardent in temper; cheerful; confident; happy: n. in OE., blood colour: **sanguineity**, ad. *-ī*: **sanguineness**, n. *nēs*, the condition or quality of being sanguine; heat or ardour of temperament: **sanguineous**, a. *-gwīn-ēs* [L. *sanguineus*, bloody], resembling blood; abounding with blood; constituting blood; of a blood colour.—SYN. of 'sanguine': ardent; animated; lively; warm; confident; hopeful; cheerful.

**sanguinivorous**, a. *sāng-gwīn-ivō-rūs* [L. *sanguis* or *sanguinem*, blood; *vorō*, I eat or devour], eating or subsisting on blood—also **sanguivorous**.

**sanguinolent**, a. *sāng-gwīn-lēnt* [F. —from L. *sanguinolentus*, full of blood—from *sanguis* or *sanguinem*, blood], mingled with blood; tinged with blood.

**sanguisage**, n. *sāng-gwī-sāj* [L. *sanguisuga*, a leech—from *sanguis*, blood; *sūgo*, I suck], the blood-sucker; a leech.

**Sanhedrin**, n. *sān-ē drīm* [late Heb. *sanhedrin*—from Gr. *synedrion*, a council—from Gr. *syn*, to-

gether; *hedra*, a seat], the great judicial council among the ancient Jews, consisting of 71 members, including the high priest—also **Sanhedrin**.

**sanicle**, n. *sān-ī-kī* [F. *sanicle*, *sanicle*—from L. *sadno*, I heal], a plant called self-heal; *Santcula europæa*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

**sandine**, n. *sān-ī-dīm* [Gr. *sanis*, or *sanida*, a plank], a variety of orthoclase felspar, occurring in transparent crystals.

**sanies**, n. *sān-ī-ēz* [L. *sanies*, diseased or corrupted blood], a thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores: *sa'nious*, n. *-īs*, pert. to sanies.

**sanitary**, n. *sān-ī-tēr-i* [L. *sanitas*, healthy state or condition—from *sānus*, sound], pert. to measures for preserving health; tending to promote health—see **sanatory**, under **sanable**—both are often used indifferently, but improperly: **san'tarium**, n. *-tār-ī-um*, an erroneous spelling of **sanatorium**, a hospital or retreat for convalescents; a health-station—see **sanatorium** under **sanable**: **sanity**—see under **sane**.

**sanjak**, n. *sān-jāk* [Turk.], in Turkey, a district forming part of a pachalic.

**sank**, pt. of *sink*, which see.

**Sankhya**, n. *sān-jī-d* [Sansk.], a Hindu system of philosophy, resembling, but older than, Buddhism, a leading tenet of which is the spirit's complete diversity from matter.

**sankwork**, n. *sān-jī-wēr-k* [probably a corruption of *scamp-work*—see *scamp*], the slang and familiar name for soldiers' clothes, made for the contractors at a low rate of pay.

**sans**, prep. *sānz* [F. *sans*, without—from L. *sine*], in OE., without: **sansculotte**, *sān-jī-tōt* [F. without knee-breeches], a contemptuous name applied to a revolutionist of France in the time of Louis XVI.; a red-hot Republican: **sansculotterie**, *sān-jī-tōt-ēr-ī*, the French Revolutionists as a body; their opinions: **sansculottist**, n. *sān-jī-tōt-īst*, a red-hot Republican; an extreme Revolutionist: **sansculot'tism**, n. *-tizm*, extreme Republican principles.

**Sanskrit**, also **Sanscrit**, n. *sān-skrit* [Sansk. *Sans-kṛita*, the polished or perfect language—from *sam*, together; *kṛita*, made], the ancient and still the sacred and learned language of Hindostan, and radically connected with its various dialects—also allied to the principal European languages: **Sanskritist**, n. *sān-skrit-īst*, one skilled in, or having an intimate knowledge of, the anc. Sanskrit language.

**santaline**, n. *sān-tā-līn* [see **sandal-wood**], the colouring matter of red sandal- or sanders-wood.

**santon**, n. *sān-tōn*, also **sāntoon**, n. *-tōn* [Sp. *santon*, a hypocrite—from L. *sanctus*, holy], a Turkish dervise or priest, esteemed by the people as a saint; a Mohammedan monk.

**santonine**, **santonin**, n. *sān-tō-nīn* [Gr. *santonion*, wormwood, found in the country of the *Santonēs*, in ancient Gaul], the tincture or extract obtained from the seeds of the plant called southernwood, popularly known as the tasteless worm medicine, and known in pharmacy as **wormseed**.

**sap**, n. *sāp* [AS. *sæp*, *sap*: cf. O.Dut. *sap*; OH. Ger. *sapf*; Ger. *sapf*], the vital juice or circulating fluid of plants: **sapless**, a. *-lēś*, destitute of sap: **sap'ling**, n. *-līng*, a young tree: **sappy** a. *-pī*, full of sap; juicy: **sappiness**, n. *-pī-nēs*, state or quality of being full of sap; juiciness: **sap-green**, a pigment obtained by evaporating to dryness the juice of the berries of the buckthorn mixed with lime: **sap-sago**, a green-coloured cheese from Switzerland of an agreeable flavour: **sap-tube**, the tube conveying the sap in trees: **sapwood**, the albumen or external part of the wood next the bark.

**sap**, v. *sāp* [OF. *saper*, to undermine; *sappe*, a kind of hoc: mld. L. *sapa*, a boe], to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine or undermine; to proceed by mining; to proceed secretly; to undermine, as one's reputation: n. a trench or ditch employed in military operations: **sapping**, n. the art of approaching a fortress, when within range of fire, by excavating trenches in such a manner as to protect the men from fire: **sapping**, imp. *sapped*, pp. *sāpt*: **sappers**, n. plu. *sāp-pēr-z*, also **sappers** and **miners**, in mil., those specially trained men in an army who are employed in making saps, in executing field-works, and building fortifications: **flying-sap**, a sap made under cover of night, or during a slackness of fire, by placing gabions simultaneously in a line, each man setting two gabions in

māte, māt, fār, tāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, nōve:

front of him and rapidly filling them with earth: *sap*, a trench commenced in the usual way under the cover of a large gabion: *sap-fagot*, a fascine placed lengthways with a picket driven through it: *sap-rollers*, two gabions placed one inside the other, used as cover for the men making the sap, and pushed before them by a pole.

*sapajou*, *n.* *sáp-djó* [F. — from Brazilian, *sapajou*], a S. Amer. variety of monkey.

*sapan-wood*, *n.* *sáp-pán-tóod* [Malay, *sapang*], a dye-wood resembling Brazil-wood, the produce of a thorny tree of southern Asia; the *Cassipouira Sappan*, Ord. *Leguminosae*; the Bukkum-wood of Seinde — also *sappan-wood*.

*saphena*, *n.* *sáp-sé-ná* [Gr. *saphenēs*, clear, manifest], in *anat.*, a name applied to two conspicuous veins of the lower extremities — the *internal* running along the inner side of the foot, leg, and thigh, and the *external* on the outer border of the foot: *saphenons*, *a.* *-nis*, applied to the superficial vessels and nerves of the thigh and leg.

*sapid*, *a.* *sáp-id* [from *L. sapidus*, savoury — from *sapio*, I taste], *tasteful*; *palatable*; that affects or stimulates the palate: *sapidness*, *n.* *-nes*, also *sapidity*, *n.* *sáp-id-ti-té*, taste; the quality of affecting the organs of taste.

*sapient*, *a.* *sáp-i-ént* [L. *sapiens* or *sapientem*, wise — from *sapio*, I taste, I have sense or discernment], wise; sagacious; characterized by wisdom or discernment — almost always used in an ironical sense: would-be wise: *sapiently*, *ad.* *-ly*: *sapience*, *n.* *-ns*, wisdom; knowledge — used in an ironical sense. — *SYN.* of 'sapient': wise; knowing; sage; sagacious; discerning.

*sapling*, *sapless* — see under *sap* 1.

*sapodilla*, *a.* *sáp-dí-lí-lá* [Sp. *sapotilla*: Mexican, *sapoti*], a name given to a tree and its sinular fruit, a native of the W. Indies and S. Amer.; the *Achras sapota*, Ord. *Sapotaceae*.

*saponaceous*, *a.* *sáp-dó-náht-nis* [F. *saponacé*, *saponaceous* — from *L. sapo* or *sapōnem*, soap], soapy; having the qualities of soap; feeling like soap to the touch: *saponify*, *v.* *sáp-pón-i-fí* [L. *facio*, I make], to convert into soap; to combine to form soap: *saponifying*, *imp.*: *saponified*, *pp.* *-fid*: *saponification*, *n.* *-fi-ká-shún*, conversion into soap: *saponine*, *n.* *sáp-dó-nín*, a peculiar substance obtained from the plant *sapwort*: *saponule*, *n.* *-núl*, an imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

*sapor*, *n.* *sáp-pór* [L. *sapor*, taste, relish — from *sapio*, I taste], taste; savour; relish; power of affecting palate or taste: *saporous*, *a.* *sáp-dó-ris*, having taste; savoury: *sap'orous-ity*, *n.* *-sí-ti*, the quality in a body by which it excites the sensation of taste: *sap'orific*, *a.* *-fí-tík* [L. *facio*, I make], giving taste or flavour.

*sappan-wood* — see *sapan-wood*.

*sappers* — see under *sap* 2.

*Sapphie*, *a.* *sáp-fík*, pert. to *Sappho*, an anc. Greek poetess, about 600 B.C.; pert. to a Greek metre.

*sapphire*, *n.* *sáp-fír* or *-fir* [L. *sapphirus*; Gr. *sappheiros*; Heb. *sappir*, a sapphire], a precious stone, a variety of corundum, of great hardness and beauty, and of various shades of blue and other colours: *sapphirine*, *a.* *-fir-in*, resembling sapphire: *n.* a mineral resembling the sapphire, and of a pale-blue colour.

*sappiness*, *sappy*, *sapwood* — see under *sap* 1.

*saprophyte*, *n.* *sáp-ró-fít* [Gr. *sapros*, rotten; *phuton*, a plant], a plant, usually a fungus, growing on decaying organic matter.

*saraband*, *n.* *sár-dá-bánd* [F. *sarabande* — from Sp. *sarabanda* — from Pers. *serband*, a song], a dance used in Spain, said to be derived from the Saracens; the music adapted to the dance.

*Saracen*, *n.* *sár-dá-sén* [L. *saracenus*, a Saracen — from Ar. *shargiy*, oriental — from *sharg*, the east], an Arabian; a Mussulman: *Saracen'ic*, *a.* *-sén-ík*, also *Sar'acen'ic*, *a.* *-i-kál*, pert. to the inhabitants of Arabia; possessing the characters of that species of decorative art and architecture introduced into Europe by the Arabs or Saracens.

*sarcasm*, *n.* *sár-kázm* [F. *sarcasme* — from *L. sarcasmus*, Gr. *sarkasmos*, a sarcasm — from *L. sarkao*, I strip the flesh from the bones, I sneer — from *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh], a keen, reproachful, cutting expression; a taunt or gibe: *sarcastic*, *a.* *sár-lá-s-tík*, also *sarcastical*, *a.* *-i-kál*, bitterly satirical or ironical;

taunting; *sarcastically*, *ad.* *-ly*. — *SYN.* of 'sarcasm': irony; ridicule; gibe; taunt; satire; jest.

*sarce* — see *sarceae*.

*sarcenet*, *n.* *sárs-nét* [OF. *sarcenet*, Saracen's silk — from mid. L. *saracenicum*, *sarcenet* — see *Saracen*], a fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.

*sarcine*, *n.* *sárs-in* [Gr. *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh], a chemical principle existing in muscle.

*sarcocarp*, *n.* *sár-kó-kárp* [Gr. *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh; *karpós*, fruit], in bot., the fleshy part of certain fruits, usually that eaten — also called *sarcoderm*.

*sarcocele*, *n.* *sár-kó-sel* [Gr. *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh; *kélē*, a tumour], a fleshy and firm tumour on a testicle.

*sarcocol*, *n.* *sár-kó-kól*, also *sar'cocollá*, *n.* *-kól-lá* [Gr. *sarz*, flesh; *kolla*, glue], a semi-transparent solid substance resembling gum-arabic, imported from the east and northern part of Africa, said to be the produce of the *Penzæ sarcocolla* and other species, Ord. *Penicillaceae*.

*sarcode*, *n.* *sár-kód* [Gr. *sarkodēs*, fleshy — from *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh; *eidos*, resemblance], a term applied to the substance which constitutes the body or vital mass of the protozoa or lowest forms of animal life; animal protoplasm.

*sarcoderm*, *n.* *sár-kó-dérm* [Gr. *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh; *derma*, skin], the fleshy covering of a seed, lying between the internal and external covering — also called *sarcocarp*.

*sarcolemma*, *n.* *sár-kó-lém-má* [Gr. *sarz*, flesh; *lemma*, skin, rind], in *anat.*, the proper tubular sheath of a muscular fibre.

*sarcoline*, *a.* *sár-kó-lín* [Gr. *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh], flesh-coloured.

*sarcollite*, *n.* *sár-kó-lít* [Gr. *sarz*, flesh; *lithos*, a stone], a stone of a rose-flesh colour.

*sarcobez*, *n.* *plu.* *sár-kó-ló-béz* 2 [Gr. *sarz*, flesh; *lobos*, a lobe], in bot., thick and fleshy cotyledons, as in the bean and pea.

*sarcology*, *n.* *sár-kó-ló-jí* [Gr. *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh; *logos*, a discourse], the division of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body: *sarcological*, *a.* *sár-kó-ló-jí-kál*, pert. to sarcology: *sarcologist*, *n.* *-jíst*, one versed in sarcology.

*sarcoma*, *n.* *sár-kó-má* [Gr. *sarkōma*, a fleshy excrescence — from *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh], any firm fleshy tumour or excrescence not inflammatory: *sarcomatous*, *a.* *sár-kó-má-tús*, affected with, or disposed to having, fleshy tumours: *sarcomata*, *n.* *plu.* *sár-kó-má-tá*, or *sarcomatous tumours*, generally innocent growths, but some are in every respect as malignant as true cancer.

*sarcophagus*, *n.* *sár-kúf-á-gús* [L. *sarcophagus*; Gr. *sarkophagos*, flesh-devouring — from *Gr. sarz* or *sarka*, flesh; *phagō*, I eat], a species of limestone called *lapis Aëstius*, or *Assian stone*, of which coffins were made — said to have the property of consuming or decomposing bodies in a short time; a stone coffin or tomb: *sarcophagous*, *a.* *-á-gús*, feeding on flesh: *sarcophagy*, *n.* *-jí*, the practice of eating flesh.

*sarcosine*, *n.* *sár-kó-sín* [Gr. *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh], a derivative of acetic acid.

*sarcosis*, *n.* *sár-kó-sís* [Gr. *sarkōsis*, the growth of flesh — from *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh], the generation of flesh: *sarcotic*, *a.* *sár-kó-tík*, that promotes the growth of flesh: *sarcous*, *a.* *sár-kús*, having elements that produce flesh; of or pert. to muscle or flesh.

*sarcosperm*, *n.* *sár-kó-spérm* [Gr. *sarz* or *sarka*, flesh; *sperma*, seed], same as *sarcoderm*, which see.

*sard*, *n.* *sárd* [Gr. *sardion*, the sard or cornelian — so called from the anc. *Sardis*, capital of Lydia in Asia Minor, where originally found], a brownish-red variety of chalcedony, of a blood-red colour by transmitted light; *cornelian*: *sardachates*, *n.* *plu.* *sár-dá-kátz*, a name given by the ancients to varieties of agate, partaking of the nature of cornelian, or which contained layers of sard or cornelian; the flesh-coloured agate when clouded and spotted: *sar'del*, *n.* *-dél*, the sard: *sar'dine*, *n.* *-dín*, the sari, mentioned in Revelation: *sar'dus*, *n.* *-di-us*, the sari, a precious stone set in Aaron's breastplate.

*Sardanapalus*, *n.* *sár-dán-d-pá-lús* [the luxurious and voluptuous king of Assyria, who is said to have perished by fire about B.C. 620], one who lives retired in extravagant luxury, licentiousness, and effeminacy, said especially of a tyrant.

*sardine*, *n.* *sár-dín* [F. *sardine*; L. *sardina*; Gr. *sardine* — so called from the island of *Sardinia*, near which it is caught], a small fish of the herring tribe; a species of pilchard, potted as a delicacy.

sardine—see under sard.

Sardinian, *n. sár-dú-i-an*, pert. to the people or island of *Sardinia*; *n. a* native of *Sardinia*.

sardonie, *n. sár-dón-ik*, also *sardo'alán*, *n. -dó-ni-an* [supposed to be so called from the *herba Sardonica*, a plant of *Sardinia*, which is said when eaten to produce convulsive motions of the cheeks and lips as in laughter], forced; heartless; bendish—applied to laughter, smiles, or grins, as a *sardonie laugh*; *sardonie laugh*, a convulsive horrible grin, the forced result of a certain disease—see *risas sardonieus* under *risas*.

sardoniz, *n. sár-dó-niks* [*L. sardoniz*; Gr. *sardóniz*, a sardoniz—*from* the *ane*, *Sardis*, in *Asia Minor*, and *oniz*, a nail—so named from its resemblance in colour to the flesh under the finger-nail], a precious stone, a variety of onyx, composed of alternate layers of sard and nearly opaque white chalcedony, the most beautiful, the rarest, and the most valued form of onyx.

sargasso, *n. sár-gás-só*, also *sargas'sum*, *n. -súm* [*Sp. sargazo*, sea-weed], the floating sea-weed of the north Atlantic, covering large areas, known by the name *Sargasso sea*.

sarigue, *n. sá-rég* [*F. sarigue*; Brazil, *carigüeyá*], a species of opossum found in Cayenne, S. Amer.

sark, *n. sárk* [*AS. sýrce*, a shirt; *Ícel. serkr*], a kind of tunic; a shirt; sarked, *a. sárkt*, covered with thin deals; sarking, *n. sárking*, and sarkia, *n. sárk-in*, thin boards for lining, to be placed under slates, and for similar purposes.

sariac, *n. sár-iák*, also *sar'lyk*, *n. -lik* [*Mongol. sarlyk*], the grunting ox of Tartary—called also the *yak*.

Sarmatian, *n. sár-má-shi-an*, also *Sarmatic*, *a. -má-tik*, pert. to *Sarmatia* [*má-shi-an*] and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Poles and Russians, extending from the Vistula to the Don.

sarment, *n. sár-mént*, also *earmentum*, *n. sár-mént-i-ám* [*L. sarmentum*, a twig—*from* *sarpo*, I trim], in bot., a slender twining stem which supports itself by means of others; a running stem which gives off leaves and roots at intervals, as the strawberry; *sarment'ose*, *n. pin. -tósé*, applied to plants which have climbing stems and branches, as the vine; *sarmentous*, *n. sár-mént-his*, applied to a running naked stem having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots where it strikes the ground—also *sarment'ose*.

sarplar, *n. sár-plár* [*OF. serpillière*; mid. *L. serapellinus*, sackcloth, packcloth], a sack of wool containing 80 tods of 28 lb. each; *sarpler*, *n. -plér*, coarse cloth of hemp, &c., used for packing goods.

sarsaparilla, *n. sár-sá-pá-ril-lá* [*Sp. zarzaparilla*—*from* *zarza*, a bramble; *parilla*, a small vine; Gr. *zèrapellinos*, of the colour of dry vine-leaves; *zèros*, dry; *ampelinos*, of the vine; *ampelos*, a vine], a substance obtained from the root of a plant of the W. and E. Indies and S. Amer., highly valued for its medicinal properties; the root of various species of *Smilax*, *S. officinalis* yielding the best, *Ord. Smilacac.*

sarsen-stones, *sár-sén-slónz*, in the *S. of England*, a name given to those large tabular blocks of sandstone which are scattered over the surface of the Chalk downs—known also as *Druid stones* and *grey wethers*, but which had no connection with the *Druids*.

sartorial, *a. sár-tó-ri-ál* [*L. sartor*, a tailor], pert. to a tailor; pert. to the sartorius muscle.

sartorius, *n. sár-tó-ri-ús* [*L. sartor* or *sartorem*, a tailor—*from* *sarcio*, I mend], in *anat.*, the muscle of the thigh which enables the legs to be thrown across each other, or to be bent inwards obliquely.

sarza, *n. sár-sá* [*Sp. zarza*, a bramble], another name for *sarsaparilla*, which see.

sash, *n. sásh* [formerly, *shash*; Pers. *shast*, a girdle worn by the Magi], a loose belt, generally of silk, worn for ornament round the waist or over the shoulders; *v. to dress with a sash*.

sash, *n. sásh* [*F. chássis*, the sliding-frame of a window; *chasse*, a kind of frame, n. shrine—*from* *L. caps*, a case or box], the framework in which the panes of a window are set, which is made to move up and down, generally on pulleys, or is hung as a door; *v. to supply with sash-windows*; *sashing*, *imp.*; *sashed*, *pp. sásh*; *sash-frame*, the frame in which sashes are fitted; *sash-window*, a window

fitted with sashes; *sash-line*, the line by which a sash is suspended in a frame.

sasine, *n. sá-sín* [*F. saisine*, possession of land—*from* *saisir*, to take possession—*from* mid. *L. sacio*, I seize—see *seize*], in *Scots law*, the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, or the written document by which that fact is proved.

sassafras, *n. sás-sá-frás* [*F. sassafras*; *Sp. sassafras*—*from* *L. saxum*, a stone; *frango*, I break—so named as supposed to break the stone in the bladder], the root, wood, and flowers of an American tree of like name, having a fragrant odour and a sweetish aromatic taste; the *Sassafras officinale* or *Laurus sassafras*, *Ord. Lauracæ*.

Sassanach, *n. sás-sén-ák* [*Gael. sasunnach*, an Englishman—a corrupt. of *Saxon*], a name applied by the early Celts and Britons, and subsequently by the Scots and Irish Scots, to the Saxon invaders of Britain; an Englishman.

sassoline, sassolin, *n. sás-só-lín* [*from* *Sasso*, near Florence], in *min.*, a term for *boracic acid*, which occurs in this, scaly, irregular, six-sided crystals, of a whitish colour, pearly lustre, and less or more translucent, found with various impurities in many volcanic regions.

sat, *pt. of sit*, which see.

Satan, *n. sá-tán* [*Heb. satan*, an adversary or enemy], the Evil One; the chief of the fallen angels; the devil; *satanic*, *a. sá-tán-ik*, also *satan'ial*, *a. -i-kal*, pert. to or resembling Satan; infernal; devilish; *satan'ically*, *ad. -ly*.

satchel, *n. sá-chél* [*OF. sachel*, a little bag—*from* *L. sacculus*, a small bag, a purse; a dim. of *saccus*, a bag—see *sack*], a bag in which schoolboys and lawyers carry papers and books; a small travelling bag; also spell *sachel*.

sate, *v. sá* [*a contracted form of satiate*; *L. satiare*, to satisfy—*from* *salis*, enough], to satisfy the appetite; to glut; to surfeit; to feed beyond natural desire; *sat'ing*, *imp.*; *sated*, *pp.*

satellite, *n. sá-tél-ít* [*F. satellite*, a satellito—*from* *L. satelles* or *satellitem*, an attendant], that which attends or accompanies; a small planet which revolves round a large one; an obsequious attendant and hanger-on.

satiate, *v. sá-shi-át* [*L. satiatús*, filled, satiated; *satíare*, to satiate—*from* *satís*, enough], to gratify fully either appetite or desire; to fill beyond want or natural desire; to glut; to surfeit; *sat'iating*, *imp.*; *sat'iated*, *pp.*; *glutted*; *sat'iable*, *a. -á-ble*, that may be appeased or gratified; *sat'iablely*, *ad. -á-ble*; *sat'ety*, *n. sá-ti-ét-é* [*F. satété*—*from* *L. satietatem*, satiety], fulness of gratification beyond desire or pleasure; surfeit; repletion.—*SYN.* of 'satiare': to cloy; gorge; surfeit; glut; overfill; satisfy; suffice; sate; fill; pall; gratify; saturate.

satin, *n. sá-tín* [*F. satin*; mid. *L. setinus*, *salinus*, *satín*—*from* *L. seta*, a bristle], a glossy silk cloth; *sat'inet*, *n. -t-ét*, a thin kind of satin; a particular kind of woollen cloth; *sat'lay*, *a. -ín-á*, resembling satin; *satín-spar*, a mineral, a fibrous kind of carbonate of lime, having a silky appearance when polished; *satla-wood*, an *L. Ind.* tree, the wood of which is of a beautiful yellow colour and close grain; the wood of *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Ord. Celstracæ*.

satire, *n. sá-tr* [*F. satire*, *satire*—*from* *L. satira*, *satira*, a satiro; *satira*, originally a piate filled with various kinds of fruit, hence a medley, olio, satire—*from* *satur*, full], a written composition in which vice and folly are exposed to hatred and contempt; keenness and severity of remark; sarcasm; *satiré*, *a. sá-tr-ik*, also *satir'ial*, *a. -i-kal*, conveyng or containing satire; sarcastic or cutting in language; *satir'ically*, *ad. -ly*; *satirise*, *v. sá-tríz*, to censure with keenness or severity; *satirising*, *imp.*; *sat'irized*, *pp. -ized*; *sat'irist*, *n. -íst*, one who writes satire.—*SYN.* of 'satire': sarcasm; irony; lampoon; burlesque; pasquinade; wit; humour; ridicule; parody; travesty; caricature; comedy—of 'satirical': cutting; severe; abusive; sarcastic; ironical; bitter; poignant; reproachful; censorious.

satisfy, *v. sá-tis-fi* [*OF. satisfier*, to satisfy—*from* *L. satisfacere*, to satisfy—*from* *satís*, enough; *facio*, I make], to afford full gratification to; to supply fully; to pay all claims to the full extent; to appease by punishment; to convince; to give content; to release from suspense; *sat'isfying*, *imp.*; *sat'ished*, *pp. -id*; *sat'isfer*, *n. -f-ér*, one who gives satisfac-

máte, máf, fár, láw; méte, méf, hér; pine, pín; nóte, nót, móve;

tion: *sat'isfaction*, n. *sák'shün* [F.—L.], the act of satisfying; the condition of mind resulting from full gratification of desire, or from release from suspense or doubt; amends; atonement; recompense; the settlement of a claim; the satisfying of one's honour by means of a duel; payment: *sat'isfactory*, a. *-tér-t*, yielding content; gratifying; causing conviction: *sat'isfac'torily*, ad. *-i-lí*: *sat'isfac'toriness*, n. *-nès*, the quality or condition of being satisfactory: *sat'isfyingly*, ad. *-li*, in a manner tending to satisfy.—*SYN.* of 'satisfaction': compensation; recompense; amends; contentment; gratification; pleasure; content; remuneration; requital; reward; need; gratitude; indemnification; atonement—of 'satisfy': to gratify; humour; indulge; please; satiate; glut; cloy; content; satiate.

*satrap*, n. *sá'tríp* [F. *satrape*—from L. and Gr. *satrapēs*, the governor of a province—originally a Persian word]. In anc. *Persia*, the name of the governor of a province; a kind of viceroy: *satrapal*, a. *sá'trál-pál*, pert. to a satrap: *sa'trappy*, n. *-pí*, the government of a satrap.

*satteen*, n. *sá'tén* [from *satín*, which see], a thick and strong smooth fabric, having a glossy appearance like *satín*.

*saturate*, v. *sá'tá-rad* [L. *saturātus*, glutted, satiated; *saturare*, to glut—from *satur*, full or filled], to supply or add to fullness; to impregnate with till no more can be received: *saturating*, imp. *sat'urated*, pp.: *sat'urable*, a. *-rál-bl*, that may be saturated: *sat'urant*, a. *-ránt*, impregnating to the full: n. a substance which neutralises the acid in the stomach: *sat'uration*, n. *-rú'shün* [F.—L.], the condition of a body in which it has received as much of another substance as it can contain or dissolve.

*Saturday*, n. *sá'tér-dá* [AS *Sater-dæg*, Sater's day, *Saterday*—from *Sater*, one of the Norse deities; *dæg*, a day], the seventh or last day of the week.

*Saturn*, n. *sá'térn* [L. *Saturnus*, Saturn], in anc. *myth.*, the father of Jupiter, and one of the oldest and chief gods, under whom the golden age existed; one of the planets, next in magnitude to Jupiter; in *her.*, the black colour in the arms of sovereign princes: *saturnalia*, n. *sá'tér-nál-i-dá*, in anc. *Rome*, the annual festival of Saturn—a period of unrestrained enjoyment for all classes, even slaves, hence, a season or occasion of general licence: *sat'urnal'ian*, a. *-án*, free; loose; dissolute: *sat'urnian*, a. *sá'tér-ni-án*, pert. to Saturn or the golden age; happy; pure: *saturnine*, a. *sá'tér-nín*, under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; gloomy; phlegmatic: *sat'urnist*, n. *-níst*, a person of a dull grave temperament: *saturnian* verse, the oldest form of Roman verse, employed in the harvest-songs in honour of the god Saturn.

*satyr*, n. *sá'tér* [L. *satyrus*; Gr. *satyros*, a satyr], in anc. *myth.*, one of the sylvan or minor gods, attendants on Bacchus, represented as having long pointed ears, the body of a man, and the legs of a goat; they are portrayed as being extremely wanton: *satyric*, n. *sá'tér-ik*, also *satyr'ian*, a. *-i-án*, of or relating to satyrs, as the *satyric* drama of the Greeks: *satyrials*, n. *sá'tér-i-ál-sis* [Gr.], a kind of madness in males; satyr-like lasciviousness; priapism.

*sauce*, n. *sá's* [OF. *sauce*—from mid. L. *salsa*, a mixture of salt and spices, any relishing addition to food—from L. *salsus*, salted; *sal*, salt], a liquid mixture to be eaten as a condiment or seasoning for food; anything that stimulates the palate; *familiarity*, insolence; pertness; petulance: v. to season or eat with sauce; to treat with pertness: *sauc'ing*, imp.: *sauced*, pp. *sauc'est*: *saucer*, n. *sá's-ér* [F. *saucière*, a saucer—from mid. L. *saucurium*], a little dish to hold sauce; a shallow piece of earthenware in which a cup is set: *sauc'y*, a. *-sí*, rude; impertinent; disrespectful; petulant; care-for-nobody: *sauc'ly*, ad. *-sí-lí*: *sauciness*, n. *-nès*, the quality of being saucy; impertinent boldness: *sauce* boats and *tureens*, small earthenware vessels for holding sauces and gravies: *sauce-pan*, an iron cooking utensil with projecting handle: to serve one with the same sauce, to retaliate one's injury with another.—*SYN.* of 'sauciness': rudeness; impertinence; impudence; insolence; audacity; petulance.

*sauch*, or *saugh*, n. *sá'uch*, with *ch* guttural [a Scotch form of *allow*], in *Scot.*, the willow.

*saucesis*, n. *sá-sis*, also *saucesion*, n. *sá-sis-üng* [F. *saucesis*, a sausage—see *sauzage*], in *mil.*, a long

pipe or tube of pitched cloth or leather filled with gunpowder, and used for firing a mine; a long bundle of figots, used for keeping up the earth in the erection of batteries and other purposes.

*sauzey*—see under *sauce*.

*sauerkraut*, n. *só'tér-króét* [Ger. *sau*, sour, *kraut*, a vegetable, cabbage], an article of diet much prized among the Germans, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pickled with salt, and allowed to ferment.

*saul*, n. *sá'el*—same as *sal* 2.

*sauille*, or *sallie*.

*saunder-blue*, n. plu. *sá'n-dérz-blú* [corrupt. of F. *cendres bleues*, blue ashes], a sort of colour prepared from calcined lapis-lazuli.

*saunder-wood*—see *sanders*.

*saunter*, v. *sá'té'tér* [perhaps from OF. *s'ntenturer*, to adventure oneself], to wander or stroll about idly; to loiter; to lounge: n. a stroll: *sann'tering*, imp.: *adj.* listlessly loitering; n. the act or habit of one who saunters: *sann'tered*, pp. *-tér-d*: *sann'terer*, n. *-tér-ér*, one who wanders about idly.

*saurian*, n. *sá'úr-i-án* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard], one of the scaly reptiles of which the common lizard and the crocodile have been taken as the representatives: *adj.* of or pert. to the saurians: *saurians*, n. plu. *-anz*, an order of fossil reptiles of gigantic forms.

*Saurotachia*, n. plu. *sá'úr-ó-bá-trá-ki-á* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard; *trachis*, a frog], the order of the tailed Amphibians; the Urodela.

*sauroid*, n. *sá'úr-óid* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard; *eidos*, likeness], having some of the characteristics of the saurians: *Sauroidel*, n. plu. *sá'úr-óid-él*, an order of fossil fishes, so called from their exhibiting certain sauroid or reptilian characters.

*sauropterygia*, n. *sá'úr-óptér-ýfi-á* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard; *pteria* or *pteryga*, a wing or fin], the flying reptiles; one of the thirteen orders of the reptiles proposed by Professor Owen.

*sauzage*, n. *sá'ú-záj* [F. *sauzasse*; mid. L. *salcitia*, a sausage—from *salsus*, sauce, seasoning—from L. *salsus*, salted; *sal*, salt], the entrail or gut of an animal stuffed with chopped meat seasoned.

*sauzurite*, n. *sá'ú-sú-rít* [after *Saussure*, a Swiss naturalist], an impure variety of Labrador felspar, of a bluish or greenish-grey colour, forming the *jadé* of the Swiss Alps: *sauzur'ea*, *-sú-ré-á*, a genus of herbaceous Alpine plants, *Ord. Cynosiata*, sub-*Ord. Tubulifloræ*; the *S. alpina* has a crowded tuft of rather large purple flowers, and is found on Snowdon, and in the Highlands of Scotland.

*sauté*, n. *sá'á* [F. *sauter*; L. *sallare*, to leap, to jump—from *salto*, I leap], in *cookery*, a process of frying with great nicety by tossing the materials in the pan: *sauté-pan*, a shallow copper cooking-vessel resembling a frying-pan.

*sauterne*, n. *sá'térn* [F.], a choice French wine.

*savage*, n. *sá'áj* [OF. *savage*—from mid. L. *salvaticus*, savage, wild—from L. *salvaticus*, living in the woods—from *salva*, a wood—*lit.*, one who lives in the woods], an uncivilised human being; a fierce, merciless man; a barbarian: *adj.* wild; uncultivated; untamed; rude; unpolished; fierce; brutal: *sav'agely*, ad. *-lí*: *sav'ageness*, n. *-nès*, the state or quality of being savage; cruelty; wildness: *sav'agery*, n. *-áj-ér-i*, a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism.—*SYN.* of 'savage a': barbarous; ferocious; murderous; inhuman; cruel; brutal; fierce; wild; untamed; uncultivated; unpolished; uncivilised; untaught; brutish; rude; pitiless; merciless; unmerciful.

*savannah*, n. also *savanna*, n. *sá-rán-ná* [Sp. *sabana*, a sheet, a large plain—from L. *sabannum*; Gr. *sabanon*, a towel], the great central plain of N. Amer.—a term used in the Southern States, as *prairie* is in the Northern and Western, or as *llano* and *pampa* are in S. Amer.; any very large grassy plain or natural meadow.

*savant*, n. *sá-ráng* [F. *savant*, a savant—from *savoir*, to know—from L. *scipio*, I am wise], a man of learning: *savants*, n. plu. *-rángz*, the learned; the corresponding L. term is, the *literati*.

*save*, v. *sá'v* [F. *sauver*—from mid. L. *salvare*, to save, to protect—from L. *salsus*, safe], to preserve from any evil; to rescue; to deliver; to bring out of danger; to preserve from everlasting misery; to hinder from being spent or lost; not to lose, as an opportunity; to prevent; to preserve or lay by; to spare; to be economical: prep. except; not includ-

ing: *sa'ving*, imp.: adj. frugal; not lavish; that secures everlasting salvation; incurring no loss; securing from loss or damage: n. something kept from being expended or used unnecessarily; that which is saved; in *OE.*, exception in favour: prep. except; excepting: *sav'd*, pp. *sav'd*: *saver*, n. *sav'er*, one who saves: *sa'vingly*, ad. *li*: *sa'vingness*, n. *nēs*, the quality of being saving; frugality: *sa'vings*, n. plu. *-ings*, things kept from being wasted or lost; money laid by from time to time: *sav'all*, a small pan placed in a candlestick for burning out the ends of candles: *savings bank*, an institution in which small savings, up to a certain amount, are kept at interest: to *save appearances*, to preserve a decent outside; to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment: *save the mark!* an exclamation indicating the desire that 'the impression, figure, or position attained may not be disfigured or displaced'—alluding to the ancient archery contests in which, when a competitor shot well, he exclaimed, 'God save the mark!'—that is, may it not be defaced or displaced by any following shot; a familiar exclamation implying wonder or deprecation.—*SVN.* of 'save v.': to preserve; reserve; spare; excuse; reconcile; rescue; deliver; protect; prevent—of 'saving a': frugal; economical; thrifty; parsimonious; sparing; penurious.

*saveloy*, n. *sā'v-ō-lōy* [F. *cervelas*, a kind of sausage—from *cervelle*, brain—from L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain], a kind of sausage, sold ready cooked.

*savin*, n. *sā'v-in* [F. *sabine*; It. *savina*; L. *Sabina herba*, *savin*—*lit.*, the Sabine herb], a tree or shrub having a dark-coloured foliage, and producing small berries with a glaucous bloom; the *Juniperus Sabina*, Ord. *Coniferae*, whose young branches and leaves contain an active volatile oil.

*Saviour*, n. *sā'v-yēr* [F. *sauveur*—from mid. L. *salvatorē*, a saviour—from L. *salvus*, safe], one who saves; a title of Jesus Christ, He who saves the world.

*savonnette*, n. *sā'v-ōn-nēt* [F. a wash-ball; *savon*—from L. *sapo* or *sapōnem*, soap], a hard ball for the toilet, principally composed of soap, rose-water, sweet-oil, oil of almonds, spermaceti, and camphor.

*savory*, n. *sā'v-ōr-ē* [F. *savord*; L. *satureia*, *savory*], a culinary vegetable, used to flavour sauces and dishes; the *Satureia hortensis*, the garden or summer, and *S. montana*, the winter *savory*, Ord. *Labiatae*—also *savory*.

*savour*, n. *sā'v-ēr* [OF. *savour*, *savour*, relish—from L. *sapor* or *sapōrem*, taste—from *sapio*, I taste], taste; flavour; relish; smell; that quality which renders anything valuable or agreeable; reputation: v. to have a particular taste or smell; to like the taste or smell of; to smack; to have the appearance of; to betoken; in *OE.*, to taste intellectually; to perceive: *sa'vouring*, imp.: *sa'voured*, pp. *-vēr'd*: *sa'vourless*, a. *-lēs*, destitute of smell or taste: *sa'voury*, a. *-i*, pleasing to the taste or smell; relishing: *sa'vourily*, ad. *li*: *sa'vouriness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality or condition of being savoury.—*SVN.* of 'savour n.': taste; flavour; relish; odour; scent; smell.

*savory*, n. *sā'v-ēr*—see *savory*.

*savoy*, n. *sā'v-ōy* [so called because originally from Savoy, in France], a variety of the cabbage having peculiar crinkled leaves, cultivated for winter use; a variety of *Brassica oleracea*, Ord. *Cruciferae*.

*saw*, n. *sā'ō* [AS. *sagu*, a saw; cf. Icel. *sög*: Dan. *sav*: Ger. *säge*], a cutting instr. with a toothed edge: v. to cut or separate with the saw; to use a saw: *sawing*, imp.: n. the act of one who saws: *saw'd*, pt. pp. *saw'd*, also *sawn*, pp. *saw'n*: *sawyer*, n. *sā'ō-yēr*, one whose occupation it is to cut up timber: *sawdust*, the small particles of wood separated by the working of a saw: *saw-fish*, so called from its long, bony, toothed snout: *saw-fly*, a hymenopterous insect having a saw-like appendage, which serves as an ovipositor: *saw-mill*, a place where timber is sawn by machinery: *saw-pit*, the place over which timber is sawn: *saw-gin*, a machine used in dressing raw cotton: *saw-wrest* or *-set*, an instr. used to turn the teeth of a saw a little outwards on both sides alternately: *saw-wort*, a plant having small sharp segments like the teeth of a saw, of the genus *Serratula*, Ord. *Compositae*: circular saw, a disc of steel with saw-teeth around the circumference.

*saw*, n. *sā'ō* [AS. *sagu*, a saying; allied to Icel. *saga*, a narrative—see *say*], a saying; a proverb.—

*SVN.* of 'saw': saying; maxim; sentence; axiom; proverb; apothegm.

*saw*, pt. of *see*, which see.

*sawfeem*, n. *sā'v-sfēm* [L. *salsumphlegma*, salt-phlegm], in *OE.*, a phlegm that tastes salt.

*sawder*, n. *sā'v-dēr*, in soft-sawder [a corrupt of the phrase soft selder], mendacious flattery, with the view to wheedle and deceive.

*Sawny*, n. *sā'v-nī*, or *Sandy*, n. *sā'n-dī*, a ludicrous and familiar sobriquet of a Scotsman, being a corrupt of 'Alexander.'

*saxatile*, n. *sāks'-tīl* [L. *saxatilis*, that is found among rocks—from *saxum*, a rock], pert. to rocks, or living among them.

*saxhorn*, n. *sāks'-hōrn* [from *Sax*, the inventor, and Eng. *horn*], a musical wind instr. with very full tone, used chiefly in military bands: *saxophone*, n. *-ō-fōn* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound], a species of clarinet.

*saxicavous*, a. *sāks'-kāv-ūs* [L. *saxum*, a rock; *cavus*, hollow], a term applied to animals that make holes in rocks and live in them.

*saxileous*, a. *sāks'-kō-lūs* [L. *saxum*, a rock; *colo*, I inhabit], in bot., growing on rocks.

*saxifrage*, n. *sāks'-frāj* [F.—from L. *saxifraga*, stone-breaking—from *saxum*, a rock; *frango*, I break], a plant or medicine supposed to have the power of dissolving stone in the bladder; the extensive genus *Saxifraga*, beautiful Alpine plants, Ord. *Saxifragaceae*: *saxifragous*, a. *-ifr-ā-gūs*, dissolving stone, especially in the bladder.

*Saxon*, n. *sāks'-n* [L. *Saxonēs*; AS. *Seaxa*, a Saxon; *Seaxan*, the Saxons—perhaps from *sear*, a short sword, a dagger], one of the people who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; the language of the Saxons, known as Anglo-Saxon, and regarded as the basis of the English language; a native of modern Saxony: adj. pert. to the Saxons: *Saxonism*, n. *-nīsm*, an idiom of the Saxon language: *Saxonist*, n. *-lēt*, one versed in the Saxon language: *Saxony*, n. *-i*, a cloth made of wool produced in Saxony: *saxon-hite*, sulphate of indigo, used as a dye-stuff.

*say*, v. *sā* [OF. *sega*, to say; cf. Icel. *segja*; Ger. *sagen*], to speak in words; to declare; to tell; to state; to answer or reply; to pronounce and not sing; to repeat: n. speech; what one has to say; impera. tell me; speak: *say'ing*, imp.: n. something said or declared; a proverbial expression: *said*, pp. *pt. sēd*, did say: *sayer*, n. *sā'ēr*, one who says: it is said, also they say, it is commonly reported; people assert or maintain: he says, *sēz*, his opinion is this; it is reported by him; that is to say, in other words; otherwise.—*SVN.* of 'say v.': to speak; tell; utter; allege; repeat; rehearse; pronounce; relate; declare; recite; announce—of 'saying n.': proverb; aphorism; apothegm; axiom; maxim; byword; saw; adage; truism; principle; declaration; speech.

*say*, n. *sā* [OF. *sate*—from mid. L. *sagum*, a kind of cloth—from L. *sagum*; Gr. *sgapos*, a coarse cloak], in *OE.*, a kind of serge; silk: *salez*, n. *plu. sāl*, in *OE.*, different kinds of *say*.

*say*, n. *sā*, in *OE.*, for *assay*, which see: in the *OE.* phrase to *taste the say*—that is, to taste the wine before it is presented, —*say*=*assay*, to try, to prove.

*shirri*, n. plu. *sā'v-rē* [It.], in Italy, officers of police in the Pope's dominions.

*scab*, n. *skāb* [AS. *scab*, a scab; cf. Dan. and Sw. *skab*; Ger. *schabe*], a crust formed over a sore in healing; a disease in sheep resembling the mange, caused by a species of acarus burrowing under the skin: v. to become covered with a scab; to grow scabby: *scab'bing*, imp.: n. a flaw in metal-casting caused by sand rising up through the hot metal to the surface: *scabbed*, pp. *skābd*: adj. abounding with scabs; mean; paltry: *scabbedness*, n. *skāb'-bēd-nēs*, the state of being scabbed: *scabby*, a. *-bī*, covered or affected with scabs; vile; mean: *scab'iness*, n. *-bī-nēs*, the state or quality of being scabby: *scab'bily*, ad. *-lī*: *scables*, n. *skā'bī-ēz* [L.], the scientific name for the itch: *scab'ions*, a. *-ūs*, also *scab'bloze*, a. *-ds*, scabby; itchy; consisting of scabs: *scab'blous*, n. a plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, Ord. *Dipsacaceae*.

*scabbard*, n. *skāb'-bērd* [OF. *escabbert*, a scabbard—from *escala*, a busk, and *-bēre*, a protection; OH. Ger. *scala*, a busk; *bergan*, to protect], the sheath for a sword: v. to put into a scabbard or sheath: *scab'-harding*, imp.: *scab'barded*, pp.

*scabrous*, a. *skā'b-rūs* [mid. L. *scabrosus*; L. *scaber*, rough—from *scabo*, I scratch], in bot., rough; having

the surface rough to the touch, arising from a covering of very stiff short hairs scarcely visible; harsh: *scabrously*, ad. *scabrousness*, *u. nés*, the state or quality of being scabrous; roughness.

*scad*, *n. skád*, the horse-mackerel or shad; a variant of *shad*.

*scafold*, *n. skáf, fôld* [OF. *escalfant*: lt. *catapulca*—from *catitare*, to view (L. *capto*, I observe), and *balco*, a stage], a gallery, stage, or platform of timber for a temporary purpose, as in building; an erection for an execution: *v.* to furnish as with a scafold; to sustain; to support: *scafolded*, imp.: *n.* the erection of timber-work, usually supported on upright poles, for the use of workmen in carrying on building operations; the materials; that which sustains: *scafolded*, pp.: brought to the scafold, put to death or executed.

*scaglia*, *n. skál-yá* [It. *scaglia*: OH. Ger. *scalka*, a scale, a chip of marble or stone], a reddish variety of chalk, an Italian calcareous rock containing nodules and layers of flint: *scagliola*, *n. skál-yá-lá* [It. *scagliola*], a composition of gypsum, Flanders gline, isinglass, &c., made of a variety of colours, to resemble the natural *scoplia* limestone, and to imitate marble, used as a plaster for ornamental work, and admitting of a fine polish.

*scalade*, *n. skál-lád*, or *scalado*, *n. skál-lá-dó*, usual spelling *escalade*, which see.

*scalariform*, *a. skál-lár-fá-form* [L. *scellaris*, ladder-like—from *scôla*, a ladder; *forma*, a shape], ladder-shaped; in *bot.*, applied to vessels showing a ladder-like pattern, as seen in ferns.

*scald*, *n. skáld* [F. *chauder*, to heat, to warm—from *mid*, L. *excaldre*, to wash in warm water—from L. *ex*, out, very; *calidus*, hot], an injury to the body caused by hot water or other hot liquid: *v.* to painfully affect and injure the body by a hot liquid; to expose to the action of boiling water: *scald'ing*, imp.: adj. burning, as with a hot liquid; in *OE.*, hot: drying: *scald'ed*, pp.: *scalding-hot*, hot enough to scald: *scalded cream*, cream raised from milk by heat.

*scald*, *n. skáld* [Icel. *skald*, a poet: cf. Dan. *skald*; Ger. *skalde*], one of the anc. Scand. poets; among the *Norsemen*, a reciter and singer of poems, generally heroic—also spelt *skald*, *scaldier*, or *skaldier*: *scald'ic*, *a. -tí*, pert. to the anc. Scand. scalds or poets.

*scald*, *a. skáld* [see *scald*], scabby; in *OE.*, paitry; sorry: *n.* in *OE.*, scurf on the head—see under *scall*: *scald-head*, ringworm of the head; medical names are *porrigo* and *eczema*.

*scale*, *n. skál* [AS. *scæla*, a shell or husk: cf. Dut. *schale*, skin; Dan. and Sw. *skal*, a shell; Ger. *schale*, bark or crust; one of the thin plates that form the covering of many fish and of serpents; any thin layer that can be separated; a laraia; the dish of a balance: *v.* to take off in thin pieces or layers; to pare the surface from; to peel off in scales; to weigh in *n.* scale: *scal'ing*, imp.: *scaled*, pp. *skáld*; adj. having scales like fishes: *scaler*, *n. skál-er*, one who scales: *scaly*, *a. -tí*, abounding with scales; composed of scales lying over one another: *scale'less*, *a. -lës*, destitute of scales: *scales-board*, *n.* usually pronounced *skál-berd*, a thin veneer of wood used to cover the surfaces of articles of furniture and the like: *scales*, *n. plu. skálz*, a balanced beam from whose extremities are suspended two dishes or saucers; a balance; in *bot.*, rudimentary or metamorphosed leaves: *scale-fern*, a fern so called from the scales at the back of the fronds.

*scale*, *n. skál* [L. *scála*, a ladder—from *scando*, I climb], a series of steps; anything marked in parts at equal distances; a graduated line to show distances as compared with a map: an instr. graduated or divided into parts, used for mathematical and philosophical purposes; a natural series of musical sounds; *n.* regular gradation; the natural order of progression on which any system of notation is based; in *OE.*, act of storming by ladders: *v.* to ascend or climb a rocky precipice, as by a ladder: *scal'ing*, imp.: *scaled*, pp. *skáld*: *scal'able*, *a. -tí-bl*, that may be scaled: *scaling-ladder*, a ladder used in time of war for mounting over the walls, &c., of a fortified place, made in parts 7½ and 12 feet long, and joined by placing the end of one into the socket of the other: the scale of an instrument, its compass: diatonic scale, the musical ladder of graduated steps and half-steps, or tones and semitones, containing five of the former and two of the latter:

chromatic scale, the musical ladder graduated by half-steps or semitones.

*scale* or *skall*, *v. skál* [from *scale* I], in *Scot.*, to separate; to disperse; to scatter; to spill: *scal'ing*, imp.: *scaled*, pp. *skáld*.

*scalene*, *a. skál-lén* [L. *scalēnus*; Gr. *skalēnos*, oblique, unequal], in *geom.*, applied to a triangle having three unequal sides.

*scall*, *n. skáld* [Icel. *skalli*, a bald head], scurf in the head; a scurfy head; scabbiness; leprosy: *scaled*, *n. skáld*, scabby: *scald* or *scalded-head*, a pustular eruption, mostly of the hairy scalp, gradually spreading till the whole hairy crown is covered.

*scallion*, *n. skál-yún* [L. *Ascalonia cepa*, the onion, or of from *Ascalon*, in Palestine], a plant, a kind of onion; the eschalot; the *Allium Ascalonicum majus*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*.

*scallop*, *n. skál-lóp* or *skál-lóp* [OF. *escolope*; M. Dut. *schelpe*, a shell], a bivalve mollusc, ribbed and furrowed, found abundantly on the shores of Palestine; pilgrims wore the shell as a token of their visit to the Holy Land; the pecten or clam; a kind of dish for baking oysters in: *scallop*, *v.* for *escallop*, *v.* to mark or cut the border of *n.* thing into segments of a circle: *scallop'ing*, imp.: *scal'oped*, pp. *lóp*: adj. having the edge or border marked with segments of circles: *scallop-oysters*, opened oysters cooked with crumbs of bread.

*scalp*, *n. skálp* [Icel. *skálp*, a shell], the skin of the top of the head from which the hair grows; in *N. Amer.* Indian warfare, the skin and hair of the top of the head torn or cut off: *v.* to cut or tear the skin and hair from the top of the head: *scalp'ing*, imp. and *a.* depriving of the skin and hair of the top of the head: *scalped*, pp. *skálp*: *scalping-iron*, or *scalper*, in *surg.*, an instr. used in scraping foul and carious bones: *scalping-knife*, a sharp knife used by the *N. Amer.* Indians in scalping their enemies.

*scalp*, *n. skálp*, also *scamp*, *n. skálp* [Dut. *schelp*, a shell—see *scallop*], in *Scot.*, a bed of oysters or mussels in an estuary or sea.

*scalpel*, *n. skálp-sél* [F. *scalpel*—from L. *scalpellum*, a scalpel—from *scálp*, I carve], a knife used in dissections and surgical operations: *scalpel'iform*, *a. -tí-fá-form* [L. *forma*, shape], shaped like the blade of a scalpel.

*scalpiform*, *n. skálp-tí-fá-form* [L. *scalprum*, a chisel or knife—from *scálp*, I carve; *forma*, shape], knife-shaped; having a cutting edge on one side: *scalprum*, *n. skálp-prám*, the cutting edge of the incisor teeth.

*scaly*—see under *scale* I.

*scamble*, *v. skám-bl* [Icel. *skammr*, scamped, scanty; allied to *scamper*], in *OE.*, to scramble; to make shift; to mangle; *scamb'ling*, imp. scrambling: *scambled*, pp. *skám-bl'd*: *scambler*, *n. skám-bl-er*, a bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

*scamillus*, *n. skám-míl-lis* [L. *scamillus*, a little bench—from *scannum*, a bench], in *Rom. arch.*, a plain block of stone placed beneath a statue or column; in *Gr. arch.*, a bevelled stone beneath a statue or column.

*scammony*, *n. skám-mó-ni* [OF. *scammonie*—from L. *scammonia*; Gr. *skammonia*, scammony], a plant from whose root a sort of gum-resin is obtained, of a blackish-grey colour and bitter acid taste; the *Convolvulus scammonia*, Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*: *scammonlate*, *a. skám-mó-ní-lá*, made with or containing scammony.

*scamp*, *n. skámp* [Dut. *schampen*, to shave, to slip away; *schampig*, slippery], a cheat; a rascal; a rake; a worthless fellow: *scamp'ish*, *a. -tísh*, of or like a scamp. *Note*.—A workman is said to *scamp* his work when he does it in a superficial dishonest manner.—Wedgwood. According to Skeat, *scamp* is the original form of *scammer*, the primary meaning of *scamp* being fugitive, hence *scamper*.

*scamper*, *v. skám-pér* [OF. *escamper*, to escape, to fly—from L. *ex*, out of; *campus*, a plain, a field of battle] to run with speed; to hasten in flight: *n.* a run; a hasty flight: *scamp'ing*, imp.: *n.* act of one who scampers: *scamp'ered*, pp. *pér*.

*scan*, *v. skán* [OF. *escander*, to climb; L. *scando*, I climb, I scan a verse], to examine with critical care; to examine poetry by counting the feet and telling of what kind they are: *scan'ing*, imp.: *scanned*, pp. *skánd*: *scansion*, *n. skán-shún*, also *scanning*, *n. skán'ing*, the act of critically examining the rhythm



of poetry, and ascertaining the number and kind of feet in each verse.

**scandal**, *n.* *skándal* [F. *scandale*, *scandal*—from *L. scandalum*—from *Gr. skandalon*, a snare, a cause of offence—*lit.*, a pitfall or snare laid for an enemy: *It. scandalo*], something uttered injurious to the reputation of others, which is either wholly or partially untrue; offence or injury occasioned by a wrong action; detraction; calumny; in *OE.*, a stumbling-block; *v.* in *OE.*, to charge falsely with faults; *scan'dal'se*, *v.* *to*, to disgrace; to shock; to offend by some supposed improper action: *scan'dal'ing*, *imp.*: *scan'dalised*, *pp.* *is*: *scan'dalous*, *a.* *is*, shameful; giving public offence; disgraceful to reputation, openly vile or infamous; defamatory: *scan'dalously*, *ad.* *ly.*: *scan'dalousness*, *n.* *ness*, the quality of being scandalous or disgraceful.—*SYN.* of 'scandal *n.*': detraction; slander; reproach; disgrace; offence; defamation; calumny; opprobrium; shame—of 'scandalise': to shock; defame; traduce; displease; annoy; slander; calumniate; asperso; disgrace; vilify; libel.

**scandent**, *a.* *skándent* [*L. scandens* or *scandentem*, climbing—from *scando*, I climb]. In *bot.*, climbing; climbing by means of supports, as on a wall or rock; performing the office of a tendril.

**scansion**, *scanning*—see under *scan*.

**scansorial**, *a.* *skán-sórt'ál* [*L. scansorius*, belonging to climbing—from *scando*, I climb], climbing, or formed for climbing; an epithet applied to the order of climbing birds, including the parrots and woodpeckers, called the *scansores*, *n.* *pli.* *r-és*.

**scant**, *a.* *skánt* [*icel.* *skant*, a measured portion: *Norw.* *skant*], scarcely sufficient; neither large nor plentiful; not liberal; parsimonious; barely fair; light as the wind: *v.* to limit; to straiten; to become less: *scant'ing*, *imp.*: *scant'ed*, *pp.*: *scant'y*, *a.* *is*, not copious or full; hardly sufficient; sparing: *scant'ly*, *ad.* *ly.*, not fully; not plentifully; niggardily: *scant'ness*, *n.* *ness*, also *scant'iness*, *n.* *ness*, the condition or quality of being scant or scanty; narrowness.—*SYN.* of 'scanty': meagre; scarce; poor; deficient; narrow; small; short; sparing; parsimonious; niggardly; penurious; scant.

**scantle**, *v.* *skántil* [*OF. eschanteler*, to cut off the corners or edges of—from *chanter*, a corner-piece—from *mid. L. cantellus*, a dim. of *cantus*, a corner, a little corner; *Ger.* *kante*; *It.* *canto*, corner], to divide into little pieces: *scantling*, *imp.* *skánt'ling*: *n.*, a small quantity; certain proportion; a sample; the size to which a piece of timber is to be cut; a general name for small timbers: in *masonry*, the size of the stones in length, breadth, and thickness; a rough sketch: *scantled*, *pp.* *skánt'ed*: *scant'lat*, *n.* in *OE.*, a small quantity; a small pattern; a little piece.

**scape**, *n.* *skáp* [*F. scape*: *L. scapus*: *Gr.* *skapos*, *skapton*, a stem, a staff—from *sképto*, I support]. In *bot.*, a naked flower-stalk bearing one or more flowers arising from a short axis, and usually with radical leaves at the base, as in the cowslip or hyacinth; in an insect, the shorter part of each of the antennae which is undivided; in *archt.*, part of the shaft of a column, where it leaves the base: *scapeless*, *a.* *less*, destitute of a scape: *scapiform*, *a.* *skápt'fórm* [*L. forma*, shape], resembling a scape.

**scape and escapement** [for *escape* and *escapement*—see *escape*]: *scape*, *n.* *skáp*, flight from hurt or danger; means of escape: in *OE.*, deviation from regularity; negligent freak; loose act of vice or lewdness.

**scapegoat**, *n.* *skáp-gót* [from *escape*, and *goat*], among the *anc. Jews*, a goat on which the high priest, on the day of Atonement, solemnly laid the sins of the people, and which was afterwards driven into the wilderness; any person on whom the faults of another may be fixed.

**scapegrace**, *n.* *skáp'grás* [*escape*, and *grace*], a graceless, worthless, hare-brained creature.

**scaphite**, *n.* *skáf'it* [*L. scapha*: *Gr.* *skaphe*, a light boat, a skiff]. In *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, peculiar to the Chalk formation, and so named from the boat-like contour of its shell.

**scapognathita**, *n.* *skáf'óg-ná-thít* [*Gr.* *skaphe*, a boat; *gnathos*, a jaw], the boat-shaped appendage of the second maxilla in the lobster, the function of which is to spoon out the water from the branchial chamber.

**scaphoid**, *a.* *skáf'óid* [*Gr.* *skaphe*, a skiff; *eidos*, resemblance], resembling a boat; applied to a bone of the foot which is flatish and hollow.

**scapolite**, *n.* *skáp'ó-lit* [*L. scapus*: *Gr.* *skapos*, a rod, a stem; *lithos*, a stone—see *scapo*], a mineral consisting of almina and lime, occurring in long prismatic or rod-like crystals of various colours.

**scapple**, *v.* *skáptil* [*AS. scapan*, to shave], in *OE.*, to rough-dress in stone preparatory to hewing: *scappling*, *imp.*: *scapped*, *pp.* *ytd*.

**scapula**, *n.* *skáp'ú-lá* [*L. scapula*, the shoulder-blade], the blade-bone of the shoulder; *pli.* *scáp'ula*, *is*: *scáp'ular*, *a.* *is*, or *scáp'ulary*, *a.* *is* [*mid. L. scapuláris*], of or pert. to the shoulder, or to the scapula: *n.* [*F. scapulaire*, a scapulary—from *mid. L. scapulárium*], in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a portion of the monastic habit, worn on the shoulders, and consisting of a long stripe of serge or stuff, the centre of which passes over the head, while one band hangs down in front, the other on the back: *scáp'ulars*, *n.* *pli.* *is*, the arteries near the shoulder-blade; the feathers which spring from the shoulders of wings.

**scapus**, *n.* *skápyús* [*L. scapus*, a stalk—see also *scapo*], the stem or trunk of a feather; the shaft of a column; a scape.

**scar**, *n.* *skár* [*OF. escare*: *L. eschara*, a scar; *Gr.* *eschara*, a fireplace, a scar], a mark left by a wound which has healed; any mark or blemish; in *bot.*, a mark upon a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or upon a seed after the separation of its stem; *v.* to mark as with a scar; to form a scar: *scar'ring*, *imp.*: *scarred*, *pp.* *skárd*.

**scar**, *n.* *skár*, or *scarur*, *n.* *skáur* [*icel.* *sker*, a rock in the sea: *Sw.* *skär*], in *Scot.*, a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain; a naked detached rock: scar limestone, in *geol.*, a name applied to the lower group of the carboniferous limestone, as developed in bluff precipices or lofty scars.

**scar**, *n.* *skár* [*L. scarus*; *Gr.* *skaros*, the scarus], a fish of the genus *Scarus*—usually called parrot-fish.

**scarab**, *n.* *skár'áb*, or *scarabee*, *n.* *skár'á-bé*, also *scarabæus*, *n.* *skár'á-bé-us* [*L. scarabæus*: *Gr.* *skarabos*, a beetle], a species of beetle worshipped by the *anc. Egyptians*, by whom it was considered typical of fertility and of the resurrection: applied to such insects as the elephant and the Hercules beetles; the figure of a beetle, plain or inscribed with characters, habitually worn by the *anc. Egyptians* and *Etruscans* as a seal and amulet.

**scaramouch**, *n.* *skár'á-móuch* [*F. scaramouche*: *It. scaramuccia*, a skirmish—the term being taken from a famous Italian buffoon, who died in Paris in 1634], a buffoon dressed in a black mantle, a personage in old Italian comedy; any poltroon or braggadoyle.

**scarce**, *n.* *skárs* [*OF. escars* or *eschars*, sparing, niggardly; *eschareur*, to diminish: *L. ex*, out; *carpo*, I pluck: cf. *it.* *scarso*, scarce, scant], in small quantity compared to the demand; not common; few in number, and scattered; not often found or met with; in *OE.*, not liberal; stingy; parsimonious: *scarce'ly*, *ad.* *ly.*, hardly; with difficulty: *scarce'ness*, *n.* *ness*, also *scarcity*, *n.* *skárs'á-tt* [*OF. escarselé*], the condition of being scarce; deficiency.—*SYN.* of 'scarce': infrequent; rare; deficient; uncommon—of 'scarcity': want; lack; dearth; penny; rarity; infrequency.

**scard**, *n.* *skárd* [see *shard*], a shard; a fragment.

**scaré**, *v.* *skár* [*icel.* *skírr*, timid, shy], to terrify suddenly; to frighten: *scar'ing*, *imp.*: *scarred*, *pp.* *skárd*: *scarce'row*, anything set up in a field or garden to frighten away birds; any vln. terror.

**scarf**, *n.* *skárf* [*OF. escharpe*: *L. Ger.* *scarap*, a scarf], a sort of oblong shawl thrown loosely over the neck and shoulders; a kind of necktie or sash; *pli.* *scarfs*, *skárf's*, or *scarves*, *skárf's*: *scarf*, *v.* in *OE.*, to throw on as a scarf; to bandage: *scar'fing*, *imp.*: *scarfed* or *scarft*, *pp.* *skárf't*.

**scarf**, *v.* *skárf* [*Sw.* *skarfta*, to piece out: cf. *Dan.* *skarve*: *Norw.* *skara*; *icel.* *skera*], to unite two pieces of timber at the ends by a sort of dovetailing; to join or piece: *scar'fing*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of joining two pieces of timber by notching their ends into each other: *scarfed*, *pp.* *skárf't*.

**scarfskin**, *n.* *skárf'skin* [*Ger.* *scarffen*, to scratch or peck off the outside of a thing, and *Eng.* *skin*—see *scurf*], the outer thin integument of the skin; the cuticle or epidermis.

**scarify**, *v.* *skárf'it* [*F. scarifier*—from *L. scarificare*, to scratch open: *Gr.* *skariphaomai*, I make a scratch with a sharp-pointed instr.—from *skariphos*, a pointed instr.], to scratch or cut slightly the skin of an animal by means of a lancet so as to draw blood from the minutest vessels only: *scar'ifying*,



imp.: scar'ified, pp. *scā'fīd*; scar'ifier, n. *scā'fēr*, one who scarifies; an instr. used for scarifying; in *agri.*, an implement with prongs used for stirring the soil: scar'ifica'tion, n. *scā'fī-shān* [F.—L.], incisions in the skin with a lancet or suchlike instr.: scar'ifica'tor, n. *scā'fēr*, an agricultural instr. for stirring and loosening the soil without turning it over; an instr. containing lancets for cupping.

scar'ious, a. *scā'ri-ūs*, also scar'iose, n. *-ōs*, in bot., having the consistence of a dry scale; membranous, dry, and shrivelled.

scarlatina, n. *scār'it-tīd* [mid. L. *scarlatina*: It. *scarlattina*, scarlet fever—from *scarlatto*, scarlet cloth—see scarlet], a mild form of scarlet fever; a contagious febrile disease characterised by a scarlet eruption: scarlatinous, a. *scār'it-tī-ūs*, of a scarlet colour; of or pert. to scarlet fever.

scarlet, n. *scār'let* [OF. *escarlote*: Pers. *saqalāt*, scarlet cloth], a bright red colour, brighter than crimson: adj. of the colour of scarlet: scarlet bean or runner, a plant, so called from the colour of its flowers; the *Phaseolus multiflorus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceae*: scarlet fever, a dangerous and very contagious fever, especially to the young—so called from the crimson-red patches on the skin, which are characteristic of it: scarlet oak, scarlet beech, &c., applied to varieties of those trees having reddish leaves: Scarlet Woman, a name opprobriously applied to the E. Cath. Ch., the reference being derived from Rev. xvii. 4, 5.

scarmage, n. *scār-māj*, in obs. form of skirmish. scarp, n. *scārp* [F. *escarpe*: It. *carpa*, the slope of a wall or steep front of a fortification: M.H.G. *scharf*, sharp], the interior slope in a ditch before a fortified place: v. to cut down so as to make perpendicular, or nearly so, as to *scarp* a rock or a ditch: scarp'ing, imp.: scarped, pp. *scārp't*—adj. having a steep face; worn or cut down like the scarp of a fortified place—see *escarp*.

scarf, n. *scārp* [see scarf 1], in *her.*, the scarf worn by military commanders.

scart, n. *skārt* [for *scrat*, ME. *scratten*, to scratch, to tear], in *Scot.*, in cormorant.

scat or scatt, n. *skāt* [loc. *skattr*: Dan. *skat*: AS. *scat*, money, a tax], in *Orkney* and *Shetland*, the name of a certain tax on land: to pay *scat* and *lot*, to pay shares in proportion; same as *scot* and *lot*: scathold, n. *skāthōld*, open ground for pasture, or for peats.

scatches, n. plu. *skāch'ez* [F. *échasses*, stilts: O.Flem. *schatsel*, stilts for walking in dirty places. scath, scath, or scathe, n. *skāth* [AS. *scat*, money, a tax], damage; injury; harm; in OE., waste; depopulation: scathe or scath, v. to damage; to injure: scath'ing, imp.: scathed, pp. *skāth't*: scathful, a. *skāthfōl*, in OE., mischievous; destructive: scathless, a. *-lēs*, without damage or injury.

scatter, v. *skāt'ter* [ME. *scateren*, to scatter], to throw loosely or thinly about; to strew; to disperse or dissipate; to be dispersed: scat'tering, imp.: adj. dispersing among many; n. act of dispersing or distributing; something scattered, generally in plural, scatterings: scat'tered, pp. *-tēd*: adj. dispersed; thinly spread; dissipated; in bot., without apparent symmetry in arrangement: scat'terely, ad. *-tēr ēlī*, in a scattered manner; dispersely: scat'ter'ingly, ad. *-tī*, in a scattered or dispersed manner: scat'ter'good, n. one who wastes; a spendthrift.—SYN. of 'scatter': to spread; disperse; sprinkle; dissipate; strow.

scap, n. *skāp* [a corrupt, of scalp, which see], in *Scot.*, very poor land; n. sea-fowl—a species of duck which feeds on small shells; also called a *poachard*.

scaur—see scarf 2.

scavenger, n. *skāv'ən-jēr* [formerly *scavenger*: OF. *escavenger*, to examine], one employed in cleaning streets; one engaged in a mean or dirty occupation: v. to clean streets or dirty places: scav'engering, imp.: scav'engered, pp. *-jērd*.

scene, n. *sēn* [F. *scène*—from L. *scēna*: Gr. *skēnē*, the stage, the scene of a theatre], many objects, actions, and events, forming one whole, displayed at one view; the place of action or occurrence; the stage of a theatre; a part of a play; in a theatre, the place where the action passes; certain stage paintings, &c.; an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons; a large painted view generally: the place where anything has been done or suffered: *scēna*, n. *scē'nā* [It.], a scene or portion

of an opera: scenery, n. *scē'n-ē-ri*, the general appearance of a district of country; a widely extending panoramic view of the beauties or grandeur of nature; the painted representation of places, &c., used on the stage: scenic, a. *scē'nīk* or *scē'nīk*, also scenic'al, a. *-kāl*, pert. to scenery; dramatic: scenic'ally, ad. *-tī*: scene-painter, one who paints scenery for the stage: scene-painting, the art of painting scenery for the stage: scene-shifter, one who changes the scenes of a theatre when needed.

scenographic, a. *scē'nō-grā'fīk*, also scen'ograph'ical, a. *-īkāl* [Gr. *skēnē*, a scene; *graphō*, I write], drawn in perspective: scen'ograph'ically, ad. *-tī*: scenography, n. *scē'nō-grā'fī*, the art of perspective.

scent, n. *sēnt* [F. *scentur*, to feel, to smell—from L. *sentio*, I discern by the senses: the *c* in *scent* is intrusive], that which proceeds from a body and affects the olfactory nerves; smell, good or bad; perfume; odour; power of smell; course of pursuit by smell; track: v. to perceive by the olfactory nerves; to smell; to perfume: scent'ing, imp.: scent'ed, pp.: adj. perfumed; imbued with odour: scent'less, a. *-lēs*, without scent: on the right scent, on the track that leads to the object aimed at—alluding to dogs following game by scent.

sceptic, n. *skēp'tīk* [F. *sceptique*, a sceptic—from mid. L. *scepticus*—from Gr. *skēptikos*, thoughtful, reflective, pert. to those who took nothing for granted—from Gr. *skēptomai*, I consider], primarily, one who thinks for himself, and accepts nothing on the testimony of others; one who doubts or denies the existence of God, of a revelation, or the truth of any system of principles or doctrines: scept'ic, a. *-īk*, also scept'ical, a. *-īkāl*, doubting or hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; unbelieving: scept'ically, ad. *-tī*: scept'icalness, n. *-nēs*, the state of being sceptic: scept'icism, n. *-sīm*, universal doubt; unbelief in any particular doctrine or system.—SYN. of 'sceptic n.': unbeliever; doubter; agnostic; infidel; freethinker.

sceptre, n. *skēpt'r* [F. *sceptre*—from L. *sceptrum*, a royal staff, a sceptre—from Gr. *skēptron*, a staff to lean upon, a sceptre—from *skēpto*, I lean], an ornamental staff or baton carried by sovereigns on solemn occasions as an emblem of sovereignty: royal power or authority: scept'reless, a. *-lēs*, without kingly power: scept'red, a. *-tērd*, invested with the emblems of royalty; bearing a sceptre.

schako—see shako. schaw or shaw, n. *shāw* [AS. *scaga*: cf. Ice. *skoly*, shade, shelter; Dan. *skov*, a wood; Dut. *schave*, in OE., and *scot*, a wood or thicket; the shade and shelter of the woods.

schedule, n. *shēd'ul* [OF. *schedule*: L. *schedula*, a small leaf of paper—from *scheda*, a sheet or leaf of paper—from *scēdo*, I split], a sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list, inventory, or table; a list or inventory attached to another document; a little inventory: v. to catalogue; to put or place in a list: sched'uling, imp.: sched'uled, pp. *-ul'd*.

Scheele's green, n. *shēls' grēn* [after Scheele, a Swedish chemist], a green pigment, consisting of an arsenite of copper, first prepared by Scheele, much used as an oil and water colour: scheelite, n. *shēl'ē-tīn*, a mineral of a green, yellow, brown, or red colour, being a native tungstate of lead, and consisting of tungstic acid and lead: scheelite, n. *-tī*, tungstate of lime, found in the veins of the older rocks in four-sided pyramidal crystals, or in granular crystals of a grey, white, yellow, or brownish colour: sche'llum, n. *-līm*, an obsolete name sometimes applied to tungsten.

scheererite, n. *shēr'ē-rīt* [named after the discoverer, Von Scheerer], one of the mineral resins occurring in brown-coal and peat.

schelk—see shelk.

scheme, v. *shēm* [L. and Gr. *schēma*, shape, fashion, a outline, to plan; to contrive; to form a plan; n. a outline, to plan; to contrive; to form a plan; n. a connected combination of things contrived towards some end; n. a plan; a project; a contrivance; diagram to illustrate; an astrological diagram: schem'ing, imp.: adj. given to forming schemes; intriguing; artful; n. the act of one who schemes: schemed, pp. *shēm'd*: schem'er, n. *-tēr*, one who schemes; a contriver; a planner.—SYN. of 'scheme n.': plan; design; purpose; system; project; contrivance; outline; device; plot.

scheme, n. *shēm* [Gr. *schotinos*, a rush or reed, a

measure of distance], an Egyptian measure of length about 74 miles.

**shebet**—see **shebet**.

**shearif**, n. *shē-rāf'* [Ar. *sharīf*, lord or master], a title in the East given to the descendants of Mohammed through his son-in-law Ali and daughter Fatima; given also to the chiefs of Mecca and Medina; an emir.

**sheeroma**, n. *shē-rō-mā* [Gr. *zēros*, dry], in med., a dry inflammation of the eye, occasioned by the want of lachrymal secretions.

**scherzo**, n. *shēr-tso* [It., a jest], a lively passage in a musical composition, particularly a sonata or symphony.

**Schilte**, n. *shī-tī*, another spelling of Shilte, which see.

**schiller-spar**, n. *shī-lēr-spār* [Ger. *schiller-spath*, schiller-spar; *schillern*, to exhibit a play of colour], a mineral, being a hydrated silicate of magnesia, of a greyish-green or yellowish-brown colour, and exhibiting a slight play of colour.

**schindylesis**, n. *shīn-dī-lēs-īs* [Gr. *schindylēsis*, n. cleaving into small pieces—from *schizo*, I cleave], that form of articulation in which a thin plate of bone is received into a cleft or fissure formed by the separation of two laminae of another.

**schirrhous**, **schirrhous**—see **schirrhous**.

**schism**, n. *shīm* [F. *schisme*—from L. and Gr. *schisma*, a division, a separation—from Gr. *schizo*, I split, I rend], a division or separation in a church, or amongst the same sect or religious body: **schismatic**, a *shī-mā-tīk*, also **schismatical**, a. *shī-mā-tīk*, pert. to or tending to a schism: **schismatical**, n. one who separates, owing to a difference of opinion, from a religious body, especially from an established church: **schismatically**, ad. *shī-mā-tīk-lē*: **schismaticalness**, n. *shī-mā-tīk-lē*, the state of being schismatical: **schismaticise**, v. *shī-mā-tīk-iz*, to take part in a schism: **schismatised**, imp. *shī-mā-tīk-iz*: **schismatised**, pp. *shī-mā-tīk-iz*: see note under dissent.—SYN. of 'schism': dissent; heresy; heterodoxy.

**schist**, n. *shīst* [L. *schistos*; Gr. *schistos*, division]—from *schizo*, I split: F. *schiste*, a term applied to the varieties of slate or slate-rock which may easily be split; the term should be restricted to such rocks as mica-schist, gneiss, and the like, which have a foliated structure, and which split up into thin irregular plates, and not by regular cleavage, as in the clay-slate or flagstones: **schistic**, a. *shīst-īk*, also **schistose**, a. *shīst-ōs*, slaty; having a slaty structure—applied to crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

**schizocarp**, n. *shīz-ō-kārp* [Gr. *schizo*, I cleave; *karpes*, fruit], in bot., a dry seed-vessel, splitting into two or more one-seeded mericarps.

**Schizomycetes**, n. *shīz-ō-mī-sī-tēz* [Gr. *schizo*, I cleave; *mykēs*, a fungus], a class or group of minute vegetable organisms, including bacteria, microbes, and microphytes—so called from their generally multiplying by fission.

**schizopod**, n. *shīz-ō-pōd* [Gr. *schizo*, I split; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], a crustacean whose legs have each an accessory jointed branch so as to appear double.

**scholar**, n. *skō-lēr* [AS. *scolare*, a school: L. *schola*; Gr. *scholē*, employment of leisure, philosophy, a school], one who learns of a teacher; one who has attained a certain advanced proficiency, as in learning; a pupil; a student; a man eminent for learning; an undergraduate partly supported from the revenues of his college: **scholarly**, a. *shō-lār-ī*, resembling or becoming a scholar: **scholarship**, n. learning; knowledge; erudition; the character and qualities of a scholar; a foundation for the support of a student.—SYN. of 'scholar': pupil; learner; disciple; savor; neademician.

**scholastic**, n. *skō-lās-tīk*, also **scholastic**, a. *shō-lās-tīk* [L. *scholasticus*, of or belonging to a school, a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician—from *schola*, a school; see school], of or pert. to a scholar, or to a school; pert. to the schoolmen; pedantic: **scholastically**, ad. *shō-lās-tīk-lē*: **scholastic**, n. one who adheres to the methods and subtleties of the schools: **scholasticism**, n. *shō-lās-tīz-m*, the methods or subtleties of the schools of philosophy of the middle ages; scholastic philosophy or formalism: **scholastic philosophy**, that system of philosophy which arose in the schools and universities of the dark or middle ages.

**scholiast**, n. *skō-lī-ast* [Gr. *scholiastēs*, a writer of explanatory notes; *scholion*, a short note, n. com-

ment; *scholē*, leisure, philosophy], a commentator or annotator: **scholiastic**, a. *shō-līst-īk*, pert. to a scholiast, or to his pursuits: **scholium**, n. *shō-lī-um*, plu. *scholia*, *shō-lī-ā*, or *schollums*, *shō-lī-um*, an explanatory note or criticism written on the margin of a MS. by one of the anc. critics; an explanatory remark appended as a footnote to the demonstration of a proposition, or to a train of reasoning.

**school**, n. *skōl* [AS. *scōlu*, a school—from L. *schola*; Gr. *scholē*, leisure given to learning, a school], a place for the instruction of pupils; the collective body of pupils; a sect or party in doctrines or philosophy; those who have or hold something in common, as *old school*: the colleges in the middle ages for instructing in the various branches of speculative knowledge: v. to instruct; to train; to tutor; to reprove: **schooling**, imp. *shō-līng*: n. instruction in a school; reproof; reprimand: **schoolied**, pp. *skōl-id*: **school-ma**, n. one versed in the speculative philosophy and divinity of the middle ages: **school-fish**, a fish that habitually forms one of a shoal: **schoolmen**, n. plu. the philosophers and divines of the middle ages, from about the 9th century to the revival of learning, about the end of the 14th: **schoolmaster**, n. *skōl-māst-ēr*, one who teaches a school: **school-mistress**, n. fem. *shō-l-mīst-rēs*, a woman who teaches a school: **schoolboy**, a boy learning at school: **schoolgirl**, a girl at school: **school-days**, the time when at school: **schoolfellow** or **schoolmate**, a companion at school: **schoolhouse**, the building where the school is held: **school inspector**, a government officer appointed to make periodical examinations of elementary schools: **school divinity**, that divinity which discusses nice points in doctrine: **board school**, a public elementary school established under Act of Parliament, and under the management of a board elected by the ratepayers: **charity school**, a school where poor children are educated, and partly or wholly fed and clothed, gratuitously: **classical school**, a school in which Latin and Greek are taught: **commercial school**, a school in which all the branches of a good education are taught, but not Latin and Greek: **day-school**, a school where children are taught daily, but not boarded: **denominational school**, a public school erected, maintained, and managed by a religious denomination, and subsidised from Government grants when under State inspection: **diocesan school**, a school under the inspection of the bishop of the diocese: **endowed school**, one wholly or partially supported from permanent sources: **free school**, one in which the pupils are taught gratuitously, as directed by the will of the founder and endower: **grammar school**, one for the middle classes, in which Latin and Greek are taught: **industrial school**, a school in which children who might otherwise become criminals are fed, clothed, lodged, educated, and instructed in some industrial employment for a certain number of years: **infant school**, one for young children under seven: **mixed school**, a school in which both boys and girls are taught together in classes: **normal school**, a school for the training of teachers: **parochial school**, in Scot., a school established in each parish by the compulsory statute of 1696, and supported by the landholders, who, in Scotland, are called *heritors*—now transformed into a board school under the Act of 1872: **primary or elementary school**, a school where children receive elementary instruction: **private school**, a school wholly maintained and managed under private or individual enterprise, generally for the children of the better classes: **proprietary school**, a private school maintained and managed by a board of proprietors: **public school**, one of the great foundation schools of England, such as Eton, Rugby, &c.; an ordinary school supported from the rates: **ragged school**, a school for the very poorest and most destitute children: **reformatory school**, an institution for the training and reformation of young criminals: **secondary school**, a school devoted to higher education: **technical school**, an institution in which the arts and sciences are taught, with their practical application.

**school**, n. *skōl* [Dut. *school*—a doublet of shoal], a shoal of fish.

**schooner**, n. *skōn-ēr* [orig. *scooner*, of Amer. origin: AS. *scunian*, to shun, to flee, to skip], n. vessel with two masts, sometimes with three, rigged fore and aft.

*māte, māt, fār, lāto: mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nūt, māve;*

**schorl** or **shori**, *n.* *shōrl* [Gr. *schōrl*; Sw. *skōrl*, brittle], a brittle mineral, occurring in black prismatic crystals, known also as black tourmaline: **schorlaceous**, *a.* *shōr-lā'sh-i-ūs*, or **schorily**, *shōr'li*, possessing the properties of schorl.

**scelagraph**, *n.* *si-d'grāf* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow; *graphō*, I write or describe], in *arch.*, the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure: **scelagraphy**, *n.* *si-d'grāf-i*, the art of sketching and delineating shadows as they fall in nature: **scelagraphical**, *a.* *i-kāl*, pert. to scelagraphy: **scelagraphically**, *ad.* *li*.

**scatica**, *n.* *stāt'i-kā* [mid. L. *scatica*, scatica—corrupt. from L. *ischidiacus*, subject to pain in the hips—from Gr. *ischias*, a pain in the hips—from *ischion*, the hip-joint], rheumatism of the hip; lipo-gout: **scatic**, *a.* *i-kē*, also **sciatical**, *a.* *i-kāl*, pert. to rheumatic affections of the hip: **sciatically**, *ad.* *li*.

**sciences**, *n.* *si-ēns* [F. *science*—from L. *scientia*, knowledge, science—from *scio*, I know], acknowledged truths and laws, in any department of mind or matter, digested and arranged into a system; profound or complete knowledge: **scientific**, *n.* *si-ēn-si-fik*, also **scientifical**, *a.* *i-kāl* [L. *facio*, I make], according to science; producing or containing certain knowledge: **scientifically**, *ad.* *li*; **scientist**, *n.* *si-tist*, one versed in science; a savant—a term which originated in U.S. of America: **abstract**, *pura*, or **theoretical sciences** are regarded as six in number, viz., 'mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, sociology,' and treat of the knowledge of powers, causes, or laws considered apart from all applications; the knowledge of reasons and their conclusions; concrete, derived, or applied sciences apply the knowledge of the powers treated of to concrete phenomena, and are such as 'meteorology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, geology, geography, and in a limited sense astronomy'; the application of scientifically obtained facts and laws to some practical end, as in 'navigation, engineering, mining, medicine,' &c.; **inductive science**, the process of scientific investigation which establishes a general law by actual observation of known facts and repeated experiments: **natural science**, the knowledge of causes and effects, and of the laws of nature: the seven sciences, among *anc. authors*, these were grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.—**SYN.** of 'science': literature; art; knowledge; erudition; letters.

**scilicet**, conj. *si-lis-ēt* [L. *scilicet*, evidently, certainly—from *scire* *licet*, it is permitted to know, you may know], namely; viz.; to wit.

**scillitine**, *n.* *si-lit'in* [L. *scilla*; Gr. *skilla*, the sea-onion or squill], the bitter principle of the bulb of the squill or sea-onion, much used as a domestic medicine.

**scimitar**, *n.* *sim'i-tār* [Sp. *cimitarra*; Basque, *cime-terra*, a weapon with a fine edge], a short curved sword used by the Persians and Turks.

**scincoid**, *n.* *sin-g'kōid*, also **scincoidian**, *sin-g'kōid-i-ān* [Gr. *skinkos*, a species of lizard; *eidos*, resemblance], one of a family of lizards, of which the *scincus* or *skink* is the type.

**scintillate**, *v.* *sin'til-lāt* [L. *scintilla*, a spark], to emit sparks; to sparkle, as the fixed stars: **scintillating**, *imp.*; **scintillated**, *pp.*; **scintillant**, *a.* *lānt*, sparkling; emitting sparks: **scintillation**, *n.* *lā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of emitting sparks, or sparkling.

**scelography**, *n.* *st-ōg'rā-fi*—see **scelagraphy**.

**sciolism**, *n.* *si-ōl-izm* [L. *sciolus*, a smatterer—from *scio*, I know], superficial knowledge: **sciolist**, *n.* *līst*, one who has a smattering of many things.

**sciomaney**, *n.* *si-ō-mān-si* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow; *manteia*, divination], divination by the shadow.

**scion**, *n.* *si-ōn* [F. *scion*, a young and tender plant—from *scier*, to saw—from L. *seco*, I cut], a small twig or branch cut from one tree and grafted on another; any young branch or member, applied to the families of the nobility.

**scloptic**, *n.* *st-ōp'tik*, also **sclopt'ric**, *n.* *trik* [Gr. *skia*, a shadow; *optikos*, pert. to the sight], a sphere or globe with a lens fitted to a camera, and made to turn like the eye: *adj.* pert. to: **scloptics**, *n.* *plu.* *tiks*, the science of exhibiting the images of external objects by means of the camera-obscura, or by means of lenses, in a darkened room.

**scire facias**, *si-rē fā'si-as* [L. *scire*, to know; *facias*, you may make—*ūt*, make known], in *law*, a judicial writ to call a man into court to show cause why execution of judgment should not be made.

**sciocco**, *n.* *si-rōk'kō*, also **scioc**, *si-rōk*—see **sciocco**.

**scirrhus**, *n.* *skir'ūs* [L. *scirros*; Gr. *skirrhos*, a hard swelling—from *skiros*, hard], in *surg.*, a hard tumour on any part of the body, often terminating in a cancer: **scirrhous**, *a.* *ūs*, hard; knotty, as a gland; proceeding from a scirrhus: **scirrhosity**, *n.* *rōs'i-ti*, a morbid hardness: **scirrhoma**, *n.* *skir-rō-mā* or *si-rō-mā*, a tumour of a marble-like appearance and consistence.

**scissel**—see under **scissile**.

**scissile**, *a.* *sis'i* [F. *scissile*—from L. *scissilis*, that may easily be split or rent—from *scissus*, cut, rent; *scindo*, I divide], that may be cut or divided by a sharp instr.: **scissil** or **scissel**, *n.* *sis'i*, the waste clippings of metals; the slips or plates of metal out of which the blanks for coinage have been cut: **scissalon**, *n.* *siz'h-lōn* [F.—L.], the act of cutting or dividing by an edged instr.

**scissors**, *n.* *siz'ēr* [OF. *cisnoires*, scissors—prob. from L. *seco*, I cut], a well-known cutting instr. consisting of two blades moving on a pivot.

**scissurs**, *n.* *siz'h'ūr* [L. *scissura*, a dividing, a rent—from *scindo*, I divide], in *anat.*, an opening made by cutting lengthwise.

**sciurine**, *a.* *si-ūr'in* [L. *sciurus*; Gr. *skiouros*, a squirrel—from *skia*, a shadow; *oura*, a tail], having the character of the squirrel tribe; the Sciuridae, *n.* *plu.* *st-ūr-i-dē*, a family of rodents, including flying squirrels, true squirrels, and marmos.

**scierenchyma**, *n.* *skēr-ēng'i-mā* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *enchyma*, what is poured in, tissue], the calcareous tissue of which a coral is composed; in *bot.*, tissue of thickened and hard cells or vessels.

**scieretinite**, *n.* *skēr-ē'il-nit* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *rhétinē*, resin], one of the mineral resins, occurring in roundish drops and pellets of a black colour, nearly allied in composition to amber.

**scierites**, *n.* *plu.* *skēr'itis* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard], the calcareous spicules scattered in the soft tissues of certain Actinozoa.

**scierobasic**, *a.* *skēr-ō-bā'z'ik* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *basis*, a foundation, a pedestal], applied to the coral produced by the outer surface of the integument in certain Actinozoa, forming a solid axis invested by the polypites—called the **scierobase**, *n.* *skēr-ō-bāz*.

**scieroderma**, *a.* *skēr-ō-dēr-mūs* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *derma*, skin], hard-skinned; pert. to the scieroderms, *n.* *plu.* *dēr-mūs*, a family of fishes having skins covered with hard scales: **scieroderma**, *n.* *skēr-ō-dēr-mā*, a diseased condition in which the skin hardens and indurates: **scierodermic**, *a.* *dēr-mik*, applied to the corallum deposited between the tissues of certain Actinozoa: **scierodermitis**, *n.* *dēr-mit*, the hard skeleton in the Crustacea; the corallum deposited within the tissues of certain Actinozoa.

**scierogen**, *n.* *skēr-ō-jēn* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *gennō*, I produce], the thickening or woody matter deposited in the cells of plants.

**scieroma**, *n.* *skēr-ō-mā* [Gr. *sklēroma*, an induration—from *sklēros*, hard], in *med.*, hardness of texture; the hardened part of a body.

**scierosis**, *n.* *skēr-ō-sis* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard], the hardening of a part by an increase of its connective tissue resulting from inflammatory action: **scierotic**, *a.* *rōtik*, hard or firm—applied to the external membrane of the eye: *n.* the outer dense fibrous coat of the eye, forming the white of the eyeball; in *med.*, a substance that hardens parts to which it is applied—also **scierotica**, *n.* *skēr-ōtikā*, in same sense: **scierotome**, *n.* *skēr-ō-tōm* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], a segment of the skeleton of the body: **scierotomy**, *n.* *skēr-ō-tōm*, an incision of the scierotic.

**Scierotium**, *n.* *skēr-ō-ti-ūm* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, in allusion to the texture of the plants], a spurious genus of Fungi, consisting of a mass of hyphae compacted into a solid body: **scierotia**, *n.* *ti-d*, the fungus disease of India; the louping disease of sheep.

**scierotoid**, *a.* *skēr-ō-tōid* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *eidos*, resemblance], having the form and consistence of **Scierotium**.

**scot**—see **scotch 2**.

**scobiform**, *a.* *skōb'i-fārm* [L. *scobis*, powder or dust produced by sawing or rasping—from *scabo*, I scrape; *forma*, form], in *bot.*, in the form of filings, or like fine sawdust.

**scobina**, *n.* *skō-bi'nd* [L. *scobina*, a rasp or file—

from *scabo*, I scrape). In *bot.*, the zigzag rachis of the spikelets of grasses: *scobinate*, a *skō-bi-nād*, having the surface rough like a file.

*scobs*, n. *skōbz* [L. *scobis*, sawdust—from *scabo*, I scrape], raspings or turnings of ivory, metals, &c.; sawdust.

*scoff*, n. *skōf* [Fris. *schof*, a taunt], an expression of scorn or contempt; derision; mockery; a mark for derision: v. to treat with ridicule, contempt, or mockery—generally with *at*: *scoffing*, imp.: n. the act of treating with scorn: adj. treating with reproachful language: *scuffed*, pp. *skōft*: *scoffer*, n. -*er*, one who scoffs: *scoffingly*, ad. -*ly*.—SYN. of 'scoff v.': to sneer; mock; jeer; gibe.

*scold*, n. *skōld* [mid. Dut. *scheldan*, to scold]: Ofl. Ger. *scaltan*, to shove], a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman: v. to reprimand with harshness or severity; to rebuke or reprove; to vituperate; to rail at with rude clamour: *scolding*, imp.: n. railing language; the act of rebuking or reproving with undue severity; a rating: adj. habitually given to the use of harsh or railing language, generally used in reference to women: *scolded*, pp.: *scolder*, n. -*er*, one who scolds: *scoldingly*, ad. -*ly*.

*Scolecida*, n. plu. *skōlē-si-dā* [Gr. *skōlēx* or *skūlēka*, a worm], a heterogeneous division of the Anneloida now abandoned.

*scolecite*, n. *skō-lē-sit* [Gr. *skōlēx*, a worm—in reference to the mineral's behaviour before the blowpipe], a mineral found in whitish fibrous tufts in trap-rock and basalt.

*scolex*, n. *skōlēks* [Gr. *skōlēx*, a worm], the embryonic stage of a tape-worm; formerly called a cystic worm.

*scollis*, n. *skōl-lē-sis* [Gr.—from *skolios*, crooked], in med., crookedness; distortion of the vertebral column to one side.

*scolithus*, n. *skō-lithūs*, also *scollites*, n. plu. *skō-liths* [Gr. *skolios*, crooked, tortuous; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, terms applied to those tortuous tube-like markings which occur in certain sandstones, and which appear to have been worm-burrows.

*scallop*, *skālōp*—see *scallop*.

*Scolopendra*, n. *skōlō-pēn-drā* [L. *scolopendra*; Gr. *scolopendra*, a sort of multiplied], a genus of centipedes: *Scolopendrium*, n. *skōlō-pēn-drūm*, a genus of ferns; the typical species is *S. vulgare*, the common hart's-tongue fern.

*Scomberoids*, n. plu. *skōm-bēr-ōids* [L. *scomber*; Gr. *scombro*, a species of tunny, a mackerel, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], a family of fishes of which the common mackerel is taken as the type: *scomberoid-al*, n. *skōm-bēr-ōid*, pert. to the Scomberoids.

*sconce*, n. *skōns* [O. Dut. *schanse*, a rampart made of trees and branches—from OF. *escorser*, to hide, to conceal—from L. *abscondere*, concealed, hid; *abscondo*, I conceal—see *abscond*], in *OE.*, a small fort, as to defend a river or a pass; that which covers or resembles a cover; a screen; the socket of a candlestick with a brim, in which the candle is inserted [OF. *escense*, a dark lantern]; in *arch.*, a branch to support a candlestick; a helmet; the head or top of a thing; the head, in contempt: *sconce* or *ensconce*, v. to post oneself behind a screen of some kind.

*scone* or *seon*, n. *skōn* [Gael. *spoon*, a block of wood, a lump, a cake], in *Scot.*, a round or triangular flat piece of home-baked bread, prepared from wheaten or barley flour mixed with butter-milk and bicarbonate of soda—usually baked on a girdle.

*scoop*, n. *skōp* [O. Dut. *schoepe*, a shovel; *schoepen*, to draw water: cf. Dan. *skuffe*; Ger. *schuppe*], a hollow shovel or ladle; a hollow dish with a long handle for dipping amongst liquors; a surgical instr.; a coal-scuttle, in *OE.*, sweep: v. to hollow out; to excavate; to remove with a scoop: *scooping*, imp.: *scooped*, pp. *skōpt*: *scooper*, n. -*er*, one who scoops; a tool used by engravers; the avoet: *scoop-net*, a net so formed as to sweep the bed of a river.

*scope*, n. *skōp* [Gr. *skopos*, a watcher, a mark or aim—from *skeptomai*, I view or survey; *it. scopo*, aim, scope], space; room; the limit of intellectual view; the end or ultimate object towards which the mind is directed; the intention; the aim or drift; unrestricted liberty; in *OE.*, act of riot; sally.—SYN.: aim; intention; drift; mark; end; room; space; liberty; freedom; licence; extent; sweep.

*scoopform*, a. *skōp-ti-fōrm* [L. *scoopa*, a broom or besom made of twigs; *forma*, shape], having the form of a broom or besom: *scoop'ed*, n. *skōp* [L.

*pes* or *pedem*, a foot], one of a tribe of insects that have a brush of hairs on the hind feet.

*scorbute*, n. *skōr-bū-tik*, also *scorbutical*, a. *skōl* [mid. L. *scorbutus*; Low Ger. *schorbock*, the scurvy], affected with the scurvy, or subject to it; resembling the scurvy: *scorbutically*, ad. -*ly*: *scorbuted*, n. *skōr-bū-tis*, a disease characterised by extreme debility, swollen gums, and purple spots on the skin, induced by privation and malnutrition, often from the want of vegetables; scurvy.

*scorch*, v. *skōrch* [OF. *escorchier*—from: mid. L. *ex-corticāre*, to flay—from L. *ex*, off; *cortex* or *corticem*, bark, rind], to burn superficially; to affect painfully with heat; to be parched or dried up; to singe: *scorch'ing*, imp.: adj. parching; burning: *scorched*, pp. *skōrch't*: *scorch'ingly*, ad. -*ly*.

*scordium*, n. *skōr'di-um* [Gr. *skordion*, a plant that smells like garlic], a plant, the winter germander; the *Tueurium Scordium*, Ord. *Labiata*.

*score*, n. *skōr* [heel, *skor*, a score, a cut: cf. Dan. *skure*; Dut. *schore*], a scratch, notch, or mark used to indicate a number; a line drawn; an account or reckoning kept by marking in notches or lines; a tally-mark; the number twenty, as being marked off by a notch; an account run up; reason or motive; the complete transcript of a musical composition; in *OE.*, debt imputed: v. to scratch or mark as with chalk to indicate a number or numbers; to mark by notches or lines; to set down, as a debt: *scoring*, imp.: *scored*, pp. *skōrd*: in *score*, in *music*, all the parts of a composition arranged to meet the eye at once—so called from the bar drawn through all its parts in its early use: to quit *scores*, to settle or balance accounts; to give satisfaction: *score*, n. -*er*, an instr. for marking numbers on timber trees: long *score*, a heavy debt or reckoning: short *score*, a light debt or one easily discharged.—SYN. of 'score n.': notch; line; twenty; account; tally; reason; motive; sake; account; incision.

*scoria*, n. *skōr'i-ā*, *skō'ri-ā*, n. plu. *ri-ē* [L. *scōria*; Gr. *skōria*, dross, slag—from Gr. *skōr*, dung], the scum, dross, or slag left from melted metals or ores; rejected matter; in *geol.*, the accumulations of dust, ashes, cinders, and loose fragments of rocks, discharged from active volcanoes: *scō'ri-a-ceous*, a. *skō'ri-ās*, pert. to or resembling dross; drossy; in *geol.*, applied to loose cindery debris having the aspect or character of scoria: *scō'riform*, a. *skō'rim* [L. *forma*, shape], dross-like; cindery; in *geol.*, applied to loose cindery accumulations which seem to owe their origin to igneous action.

*scorify*, v. *skōr'i-fi* [F. *scorifier*, to reduce to dross—from L. *scoria*, dross; *facio*, I make], to reduce to scoria or dross: *scorify'ing*, imp.: *scorified*, pp. *skōr'i-fid*: adj. reduced to scoria or cindery dross: *scorification*, n. *skōr'i-fikā-shūn*, the operation of reducing a metal wholly or partially to scoria or dross.

*scorn*, n. *skōrn* [OF. *escurn*; L. *ex*, out; *cornu*, a horn; *lit.*, to deprive of horns], extreme contempt; the expression of disdain or contempt in look, gesture, or words, called forth by a sense of the meanness, baseness, or utter insignificance of the object of it, and by a belief in one's own superiority: v. to look or treat as unworthy or contemptible; to hold in extreme contempt; to despise or contemn; in *OE.*, to neglect; to disregard: *scorn'ing*, imp.: n. the act of contemning or despising; the act of treating with contempt or disdain: *scorned*, pp. *skōrnd*: *scorner*, n. *skōrn'ēr*, one who scorns; one who scoffs at religion: *scorn'ful*, a. *skōr'fūl*, contemptuous; disdainful: *scorn'fully*, ad. -*ly*, contemptuously; insolently: *scorn'fulness*, n. *skōr'fūl-nēs*, the quality of being scornful: to laugh to scorn, to make a mock of; to deride; to think scorn, in *OE.*, to hold unworthy of regard; to disdain.—SYN. of 'scorn v.': to despise; slight; revile; contemn; vilify; neglect; disregard; disdain—of 'scorn n.': derision; contempt; despite; dishonour; contempt; reproach; insolence.

*scorodite*, same as *skorodite*.

*Scorpio*, n. *skōr-pi-ō* [L. *scorpio*; Gr. *skorpios*, a scorpion], the Scorpion, a sign of the zodiac: *scor'pion*, n. -*on*, an animal shaped like a lobster, and having a very venomous sting in its tail; in *Scrp.*, a sort of scourge with leaden pellets and knots on its cords: *scor'pion-fly*, an insect having a tail resembling that of the scorpion: *scor'pion-grass*, the *Myosotis*, Ord. *Boraginaceae*: *scor'pion's-tail*, a plant having trailing herbaceous stalks, and producing a

pod resembling a caterpillar; the *Scorpiurus sulcatus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*.

**scorpioid**, *a*, *skör-pi-oid*, also *scör-pioid'al*, *a*, *-oid'al* [Gr. *skorpios*, a scorpion; *eidos*, resemblance]. In bot., rolled in a circinate manner, or resembling the tail of a scorpion; having a peculiar twisted cymose inflorescence, as in *Boraginaceae*: **scorpioid cyme**, flowers arranged alternately, or in a double row, along one side of a false axis, the bracts forming a double row on the other side.

**score** or **course**, *v*, *skör* [OE. *couratier*, *couracier*, a broker]. In OE., to exchange; to choose; to drive; to deal for the purchase of horses: *n*. change; exchange; **scoring**, *imp.*: **scored**, *pp*.

**Scorzonera**, *n*, *skör-zö-në-rä* [It. *scorzonera*, 'black bark'—*scorzo*, bark; *nera*, black; *L. niger*, black], a genus of plants, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Cichorideae*, having alternate leaves and yellow or purple flower-heads: *S. hispanica*, *his-pän-i-kä* [It. *Hispanica*, Spanish], the viper's-grass, cultivated for its esculent root, of the shape of a carrot, which has valuable medicinal qualities.

**scot**, *n*, *sköt*, also *shot*, *n*, *shöt* [AS. *scat*, payment; *scotlan*, to shoot, to throw down in payment: see *shoot*], the reckoning; the bill; an assessed tax laid on according to ability to pay: **scot and lot**, *lit.*, contribution and share; parish payments according to ability: **scot-free**, without payment; unhurt—see also *scat*.

**Scot**, *n*, *sköt* [AS. *Scot*, a Scot—perhaps from Gael. *squid*, a wanderer], a native of Scotland: **Scotch**, *n*, *sköch*, the inhabitants of Scotland; their language: *adj.*, pert. to Scotland, its language, or its people: **Scotchman**, *n*, a native of Scotland: **Scots**, *a*, *sköts*, same as *Scotch*: **Scotsman**, *n*, same as *Scotchman*: **Scotticism**, *n*, *sköt-i-siz-m*, an idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland: **Scottish**, *a*, *-ish*, pert. to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants: **Scotch mist**, a dense, mist-like, fine rain: **Scotch thistle**, a variety of thistle—so called from its being the national emblem of Scotland; the *Onopordion acanthium*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Cymrocephalae*: **Scottie**, *ad*, *sköt-i-vé* [L.], after the Scottish manner or fashion; in the Scottish language.

**scotch**, *v*, *sköch* [a form of *scratch*], to lash; to scutch; to cut or wound slightly: *n*, a slight cut or shallow incision; a line drawn on the ground, as in *hop-scotch*: **scotching**, *imp.*: **scotched**, *pp*, *sköcht* -*ad*, cut with shallow incisions: **scotch** or **scotched collops**, beef cut into small pieces; scored or partially cut collops.

**scutch**, *v*, *sköch* [for *scorch*, an extension of *score*], to shoulder up; to prop; to stop, as a wheel, by putting a piece of stone or wood under it: *n*, a drag or break applied to the wheel of a carriage in descending a declivity: **scutching**, *imp.*: **scotched**, *pp*, *sköcht*—also *scotch* and *scote*.

**scote**—see *scotch* 2.

**scoter**, *n*, *skö-ter* [Icel. *skotfi*], the black duck, great numbers of which visit various parts of our coasts in winter.

**Scotia**, *n*, *skö-shi-d*, a poetic name for Scotland.

**scotia**, *n*, *skö-ti-d* [Gr. *skotia*, darkness], the hollow moulding in the base of a column—so called from the shadow formed by it.

**Scotist**, *n*, *skö-tist*, a follower of Duns Scotus, a celebrated scholastic philosopher of the 14th century.

**scotodinia**, *n*, *skö-dö-din-i-d* [Gr.—from *skotos*, darkness, obscurity; *dinos*, giddiness]. In med., a disease exhibiting giddiness with imperfect vision.

**scotograph**, *n*, *skö-tö-gräf* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness; *graphö*, I write], an instr. to enable one to write in the dark, or to enable one who is blind to write.

**scotoma**, *n*, *skö-tö-mä*, *scoto-mata*, *n*, *plu.*, *-ind-tä* [Gr. *skotoma*, giddiness; *skotos*, darkness], in med., a fixed dark spot or gap in the field of vision; giddiness with dimness of sight.

**Scottish**, **Scotticism**—see under *Scot*.

**scoundrel**, *n*, *skö-en-drel* [AS. *scunnian*, to shun—*scoundrel*, according to Prof. Skeat, having the primary meaning of 'a loathsome rascal', a low petty villain; a man without honour or virtue; an unprincipled fellow; a rascal: *adj.*, low; base: **scoundrelism**, *n*, *-izm*, the state of being a scoundrel; rascality.

**scour**, *v*, *sköür* [OF. *escurer*, to scour, to cleanse; *L. excuro*, I take great care of—from *ex*, intens.; *curo*, care], to clean or brighten by rubbing; to clean from grease or dirt, as articles of dress; to search thoroughly in order to take or drive away; to pass swiftly over,

as water; to purge or be purged excessively; to clean thoroughly; to clear; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, as to scour the country, to rove; to range: *n*, a kind of diarrhoea or dysentery in cattle: **scour'ing**, *imp.*: *n*, a rubbing or cleansing; excessive looseness; the business of a scourer: **scoured**, *pp*, *sköürd*: **scourer**, *n*, *-er*, one who cleanses cloth, &c., as his trade; also formerly, a cleupad: **scouring-drops**, a mixture of oil of lemons with oil of turpentine used for removing grease-spots from silk.

**scourge**, *n*, *skéry* [OF. *escorpie*, a scourge; *L. excoridia*, flayed off], a lash; a whip; an instr. of punishment or discipline; any severe national affliction or visitation, as a famine or a plague; the person or thing that afflicts: *v*, to lash with a whip or rod; to punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict greatly: **scour'ing**, *imp.*: *n*, punishment with a scourge; chastisement: **scourged**, *pp*, *skerjd*: **scour'ger**, *n*, *-er*, one who scourges.

**scout**, *n*, *sköiet* [OF. *escoute*, a spy—from *escouter*, to hearken; *L. auscultare*, to listen], one sent before an army, or in advance of settlers or explorers, to ascertain the presence or movements of an enemy; at Oxford, a man-servant in the colleges; in cricket, a fielder: *v*, to move about privately to observe the positions and motions of an enemy.

**scout**, *v*, *sköiet* [Icel. *skúti*, a taunt—closely allied to *shoot*, which see], to sneer at; to reject disdainfully; to treat with contempt: **scout'ing**, *imp.*: **scout'ed**, *pp*.

**scovel**, *n*, *sköür-el* [W. *ysgubell*, a mop—from *ygnub*, a broom; *L. scopae*, a broom], a mop for sweeping a baker's oven.

**scow**, *n*, *sköu* [Dan. *schow*, a ferry boat], a large flat-bottomed boat, used as a lighter.

**scowl**, *n*, *sköiel* [Dan. *skide*, to cast down the eyes], a deep angry frown by depressing the brows, a look of sullenness or gloomy anger; gloom: *v*, to wrinkle the brows in frowning; to assume a severe angry look; to look gloomy; to frown: **scowl'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.*, sullen-looking; frowning: **scowled**, *pp*, *sköiäld*: **scowl'er**, *n*, one who scowl'ingly, *ad*, *li*.

**scramble**, *v*, *skräb-bl* [a freq. of *scrape*], to scrawl; in OE., to scratch with the nails; to scramble; to feel about with the hands.

**scrag**, *n*, *skrag* [Sw. dial. *skraka*, a great dry tree, a lean man; cf. Sw. dial. *skräkka*, to shrink; Norw. *skrokken*, uneven], a body which is nothing but skin and bones; anything lean and rough: **scrag'ged**, *a*, *-ged*, also **scrag'gy**, *a*, *-gi*, lean and bony; rough: an irregular broken surface, as a **scraggy** hill; lean; ungirded: **scraggedness**, *n*, *göd-näs*, also **scrag'giness**, *n*, *-giness*, the state or quality of being scragged or scraggy; leanness; roughness: **scrag'gily**, *ad*, *li*: **scrag** of mutton, the bony part of the neck of a sheep—see *crag* 2.

**scramble**, *v*, *skräb-bl* [a freq. of Eng. dial. *scramb*, to rake together], to climb by using the hands and feet; to strive to obtain eagerly and tumultuously in a competition with others; to contend with others in catching or seizing any desired object: *n*, the act of climbing by the hands, an eager and tumultuous competition or contest with others for any desired object: **scram'bling**, *imp.*: *n*, act of one who scrambles: **scrambled**, *pp*, *skräb-blid*: **scrambler**, *n*, *-bler*, one who scrambles.

**scran**, *n*, *skrün* [Icel. *skran*, refuse], in OE., and slang, the peelings or parings; broken victuals: **scran'nel**, *a*, *skräin'nel*, in OE., pared or peeled; scraped; harsh: **scran'ny**, *a*, *skräin'ni*, thin; poor; miserable.

**scrap**, *n*, *skräp* [Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles; cf. Dan. *skrab*, Sw. *afskrap*], a small piece broken off or left over; a fragment; a short extract, as from an author; a print or small picture: **scrap'py**, *a*, *skräp-pi*, consisting of scraps: **scrap-book**, a bound blank paper book for the preservation of short literary extracts and prints: **scrap-iron**, the cuttings and parings of ironwork and other old and waste malleable iron, collected together to be worked anew in the puddling furnaces.

**scrape**, *v*, *skräp* [Icel. *skrapa*, to creak or grate; cf. Norw. *skrapa*; Dut. *schrapen*], to rub or clean the surface of a thing with something rough, sharp, or edged; to collect or gather; to erase or rub out; to act on a surface so as to produce a grating noise; to play a violin badly; to make an awkward bow: *n*, a rubbing over with something that roughens or removes the surface; the effect produced by rubbing; an

awkward bow; a situation of difficulty, perplexity, or distress: *scraping*, *imp.*: *scraped*, *pp.* *scraped*: *scraper*, *n.* *skrāp'er*, a raised flat piece of iron placed at a door on which to scrape shoes or boots in wet weather; any instr. for scraping; a sorry siddler; a miser: *scrapings*, *n. plu.* *-pings*; leavings gathered together: to *scrape* together, to collect by small gains or savings: to *scrape* acquaintance, to make oneself acquainted, as with a person; to curry favour, —a phrase which arose from the practice of *scraping* with the one foot on the floor when bowing.

*scratch*, *n.* *skrāch* [Sw. *kratsa*, to scrape: Icel. *krassa*], a slight, rough surface-wound by rubbing with anything pointed or ragged; laceration with the nails: a slight, rough, lined mark on anything; a line across a prize-ring up to which the combatants are brought when they begin to box—hence, in *familiar language*, test, trial, or proof, appearance when expected; a calcareous earthy or stony substance which separates from sea-water and encrusts the bottoms and sides of salt-pans and boilers: *v.* to slightly mark or tear the surface of anything, as by the nails or by claws; to dig or excavate with the claws; to rub with the nails; to strike a horse's name out of the list of runners in a particular race: *scratch'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who scratches: *scratched*, *pp.* *skrācht*: scratches, *n. plu.* *skrāch'ez*, chaps or ulcers between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse: to *scratch* out, to erase; to rub out: to bring to the *scratch*, to bring to the test or proof of courage; to come up to the *scratch*, to fight or prepare to fight—in allusion to the line scratched on the ground, at which the fighters must place their toes while they stand opposite each other waiting to begin the contest—see above: *scratch race*, a race where any horse may run without restriction; an informal race; a boat-race where the crews are drawn by lot, as at Cambridge: *scratch crew*, n. ship's crew gathered together at random without regard to character or qualifications: *scratch wig*, a kind of small wig: Old Scratch, the devil; the house-demon of the North; hence, a mean, miserly old man.

*scrawl*, *n.* *skrāwl* [a corrupt. of *scribble*, which see], bad or hasty writing: *v.* to write hastily or imperfectly; to scribble; to draw or mark awkwardly: *scrawling*, *imp.*: *adj.* writing illegibly: *scrawled*, *pp.* *skrāwld*: *scrawler*, *n.* *-er*, one who scrawls.

*scray*, *n.* *skrá* [W. *ysgrāen*, a sea-swallow], the sea-swallow or tern.

*scream*, *v.* *skrēk* [another form of *creak*], synonymous with *creak*, which see.

*scream*, *n.* *skrēm* [Icel. *skræma*, to scare: cf. Sw. *skräma*; Dan. *skræmme*], a shrill quick cry, indicating sudden terror or pain; a shriek; the shrill cry of some birds: *v.* to cry out shrilly from sudden terror or pain: *scream'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* having the nature of a scream; shrill or sharp; causing screams of laughter, as a farce: *a.* the act of crying out with a shrill cry from fear or agony: *screamed*, *pp.* *skrēmd*: *scream'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who screams; a large bird of S. Amer., so named from its shrill piercing cries; in *slang*, something very great, as a lie.

*scres*, *n.* *skrē* [Icel. *skritha*, a landslide], in *geol.*, a talus; an accumulation of loose stones at the base of a cliff or precipice.

*screech*, *n.* *skrēch* [Icel. *skrækja*, to shriek: cf. Dan. *skrige*; Sw. *skrika*], a shrill loud cry, more acute and piercing than a scream; a harsh horrid cry: *v.* to utter a loud discordant and piercing cry, like that of the owl: *screech'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who screeches: *screeched*, *pp.* *skrēcht*: *screech-owl*, the night-owl—so called from its peculiar, harsh, disagreeable cry.

*screed*, *n.* *skrēd* [AS. *screadian*, to shred; *scrēade*, a strip], in *Scot.*, any loud shrill sound; a rant; a strip torn off; a long harangue or tirade, generally of a disagreeable nature; a long discourse or recital in poetry or prose: *screed'ed*, *a.* entertained with a long harangue or tirade: *screeds*, *n. plu.* *skrēdz*, in *plaster-work*, ledges of lime and hair, about 6 or 8 inches broad, dividing a surface about to be plastered into compartments, and forming gauges for the rest of the work; wooden rules for running mouldings.

*screen*, *n.* *skrēn* [OF. *ecran*, a screen: cf. Ger. *schranne*, a railing], a light movable partition for protecting from cold or light, or for partially intercepting the heat of a fire; anything that shelters or affords concealment; a partition separating a portion; a partition dividing one part of a church from

another; a sort of drapery for concealment; a long riddle or sieve which wards off the coarser particles, and prevents them passing through, as in coal, slaked lime-shell, and suchlike: *v.* to shelter; to conceal; to hide; to protect; to separate, as by a screen or riddle: *screen'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* sheltering; protecting; sifting, as coals from dross: *screened*, *pp.* *skrēnd*: *screen'ings*, *n. plu.* *-ings*, the refuse-matter left after sifting coals, ashes, &c.: *screened coal*, coal separated from the dust and dross.—*SYN.* of *screen v.*: to hide; cover; conceal: shelter; protect; defend; shield; secrete; sift; riddle.

*screw* or *screeve*, *v.* *skrēv* [Daa. *scrive*, to write], to write; to mark or brand with letters: *screwing*, *imp.* *skrēv'ing*: *n.* marking or branding with letters, as barrels by the Fishery Board: *screwed*, *pp.* *skrēvd*.

*screw*, *n.* *skrō* [OF. *escroue*; L. *scrobia*, a trench], a bolt or bar of metal or wood, generally of small size, with a spiral thread or ridge, called the exterior or *male screw*—a socket or tube with the spiral thread indented is called the interior or *female screw*—used for fastening; one of the mechanical powers, commonly called the *screw* and *nut*; *n.* mean ingardly person; a person who screws down prices disreputably; a jade, as applied to a horse: *v.* to turn or move by a screw; to press; to squeeze; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions, as the face; to oppress by exactions; to twist; to beat or take down prices disreputably: *screw'ing*, *imp.*: *screwed*, *pp.* *skrōd*: *adj.* in *slang*, intoxicated: *screw'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who screws: *screw-bolt*, a bolt or short rod of iron with a screw at one end and a flat head at the other: *screw-driver*, an instr. resembling a blunt chisel for turning screws: *screw-jack*, a contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw, or by a combination of toothed wheels: *screw-nails*, screws with notched heads, much used by carpenters for fastening their work: *screw-piles*, piles held firmly in the ground by a peculiar kind of screw at the lower extremities, used for supporting light-houses, &c.: *screw-plate*, a thin plate of steel having a series of holes with internal screws, used for forming external or male screws on small bars of iron: *screw-press*, a press in which the force is applied by means of a screw: *screw-propeller*, a shaft of iron furnished with broad spiral wings fitted into the lower part of the stern of a ship, and made to revolve by steam, used in propelling a ship instead of paddles: *screw-steamer*, a steamer propelled by a screw and not by paddles: *screw-stones*, in *geol.*, a familiar name for the hollow siliceous casts of encrinitis stems, frequently occurring in the cherts and rotten-stones of the carboniferous limestones, resembling the threads of a screw: *screw-tap*, the cutter for forming internal screws: *screw-valve*, a stopcock having a valve moved by a screw instead of a pigot: *screw-wrench*, a wrench or lever used for turning screws: *screwing-machine*, a machine for forming screws: *endless or perpetual screw*, a screw used to give motion to a toothed wheel: *lag-screw*, a bolt having a nut, a square shank, and a round head: *micrometer-screw*, a screw with fine threads, used for the measurement of very small spaces: *old screw*, one who is mean and sparing in his payments, grudgingly parting with any of it: *right and left screw*, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions: *screw of tobacco*, a small twist of tobacco rolled up in paper: to *screw down*, to fasten down by means of screws: to *screw in*, to force in by turning or twisting: to *screw out*, to press out; to *extract*: to *screw up*, to force; to bring by violent pressure: to *put on the screw*, to press for payment constantly; to exercise influence to attain a certain end: to *put under the screw*, to subject to a severe trial: a *screw loose*, something wrong or amiss: *male and female screws*, screws having the threads on the outside and inside respectively, the former fitting into the latter.

*scribble*, *v.* *skrībbl* [a freq. from *scribs*], to write carelessly and illegibly; to scrawl; to fill with worthless writing: *n.* hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value: *scrib'bling*, *imp.* *-bling*: *a.* the act of writing hastily and badly: *scrib'bled*, *pp.* *-bid*: *scrib'bler*, *n.* *-bler*, one who scribbles; a petty writer or author: *scrib'blingly*, *adj.* *-ly*: *scribbling-paper*, damaged or inferior paper—also *outsides*.

*scribble*, *v.* *skrībbl* [Sw. *skrubb*, to scratch; *skrubb*, a wool-car], to card or tear coarsely with a wire comb: *scrib'bling*, *imp.* *-bling*: *n.* the tearing or

separating of wool preliminary to the final carding: scribbled, pp. *scribble*; scribbler, n. *scribbler*, in a manufactory, one who attends to the scribbling; also, the machine used in the operation.

scribe, v. *scrib* [L. *scribo*, I write], among carpenters, to mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit the edge of one board to that of another, so that the fibres of the one may be at right angles to those of the other: scribing, imp. *scribing*; adj. applied to the edge of a board when fitted upon any surface: n. a clerk; a writer or secretary; an amanuensis; a copyist; among the anc. Jews, an expounder of the law, and a copyist of the same; a secretary; the act of fitting one piece of wood upon another so that the fibres of both may be at right angles to each other: scribed, pp. *scrib*; scriber, n. *scriber*, a sharp-pointed tool used by joiners for drawing lines; a markingawl; scrib-iron, an iron-pointed instr. for marking casks and logs.

screen, n. *skrim* [cf. Ger. *schirm*, a screen, a shade], in Scot., a thin coarse cloth used for making window-blinds, and for other purposes.

scrimmer, n. *skrimmer* [F. *scrimmer*—from It. *scher-mire*, to fence], in OE., a fencing-master; a gladiator. scrimmage, n. *skrim-dj*, also *scrummage*, n. *skrim-dj* [a variant of *skirmish*], an old spelling of *skirmish*, which see; in modern slang, a general row or fight.

scrimp, v. *skrimp* [conn. with *shrink*; cf. Ger. *schrimpfen*—Dan. *krympe*, to shrink], to shorten; to limit or straiten; to make too small: n. a niggard; a miser; adj. short; scanty: scrimping, imp.: scrimped, pp. *skrimpt*: scrimpiness, n. shortness; scantiness.

scrine, n. *skrin* [L. *scrinium*, a chest or box], in OE., a secret repository; a shrine.

scrip, n. *skrip* [Icel. *skreppa*, a wallet, a scrip], the receptacle of what the beggar scrapes together; a small bag or wallet.

scrip, n. *skrip* [L. *scriptum*, a writing—from *scribo*, I write], a piece of paper containing writing; a document entitling a person to receive stock or shares in a railway or other public company—the scrip must be given up when the formal certificate is issued; a bond, share, or other marketable security: script, n. *skript*, type in the form of running letters in imitation of handwriting: Scriptorium, n. *skrip-tó-rí-um*, the room in a monastery where all manuscripts were written or illuminated; specifically, a large literary work-room at Oxford University: scriptory, a. *skrip-tó-rí*, written; not oral.

Scripture, n. *skrip-túr* or *chódr* [L. *scriptura*, a writing—from *scribo*, I write], the sacred writings of the Bible; the Old and New Testaments; the Bible—used chiefly in the plural; in OE., an inscription; manuscript; book: scriptural, a. *-ál*, contained in the Scriptures, or authorised by them: scripturally, ad. *-li*: Scripturalist, n. *-íst*, also Scripturist, n. one versed in the sacred writings or Scriptures: anti-scriptural, a. opposed to the teachings of Scripture.

scrivener, n. *skriv-én-ér* [OF. *escrivain*, a notary—from mid. L. *scribanus*, a notary—from L. *scriba*, a scribe; *scribo*, I write], formerly, a professional writer; a money-lender; one whose business is to place money at interest.

scrofula, n. *skróf-ú-lá* [L. *scrofula*, scrofula—from *scrofa*, a breeding sow, from the swelling of the glands], a disease exhibiting itself by hard indolent tumours of the glands, usually those about the neck, after a time degenerating into ulcers; a state of the constitution characterised by peculiar liability to certain diseases, including pulmonary phthisis; king's evil: scrofulous, a. *-ús*, diseased or affected with scrofula, or pert. to it: scrofulously, ad. *-li*.

scroll, n. *skról* [OF. *escroue*, a scroll: O.Dut. *schroede*, a strip, a slip of paper], a roll of paper or parchment; a roll containing some writing; a name applied to a large class of ornaments, usually consisting of a narrow band formed into convolutions or undulations; a circular flourish of the pen attached to a signature: scrolled, a. *skróld*, formed like a scroll.

scrotum, n. *skró-túm* [L. *scrotum*, the scrotum], the sac or bag that contains the testicles: scrotal, a. *skró-tál*, pert. to the scrotum: scrotiform, a. *-f*: *scrota*, n. *skró-tá*, in bot., formed like a double bag: scrotocele, n. *-tó-sé* [Gr. *kèle*, a tumour], hernia or rupture in the scrotum.

scroyle, n. *skróyl* [OF. *escrouelles*—from L. *scrofillar*,

a scrofulous swelling—see *scrofula*], in OE., a loafing idle fellow; a mean rascal.

scrub, n. *skrub* [Dan. *scrub*, a shrub, the branch of a shrub, a broom], one that labours hard and lives meanly; a sorry fellow; anything small and mean; a well-worn brush or broom; dense underwood; stunted bushes; in Scot., the jack-plane, or plane first used in smoothing wood: v. to rub hard with a coarse stiff brush: scrubbing, imp.: scrubbed, pp. *skrubd*: adj. *skrubd*, in OE., dwarfed or stunted: scrubby, a. *skrub-bí*, small and mean; stunted in growth; vile: scrubbing-brush, a brush for scrubbing, having short and coarse bristles.

scruff, n. *skrif*—see *scruff*.

scruple, n. *skró-pl* [F. *scrupule*—from L. *scrupulus*, a small stone used as a weight, anxiety, scruple], a trifling cause of uneasiness; doubt; hesitation to decide or act, arising from the difficulty of settling in the mind as to what is right or expedient; a small weight, equal to 20 grains; any small quantity: v. to hesitate to act or decide; to doubt: scrupling, imp.: scrupled, pp. *-pl*: scrupler, n. *-plér*, one who scruples: scrupulous, a. *-pú-lús*, nicely doubtful; exact; careful; conscientious: scrupulously, ad. *-li*: scrupulosity, n. *-lús-i-ti*, minute and nice doubtfulness, arising from the fear of doing wrong; over-nicety: scrupulousness, n. *-lús-nés*, the state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness or caution in determining or acting, from a regard to truth or propriety.—SYN. of 'scrupulous': nice; doubtful; captious; careful; vigilant; cautious; conscientious; hesitating.

scrutator, n. *skró-tá-tór* [L. *scrutator*, an examiner—from *scrutor*, I search carefully—*-it*], amongst rubbish—*from scruta*, old trash], a searcher; an examiner.

scrutiny, n. *skró-tí-ní* [F. *scrutin*, a ballot—from L. *scrutinium*, a search—from *scrutor*, I search carefully—from *scruta*, old trash], close search or inquiry; careful investigation; an examination of votes given at an election: scrutineer, n. *-nér*, one appointed to examine into the votes given at an election: scrutineuse, v. *-niz*, to examine or search into closely or critically: scrutineusing, imp.: adj. closely searching: scrutineused, pp. *-nizd*: scrutineuser, n. *-ní-zér*, one who examines with critical care.

scrutoire, n. *skró-tú-ér* [OF. *escritoire*], a case of drawers, or a cabinet with a folding-down lid, convenient for writing on—usually *escritoire*, which see.

scrutze, v. *skró-z*, in OE., to press or thrust hard; to squeeze out of; to compress: scruzzing, imp.: scruzzed, pp. *skró-zd*.

scud, v. *skúd* [Dan. *skyde*, to shoot, to shove], among seamen, to run directly before the wind in a gale, as a ship, with little or no sail set; to run with precipitation: n. the act of scudding; loose thin clouds driven along swiftly by the wind: scudding, imp.: scudded, pp.: scudding under bare poles, the state of a ship when driven before the wind without any sails set: a scud of rain, a rapid shower driving with the wind: to scud along, to move on swiftly: scuddle, v. *skú-dl*, to run with an affection of baste or precipitation.

scudo, n. *skó-dó*, scudi, n. plu. *skó-dé* [It. *scudo*, a shield, a crown or dollar—from L. *scutum*, a shield], an Italian silver coin of the value of about 4s., now very rarely seen, being displaced by the new decimal coinage—in Rome the gold scudo was worth 10 silver scudi.

scuff, n. *skúf*, or scruff, n. *skrif* [Icel. *skoft* (pron. *skoft*), the hair of the head], the loose skin on the shoulders by which a dog or cat is laid hold of; nape of the neck.

scuffle, n. *skúf-fl* [Sw. *skuffa*, to nudge, to push: O.Dut. *schuffelen*], a close struggle between two or more persons for the mastery; a confused or hasty contest; a fight: v. to strive or struggle blindly; to fight confusedly: scuffling, imp. *-fling*: scuffed, pp. *-fl*: scuffer, n. *-flér*, one who scuffles.

scuffle, n. *skúf-fl* [AS. *scof*, a hoe], an instr. for lightly paring the surface of the ground to kill weeds: scuffer, n. *-flér*, a kind of horse-hoe.

sculk—see *skulk*.

skull, n. *skál* [Icel. *skál*, a bowl], a hollow, the blade of the scull being hollowed out], an oar so short that a man can work a pair in rowing a skiff or light boat; a short oar placed over the stern of a boat, with the blade in the water, by which a boat may be rowed by one man moving the oar

from side to side; a cock-boat: *v.* to impel a boat by means of a scull; to impel a boat with a short oar over the stern: *sculling*, *imp.*: *sculled*, *pp.* *sküllt*: *scull'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who sculls; a boat rowed with sculls.

*scull*, *n.* *sküll* [Dut. *school*, a scull or shoal of fishes: a variant of shoal], a compact mass or body of fishes moving in one direction; a shoal.

*scullery*, *n.* *sküller-i* [OF. *esculerie*: *mfd.* *L. scutellarium*, a place or room where dishes were kept: *L. scutella*, a salver, *dim.* of *scutra*, a tray], a small room set apart for keeping kitchen utensils and for cleaning them; a place to wash and scour in: *scullery-maid*, a female servant who attends to the cleaning of the kitchen utensils, &c.

*scullion*, *n.* *skülljün* [OF. *escouillon*—from *L. scōpū*, a besom], a servant whose duty it is to keep the kitchen utensils clean; a low mean drudge.

*sculpin* or *skulpin*, *n.* *skülpin* [perhaps conn. with *scorpion*], any sea-fish, of numerous species, with large head protected by spines, found on the eastern coast of N. Amer.; a large fish of California; the dragonet.

*sculpture*, *n.* *skülp-tür* or *-chör* [F. *sculpture*—from *L. sculptūra*, a cutting out or carving—from *L. sculpo*, I carve in stone], the art of cutting or carving stone to form representations of visible or ideal objects, as the figure of a man; any work of art produced by the chisel: *v.* to cut or carve with the chisel, as stone: *sculpturing*, *imp.*: *sculptured*, *pp.* *-tär*: *adj.* produced in stone by the chisel: *sculptural*, *n.* -*l*, pert. to sculpture: *sculptor*, *n.* -*ler*, one whose occupation or profession is sculpture: *sculptress*, *n.* -*tres*, a female who practises the art of sculpture: *sculpturesque*, *a.* -*esk*, possessing the character of sculpture: denoting high relief.

*scum*, *n.* *sküm* [Scot. *sküm*, foam, froth; cf. Dan. *skum*; Ger. *schäum*; Ir. and Gael. *sgum*], impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, particularly when boiled or fermented; the refuse; the recreation; the portion which is worthless or vile: *v.* to clear off scum: *scumming*, *imp.*: *scummed*, *pp.* *skümd*: *scummer*, *n.* -*mér*, an instr. for taking off the scum of liquids: *scum-mugs*, *n.* *plu.* -*mügz*, the matter skimmed from boiling liquids: *scummy*, *a.* -*nüt*, covered with scum.

*scumber*, *n.* *sküm-bér*—see *scummer*.

*scumble*, *v.* *sküm-bl* [from *scum*, which see], to spread or rub colours very thinly over other colours in order to modify the effect: *scumbling*, *imp.* -*bling*, *n.* the act of spreading colours of a semi-transparent character over other colours to modify the effect: *scum'bled*, *pp.* -*blä*.

*scummer*, *v.* *sküm-mér*, also *scum'ber*, *v.* -*bér* [OF. *escumbrier*, *escumbrier*, to embarrass, to dirty], in *OE.*, to dung; to dirty; to souse; *scum'merug*, *imp.*: *scum'mered*, *pp.* *-mèrd*: *scum'ber*, *n.* dung, especially of a fox.

*scunner*, *n.* *skün-nér* [AS. *scunian*, to shun], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, loathing; disgust: *v.* to cause loathing; to disgust: *scun'nerug*, *imp.*: *scunnered*, *pp.* *skün'nèrd*.

*scupper*, *n.* *sküpp-ér* [OF. *escopir*, to spit out], holes in a ship's deck or side to carry off rain-water, or the water shipped—usually in the *plu.*, *scupper-boles* or *scuppers*: *scupper-nail*, a nail with a very broad head, used on ship-board to secure the edge of the hose to the scupper.

*scurf*, *n.* *skërf* [Sw. *skorf*, *scurf*: cf. AS. *scurf*: Dan. *skurv*; Dut. *schurf*; Ger. *schorf*], the white flaky matter formed on, and thrown off by, the skin, particularly that formed on skin covered with hair, as the head; any matter loosely adherent: *scurfy*, *a.* -*f*, covered with *scurf*, or resembling it: *scurfiness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being *scurfy*.

*scurrile*, *a.* *skür-ril* [*L. scurrilis*, jeering, scurrilous—*from* *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester], besitting a buffoon or jester; grossly opprobrious; low; mean; scurrilous: *scurrility*, *n.* *skür-ril-i-tü*, vile or obscene jocularity; mean buffoonery; gross or obscene language: *scurrilous*, *a.* *skür-ril-ös*, grossly opprobrious in language; using gross vulgarities only besitting a buffoon; lewdly joacular: *scurrilously*, *ad.* -*l*: *scurrilousness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being scurrilous; indecent grossness of language.—*SYN.* of 'scurrilousness': insolence; vulgarity; indecency; abuse—of 'scurrilous': abusive; vulgarly; reproachful; vulgar; foul; low; indecent; infamous; mean; opprob-

rious; insulting; insolent; offensive; vile; gross; foul-mouthed.

*scurry*, *v.* *skür-ri* [prob. from *scour*], to hurry along; to scamper: *u.* bustling haste; hurry: *hurry-scurry*, impetuous haste.

*scurry*, *n.* *skër-ri* [Sweil. *skorf*: cf. Dan. *skurv*; Ger. *schurf*], a disease characterised by livid spots of various sizes on the skin, and by a general debility, caused by confinement, want of fresh food and vegetables, and of exercise, chiefly affecting sailors on long voyages—formerly very fatal, but now generally prevented or cured by the free use of lime-juice: *scurviness*, *n.* -*ri-ness*, the state of being affected by *scurvy*: *scurvy-grass*, *n.* -*gräs*, a plant growing abundantly on the sea-side rocks, and on the banks of rivers near the sea; prized as a cure for *scurvy*: *Cochlearia officinalis*, Ord. *Crucifera*, is the common *scurvy-grass*.

*scurvy*, *n.* *skër-ri* [corrupt. of *scurfy*], scabby; covered with scabs; thin, shabby, or mean: sorry; in *OE.*, vile; worthless; offensive: *scurvily*, *ad.* -*l*, in a *scurvy* manner; basely; meanly: *scurviness*, *n.* -*ness*, vileness; meanness.

*scuse*, for *excuse* in Shakespeare.

*scut*, *n.* *sküt* [Eng. *dial.*, *scut*, short], the tail of a lure, or other animal having a short tail.

*scuta*, *n.* *plu.* *sküt-ä* [*L. scutum*, a shield], any shield-like plates, especially those developed in the integument of many reptiles.

*scutage*, *n.* *sküt-aj* [old. *L. scütägium*, scutage—*from* *L. scutum*, a shield], in *anc.* feudal law, a tax levied upon those who held lands by knight-service, or for personal service due by a tenant to his superior—see *exchange*.

*scutate*, *n.* *sküt-äl* [*L. scütatus*, armed with a long shield—*from* *scutum*, *n.* shield], in *bot.*, shaped like an *anc.* round buckler; in *zool.*, having a surface protected by large scales.

*scutch*, *v.* *sküch* [OF. *escusser*, to shake: *mfd.* *L. exussio*, I shake frequently], to beat off or separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax by means of an instr. called a *scutcher*,—all the operations of dressing flax are now usually performed by a mill: *scutch*, *n.* the scrapings of hides: *scut'chug*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of separating hemp or flax from the woody stalk: *scutched*, *pp.* *sküch*.

*scutcheon*, *n.* *skächün* [an abbr. of *escutcheon*, which see], the ornamental piece of brass plate round a keyhole; an *escutcheon*.

*scute*, *n.* *sküt* [*L. scutum*, a buckler; in *OE.*, *n.* small shield], a scale, as of a fish or reptile; an ancient gold coin of France, valued at 3s. 4d. sterling; the iron heel of a boot.

*scutellum*, *n.* *sküt-ëllüm* [*L. dim.* of *scutum*, a shield or buckler], in *bot.*, an outgrowth of the axis beneath the cotyledon in the embryo of grasses; a sort of rounded shield-like fructification of some lichens: *scutelliform*, *n.* *sküt-ëll-ä-rüm* [*L. forma*, shape], also *scutelate*, *n.* -*äl*, shaped like a shield: *scutiform*, *a.* *sküt-ëll-ä-rüm* [*L. scutum*, a shield; *forma*, shape], shaped like a shield.

*scuttle*, *n.* *sküt-ül* [AS. *scutel*, a dish], a bowl: *L. scutella*, a salver], a broad shallow basket; a metal pan or pail for holding coals.

*scuttle*, *n.* *sküt-ül* [OF. *escoutille*, the hatch of a ship: Sp. *escotilla*—*from* *escotar*, to slope, to hollow a garment about the neck: L. Ger. *schott*, a trap-door], in ships, a small hatchway or opening in the deck by which things are let down into the hold; a square hole in a roof with a movable cover: *v.* to cut holes in the bottom, the sides, or deck of a ship or boat for any purpose, generally for sinking her: *scut'tlug*, *imp.* -*ting*: *scut'tled*, *pp.* -*läd*: *scut'tle-but* or *-cask*, a cask of water, with a square hole, placed on the deck of a ship for immediate requirements.

*scuttle*, *v.* *sküt-ül* [a corrupt. of *scuddle*, a *dim.* of *scud*, which see], to run with precipitation; to hurry furtively away: *u.* a running with affected haste; a quick bustling run: *scut'tling*, *imp.*: *scut'tled*, *pp.* -*läd*.

*scuttle-fish* for *cuttle-fish*, which see.

*scutum*, *n.* *sküt-üm* [*L. scutum*, a shield], a shield or buckler; in *anat.*, the knee pan or patella: *scybala*, *n.* *plu.* *sküt-ä-lä* [Gr. *skubaton*, dung, ordure], the feces or contents of the bowels, when passed in hard small masses, like marbles or the excretions of sheep, denoting an unhealthy and costive habit.

*scye*, *n.* *sk* [F. *scier*, to saw—from *L. seco*, I cut],

*mäte*, *mat*, *fär*, *löv*; *mäte*, *mät*, *här*; *jüne*, *pän*; *nöte*, *nüt*, *möre*;



the arm-hole of a coat, a vest, or a shirt, before the sleeve is sewed in.

**Scylla**, *n. scylla* [L. *Scylla*; Gr. *Skulla*, *Scylla*], a rock between Italy and Sicily, formerly supposed to be dangerous to ships; and opposite to this is **Charybdis**, *n. kharibdis*, a whirlpool, also formerly supposed to be dangerous to vessels.—accordingly, in *anc. myth.*, ships passing between them are said to have been wrecked by the one when endeavouring to avoid the other. between **Scylla** and **Charybdis**, between two difficulties or dangers.

**scymetar**—see **scimitar**.

**scyphus**, *n. scyphus*, **scyphi**, *n. plu. scyphi* [L. *scyphus*; Gr. *skappos*, a cup or goblet], in *bot.*, the cup of a *Narcissus*; a funnel-shaped corolla; in some lichens the funnel-shaped expansion of the podetia—i.e., the erect branched or simple growths springing from the horizontal thallus: **scyphophora**, *n. scypho-rd* [Gr. *phoros*, bearing], a shrub from the shores of the Molucca Isles, constituting a genus of *Cinchonaceae*—the flowers are in axillary corymbs, and have an undivided calyx.

**scythe**, *n. sith* [AS. *sithe*, a scythe: cf. Icel. *sightr*; Low Ger. *sege*], a large slightly curved steel blade fitted at right angles to a long pole, used in mowing grass or corn: **scythed**, *a. sithed*, armed with scythes, as a chariot: **scythe-man**, *n. one* who works with the scythe in mowing.

**Scythian**, *a. sithi-din*, pert. to *Scythia*, a name applied in *anc. times* to those districts of northern Europe and Asia which are now embraced by Russia in Europe, and the Russian territories to the north of the Sea of Aral: *n. a native* of *Scythia*.

**scdain** or **sdain**, *n. and v. sdain*, in OE. for *disdain*: **scdaining**, *imp. scdaining*: **scdained**, *pp. scdand*: **scdainful**, *a. sdainful*, OE. for *disdainful*.

**se**, *se* or *ss* [L. *se*, without, aside, by itself—the primary form of *L. sine*, without], a prefix signifying: 'aside'; a departing; a separating from, as in *secede*, to go aside.

**sea**, *n. se* [AS. *se*, the sea, a lake: cf. Icel. *ser*, Dan. *se*; Goth. *saies*; Ger. *see*], a vast collection of water, smaller than that of an ocean; the ocean; a wave or large quantity of sea-water, as to ship a sea; the character of the surging and swelling of the waves, as a heavy sea; any large quantity of water or other liquid; anything rough and tempestuous; in *Scip.*, the term applied to the large basin or cistern made by Solomon: *adj. of* or relating to the sea, or connected with it: **sea-acorn**, another name for a **barnacle**, which see: **sea-adder**, a fish of the British seas, of a slender form: **sea-air**, the air above, near, or coming from the sea: **sea-anemone**, *n. animal* of very simple structure common to our seas, having many rows of tentacula or feelers, which, when expanded, give the animal the appearance of a flower: **sea-beach**, the land lying along the margin of the sea: **sea-bear**, the white or polar bear: **sea-beaten**, *a. lashed* by the waves: **sea-beet**, the wild beet, or *Beta maritima*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*, the parent of the different varieties of garden beet and mangold-wurzel: **sea-bells**, the *Convolvulus soldanella*, Ord. *Convolvulaceae*: **sea-blobber**, the jelly-fish: **seaboard**, *n. the sea-shore*; the coast; the nature and extent of the coast-line of a maritime country: *adj. bordering* upon the sea: *ad. towards* the sea: **sea-board**, a term applied to a ship to designate her qualities in bad weather at sea: **sea-bonnd**, -encircled, or -girt, *a. surrounded* by the sea: **sea-breeze**, the wind blowing from the sea: **sea-buckthorn**, the *Hyperopod rhamnoides*, Ord. *Elagnaceae*: **sea-calf**, a name given to the common seal: **sea-captain**, the captain of a vessel sailing on the sea: **sea-coal**, coal that has been carried from a distant part by sea: **sea-coast**, the land immediately adjacent to the sea: **sea-cob**, the sea-gull: **sea-cow**, the popular name for the manatee, also for the walrus or sea-horse: **sea-cucumber**, a marine animal, one species of which is used, when salted and dried, in China, as a delicacy, under the name of *trépan*; a holothurian: **sea-devil**, a hideous fish having a large head and vast mouth; the fishing-frog or angler: **sea-dog**, the common seal: an old sailor: **sea-ear**, a mollusc with an ear-shaped valvular shell: the *haliotis*: **sea-elephant**, a large seal having a proboscis somewhat like an elephant: **seafarer**, *n. seif-ar-er* [sea and fare: see *fare* 1], one taking a journey by sea; a mariner: **sea-faring**, *a. -ing*, following the occupation of a seaman: **sea-fennel**, the saubire: **sea-fight**, a

battle or action at sea: **sea-fowl**, any fowl that lives on or near the sea, and obtains its food from it: **sea-gage**, the depth which a vessel sinks in the water: **sea-girkin**, -gerkin [see *gherkin*], a sea-cucumber or holothurian: **sea-god**, one of a fabulous class of beings supposed to preside over the sea: **seagoing**, *a. applied* to a vessel sailing upon the deep sea, as distinguished from a river or coasting vessel: **sea-grass**, the *Zostera marina*, known as **sea-wrack** or grass-weed, Ord. *Naiadaceae*: **sea-green**, *a. of a faint green* or sea colour: *n. a plant*: **sea-gudgeon**, the black goby or rock-fish: **sea-hare**, a marine mollusc having a fancied resemblance to a hare; the *aplysia*: **sea-hedgehog**, the sea-urchin: **sea-hog**, the porpoise: **sea-horse**, the walrus; a species of pipe-fish: **sea-jelly**, one of the jelly-like animals called *Melusae*: **sea-kale**, a name applied to several plants of the cabbage tribe; the *Crambe maritima*, Ord. *Cruciferae*: **sea-kings**, the Northern pirate-kings who infested the coast of Europe in the 8th and 9th centuries: **sea-lark**, a bird of the sandpiper kind; the ringed dotterel or plover: **sea-legs**, ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching and rolling: **sea-lemon**, *n. species* of shell-less mollusc, with thick, smooth body, of a yellow colour: **sea-leopard**, a marine animal of the seal family, spotted like a leopard: **sea-level**, the level of the surface of the sea; any part whose surface is on the same level as the sea: the surface of the open sea taken as the point from which to estimate or measure the perpendicular heights or depressions of other surfaces, as of hills and mountains: **sea-lion**, a popular name for those eared seals that have manes like lions: **seaman**, *n. se'man*, a sailor or mariner; one who assists in the management of a ship at sea as his ordinary occupation: **able-bodied seaman**, one who thoroughly understands the duties of a seaman, and is able to perform them efficiently; contracted A.B.: **ordinary seaman**, one less competent than an able seaman: **sea-manship**, *n. -ship*, knowledge of the art of managing and navigating a ship; the skill of a seaman: **sea-mark**, any elevated object on land which may serve for the direction of mariners: **sea-mat**, the common *lustra*, one of the polyzoa: **sea-mew**, -mid, *a. sea-gull*: **sea-monster**, any huge animal whose habitat is the sea: **sea-mouse**, an annelid animal found in the sea, remarkable for its splendid colours: **sea-needle**, a fish having a slender body, long pointed jaws, and a forked tail; the garfish: **sea-nettles**, certain kinds of jelly-fish which irritate or sting the skin when touched: **sea-nymph**, a nymph or goddess of the sea: **sea-onion**, a seaside plant, also called the squill, which see: **sea-ooze**, soft mud on the sea-bottom: **sea-otter**, a kind of otter found in the North Pacific, having fur extremely soft, and of a deep glossy black: **sea-pad**, a star-fish: **sea-pheasant**, the pinail duck: **sea-pie**, a sea fowl, the oyster-catcher; a dish of food consisting of hutchmeat covered or enclosed with a thick paste of flour—so called from being a common dish at sea: **sea-piece**, a representation of a scene at sea: **sea-pike**, the garfish: **sea-pink** or -thrift, the *Armeria maritima*, Ord. *Plumbaginaceae*: **seaport**, a city or town having a harbour on or near the sea: **sea-risk**, hazard at sea: **sea-room**, distance from land sufficient for a ship to avoid danger of shipwreck on the coast: **sea-salt**, common salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation: **seascape** [Gr. *skapos*, I view], a view of a portion of the sea: **sea-serpent**, a huge serpent often reported to have been seen at sea: **sea-shore**, the land adjacent to the sea or ocean: **sea-sick**, *a. affected* by the nausea caused by the rolling and pitching of a vessel at sea: **sea-sickness**, *n. the nausea*, accompanied by retching and vomiting, experienced on a vessel at sea: **sea-side**, the land or country adjacent to the sea: **sea-sling**, the trepan or sea-cucumber: **sea-snake**, a kind of snake commonly found in the seas of warm latitudes: **sea-swallow**, the common tern; the stormy petrel: **sea-tangle**, a common name for several species of sea-weed: **sea-thongs**, a dark-coloured sea-weed, *Chorda filum*, of the northern coasts of the Atlantic: **sea-tossed**, *a. violently moved* about by the waves of the sea: **sea-trumpet**, a large sea-weed, *Ecklonia baccinialis*, of the S. Pacific; a large marine sea-shell: **sea-unicorn**, the narwhal, which see: **sea-urchin**, a creature with a roundish body, having a test or shell covered with spines or prickles; an

**echinus**: sea-wall, a strong wall built to resist the encroachments of the sea: seaward, a. or ad. towards the sea, or directed towards it: sea-ware, the sea-weeds, and the like, thrown up on the shore by the sea: sea-water, the natural water of the sea: seaweed, the plants found growing in the sea: sea-wolf, a species of seal; a fish so named from its fierceness and ravenousness: seaworthy, applied to a ship in good condition, and fit in all respects for a sea voyage: sea-wrack, sea-grass, which see: at sea, away from land: upon the ocean: in a vague uncertain state: beyond the sea, out of a state or country, and in another which has been reached by sea: cross-sea, a sea when its waves move in different directions, also called a chopping-sea: half-sea-sick, half drunk: heavy sea, the sea when the waves run high: on the high seas, in the open ocean, as being the common highway of nations: to go to sea, to follow the occupation of a sailor.

**seal**, n. *sel* [AS. *sealh*, a seal: cf. Icel. *seil*: Dan. *seil*], a marine amphibious mammal of various species, chiefly inhabiting the sea-coasts of the higher latitudes, much sought after for its skin and oil: the sea-calf; the sea-dog: seal'ing, n. the pursuit of seals for their skin and oil.

**seal**, n. *sel* [OF. *seel*, a seal—from L. *stigmillum*, a seal—from *stigma*, a mark], an engraved or inscribed piece of metal; a precious stone, a pebble, or a piece of metal, on which some image or device is engraved, used for impressing the wax that closes a letter, or that which is attached to a deed or other parchment or writing; the wax or other substance sealing a deed or making fast a letter; that which ratifies or confirms; an act of confirmation; that which shuts or makes fast: v. to fasten with a seal; to set or affix a seal to; to ratify; to make fast; to authenticate with a stamp; to enclose, hide, or conceal; to imprint on the mind: seal'ing, imp.: sealed, pp. *seid*: adj. fastened or furnished with a seal; confirmed: seal'er, n. *er*, one who seals; an officer in Chancery who seals writs and instruments; in Amer., an inspector of weights and measures, also of leather: seal-engraving, the art of engraving precious stones for seals: sealing-wax, the wax used in sealing letters, &c., chiefly composed of shell-lac, Venice turpentine, and Peruvian balsam: Great Seal, the State seal of the United Kingdom, impressions from which must be attached to royal charters, grants of land, commissions, &c. to render them valid—this is called 'passing the Great Seal': Privy Seal, the personal seal of the sovereign, used in rendering legal certain instruments of minor importance—see also under *privy*. *Note*.—The State seals are (1) the 'Signet,' which contains the royal arms and supporters; (2) one of a smaller size having an escutcheon of the king's arms only; and (3) a still smaller called the 'cachet,' similarly engraved, and only used for sealing the sovereign's letters to other sovereigns.

**seam**, n. *sēm* [AS. *seām*, a sewing, a hem: cf. Icel. *saumur*; Dan. and Sw. *sēm*; Dut. *zoom*; Ger. *saum*], the uniting or joining together of two pieces of cloth by sewing or stitching them with thread; the line where this junction is made; the line or space between planks when placed or fastened together; a scar; a vein or stratum of an ore, or of coal, &c.; in *geol.*, a thin layer between thicker strata: v. to unite by sewing with thread; to scar: seam'ing, imp.: seamed, pp. *semd*: seam'less, a. *lēs*, woven throughout, and nowhere united by a seam: seamstress, n. *stres*, a woman whose occupation is sewing, but the common spelling is now *sempstress*, which see: seamy, a. *sēm'i*, having a seam; showing the seam.

**seam**, n. *sēm* [AS. *seām*, a horse-load—from mid. L. *salma*: L. *salma*, a pack—from Gr. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle], a measure or quantity; a seam of corn, 8 bushels; a seam of glass, 120 lb.

**seam**, n. *sēm* [F. *sain*, the fat or grease of a hog—from L. *lagina*, fatness produced by feeding], in OE., tallow; grease; fat.

**seaman**, seaman'ship—see under *sea*.

**sean**, n. *sēn*, a net—see *selne*.

**seanco**, n. *sā-āngs* [F. *seance*, a seat, sitting—from L. *sedens* or *sedentem*, sitting; *sedeo*, I sit], session, as of some public body; a sitting of any kind for consideration or inquiry; a select scientific meeting; a spiritualistic meeting; an exhibition given by spiritualists.

**seannachie** or **sennachie**, n. *sēn'-ā-chē* [Gael. *sean-*

*nachaidh*, a bard—from *sean*, old], in Scot., a Highland bard or a genealogist.

**sear** or **sere**, a. *sēr* [AS. *sear*, sere; *searian*, to dry up: cf. Dut. *zoor*; Dan. *saare*; Low Ger. *soor*, dry], no longer green; dry; withered—applied to leaves: **sear**, v. to burn to dryness and hardness at the surface; to cauterise; to render callous or insensible; to brand: sear'ing, imp.: seared, pp. *serd*: adj. burned on the surface; hardened: searedness, n. *ser'd-nēs*, the state of being seared: sear leaves, leaves withered or dead: sear wood, dead boughs; in the sear and yellow leaf [the sear, the yellow leaf—Shaks.], that period of life when the body begins to decay; to sear up, to close by searing or cauterising.

**searce**, n. *sērs*, also *sarce*, n. *sārs* [OF. *seas*: mid. L. *seclacium*, a sieve—from L. *seila*, a bristle, a horse-hair], in OE. and provincial usage, a fine sieve; a bolter: v. to separate the fine part from the coarse, as of meal; to bolt; to sift: searc'ing, imp.: searced, pp. *seerst*: adj. sifted: searc'er, n. *ser*, one who or that which bolts corn.

**searc**, n. *serch* [OF. *cercher*, to seek—from mid. L. *circare*, to wander hither and thither—from L. *circus*, Gr. *κίρκος*, a circle], a seeking or looking, as for something lost or desired, or whose place is unknown; quest; pursuit; inquiry; examination: v. to seek for the purpose of finding; to look through; to try to find out; to make inquiry; to explore; to put to the test; to probe: searc'ing, imp.: adj. minute and careful in the way of investigation; close; penetrating; keen: n. examination; inquiry: searched, pp. *sercht*: searc'er, n. *er*, one who or that which searches; an inquirer: search'able, a. *-bi*, that may be searched or explored: search'ableness, n. *-nēs*, state of being searchable: search'ingly, ad. *-lūg* li: search'ingness, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being searching: search'less, a. *-lēs*, that cannot be searched; insurable: search-light, n. an electric light of great power, which, collected into one ray, illuminates objects at a distance, employed chiefly on man-of-war ships as a means of detecting an enemy approaching in the darkness: search-warrant, a written authority granted by a Justice of the peace to search certain places for stolen goods, &c.: to search out, to find by seeking; to seek till found: right of search, in *international law*, the right of a belligerent in time of war to detain private merchant-ships of other nations which he meets with on the high seas, to examine and search for enemy's property, or for articles contraband of war.—*SYN.* of 'search n.': examination; scrutiny; inquiry; quest; exploration; investigation; research; pursuit; exploitation; inspection; trial; look.

**season**, n. *sēzn* [F. *saison*, due time, fit opportunity—from L. *salio* or *salionem*, a sowing; *salus*, sowed; *sezo*, I sow] lii., the sowing-time; suitable or convenient time; any particular time, as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter; a period of time not very long; in OE., that which gives a relish: v. to mature; to become mature; to prepare for use; to inure; to render palatable; to temper; to qualify by admixture; to imbue; to become fit for its proper use; to dry thoroughly, as timber; in OE., to savour: sea'soning, imp.: *-zn-ēng*: n. anything added to impart relish: sea'soned, pp. *-znd*: adj. dried and hardened; matured; rendered strong; flavoured with condiments or spices, as food: sea'sonless, a. *-zn-lēs*, without the succession of the seasons: sea'sonable, a. *-bi*, happening in due season; done at the proper time; timely: sea'sonably, ad. *-bi*: sea'sonableness, n. *-bi-nēs*, the quality or condition of being seasonable: sea'sonal, a. *-zn-dl*, pert. to the seasons: in season, at the right time; sufficiently early: out of season, too late; beyond the proper time: season ticket, a ticket or pass for travelling on a railway at pleasure, to a certain station, and for an extended period; a ticket of admission to a place of public amusement for an extended period.—*SYN.* of 'seasonable': timely; fit; opportune; convenient.

**seat**, n. *sēt* [Icel. *seti*, a seat: cf. Sw. *säte*; Dan. *sæde*], that on which one sits, as a chair, a bench, or a stool; a sitting; right of sitting; a place in Parliament; a post of authority; station; situation or position; site; a residence; a mansion; the manner of sitting a horse: v. to cause to sit down; to lie down; to place in a seat; to settle; to fix; to fit up

with seats; to assign seats to: seat'ing, imp.: adj. the act of giving a seat: n. the material for making seats: seat'ed, pp. placed in a chair or on a bench; settled: seat'less, n. -less, without a seat.

seaworthy—see under sea.

sebacaceous, a. *sē-bā'sh-i-ŭs* [L. *sēbaceus*, a tallow-candle—from *sēbum*, tallow or suet], made of tallow; fatty; containing or secreting fatty matter; pert. to fat: sebacic, n. *sē-bā'sik*, derived from fat or oil, as sebacic acid, an acid derived from olein; pert. to fat: sebate, n. *sē-bāt*, a salt of sebacic acid.

Sebat or Shebat, n. *sē-bāt*, *shē-bāt* [Heb.], the eleventh month of the Jewish sacred, and the fifth of the civil, year.

sebiliferous, a. *sē-bīf'er-ŭs* [L. *sēbum*, fat; *fero*, I produce], producing vegetable wax.

secale, n. *sē-kā-lē* [L. *secale*, a species of grain, rye], rye; ergot of rye; a genus of cereal grasses to which rye belongs.

secant, n. *sē-kānt* [L. *secans* or *secantem*, cutting—from *seco*, I cut], cutting; dividing into two parts: n. a line that cuts another; in *geom.*, a right line that divides another; a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points; in *trig.*, a right line drawn from the centre of a circle, which, cutting the circle, is produced till it meets another straight line, called a tangent, which merely touches the same circle; the secant of an angle in a right-angled triangle is the ratio of the hypotenuse to the side opposite to the specified angle: secancy, n. -*kān-si*, a cutting or intersection.

secco, n. *sē-kō* [It.], painting on dry plaster.

secede, v. *sē-sēd'* [L. *secedere*, to go aside or apart, to separate—from *sē*, aside; *cēdo*, I go], to separate oneself; to withdraw from fellowship or association: seced'ing, imp.: adj. withdrawing from fellowship: seced'ed, pp.: seced'er, n. -*der*, one who secedes; in *Scot.*, a member of a religious body which seceded or separated from the Church of Scotland—see under secession.

secern, v. *sē-sēr'n* [L. *secerno*, I sever or separate—from *sē*, aside or apart; *cerno*, I sift], to distinguish; in *physiol.*, to secrete or separate in the animal body, as mucus: secern'ing, imp.: secern'ed, pp. -*ern'd*: secern'ments, n. plu. -*ēnts*, in *anat.*, those vessels whose function it is to deposit matters separated from the blood, for the reproduction of the several parts of the body: secern'ment, n. -*ēnt*, the process or act of secreting.

secession, n. *sē-sēsh'ŭn* [L. *secessio* or *secessionem*, a withdrawal; *secessus*, withdrawn—from *secedere*, to go aside—from *sē*, aside; *cēdo*, I go], the act of withdrawing; in *Scot.*, the body of seceders from the Established Church, about 1733: secessionism, n. -*sh'n-izm*, the principle of secession: secessi'onist, u. -*ist*, one who defends secessionism.

seclude, v. *sē-klēd'* [L. *secludere*, to seclude—from *sē*, aside; *claudo*, I shut], to shut in a separate place; to separate or keep apart from company or society; to shut out: seclud'ing, imp.: seclud'ed, pp.: adj. retired; living in retirement: seclud'ed, ad. -*ly*: seclud'sion, n. -*klēsh'ŭn* [L. *seclusus*, secluded], the act of separating from society; solitude; retirement; private or humble life: seclud'ive, a. -*iv*, that keeps separate or in retirement; that shuts out from society.

secohim, n. *sē-siōn* [from *sec*, in second, and *ohm*], same as Henry, which see.

second, a. *sē-kŭnd* [F. *second*, second—from L. *secundus*, the next after—from *sequor*, I follow], the next in order to the first; other; next in value, power, excellence, rank, or relationship; inferior; following in the next place: n. one next to the first; one who accompanies another in a duel to direct or support him; a supporter; the sixtieth part of a minute of time or motion; in music, the interval between two succeeding sounds of a scale: v. to support or assist; to encourage; to promote: second'ing, imp.: second'ed, pp.: second'er, n. -*er*, one who first supports a motion; a backer: second'ly, ad. -*ly*, in the second place: secundo, n. *sē-kŭn-dō* [It.], in music, the second part: seconds, n. plu. *sē-kŭndz*, an inferior and coarse flour remaining after the finest has been separated: second cousin, the son or daughter of a cousin: second distance, that part of a picture between the foreground and background: second-hand, a. that has been used or worn; not new; not original or primary; dealing in old goods: at second-hand, ad. not primarily; not originally:

second-rate, a. of the second size, rank, quality, or value: n. the second order in size, &c.: second-sight, the supposed power of seeing things future or distant—a well-known superstition in the Highlands of Scotland: second-sighted, a. having the supposed power of seeing the future: secondary, a. *sē-kŭnd-er-i*, coming after or succeeding the first; not of the first order or rate; not primary; subordinate: n. that which is secondary; a delegate or deputy: second'arily, ad. -*l-ly*: secondariness, n. -*nes*, the state of being secondary: secondaries, n. plu. -*ies*, the quills which rise from the fore-arm of the wing of a bird: secondary circles or secondaries, in *astron.*, great circles of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of another great circle, and passing through its poles, which latter is regarded as the primary: secondary colour, any two of the primary colours united in equal proportions: secondary education, instruction given in higher subjects: secondary fever, a fever arising after the crisis of another disease: secondary planet, a planet revolving about a primary planet, as the moon around the earth: secondary qualities, the qualities of bodies, such as colour, taste, and smell, which may be separated from them: secondary rocks or strata, in *geol.*, those stratified rocks lying below the tertiary and above the primary; the Mesozoic strata: secondary school, sec under school: secondary tints, those of a subdued kind, such as greys.—*SYN.* of 'secondary': a. second-rate; subordinate; inferior; delegated; deputed.

secret, a. *sē-kret'* [F. *secret*, secret—from L. *secretus*, separate, apart—from *secreo*, I sever or separate—from *sē*, aside; *cerno*, I distinguish], concealed; hidden; kept from the view or knowledge of all except those concerned; not revealed; secluded; private; not apparent; occult; obscure; known to God alone; n. something studiously concealed; something undiscovered or unknown: secrete'ly, ad. -*ly*, not publicly; not openly: with intention not to be known; privately: secrecy, n. *sē-kret'si*, state of being secret; solitude; retirement; privacy; concealment from all persons except those concerned; close silence: secrete'ness, n. state of being hidden; concealment; in secret, privately; in a state or place not seen.—*SYN.* of 'secret': a. hidden; unrevealed; concealed; retired; private; unseen; faithful; occult; secluded; unknown; obscure; recondite; covert; latent; clandestine; privy.

secretary, n. *sē-kret'ēr-i* [F. *secrétaire*, a secretary—from mid. L. *secretarius*, a confidential officer—from L. *secretus*, secret—see secret], a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, in drawing out documents, &c.; the head clerk of a man of business, or of a public company; a minister of state intrusted with the management of a particular department of public business; a bird living almost wholly on snakes, remarkable for its very long legs, found at the Cape of Good Hope—so called from the tuft of feathers behind the head bearing a fancied resemblance to a pen stuck behind a man's ear: secretar'iship, n. -*sh'ip*, the office of a secretary: secretair'e, n. *sē-kret'ār* [F. *secrétaire*], a kind of writing-table fitted with pigeon-holes, drawers, &c.: secretariate, n. -*ār'ē-āt*, [F.], a secretary's room or his duties.

secrete, v. *sē-kret'* [F. *secréter*, to secrete: L. *secreto*, severed, separated—see secret], to conceal; to remove from observation, or from the knowledge of others; in *animals*, to separate or produce from the blood, or its constituents, substances different from the blood itself; in *plants*, to separate substances from the sap: secrete'ing, imp.: secrete'd, pp.: secretion, n. *sē-kret'sh'ŭn* [F.—L.], the process by which substances are separated from the blood or its constituents, different from the blood itself, as saliva, bile, urine, &c.; one of the substances thus separated: secretitious, a. *sē-kret'ish'ŭs*, formed by secretion: secretive, a. *sē-kret'iv*, causing secretion; inducing secrecy or concealment: secrete'ly, ad. -*ly*: secrete'iveness, n. -*nes*, the quality of being secretive; in *phren.*, the quality of that organ whose large development is said to impel the individual towards secrecy or concealment: secretory, a. *sē-kret'ēr-i*, performing the office of secretion.—*SYN.* of 'secrete': to hide; conceal; cover; screen; shelter; separate.

sect, n. *sēkt* [F. *secte*, a sect—from mid. L. *secta*, a following, a suite: L. *secta*, a party, a faction—from *sequor*, I follow], a number of persons who, following

a teacher or leader, are united by their attachment to some particular doctrines or tenets, usually in religion or philosophy; a body of persons dissenting from an established church: **sectarian**, *a. sĕk-tār-ĭ-an*, pert. to or peculiar to a sect: *n.* one of a sect; a dissenter: **sectarianism**, *v. -iz*, to imbue with sectarian principles or feelings: **sectarianising**, *imp.*: **sectarianism**, *pp. -ised*: **sectarianism**, *n. -izm*, dissent from an established church: **sectary**, *n. -tĕr-ĭ*, one who dissents from an established church.—**SYN.** of 'sectarian *n.*': dissenter; heretic; schismatic; partisan.

**sect**, *n. sĕkt* [*L. sectus*, cut, divided—from *seco*, I cut], in *gard.*, a cutting; in *OE.*, *n.* slip or scion.

**sectile**, *n. sĕk-tĭl* [*L. sectilis*, that may be cut—from *seco*, I cut], that may be sliced, as with a knife—applied to such rocks and minerals as talc, mica, and steatite, which can be cut without breaking or crumbling.

**section**, *n. sĕk-shŭn* [*F. section*—from *L. sectio* or *sectionem*, a cutting; *sectus*, cut—from *seco*, I cut], act of cutting; a part separated from the rest; a distinct part or portion; a division, as of a book, a country, &c.; a paragraph; the representation of any building or object as it would appear if cut or sliced through from top to bottom: in *geom.*, the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; the surface formed when a solid body is cut by a plane; in *U.S.*, a tract of land of one square mile: **sectional**, *a. -al*, pert. to a section or distinct part, made up of several distinct parts: **sectionally**, *ad. -ly*: **sector**, *n. -tĕr*, *lit.*, that which cuts or divides; in *geom.*, the part of a circle between two radii and the arc; *n.* mathematical instr. to assist in laying down plans, for measuring zenith distances, &c.: **sectoral**, *a. of or pert. to a sector*: **sector of a circle**, *n.* part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc between their extremities: **dip-sector**, *n.* instr. used for measuring the dip of the horizon.

**sectorial**, *a. sĕk-tĕr-ĭ-āl* [*L. sector*, cut; *seco*, I cut], adapted for cutting, said of certain of the teeth.

**secular**, *n. sĕk-ŭ-lĕr* [*F. séculaire*, secular—from *L. secularis*, of or belonging to a generation—from *seculum*, a generation, *n.* hundred years], pert. to things of the present world; temporal; worldly: in *L. Cath. Ch.*, not bound by monastic vows—applied to certain of the clergy, as distinguished from the regulars, *i.e.*, the monastic clergy; in *geom.*, applied to great natural processes, whose results become appreciable only after the lapse of ages; happening or coming once in a century: *n.* in *OE.*, a layman: **sec'larist**, *n. -ĭst*, one who discards all forms of religious worship and religious belief, and directs his attention solely to the objects of this life; one who objects to the introduction of a religious element into scholastic or civil life: **sec'larly**, *ad. -ly*: **sec'lariness**, *n. -ness*, the quality of being secular: **sec'lar'ity**, *n. -ĭt-ĭ-tĕ*, worldliness; attention to the things of the present life: **secular equation**, in *astron.*, the numerical expression of the magnitude and period of a secular inequality: **secular games**, in *anc. Rome*, games celebrated once in each *seculum*—that is, every 100 or 110 years: **secular inequality**, in *astron.*, any deviation from the mean motion or mean orbit of a celestial body: **secular refrigeration**, in *geom.*, the periodical cooling, and consequent consolidation, of the crust of the globe: **sec'larise**, *v. -lĕr-ĭz*, to convert from spiritual purposes to common use, to render secular; to convert the regular or monastic into the secular: **sec'larising**, *imp.*: **sec'larised**, *pp. -ised*: **sec'larisation**, *n. -ĭz-ā-shŭn* [*F. -L.*], the act of converting ecclesiastical property into secular: **sec'ularism**, *n. -izm*, the principles of the secularists; that system of education which eliminates religious instruction.

**second**, *a. sĕk-ŭnd* [*L. secundus*, next in the same rank, second—from *sequor*, I follow], in *bot.*, all turned to one side, as flowers or leaves on a stalk arranged on one side only: **sec'undine**, *n. -ŭn-dĭn*, in *bot.*, the second coat of the ovule, lying within the primine; the intine; the foetal membranes collectively.

**secure**, *v. sĕ-kŭr* [*L. securus*, free from danger, secure—from *sĕ*, without; *cŭra*, care], to protect; to render safe; to guard, as a prisoner; to put beyond hazard or doubt; to assure; to make certain; to fasten, as a door: *adj.* free from danger, or the apprehension of it; protected; safe; confident; not

vigilant; careless: **sec'ring**, *imp.*: **secured**, *pp. -kŭr-ĭd*: *adj.* made certain; made safe: **sec'urer**, *n. -kŭ-rĕr*, one who secures: **securely**, *ad. -ly*: **security**, *n. -rĭ-tĭ* [*F. sécurité*—from *L. securitatem*], that which protects or secures; anything given or done as a pledge or guarantee; one who becomes surety for another; protection; confidence of safety; assurance: **sec'urities**, *n. plu. -ĭtĕz*, bonds, certificates of stocks, and the like, as evidence of debt or property.—**SYN.** of 'secure *n.*': safe; confident; careless; undisturbed; easy; certain; sure; assured; inattentive; heedless—of 'security': defence; guard; shelter; protection; ease; assurance; surety; confidence; pledge; carelessness.

**sedan**, *n. sĕ-dan* [from *Sedan*, where first used], a covered portable chair for carrying a single person, borne on poles in the hands of two men—seldom seen now, but extensively used in England during the 17th and 18th centuries.

**sedate**, *n. sĕ-dāt* [*L. sedatus*, composed, calm; *sedare*, to settle—from *sedeo*, I sit], staid; serious; calm; unpassioned; composed; quiet: **sedately**, *ad. -ly*: **sedat'ness**, *n. -ness*, calmness of manner or countenance; composure; tranquillity: **sedative**, *a. sĕ-dĭ-tĭv* [*F. sédatif*], composing; diminishing or allaying irritability or pain: *n.* a medicine which produces a soothing effect.—**SYN.** of 'sedate': composed; tranquil; unruffled; serene; sober; serious; undisturbed; settled; calm; quiet; still; contemplative.

**sedentary**, *a. sĕ-dĕn-tĕr-ĭ* [*F. sédentaire*—from *L. sedentarius*, sedentary—from *sedens* or *sedentem*, sitting; *sedeo*, I sit], accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; requiring much sitting or inactivity, as an employment or profession; inactive; sluggish: *n.* one of a tribe of spiders called the *sed'entaria*, *-ĭ-tĕr-ĭ-ā*: **sed'entarily**, *ad. -ly*: **sed'entari'ness**, *n. -ness*, the state or quality of being sedentary: **sedentary occupation**, employment which calls for no active physical exertion, usually pursued in a sitting posture.

**sed'ent**, *n. sĕ-dĕ-rĕnt*, in *Scot. sĕ-dĕ-rĕnt* [*L. sedē-runt*, they sat; *sedeo*, I sit], *n.* sitting; in *Scot.*, the sitting of a court, or other regularly constituted body; the recorded list of the names of the members present at the sitting or meeting.

**sedge**, *n. sĕj* [*AS. secg*, sedge; cf. *Low Ger. segge*; *Ir. seag*; *W. heag*], the water-lily or river flag; a general name for the grass-like or rush-like plants of the *Ord. Cyperaceæ*: **sedged**, *n. sĕjd*, composed of flags or sedges: **sedgy**, *n. sĕj*, overgrown with sedge: **sedge-warbler**, *n.* a small migratory singing-bird that nests among reeds—also called night-warbler and Scotch nightingale.

**sedilia**, *n. plu. sĕ-dĭ-lĭ-ā* [*L. sedile*, a seat, a chair—from *sedere*, to sit], seats; used in ecclesiastical language for certain seats in many churches set apart for the priests.

**sediment**, *n. sĕdĭ-mĕnt* [*F. sédiment*—from *L. sedimentum*, a settling down, a subsidence—from *sedeo*, I sit], the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs: **sediment'ary**, *a. -mĕn-tĕr-ĭ*, pert. to sediment, or consisting of it: **sedimentary rocks**, rocks that have been formed by the depositions of materials that had been held in suspension by water.

**sedition**, *n. sĕ-dĭ-shŭn* [*F. sédition*—from *L. seditio* or *seditionem*, civil discord—from *sed*, aside; *tĭto*, a going—from *eo*, I go], a tumultuous rising of men against law and order, of a local character, and less than an insurrection; in *law*, offences against the state, such as writing, publishing, or uttering words that might bring about or excite to treason or an insurrection: **sedit'ions**, *a. -ĭs*, pert. to sedition; tending to excite opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious: **sedit'iously**, *ad. -ly*: **sedit'iousness**, *n. -ness*, the quality of being seditious; the disposition to excite, or the act of exciting, popular disturbances in opposition to law.—**SYN.** of 'sedition': insurrection; revolt; tumult; mutiny; rebellion; uproar; riot; revolution.

**seduce, *v. sĕ-dŭs* [*L. sedŭcere*, to lead aside, to separate—from *sĕ*, aside; *dŭco*, I lead], to entice from the path of rectitude, duty, or virtue, by flattery, bribes, promises, or otherwise; to lead astray; to corrupt; to deprive; to persuade to a surrender of elasticity: **seduc'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* having a tendency to seduce; enticing; alluring: **seduc'ingly**, *ad. -ly*: **seduced**, *pp. -dŭst*: **sed'ucer**, *n. -sĕr*, one who leads astray; one who leads a female from**

the path of virtue: seducement, *n.* *-dūs'mēnt*, the means or arts employed to seduce: seduction, *n.* *sē'dū'k'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity; the means of leading astray: seductively, *ad.* *-tly*, tending to lead astray; enticing: seductively, *ad.* *-tly*—*SYN.* of 'seduco' to entice; allure; inveigle; decoy; tempt; attract; mislead.

sedulous, *a.* *sē'dū-lūs* [*L.* *sedulus*, diligent, zealous—from *sed*, apart, and *dolus*, guile], diligent and persevering in any pursuit; laborious; industrious; unremitting: sedulously, *ad.* *-tly*—*sedulousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also sedulity, *n.* *sē'dū-lī-tē* [*L.* *sedulitas*], the quality of being sedulous; steady diligence; diligent and assiduous application in any pursuit.—*SYN.* of 'sedulous': industrious; diligent; assiduous; laborious; unremitting.

see, *n.* *sē* [*OF.* *sē*, *sed*, the seat or throne of a bishop—from *L.* *sedēs*, a seat—from *sedeo*, I sit], the seat of episcopal power; the jurisdiction of an archbishop or a bishop; a diocese; the authority of the Pope or court of Rome; in *OE.*, a throne.

see, *v.* *sē* [*AS.* *seon*, to see; cf. *Goth.* *saihan*; *Dan.* *see*; *Ger.* *sehen*], to perceive by the eye; to have the power of sight; to behold; to observe; to discover; to view; to understand; to know; to visit, as friends; to escort; to attend, followed by *to*; to experience: seeing, *imp.* perceiving by the eye; understanding; *n.* sight; vision; conj. since; it being so; because that: saw, *pt.* *sāw*, did see: seen, *pp.* *sēn*, beheld; observed: see, *int.* *impera*, form of the verb *see*; lo! look! behold! see, *n.* *sē'er*, one who sees, used in composition, as a sight-see, a person who can foresee future events; a prophet: seers, *n.* *seim*, *sē'ers*, a prophetess: see to it, look well to it; beware: let me see or let us see, phrases expressive of particular consideration of the subject under notice: to see about a thing, to pay attention to it; to consider it.—*SYN.* of 'see': to behold; look; view; contemplate; regard; eye; perceive; scan; observe; descry; discern; distinguish; understand; comprehend; visit; feel; experience.

seed, *n.* *sēd* [*AS.* *sed*, seed; cf. *Icel.* *sēdh*; *Dan.* *sēd*; *Dut.* *zaad*; *Ger.* *saat*], that part of a plant which contains the rudiment or embryo of the future plant; that peculiar secretion in animals by which the ova are fertilised; that from which anything springs; semen; offspring; descendants; race; generation; birth; first principle: *v.* to grow to maturity and produce seed; to shed seed; to sow; to cover with seed-like ornaments: seedling, *imp.* seed'ed, *pp.* *adj.* bearing seed; interspersed or covered with seed: seed y, *a.* *-y*, running to seed, or abounding in it; exhausted; poor; shabbily dressed; worn out—in allusion to the appearance of flowers deprived of their bloom: seediness, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being wretched or miserable; in *slang*, suffering due to recent intoxication: seed'ness, *n.* in *OE.*, seed-time; time of sowing: seed-bearing, *a.* bearing or producing seeds: seed-bud, the germ or rudiment of the fruit in embryo: seedcake, a sweet cake flavoured with aromatic seeds: seed-coat, in *bot.*, the covering of a seed: seed-corn, grain or corn to be used for seed: seed-down, the down on vegetable seeds: seed-lac, lac in a granulated form: seed-leaves, the cotyledons or first leaves of an embryo plant: seedling, *n.* *ling*, a plant reared from a seed, and not from a layer or bud: seed-pearl, the smaller sort of pearls: seed plot or plat, a portion of ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting: seedman, *n.* *sēd'mān*, a merchant who deals in the seeds of plants: seed-time, the period of the year proper for sowing seed: seed-vessel, in *bot.*, the organ which contains the seeds: Amōnium grains of paradise, the seeds of the plant *Amōnium Malegueta*, or Malegueta pepper, an aromatic carnative, *Ord.* *Zingiberaceae* or *Scitamineae*.

seek, *v.* *sēk* [*AS.* *secan*, to seek; cf. *Icel.* *sækja*; *Dan.* *søge*; *Goth.* *sōkan*; *Ger.* *suchen*], to look, search, or inquire for; to endeavour to find or gain; to make to resort or have recourse to; to go to find; to make pursuit: seeking, *imp.* sought, *pp.* *sōkt*, did seek: seeker, *n.* *-er*, one who seeks: to seek after, to attempt to find or take; to seek for, to endeavour to find.

seel, *v.* *sēl* [*MF.* *siller*, to hoodwink—from *L.* *celum*, an eyelid], in *fulcroy*, to close the eye, as of a wild hawk in training; to hoodwink: seeling, *imp.* *seeled*, *pp.* *sēld*.

seely, *a.* *sēli* [*AS.* *seelig*, happy], in *OE.*, lucky; happy; foolish; silly; simple.

seem, *v.* *sēm* [*a* secondary application of the *OE.* *seem*, to become, a sense still apparent in *seemly*: *AS.* *seman*, to conciliate; cf. *Icel.* *sema*, to conform to; *Ger.* *ziemen*, to become, to beseech], to appear; to have a semblance; to have the appearance of truth or fact; to pretend; to be specious; to look like: seem'er, *n.* *-er*, in *OE.*, one who or that which carries an appearance: seeming, *imp.* *adj.* in appearance; specious; in *OE.*, fair appearance: *n.* show; semblance; fair appearances: seem'ingly, *ad.* *-ly*: seem'ingness, *n.* *-nēs*, fair appearance; semblance: seem'ly, *a.* *-ly*, becoming; fit; proper; decent; comely: *ad.* in a decent or proper manner: seem'liness, *n.* *-līnēs*, the state or quality of being seemly: it seems, denoting an appearance, but not a reality; used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned; used also as affirmation of fact; it appears to be; as is said.—*SYN.* of 'seemly': suitable; appropriate; meet; congruous; decent; decorous.

seem, *v.* *sēm*, *OE.* for *beseech*.

seen, *pp.* of *see*, which *see*.

seer—see under *see* 2.

seesaw, *n.* *sēsaw* [*a* reduplicated form of *saw*—from the action of two men sawing wood], a motion backwards and forwards, or upwards and downwards; a reciprocating motion; a play of children, in which two are seated, one on each end of a board balanced on a log of wood, or similar elevation, the board being then made to move alternately up and down; in *whist*, the playing of two partners by which each wins the trick in succession: *adj.* pert, to a motion up and down, or to and fro: *v.* to swing or move backwards and forwards, or to move upwards or downwards; to move with a vibratory or reciprocating motion: seesawing, *imp.* *see sawed*, *pp.* *sawed*.

seethe, *v.* *sēth* [*AS.* *seothan*, to boil; cf. *Irel.* *sjóda*, *Ger.* *sieden*], to boil; to prepare for food in a hot liquor; to be hot, or very hot; to steep; to soak: seeth'ing, *imp.* *adj.* boiling: *n.* state of boiling: seethed or sod, *pt.*: seethed, *pp.* *sēthd*, also sodden, *pp.* *sōd'dn*.

seg or segg, *n.* *sēg* [*Icel.* *saga*, to cut off or out], in *Scot.* and *Eng.* *chul*, a castrated bull; a bull castrated at his full age.

seggar—see saggar.

segging, *n.* *sēg'ing* [*Scot.*—*seo* *sag*], *n.* disease in oats which stunts the leaves and hardens the roots; in *Scot.*, the act of falling down, or state of being sunk.

segment, *n.* *sēp'mēnt* [*L.* *segmentum*, a piece cut off—from *seco*, I cut], a part cut off or divided; one of the sections that many animals, such as worms, are divided into; in *geom.*, a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane; in *bot.*, the division of a frond: segment, *v.* *sēp'mēnt*, to divide or become divided into segments: segment'ing, *imp.* *n.* the act of splitting into segments or divisions: segment'ed, *pp.* *adj.* divided into segments: segment of *n.* circle, in *geom.*, the part of a circle cut off by a chord: segment of a sphere, the part of a sphere cut off by a plane: segmental, *a.* *sēg'mēnt'al*, relating to or resembling a segment: segmental organs, in *zool.*, the excretory organs of segmented animals: segmentation, *n.* *sēg'mēnt-tā'shūn*, a dividing into segments.

segno, *n.* *sēn'yo* [*It.* *segno*—from *L.* *signum*, a mark], in *music*, a sign indicating a repeat: al segno, to the sign—a direction to return to the sign: dal segno, from the sign—a direction to repeat from the sign.

segregate, *v.* *sēgrē-gat* [*L.* *segregatus*, set apart, separated—from *se*, aside; *gregār*, to collect into a flock—from *grex* or *gregem*, a flock], to separate from others; to set apart: *adj.* in *bot.*, separated from each other: segregating, *imp.*: segregated, *pp.*: segregation, *n.* *-pō'shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], separation from others; a parting.

seid, *n.* *sēid* or *sād*—see said 2.

seidlitz, *a.* *sēid'tiz*, denoting a saline water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia; applied to powders which effervesce in water, and form a gentle aperient.

seignury, *n.* *sēn'ū-ri*, *plu.* *seign'uries*, *-riz* [*F.* *seigneurie*], same as seignory—see seignior.

seignior, *n.* *sēn'ī-ōr* [*OF.* *seigneur*—from *L.* *senior*, elder; *seuer*, old], a title of honour, or simply a word

of address, in the south of Europe—represented in England by *Sir or Mr.* in France by *Monsieur*, and in Germany by *Herr*: *seigniorial*, a. *sēn-yōr-ī-āl*, also *seigneurial*, a. *sēn-yōr-ī-āl*, pert. to the lord of a manor: vested with large powers; independent; manorial: *seigniorage*, *seignorage*, n. *sēn-yōr-āj*, a charge levied on bullion brought by private individuals to the Mint to be coined, which is effected by giving back rather less in coin than was received in bullion, only sufficient in amount to cover the expense—in England the coinage of bullion is generally done at the public expense, but there is a large *seigniorage* levied on silver and copper currencies: *formerly*, a specific tax on bullion as well as on silver and copper coinage, forming a branch of the royal revenue: acknowledgment of power; n. *royalty*, especially that derived by an author from the copyright of his works: *seignior*, *seignory*, n. *-ī*, a lordship; manorial power or authority: in *Lower Canada*, the right of feudal superiority: *Grand Seigneur*, the Sultan of Turkey.

*seine*, *seln*, n. *sēn* [F. *seine*—from L. *sagēna*; Gr. *sagēnē*, a large net], a large fishing-net: *seining*, n. *sēn-īng*, the act of fishing with a large net—also *sean*.

*seismic*, a. *sē-mīk*, also *seismal*, a. *-māl* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake—from *seio*, I shake], pert. to an earthquake.

*seismography*, n. *siz-mōg-rā-fī* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake—from *seio*, I shake; *graphō*, I describe], a writing about, or a description of, earthquakes: *seismograph*, n. *siz-mō-grāf*, an apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of an earthquake: *seismographic*, a. *-grāf-īk*, n. term applied to maps or charts constructed to indicate the centres of convulsions, lines of direction, areas of disturbance, and the like: *seismology*, n. *siz-mō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the science of earthquakes: *seismometer*, n. *-mōm-ē-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the duration and force of an earthquake, and suchlike: *seismometry*, n. *-ē-trī*, the mensuration of certain phenomena of earthquakes: *seismoscope*, n. *siz-mō-skōp* [Gr. *skopeō*, I see or spy], an instr. for rendering visible the very feeblest impulses of an earthquake.

*seize*, v. *sēz* [F. *saisir*, to seize, to take possession: mid. L. *sacire*, to put], to take or lay hold on suddenly; to take possession of without right: to take forcible possession of by legal authority: to put or be in possession: to arrest or capture: to fasten on or upon: *seizing*, imp.: *seized*, pp. *sēzd*: *seiz'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who seizes: *seiz'or*, n. *-ōr*, in law, one who seizes or takes possession: *seizable*, n. *-ā-bl*, that may be seized; liable to be seized: *seizure*, n. *sēz-ūr*, the act of seizing: the state of being seized: the act of taking forcible possession: the thing taken or seized; capture: act of taking by warrant; grasp; possession: to be seized of, to have possession: *seizin* or *seisin*, n. *sē-zīn* [F. *saisine*, possession of land], in law, possession, or the act of taking possession, as of land: *seizin* in fact or deed, when there is actual possession: *seizin* in law, when something is done short of actual possession, but which the law considers possession.—SYN. of 'seize': to grasp; capture; clutch; snatch; catch; apprehend; arrest; take; gripe; fasten; fix.

*sejant*, a. also *sejeant*, a. *sē-jānt* [OF. *seant*, sitting—from L. *sedeo*, I sit], in her., sitting, like a cat, with the fore feet straight: *sejant rampant*, sitting with the fore feet lifted up.

*Selachii*, n. *sē-lā-shī-ī* [Gr. *selachos*, a fish having cartilages instead of bones], the cartilaginous order of fishes, as the sharks, rays, &c.: *selachian*, n. *-ān*, one of the Selachii.

*Selah*, n. *sē-lā* [prob. from Heb. *sālāh*, to rest], a Heb. word used in the Psalms and in the prophet Isaiah, and supposed by some to denote that there is to be a pause in the singing of the song—by others, an increase in the sound.

*seldom*, a. *sē-fkōth* [AS. *seld-cuth*, seldom known—from *seld*, seldom; *cuth*, known], in OE., uncommon; rarely known.

*seldom*, ad. *sē-fdīm* [AS. *seldan*, seldom; cf. Icel. *seldan*; Dan. *selden*; Dut. *selden*; Ger. *selten*], rarely; not often.

*select*, a. *sē-lēk'* [L. *selectus*, select; *eligere*, to choose—from *sē*, aside or apart; *lego*, I choose], picked; nicely chosen; choice: v. to take by pre-

ference from among a number; to choose; to pick out; to call: *select'ing*, imp.: *selected*, pp.: adj. chosen from among a number; picked: *select'or*, n. *-ēr*, one who selects: *select'ly*, ad. *-lī*: *select'ness*, n. *-nēs*, state of being select or well chosen: *selection*, n. *sē-lēk'-shūn* [L. *selectio*], the act of choosing; things selected; a book with select pieces: *select'edly*, ad. *-lī*: *select'ive*, n. *-īv*, exercising choice in the way of selection: *select'man*, n. in *New England towns*, an officer chosen annually to manage its affairs, provide for the poor, &c.: *natural selection*, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear.—SYN. of 'selection': choice; option; preference; election; pick.

*selenium*, n. *sē-lē-nī-ūm* [Gr. *selēnē*, the moon—akin to *selas*, light], an elementary substance having the appearance of lead, but brittle, and of a dark reddish-brown colour, chemically allied to sulphur—so called by Prof. Berzelius in allusion to its analogies to tellurium—from L. *tellus*, the earth: *selenic*, a. *sē-lē-nīk*, pert. to or obtained from selenium—applied to an acid containing one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen: *seleniate*, n. *sē-lē-nī-āt*, n. salt of selenic acid: *selenide*, n. *sē-lē-nīd*, a compound of selenium with a metal—same as *selenuret*, the latter being much less used: *selenious*, a. *sē-lē-nī-ūs*, applied to an acid containing one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen: *selenite*, n. *sē-lē-nīt* [Gr. *selēnitis*, foliated sulphate of lime], a crystallised sulphate of lime or gypsum—so called from its subdued lustre and transparency: *sel'enitic*, a. *-nī-tīk*, pert. to or resembling selenite: *seleniuret*, n. *sē-lē-nī-ūr-ēt*, a compound of selenium with a metal or other elementary body: *seleniuretted*, a. *-rē-lēd*, combined with selenium: *seleniuretted hydrogen*, an ill-smelling and noxious gas.

*selenography*, n. *sē-lē-nōg-rā-fī* [Gr. *selēnē*, the moon; *graphō*, I write], a description of the moon: *selenograph*, n. *sē-lē-nō-grāf*, a delineation or picture of the moon's surface, or a part of it: *sel'enographic*, a. *-nō-grāf-īk*, also *sel'enographical*, a. *-ī-kāl*, pert. to a description of the moon: *sel'enographer*, n. *-nōg-rā-fist*, also *sel'enographer*, n. *-fēr*, one who studies the character of the moon, and describes it.

*self*, n. *sēlf*, plu. *selves*, *selvz* [AS. *self*, self; cf. Icel. *sjálf*; Goth. *silba*; Dan. *selv*; Sw. *sjelf*; Ger. *selbst*], one's own individual person; personality; identity; oneself, ns, the fondness we have for *self*; care of personal interest; selfishness: adj. particular; very, as *self-same* day: preceded by the pronouns *my*, *thy*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *them*, &c., *self* forms reciprocal pronouns, as *myself*: *self*, used as a common prefix, signifies by, in, of, to, or with, oneself or itself, as *self-acting*: *selfish*, a. *-īsh*, having chiefly or solely a view to one's own interest; influenced in actions from motives of private advantage; without regard for others; egotistical: *selfishly*, ad. *-lī*: *selfishness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being selfish; attention to one's own interests, regardless of the interests of others: *self-abasement*, n. humiliation from a sense of inferiority, guilt, or shame: *self-acting*, a. acting by or of itself: *self-action*, n. action by or originating in itself: *self-begotten*, a. begotten by one's own powers: *self-command*, n. that equanimity of mind which enables a man in trying situations to conduct himself with coolness and prudence: *self-control*: *self-complacency*, n. satisfaction with one's character, performances, and suchlike: *self-conceit*, n. high opinion of oneself; vanity; arrogance; egotism: *self-will*: *self-conceited*, a. *valu*; having a high opinion of one's own importance or abilities: *self-conceitfulness*, n. an overweening opinion of one's own importance or accomplishments: *self-condemned*, a. condemned by one's own conscience: *self-condemnation*, n. condemnation by one's own conscience: *self-confidence*, n. reliance on one's own judgment or ability: *self-confident*, n. relying on one's own judgment: *self-conscious*, a. unduly conscious of one's own acts or states as belonging to oneself and their effects upon others: *self-contradiction*, n. the act of contradicting itself or themselves; a proposition of two terms, one of which contradicts the other: *self-contradictory*, a. contradicting itself or themselves: *self-control*, n. restraint exercised over oneself: *self-convicted*, a. convicted by one's own consciousness or knowledge: *self-culture*, n. education or training of oneself: *self-daceit* or *self-*

deception, *n.* deception that originates from one's own mistake or fault: *self-defence*, *n.* the act of defending one's own reputation, person, or property: *self-degradation*, *n.* the act or the effect of lowering or debasing oneself: *self-delusion*, *n.* a delusion respecting oneself: *self-denial*, *n.* forbearance to gratify one's appetites or desires: *self-destruction*, *n.* death by one's own hands: *suicide*: *self-determination*, *n.* determination of one's own acts by one's own powers: *self-devoted*, *a.* voluntarily devoted: *self-devotion*, *n.* willingness to sacrifice oneself for the sake of others: *self-sacrifice*: *self-distrust*, *n.* want of confidence in oneself or one's own powers: *self-educated*, *a.* educated by one's own independent efforts: *self-elected*, *a.* appointed or elected by one's own self: *self-enjoyment*, *n.* satisfaction or pleasure in oneself: *self-esteem*, *n.* high opinion of oneself: an organ so called by the phrenologists: *self-evident*, *a.* evident without proof or reasoning: *self-examination*, *n.* an inquiry into one's own conduct or motives: *self-existence*, *n.* existence by one self—an attribute peculiar to Deity: *self-existent*, *a.* independent of any other being: *self-explaining*, *a.* capable of being understood without explanation: *self-explanatory*, *a.* that explains itself: *self-heal*, *n.* the popular name of two native plants, the *Prunella vulgaris*, *Ord. Labiata*, and *Sanicula vulgaris*, or *sanicle*, *Ord. Umbellifera*, so named from their supposed curative powers: *self-importance*, *n.* exaggerated estimate of one's own merit, manifested in conduct or manners: *pompousness*: *self-important*, *a.* manifesting an exaggerated estimate of one's own merits: *self-imposed*, *a.* voluntarily taken on oneself: *self-indulgence*, *n.* the unrestrained indulgence of one's passions, appetites, and desires: *self-interest*, *n.* regard to oneself only: *self-interested*, *a.* marked or prompted by personal motives: *self-love*, *n.* love of one's own person, interest, or happiness: *self-made*, *a.* raised in the world by one's own industry: made or caused by oneself: *self-possessed*, *a.* calm; collected; having self-command: *self-possession*, *n.* calmness and equanimity of mind: *self-praise*, *n.* the praise or commendation of oneself: *self-preservation*, *n.* the preservation of oneself from injury or destruction—a powerful instinct possessed by all living creatures: *self-registering*, *a.* recording its own indications of phenomena, said of certain scientific instrs.: *self-regulated*, *a.* regulated by oneself, or by itself: *self-reliance*, *n.* reliance on one's own powers: *self-reliant*, *a.* trusting to one's own powers: *self-reproach*, *n.* the act of reproaching or condemning oneself: *self-respect*, *n.* regard for one's own character and the approval of conscience: *self-restraint*, *n.* restraint or command over oneself: *self-control*: *self-righteous*, *a.* righteous in one's own esteem: *self-righteousness*, *n.* confidence and reliance on one's own merit or virtue—always used in an equivocal sense, indicating a want rather than actual possession: *self-same*, *a.* precisely the same; the very same: *self-satisfying*, *a.* giving satisfaction to oneself: *self-seeking*, *a.* seeking one's own interest or happiness alone: *selfish*: *n.* the act or habit of seeking one's own interest and happiness: *self-sufficiency*, *n.* self-existence; independence of others—attributes of the Deity: a high or undue opinion of one's own strength or worth: *self-sufficient*, *a.* independent; capable of working out one's ends: having full confidence in one's own powers: *haughty*: *self-taught*, *a.* educated and trained by oneself: *self-torture*, *n.* the act of inflicting pain on oneself, mentally or physically: *self-will*, *n.* obstinacy: *self-willed*, *a.* not yielding to the expressed wishes or commands of those whom we are bound to obey: *obstinate*: *self-worship*, *n.* the idolising of oneself. *Note*.—The compounds of self are very numerous, and are mostly self-explanatory; the most common are given above.

*selfish*, *self-same*—see under *self*.

*sell*, *v.* *sell* [*AS. sellan*, to transfer, to deliver: cf. *Icel. selja*, Dan. *selge*], to give or transfer to for a price; the opposite of *to buy*; to part with for an equivalent: to have traffic; to betray for a reward; in *slang*, to cheat; to deceive: *n.* in *slang*, a deception; a take in; *selling*, *imp.* sold, *pt.* and *pp.* sold, *did sell*; given to for a price: *seller*, *n.* *er*, one who sells: to sell one's life dearly, to cause great damage and loss to those who are taking or seeking one's life: to sell oneself to evil, to do wrong without restraint.

*sell* or *selle*, *n.* *sē* [*F. selle*, a saddle—from *L. sella*, a seat—from *sedeo*, I sit], in *Scot.*, a stool; seat; in *OE.*, a saddle; a throne.

*sellander*, *n.* *sellān-dēr*, also *sellender*, *n.* *sellēn-dēr* [*F. solandre*, an ulcer in the leg of a horse], a dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern, due to lack of cleanliness.

*seltzer-water*, *n.* *sēlsēr-watēr*, this mineral water from *Selters*, in *Nassau*, Germany, properly *selters-water*.

*selvage*, *n.* *sēlvāj*, also *selvedgs*, *n.* *sēlvāj* [*O. Dut. selvege*, the selvage: a corrupt of *self-edge*—that is, that which makes an edge of itself without hemming], the border or edge of cloth which is formed in weaving it: *sel'vage*, *n.* *-rāj*, in a *ship*, flexible rope composed of yarn not twisted together, but bound together by other yarn or marine: *sel'vaged*, *a.* *-rāj*, or *selvaged*, *a.* *-rāj*, having a selvage.

*selvas*—see *silvas*.

*selves*, *sēlv*, *pl.* of *self*, which see.

*semaphore*, *n.* *sēm-i-fōr* [*Gr. sēma*, a sign; *phoros*, bearing], a mode of telegraphing by means of signal-posts; that which conveys signs or signals.

*semblable*, *a.* *sēm-blā-bl* [*F. semblable*, like—from *sembler*, to seem—from *L. simularē*, to seem; *similis*, like], in *OE.*, like; resembling: *n.* representation; likeness: *semblably*, *ad.* similarly.

*semblance*, *a.* *sēm-blāns* [*F. semblance*, resemblance; *sembler*, to seem—from *L. similis*, like], likeness; appearance; show; figure: *semblant*, *a.* in *OE.*, having the appearance of anything; like: *n.* resemblance; show; figure: *semblative*, *a.* in *OE.*, suitable; resembling; *fit*.—*SVX* of 'semblance': likeness; resemblance; similarity; similitudo; representation; appearance; show; figure.

*sems*, *a.* *sēm-i* [*F. sēm*, sown—from *semer*, to sow], in *ker.*, strewn or powdered over with figures, as stars, crosses, and the like.

*semiology*, *n.* *sēm-i-ō-lō-jī* [*Gr. sēmeton*, a mark; a sign; *logos*, a discourse], that branch of medical science which teaches how to judge of all the symptoms exhibited by the human body, whether they indicate health or disease: *symptomatology* is now used in the same sense: *sem'elotic*, *a.* *-ō-lō-tik*, also *sem'elologic*, *a.* *-ō-lō-gik*, relating to this symptoms or signs of diseases: *semelotics*, *n.* *pl.* *-iks*, used in same sense as *semelology*.

*semelotic*, *semelotics*—see under *semelology*.

*semen*, *n.* *sēm-en* [*L. semen*, seed—from *sevo*, I sow], the seed of animals; sperm; the seed of flowering-plants: *seminal*, *a.* *sēm-i-nāl*, of or belonging to seed; radical; germinal; in *bot.*, applied to the cotyledons or seed-leaves: *sem'ina'tion*, *n.* *-nā'shūn*, the act of sowing; in *bot.*, the natural dispersion of seeds.

*semi*, *sēm-i* [*L. semi*, half], a common prefix, signifying 'half; half of; in part; partially': the compounds of *semi* are for the most part easily understood, if the meaning of the latter part is known: a hyphen is usually placed after *semi*.

*semi-acid*, *a.* *sēm-i-ds'id* [*semi*, and *acid*], half acid.

*semi-amplexilean*, *a.* *sēm-i-ān-plēks-i-kāl* [*semi*, and *amplexicaul*], in *bot.*, embracing the stem half round, as a leaf.

*semi-anatropal*, *a.* *sēm-i-ān-dī-rō-pāl* [*L. semi*, half; *Eng. anatropal*], in *bot.*, half anatropal—applied to ovules.

*semi-Arian*, *n.* *sēm-i-ā-rī-ān* [*semi*, and *Arian*], in *eccl.* *hist.*, one who embraced some of the principles of the Arians, and disguised others under milder terms.

*semi-barbarian*, *a.* *sēm-i-bār-bār-i-ān* [*semi*, and *barbarian*], only partially civilised.

*semibreve*, *n.* *sēm-i-brēv* [*L. semi*, half; *brevis*, short], the longest note in modern music, marked thus—C; half of a breve.

*semicircle*, *n.* *sēm-i-sēr'kl* [*semi*, and *circle*], half a circle: the part of a circle separated by the diameter: *sem'icircled*, *a.* *-sēr'kl*, formed as a semicircle: *semicircular*, half-round.

*semicolon*, *n.* *sēm-i-kō-lōn* [*semi*, and *colon*], in written or printed composition, the point or character (:) used to mark a longer pause than a comma, or to mark off a clause or member of a sentence.

*semi-columnar*, *a.* *sēm-i-kō-lūn'nr* [*semi*, and *columnar*], in *bot.*, flat on the one side and round on the other.

*semi-conscious*, *a.* *sēm-i-kōn'shūs* [*semi*, and *conscious*], imperfectly conscious.

**semi-delictal**, *n.* *sēm'i-dēl'it-kāl* [*semi*, and *deictical*], bordering on delict.

**semi-diameter**, *n.* *sēm'i-ti-dīm'ē-ker* [*semi*, and *diameter*], half the diameter; the radius of a circle.

**semi-diapason**, *n.* *sēm'i-dī-ā-pā-sōn* [*semi*, and *diapason*], an imperfect octave; an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.

**semi-double**, *a.* *sēm'i-dū-b'l* [*semi*, and *double*], in bot., having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the innermost stamens continue perfect.

**semi-flexed**, *a.* *sēm'i-flekst* [*L. semi*, half; *flexus*, bent—from *flecto*, I bend], half-bent.

**semi-florescent**, *a.* *sēm'i-flos-kū-ler*, or *semi-florescense*, *a.* *kū-lōz* [*semi*, and *florescent*], in bot., having all the florets ligulate, as in the dandelion.

**semi-fluid**, *a.* *sēm'i-flō'id* [*semi*, and *fluid*], imperfectly fluid.

**semi-lunar**, *a.* *sēm'i-lō-nēr* [*semi*, and *lunar*], half-moon shaped.

**seminal and semination**—see under *semen*.

**seminary**, *n.* *sēm'i-nēr-i* [*L. seminarium*, a nursery-garden—from *semen*, seed—from *sero*, I sow], a school; a place of instruction or education; a school; a college: **seminarian**, *n.* *sēm'i-nār'ian*, a student; **seminarian**, *n.* *sēm'i-nār'ian*, a priest instructed in the tenets of the R. Cath. Ch. in a foreign seminary.

**seminiferous**, *a.* *sēm'i-nīfēr-ūs* [*L. semen*, seed; *fero*, I bear], secreting and conveying the seminal fluid; in bot., bearing seed.

**semi-nude**, *a.* *sēm'i-nūd* [*semi*, and *nude*], partially nude; half naked.

**semiology and semiotic**—see *semiology*, &c.

**semi-ordinate**, *n.* *sēm'i-ōr'dī-nīt* [*semi*, and *ordinate*], in math., the half of an ordinate.

**semi-palmate**, *n.* *sēm'i-pāl-māt* [*semi*, and *palmate*], in zool., having the feet only partly webbed down the toes.

**semiped**, *n.* *sēm'i-pēd* [*L. semi*, half; *pēs* or *pedem*, a foot], a half foot—applied to verse: **semipedal**, *a.* *sēm'i-pēd'al*, containing half a foot.

**semi-penniform**, *n.* *sēm'i-pēn'it-fōrm* [*L. semi*, half; *penna*, a feather; *forma*, shape], in anat., applied to certain muscles bearing some resemblance to the plume of a feather.

**semi-quadrant**, *n.* *sēm'i-kwōd'rāl* [*semi*, and *quadrant*], also *semi-quartile*, *n.* *kwa'tēr'tīl* [*semi*, and *quartile*], in astr., the aspect of two planets when distant from each other 45° or half a quadrant.

**semiquaver**, *n.* *sēm'i-kwō'rēr* [*semi*, and *quaver*], in music, a note, a sixteenth part of the semibreve in duration, or half a quaver, marked thus—*♩*: *v.* to sound or slug in semiquavers.

**semi-quinatile**, *n.* *sēm'i-kwīn'tīl* [*semi*, and *quinatile*], in astr., the aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other 30°.

**semi-savage**, *n.* *sēm'i-sāv'āj* [*semi*, and *savage*], one who is half-savage; one imperfectly civilised.

**semi-sextile**, *n.* *sēm'i-sēk'sīl* [*semi*, and *sextile*], in astr., the aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other 75°.

**semi-tertian**, *a.* *sēm'i-tēr'sht-an* [*semi*, and *tertian*], compounded of a tertian and quotidian; *n.* a low fever; a kind of ague.

**Semitic**, *a.* *sēm'i-tīk* [from *Shem*, the son of Noah], pertaining to *Shem* or his descendants; a term applied to one of the great families of languages—see *Semitic*.

**semitone**, *n.* *sēm'i-tōn* [*semi*, and *tone*], one of the smallest intervals of the musical scale; half a tone.

**semi-transparent**, *a.* *sēm'i-trāns-pār'ēt* [*semi*, and *transparent*], half or imperfectly transparent.

**semi-vocal**, *a.* *sēm'i-vō-kāl* [*semi*, and *vocal*], half vocal; imperfectly sounding; *pert.* to a semi-vowel.

**semi-vowel**, *n.* *sēm'i-vō'el* [*semi*, and *vowel*], a sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, as *l*, *m*, *n*.

**semolina**, *n.* *sēm'i-ō-lē-nā* [It. *semolino*, a kind of paste for soups—from *semola*, bran—from *L. simila*, the finest wheat-flour], the fine hard parts of wheat rounded by attrition in the millstones; in France, the large hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting-machine after the fine parts have passed through.

**semoule**, *n.* *sēm'ol* [F.], same as *semolina*, which see.

**sempiternal**, *a.* *sēm'pī-tēr'nāl* [F. *sempiternus*, *sempiternus*], from *L. sempiternus*, perpetual—from *semper*, always, having beginning, but no end; endless; *māle*, *mal*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

eternal; everlasting: **sempiternity**, *n.* *tēr'nī-ti*, endless duration in the future.

**sempster**, *n.* *sēm'stēr* [see *seam* 1], one who works with the needle: **sempstress**, *n.* *stēs*, a woman who works with the needle: **sempstressy**, *n.* *stēs-i*, the occupation of a sempstress.

**senary**, *n.* *sēn'ēr-i* [*L. senarius*, consisting of six each—from *seni*, six each; *sex*, six], belonging to or containing six.

**senate**, *n.* *sēn'āt* [*L. senatus*, the council of the elders, the senate—from *senex*, old, aged], one of the deliberative and legislative assemblies of a state; in *anc. Rome*, the council of the elders, possessing supreme legislative powers; in *U.S. of Amer.* and in *France*, the Upper House of the legislature; the governing body of a university; a superior governing body; in a wider sense, the legislature: **senator**, *n.* *sēn'ā-tēr*, a member of a senate: **senatorship**, *n.* the office or dignity of a senator: **senatorial**, *a.* *tōr'i-āl*, *pert.* to a senator or senator; in *U.S.*, entitled to elect a senator: **senatorially**, *ad. it.* *senate-house*, *n.* the place where a senate meets: **Senatus**, *n.* *sēn'āt'is* [*L.*], a governing body in certain universities: **Senatus Academicus**, *akādēm'i-kūs*, in *Scot. universities*, an administrative body, consisting of the principal and professors.

**send**, *v.* *sēnd* [*AS. sendan*, to send; cf. *Icel. senda*; *Dan. sende*; *Sw. sända*; *Goth. sandjan*; *Ger. senden*], to throw or cast; to impel; to hurl; to thrust; to despatch; to direct to go and act; to grant, as from a distant place; to cause to be; to inflict: **sending**, *imp.* *sent*, *pt.* and *pp.* *sēnt*: **sender**, *n.* *tēr*, one who sends: to send away, to cause to depart; to dismiss: to send for, to request by message to come or to be brought: to send forth, to put or bring forth; to produce; to emit.

**sendal or cendal**, *n.* *sēn'dāl* [OF. *sendal*; *mild. L. cendalum*, a fine silken stuff—so called because brought from India—from *Sans. Sindhu*, the Indus, *Scinde*], a sort of thin silk or thread stuff.

**Seneca**, *oil*, *n.* *sēn'ē-kā-ōil* [so named after the *Seneca* Indians, by whom the oil of Pennsylvania was discovered and used], the name given in parts of N. Amer. to a kind of petroleum which exudes from the rocks, or floats on the surface of springs.

**senega**, *n.* *sēn'ē-gā*, also *seneka*, *n.* *sēn'ē-kā* [prob. so called from the *Seneca* Indians], the rattlesnake-root; the *Polygala senega*, *Orl. Polygalaceæ*, a supposed antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake.

**senescence**, *n.* *sēn'sēns* [*L. senescens*, growing old; *senesco*, I grow old—from *senex*, old], the state of growing old; decay by time: **senescent**, *a.* *sēnt*, growing old.

**seneschal**, *n.* *sēn'shāl* [OF. *seneschal*; *mid. L. senescalus*, the steward—from *Goth. sin*, old, and *skalks*, a servant] in the middle ages, a high steward; an officer who had the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies in the houses of princes or high dignitaries; in the course of time the term was applied to military commanders, who were invested with judicial power: **seneschalship**, *n.* the office or dignity.

**seengreen**, *n.* *sēn'grēn* [*Ger. singrün*, the house-leek], a plant, the common house-leek; the *Sempervivum tectorum*, *Ord. Crassulacæ*.

**senile**, *a.* *sē-nīl* [F. *senile*—from *L. senilis*, aged—from *senex*, old], *pert.* to old age, or proceeding from it; old; aged: **senility**, *n.* *sē-nīl'i-ti*, old age; dotage.

**senior**, *a.* *sēn'ēr* [*L. senior*, older—from *senex*, old], older; elder; older in office or rank: *n.* one older than another; one having superiority or precedence from office or rank; an aged person: **seniority**, *n.* *ōr'tī-ti*, priority of birth or office: **Senior Optime**, *ōptī-mē* [*L. optime*, best], at *Cambridge University*, a second class man in mathematical honours, the first class being called *wranglers*: **Senior Soph.** *sōf* [*Gr. sophos*, wise], a third year's man in some universities.

**senna**, *n.* *sēn'nā* [It. *senna*—from *Ar. sand*, senna], the leaves of several Eastern plants, much used in medicine as a purgative; the leaves of the *Cassia lanceolata*, *C. acutifolia*, *C. elongata*, *C. obtusata*, and *C. obovata*, which supply the various kinds of senna known as *Alexandrian* or *Egyptian*, *Tripoli*, and *East Indian*; sub-*Ord. Cassalpinacæ*, *Ord. Leguminosæ*.

**sewnight or se'night**, *n.* *sē-nīt* or *nīt* [contracted from *seven-night*], a week; seven days.



**sennit**, *n.* *sen-nit* [from *seven*, and *knit*], a flat plaited cord, formed of rope-yarns; plaited straw or palm-leaves for making hats.

**señor**, *n.* *sah-yor* [Sp.], lord; sir; gentleman:

**señora**, *n.* *fem.* *sen-yor-á*, lady; madam; mistress.

**sense**, *n.* *sens* [F. *sens*—from *L. sensus*, perception, feeling—from *sentio*, I discern by the senses], that power or faculty by which animals obtain a knowledge of external objects, by these either coming into contact with certain organs of the body, or by making impressions on them; perception by the senses; discernment; understanding; strength of natural reason; meaning or import; consciousness: the senses, *sens-és*, are five in number—*hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch*. **sensation**, *n.* *sen-sá-shin* [F.—L.], an impression made on the mind through any one of the senses; a state of interest or feeling excited or awakened in the mind by external objects, by the passions, by the internal condition of the body, or by the words of a speaker:

**sensational**, *a.* *-al*, pert. to sensation; fitted to excite great interest; a term applied to such novelists or dramatists as seek popularity through the effects on the public mind of startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation: **sensationalism**, *n.* *-izm*, the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed:

**sensationalist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who regards the phenomena of mind as having their origin in sensations: **senseless**, *n.* *sens-les*, incapable of sensation; void of feeling; unconscious; stupid; foolish: **senselessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **senselessness**, *n.* *-nés*, the state or quality of being senseless; folly; stupidity: **sensible**, *a.* *sen-si-bl* [F.—L.], capable of being perceived by the senses, or by the mind; perceiving by the mind

or senses; liable to be easily and strongly affected; moved or affected by a very small weight, impulse, or change; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; aware; intolligent; judicious: **sensibly**, *ad.* *-bly*, externally; by impression on the senses; intelligently; judiciously: **sensibleness**, *n.* *-bi-nés*, also **sensibility**, *n.* *-bi-li-ti* [F. *sensibilité*—from *L.*], acuteness of perception or emotion; delicacy of feeling; state of being easily affected or moved: **sensitive**, *a.* *-siv*, quickly and acutely alive to impressions from external objects; having keen sense or feeling; easily affected or moved; that affects the senses: **sensitively**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sensitiveness**, *n.* *-nés*, the state or quality of being sensitive; acute sensibility: **sensitivism**, *n.* *-izm*, the style of a certain school of Continental novelists, belonging chiefly to Holland:

**sensitise**, *v.* *-ize*, in *photog.*, to render capable of being acted upon by the actinic rays of the sun, as paper or a plate: **sensitising**, *imp.*: **sensitised**, *pp.* *-ised*: common-sense, the faculty of first principles; native practical intelligence—see **common**: **moral sense**—see **moral**: the inner or internal sense, the capacity of the mind to be aware of its own states; consciousness: **sensitive plant**, a plant, a species of *mimosa*, whose leaves shrink and fold up when touched; the *Mimosa sensitiva*, and *M. pudica*, sub-Ord. *Mimosac.*, Ord. *Leguminosac.*: in his senses, possessed of reason and judgment; sane: out of his senses, destitute of the usual powers of reasoning and judging; insane.—**SYN.** of 'sense': sensation; faculty; power; perception; apprehension; sensibility; understanding; reason; opinion; notion; judgment; consciousness; conviction; meaning; import—of 'sensation': perception; sensibility; unsceptibility; emotion; passion; consciousness; reflection—of 'senseless': unfeeling; unsympathising; unreasonable; stupid; foolish; blockish; unconscious:

**sensorium**, *n.* *sen-sor-í-um* [L. *sensus*, perception—from *sentio*, I discern by the senses], the central seat of sensation or of consciousness, supposed to be in the brain; the organ which receives the impressions made on the senses: **sensorial**, *a.* *sen-sor-í-al*, of or pert. to the sensorium: **sensory**, *n.* *sen-sor-í*, connected with the sensory or sensation; having direct connection with the nerves of sensation: *n.* same as **sensorium**.

**sensual**, *a.* *sen-shú-ál* [F. *sensuel*, sensual—from *L. sensualis*, endowed with feeling—from *L. sensus*, perception, feeling; *sentio*, I feel], pert. to or affecting the senses only; not intellectual; carnal; not spiritual; given to the indulgence of the appetites; devoted to the pleasures of sense; luxurious; lewd; voluptuous: **sensualise**, *v.* *-ize*, to make sensual; to debase by the indulgence of the appetites:

**sensualising**, *imp.*: **sensualised**, *pp.* *-ised*: **sensualism**, *n.* *-izm*, the act of sensualising, or the state of being sensualised: **sensualism**, *n.* *-izm*, a state of subject to sensual feelings or appetites; in *mental phil.*, the theory held by many that all our ideas, our mental acts, and our intellectual powers, are but mere modifications of former sensations, or originated in them; sensationism; opposed to **intellectualism**: **sensualist**, *n.* *-ist*, one addicted to sensual pleasures; *n.* *voluptuary*; one who holds the theory of sensualism: **sensually**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sensualness**, *n.* *-nés*, also **sensuality**, *n.* *-dí-ti* [F. *sensualité*—from *ind. L. sensualitatem*], the state or quality of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites: **sensuous**, *a.* *-ús*, pert. to or addressed to the senses; connected with sensible objects; full of passion; pathetic.—**SYN.** of 'sensualist': epicure; gourmand; voluptuary.

**sense**, *pp.* of *sent*, which see.

**sentence**, *n.* *sen-tens* [F. *sentence*—from *L. sententia*, an opinion, a decision, a sentence—from *sentio*, I perceive or feel], the judgment pronounced on a criminal by a judge; the decree or judgment of a court; a maxim; an opinion; a decision, usually unfavourable; a series of words so arranged as to convey complete sense, and followed by a dot or full point, thus, (.) in *OE.*, sense; meaning: *v.* to pass judgment on, as a court; to doom; to condemn: **sentenceing**, *imp.*: **sentenceed**, *pp.* *-tensed*: **sentential**, *a.* *sen-tén-shál*, pert. to a sentence or period; comprising sentences: **sententially**, *ad.* *-shál-ly*: **sententions**, *a.* *-shús* [L. *sententiosus*, full of meaning], abounding in axioms or maxims; short and pithy in expression; terse; comprising sentences: **sententionally**, *ad.* *-ly*: **senten tiousness**, *n.* *-nés*, brevity and pithiness in expression; a dark sentence, a saying not easily understood.—**SYN.** of 'sentence *n.*': phrase; expression; proposition; period; paragraph; opinion; dogma; condemnation; doom.

**sentery**, *n.* *sen-ter-í*, and **sent'eries**, *plu.* *-ter-iz*, *OE.* for **sentry** and **sentries**.

**sentient**, *a.* *sen-shí-ent* [L. *sentiens* or *sentientem*, discerning or perceiving by the senses—from *sentio*, I feel], that perceives or feels; having the faculty of perception: *n.* one who has perception: **sentiently**, *ad.* *-ly*.

**sentiment**, *n.* *sen-tí-mént* [F. *sentiment*, understanding, sentiment—from *L. sentio*, I perceive or feel], opinion; the decision of the mind expressed in words; thought, or direction of thought; a sentence or passage, as the expression of a thought; a particular disposition of mind; an opinion expressed in striking words; tender susceptibility; feeling; sensibility; emotion: **sentimental**, *a.* *-ál*, abounding with or exciting sensibility; appealing to sentiment rather than reason; artificially or affectedly tender; indulging in displays of exaggerated feeling; romantic: **sentimentally**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sentimentality**, *n.* *-dí-ti*, affectation of sentiment or fine feeling: **sentimentalise**, *v.* *-al-ize*, to affect refined thought and express it in suitable language: **sentimentalising**, *imp.*: **sentimentalised**, *pp.* *-ised*: **sentimentalism**, *n.* *-ál-izm*, the character or behaviour of a sentimentalist: **sentimentalist**, *n.* *-al-ist*, one who affects fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.—**SYN.** of 'sentiment': opinion; notion; thought; feeling; disposition; judgment; in *maxim*; saying; toast; sensibility.

**sentinel**, *n.* *sen-tí-nel* [F. *sentinelle*, one who watches or keeps guard; a sentry: *v.* to watch over; to furnish with a guard: **sentinelled**, *a.* *-nèl*, furnished with sentinels.

**sentry**, *n.* *sen-trí* [F. *sentrel*, a dim. of *sentier*, a path—see also **sentinel**], a soldier placed on guard to give notice of the approach of danger; guard; watch; the duty of one on guard: **sentry box**, *n.* a stout portable shed for the occasional shelter of a soldier on guard.

**sepal**, *n.* *sep-ál* [mid. L. *sepalum*, L. *sepal*, separate], in *bot.*, one of the leaf-like divisions of the cup or calyx which encloses the corolla or blossom of a flower; sepalled, *a.* *-pál*, having sepals: **sepaloid**, *a.* *sep-ál-oid* [Gr. *eidós*, appearance], like or having the appearance of a sepal: **sepalody**, *n.* *sep-ál-í-dí*, the conversion of petals, or other parts of the flower, into sepals: **sepalous**, *a.* *-ús*, resembling a sepal.

**separable**—see under **separate**.

**separate**, *v.* *sep-á-rát* [L. *separatus*, disjoined, separated; *separare*, to separate—from *se*, ashle; *parare*, to

in arrange, in part or disunite; to break or divide into parts; to sever from the rest; in withdraw, as persons from a meeting, &c.; to withdraw from each other; to make a space between; to set apart for a particular purpose; to open; adj. divided from the rest; alone; disunited; detached; distinct: *separating*, imp.: *separated*, pp.: *separator*, n. *-r-ér*, one who or that which separates: *separately*, ad. *-lly*, apart; singly; not in union; distinctly: *separateness*, n. *-n-és*, the state of being separate: *separation*, n. *-r-áshún* [F.—L.], act of separating; disjunction; disconnection; legal disunion of married persons: *separative*, n. *-r-á-tíe*, causing or promoting separation: *separable*, n. *-á-bl* [F.—L.], that may be disjoined; divisible: *separably*, ad. *-á-bl*: *separableness*, n. *-á-n-és*, the quality of being separable, or capable of separation: *separability*, n. *-á-bí-l-í-té*, the quality of admitting disunion: *separatist*, n. *-tíst*, one who withdraws himself from communion with an established church, or from a church to which he has belonged; n. dissenter; in *Eng. polit.*, one who advocates or supports the principle of Home Rule for Ireland: *separatism*, n. *-tíz-m*, separatism from a religious body; dissent: *separatory*, n. *-tér-í*, in *chem.*, n. vessel for separating liquids; a surgical instr. n. used in separation; *separative*, —SYN. of 'separate v.': to detach; disconnect; disjoin; divide; part; sever; sunder; disunite.

*sepaun*, n. *sə-paʊn'*, *sepon*, n. *sə-pən'*, or *sapawn*, *sū-paʊn'* [N. Amer. Ind.], porridge made from maize-meal, used as food in N. Amer.

*sepla*, n. *sə-plā*, *seplā*, n. plu. *-t-ē* [L. and Gr. *sepla*, the cuttle-fish], the cuttle-fish; in the *fine arts*, a fine, brown coloring matter, prepared from the black secretion or ink of the cuttle-fish: *seplā*, n. *-t-ē*, pert. to sepla; dono in sepla, as in drawing: *seplādā*, n. plu. *sə-plā-dā*, a family of cuttle-fish: *sepolite*, n. *sə-pō-lít* [Gr. *lithos*, n. stone], a mineralogical name for meerschmaun.

*sepiement*, n. *sə-pi-mənt* [L. *sepiementum*, a hedge—from *sepio*, I hedge in; *sēps*, n. hedge], n. hedge; a fence; a partition.

*sepiostalre*, n. *sə-pi-ō-stār'*, also *sepiostarium*, n. *sə-pi-ō-stā-rí-um* [Gr. *sepia*, the cuttle-fish; *osteon*, a bone], the internal shell of the sepla, usually called the cuttle-bone.

*sepon*—see *sepaun*.

*sepo*, n. *sə-pō* [Pers. *sipāht*, a soldier; *sipāh*, an army], n. native of India, employed as a soldier by the British Government for service in their Indian empire.

*seps*, n. *səps* [Gr. *sēps*, n. venomous serpent whose bite causes putrefaction—from Gr. *sēpō*, I make rotten], a genus of snake-like lizards having four very short legs, found in the E. I. and in the S. and N. of Africa.

*sept*, n. *səpt* [a corrupt, of sect, which see], n. clan, a branch of a race, or n. family—chiefly used of the Irish clans.

*sept*, *səpt* [L. *septem*, seven], a prefix, signifying seven.

*septa*—see *septum*.

*septangular*, n. *səpt-ang-gū-lér* [L. *septem*, seven; *angulus*, a corner], having seven angles.

*septarium*, n. *səpt-ā-rí-um*, *septāria*, n. plu. *-r-í-d* [L. *septum*, a fence or division; *sepio*, I hedge—from *sēps*, a hedge], flattened nodules or masses of calcareous clay, ironstone, or other matter, whose internal structure exhibits numerous seams of some crystallized substance.

*septate*, a. *səpt-tāt* [L. *septum*, n. fence, a division], in bot., separated or divided by partitions.

*September*, n. *səpt-ém-bér* [L. *September*, pertaining to the seventh month of the old Roman year—from *septem*, seven], the ninth month of the year, formerly the seventh when the year commenced with March: *Septembri*, n. *-bríst*, in *F. hist.*, applied to one of those engaged in the massacre of prisoners in Paris, 2nd and 3rd Sept. 1792—hence, a bloodthirsty person.

*septemfid*, a. *səpt-ém-fíd* [L. *septem*, seven—from *findo*, I cleave], in bot., applied to a leaf having seven divisions, extending about half-way through it.

*septempartite*, a. *səpt-ém-pār-tít* [L. *septem*, seven; *partitus*, divided—from *pars* or *partem*, a part], in bot., having seven divisions in a leaf with radiating venation, which may extend to near the base.

*septenary*, n. *səpt-én-ér-í* [L. *septenarius*, consisting

of seven—from *septēni*, by seven; *septem*, seven], consisting of seven; happening once in seven years; lasting seven years: n. the number seven.

*septenate*, n. *səpt-én-át* [L. *septenti*, seven each—from *septem*, seven], in bot., having parts in sevens—ns n. compound leaf with seven leaflets coming off from one point.

*septennial*, a. *səpt-én-ní-ál* [L. *septem*, seven; *annus*, a year], lasting or continuing for seven years; returning once every seven years: *septennially*, ad. *-lly*.

*septentrion*, n. *səpt-én-trí-ón* [F. *septentrion*—from L. *septentriones*, the north—from *septem*, seven; *triones*, the ploughing oxen—seven stars near the north pole], in OE., the north; a. northern: *septentrional*, n. *-ón-ál*, in OE., northern.

*septifol*, n. *səptí-fól* [F. *sept*, seven, and *feuille*, a leaf; L. *septem*, and *folium*], in bot., the tornetill plant; in arch., an ornamental foliation having seven lobes.

*septic*, n. *səptík* [Gr. *septikos*, that causes putrefaction—from *sēpō*, I make putrid or rotten], having the power to promote putrefaction: *septicly*, ad. *-lly*: *septicity*, n. *səpt-ís-í-té*, the tendency to promote putrefaction: *septicæmia*, n. *səpt-ís-ém-í-d*, also *septicæmia*, n. *səpt-ém-í-d* [Gr. *haima*, blood], an acute disease, resembling pyæmia in its general characters, supposed to be caused by the absorption into the blood of putrid matter from the surface of a wound or ulcer; also called *ischorhæmia*, *isk-ór-rém-í-d* [Gr. *ischor*, corrupted matter; *haima*, blood], and *septic pyæmia*.

*septoidal*, n. *səpt-í-d-í-dál* [L. *septum*, n. partition; *cardo*, I cut or divide], in bot., applied to seed-vessels which open by dividing through the septa of the ovary.

*septiferous*, a. *səpt-ís-ér-ús* [L. *septum*, n. partition; *fero*, I bear], containing septa; having partitions.

*septiform*, a. *səpt-ís-í-ferm* [L. *septum*, n. partition; *forma*, shape], resembling a septum or partition.

*septifragal*, n. *səpt-ís-frá-gál* [L. *septum*, n. partition; *frango*, I break], in bot., applied to a dehiscence which takes place along the lines of suture, the valves at the same time separating from the dissepiments, which are not subdivided.

*septilateral*, a. *səpt-ís-lát-ér-ál* [L. *septem*, seven; *latus*, a side, *lateris*, of a side], having seven sides.

*septillion*, n. *səpt-í-lý-ón* [L. *septem*, seven, and *Eng. million*], in arith., a million raised to the seventh power; in *Eng. notation*, expressed by a unit followed by 42 ciphers—in the *II*, or *F.*, by a unit and 24 ciphers.

*septimal*, a. *səpt-ís-mí-l* [L. *septimus*, seventh; *septem*, seven], relating to the number seven.

*septimole*, n. *səpt-ís-mól* [L. *septem*, seven], in music, a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six of the same kind.

*septuagenarian*, n. *səpt-ú-d-žen-á-rí-án* [mid. L. *septuagénarius*—from L. *septuaginti*, seventy each—from L. *septuaginta*, seventy], a person seventy years of age: *septuagenary*, a. *səpt-én-ér-í*, consisting of seventy: n. the number seventy.

*septuagesima*, n. *səpt-ú-d-jés-í-má* [L. *septuagésimus*, seventieth], the third Sunday before Lent—so called because seventy days before Easter: *septuagesimal*, a. *-á-mál*, consisting of seventy; counted by seventies: *septuagesimally*, ad. *-lly*.

*Septuagint*, n. *səpt-ú-d-jínt* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy], the Greek version of the Old Testament Script., reported by Josephus to have been made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus from the original Heb. between 280 and 130 B.C., and so called because said to have been the work of 70 (accurately 72) interpreters; usually expressed by the symbol LXX.: adj. pert. to the Septuagint, or contained in it.

*septulate*, a. *səpt-ú-lát* [L. *septum*, n. partition—see *septum*], in bot., applied to fruits having spurious transverse dissepiments or partitions: *septulum*, n. *-lím*, a division between small spaces or cavities.

*septum*, n. *səptím*, *septa*, plu. *-tá* [L. *septum*, a partition—from *sepio*, I fence; *sēps*, a hedge], in bot., any partition separating a body, as a fruit into two or more cells in the direction of its length—separating partitions across or in the direction of its breadth are called *phragmata*; in anat., the membrane or plate separating from each other two adjacent cavities or organs; one of the partitions or walls of a chambered shell: *septulæ*, n. plu. *-tá-dē*, a dim. of *septula*.

*mâte*, *mát*, *fár*, *láu*; *mête*, *mél*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nôte*, *nút*, *móve*;

**septuple**, *n.* *sĕp-tŭ-pl* [F. *septuple*—from L. *septem*, seven; *plico*, I fold], sevenfold: *v.* to make sevenfold: *septupling*, *imp.* *-pling*: *septupled*, *pp.* *-pld*.

**sepulchre**, *n.* *sĕp-ŭl-kĕr* [OF. *sepulchre*—from L. *sepulchrum*, a tomb—from *sepelio*, I bury], a place of interment; a tomb; a grave: *v.* to bury; to inter: *sepulchring*, *imp.* *-king*: *sepulchred*, *pp.* *-kĕrd*: *sepulchral*, *a.* *sĕp-ŭl-kĕr-əl*, pert. to burial, or to tombs or monuments: deep, grave, or disgracefully hollow, generally applied to a tone of voice: *sepulchrally*, *ad.* *-ly*: *sepulture*, *n.* *sĕp-ŭl-tŭr* [F.—L. *sepultura*, an interment], interment; burial.

**sequeacious**, *a.* *sĕ-kwĕ-shŭs* [L. *sequax* or *sequedum*, following or seeking after—from *sequor*, I follow], not moving on independently; following: attendant; logically consistent and rigorous; in *OE.*, ductile; pliant: *sequeaciousness*, *n.* *-nĕs*, also *sequacity*, *n.* *sĕ-kwĕ-shŭ-ti*, disposition to follow; act of following.

**sequel**, *n.* *sĕ-kwĕl* [F. *séquelle*—from L. *sequela*, a result or consequence—from *sequor*, I follow], that which follows; consequence; result; event; conclusion: *sequela*, *n.* *sĕ-kwĕ-lĭd*, in *med.*, a diseased state following on an attack of some other disease: *sequelæ*, *n.* *-læ*, disordered conditions of society following upon severe famine and widespread fatal disease.

**sequence**, *n.* *sĕ-kwĕns* [F. *séquence*—from L. *sequens* or *sequens*, following—from *sequor*, I follow], that which follows; order of succession; series; arrangement; a set of cards of the same suit in order; in *music*, a regular alternate succession of similar chords; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a hymn introduced into the Mass on certain festival days after the gradual—whence the name: *sequent*, *a.* *sĕ-kwĕnt*, in *OE.*, following; succeeding: *sequential*, *n.* in *OE.*, a follower: *sequential*, *a.* *sĕ-kwĕn-ti-ŭl*, being in succession: *sequentially*, *ad.* *-ly*.

**sequester**, *v.* *sĕ-kwĕs-tĕr* [F. *séquestrer*, to sequester—from L. *sequestrare*, to give up for safe-keeping—from *sequester*, a depositary, a mediator], to separate from others; to withdraw or retire, as from society; to seclude; to sequesterate: *sequestering*, *imp.*: *sequestered*, *pp.* *-tĕrd*; *adj.* secluded; retired: *sequester-able*, *a.* *-trĕ-ŭl*, capable of being sequestered or separated; to sequester oneself, to separate oneself from society; to seclude oneself for the sake of privacy: *sequest-rate*, *v.* *-trĕt* [L. *sequestratus*, removed, separated from anything], especially in *eccles. usage*, to appropriate by legal process the property and income of an incumbent until the claims of certain creditors are satisfied; to set aside from the power of either party the matter at issue by order of a court of law; in *Scotch law*, to take possession of the estate of a bankrupt or insolvent with the view of realising it, and distributing it equitably among the creditors: *sequest-rating*, *imp.*: *sequest-rated*, *pp.* *adj.* taken possession of for behoof of creditors: *sequestration*, *n.* *sĕ-kwĕs-trĕ-ti-ŭn* [F.—L.], esp. in *eccles. practice*, the act or state of taking possession of a benefice by legal process, in order to satisfy the claims of creditors; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession; in *OE.*, state of being set aside: *sequestra-tor*, *n.* *-trĕ-tĕr*, one who sequesters.

**sequestrum**, *n.* *sĕ-kwĕs-trŭm* [L. *sequester*, a mediator—see *sequester*], in *surg.*, a dead portion of bone which separates from the sound part.

**sequin**, *n.* *sĕ-kwĭn* [F. *sequin*; *It.* *zecchino*, a sequin—from Ar. *sikkā* (pron. *sik-koh*), a die for coins], a gold coin of Italy, worth about 9s. 6d.; in Turkey, 7s. 6d.; current in Algiers for about 8s. 6d.

**seraglio**, *n.* *sĕ-rĕl-yŭ* [It. *seraglio*, an enclosure of palisades, a place shut in from *errare*, to lock in—from L. *sera*, a bar; *sero*, I join], the palace of the Grand Seigneur or Sultan of Turkey; a place or house for keeping wives and concubines; a harem—hence, a house of licentious pleasure.

**serai**, *n.* *sĕ-rĭ* [Pers. *serdī*, a palace, an inn], in *India* and *Tartary*, a resting-place for the accommodation of travellers; a caravanserai.

**seralbumen**, *n.* *sĕ-rĕl-bŭ-mĕn* [Eng. *serum*, and *albumen*], a name given to the albumen of the blood to distinguish it from the albumen of the egg, called *ovalbumen*.

**serape**, *n.* *sĕ-rĕ-pĕ* [Mex.], a shawl or wrap worn by men in Mexico.

**seraph**, *n.* *sĕ-rĕ-f* [Heb. *seraphīm*, seraphs], an angel of the highest order: Heb. plu. *seraphīm*,

*-ā-fīm*: Eng. plu. *seraphs*: sometimes the plu. is written *seraphim*, but improperly: *seraphic*, *a.* *sĕ-rĕ-fĭk*, also *seraphical*, *a.* *-ĭ-kĕl*, angelic; pure; sublime; inflamed with love or zeal: *seraphically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *seraphine*, *n.* *sĕ-rĕ-fĭn*, a musical instr. resembling a small harmonium.

**Serapis**, *n.* *sĕ-rĕ-pĭs*, a chief divinity of the anc. Egyptians, at first a symbol of the Nile, and so of fertility.

**seraskier**, *serasquier*, *n.* *sĕ-rĕs-lĕr* [F. *serasquier*—from Pers. *ser*, head, chief, and Ar. *askar*, an army], a Turkish commander of land forces; the minister of war of the Sublime Porte: *seraskierate*, *n.* *-kĕr-ĕt*, the office of the seraskier.

**Serbonian**, *a.* *sĕ-rŏ-nĭ-ĕn*, referring to a hog of Serbonis, in Egypt, noted for its treacherous footing; hence applied to any position of inextricable difficulty.

**serē**, *a.* *sĕr* [see *sear*], dry; withered.

**serēn**, *n.* *sĕ-rĭn* [F. evening dew—from L. *serēn*, a late hour: confused with L. *serēnus*, bright, clear], a kind of fine rain or heavy dew which falls sometimes in a clear sky.

**serenade**, *n.* *sĕ-rĕ-nĕd* [MF. *serenade*—from *It.* *serenata*, a serenade—from *sereno*: L. *serēnus*, open, fair, clear—applied to the weather or the open air, as opposed to indoors], a song sung by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of his lady-love at night; in *Ger.*, a musical tribute given by students to a favourite professor under his window at night; music performed in the streets during the stillness of night; a musical piece suitable for such an occasion: *v.* to entertain with open-air music at night: *ser-enā-ding*, *imp.* *n.* the act or practice of performing music in the open air at night: *ser-enā-ded*, *pp.*: *ser-enā-der*, *n.* *-der*, one who serenades: *ser-enā-tā*, *n.* *-nĕ-tā* [It.], any piece of vocal music on the subject of love; an orchestral work in symphony form; a pastoral cantata.

**serene**, *a.* *sĕ-rĕn* [L. *serēnus*, fair, bright, serene], clear and calm; still; peaceful; untroubled; even-minded; calm in temper; a title or form of address restricted to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families, as *Serene Highness*, *Most Serene*: *n.* clearness; tranquillity: *serenē-ty*, *ad.* *-ly*: *seren-ity*, *n.* *-rĕn-tĭ-ti*, clearness and calmness; peace; calmness of mind: *serēnissimē*, *n.* *sĕ-rĕn-ti-sĕm* [F.—It. *serenissimo*], most serene, as a form of address.

**serf**, *n.* *sĕrf* [F. *serf*, a bondsman—from L. *servus*, a slave], the lowest class of servants or slaves in the middle ages, who were attached to the soil and transferred with it; in *Russia*, one of the peasant class, the property of his lord, but owner of the soil which he tilled—emancipated in 1863 by the Emperor Alexander II.: *serfage*, *n.* *-aj*, also *serfdom*, *n.* *-dŏm*, state or condition of a serf.

**serge**, *n.* *sĕrj* [F. *serge*—from L. *serica*, silks—from *Seres*, the Chinese], a woollen quilted cloth; a thin woollen fabric.

**sergeant** or **serjeant**, *n.* *sĕr-jĕnt* [OF. *serjant*, *sergant*, a beadle, an officer of court—from mid. L. *seriens* or *serientem*, a serjeant—from L. *sercio*, I serve], a police-officer of superior rank; in the army, a non-commissioned officer whose duty is to see discipline observed, to assist young officers, &c.; in *Eng.*, until lately, a lawyer of the highest rank, called a *serjeant-at-law*; a title given to certain of the king's servants, as *serjeant-surgeon*: *serjeant-ship*, *n.* the office of a serjeant: *serjeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer who assists the adjutant: *colour-sergeants*, non-commissioned officers appointed to attend the officer having charge of the colours of the regiment: *king's serjeant*, one of the *serjeants-at-law* who conducts the public causes of the king: *common serjeant*, in *London*, an officer who attends the lord mayor and the aldermen on court-days, &c.: *serjeant-at-arms*, an officer who preserves order, apprehends and punishes offenders, &c., particularly in connection with the House of Commons. *Note*.—serjeant, under the influence of the French *sergent*, is commonly spelt *sergeant*; both spellings are legitimate, though, in the legal sense, *serjeant* is always retained.

**serges**, *n.* *sĕrjĕz* [F. *cierge*: L. *cĕrus*, a wax taper—from *cĕra*, wax], in *R. Cath. Ch.*, the great wax candles burnt before the altars.

**serial**, *seriate*, *seriatim*—see under *series*.

**sericeous**, *a.* *sĕ-rĭ-shŭs* [L. *sericus*, silken—from

*Sérés*, a people of Eastern Asia, the Chinese, in *bot.*, covered with fine close-pressed hairs; silky.

*sericulture*, n. *sér-i-kū'tūr* or *-chōr* [L. *sericum*, silk; *Sérés*, an old name of the Chinese—as silk first came from the East; L. *cultūra*, culture], the breeding and treatment of silkworms.

*series*, n. *sér-i-éz* [L. *series*, a succession, a series—from *sero*, I join or bind together], a succession of things in the same order, and having the same mutual relation; course; train; in *arith.* or *alg.*, a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according to a certain law; *ser'ial*, n. *-it*, some light subject or subjects commenced and continued in successive numbers of a periodical work; a work appearing in a series or succession of parts; a periodical; adj. consisting of a series: *ser'ially*, ad. *-ly*, in a series or regular order; *ser'iate*, n. *-it*, arranged in or pert. to a series: *ser'iate*ly, ad. *-ly*, in a regular series. *ser'ia'tim*, ad. *-tīm* [L.], in regular order.

*serio-comic*, a. *sér-i-ō-kōm'ik*, also *ser'io-com'ical*, a. *-i-kūl* [from Eng. *serious*, and comic: L. *serio*, in earnest], combining the serious and sportive.

*serious*, a. *sér-i-ús* [ind. L. *seriōsus*—from L. *serius*, grave, earnest], grave in manner or disposition; deeply impressed with the importance of religion; not light or gay; being in earnest; weighty; not trifling; *ser'iously*, ad. *-ly*, solemnly; in earnest: *ser'iousness*, n. *-nēs*, the condition or quality of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity; earnest attention.—*SER.* of 'serious': grave; solemn; important; weighty; earnest; religious.

*sermon*, n. *sér-mōn* [F. *sermon*—from L. *sermo* or *sermōnem*, a speaking, discourse], a discourse delivered by a clergyman or licentiate from a pulpit, generally on a text selected from Scripture; a homily; any serious exhortation: *ser'monize*, v. *-iz*, to incite to rigid rules; to preach: *ser'monizing*, imp.: *ser'monized*, pp. *-ized*.

*serolin*, n. *sér-ō-lin* [L. *serum*, whey; *oleum*, oil], a peculiar fatty matter found in the blood.

*seroon*, n. *sér-ōn* [Sp. *seron*, a wrapper], in commerce, a package of goods, variable in weight, and limited to certain kinds of goods, as almonds, drugs, muscadine, Castile soap, &c.—also *seroon*.

*serotine*, n. *sér-ō-tin* [F. *serotine*—from L. *serotinus*, that comes late—from *sero*, late], a species of bat.

*serotinous*, a. *sér-ō-tif-ŭs* [L. *serotinus*, happening late—from *sero*, late], in *bot.*, applied to a plant which flowers later in the year than others to which it is related.

*serons*, n. *sér-ŭs* [L. *serum*, whey], watery; thin; like whey; pert. to serum: *serosity*, n. *sér-ŭs-ti*, in *med.*, the watery part of serum when coagulated by heat: *serous* membrane, in *anat.*, a closed membranous bag having its internal surface moistened with serum, and lining some cavity of the body which has no outlet: *serum*, n. *sér-ŭm* [L.], the thin watery substance like whey which separates from the blood when coagulated.

*serpent*, n. *sér-pēnt* [F. *serpent*—from L. *serpens* or *serpentem*, a serpent—from *serpo*, I creep], a reptile having a very long body without feet, and which moves by undulations and contractions; a subtle or malicious person; a mischievous instig. twisted somewhat like a serpent: *serpent-like*, a. acting like a serpent: *serpent-fish*, a fish of a red colour resembling a snake: *serpent-stones*, *serpent's-tongue*, popular names of certain fossil shells or teeth, the latter also the plant *adder's-tongue*: *serpēnt'aria*, n. *-pēn-tā-rī-ā*, also *serpēntary*, n. *-tē-rī* [F. *serpentaire*, dragon-wort—from L. *serpentaria*], the Virginian plant snake-root—the *Polygala senega*, Ord. *Polypodiaceae*; also the *Aristolochia serpentaria*, Ord. *Aristolochiaceae*; a name applied to many plants: *Serpentarius*, n. *-rī-ŭs*, n. northern constellation: *serpēntry*, n. *-trī*, a winding or twisting like that of a serpent: *serpentiniform*, n. *sér-pēn-tif-ŭr-m* [L. *forma*, shape], serpent-shaped.

*serpentinous*, a. *sér-pēn-tif-ŭs* [L. *serpentinus*, one who is sprung from a serpent—from *serpens* or *serpentem*, a serpent; *gigno*, I beget], bred of a serpent.

*serpentina*, a. *sér-pēn-tin* [F. *serpentina*, serpentine—from L. *serpens* or *serpentem*, a serpent], resembling a serpent in motion; winding; meandering; spiral; twisted; subtle: n. [F. *serpentine*], a very hard variety of rock, consisting chiefly of hydrated

silicate of magnesia, of various colours, usually of an obscure-green colour, often beautifully spotted like a serpent: *serpentine*ly, ad. *-ly*.

*serpigo*, n. *sér-pi-gō* [L. *serpio*, I creep], in *med.*, ringworm or tetter, so called from its creeping over the surface of the skin: *serpiginous*, a. *-pi-jin-ŭs*, affected with *serpigo*.

*Serpula*, n. *sér-pū-lā*, *Ser'pula*, n. pln. *pū-lē* [L. *serpula*, a little serpent—from *serpo*, I creep], a genus of annelids, deriving their name from the tortuous and twisted tubes they inhabit, found on every shore, incrusting stones, rocks, shells, drift-wood, sea-weeds, &c.: *Serpulidæ*, n. pln. *sér-pū-lid-ē*, also *Serpulidæ*, n. pln. *-dānz*, animals of the genus *Serpula*: *serpulites*, n. pln. *sér-pū-lit-ŭs* [L. *serpula*, a little serpent; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, the general term for all fossil tortuous tubes and tube-like organisms, apparently allied to those of the existing *Serpula*, and possibly the products of tube forming annelids.

*serrate*, a. *sér-rāt*, also *errated*, a. *-ēd* [L. *serratus*, saw-shaped—from *serro*, I saw], in *bot.*, notched on the edge like a saw, as a leaf: used the teeth are themselves serrate, the term used is *biserrate*, which see: *serration*, n. *sér-rā-shŭn*, notching resembling a saw: *serrature*, n. *sér-rā-tūr*, a saw-like notching on the edge of anything: *ser'ulate*, a. *-rū-lāt*, also *ser'ulated*, a. *-ēd* [L. *serula*, a little saw], in *bot.*, the same as *serrate*; having very minute notches; having very fine serratures: *ser'ula'tion*, n. *-tā-shŭn*, the state of being notched minutely like the teeth of a fine saw.

*serre-file*, n. *sér-sil* [F. *serre-file*, a bringer-up—from *serre*, to tighten—from L. *sera*, a bolt; F. *file*, a file—from L. *filum*, a thread], in *mil.*, a bringer-up—a squadron or troop *serre-file* being an officer or non-commissioned officer in rear of the centre of the squadron or troop.

*serried*, a. *sér-rīd* [F. *serre*, closely pressed; *serre*, to shut in, to press—from mid. L. *serare*, to lock—from L. *sera*, a bolt], crowded; compacted.

*Sertularia*, n. *sér-tū-lā-rī-ā* [L. *sertum*, a wreath of flowers—from *sero*, I plant], a genus of hydroid polypes.

*serum*—see under *cerous*.

*serval*, n. *sér-vāl* [S. Africa], the bush-cat of S. Africa, the fur of which is much prized.

*serve*, v. *sér-v* [F. *servir*, to serve—from L. *servire*, to be in service—from *servus*, a servant or slave], to work for; to perform duties, as an officer in the army or navy; to assist; to attend at command; to yield obedience to; to supply with anything; to suffice for; to stand in place of something else; to officiate or minister, as a clergyman; to be a servant or slave; to be subordinate to anything; to treat or requite, generally in an ill sense; to worship God; to present a writ; to attend or wait; to accomplish an end; to suit or be convenient; to manage, as cannon: *ser'ving*, imp.: n. among *seamen*, the process of covering large ropes or cables with canvas or spun yarn to prevent friction or wearing in parts much exposed: *ser'ved*, pp. *ser'v'd*: *server*, n. *sér-vēr*, one who serves; a salver: *ser'vant*, n. *-vānt*, a person employed by another for labour, and to be at his command: v. in *OE.*, to reduce to the condition of a servant: to *serve* in, to belong to and do duty in, as in the army or navy; to *serve* one out, to retaliate upon; to *requite*; to *serve* oneself, to act as one's own servant; to take or use without help; to avail oneself of; to *serve* out, to distribute in portions; to *punish*; to *retaliate*; to *serve* up, to place on the table, as dressed food; to *serve* a writ or summons, to read it to the defendant, or more usually, to leave an attested copy at his residence; to *serve* a warrant, to show or read it to the person against whom it is issued, and to seize his person; to *serve* an execution, to seize or take possession of lands, goods, or person, according as the law requires in the case; to *serve* a rope, to roll something around it to prevent its injury from friction; to *serve* an office, to discharge the duties of a public office: *time-server*, one who regulates his actions by the requirements of the times instead of by duty; one who meanly complies: a *servant of servants*, one degraded to the lowest condition of servitude: your humble servant, your obedient servant, &c., conventional phrases of civility at the close of a letter: *servant girl* or *maid*, also *serv-ing-maid*, a female servant: *servant-man*, also *serv-ing-man*, a

male servant.—SYN. of 'serve v.': to minister to; obey; promote; aid; assist; help; succour; benefit; wait; attend; be sufficient; answer; work for; supply; satisfy; content; treat; requite; worship; present; discharge; conduce.

**service**, *n.* *sér-vís* [F. *service*—from L. *servitium*, the condition of a slave or servant—from *servus*, a slave or servant], labour, physical or mental, performed in course of duty, or for the benefit of another; the place or business of a servant; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience; religious rites or worship; public worship; the obedience due to God; in *Ch. of Eng.*, the music to which the Te Deum and Canticles are set; employment; use; purpose; advantage; official duties of a clergyman; employment in the army or navy under the Crown; a benefit conferred; favour; a course, as of dishes at table; a collection of vessels used at table; among seamen, the layers of spun yarn fastened round a rope to protect it from friction: *serviceable*, *n.* *a-bl*, useful; beneficial; capable of duty: *serviceably*, *ad.* *a-bl*; *serviceableness*, *n.* *bl-nés*, the state or quality of being serviceable: **Service-book**, a Prayer-book or Missal: **service-pipe**, a pipe connecting mains with a dwelling, as in gas or water pipes: **active service**, engaged in actual warfare, or in duties connected therewith: **foreign service**, engaged in military service outside the sovereign's native dominions, as opposed to *home service*.—SYN. of 'service': utility; avail; usefulness; office; attendance; place; obedience; submission; employment; business; use; purpose; advantage.

**service or service-tree**, *n.* *sér-vís* [L. *sorbus*, the service-tree], one of several trees allied to the apple and pear-trees; the *Pyrus sorbus* or *P. domestica*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*, akin to the mountain-ash.

**servile**, *a.* *sér-vil* or *-vil* [F. *servile*—from L. *servilis*, slavish, *servile*—from *servus*, a slave or servant], pert. to a servant or slave, or characteristic of one; dependent; cringing; mean; fawning; meanly obsequious; in *gram.*, not belonging to the original root, as a *servile* letter; also said of a letter not sounded, or silent: **servilely**, *ad.* *li*: **servileness**, *n.* *vis*, also *servility*, *n.* *sér-vil-i-té*, the condition of a slave or bondman; mean submission; slavish deference; obsequiousness.

**servitor**, *n.* *sér-vi-tér* [F. *serviteur*, a servant—from mid. L. *servitor*—from L. *servio*, I serve], a follower or adherent; an attendant; an Oxford undergraduate partly supported by the college funds: **servitorship**, *n.* office or position of a servitor: **servitude**, *n.* *di-d* [F. *li*—L.], the condition of a servant or slave; slavish dependence; bondage; penal servitude—see under *penal*.

**sesame**, *n.* *sés-a-mé* [F. *sésame*; L. *sesamum*; Gr. *sesamon*, an Eastern oily grain], a plant producing a grain furnishing a bland oil, chiefly cultivated in the East and in Egypt; the *Sesamum orientale* and *S. indicum*, Ord. *Bignoniaceæ*: open sesame [from the well-known tale of 'Al Baba and the Forty Thieves'], a talisman or specific in any form, used successfully to accomplish an object.

**sesamoid**, *a.* *sés-a-móyd*, also *sés-amóid*, *a.* *di* [Gr. *sesamon*, *sesame*; *eidos*, appearance], applied to the small bones formed at the articulations for the more powerful action of ligaments passing over them.

**sesqui**, *sés-kwi* or *sés-kwi* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half], a prefix in chemical terms which denotes that 1½ equivalents of one constituent is united to 1 equivalent of another, or in the proportion of three to two.

**sesquialter**, *n.* *sés-kwi-ál-tér*, also *sés-qual'teral*, *a.* *di* [L. *sesquialter*, one and a half—from *sesqui*, more by a half; *alter*, other], denoting the relation of 1½ to 1: **sesquialtera**, *n.* *tér-d*, a compound stop on the organ: **sesquialteral floret**, in *bot.*, a perfect floret accompanied with a small abortive one.

**sesquicarbonate**, *n.* *sés-kwi-kár-bó-nát* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and *Eng. carbonate*], a salt composed of 1½ equivalents of carbonic acid and 1 equivalent of any base, or in the proportion of three of the one and two of the other; also similarly of other salts.

**sesquioxide**, *n.* *sés-kwi-ók-síd* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half; *Eng. oxide*], an oxide in which two atoms of a metal combine with three atoms of oxygen, as in the red rust of iron.

**sesquipedal**, *a.* *sés-kwi-pé-dál*, also *sés-quipeda-*

**lan**, *a.* *dá-i-tán* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half; *pedalis*, of or belonging to a foot—from *pés* or *pedem*, a foot], containing a foot and a half; long-winded; using long words: **ses'quipedality**, *n.* *dá-i-ti*, the practice of using long words.

**sesquiplicate**, *a.* *sés-kwi-pí-kát* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and *Eng. plicate*], a term applied to the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of 1½ to 1.

**sesquitercian**, *a.* *sés-kwi-tér-sht-an* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half; *tertianus*, belonging to the third—from *tertius*, third], having the ratio of one and one-third to one, as between 8 and 6.

**sesquitone**, *n.* *sés-kwi-tón* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and *Eng. tone*], in music, an interval of three semitones.

**cessa**, *int.* *sés-sá* [L. *cessa*, leave off, have done], in *OE.*, quiet; gently.

**sessile**, *a.* *sés-sil* [F. *sessile*, sitting—from L. *sessilis*, of or belonging to sitting—from *sedeo*, I sit], having a position as if sitting; in *bot.* and *zool.*, sitting directly upon the body to which it belongs without a support; as a *sessile leaf*, which issues directly from the main stem or branch without a foot-stalk.

**session**, *n.* *sés-i-tún* [F. *session*—from L. *sessio* or *sessionem*, a sitting—from *sedeo*, I sit], a sitting; the actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business; the actual time during which they sit or meet, with only short adjournments; in *Eng.*, the period of time between the meeting of Parliament and its prorogation; in *Scot.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Presbyterian Church: **session-clerk**, in *Scot.*, one who officially keeps the books and documents of a session, makes all entries, and manages the proclamations of banns for marriages: **sessi'onal**, *a.* *di*, pert. to a session or sitting, particularly of an ecclesiastical court: **Court of Session**, in *Scot.*, the supreme civil court: **quarter-sessions**—see under *quarter*.

**sesspool**, *n.* *sés-pól*—see *cesspool*.

**sesterce**, *n.* *sés-tér-s* [F. *sesterce*—from L. *sestertius*, a sesterce—from *sems*, a half; *tertius*, third], in *anc.*, a silver coin worth about 2d. sterling.

**sestet**, *n.* *sés-tét* [It. *sestetto*; L. *sextus*, sixth], the second division of a sonnet, comprising the last six lines.

**sestet**, *sestetto*—same as *sextet*, *sextetto*.

**sestina** or *sestine*, *n.* *sés-i-ná*, *sés-ín* [It., *dim.* of *sesto*, sixth—from L. *sextus*], a form of Romance verse consisting of six stanzas of six lines each, each stanza having alternate assonances or rhymes.

**set**, *n.* *sét* [AS. *settan*; cf. Dan. *sette*; Ger. *setzen*, to place, to let down; Ger. *sitzen*; Icel. *setja*, to sit; L. *sedere*, to seat oneself; *sedere*, to sit], regular; formal; determined; obstinate; firm; established or fixed: *n.* a number or collection of things of the same kind, or of a similar form, intended to be used together; a number of things united in the formation of a whole; a complete assortment; a number of persons usually or officially united; a clique; a lot; a young plant for putting into the soil for growth; the descent of a heavenly body below the horizon: *v.* to put or place into any condition or state; to put, place, or fix; to assign; to predetermine; to cause to rest in a standing posture; to regulate or adjust, as a timepiece; to reduce a fraction; to adapt to music, as words; to spread, as sails; to fix in metal, as precious stones; to bring to a fine edge, as a razor; to mark game, as a dog; to sink below the horizon, as the sun; to be fixed; to charge fidelity for firmness; to plant; to begin a journey—always with *out*: among printers, to arrange type in order; to compose; set thing, *imp.* adj. falling below the horizon: *n.* the act of placing or fixing; the act of sinking or appearing to sink below the horizon; something inserted that in which something, such as a precious stone, is set; the direction of a current, as of a sea or a wind; in the hardening, as of cements, lines, or plasters; in the enclosure: *set*, *pt.* and *pp.*: *set*, *n.* *tér*, one who sets; an inciter, with *on*: a proclaimer; a sporting-dog that indicates by sitting or crouching to the place where game lies hid: to set about, to place; to apply oneself: to set against, to place in opposition: to set agoing, to cause to begin to move: to set apart, to separate to a particular use; to reserve: to set a saw, to bend every alternate tooth to one side, and the remainder to the other:

*côte, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.*

to set aside, to reject for the present; to annul: to set at defiance, to defy; to dare the power and malice of an adversary or enemy: to set at ease, to quiet; to tranquillise: to set at naught, to despise; to undervalue: to set a trap, snare, or gin, to place it in a situation to catch prey; to concoct a design in order to draw into one's power: to set before, to present to view; to offer: to set by, to place on one side for convenience or safety: to set down, to place upon the ground; to put in writing: to set eyes on, to see; to behold: to set forth, to make appear; to manifest: to set forward, to begin to move on; to promote: to set free, to release from confinement or bondage: to set in, to begin; to enter upon a particular state, as the weather: to set in order, to adjust or arrange: to set off, to decorate: to place against, as an equivalent; to start, as for a race; among printers, to deface or soil, as a recently printed sheet coming into contact with another not quite dry: to set on or upon, to incite; to assault or attack; to fix or place: to set one's cap at or for, to endeavour to catch the attention or affections of—familiarily applied to a woman supposed to be making approaches in love to a man: to set oneself against, to place oneself determinedly in opposition to: to set on fire, to communicate fire to; to fill with disorder; to inflame the passions of: to set on foot, to put in motion; to start: to set out, to begin a journey or course; to begin the world; to assign; to mark off; to adorn; to display; to station large: to set over, to appoint or constitute, as a superior, ruler, or commander: to set right, to put in order; to correct: to set sail, to begin a voyage: to set vains on, to esteem; to appreciate: to set this fashion, to determine what shall be the fashion: to set the teeth on edge, to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when an acid or woollen cloth is brought into contact with them: to set to, to apply oneself; to affix: to set up, to found or establish; to raise; to exalt; to place on view; to utter loudly; to raise from any depressed condition; to begin, as a business; to advance, as a doctrine; to put in type: dead-set, *n.* a fixed state or condition precluding further progress; the net of a setter-dog when it discovers game: to be at a dead-set, to be in a fixed state or condition, precluding further progress: to make a dead-set upon, to make a determined and importunate appeal to: set or sett of a burgh, in *Scots law*, this constitution of a burgh: set-back, a flat plain set-off in a wall: set-bolt, an iron pin or bolt for fitting planks closely together: set-down, a rebuke that quiets or silences; a rebuff: set-fair, the coat of plaster used after roughing-in, levelled and smoothed by a flat wooden instr. called a float: a set-off, that which is used to improve the appearance; a decoration: a counter-claim; an equivalent: a set speech, a speech carefully prepared before delivery: set-to, *n.* a conflict in boxing or argument, or the like: setting-coat, the best sort of plastering used on walls or ceilings: setting-dog, a dog trained to crouch at the sight or scent of game; a setter.

seta, *n.* *setā*, setæ, *n.* plu. *setæ* [*L. seta*, a thick stiff hair], a bristle or sharp hair; the bristle-like stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses; the awn or beard of grasses when proceeding from the extremity of a husk or glume; in *zool.*, setæ are the stiff short hairs that cover many caterpillars and insects; the bristles or processes that cover the limbs and mandibles of many crustaceans: setaceous, *a.* *setācētūs*, bristly; resembling a bristle; bristle-shaped: setiferous, *a.* *setiferūs* [*L. ferō*, I produce], producing or having bristles: setiform, *a.* *setīfōrm* [*L. forma*, shape], bristle-shaped: setigerous, *a.* *setīgērūs* [*L. gērō*, I bear], furnished with bristles for progressive motion; covered with bristles or with sharp stiff processes resembling hair: setiform, *a.* *setīfōrm* [*L. rēmūs*, an oar], one of the legs of an aquatic insect when fringed with bristles, which enable it to move on the water.

seton, *n.* *setōn* [*F. seton*, a seton—from *L. seta*, a bristle], in *surg.*, an ulcer made for the discharge of humours, by passing a few horse-hairs or fine thread, or a twist of silk, under the skin by means of a needle called a seton-needle; also, the issue itself.

setose, *setōs*, also *setōus*, *a.* *tūs* [*L. setōsus*, bristly—from *seta*, a bristle], in *bot.*, covered or set with bristles.

sett, *n.* *setl* [from *set*, which see], a power, as a screw, used in bringing two pieces together; in

mining, a run or lode; *n.* number of mines taken on lease; *n.* place placed upon the head of a pile, when too short, to enable the weight or hammer to reach it: sett of a burgh—see under *set*.

settee, *n.* *set-lē* [from *set*], a long seat with a back to it; a vessel with a long sharp prow and two or three masts, carrying lateen sails, common in the Mediterranean.

setter, setting—see under *set*.

settle, *n.* *setl* [*AS. sett*, a seat—see *set*], a long seat or bench with a high back; a stool.

settle, *v.* *setl* [*AS. sett*, a seat or setting; *sellan*, to fix: *lecl. sett*—see also *set*], to make permanent; to fix or establish in business, or in any way of life; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion or wavering in conduct; to establish; to confirm; to make close or compact; to tranquillise; to fix by gift or legal act, as an annuity; to colonise; to establish or ordain over a church or parish; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise, as a dispute; to balance or pay, as an account; to sink or fall to the bottom, as dregs or impurities; to become stationary or permanent; to quit an irregular for a methodical or regular life; to fix one's dwelling; to grow or become calm after agitation; to marry and establish a home; to sink by its own weight, as a building; to subsidise; to rest or repose: settling, *imp.* *settling*; *n.* the act of making a settlement; a colonising; act of subsidising; an adjustment of difference: settlings, *n.* plu. *lings*, the sediment which falls to the bottom of a liquid; dregs: settled, *pp.* *settled*; *adj.* fixed; stable: settler, *n.* *settler*, one who inhabits a new country; a colonist; familiarily, a decisive stroke: settlement, *n.* *settlemēt*, the act of settling, or state of being settled; a jointure granted to a wife; the act of entering into a domestic state or marrying; the act of planting, as a colony; the colony itself; right to parochial relief, or the residence by which it is claimed; liquidation or payment; adjustment, as of differences or a claim; in *Scot.*, the net of ordaining and placing a minister in a parish: settlements, *n.* plu. *ments*, in *arch.*, those parts in a building in which defects by sinking have occurred; places where colonies are established, or the colonies themselves, as *British Settlements*: to settle on or upon, to confer upon by permanent grant; to assure to: settling-day, a day on which accounts are balanced and settled, as on the Stock Exchange; the prompt-day in the produce-market: Act of Settlement, in *Eng. hist.*, the Act of 1702, by which the crown was limited to his present Majesty's house.—*SYN.* of 'settle': to place; fix; establish; confirm; determine; affirm; compose; subside; sink; deposit; rest; repose; regulate; adjust; decide.

settlor, *n.* *settler* [see *settle* 2], in *law*, a person who settles estates, either heritable or movable, by will or marriage-contract; or, in *Scotland*, by disposition *mortis causæ*—for the cause of death—that is, which will only take effect after death.

setuliform, *a.* *setūlīfōrm* [*L. setula*, a little bristle—from *seta*, a bristle; *forma*, shape], in *bot.*, thread-like: setulose, *a.* *set-ī-lōs*, resembling a little bristle.

seven, *n.* *sevn* [*AS. seofon*, seven: cf. *Dan. syv*; *Goth. sibun*; *Oil. Ger. sibun*; *L. septem*; *Sans. sap̄tan*], six units and one more; *adj.* being or having seven: seventh, *a.* *sevnth* following the sixth; being one of seven equal parts into which a whole can be divided; *n.* that which follows the sixth; one of the seven equal divisions of a whole; one part in seven; in *music*, an interval which is a semitone less than an octave—called a major seventh: seventhly, *ad. -ly*, in the seventh place: seventy, *a.* *n.* *n-tī*, seven times ten: seventieth, *a.* *-tī-eth*, the ordinal of seventy: *n.* one of seventy equal parts; one part in seventy; that which follows the sixty-ninth: minor seventh, in *music*, an interval of four tones and two major semitones: defective or diminished seventh, an interval consisting of three tones and three major semitones: sevenfold, *a.* *-fold* [seven, and *fold*], repeated seven times: sevennight, *sevnīht* or *-nīht* [seven, and *nīht*], a period of seven days and seven nights; a week; now contracted into *sevnīght* or *sevnīght*: seveneenth, *n.* *-tēn* [seven, and *ten*], seven and ten: seveneenth, *a.* *n.* *-tēn*, the ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth; one part of seventeen.

sever, *v.* *sever* [*OF. sevrer*, to wean—from *L. separe*, to sever—see *separate*], to part forcibly from

māte, mat, fār, tāto: mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nūt, mōve;

the rest; to rend asunder; to divide; to keep distinct or apart; to part by cutting; to put in different orders or places; to distinguish; to make a separation: *severing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who severs; a parting or disjunction: *severed*, *pp.* *-ēd*: *several*, *n.* *-ē-rāl* [mid. *L. separāle*, something separate], separate; different; consisting of a small number; more than two; distinct; divers: *n.* each particular, or a small number taken singly: *severality*, *n.* *-dī-tī*, in *OE.*, a state of separation from the rest, or from all others; distinction: *severally*, *ad.* *-dī-tī*, separately; distinctly; apart from others: *severalty*, *n.* *sever-dī-tī*, said of the lands or property which an individual holds in his own right and interest only: *severance*, *n.* *-dūs*, the act of severing: a joint and several bond or obligation, one signed by two or more persons, each being liable to pay the whole should the others fail to do so.—*SYN.* of 'sever': to part; divide; sunder; separate; segregate; disjoin; disunite; partition; detach; disconnect.

*several*—see under *sever*.  
*severe*, *n.* *se-rér* [F. *sévère*—from *L. scērus*, strict, severe], harsh; extremely strict or exact; apt to punish; earnest; rigid; stern; unpitying; austere; sober; sedate; intense, as cold; distressing, as pain; inclement, as the weather; searching, as a test or trial; excessive; rigidly adherent to a certain rule or standard, as applied to style in art; not employing unnecessary amplification or ornament, said of the style of a speaker or writer; close; concise: *severe*—*SYN.* of 'severe': sharp; censorious; hard; rigorously, *ad.* *-lī*, painfully; gravely; austere; rigorously: *severity*, *n.* *se-rér-tī* [F. *sévérité*—from *L. severitas*], cruel treatment; harshness; rigour; extreme strictness; extreme degree; keenness; inclemency; ous; rigid; austere; morose; harsh; cruel; inexorable; strict; close; grave; sober; sedate; painful; afflictive; concise; stern; exact; rough; tart; acrimonious; sarcastic; satirical; cutting; biting; keen.

*Seville oranges*, *se-rīl*, the bitter oranges imported into this country from *Seville*, in Spain; the *Citrus vulgaris*, *Ord. Aurantiaceae*.

*Sèvres porcelain*, *se-rér*, highly valued glazed earthenware or china, manufactured at *Sèvres*, in France.

*saw*, *v.* *sō* [AS. *sawian*, to saw: cf. Goth. *sawjan*; Dan. *sje*; Sw. *sy*; L. *suo*] to join or fasten together by means of a needle and thread; *saw'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the art or occupation of using the needle; needle-work: *sowed*, *pp.* *sōd*; *sewer*, *n.* *-r*, one who sows; to *sow up*, to enclose in anything sowed; to enclose by sewing; *sewing-machine*, a machine for sewing or stitching cloth, and making up articles of clothing by sewing; them: *sewing-needle*, a needle used in sewing; *sewing silk* or *thread*, silk or thread used for sewing.

*sewage*, *n.* *se-āj* [prob. from *sewer*, with term. *age*], the used water and liquid filthy matter of a town: *sewer*, *n.* *-r*, a channel or pipe to carry off the used or surface water and the liquid filthy matter of a town: *sewerage*, *n.* *-āj*, drainage by sewers; *sewage*, the system of conduits or pipes laid underground for carrying off the liquid filth of a town.

*sewer*, *n.* *sū-r* [OF. *assour*, one who sets the table—from *asseoir*, to set; L. *assidere*, to sit by], in *OE.*, an officer who placed and tasted the meat of a king or nobleman at the table; a head-servant who presided over the meats.

*sewer*, *sewerage*—see under *sewage*.

*sex*, *n.* *sēks* [F. *sexe*, *sex*—from *L. sexus*, a sex, male or female—perhaps from *L. seco*, I cut], the distinction between male and female; applied to women by way of emphasis; in *bot.*, the structure of plants corresponding to sex in animals: *sexless*, *a.* *-lēss*, without sex: *sex'nal*, *a.* *-dī-nāl* [mid. *L. sexualis*, sexual], pert. to the sex or sexes: *sex'nally*, *ad.* *-lī*: *sex'uality*, *n.* *-dī-tī*, the state or quality of being distinguished by sex; *sexualise*, *v.* *sēks-ā-dī-zē*, to distinguish into sexes; to personify: *sex'ualizing*, *imp.* *-zīng*: *sex'ualised*, *pp.* *-zīd*: *sex'ualist*, *n.* *-tīst*, one who adopts the Linnaean system of botany; the *sex*, women in general: *sexual system*, in *bot.*, the system of the naturalist Linnaeus, founded upon the character of the organs of reproduction in plants, or their apparent absence.

*sex*, *sēks* [L. *sex*], a prefix signifying six.

*sexagenarian*, *n.* *sēks-ā-jē-nā-rī-an* [L. *scāgēn-ārius*, sixty years old—from *scāgēni*, sixty each;

*sexaginta*, sixty], being sixty years old: *n.* a person aged sixty: *sexagenary*, *a.* *sēks-ā-jē-nēr-ī*, designating the number sixty: *n.* something composed of sixty.

*sexagesima*, *n.* *sēks-ā-jēs-tī-mā* [L. *scāgēsīmus*, sixtieth—from *sexaginta*, sixty], the second Sunday before Lent, being about sixty days before Easter: *sex'agesimal*, *n.* *-tī-māl*, pert. to the number sixty; computed or proceeding by sixties: *sexagesimal fractions*, fractions the denominators of which proceed in the ratio of sixty—called also astronomical fractions.

*sexennial*, *a.* *sēks-ē-nī-nī-āl* [L. *sexennis*, six years old—from *sex*, six; *annis*, n. year], happening once in six years, or lasting six years: *sexennially*, *ad.* *-lī*.

*sexid* or *sexfid*, *a.* *sēks-fīd* [L. *sex*, six; *fido*, I cleave], in *bot.*, six-cleft.

*sexlocular*, *a.* *sēks-lōk-ū-lēr* [L. *sex*, six; *loculus*, a cell], in *bot.*, furnished with six cells or compartments.

*sexti*, *n.* *sēkst*, or *sextie*, *n.* *sēks-tē* [F. *sextie*—from *L. sextus*, sixth; *sex*, six], n. division in the offices of the L. Cath. Church; devotions for the sixth hour of the day or noon—see canonical hours under canon.

*sextain*, *n.* *sēks-tān* [L. *sextus*, sixth], a stanza of six lines.

*sextant*, *n.* *sēks-tānt* [F. *sextant*—from *L. sextans* or *sextantem*, a sixth part—from *sex*, six—see *sexti*], in *math.*, the sixth part of a circle; an instr. like a quadrant, but having an arc of only 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle, used at sea and by astronomers for measuring angular distances, taking altitudes, &c., by reflection.

*sextet*, *n.* *sēks-tē*, also *sextetto*, *n.* *sēks-tē-tō* [It. *sestetto*—from *L. sextus*, sixth], in *music*, a composition for six voices or six instruments.

*sextile*, *n.* *sēks-tīl* [L. *sextilis*, sixth—from *sex*, six], the aspect or position of two planets when 60 degrees or two signs apart.

*sextillion*, *n.* *sēks-tīl-yōn* [L. *sextus*, the sixth, and Eng. *million*], in Eng. notation, a million raised to the sixth power, or a number expressed by a unit followed by 56 ciphers; in Fr. notation, represented by a unit followed by 21 ciphers.

*sexton*, *n.* *sēks-tōn* [conir. from *sacristan*, which see], formerly, the keeper of the sacristy, where the sacred vestments, &c., of a church are kept; an inferior officer of a church, who prepares graves, attends to the burials, cleans the church, &c.; a gravedigger: *sex'tonship*, *n.* the office of a sexton.

*sextuple*, *a.* *sēks-tū-pī* [L. *sextus*, the sixth; *plico*, I fold], sixfold.

*sexual*, *sexualise*, &c.—see under *sex*.

*sforzato*, *ad.* *sfort-zā-tō*, also *sforzando*, *sfort-zānt* [It. forced, forcing], in *music*, with force; louder than the rest—generally contracted *sf*.

*sfumato*, *a.* *sfo-mā-tō* [It. smoky], in *painting*, having the tints so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct misty appearance.

*sggraffito*, *n.* *sgrāf-fē-tō*, also *sggraffiato*, *n.* *sgrāf-fē-tō* [It. scratched], applied to a kind of painting in which a ground of dark stucco is covered with a white coat, which last being partly scraped away in forming design, the black ground appears and forms the shadows.

*shabby*, *a.* *shāb-bī* [see *scab*, *shabby* being a doublet of *scabby*, damaged or faded; torn or much worn, as a coat or other part of the attire; mean in appearance or conduct; contemptible; low; paltry; despicable: *shab'bily*, *ad.* *-bī-lī*: *shab'biness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being shabby; raggedness.

*shabrack*, *n.* *shāb-rāk* [Ger. *shabracke*; Pol. *czap-rak*; Turk. *chaprak*], the cloth furniture of a cavalry officer's charger.

*shake*, *n.* *shāk* [a variant of *shakel*, in provincial usage, shaken grain remaining on the ground after the cleaning is over; liberty of free winter pasturage from harvest to seed-time, according to ancient custom; a tramp or sturdy beggar; in N. W. America, a log-cabin; v. to shed, as corn in the harvest-field; to feed in stubble; to wander, as a vagabond: *shack'ling*, *imp.*: *shacked*, *pp.* *shākt*: to go ashack, to feed at large.

*shackle*, *n.* *shāk-l* [O.Dut. *schakel*, the link of a chain; *shackelen*, to link together], anything which confines or hinders the free use of the limbs, as fetters, chains, or handcuffs, usually in the plu.;



that which obstructs or embarrasses free action: *v.* to fetter; to blind: *shack'ling*, *imp.*: *shack'led*, *pp.* *lil*.

*shad*, *n.* *shād* [Ger. dial. *schade*—see *scad*], a fish inhabiting the sea near the mouths of large rivers, and plentiful off the coasts of Britain and the U.S. akin to the herring.

*shaddock*, *n.* *shād'dōk* [after Capt. *Shaddock*, who introduced it into the West Indies], a large variety of orange, a native of China and Japan; the *Citrus decumana*, Ord. *Aurantidece*.

*shade*, *n.* *shād* [AS. *scadu*, a shade: cf. Goth. *skadus*; Dut. *schadu*; Ir. and Gael. *scath*; Gr. *skotos*], the obscurity or darkness resulting from the partial interruption of the rays of light; gloom; any obscure or partially dark place; anything which intercepts light or heat; a glass cover for enclosing and protecting timepieces and valuable ornaments, &c.; a screen; shelter; protection; the varying dark parts of a picture; a minute difference; a ghost; a disembodied spirit: *shades*, *plu.* *shādz*, the lower regions; deep obscurity; Orcus: *v.* to screen from light or heat; to shelter; to protect; to paint with darker or more obscure colours; to darken; to obscure: *shading*, *imp.* *shād'ing*; *n.* the act or operation of obscuring or darkening; the style in which such is done: *shad'd*, *pp.*: *shad'er*, *n.* *-der*, one who or that which shades: *shady*, *a.* *-di*, sheltered, as from the heat of the sun; abounding with shades; familiarly, equivocal; suspicious: *shād'ly*, *nd.* *-d'li*: *shād'iness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being shady: *shad'elass*, *a.* *shād'ēss*, having little or no shade: *shady side of forty*, more than forty.

*shadow*, *n.* *shād'ō* [see *shade*], the shade or partial darkness of a definite form made on one side of a body, caused by a bright light falling upon the opposite side; that portion of space or a surface from which light is intercepted by some opaque body; obscurity; shelter; a slight or faint appearance; something existing only in appearance; a close subservient companion or follower; type or mystical representation; used to denote a person or animal thin or emaciated to an extraordinary degree; likeness reflected from a mirror: *v.* to cloud or darken; to conceal under cover; to screen; to protect; to represent faintly or imperfectly; to paint in obscure colours; to represent typically: *shad'owing*, *imp.*: *adj.* sheltering; representing by a faint or imperfect resemblance: *n.* gradation of light or colour; *n.* typifying: *shad'owed*, *pp.* *-dē*: *adj.* covered; clouded: *shad'owy*, *n.* *-ō*, full of shade; dark; gloomy; faintly light; unsubstantial: *shad'owness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being shadowy or unsubstantial: *shad'owness*, *a.* *-nēs*, having no shadow: *shadow of death*, the near and felt approach of death; *n.* time of great darkness and trouble.

*shaft*, *n.* *shāft* [AS. *scæft*, the shaft of a spear: cf. Icel. *skapt*; Dan. *skæft*; Ger. *schaf*], something long and straight; a missile weapon, as an arrow; the handle of a weapon; the part of a column extending from the base to the capital; *n.* pit or entrance to a mine when perpendicular or nearly so; one of the long poles between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a carriage: *shaft'ed*, *n.* having a handle or shaft.

*shag*, *n.* *shāg* [AS. *scæga*, a bush of hair, what is rough and shaggy; cf. Icel. *skegg*, a beard—from *skaga*, to project, to jut out: Dan. *skjag*, a beard, awn, coarse hair or nap; a kind of cloth having a long, coarse, woolly nap; tobacco-leaves cut into shreds: *n.* in OE., hairy; shaggy: *v.* in OE., to make shaggy or rough; to deform: *shag'ging*, *imp.*: *shag'ged*, *pp.* *shāgd*: *shag'gy*, *a.* *-gi*, also *shag'ged*, *a.* *-gēd*, covered with long hair or wool; rough; rugged: *shag'giness*, *n.* *-gīnēs*, also *shag'gedness*, *n.* *-gēd-nēs*, the state of being shaggy or shaggy.

*shagreen*, *n.* *shā-grēn* [F. *chagrin*; Turk. *sāghri*, the rump of a horse], the rough prickly skins of sharks and dog-fish prepared as leather, used in covering cases, in polishing, &c.; the skins of various animals, as horses, asses, &c., made into coloured leather, and so prepared as to have round granulations on one side similar to the skins of sharks: *shagreen'*, *a.* also *shagreened'*, *a.* *-grēnd'*, made of or covered with shagreen—see *chagrin*.

*Shah*, *n.* *shā* [Pers. *shāh*, a king, a prince], the title of the reigning king of Persia.

*shake*, *n.* *shāk* [AS. *scacan*, to shake: cf. Icel. *skaka*; Dan. *skage*], a rapid motion one way and an-

other; a shock; concussion; agitation; a trembling or shivering, as from cold, fear, or sickness; motion of the hands when clasped in salutation; in music, the rapid up and down movement of the voice when dwelling on any particular note, but always within the compass of a tone; a fissure or rent in timber: *v.* to cause to move with short rapid vibrations; to give a wavering or trembling motion to; to throw or drive, followed by *down*, *from*, or *off*; to threaten to overbrow; to cause to waver or doubt; to lose firmness; to tremble; to totter; to shiver: *shak'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of shaking or agitating; a vibratory motion; *n.* brandishing; concussion; the emaciation and weakness caused by disease or accident, said of a person recovering from illness: *shook*, *pt.* *shōok*, did shake: *shaken*, *pp.* *shāk'en*: *shak'er*, *n.* *-kēr*, one who shakes: *shak'y*, *a.* *-ki*, loosely put together; ready to come to pieces; not in good health; not well prepared to undergo any particular trial or strain: *shake-down*, a temporary substitute for a bed, as on a sofa or the floor: *Shakers*, *n.* *plu.* *-kērs*, a fanatical religious sect which arose in England about 1737, but now confined to N. Amer.; they are so called from their having introduced into their devotional exercises jumping and singing; they profess celibacy, lead a simple life, and hold their property in common: *Shakerism*, *n.* *-izm*, the principles of the Shakers: to shake hands with, to express pleasure or satisfaction at meeting or parting with a friend by shaking hands; to greet or bid farewell by the visible symbol of shaking hands; to become reconciled, as friends; to agree or contract with; no great shakes, familiarly, not worthy of attention; of no particular importance.—*SYN.* of 'shake *v.*: to tremble; shudder; quiver; quake; agitate; toss; trill; shiver; vibrate; depress.

*Shakespearian*, *a.* *shāk'spē-ri-ān*, of or pert to *Shakespeare* (1564-1616) or his works, or in his style.

*shale*, *n.* *shāl* [Ger. *schale*, a shell; *schalen*, to peel or shell off], a shell or husk; in geol., argillaceous strata that exhibit a laminated structure, and split into irregular plates—some varieties being bituminous, others calcareous, arenaceous, &c.

*shall*, *v.* *shāl* [AS. *scall*, I ought; cf. Icel. *skal*; Goth. *skal*; Ger. *soll*], an auxiliary and defective verb; one of the two signs employed to express futurity, will being the other; in the first person *shall* simply foretells or declares; in the second person (*shalt*) and third person (*shall*) it promises or expresses determination; interrogatively, *shall* either asks for permission or for direction; *shall*, like *will*, apart from its other senses, uniformly denotes futurity: *shonid*, *pt.* *shōod*, as an auxiliary, expresses a conditional present, a contingent future, and obligation or duty.

*shalloon*, *n.* *shāl-lōn* [from *Chalons* or *Châlons-sur-Marne*, in France], a certain kind of worsted stuff.

*shallop*, *n.* *shāl'lōp* [F. *chaloûpe*; Dnt. *sleep*], a small light boat; a large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner—now written *sleep*.

*shallot*, *n.* *shāl'lōt* [OF. *eschalote*, *escalogne*—from L. *ascalonia*, a shallot—so called from *Ascalon*, a city of Palestine: Heb. *Ashegōl*], a species of onion, introduced into Europe by the Crusaders; a bulbous plant resembling garlic; the eschalot; the *Allium ascalonicum*, Ori. *Liliaceæ*.

*shallow*, *a.* *shāl'ō* [ME. *schalowe*: of doubtful origin], having little depth; not far to the bottom; superficial; trifling; empty; silly: *n.* any place where the water has but little depth; a flat; a shoal: *v.* to make shallow: *shāl'lowing*, *imp.*: *shāl'lowed*, *pp.* *-lōd*: *shāl'lowly*, *ad.* *-li*, with no great depth; simply; foolishly: *shāl'lowness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being shallow; want of depth; want of understanding; emptiness; silliness: *shallow-brained*, *a.* silly; empty-headed.

*shalm*—see *shawm*.

*shalt*, *shāl't*, second pers. sing. of *shall*, which see.

*sham*, *n.* *shām* [prob. the same word as *shame*, which see], something that deceives expectation; a pretence; an imposture: *adj.* false; pretended: *v.* to pretend in order to deceive; to counterfeited; to make false pretences: *shām'ing*, *imp.*: *shammed*, *pp.* *shāmd*: *shām'er*, *n.* *-mēr*, one who shams: to *sham Abraham*, in slang, to pretend to be ill.

*Shaman*, *n.* *shām'an* [Pers. *shaman*, an idolater], a priest or conjurer amongst the Ostiaks in Asiatic Russia, who pretend to cure diseases, foretell events,

*mate*, *māt*, *fūr*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nūt*, *mōve*;



&c.: Sham'anism, n. -izm, the worship and practices of the Ostiaks and other inhabitants of Siberia: Sham'anist, n. -ist, a believer in Shamanism.

shamble, v. sham'blz [O.Dut. *schamplen*, to shamble], to walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak: sham'bling, imp. -bling: adj. moving awkwardly and irregularly: n. an awkward, clumsy, irregular gait: sham'bled, pp. -bled.

shambles, n. plu. sham'blz [AS. *scamel*, a stool: L. *scamillus*, *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench or stool], stalls for the sale of butcher-meat; a slaughter-house; a flesh-market; in mining, niches or shelves placed at suitable distances, so that the ore, being thrown from one to another, is thus gradually raised to the top of the mine.

shame, n. shām [AS. *scamu*, shame, disgrace: cf. Icel. *skömm*; Dan. *skam*], the uneasy sensation of mind produced by a consciousness of guilt or loss of reputation, or from the exposure of that which modesty prompts us to conceal; the pain or emotion arising from the thought of another person beholding us, or something connected with us, with contempt, indignation, or disgust; that which brings reproach, and degrades in the estimation of others; reproach; dishonour; disgrace; ignominy: v. to fill with shame; to cause to blush: sham'ing, imp.; shamed, pp. sham'd; sha'mer, n. -mer, one who makes ashamed: shame'faced, a. -fist [a corrupt. of AS. *scamfast*; OE. *shamefast*, that is, quick or fast in feeling shame], easily confused; bashful: shame'faced'ly, ad. -fist'ly: shame'faced'ness, n. -nes, excess of modesty; bashfulness: shame'ful, a. -fööl, that brings shame; raising shame in others; disgraceful; unbecoming: shame'fully, ad. -ly, in a manner to cause shame; disgracefully; with indecency: shame'fulness, n. -nes, the state or quality of being shame'ful: shame'less, a. -les, insensible to shame; done without shame; impudent; immodest: shame'lessly, ad. -ly: shame'lessness, n. -nes, want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonour; immodesty: for shame! shame on you! you should be ashamed: to put to shame, to cause to feel shame; to inflict shame on. —SYN. of 'shameful': disgraceful; unbecoming; degrading; ignominious; infamous; vile; scandalous; reproachful; indecent —of 'shameless': bold; nudaceous; impudent; unblushing; brazen-faced; indecate; immodest; indecent.

shammy, n. sham'mi, also shamoy, n. sham'oi, and shamols, n. sham'ois [F. *chamois*, a wild goat], a kind of leather, much esteemed for its softness, pliancy, and quality of bearing soap without damage —originally made from the skin of a species of antelope, but now also from other skins—see chamols.

shampoo, v. sham-pō [Hind. *chāmpānā*, to squeeze], to rub and press the limbs and joints in connection with the hot or Turkish bath after the Eastern manner: to wash and rub the head, as in hairdressing: n. the act or operation of shampooing: shampoo'ing, imp.; n. the act or operation of rubbing and pressing the joints and limbs in connection with the hot or Turkish bath; also, the act of washing and rubbing the head: shampoo'ed, pp. -pōd': shampoo'er, n. -er, one who shampoos.

shamrock, n. sham'rōk [Ir. *seamróg*, trefoil], the three-leaved white clover, or wild trefoil—the national emblem of Ireland; the *Trifolium repens*, Ord. *Leguminosae*; others think *Oxalis acetosella*, Ord. *Oxalidaceae*, as it comes into flower about St Patrick's Day; said to have been the sacred symbol of the anc. Persians.

shandygaff, n. sham'di-gāf [etym. obscure], a mixture of ale or beer with ginger-beer.

shank, n. sham'k [AS. *skank*; Ger. *schenkel*], the leg; the shank: cf. Dan. *skank*; Ger. *schenkel*], the leg from the knee to the ankle, or the large bone of that part; the handle or long part of any instr.; in arch., the plain space between the two channels of the Doric triglyph; also, the shaft of a column: v. to sink or excavate a pit or shaft, as being the shank to the mine: shank'ing, imp.; shanked, pp. shank't: adj. having a shank: to shank off, to fall off, as flowers, through decay of the footstalk.

shant, v. shānt, a familiar corrupt. of *shall not*. shanty, n. sham'ti [said to be from Ir. or Gael. *sean*, old; *tig* or *tigh*, a house], in Ireland, the name for a hut or hovel; a mean temporary building.

shape, n. shāp [AS. *scappan*, to shape: cf. Icel. *skapa*; Dan. *skabe*; Ger. *schaffen*], form or figure of a thing; a mould or cast; pattern; form; external

appearance; idea: v. to reduce to a particular form or figure; to fashion; to form; to adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to contrive; to direct; in OE., to square; to suit: sha'ping, imp.; adj. creating; giving form to; forming in the mind: shaped, pp. shāpt: shapen, pp. shāp'n: shape'less, a. -les, destitute of regular form: shape'lessness, n. -nes, the state of being shapeless; want of any regular form: shape'ly, a. -li, symmetrical; well-formed: to take shape, to become embodied; to begin to take a definite form: ship-shape, n. or ad. having the orderly arrangement of a ship; in good trim.—SYN. of 'shape' v.: to form; mould; cast; regulate; adjust; image; conceive; make; create; fashion.

shard, n. shārd [AS. *scard*, a fragment: Dut. *schard*], a broken piece of tile, or of some earthen vessel; the wing-cover of an insect; the shell of an egg, or a snail: shard'ed, a. sheath-winged, as a beetle: shard-borne, in OE., borne through the air by sheathed wings—same as scard.

share, n. shār [AS. *scaran*, a share; *scaran*, to cut off, to divide], a part or portion of a thing owned by several individuals in common; one of the transferable parts of a joint-stock undertaking, as a bank, a railway, &c.; an allotment; a portion; a part contributed: the sharp triangular piece of a plough immediately behind the coulter, which cuts under the soil and raises up the furrow-slice cut off by the coulter: v. to part or distribute among two or more; to partake of or enjoy with others; to have part, or a dividend; to experience: shar'ing, imp.; shared, pp. shārd: shar'er, n. -er, one who participates; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another: to go shares, to be equally concerned: share-bone, in anat., a bone at the upper and fore part of the pelvis: the pubis: sharebroker, n. -brō'ker, a dealer in railway and other shares and securities: shareholder, n. -hōld'er, one who holds one or more shares in a joint stock company.

shark, n. shārk [OE. *scercra*, to seek; L. *circare*, to go round—from circus, a ring; *lit.*, a creature that prowls about for a living], a large voracious sea-fish of many species; an artful fellow who lives by shifts and tricks; a greedy and rapacious one; one ready to seize every advantage; a sharper: v. to clutch greedily after; to live by shifts and petty tricks; in OE., to pick up hastily or slyly: shark'ing, imp.; n. petty tricks or rapine; the seeking of a livelihood by petty tricks and devices: shark'ed, pp. shārk't: shark'er, n. shārk'er, one who lives by sharking.

sharp, a. shārp [AS. *scarp*, sharp; *scaran*, to cut: cf. Icel. *skorpr*; Sw. and Dan. *skarp*; Dut. *scherp*; Ger. *schärf*], having a keen edge or a fine point; bent at an angle less than a right angle; acute of mind; of quick or nice perceptions; acid; pungent; shrill; not flat, as sounds; biting or piercing, as the wind; harsh, fierce, or severe, as words; severe, as an illness; characterised by keenness or severity; keenly attentive to one's own interest; unforgiving; severely rigid; vigilant; knavish; narrow; lean; hard, as sand: n. in music, a character which raises a note

a semitone, and marked thus,  $\sharp$ : v. in OE., to render

quick; to make keen; to mark with a sharp: sharp'ing, imp.; sharpened, pp. shārp't: sharps, n. plu. meal from which the flour has been sifted: sharpen, v. shārp'n, to make sharp or keen; to render quick or eager; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry: in music, to raise a note a semitone; to make sharp or acid; to become sharp; in OE., to make fierce or angry; to make sour: sharpening, imp. sharp'ning; sharpened, pp. shārp'nd: sharp'er, n. shārp'er, one who resorts to any means, however disreputable, of obtaining money; a tricky fellow; a cheat; a swindler: sharp'ly, ad. -ly: sharp'ness, n. -nes, keenness of an edge; acidity; pungency; severity of language; acuteness; painfulness; intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit; doubtful honesty: double sharp, in music, a character which raises a note two semitones, and is marked thus,  $\times$ : sharp-edged, having a fine keen edge: sharp-set, eager in appetite or desire; affected by keen hunger: sharpshooter, n. a skilled marksman: sharpshoot'ing, n. a shooting with great precision: a keen contest of wit or argument: sharp-sighted, having acute sight; shrewd; discerning: sharp-visaged, having a sharp or thin face: sharp-witted, having

an acute and nicely discerning mind.—*Syn.* of 'sharp': keen; piercing; acute; witty; ingenious; inventive; quick; sour; acid; shrill; severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic; cruel; eager; hungry; painful; millitive; fierce; ardent; fiery; attentive; vigilant; acid; plucking; subtle; nice; hard; enaculated; lean; penetrating; sarcastic; discerning; shrewd; tart; pungent; poignant; acrimonious; cutting; bitter; violent.

**shaster**, *n.* *shas'ter*, or *shastra*, *n.* *shas'tra* [Sansk. *Castram*], among the *Hindus*, the sacred books containing the Institutes of their religion; the six great *shastras*, containing, according to the *Hindus*, all knowledge human and divine, are the *Vedas*, the *Upanads*, the *Vedānta*, the *Upangus*, including the *Puranas*, and the *Dharmashastra*.

**shatter**, *v.* *shat'ter* [a form of scatter], to break into many pieces at once; to dash into fragments; to break up the unity or vigour of; to overthrow; to derange; to dissipate; to be broken into fragments: *shat'tering*, *imp.* *shat'tered*, *n.* *shat'ter*, *adj.* broken or dashed to pieces: *shat'ters*, *n.* *shat'ter*, *adj.* broken or dashed to pieces: *shat'tery*, *n.* *shat'tery*, *adj.* brittle; easily falling into many pieces: *shat'ter-brained*, *adj.* wild; disordered in intellect; scatter-brained.

**shave**, *v.* *shāv* [AS. *scēafan*, to shave; cf. Icel. *skafa*; Dan. *skave*; Dut. *schaven*; Ger. *schaben*], to cut or pare off something from a surface with any edged tool; to cut off close to the surface; to remove the growth of hair from the chin, &c., with a razor; to cut off thin slices; to strip; to fleece; to oppress by extortion; to skim along a surface: *n.* an edged tool used for shaving wood, as boops, &c.; the act or process of removing the hair from the chin, &c.; in *Scot.*, a slice, as of bread: *shaving*, *imp.* *n.* the act of paring a surface; *n.* thin slice pared off with an edged tool: *shaved*, *pt.* *shāvd*, also *shaven*, *pp.* *shāven*; *shaver*, *n.* *shāver*, a barber: *shavelling*, *n.* *shāveling*, a monk, in contempt: *shaving-brush*, *n.* a brush used in lathering before shaving: a close shave, *familiarly*, a narrow escape: *shaven* and *shorn*, having clean-shaven face and closely cropped hair.

**shave**, *n.* *shāv* [a familiar application of shave 1], in *slang*, a trick; a piece of cheating or extortion: *v.* to cheat; to raise a false claim willfully; to charge in excess of the regular price: *shaver*, *n.* *shāver*, one who is close and sharp in bargains, or to his own interest; a sharp dealer; *n.* cunning fellow; a young man in contempt: a young shaver, a sharp lad.

**shaw**, *n.* *shaw* [see *shaw*], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, a wood or thicket: *shaws*, *n.* *shaw*, the foliage of esculent roots, as potato-shaws.

**shawl**, *n.* *shāwl* [Pers. *shāl*, *n.* shawl], a large piece of cloth of various textures and degrees of fineness, worn over the shoulders and around the person by females; an article of dress worn in the East by both sexes in various ways: *shawled*, *n.* *shatold*, wrapped up in, or covered with, a shawl.

**shawm**, *shalm*, *n.* *shālm* [OF. *chalemie*, a pipe made of a reed—from *L. calamus*; Ger. *Kalamos*, a loud-sounding instr. made of a ram's horn; a musical instr. resembling the clarinet; the Prayer-book word for *cornet* in Ps. xvi. 6. A.V.

**she**, *pron.* *shē* [AS. *seo*, fem. of *se*, used as def. article: Ger. *sie*; Sans. *sā*, she], the nom. fem. of the thing; personified in the fem.; as a prefix—a female, degree of humour, or contempt.

**shea**, *n.* *shēā* [Afric.], Africa, from the nut of white tree of tropical Asia and oil is obtained; the butter of such a sort of butter or solid Parkii, Ord. Sapotaceae, obtained from the *Bassia*.

**sheading**, *n.* *shēd'ing* [AS. *scēadan*, to separate; cf. Goth. *skaidan*], one of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man.

**sheaf**, *n.* *shēf*, *plu.* *sheaves*, *sheaf*, *cf.* Icel. *skaut*; Dut. *sch*, *shēvz* [AS. *scēaf*, a quantity of grain in the stalk; *soof*, Ger. *schaub*], a bundle after it is cut in the field tied together in a collection, as a *sheaf* of arrows; *ld*; my bundle or bind in sheaves: *sheafing*, *imp.* *v.* to collect and *sheft*: *sheafy*, *a.* *shēft*, resembling: *sheafed*, *pp.* of, sheaves: *sheaved*, *a.* *shēvd*, *imp.* or consisting of straw.

**sheal**, *v.* *shēl* [a variant of shell], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to separate the parts; to shell: *n.* a husk; a pod: *māte*, *mtf*, *fār*, *lā*.

**shealed**, *n.* *shēld*, *shelled*: *sheal'ings*, *n.* *plu.* *shēld*: the outer husks; pods or shells.

**sheal**, *n.* *shēl*, also *shealing*, *n.* *shēl'ing* [Icel. *skjöl*, shelter; *skýla*, to screen, to shelter: cf. Gael. *sgàille*, shade], a hut for shepherds, fishers, &c.; *n.* shed for sheltering sheep; also spelt *sheel*, *shēl*, *shiel*, and *shieling*.

**shear**, *v.* *shēr* [AS. *sceran*, to cut; cf. Icel. *skera*; Ger. *scheren*], to cut or clip from a surface with shears or scissors, as wool from sheep, or the nap upon cloth; to fleece; in *Scot.*, to reap, as corn: *shearing*, *imp.* *n.* the act or operation of clipping or shearing by shears or by a machine: *sheared*, *pt.* *shērd*, or *shorn*, *pt.* *shōr*, *old* shear: *sheared* or *shorn*, *pp.* *shōrn*: *shear'er*, *n.* *shēr*, one who shears: *shear'ing*, *n.* *shēng*, a sheep only once sheared: *shearman*, *n.* one whose occupation is to dress or shear cloth: *shears*, *n.* *shērz* [AS. *scēara*, shears; Ger. *schere*], a cutting instr. of two blades which move on a pivot and act against each other; anything in the form of shears, or which acts as shears; two or more long pieces of timber whose ends are fastened together at the top, but spread at the bottom, used when furnished with tackling to raise heavy weights; in *OE.*, wings: *shear-hill*, a certain fowl, called the black-skimmer or cut-water: *shear-steel*, *n.* a kind of steel made of welded bars drawn out and tempered: *shear-water*, a bird allied to the gulls; a vessel's cut-water.

**sheard**, *n.* *shērd* [for *shard*, which see], in *OE.*, a fragment, as of earthenware.

**sheath**, *n.* *shēth* [AS. *scēth*, a sheath; cf. Icel. *skeldir*; Ger. *scheide*], a case for a sword or suchlike instr.; a scabbard; the wing-case of an insect; in *bot.*, a petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs, as in grasses: *sheathe*, *v.* *shēth*, to put into a scabbard or case; to protect with any exterior covering or membrane; to cover with sheets of copper, &c., as a ship's bottom: *sheath'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the casing or covering of a ship's bottom: *sheathed*, *pp.* *shēthd*; *sheather*, *n.* *shēth'er*, one who sheathes: *sheath'y*, *a.* *shēth'y* forming a sheath or case: *sheathless*, *a.* *shēth'less*, without a case or covering: *sheath-winged*, *a.* *shēth'wing*, having cases for covering the wings, like the beetle.

**sheave**, *n.* *shēv* [AS. *scēftan*, to divide; Icel. *skifa*, to split, to cleave], the wheel or circular disc on which the rope works in a block: *sheave-hole*, a channel cut in a mast, a yard, &c., in which to fix a sheave.

**sheaved**, *a.* *shēvd* [from *sheaf*, which see], in *OE.*, made of straw: *sheaves*, *n.* *shēvz*—see *sheaf*. *shebeen*, *n.* *shē-bēn* [Ir. *seapa*, a shop; Eng. *shop*—see *shop*], a place where spirits and other excisable liquors are illegally and privately sold: *shebeen'ing*, *n.* the practice of keeping a shebeen.

**shed**, *n.* *shēd* [a variant of shade], a temporary building of wood for shade or shelter; a hut; *n.* a house; a penthouse or shelter of boards.

**shed**, *v.* *shēd* [AS. *scēadan*, to separate; cf. Goth. *skaidan*; Ger. *scheiden*], to pour out; to spill; to let fall; to scatter; to diffuse; to throw off, as *n.* natural covering: *shed'ding*, *imp.* *n.* act of scattering; that which is cast off or out: *shed*, *pp.* *shēd*: *shed'der*, *n.* *shēd'er*, one who or that which sheds or spills.

**shed**, *v.* *shēd* [AS. *scade*, the top of the head, a division—see *shed* 2], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, to divide or part the hair generally along the crown; in *Scot.*, to separate or part the lambs from their dam: *n.* the natural flow of waters, separating hither and thither, from the high lands to the lower, as in water-shed: *shed'ding*, *imp.* *n.* the parting of the hair: *shed*, *pt.* *pp.*

**sheel**, *n.* *shēl*, and *sheel'ing*, *n.*—see *sheal* 2. *sheen*, *n.* *shēn* [AS. *scēne*, bright, clear; cf. Dut. *schōon*; Ger. *schön*], brightness; splendour: *shēn*, *adj.* in *OE.*, bright; glittering; showy: *sheeny*, *a.* *shēn'y*, bright; shining.

**sheep**, *n.* *shēp* [AS. *scēap*, a sheep; cf. Dut. *schaap*; Ger. *schaaf*], a well-known animal covered with wool; *familiarly*, one who is foolishly modest and backward; in *Script.*, a term applied to God's people, indicating their relation to Christ the Good Shepherd: *sheep'ish*, *a.* *shēp'ish*, very bashful; over-modest; meanly diffident: *sheep'ishness*, *n.* *shēp'ishness*, the quality of being sheepish; excessive modesty or diffidence: *sheep'ishly*, *adv.* *shēp'ishly*, a blue flower, the *Jastone montana*, Ord. Campanulaceae: *sheepte*, a small

*mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pānc*, *pīn*; *nūte*, *nūt*, *mōve*:

enclosure or pen for sheep: shep-dog, a valuable variety of dog, trained to watch and turn sheep; a collie; sheep's-eye, a diffident loving look: to cast sheep's eyes, to look furtively, as a bashful lover does at the object of his affection: sheepfold, a place where sheep are couched: sheep-shank, among sailors, a peculiar knot made to shorten a rope: sheep-shearer, one who shears sheep: sheep-shearing, the act of shearing sheep: sheepskin, the skin of a sheep, or the leather prepared from it: sheep-sorrel, a herb, growing naturally on a poor gravelly soil: sheep-tick, an insect which infests sheep: sheep-walk, a place where sheep feed: clad-sheep, sheep with their full fleece upon them ready for shearing.

sheer, *a. shēr* [Icel. *skær*, bright: cf. Dan. *skær*; Goth. *skairs*], quite; pure; separate from anything else; mere; downright; unmingled, as *sheer nonsense*.

sheer, *a. shēr* [AS. *sceran*, to shear, to divide—see also shear], perpendicular; precipitous; straight up and down; *n.* the longitudinal curve which the line of a ship's deck or sides presents to the eye: *v.* among seamen, to deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not well steered; to turn aside: sheer'ing, *imp.*: sheered, *pp.* *shērd*: to sheer off, to turn or move aside to a distance; to steal away: to sheer up, to turn and approach to a ship or place in nearly a parallel direction.

sheers or shears, *n. plu.* *shērs* [see shear], in ships, two or more masts or pieces of timber having their lower ends secured to the sides of the vessel, and their upper or vertical ends, which slope to each other, fastened together, used for hoisting heavy weights, as masts: sheer-hulk, an old ship fitted with sheers.

sheet, *n. shēt* [AS. *scýte*, a corner of a garment, a sheet—from *scolian*, to shoot—see shoot], any open piece of cloth not made up into a shaped garment; a broad large piece of anything made thin, as paper, linen, iron, &c.; in *bedclothes*, a large piece of linen or cotton cloth placed next the body; any thin covering, as a sheet of ice; any flat expanse, as of water: a book or pamphlet; among seamen, a rope attached to one or both the lower corners of a sail in order to extend it to the wind: *v.* to furnish with sheets; to cover as with sheets: sheet'ing, *imp.*: *n.* linen or cotton cloth for bed-sheets: sheeted, *pp.* *shē'tēd*, covered with a sheet; extended in form like a sheet: sheets, *n. plu.* a book, or the pages of a book; waggon-covers of oiled canvas: sheet-anchor [corrupted from *shoot-anchor*—that is, the anchor shot out for security or preservation], the largest anchor of a ship; hence, chief support; last refuge: sheet-copper, -lead, -zinc, or -iron, any one of these metals rolled or formed into broad thin plates or sheets: sheet-lightning, lightning which appears in wide extended flashes, not forked, and is unaccompanied by thunder: sheet-pile, a pile of thick planks: in sheets, lying flat or expanded; folded, but not bound—said of the printed pages of a book: to sheet home, to extend the sail till the clew is close to the sheet-block. *Note.*—For sizes of folded sheets of paper, see under paper.

shekh or sheikh, *n. shēkh or shākh* [Ar. *sheikh*, a venerable old man, a chief], in Arabia, the chief or lord of a tribe or clan; among Mohammedans, a title of persons of the higher order who preach in the mosques.

shekel, *n. shēk'el* [Heb.—from *shāgal*, to weigh], among the anc. Jews, a weight about half an ounce avoirdupois; a coin about 2s. 6d. sterling.

Shekinah, also Shechinah, *n. shēk'it-nā* [Heb. *shek-nāh*—from *shākan*, to dwell], among the anc. Jews, the symbol of the divine presence which rested over the mercy-seat, in the form of a cloud or visible light.

sheldafie, *n. shēld'af-i*, also sheld'apple, *n. -āp-pl* [OE. *sheld*, a shield; *dapple*, to spot], the chaffinch: sheldrake, *n. shēld'rak*, a party-coloured species of duck: shēld'ack, the hen or female.

shelf, *n. shēlf*, shelves, *n. plu.* *shēlvs* [AS. *scýfe*, a board, a shelf: Low Ger. *schelfe*], a flat board fixed horizontally against a wall, on which articles may be laid or stored; a shoal or sandbank in the sea; a ledge of rocks; a flat projecting rock: shelfy, *a. -i*, full of shelves or hidden rocks: shelve, *v. shēlv*, to place on a shelf; to put aside or out of use or notice, principally used with respect to persons; to be

sloping: shelf'ing, *imp.*: *adj.* sloping; *n.* materials for shelves: shelved, *pp.* *shēlvēd*: shelvey, *a. shēlv'ē-i*, full of shelves or dangerous shoals: shēlv'iness, *n. -tēds*, the state of being shelvey: laid on the shelf, or shelved, laid aside from active professional work; laid aside from any position or expectation; said of any measure or question set aside or allowed to drop.

shell, *n. shēl* [AS. *scell*, a scale: cf. Dut. *schel*; Ger. *schale*: same as *scale* and *shale*], the hard or stony covering of some fruits and seeds, and of certain animals, as crabs; a pod or seed-case; the stony covering of a mollusc, as the mussel, the oyster, &c.; the hard outer coat or covering of anything, as of an egg; the superficial part; a husk; outward show; a house partly built; in *mil.*, a hollow shot filled with an explosive and destructive compound; a rough coffin: *v.* to strip or break off the shell; to be freed from the husk; in *mil.*, to fire shells at: shell'ing, *imp.*: *n.* groats, in commercial language: shelled, *pp.* *shēld*: *adj.* separated from the shell; under fire of shells: shell-less, *a.* without shells, applied to certain molluscs: shelly, *a. shēl'i*, abounding with shells; consisting of shells: shell-bark, a species of hickory, or its bark: shell-cameo, an imitation of the antique cameo cut on a shell instead of a stone: shell-fish, a water animal encased with a hard and stony covering, as the mussel, the oyster, &c.: shell-follicle, the integument of a mollusc, having the form of an open follicle or sac wherein the shell is originally placed: shell-gland, the shell-secreting organ in a mollusc, developed at an early period: shell-heaps—same as shell-mounds: shell-jacket, an undress military jacket: shell-lime, lime made by burning the shells of shell-fish: shell-marl, in *geol.*, a deposit of clay and other substances mixed with shell remains, found valuable as a manure: shell-mounds, the mounds found in many places on the shores of northern Europe, and which are composed for the most part of the shells of the oyster, the cockle, the mussel, and other edible molluscs, testifying to the custom of an early and barbarous age when the inhabitants visited the sea-coast to feed upon the shell-fish found there: shell out, *fam.* to bring out your money: shell-proof, in *mil.*, parts of a fortified place rendered capable of resisting the explosive and destructive power of shells: shell-room, a room on board a man-of-war ship, specially reserved for storing loaded shells: shell-sand, on certain coasts, the sands composed in great measure of broken and worn shells: shell-work, ornamental work composed of shells, or adorned with them: blind-shells, shells which contain no bursting charge: incendiary shells, shells filled with a highly combustible composition, employed for setting fire to distant buildings, &c.: segment shell, a shell built up of iron segments enclosed in a thin iron covering: shell-lac or shell-lac, *n. shēl'lak* [Ger. *schell-lack*—*tack*, varnish—see lac *i*], crude lac-resin formed into thin cakes after being melted and strained.

shelter, *n. shēl'tēr* [a corrupt. of OE. *sheld-trume*, a body of troops, a guard—from AS. *sceldtruma*, *lit.*, a shield-trump—from *scild*, a shield; *truma*, a troop], that which covers or protects from external injury or attack; one who protects or defends; state of being covered; an asylum; a refuge; a temporary shed or hut: *v.* to cover or protect from injury or attack; to defend; to betake to a place of safety; to afford protection to; to hide from notice; to harbour: shel'ter'ing, *imp.*: shel'tered, *pp.* *shēl'tēd*: shel'terless, *a. -lē's*, without shelter or protection.—*SEN.* of 'shelter *n.*: asylum; refuge; retreat; sanctuary; covert; security; protection; defence; guardian; protector; defender.

sheltie, *n. shēl'tē* [corrupt. of *Shetland*], a pony of a small breed from the Shetland or Orkney Islands; also called a shoit, *sholt*.

shelve, shelvey—see under shelf.

Shemitic, *a. shēm-it'ik*, pert. to *Shem*, the son of Noah, or to his age; the principal *Shemitic* or *Semitic* languages are the Chaldean, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopian, and Phœnician: Shemite, *n. shēm-it*, a descendant of *Shem*: Shem'itism, *n. -it-izm*, the peculiar forms of the Shemitic languages.

shend, *v. shēnd* [AS. *scendan*, to confound, to shame: Ger. *schande*, disgrace, shame], in OE., to ruin; to spoil; to disgrace; to degrade; to reproach; to crush; to overpower: shend'ing, *imp.*: shēnd'ed or shent, *pp.* disgraced; degraded.

**Sheol**, *n. shé'ól* [Heb.], Hades, or the abode of the dead; the abode of the spirits of the departed.

**shepherd**, *n. shép'hér'd* [from *sheep*, mid *herd*], a man employed in tending sheep while pasturing; a swain; sometimes applied to a pastor or minister of the Gospel: *shep'herd's*, *n. -és*, a female who attends sheep while pasturing; *shepherd's crook or staff*, a rod or staff armed with a blunt iron hook: *shepherd-kings*, the race of kings who are said to have conquered Egypt about 2547 B.C., sometimes called *Hyksos*; their invasion is supposed by some to be connected with the residence and subsequent bondage of the Israelites in Egypt: *shepherd's purse*, a very common weed, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Ord. Cruciferae*: *shepherd's rod or staff*, a plant known as the teasel, which see.

**sharhet**, *n. shér'hét* [Ar. *sharbat*, a drink or sip, a beverage—from *shariba*, to drink], a favourite beverage in the East, composed of the juice of various fruits sweetened and flavoured; in this country, usually made from white sugar, bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, and a flavouring essence.

**sherd**, *n. shé'rd* [see *shard*], a fragment, as of an earthenware vessel.

**sharsaf**, *sherif*, different spellings of *schérif*, which see.

**sheriff**, *n. shér'if* [AS. *scir-gerefa*, the governor of a shire—from *scir*, a shire; *gerefa*, a reeve or sheriff—see *shire* and *reeve*], in Eng. and in the U.S., the chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws; in *Scot.*, the chief civil officer of a county, and sometimes of a city or burgh which is itself a county, who has extensive jurisdiction as a judge within his own district, both in civil and criminal matters; *sheriffship*, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; also *sheriffdom*, *n.* and *sheriffalty*, *n. -ál-ti*; *sheriff-depute*, in *Scot.*, formerly a sheriff who acted for the hereditary or high sheriff, whose office corresponded very nearly to the modern sheriff-substitute, but who is now, since the abolition of hereditary sheriffs, the principal sheriff of a county: *sheriff-officer*, in *Scot.*, one who is charged with arrests and the service of processes, &c.; a catch-poll: *sheriff-substitute*, in *Scot.*, a civil officer or judge under the sheriff-depute.

**sherry**, *n. shér'ri* [from *Xeres*, in Spain], a rich, dry, white wine of Spain: *sherry-cobbler*, *-kóbb'ler*, *sherry* mixed with powdered ice, powdered sugar, and lemon, which is partaken of by being sucked through a straw or a small tube: *shér'ris*, *n. OE.* for *sherry*: *shér'ryade*, *n. -ri-ád*, a pleasant summer beverage whose principal flavouring ingredient is sherry.

**Shetland pony**—see *sheltie*.

**show**, *v. shó*, another spelling of *show*, which see: *showbread*, *shó'bréd*, among the *anc. Jews*, the twelve loaves placed every Sabbath before the Lord on the golden table of the sanctuary, and eaten by the priests only.

**Shiah**, *n. shí-á*, also *Shilts*, *n. shí'il*, sing. of *Shiltes*.

**shihboleth**, *n. shib'ó-léth* [Heb. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, a flood], a word given by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could only pronounce it *shibboleth*, without the *h*; any test or watchword of a party.

**shide**, *n. shíd* [AS. *scide*, a billet of wood: cf. *Iscl. skid*; Ger. *schell*], in *OE.*, a thin piece of wood; a splinter for burning.

**shied**—see *shy*: *shies*, *shiz*, third pers. sing. pres. of the *v. shy*.

**shiel**, *n. shél*, or *shiel'ing*, *n.* as *lf* from *shield*, a shelter—see *sheal* 2.

**shield**, *n. shéld* [AS. *scild*, a shield: cf. *Iscl. skjöldr*; Dan. *skjöld*; Ger. *schild*], in former times, a broad plate borne on the left arm as defensive armour in battle or single contest; defence; shelter; one who defends or protects; in *bot.*, one of the little cups or discs containing the fructification of lichens; in *geol.*, a shell or covering; in *her.*, the escutcheon or field *v.* to cover as with a shield; to protect; to ward off: to defend: *shield'ing*, *imp.*: *shield'ed*, *pp.*: *shield'less*, *a. -less*, defenceless.

**shift**, *n. shíft* [AS. *sciftan*, to divide: cf. *Iscl. skipta*; Sw. *skifta*], a change; an expedient; something tried when another fails; last resource; in a bad sense, artifice; an evasion; a woman's under garment; a chemise; the period during which a labourer works

at a single stretch; hence, the change of workmen at the expiration of the proper time: *v.* to alter; to change; to change clothes; to transfer from one to another; to remove; to give place to other things; to alter in place, as a ship's cargo; to alter from one position to another; to resort to expedients for a livelihood, or to accomplish a purpose; to practise indirect methods: *shift'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of changing; the act of resorting to equivocal expedients: *shift'ed*, *pp.*: *shift'er*, *n. -ér*, one who shifts: one who assists the cook on board a vessel: *shift'y*, *a. -i*, given to change: *shift'iness*, *n. -i-ness*, the quality of being shift'y or changeable: *shift'less*, *a. -less*, destitute of expedients to provide for oneself, or to use means requisite for success: *shift'lessly*, *ad. -ly*: *shift'lessness*, *n. -ness*, *n.* state of being shiftless: *shift'ingly*, *ad. -ly*: to shift about, to turn quite round; to vacillate: to shift off, to defer by some expedient: to make a shift, to contrive to make a thing serve one's purpose; to manage: *n.* shift of linen, a change of linen: *night-shift*, the division or party of workmen who labour during the night only, as opposed to *day-shift*, the division of workmen who labour during the day: *Syn.* of 'shift *n.*: change; expedient; means; refuge; resource; fraud; artifice; stratagem; evasion; contrivance.

**Shilte**, *n. shí'té* [Ar. *shí'ai*, a follower of Ali—from *shá'a*, to follow], one of a sect of Persian Mohammedans, who consider Ali to have been the rightful successor of Mohammed, and reject the Sunna or body of traditions respecting him as being any part of the law, consequently they are regarded as heretics by the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans—also spelt *Schilte*, *Shilyalte*.

**shikar**, *n. shí-kár* [Pers.], in *India*, hunting; sport requiring firearms: *shikaree*, *n.* *shí-kár-é*, a native sportsman; a sportsman—also spelt *shikarree*.

**shillalah**, *n. shíll-á'dá*, also *shíll-á'ly*, *n. -li*, and *shíll-á'gh*, *n. -lá'gh* [from *Shillagh*], a barony of County Wicklow, noted for its oak-forests, among the *Irish*, a cudgel; a stout stick.

**shilling**, *n. shíll'ing* [AS. *scilling*, a shilling—from root *skil*, to divide, *til*, 'a thin slice,' a bit': cf. Dan. and Sw. *skilling*; Ger. *schilling*], an English silver coin equal to twelve pence.

**shilly-shally**, *n. shíll'í-shá'll'í* [a corrupt of the reduplication *shall I, shall I*], foolish trifling; irresolution: *ad.* in an irresolute or undecided manner: *v.* to act in an undecided manner; to hesitate: *shíll'y-shá'll'y'ing*, *n.* foolish trifling; irresolution: *ndj.* foolishly trifling; irresolute.

**Shiloh**, *n. shí'vó* [Heb.], the Messiah; a name prophetically uttered by Jacob on his deathbed; the reference occurs in Gen. xlix. 10—see *Smith's Dict.* of the Bible.

**shily**—same as *shily*.

**shimmer**, *v. shím'mér* [AS. *scymrian*, a freq. of *sciman*, to shine: cf. Sw. *skimra*; Ger. *schimmern*], to shine unsteadily or obscurely; to glimmer; to flicker: *n.* a faint sparkle or glimmering: *shimm'ering*, *imp.*: *shimm'ered*, *pp. -é'rd*.

**shin**, *n. shín* [AS. *scinu*, the shin: cf. Dut. *schien*; Ger. *schiene*], the fore part of the leg, or the bone of the fore part of the leg: *shín-bone*, bone of the shin; the tibia.

**shindy**—see under *shine* 2.

**shine**, *v. shín* [AS. *scinan*, to shine: cf. *Iscl. skína*; Goth. *sketan*; Ger. *schienen*], to give light; to exhibit brightness or splendour; to be glossy; to gleam; to glow; to beam with a steady light; to be eminent or distinguished; in *Script.*, to manifest glorious excellences; to be manifest; to be propitious: *n.* fair weather; light: brightness; splendour: *shín'log*, *imp.*: *adj.* bright; splendid; distinguished; in *bot.*, applied to a smooth and polished surface: *n.* clearness of light; brightness: *shined*, *pp. shínt*: *shone*, *pt.* and *pp. shón*, did shine: *shiny*, *a. shín't*, bright; luminous; unclouded; glossy; to take the shine out of, to surpass: to make a shine, to make a display: *Syn.* of 'shining *a.*: bright; radiant; resplendent; lustrous; illustrious; glistening; effulgent; brilliant; glittering; splendid.

**shins**, *n. shín*, in *slang*, a quarrel; a disturbance: *shindy*, *n. shín-dí*, in *slang*, a domestic disturbance; a row generally.

**shingle**, *n. shíng'gl*, *shín'gles*, *n. plu. -glz* [L. *scindula* or *scandula*, a shingle: cf. Ger. *schindel*, a shingle], slabs or boards of wood used in roofing instead of tiles or slates: *shingle*, *v.* to cover with

shingles: shin'gling, imp. -gling: n. act of envering with shingles; a covering of shingles: shin'gled, pp. -gled: adj. covered with shingles: shingling-hammer, a ponderous hammer, moved by machinery, for hammering and shaping masses of iron while red-hot into oblong or square pieces: shingling-mill, a great workshop where cast or pig iron is changed into malleable iron.

shingle, n. *shing'gi* [Norw. *sungl*, gravel, shingle; *singla*, to jingle, to clink], the pebbles on the seashore, so named from the jingling noise made by them from the movements of the waves on the beach: in *geol.*, loose angular fragments of stone—gravel being rounded fragments.

shingles, n. plu. *shing'giz* [OF. *sangle*, *cengle*, a girth—from *shin*, the gods; (*leo*, way), the indigenous religion of Japan, originally a system of nature-worship, in which the forces of nature were regarded as gods, the sun supreme god, a legend that the soul of the sun-god when on earth founded the present dynasty of Japan being the source of the peculiar reverence paid to the Mikado; now essentially conjoined worship to the souls of dead heroes and of ancestors: Shin'tolat, n. -ist, a believer in.

shinty, n. *shin'ti* [Gael. *shintag*, a bound], in *Scot.*, an outdoor game, in which a ball and clubs with crooked heads are employed, the object of each party being to drive the ball over their opponents' hail or boundary—the English game *hockey*; the club used in playing the game.

shiny—see under *shine* 1.

ship, n. *shíp* [AS. *scip*, a ship; cf. Icel. *skip*; Goth. *skip*; Ger. *schiff*; I. *scapha*; Gr. *skaphe*, any hollow vessel, a boat—from Gr. *skapto*, I dig, I scoop out], generally, any large vessel for conveying goods and passengers over the sea, or up and down a river; in a special sense, a vessel with a bowsprit and three masts: v. to put on board a ship; to convey by water; to receive into the ship, as to *ship* a heavy sea; to engage for service in a ship; to fix in its place, as to *ship* the tiller: shipping, imp. 2. ships or vessels collectively; tonnage: shipped, pp. *shípt*, put on board a ship, as goods: ship'per, n. -pér, one who puts goods on board a ship to be conveyed to a distant place: shipment, n. -mént, the act of putting anything on board a ship for conveyance by sea; the goods shipped: ship'ful, n. -fúul, enough to fill a ship: ship-like, a. like a ship: ship'less, a. -lès, without a ship: ship-biscuit, hard coarse biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship: ship-board, ashore or in a ship: ship-breaker, one whose business is to break up vessels that are unfit for sea: ship-broker, one who transacts business connected with ships, as insurances, sales, &c.: shipbuilder, one who constructs ships: shipbuilding, the art of constructing ships: ship-canal, a canal connecting two seas, two navigable rivers, or two large pieces of water, and through which vessels of large burden can pass: ship-carpenter, a carpenter who works at the building of ships: ship-chandler, one who supplies ships with cordage, canvas, &c.: shipholder or shipowner, a proprietor of a ship or ships: ship's husband, one who looks after and provides stores, provisions, &c., for a ship while in port: ship-load, the load or cargo of a ship: shipmaster, the captain or commander of a ship: shipmate, a fellow-sailor: ship-money, In *Eng. hist.*, an ancient tax imposed without authority of Parliament for the providing and supporting of ships for the king's service, revived in the reign of Charles I., and regarded as highly unjust: ship-owner—see shipholder: ship-shape, in a seaman-like manner; neat; trim; well put; properly: ship-worm, the teredo; a burrowing worm, very destructive to the timber of ships, common except in the coldest seas: shipwreck, n. the loss or destruction of a ship at sea by foundering, striking on rocks or shoals, or by other means; destruction; miscarriage: v. to destroy, as a ship; to throw into or be in distress or difficulty, as by shipwreck: shipwrecked, a. cast ashore on rocks or banks; destroyed: shipwright, a ship-carpenter: shipyard, a place adjoining the sea where ships are built and repaired: a ship of the line, one of the large vessels

of war of sufficient size and armament to take its place in line of battle: shipping articles, articles of agreement between a captain and his seamen: ship's papers, certain documents with which every sea-going vessel must be furnished, such as the register, the charter-party, bills of lading, log book, bill of health, &c.: to ship a sea, to have a large quantity of sea-water thrown on board, as in a storm: to ship off, to send away by water in a ship.

shire, n. *shír*, but in composition *shér*, as in *Hampshire*, *hamp'shír* [AS. *scír*, a territorial division; *sceran*, to cut off, to divide], a district or division of a country; a county; a territorial division under a sheriff: shire-clerk, *shír*-, a certain officer appointed by the sheriff: shire-mote, n. *shír'mót*, anciently a county court or meeting: knight of the shire, a county M.P.

shirk, v. *shérk* [a modification of *shark*, which see], to avoid or escape from anything by underhand proceedings; to seek to avoid the performance of duty; to slink from: shirking, imp.: shirked, pp. *shérkt*.

shirr, n. *shér* [etym. unknown], the insertion of elastic lines or cords between pieces of cloth: shirred, a. *shérd*, having elastic lines or cords inserted between pieces of cloth, as the strings of India-rubber in men's braces.

shirt, n. *shért* [AS. *scyrte*; cf. Icel. *skyrti*; Dan. *skjorte*; Sw. *skjorta*, a shirt; Ger. *schurz*, an apron—from *short*, which see], a loose under-garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men: shirting, n. cloth for shirts: shirtless, a. -lès, without a shirt: shirt-front, the part of the shirt seen under the waistcoat.

shittim, n. *shít-tím* [Heb. *shittah*, plu. *shittim*], a species of wood of which the tables, altars, and boardings of the Jewish tabernacle were made; supposed to be the wood of the *Acacia seyal* or *Shittah-tree*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*, sub-Ord. *Mimosæ*.

shive, n. *shíp* [see *sheave*], a slice or thin cut, a little piece or fragment: shives, n. plu. *shívez*, circular discs of wood used as stoppers or bungs for casks instead of cork.

shiver, v. *shívrer* [dim. of *shive*, a slice—see *sheave*], to break or fall into many pieces or splinters; to dash to pieces by a blow: n. a small piece or fragment of a thing broken by sudden violence; a species of blue slate: shivering, imp.: shivered, pp. -érd: adj. shattered: shiv'ery, a. -é-ri, loosely coherent: shivers, -é-ri, n. plu. the chills which arise from the dressings of building blocks: in *geol.*, any loose sandy shale: shiver-spar, a carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure.

shiver, v. *shívrer* [from *quiver*, which see, to quake; to tremble; to shudder; to shuke as from cold or fear: n. a shivering fit; a tremor; a shudder: shiv'ering, imp.: n. a trembling; a shivering with cold or fear: shivered, pp. -érd: shiveringly, ad. -é-ri-ly: shivers, n. plu. -é-ri, the ague.

Shlyalte—see *Shlute*.

shoad, n. *shód* [a corrupt, of *shed*, to shake off, to scatter: Ger. *schutt*, rubbish], broken ore mixed with rubbish, found by miners in searching for a lode, and which guides them to it: shoad-ing or shoding, n. *shód'ing*, searching for fragments of ore in the gravel of a stream or valley with the view of tracing the vein from which they have been shed or dispersed: shoad-stone, a detached fragment of ore.

shoal, n. *shól* [AS. *scolu*, a company or multitude; cf. *Dot. school*, a shoal of fishes, a flock of birds; fr. *egol*, a shoal of fishes], a great multitude; a large crowd, applied to a vast number of fishes swimming together: v. to swim in vast numbers; to throng: shoaling, imp.: shoaled, pp. *shóld*.

shoal, n. *shól* [Icel. *skálfr*, oblique—see also *shallow*], a shallow place in the sea or a river; a sand-bank: v. to grow more shallow, applied to depth of water: a. shallow, as *shoal water*: shoaling, imp.: ndj. filling up with shoals; becoming filled up with shoals: shoaled, pp. *shóld*: shoaly, a. *shólt*, full of shallows: shoal'ness, n. -l-ness, the state of being shoaly; want of depth of water.

shoar—see *shore* 2.

shoat—see *shote*.

shock, n. *shók* [F. *choc*; OH. Ger. *scoc*, a shock], a violent collision or onset; the concussion occasioned by a collision; conflict of armed men; violence to the feelings; that which surprises or offends; impression of disgust; the effect on the system produced by an

accident, bad news, &c.; the sudden effect produced by the passage of electricity through an animal body: *v.* to shake by violence; to meet with hostile violence; to cause surprise or offence; to strike with horror or disgust; to offend highly; to cause to recoil, as from something disgusting or horrible: *shock'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing surprise or offence; striking, as with horror; highly offensive; appalling; terrible: *shocked*, *pp.* *shōkt*: *shock'ingly*, *ad.* *-ing-ly*.

*shock*, *n.* *shōk* [M.Dut. *schocke*, a heap], a pile of sheaves of wheat, oats, &c., set up on end in the harvest-field.

*shod*, *v.* *shōd*, *pt. pp.* of *shoe*, which see.

*shoddy*, *n.* *shōd'di* [from *shed* 3, which see], the flue or stuff *shed* or thrown off from cloth in the process of weaving; an inferior woollen cloth, made from a material consisting of old woollen goods torn to shreds, and new wool in varying proportions; in *U.S.*, a textile fabric of any description of an inferior or fraudulent character.

*shoe*, *n.* *shō*, *plu.* *shoes*, *shōz* [AS. *scō*, a shoe: cf. Icel. *skór*; Dut. *schoen*; Goth. *skōhs*; Ger. *schuh*: akin to Sans. *sku*, to cover], a covering for the foot, made of leather, and consisting of a sole and an upper; a rim or plate of iron fastened on the bottom of a horse's hoof for protection; the bend or crook at the bottom of a water-pipe which discharges the water from a building; a sort of drag placed under the wheel of a loaded vehicle on going down a steep part of a road; in *mech.*, a notched piece on which something rests; a kind of trough: *v.* to fit the foot with a shoe; to furnish with shoes; to cover at the bottom: *shoe'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who shoes; the putting on of shoes: *shod*, *pt. pp.* *shōd*, did shoe: *shoer*, *n.* *shō-ér*, one who shoes horses: *shoe'less*, *a.* *-less*, without shoes: *shoe'black*, a boy in the street who cleans shoes: *shoe-leather*, leather for shoes: *shoemaker*, one who makes shoes: *shoe-tie*, also *shoe-latchet*, that which fastens a shoe; *n.* shoe-string: *shoe'ing-horn*, a long concave piece of horn which, by being placed between the heel of the foot and the back leather of the shoe, facilitates the insertion of the foot into the shoe: in another man's shoes, occupying the place or possessing the honours of another.

*shog*, *v.* *shōg* [ME. *schoggen*], in OE. and Scot., to jog or joggle; to move off; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses; to shake: *n.* a violent concussion: *shog'ging*, *imp.*: *shogged*, *pp.* *shōgd*: *shoggle*, *v.* *shōg'gl*, to shake; to joggle: *shog'gling*, *imp.* *-gling*: *shog'gled*, *pp.* *-gled*.

*shone*, *v.* *shōn*, *pt. pp.* of *shine*, which see.

*shoo* or *shne*, *v.* *shō* [ME. *schore*], to scare birds from corn: *shoo'ing*, *imp.*: *shooed*, *pp.* *shōd*.

*shock*, *v.* *shōk*, *pt.* of *shake*, which see.

*shock*, *n.* *shōk* [from *shock* 3, which see], a set of staves sufficient to make one cask or hogshead, or a set of boards sufficient to make a sugar-box, prepared or fitted for putting together: *v.* to pack in shocks.

*shoon*, *shōon*, in OE. and Scot., *plu.* of *shoe*.

*shoot*, *v.* *shōt* [AS. *scōtan*, to dart, to shoot; cf. Icel. *skjóta*; Dut. *schieten*; Ger. *schossen*], to let fly or discharge anything with such force as to cause it to pass swiftly through the air; to send off with sudden force; to be emitted; to move swiftly along; to dart; to discharge, as from a gun; to maim or kill by letting off a gun; to penetrate, as words; to perform the act of shooting; to pass, as an arrow or a ball; to throw or send out, as a branch; to thrust forth, as the lips; to bud or sprout; to grow rapidly; to discharge, as earth or rubbish from a cart, &c.; to pass quickly over or under, as a rapid or a bridge: *n.* a young branch issuing from the main stock; an inclined plane down which timber, coal, &c., are caused to shoot or slide; a narrow passage in a river through which the water rushes rapidly; among miners, a vein running in the same direction as the strata in which it occurs: *shoot'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of using a gun or bow; the act or practice of killing game with firearms; sensation of a quick darting pain: *adj.* moving rapidly, as an arrow from a bow or a ball from a gun; quick and darting: *shot*, *pt. pp.* *shōt*: *shooter*, *n.* *shō-ér*, one who shoots; an archer: to shoot ahead, to outstrip in running, flying, or sailing: *shoot'ing-star*, a meteor in a state of combustion.

seen suddenly darting across some part of the sky: *shoot'ing-box*, a small house in the country for use in the shooting season: *shoot'ing-stick*, among printers, a tapering piece of wood or iron used in driving up the quoins in the chase: *sharpshooter*, in mil., a skirmisher sent out in front of a body of troops to aim and pick off with his rifle individuals of the enemy's force: to shoot a bolt, to make a bolt secure within its fastenings: to be shot of, to be freed from.

*shop*, *n.* *shōp* [AS. *scoppa*, a stall: M.Dut. *schop*], a place in which goods are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work; a store; a warehouse: *v.* to visit shops for the purchase of goods: *shop'ping*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods: *shopped*, *pp.* *shōpt*: *shop-like*, *a.* vulgar; savouring of petty dealing: *shop-bill*, a tradesman's business announcement: *shop-board*, a bench on which work is performed: *shop-book*, a book in which a tradesman enters his sales on credit: *shop-keeper*, a trader who sells goods by retail in a shop: *shoplifter*, one who, under a pretence of buying, steals from shops: *shoplifting*, *n.* stealing from a shop: *shopman*, one who serves in a shop: *shop-walker*, in a large shop, an attendant who directs customers to the proper department, and who sees that they are duly attended to: to talk shop, to use phrases and manner of speech peculiar to one's employment or profession.

*shore*, *n.* *shōr* [AS. *sceran*, to shear], the land adjacent to a sea or ocean, or to a great lake or river: *shored*, *a.* *shōrd*, having a bank or shore: *shore'less*, *a.* *-less*, of indefinite or unlimited extent: *shore'ward*, *ad.* *-wérld*, towards the shore: *sea-shore*, the space between high and low water marks; the beach.

*shore*, *n.*, also *shoar*, *n.* *shōr* [Fris. *schōr*, a prop], a support; one of the stocks by which a ship is supported on dry land, or by which a wall or building is temporarily supported: *v.* to support with a prop or buttress temporarily: *shor'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of supporting with props or shores; a number or system of props: *shored*, *pp.* *shōrd*.

*shore*, *n.* *shōr*, an obs. or dial. form of *sewer*.

*shore*, *v.* *shōr*, *pt.* of *shear*, which see.

*shori*, *n.* *shōri*, another spelling of *schori*, which see.

*shorling*, *n.* *shōr'ling* [from *shore*, *pt.* of *shear*], in Eng. dial., the skin of a living sheep after shearing.

*shorn*, *v.* *shōrn*, *pp.* of *shear*, which see.

*short*, *a.* *shōrt* [AS. *scort*, short; cf. Icel. *skortr*; O.H.Ger. *scurz*; Ger. *kurz*; L. *curtus*], not long; not long either in space or time; inadequate; insufficient; imperfect: breaking or crumbling readily; 'crisp; brittle, as iron; not bending; brief; concise; quick; sudden; abrupt; angry; not going so far as intended: *ad.* not long; quickly; insufficiently: *n.* a summary or concise account, as in the phrase, 'the short and long of the matter is'; a word often given as a reply at the counter of a bank when the amount of a cheque is desired in a small compass: *shorts*, *n.* plu. the part of ground grain sifted out somewhat finer than bran: *shortly*, *ad.* *if*, soon; briefly: *short'ness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being short; conciseness; deficiency: *short-breathed*, *-brēth*, having a short quick respiration: *shortcake* or *shortbread*, bread baked of flour and butter that breaks easily and crisply: *shortcoming*, a failing of the usual produce or quantity; a failure in duty: *short-dated*, having little time to run, as a bill of exchange: *short-drawn*, being of short breathing; imperfectly inspired: *short-hand*, a rapid system of writing by means of contractions and simple characters: *short-hand writer*, one who professionally takes notes in shorthand; a reporter: *short-head*, among sailors, a sucking whale less than a year old: *short-lived*, not living or lasting long: *short rib*, one of the lower ribs; a false rib: *short-sighted*, *a.* not able to see distant objects; not able to see far intellectually: *imprudent*: *short-sightedness*, *n.* a defect in vision; defective or limited intellectual sight: *short-spoken*, speaking in a quick short manner; gruff: *short-waisted*, short from the armpits to the waist: *short-winded*, affected with shortness of breath: *short-witted*, having but little wit; of scanty intellect: *at short notice*, in a brief time; promptly: *in short*, in a few words; briefly: the long and short, the whole: the shorts, on the Stock Exchange, the dealers who are deficient in these stocks at the time they have

undertaken to deliver: to cut short, to abridge; to stop suddenly: to fail or come short, to fail; not to do or accomplish: to sell short, on the *Stock Exchange*, to sell for future delivery what the dealer has not in his possession at the time of contract, but which he hopes to purchase at a lower rate: to stop short, to stop at once, or without reaching the point aimed at: to turn short, to turn abruptly.—*SYN.* of 'short a': brief; laconic; concise; succinct; summary; limited; inadequate; insufficient; wanting; scanty; lacking; defective; imperfect; narrow; abrupt; contracted; pointed; petulant; severe; crisp; brittle; friable.

**shorten**, *v.* *short'n* [from short, which see], to make short; to lessen; to abridge; to contract; to become short: *short'ening*, *imp.* *-ing*: *n.* a making short or shorter; anything used, as butter or lard, to make pastry crisp: *short'ened*, *pp.* *-nd*: to shorten a rope, to take in the slack of it: to shorten sail, to reduce sail by taking the sails in.

**shot**, *n.* *shót* [from shoot, which see], the act of shooting; balls or bullets for firearms; globules of lead for killing birds or small animals; the flight of a missile, or the distance over which it passes; a shooter; a marksman, as a good or bad shot; in *Scot.* among fishermen, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; the draught of fishes made by a net; familiarly, the turn next in order; a stroke or move in play; *v.* to load with shot, as a gun; *shot'ing*, *imp.* *shot'ted*, *pp.* *adj.* loaded or charged with shot; bar-shot, a bar of metal with a round head at each end, formerly discharged as shot from guns: *case-shot*, or *canister*, balls packed in tin canisters in the form of cylinders, having wooden bottoms, and fitted to the calibre of guns: *chain-shot*, two half-balls united by a chain: *grape-shot*, a number of shot so arranged as to resemble a bunch of grapes, formerly used to load guns: *red-hot shot*, shot heated to redness in a furnace, and in this state fired from a gun: *round-shot*, a solid sphere of iron or other material as loading for a gun: *shot-hole*, the hole made by shot; *shot-locker*, a piece of wood pierced with holes for holding shot, or for shot resting on: *shot in the locker*, money in hand: *shot of a cable*, the splicing of two cables; the whole length of cables thus united: *shot-tower*, a lofty tower erected for making small shot, from the summit of which melted lead is allowed to drop through perforated plates into water or other liquid at the bottom, the drops assuming a globular form, and cooling in their descent: to *shot guns*, to load them: to *shoot guns*, to discharge them.

**shot**, *n.* *shót* [AS. *scot*, a portion, money—see *scot* 1], reckoning; proportional share of expense incurred at a tavern: *shot-free*, but usually spelt *scot-free*, without payment; unpunished: to *pay one's shot*, to pay one's share of a common expense.

**shote**, *n.* also *shoat*, *n.* *shót* [from shoot, which see], a young swine half grown, or less: *shote*, *n.* *shót*, in *OE.*, a young pig; a young trout or salmon; in *Amer. slang*, an inferior or worthless character.

**shot-silk**, *n.* a silk fabric, the warp and weft threads of which are of different colours, so as to exhibit changeable tints.

**shotten**, *a.* *shót'n* [from shoot, which see], having thrown out the spawn, as herring; gutted or dried for keeping, as herrings; out of its socket; curdled by keeping too long: *nook-shotten*, in *OE.*, shooting or putting out into nooks or angles: *shoulder-shotten*, in *OE.*, strained in the shoulder.

**shough**, *n.* *shók* [see *shag*], *OE.* for *shock*, a dog with long hair or shag; a shaggy dog.

**should**, *v.* *shóud*, *pt.* of *shall*, which see.

**shoulder**, *n.* *shólder* [AS. *sculder*, a shoulder: cf. *Swed.* *skuldra*, *Dan.* *skulder*; *Dut.* *schouder*; *Ger.* *schulter*], the joint connecting the human arm to the body, or the fore leg of a quadruped; anything resembling the shoulder; a prominence; sustaining power; support; strength: *v.* to push or thrust with violence; to take upon the shoulder: *shoul'dering*, *imp.*; *shoul'dered*, *pp.* *-d*: *shoul'der-belt*, a belt that passes across the shoulder; *shoul'der-blade*, the flat bone of the shoulder; the scapula: *shoul'der-knot*, an ornamental knot of ribbon, &c., worn on the shoulder; *shoul'der-strap*, a strap worn on or over the shoulder; *shoul'der of mutton*, the fore-leg of a sheep; the name given to a triangular sail for a boat: to *put one's shoulder to the wheel*, to exert one's full strength to overcome a difficulty: to *give*

the cold shoulder, to receive unkindly and indifferently, as a former intimate or friend.

**shout**, *n.* *shóut* [OE. *shoute*, a shout: origin unknown], a loud burst of voice; a violent and sudden outcry of a multitude of men, expressing applause, triumph, and the like: *v.* to utter a sudden and loud outcry, as of joy or exultation: *shout'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of crying with sudden outburst of voice; a loud outcry, as of joy or exultation: *shout'ed*, *pp.*: *shout'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who shouts: to *shout at*, to deride or revile with shouts.

**shove**, *v.* *shív* [AS. *scufan*, to thrust: cf. *Icel.* *skufa*, *Dut.* *schuiven*; *Ger.* *schieben*], to thrust or push; to force or drive forward; to press against; to jostle: *n.* a thrust; a push: *shov'ing*, *imp.*: *shoved*, *pp.* *shívd*: to *shove by*, to push away; to reject: to *shove off*, to move away by a push or a thrust, as a boat from the shore.

**shovel**, *n.* *shívl* [AS. *scoff*, a shovel; *scufan*, to shove: *Dut.* *schoffel*; *Ger.* *schaufel*—see also *shovel*], an instr. consisting of a broad iron or wooden blade, more or less hollow, with a long handle, used for shovelling and raising loose earth, &c.: *v.* to take up and throw or heap together with a shovel; to gather roughly; to use a shovel: *shovelling*, *imp.* *shívl'ing*: *shovel'ed*, *pp.* *-ld*: *shov'elful*, *n.* *-l*, *ful*, as much as a shovel will hold: *shovel'ful*, *plu.*: *shoveller*, *n.* *-er*, one who shovels; a species of duck, having a spoon-like bill: *shovel-board*, a game played by sliding metal pieces at a mark along a board: *shovel-hat*, a broad-brimmed hat turned up at the sides, and projecting in front, formerly worn by dignified clergymen.

**show**, *v.* *shó* [AS. *scéatcian*, to look; cf. *Dan.* *skue*; *Dut.* *schouwen*; *Ger.* *schauen*], to present to view; to make or enable to see or know; to reveal; to give proof of; to publish; to teach, instruct, or inform; to prove; to point out; to guide; to explain; to confer or bestow; to afford; to appear or be in appearance; to become well or ill: *n.* a sight or spectacle; exhibition, as a cattle or agricultural show; something exhibited for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; hypocritical pretence; public appearance; semblance: *show'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* demonstration; exhibition: *show'ed*, *pt.* *shód*: *show'n*, *pp.* *shón*: *show'y*, *a.* *shó't*, gaudy; making a great show: *show'ily*, *ad.* *-lly*: *show'iness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being showy; pomposity: *show-bill*, a printed advertisement in large letters, exhibited in a shop window: *show-bread*, usually *shew*, among the anc. *Hebr.*, the loaves of bread placed weekly on the golden table in the sanctuary: *show-case*, a case with a glass cover, in which articles of value are exhibited for sale: *showman*, one who exhibits a show: *show-room*, a room where a tradesman or manufacturer displays his goods: to *show forth*, to manifest: to *show off*, to exhibit ostentatiously; to set off; to display oneself: to *show up*, to expose: *show of hands*, in public assemblies, hands raised up to signify a vote: *dumb-show*, action by representation.—*SYN.* of 'show *v.*': to exhibit; display; prove; publish; proclaim; inform; teach; conduct; offer; afford; explain; expound; discover; appear; look; demonstrate; indicate; evince; argue; manifest—of 'show *n.*': spectacle; appearance; display; semblance; likeness; speciousness; plausibility; exhibition; pomp; phantom; representation; sight; ostentation; parade—of 'show'y': gaudy; splendid; gay; stately; pompos; ostentatious; fine; gorgeous; grand; magnificent; sumptuous.

**shower**, *n.* *shóit'r* [AS. *scúr*, a shower: cf. *Icel.* *skúr*; *Dut.* *schor*; *Goth.* *skura*; *Ger.* *schauer*], a fall of rain of short duration; a copious fall or supply of anything: *v.* to water copiously, as with rain; to pour down; to scatter in abundance; to bestow liberally; to wet or soak with rain: *show'ering*, *imp.*: *show'ered*, *pp.* *shóit'rd*: *show'ery*, *a.* *shóit'ri*, abounding in frequent falls of rain: *show'erness*, *n.* *-i-ness*, the state of being showery: *show'erless*, *a.* *-less*, without showers: *shower-bath*, an apparatus for pouring upon the body a shower of water.

**showily**, *showiness*, *showy*, *shown*—see under *show*.

**shrank**, *v.* *shráng*, *pt.* of *shrink*, which see.  
**shrapnel-shell**, *n.* *shráp'nél* [from the inventor, General *Shrapnel*], in *mil.*, a spherical case filled with musket-balls, and containing a bursting-charge of powder.



**shred**, *n. shred* [AS. *scrieða*, a piece, strip; *scrað-fan*, to shred; cf. O. Dut. *schroede*, Ger. *schraf*] a long narrow piece torn off; a fragment; a strip: *v. to tear* or cut off into long narrow pieces, as cloth: **shred-ding**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of cutting into shreds; that which is cut or torn off; a fragment: **shred-dy**, *n. -dy*, consisting of shreds or fragments: **a thing of shreds and patches**, applied to anything that is patched, unconnected, or not original, as a book.

**shrew**, *n. shro* [AS. *scrawa*, a shrewmouse; *lit.*, 'the biter'—from the fabulous notion of the creature's venomousness], a peevish, turbulent, vexatious woman; a scold; a varago; in *OE.*, used in the general sense of a bad man: **shrew-ish**, *a. -ish*, peevish; vixenish; petulantly clamorous: **shrew-ishly**, *ad. -ly*: **shrew-ishness**, *n. -ness*, the statu of being shrewish; forwardness; petulance.

**shrew**, *n. shro*, for **shrewmouse**, which see.  
**shrewd**, *n. shrod* [from **shrew**], sagacious; acute; of nice discernment; sly; artful; in *OE.*, pinching; painful; mischievous: **shrewd-ly**, *ad. -ly*, in a shrewd manner; with a good guess; in *OE.*, mischievously; destructively; vexatiously: **shrewd-ness**, *n. -ness*, the quality or state of being shrewd; discrimination; sagacity; in *OE.*, sly; cunning; cleverness.—*SYN.* of 'shrewd': acute; keen; sagacious; sharp; critical; astute; penetrating; artful; subtle; discerning.

**shrewmouse**, *n. shro-mouse*, also **shrew** [AS. *scrawa*, a shrewmouse], an insectivorous animal, somewhat like a common mouse, which burrows in the ground.

**shriek**, *v. shriek* [a doublet of screech], to utter a sharp shrill cry; to scream, as in sudden fright, or in anguish: *n.* a shrill piercing cry, as of sudden terror or anguish: **shrieking**, *imp.*: *adj.* crying out with a shrill voice: *n.* a crying out with a shrill voice: **shrieked**, *pp. shriek*.

**shrievalty**, *n. shrevald* [see **sheriff**], another spelling of **sheriffalty**; the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

**shrill**—see under **shrive**.

**shrike**, *n. shrik* [from **shriek**], a bird which feeds on small birds and insects, so called from its cry: called also **the butcher-bird**.

**shrill**, *a. shril* [Norw. *skryla*, to cry in a high note, as children], sharp and piercing, applied to sound: *v.* in *OE.*, to pierce the ear with sharp quick sounds; to express in a shrill manner: **shrilling**, *imp.*, *adj.* sounding shrill: **shrilled**, *pp. shrilld*: **shrilly**, *ad. -ly*: **shrill-ness**, *n. -ness*, the state of being shrill or acute in sound; sharpness of the voice.

**shrimp**, *n. shrimp* [akin to **shrink**], a small shell-fish, allied to the lobster; anything very small of its kind: a little wrinkled man: **shrimper**, *n. -er*, one who catches shrimps with a dredge-net on a beach: **shrimp-net**, a net fastened upon a pole, used for catching shrimps.

**shrine**, *n. shin* [AS. *scrin*: *L.* *scrinium*, a cabinet or chest], a case, or place where sacred things are deposited; a reliquary; a decorated tomb; a sacred place; an altar: *v.* to enshrine: **shrining**, *imp.*: **shrined**, *pp. shrind*.

**shrink**, *v. shrink* [AS. *scrincan*, to contract from drought; cf. O. Dut. *schrinken*, to contract; Norw. *skrekka*], to draw spontaneously or be drawn into less size or bulk; to shrink; to cause to contract; to decline action; to recoil, as from fear or disgust; to withdraw; to make to contract or dwindle: *n.* contraction; withdrawing from fear or disgust: **shrinking**, *imp.*: *n.* a drawing into less compass or bulk; the process of damping or wetting woollen cloth to cause it to contract before being cut and made into garments; act of drawing back through fear or disgust: **shrank**, *pt. shrink*, *did shrink*: **shrank**, *pt. pp. shrink*: **shrunken**, *pp. shrinken*: *adj.* contracted; shrivelled: **shrinkingly**, *ad. shrinkingly*: **shrinkage**, *n. -age*, a contraction into a less bulk or compass; loss by gradual evaporation or absorption, as a liquid in casks: **shrinker**, *n. -er*, one who shrinks.

**shrive**, *v. shrive* [AS. *scrifan*, to shrieve; *L.* *scribo*, I write], to make confession to a priest; to hear a confession, with the imposition of penance, and the giving of absolution following thereon: **shriving**, *imp.*: *n.* a confession to a priest: **shrived**, *pt. shrive*, *pp. shriven*: **shriver**, *n. shriver*, one who shrives; a confessor: **shrift**, *n. shrift* [AS. *scrift*], confession made

to a priest, generally applied to the confession of a dying person; absolution: **short shrift**, said of persons executed shortly after condemnation; *colloquially*, little mercy.

**shrive**, *v. shrive* [Swed. *skryvla*, to wrinkle], to cause to contract into wrinkles; to contract into wrinkles; to crumple up: **shrivelling**, *imp.*: **shrivelled**, *pp. -ed*: *adj.* contracted into wrinkles.

**shroff**, *n. shroff* [Ar. *sarraf*], in *E. Indies*, a banker or money-changer.

**shroud**, *n. shrod* [AS. *scrud*, what is cut up, a garment, clothing; cf. Icel. *skriath*, ornament, clothing; Dan. and Sw. *skrud*, dress; closely allied to **shred**], that which clothes, covers, or shelters; a covering; the dress of a corpse; a winding-sheet: *v.* to cover; to veil; to shelter from danger; to take shelter; to conceal; to envelop; to dress for the grave: **shrouding**, *imp.*: **shrouded**, *pp. shroudless*, *a. -less*, without a shroud: **shrouds**, *n. plu.* in a ship, a range of long ropes, partly forming a rope-ladder, extending from the head of a mast on each side, and fastened to the sides of the ship; sail-ropes, and sometimes the sails themselves.

**shrove**, *a. shror* [from **shrive**, which see], a word only used in composition, as **Shrovetide**, *n. -tide* [AS. *tíd*, time, season], also **Shrova-Tuesday**, *n.* confession-tide; the day immediately preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday: **shroving**, *n. shro-ving*, the festivity of Shrovetide.

**shrub**, *n. shrub* [AS. *scrob* (not found), *n. shrub*; cf. Norw. *skrubba*; Dan. *skrub*, a bush; akin to *Eug. scrub*], a woody plant of less size than a tree; a low dwarf tree: **shrubless**, *a. -less*, wanting in shrubs: **shrubbery**, *n. -bery*, a plantation of shrubs: **shrubby**, *a. -ly*, full of shrubs; consisting of shrubs: **shrub-biness**, *n. -iness*, the state or quality of being shrubby.

**shrub**, *n. shrub* [Ar. *shurb*, a drink; akin to *sherbet*], a liquor composed of an acid, particularly lemon-juice, sweetened with sugar, and mixed with a certain proportion of spirit.

**shrug**, *n. shrug* [Dan. *shrugge*, to stoop; Sw. *skrukka*], a drawing up of the shoulders, expressive of doubt, dissatisfaction, or contempt: *v.* to contract or draw up the shoulders in order to express doubt, contempt, &c.: **shrugging**, *imp.*: **shrugged**, *pp. shruged*.  
**shrunken**, *v. shrink*, also **shrunken**, *shrunk*, *pp. of shrink*, which see.

**shudder**, *n. shudd* [O. Dut. *schudden*, to shiver; Ger. *schütteln*], a cold tremor; a shaking with fear or horror: *v.* to feel a cold tremor from fear, horror, or aversion; to quake; to tremble: **shuddering**, *imp.*: *n.* a quaking with terror or aversion: **shuddered**, *pp. -derd*: **shudderingly**, *ad. -ly*.

**shude**, *n. shod* [prol. from **shed** 3, which see], the husks of rice, and certain other refuse, employed in adulterating oilcake.

**shune**—see **shoo**.

**shuffle**, *v. shuf* [a variant of *scuffle* 1], to shove one way and the other; to mix by rapidly changing one thing into the place of another; to throw or change a pack of cards into a new arrangement; to shift ground; to evade fair questions; to play mean tricks; to prevaricate; to quibble; to move with an irregular gait; to move the feet backwards and forwards with a scraping noise; in *OE.*, to remove or introduce with tricky or fraudulent timidity: *n.* the act of mixing by changing places; an evasion; an artifice: **shuffling**, *imp. -ling*: *n.* net of one who shuffles; trick; artifice; an irregular gait: *adj.* prevaricating; evasive; moving with irregular gait: **shuffled**, *pp. -d*: **shufflingly**, *ad. -lingly*: **shuffler**, *n. -ler*, one who shuffles; one who prevaricates; to shuffle off, to push off trickishly; to move off with irregular gait; to push or shove aside; to shuffle out of, to evade a duty, burden, &c.; to shuffle up, to form or throw together hastily or confusedly.—*SYN.* of 'shuffle *v.*': to quibble; evade; equivocate; prevaricate; sophisticate; cavil; shift; struggle; confuse.

**shumac**, *n. shumak*—see **sumach**.  
**shun**, *v. shin* [AS. *scunian*, to hurry off, to avoid; cf. Icel. *skunda*; Dan. *skymde*], to keep clear of; to avoid; to turn away from; to endeavour to escape; to neglect; not to mix or associate with: **shunning**, *imp.*: **shunned**, *pp. shund*: **shunless**, *a.* inevitable; unavoidable.

**shunt**, *v. shunt* [a corrupt. of *skun*, in its provincial sense of, to shove on one side: Icel. *skunda*, to speed], in railway management, to remove a waggon, a



carriage, or a train, from one line of rails on to another; to turn a train into a siding; to delay; to put off unnecessarily and vexatiously: **shunting**, *imp.*: n. the act of removing waggons, &c., from one line of rails on to another: **shunt'ed**, *pp.*: **shunt'er**, *n.* -*er*, a railway servant employed in shunting: **shunt-gun**, a rifled firearm having two sets of grooves, the shot being passed down the one set, and passing out, when fired off, by the other.

**shut**, *v.* **shút** [AS. *scyttan*, to shut: Dut. *schutten*], to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; to close or stop up for defence or security; to forbid entrance into; to contract, as the hand; not to keep expanded; to close itself; to be closed: **shut'ting**, *imp.*: **shut**, *pt.* *pp.* **shút**: **shutter**, *n.* -*er*, a cover for a window or opening: **shut'tered**, *a.* -*terd*, furnished with n shutter, or with shutters: to shut in, to confine; to enclose: to shut off, to exclude; to prevent the passage of, as steam: to shut out, to exclude; to deny admission to: to shut up, to close; to make fast the entrance of; to confine—*SYN.* of 'shut *v.*': to close; enclose; confine; prohibit; bar; exclude; contract.

**shuttle**, *n.* **shút'tle** [AS. *scytel*, a lock, a bar—from *scotan*, to shoot—see shoot], the implement by which the thread is shot to and fro in weaving: **shuttle-box**, the case at the end of the race of a weaver's loom to receive the shuttle after having passed through the thread: **shuttle-cock** [cock, a supposed corrupt, of cork: according to Skeat, probably called cock from being stuck with feathers and flying through the air], an ornamental cork stuck with feathers, beaten backwards and forwards by a battledore in play: **shuttle-race**, a sort of shelf or ledge in a loom along which the shuttle passes.

**shwan-pan**, *n.* **shwán-pán** [Chín.], a calculating instr. of the Chinese, similar to the Roman abacus.

**shy**, *a.* **shí** [AS. *scōth*, timid: cf. Dan. *sky*, shy, skittish; Sw. *skygg*; Ger. *schüch*, timorous], that is fearful of near approach; reserved; not familiar; avoiding free intercourse; wary; cautious; bashful: *v.* to start suddenly aside, as a horse; to take fright: **shy'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* act of starting suddenly aside, as a horse from fear: **shied**, *pp.* **shid**: **shier**, *n.* -*er*, one who shies: **shyly**, *ad.* **shí'ly**: **shyness**, *n.* -*ness*, fear of near approach; reserve; unsociableness—*SYN.* of 'shy *a.*': bashful; reserved; coy; timid; cautious; wary; suspicious; chary; jealous.

**shy**, *v.* **shí** [from shy 1], to throw with a sidelong motion, or at random; to have a sling nt; to try to hit: *n.* a sling at; a side throw: **shy'ing**, *imp.*: **shied**, *pp.* **shid**.

**si**, *sz*, in music, the seventh note of the scale—*B.*

**si-alagoge**, *n.* **si-ál-a-góg** [F. *si-alagoge*—from Gr. *si-alon*, saliva; *agōgos*, leading—from *agō*, I lead], a medicine which increases the flow of saliva—also **si-alagoge**: **si-al'agóg'le**, *a.* -*gól'le*, promoting the flow of saliva.

**sih** or **sihh**, *a.* **siđ** [AS. *sibb*, kindred, peace], in OE and Scot., related; of kin.

**sibbness** or **sibvness**, *n.* **sib'bness** or **sib'vness** [Gael. *sibhag*, a raspberry, so called from its resembling a raspberry], a name given in the W. of Scotland to a cutaneous disease, prevalent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; in *Orkney*, a name for the itch.

**Siberian**, *a.* **si-bér'i-an**, pert. to Siberia or Asiatic Russia; bleak; northern.

**sibilant**, *a.* **si-bí-lánt** [F. *sibilant*—from L. *sibilans* or *sibilantem*, hissing; *sibulare*, to hiss—from *sibulus*, *n.* hissing], making a hissing sound: *n.* a letter uttered with a hissing sound, as *s*: **sib'lanee**, *n.* -*ee*, also **sib'laney**, *n.* -*ee*, the quality or characteristic of being sibilant: **sib'la'tion**, *n.* -*tion*, utterance with a hissing sound; a hissing sound.

**Sibthorpia**, *n.* **si-bthór'pi-á** [after Dr *Sibthorp* of Oxford], a greenhouse plant, of a singular and interesting appearance, Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

**sihy**, *n.* **si-bít** [L. *sibylla*; Gr. *sibylla*], the name given to certain women who in ancient times and different countries professed to be inspired; a gypsy; a fortune-teller: **sihy'line**, *a.* -*lin*, uttered or composed by sihyls; pert. to the sihyls: **sihy'list**, *n.* -*ist*, a believer in the sihyline prophecies: **Sihyline** hooks, certain prophetic books purchased from the famous Cumæan Sihyll by Tarquin the Proud, a Roman king, and supposed to contain the fate of the Roman Empire: **Sihyline** verses, forgeries of 2nd century A.D., frequently quoted by early

Christian writers, as bearing on the future of Christianity.

**sic**, *adv.* **sik** [L. *sic*, so, thus], *n.* word which, when placed within brackets immediately after a quoted word or expression, indicates a difference of opinion with the author or speaker, and expresses something between a doubt and a sneer; can this be correct?

**siccary**—see **sicker**.

**siccative**, *a.* **sik'a-tiv** [L. *siccatus*, dried up; *exsiccare*, to dry—from *siccus*, dry], drying; causing to dry: *n.* that which promotes drying.

**sice**, *n.* **sis** [F. *six*, six—from L. *sex*, six], the number six at dice.

**sich**, *a.* **sich**, OE. for such.

**Sicilian**, *a.* **si-sil'i-an**, of or relating to Sicily, *si-sil'i*, an island south of Italy: **Sicilian Vespers**, *trí-síp'ers*, in hist., the great massacre of the French in Sicily, A.D. 1322, on the eve of Easter Monday, whence the name: **siciliano**, *n.* **si-chil'i-á-no**, also **si-chil'á-na**, *n.* -*na*, a musical composition in 6-4 or 6-8 time, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

**sick**, *a.* **sik** [AS. *sēc*, sick; cf. Icel. *síkk*; Goth. *sukks*; Ger. *sich*; prob. conn. with *sigh*, which see], affected with disease of any kind; indisposed; not in health; inclined to vomit; weary of: *v.* in OE., to sicken: **sick'ish**, *a.* -*ish*, inclined to be sick; exciting disgust: **sick'ishly**, *ad.* -*ly*: **sick'ishness**, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being sickish: **sick'ly**, *a.* -*ly*, not healthy; illing; feeble: **sick'liness**, *n.* -*ness*, state of being habitually diseased or in bad health: **sick'ness**, *n.* -*ness*, state of being in bad health; illness: **sick-bed**, the bed to which one ailing is confined: **sick-berth**, in a ship of war, an apartment for the sick: **sick headache**, headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea: **sick-list**, names of persons ailing: **sick-room**, the apartment where one lies ill: the sick, those affected with disease: **sicken**, *v.* **sik'n**, to make sick or squeamish; to fall into disease; to languish; to decay: **sick'ening**, *imp.* -*ing*: *adj.* disgusting; making sick: **sick'ened**, *pp.* -*nd*—*SYN.* of 'sick *a.*': ill; disordered; diseased; morbid; ailing; feeble; distempered; indisposed; weak; disgusted.

**sicker**, **siker**, *n.* **sik'ker** [AS. *siker*, sure, safe—from L. *securus*, safe], in Scot. and OE., certain; sure; firm; having assurance of mind: *v.* to make certain; to secure: **sick'erness**, *n.* in OE., security—also spelt **siccary**.

**sickle**, *n.* **sik'le** [AS. *sicla*, a sickle—from L. *secula*—from *seco*, I cut], an instr. for cutting down grass or grain; a reaping-hook: **sickled**, *a.* **sik'lid**, furnished with a sickle.

**sickly**, **sickness**—see under **sick**.

**side**, *n.* **sid** [AS. *side*, a side; cf. Icel. *sidá*; Dan. *side*; Dut. *zijde*; Ger. *seite*], the long or broad part of anything as distinguished from the end; the part of an animal from the shoulder to the buttock, as a side of bacon; one part of a thing as seen by the eye; any part generally; the margin; edge; border; quarter; region; party; seek; branch of a family; any part or position viewed as opposite to, or as contrasted with, another; used to denote consanguinity, as, by the mother's side: *adj.* towards the side, lateral; oblique; indirect: *v.* to embrace the opinions of one party in opposition to another; in OE., to be at the side of: **sid'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the attaching oneself to a party; in railways, a short line of rails turning off from the main line: **sid'ed**, *pp.*: *adj.* having a side, as one-sided: **sid'er**, *n.* -*er*, one on a particular side, as out-side: **side'ling**, *ad.* -*ling*, with the side foremost; sloping: **side-arms**, weapons worn at or by the side, as a sword or bayonet: **sideboard**, a piece of furniture placed nt the side of a room: **side-cut**, an indirect blow or attack: **side-dish**, a dish at the side of a table, as opposed to the top and the bottom: **side-glance**, a glance or brief look to one side: **side-long**, *a.* oblique; not directly in front: *ad.* obliquely: in the direction of the side: **side-plates**, the parts at the back of a plough which prevent the earth falling into the body of the plough: **side-pocket**, a pocket at the side: **side-posts**, among carpenters, a kind of truss-posts, placed in pairs, for supporting the principal rafters, braces, &c.: **side-saddle**, a saddle for a lady: **sidesman**, *n.* **sid's-man**, an officer in a church; an assistant to the churchwarden: **side-table**, a table placed against a wall, or apart from the chief table: **side-taking**, an engagement with a set or party: **side-view**, a view on or from one side: **side-walk**, the raised footway of a street: **side-ways**, *ad.* -*ways*, to-

wards the side; on one side: *side-wind*, a wind blowing against the side; *indirect* means: *side-wise*, *ad. -it*, towards one side; *inclining*: by the side of, close at hand; near to: to choose sides, to select for competition in exercises of any kind; to take sides, to embrace the opinions of n party in opposition to those of another, or to attach oneself to their interests: *sides* by *side*, close together and abreast.—*SYN.* of 'side n.': margin; edge; verge; party; interest; cause; favour; faction; sect; border; slope; declivity.

*sideration*, n. *sid-ér-d'hūn* [L. *sidus*, a star; *sideris*, of a star], in *med.*, a name given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from the idea of its being produced under the influence of the planets.

*sideréal*, a. *si-dér-é-ál* [L. *sideralis*, of or belonging to the stars—from *sidus*, a star], relating to or containing stars; starry; measured by the apparent motions of the stars: *sideral*, a. *si-dér-ál*. In *OE.*, starry; astral: *sideréal day*, the period in which the earth performs one complete revolution round its axis: *sideréal year*, the space of time which the sun, in its apparent motion, takes to move from any fixed star till it returns to it again, being the real time in which the earth performs one complete revolution, computed at 365 days, 6 hours, 10 minutes nearly.

*siderits*, n. *sid-ér-ít* [Gr. *sideros*, iron or steel], a name given to sparry iron ore; cube ore; sometimes applied to a sphathose iron ore; carbonate of iron; chalybite.

*siderography*, n. *sid-ér-óg-rá-fí* [Gr. *sideros*, iron; *graphō*, I write], the art of engraving on steel.  
*siderolite*, n. *sid-ér-ól-ít* [Gr. *sideros*, iron; *lithos* a stone], a meteoric stone, chiefly consisting of iron.  
*sideromancy*, n. *sid-ér-ó-mán-sí* [Gr. *sideros*, iron; *mantia*, divination], divination by burning straw, &c., upon red-hot iron.

*sideroscope*, n. *sid-ér-ó-skóp* [Gr. *sideros*, iron; *skopō*, I view or explore], an instr. for detecting small quantities of iron in substances.

*side*, v. *sí-dí* [from *side*], to go or move side-foremost: *sí-dling*, *imp. -dling*: *sí-died*, *pp. -died*: to *side* up to one, to creep up to one cautiously and little by little.

*siege*, n. *sí-jí* [OF. *siege*—from *sedeo*, I sit: cf. the use of L. *absidium*, a sitting down before a town in a hostile way, a siege—from the same root], the act or operation of attacking a fortress or fortified town under cover of earth thrown up from trenches, to compel its surrender; any continued endeavour to gain possession; the base or bottom of a glass furnace on which the pots containing the fused glass stand; in *OE.*, a seat or throne; a class; a rank; a place: v. in *OE.*, for besiege: *siege-train*, the cannon, mortars, &c., for carrying on a siege: to *raise a siege*, to abandon the attempt to take a fortified place by force.

*sienite*—see *syenite*.

*sienna*—see *under terra*.

*sierra*, n. *si-ér-rá* [Sp. *sierra*, a saw, a ridge of mountains—from L. *serra*, a saw], a ridge or range of mountains with ragged saw-like outline.

*siesta*, n. *si-ést-á* [Sp. *siesta*; L. *sexta* (hora), the sixth hour—that is, noon], the mid-day or after-dinner nap.

*sieur*, n. *s-yér* [F. *sieur*, lord of the manor—contracted from *seigneur*: see *seignior*], sir; a title of respect used by the French.

*sieve*, n. *siv* [AS. *sife*, a sieve; cf. *Icei. sef*; *Dut. zeef*; *Ger. sieb*], a utensil, generally in shape like the head of a drum, covered with hair or a material with open meshes, for separating flour from bran, or the smaller particles of anything from the large; a bolter; a basket used as a measure.

*sift*, v. *síft* [see *sieve*], to separate by shaking a sieve; to pass through a sieve; to examine minutely or critically: *síft-ing*, *imp.*: n. *net* of one who sifts or uses a sieve: *síft-ed*, *pp.*: *síft-er*, n. -*er*, he or that which sifts: *síft-ings*, n. *plu.* the dust and smaller particles separated from a commodity, as tea-siftings.  
*sigantian*, a. *si-góit-sít-án* [from *Sigault*, a French surgeon who first performed the operation], applied to the surgical operation of enlarging the capacity of the pelvis in cases of impracticable labour.

*sign*, n. *sí* [AS. *scan*, to sigh: cf. *Sw. sucka*; *Dan. sukke*; imitative], a deep, long-drawn, and audible respiration, as in grief or pain: v. to express by sighs; to inhale and respire a long breath audibly,

as in grief or pain; to grieve: *sign-ing*, *imp.*: n. the act of taking a long and audible breath; expression of grief: *sign-ed*, *pp. síd*: *sign-ably*, *ad. -ly*.

*sign*, n. *sí* [AS. *gesth*, sight: cf. *Dan. sigte*; *Sw. sigt*; *Ger. sieht*], the net or faculty of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; a being within the limits of vision; that which is beheld; a spectacle; a show; knowledge from seeing; a small aperture through which a thing is seen, as the eyepiece of a quadrant; a small piece of metal fixed on the muzzle of a gun to guide the eye in taking aim; in *OE.*, a large number; a multitude: v. to look at through a sight; to see accurately; to gain the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight; in *nautical language*, to come in sight of: *sign-ing*, *imp.*: *sign-ed*, a. seeing in a particular way, as near-sighted: *sign-less*, a. -*less*, wanting sight; blind; in *OE.*, offensive to the eye; unpleasant to look at; invisible: *sign-lessly*, *ad. -ly*: *sign-lessness*, n. -*ness*, the state of being sightless; want of sight: *sign-ly*, a. -*ly*, pleasing to the eye; comely: *sign-liness*, n. -*ness*, the state of being sightly; comeliness: to come in sight, to obtain a view of, as land: at sight, when presented, and after sight, when the time mentioned has expired, said of commercial bills and notes of exchange: *sign-seeing*, a. given to seeing sights: n. the act of seeing sights; eagerness for seeing novelties or curiosities: *sign-seer*, one given to seeing sights.—*SYN.* of 'sign n.': view; vision; show; spectacle; exhibition; representation; notice; knowledge; eye.

*sigillaria*, n. *si-jí-l-á-rí-á* [L. *sigilla*, little figures or images—from *signum*, a mark, an image], in *geol.*, an extensive genus of fluted tree-stems from the Coal-measures, having seal-like punctures or leaf-scars on the ridges; small images or ornaments made in a mould.

*sigma*, n. *si-gmá* [the Greek letter Σ or σ], the Greek letter—English S: *sig-moid*, a. -*mōyd*, also *sig-moid'al*, a. -*mōyd'al* [Gr. *sigma*, the letter Σ and σ, a form], curved like the Greek Σ; in *anat.*, applied to several structures in the body, from their shape; in *bot.*, curved in two directions like the letter S, or the Greek Σ.

*sign*, n. *sín* [F. *signe*, a sign, a signature—from L. *signum*, a mark], that by which a thing is known; a token; a wonder; a miracle; a symbol; a gesture instead of words; any significant mark; something intended to serve as a proof or type; indication; a picture or symbol set up on a house to show the tenant's occupation; a visible representation; in *astron.*, the twelfth part of the ecliptic; in *alg.*, a character or symbol indicating the relation between quantities; in *med.*, anything by which the presence of disease is made known: v. to attach one's name to; to ratify by signature or seal; to indicate by a sign; in *OE.*, to be a sign or omen: *sign-ing*, *imp.*: n. act of one who signs or affixes a signature: *sign-ed*, *pp. síd*: *sign-er*, n. -*er*, one who signs: *sign-board*, a board hung up with painted designs to indicate a man's calling: *sign-manual*, a royal signature, superscribed at the top of bills, of grants or letters patent: *sign-post*, a post or pillar on which a sign is hung: *signs of the times*, occurrences which indicate coming events: *signs of the zodiac*, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, each of which see: *natural signs*, pantomimic and other easily understood signs to represent things.—*SYN.* of 'sign n.': token; emblem; wonder; miracle; prodigy; monument; memorial; constellation; note; mark; symbol; representation; device; symptom; indication; type; omen; prognostic; presage; manifestation.

*signal*, n. *si-gnál* [F. *signal*, a signal—from *mid. L. signale*—from L. *signum*, n sign], anything employed to attract the eye or ear of others at a distance; notice given by a sign; in *OE.*, token: *adj. distinguished from what is ordinary; memorable; notable*: v. to convey by signals: *sign'all-ing*, *imp.*: *sign'all-ed*, *pp. -nál*: *sign'als*, n. *plu. -nálz*, a system of signs or tokens addressed to the eye, as flags, boards, lights, &c., for establishing communications at distances—now generally superseded on land by the electric telegraph: *sign'all-y*, *ad. -ly*, eminently; remarkably: *sign'alise*, v. -*nál-iz*, to make remarkable; to render distinguished above what is common:

máte, māt, fār, láw : mēte, mēl, hēr : pīne, pīn : nōte, nūt, móve :

signalling, imp.: signalled, pp. -led: signal-fire, a fire intended for a signal: signalman, a man who has the charge of a signal or set of signals: signal post or staff, a long pole upon which a flag or suchlike may be displayed for conveying signals.—SYN. of 'signal a.': remarkable; memorable; notable; conspicuous; eminent; extraordinary.

signatory, *n.* *signat-ôr-i* [L. *signator*, a witness to a will by signing it; *signo*, I seal—see sign], relating to a seal, or signing a name: *n.* one who signs his name to a formal authoritative document, as, to an international treaty.

signature, *n.* *signat-ür* [F. *signature*—from L. *signatus*, set a mark upon, sealed; *signo*, I seal—see sign], the name of a person written or subscribed by himself; a sign or mark impressed; in music, the sharps or flats placed after the clef to indicate the key of the piece; among printers, the letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet to indicate the number and order.

signet, *n.* *sign-ët* [OF. *signet*, a signet, seal, stamp—*from* L. *signum*, a mark], the seal used by the sovereign to seal private letters and grants: signet-ring, a finger-ring having a stone engraved with a crest or monogram: writers to the signet, usually contracted into W.S., legal gentlemen in Scotland who formerly had important privileges—their business now corresponds pretty nearly to that of attorneys and solicitors in England.

significant, *n.* *signif-ik-ânt* [L. *significans* or *significans*, showing, pointing out; *significo*, I show or point out—*from* *signum*, a mark, a sign; *facio*, I make], expressing something beyond the external mark; expressing some fact or event; forcible to express the intended meaning; hothoteking; standing as a sign of something important; momentous: *n.* in OE., that which expresses a meaning deeper than appears by the external sign; a token: significantly, *ad. -ly*: significance, *n.* -*k-ans*, also significance, *n.* -*k-ans*, meaning; import; power of impressing the mind; importance; moment: signification, *n.* *signif-ik-â-sh-ân* [F.—L.], act of making known by signs or words; meaning; sense; import; signification, *n.* -*k-â-t-ân*, having signification or meaning; strongly expressive of a certain idea or thing: significantly, *ad. -ly*: signification, *n.* -*k-â-t-ân*, having meaning: signify, *v.* *signify*, to have or contain a certain sense; to denote; to mean; to make known; to express or declare by a token; to have consequence: signify, *imp.*: signified, pp. -*id.*: it signifies nothing, also it does not signify, it is of no importance.—SYN. of 'signify': to express; imply; testify; intimate; involve; manifest; declare; utter; hothoten; denote; mean; import; weigh.

signor, *n.*, also signior, *n.* *sen-yôr*, signora, *n.* fem. *sen-yôr-â*, in Italy, a title of respect: signory, signory, *n.* *sen-yôr-i*, lordship; dominion; used by Shakespeare for *seniority*—see *signior*.

silk, *a.* *sik*, OE. for *anck*.

Sikh, also Seik, *n.* *sik* [Hind. *Sikh*], one of a warlike people of Hindustan, inhabiting the Punjab, annexed in 1849 by force of British arms, and now forming part of the Indian empire.

silage, *n.* *sil-âj* [see sil], fodder which has been preserved in a silo: *v.* to treat grass by the process of ensilage.

sile, *v.* *sil* [Sw. *sila*, to strain, to filter], in OE., to ooze through; to drip; to sink down: sil'ing, *imp.*: siled, pp. *sild*: silt, *n.* *sill*, the sediment, ooze, or mud which settles from river or sea water in a river mouth or estuary.

silence, *n.* *sil-ens* [F. *silence*—*from* L. *silentium*, stillness, silence; *silens* or *silentem*, still, silent—*from* *silere*, to be silent], entire absence of sound or noise; temporary cessation of speech in man; stillness; muteness; quiet; habitual taciturnity; secrecy; obliquity; obscurity: *v.* to restrain from noise or speaking; to still; to appease; to stop; to put an end to; to cause to cease firing, as to silence a battery: *imp.*: *imp.* or *int.* let there be no speech or noise: *hush*: silencing, *imp.*: silenced, pp. -*l-ens*: silent, *a.* -*l-ent*, quiet; still; habitually speaking little; not mentioning; not acting; having no sound, as a letter: in OE., wanting efficacy: silently, *ad. -ly*, without speech; without noise.—SYN. of 'silent': dumb; mute; speechless; voiceless; noiseless; taciturn; quiet; still.

Silesian, *a.* *sil-esh-i-ân*, of or belonging to Silesia, a district of Prussia: *n.* a native or inhabitant of Silesia. sil'ix, *n.* *sil-eks*, also *silica*, *n.* *sil-ik-â* [L. *siler* or *silicem*, a pebble-stone, flint], in chem., flint; the oxide of the metal silicon; a mineral existing in the forms of flints, &c.: sil'icate, *n.* -*k-â*, a salt of silicic acid: sil'icated, *a.* combined or impregnated with silica: siliceous, *a.* *sil-ish-i-ûs*, also silicious, *a.* -*ish-i-ûs*, resembling or containing silic; flinty: siliceons sinter, an incrustation or deposit from springs holding silica in solution: silicic, *a.* *sil-ish-i-ûk*, of or pert. to, or obtained from, flint or quartz: silicic acid, a name applied to silica, or a compound of silicon and oxygen, having certain of the properties of an acid: silicicaceous, *a.* *sil-ish-i-k-â-k-â-re-ûs*, consisting of silica and calcareous matter; cherty: siliceiferous, *a.* *sil-ish-i-fer-ûs* [L. *fero*, I bear], producing silic or flint: silicify, *v.* *sil-ish-i-fer-i* [L. *facio*, I make], to render siliceous; to petrify by silic; to become flinty: silicify'ing, *imp.*: silicified, pp. -*id.*: *ad.* converted into flinty or siliceous matter: silicification, *n.* -*ik-â-sh-ân*, the conversion of any substance into stone by siliceous matter, a common process in the neighbourhood of hot springs holding silica in solution: silicium, *n.* *sil-ish-i-ûm*, more usually silicon, *n.* *sil-i-k-ôn*, the base of silica, an elementary substance of a dark nut-brown colour.

Silhouette, *n.* *sil-oo-ët* [a name applied to a meagre portrait, in allusion to Etienne de Silhouette, a French minister of finance in 1759, who was miserably economical], originally, a profile drawing or portrait in outline filled in with a black colour; any opaque portrait or sketch in profile.

silicate, silicic, silicium, silicon—see under silic. silicle, *n.* *sil-ik-êl*, also sillicula, *n.* *sil-ik-ê-lâ* [L. *silicula*, a little pod—*from* *siliqua*, a pod or husk], in bot., a short pod formed like a silique, but about as broad as long, or broader, occurring in many Cruciferae: silic'lose, *a.* -*l-ôs*, or silic'ulous, *a.* -*l-ôs*, bearing silicles; husky.

siliqua, *n.* *sil-ik*, also siliqua, *n.* *sil-ik-êl* [F. *siliqua*—*from* L. *siliqua*, a pod or husk], in bot., a pod-like fruit, consisting of two long cells, divided by a partition, having seeds attached to each side, as in the cabbage, the turnip, and wallflower seed-pods: sil'ignose, *a.* -*l-ign-ôs*, also sil'ignous, *a.* -*l-ign-ôs*, bearing siliques: siliquiform, *a.* *sil-ik-êl-i-fer-ûm* [L. *forma*, shape], shaped like a silique.

silk, *n.* *sik* [L. *seola*, silk: L. *sericum*, the produce of the Seres or Chinese: Gr. *Seres*, the Chinese—*prob.* from Chin. *ser*, silk], the fine glossy filament or thread produced by certain caterpillars; the thread or cloth made of it; *adj.* pert. to or consisting of silk: silken, *a.* *sil-k-ën*, made of silk; resembling silk; dressed in silk; soft; tender: silk'y, *a.* -*y*, possessing the qualities of silk; soft; glossy; having the appearance of silk: silk'iness, *n.* -*î-n-ês*, the state of being silk; softness and smoothness: silk-cotton tree, a very large Indian tree whose seed-capsules contain a downy substance like silk; the *Bombax ceiba*, Ord. *Scutiaceae*: silk gown, the dress or distinguishing badge of one who has been appointed queen's counsel: silk'man, *n.* in OE., a dealer in silks: silk-morcer, a dealer in silks: silk-mill, a mill for manufacturing silk: silk thrower or thrower, one who prepares silk thread for weaving: silk-weaver, one who weaves silk stuffs: silkworm, the caterpillar that produces the delicate silk filaments from which silk is manufactured: raw silk, silk as it is wound off from the cocoons.

sill, *n.* *sil* [L. *syl*, a base, support; cf. Sw. *syll*, Dan. *syl*], any basis of stone or wood on which a structure rests; the timber or stone forming the bottom of a door or window; the threshold of a door or window; in mining, flat-bedded strata or sandstone or similar hard rocks; in fort., the inner edge of an embrasure: sill'amb, sill'amb, *n.* *sil-â-b-ûb* [an altered form of *sillibon*, sillibub: Eng. dial. *silly*, happy; *bonk*, belly], a frothy food prepared by stirring up briskly, or by whipping up, a mixture of cream and wine, elder, or spirits, with spice, &c.—sometimes by milking from the cow into wine, &c.

Silladar, Horse, *sil-â-dâr* [Hind. *sikh*, arms, accoutrements; Pers. -*dâr*, having], Indian irregular cavalry, in which every horseman maintains and equips himself and horse for a certain amount of pay—more correctly Silahdar; vernacularly, Silledar. silver, *n.* *sil-êr* [a corrupt. of silver], in Scat. and Eng. dial., silver; money in general.

**sillon**, *n.* *sī-lōn* [F.], a fortified work in a wide ditch.

**silly**, *a.* *sī-lī* [AS. *selig*, blessed, happy; Ger. *selig*—constantly used by older writers in the sense of 'simple'; 'unknowing'], weak in intellect; simple; proceeding from want of understanding or judgment; imprudent; indiscreet; in OE., weak; helpless; frail; rustic; rude: **silly**, *ad.* *ī-lī*: **silliness**, *n.* *nēs*, weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment.—**SYN.** of 'silly': witless; shallow; foolish; simple; brainless; unwise; indiscreet; imprudent; harmless; innocent; inoffensive.

**silo**, *n.* *sī-lō* [Sp.: L. *silus*; Gr. *silos*, a pit for keeping corn in], a pit for storing grass and other fodder, which is then called *ensilage*.

**silt**, *n.* *silt* [from the obsolete Eng. verb *sile*, to ooze through, to sink down: Sw. *sila*, to strain, to filter—see *sile*], properly, the fine mud which collects in lakes and estuaries, but now used to designate any gradual deposit of mud, clay, or sand: *v.* to become choked or obstructed with mud, sand, or other deposit; to percolate; to ooze: **silting**, *imp.* *n.* the process by which a harbour, inlet, or estuary becomes choked or obstructed by the deposition of mud or sand, &c.: **silted**, *pp.* to **silt** up, to obstruct or choke up by an accumulation of fine mud.

**sillure**, *n.* *sī-lōr*, also **sillurus**, *n.* *sī-lō-rūs* [L. *sīlurus*; Gr. *siluros*], a large fresh-water fish; a shad.

**Silurian**, *a.* *sī-lōr-i-an* [so called by Sir Roderick Murchison, because first worked out by him in the district between England and Wales inhabited in ancient times by the *Silures*], in *geol.*, the name given to the vast suite of fossiliferous strata lying beneath the partially fossiliferous Cambrian schists beneath, and the Old Red Sandstone above.

**silva**, *silvā*, and **silvan**, *-vān*—see *sylva*.

**silvas**, *n.* *plu.* *sī-lvās*, also **silvas**, *n.* *plu.* *sī-lvās* [Sp. *selva*, a wood—from L. *silva*, a wood], the flat woodland region of the great Amazonian plain of South America, presenting the rankest luxuriance of primeval forest-growth.

**silver**, *n.* *sī-lvēr* [AS. *seolfor*, silver; cf. Dan. *sølø*; Dut. *zilver*; Goth. *silubr*; Ger. *silber*], an elementary body; a well-known metal of a peculiar white colour, having a brilliant lustre, malleable, ductile, and soft when pure; one of the noble metals; money made of silver; anything having the lustre or soft splendour of silver; *adj.* white like silver; made of silver; soft and clear, as in the tones of the voice; in OE., soft; gentle; quiet: *v.* to cover or coat with silver; to cover with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver, as a looking-glass; to adorn with mild or silver-like lustre; to make hoary: **silvering**, *imp.* *n.* act or operation of covering a surface with a thin film of silver, or with an amalgam of tin and mercury; the silver or amalgam laid on: **silvered**, *pp.* *-vēr*: **silvern**, *a.* *-vēr*, made of or resembling silver: **silvery**, *a.* *-vēr-i*, having the appearance of silver; of a mild or silver-like lustre; clear and soft as the sound of a silver bell; covered with silver: **silver-beater**, one who beats pieces of silver into thin leaves: **silver-fir**, a fir-tree, a native of middle and southern Europe; the *Picea pectinata*, or *Abies picea*, Ord. *Conifera*: **silver-fish**, a fish of the size of a small carp, of a white colour, and striped with silvery lines: **silver-glance**, a mineral of a blackish lead-grey colour, being a sulphide of silver: **silver lining**, the prospect of better and happier days, as in the proverb, 'every cloud has its silver lining': **silversmith**, one who works in silver: **silversides**, a small fish having a silver marking along each side: **silver-weed**, a roadside plant; *Potentilla anserina*, Ord. *Rosaceae*: **silver-wedding**, the 25th anniversary of the wedding-day: **fatalising silver**, an explosive compound prepared from the oxide of silver and ammonia: **German-silver**—see under *German*: to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to be born to good fortune; to be born under favourable auspices.

**simar**, *a.* *sī-mār*, or **simar-ra**, *n.* *-rā* [mid. L. *samarra*], the sack-like robe, painted with devils, flames, &c., in which the victims of the Inquisition were burned; a robe like it.

**simia**, *n.* *sī-mī-ā* [L. *simia*, an ape—from L. *simus*; Gr. *simos*, flat-nosed], an ape; the systematic name for apes and monkeys; *plu.* *sī-mī-ā*, *-ī-ē*: **simions**, *a.* *-īs*, also **simian**, *a.* *-i-an*, and **simial**, *a.* *-i-al*, pertaining to or resembling a monkey or ape; having the character of an ape.

**similar**, *a.* *sī-mī-lēr* [F. *similaire*, similar—from L. *similis*, like], resembling; having a like form or appearance; like in quality: **similarly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **similar'ity**, *n.* *-lī-rī-tī*, likeness; resemblance: **similar figures**, in *geom.*, figures that differ in magnitude, but are made up of the same number of like parts.

**simile**, *n.* *sī-mī-lē* [L. *similis*, like], a common figure of speech, in which two things which have some strong point or points of resemblance are compared: **similitude**, *n.* *sī-mī-lī-tūd* [F.—L.], likeness in qualities or appearance; resemblance; comparison; simile.

**similiter**, *ad.* *sī-mī-lī-tēr* [L. *similiter*, in like manner], in *law*, a form in pleading in which either party accepts the issue tendered by the other.

**similor**, *n.* *sī-mī-lōr* [F.—from L. *similis*, like; aurum, gold], an alloy of red copper and zinc to imitate gold—also *semilor*.

**simmer**, *v.* *sī-mī-nēr* [Sw. *summa*, to hum; Dan. *summe*; Ger. *summen*; an imitative word], to boil gently or with a suppressed hissing noise: **simmering**, *imp.* *sim'mered*, *pp.* *-mērd*.

**simmons** or **symmons**, *n.* *plu.* *sī-mī-mōnz* [Icel. *time*, a slender rope], in *N. of Scot.*, ropes made of heath or heather.

**simnels**, *n.* *plu.* *sī-mī-nēlz* [OF. *simenel*, cake of fine wheat flour—from mid. L. *siminellus*, bread of fine flour—from L. *simila*, fine wheat flour; cf. Ger. *semmel*, a roll, as of bread], bread or cakes of fine wheaten flour; now, fancy spiced cakes; rich cakes eaten in Lancashire and other parts of Eng. in mid-Lent from early times.

**simony**, *n.* *sī-mō-nī* [from Simon Magus, who offered to purchase the power of bestowing the gift of the Holy Ghost from the apostles with money], the crime of illegally buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; the corrupt presentation to a benefice: **simoniac**, *n.* *sī-mō-nī-ak*, one who illegally buys or sells preferment in the Church: **simoniacal**, *a.* *sī-mō-nī-ak-al*, guilty of simony, or tainted with it: **sim'on'ically**, *ad.* *-lī*: **Simonian**, *n.* *sī-mō-nī-an*, n. follower of Simon Magus, whose creed was that of the Gnostic kind.

**simoom**, *n.* *sī-mōm* [Ar. *samūm*, what is hot or poisonous—from *saum*, poisoning], the hot suffocating wind which occurs in most countries bordering on sandy deserts, and which, laden with the minutest particles from the dried wastes, heralds its own approach by the reddish-dun colour which it gives to the atmosphere; in Egypt it is called *khamis* [Ar. *fift*], so named as continuing to blow for fifty days from the end of April to the overflowing of the Nile in June; on the western coast of Africa it is called *harmattan*—see *sirocco*.

**simous**, *a.* *sī-mūs* [L. *sinuos*; Gr. *simos*, flat-nosed], having a flat or snub nose, with the end turned up; snub-nosed.

**simper**, *v.* *sī-mī-pēr* [Norw. *semper*, fine, smart; cf. Dan. dial. *semper* or *simper*; Sw. *sipp*], to smile in a silly or affected manner; to put on an air of restraint and modesty in the manner of smiling; *n.* an affected smile; a smirk: **sim'pering**, *imp.* *adj.* smiling in an affected manner; *n.* act of one who simpers: **sim'pered**, *pp.* *-pērd*: **sim'perer**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who simpers: **sim'peringly**, *ad.* *-lī*.

**simple**, *a.* *sī-mpl* [F. *simple*, simple—from L. *simplex* or *simplicem*, plain, unmixed—from a root *sim*, appearing in L. *semel*, once; *plico*, I fold], consisting of one thing; not combined; not compounded; not complicated; elementary; artless; harmless; unartificial; true to nature; unadorned; silly; shallow; in bot., not branching; not divided into separate parts, as *simple fruits*, those formed by one flower; *n.* something not mixed or compounded; in *med.*, a single herb or plant, possessing a particular virtue: **sim'ply**, *ad.* *-plī*, in a simple manner; without art; plainly; of itself; merely: **sim'pleness**, *n.* *-pl-nēs*, the state or quality of being simple: **sim'pleton**, *n.* *-tōn*, a person of weak intellect; a silly person; **sim'plicity**, *n.* *sī-mplī-sī-tī*, state of being unmixed or uncompounded; reliance on natural grace; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; plainness; silliness: **sim'ple-hearted**, *a.* single-hearted; guileless: **sim'ple-minded**, *a.* artless; undesigning; **sim'ple-mindedness**, *n.* artlessness; **simple equation**, in *alg.*, an equation which contains the unknown quantity in the first degree.—**SYN.** of 'simple *a.*': single; uncompounded; unmingled; unmixed; plain; artless; sincere; elementary; mere; uncombined; undesigning; harmless; open; unaffected; frank; un-

adorned; credulous; foolish; silly; shallow; unwisdom; inartificial.

**simplify**, *v.* *sim'plif-i* [F. *simplifier*, to simplify—from *L. simplex* or *simplifex*, plain, unmixed; *facio*, I make], to make plain or easy; to render less complex or difficult: *sim'plifying*, *imp.*: *sim'plified*, *pp.*: *sim'plifica'tion*, *n.* *si-ká-shún* [K.—L.], the act of simplifying or making simple.

**simulacrum**, *n.* *sim'ú-lá-kru-m*, *sim'ú-lá-erá*, *n. plu.* *krá* [L. *simulacrum*, an image—from *simulo*, I represent—from *similis*, like], a form or image of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; a shade or phantom as seen in a mirror or a dream.

**similar**, *a.* *sim'ú-lér* [F. *simuler*, to feign—from *L. simulare*, to represent—from *similis*, like], in OE., counterfeit; plausible: *n.* one who counterfeits.

**simulate**, *v.* *sim'ú-láif* [L. *simulatus*, imitated, pretended; *simulare*, to imitate—from *similis*, like], to assume the appearance of without the reality; to feign; to pretend: *adj.* feigned; pretended: *sim'ulating*, *imp.*: *sim'ulated*, *pp.*: *adj.* pretended; feigned: *sim'ulator*, *n.* *lér*, one who feigns: *sim'ulation*, *n.* *lú-shún* [K.—L.] the act of assuming to be that which one is not.—*SYN.* of 'simulate *v.*': to feign; pretend; assume; counterfeit.

**simultaneous**, *a.* *sim'ú-lá-tá-ne-us* [mid. L. *simultaneus*; L. *simul*, together, at once], existing or happening at the same time: *sim'ultá-neously*, *ad.* *lú*: *sim'ultá-neousness*, *n.* *nes*, the state or quality of being simultaneous.

**sin**, *n.* *sín* [AS. *syn*, *slin*; cf. Icel. *synd*—the radical meaning being probably 'breach'; Dan. and Sw. *synd*; Norw. *synd*; Ger. *sünde*], any action, word, or thought contrary to the law of God; the habitual neglect of religion; transgression; the omission of duty; a wicked act; in *Shak.*, a man enormously wicked: *v.* to violate any law of God; to do wrong: *sin'ning*, *imp.*: *sin'ned*, *pp.* *sin'd*: *sin'ner*, *n.* *sin'ér*, one who disobeys any divine law or precept; an unregenerate person; an offender: *sin'ful*, *a.* *fool*, wicked; unholiness; contrary to the laws of God: *sin'fully*, *ad.* *lú*: *sin'fulness*, *n.* *nes*, wickedness; depravity: *sin'less*, *a.* *lú*, free from sin; innocent: *sin'lessly*, *ad.* *lú*: *sin'lessness*, *n.* *nes*, freedom from sin or guilt: *sin-born*, *a.* derived from sin: *sin-offering*, the sacrifice offered as an expiation for the sin of the people, considered different from the trespass, offering, which is thought to have been appointed for special cases of sin: actual sin, in *theol.*, the violation of a known rule of duty: deadly or mortal sin, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the seven sins of murder, lust, covetousness, gluttony, pride, envy, and idleness, which take away sanctifying grace: venial sin, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, those sins which weaken sanctifying grace, but do not take it away, and which it is not necessary to mention, though commendable, in confession: original sin, in *theol.*, the native depravity of the heart; the corruption of man's whole nature, resulting from Adam's transgression.—*SYN.* of 'sin *n.*': crime; offence; transgression; trespass; iniquity; wrong; vice; guilt; misdemeanor; misdeed; injury; wickedness; injustice.

**sin**, *ad.* *sta.* OE. for since.

**Sinaitic**, *a.* *si-ná-it-ik* or *si-nít-ik*, pert. to Mount Sinai; made or given there, as the Mosaic law; denoting a celebrated anc. MS. (4th century) of a portion of the N. Test. found in a monastery of Mount Sinai.

**sinapisme**, *n.* *sin'á-pé-sín* [L. and Gr. *sinapi*, mustard], a peculiar principle found in the seed of white mustard: *sinapism*, *n.* *pi-sm*, a mustard-poultice: *sinapoline*, *n.* *sin'á-pó-lín*, a substance ground from oil of mustard.

**since**, *conj.* *sins* [ME. *sins*, contr. of *sithens*: AS. *sith*, after, later], because that; from the time when: *ad.* ago; past; before this: *prep.* after; reckoning from; from the time of.—*SYN.* of 'since *conj.*': because; for; as; inasmuch as; considering.

**sincero**, *a.* *sin-sér* [F. *sincère*—from *L. sincerus*, pure, entire], unfeigned; being in reality what it appears to be; true; genuine; real; in OE., unhurt; uninjured: *sincerely*, *ad.* *lú*: *sincere'ness*, *n.* *nes*, also *sincer'ity*, *n.* *-sér-í-ti*, honesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocrisy or false pretence; genuineness; truthfulness.—*SYN.* of 'sincero': honest; undissembling; incorrupt; hearty; unfeigned; real; true; unvarnished; unaffected; inartificial; upright; frank.

**sincipit**, *n.* *sin'st-pút* [L. *sincipit*, the fore part of

the head—from *sēmi*, half; *caput*, the head], the fore part of the head; opposite of occiput.

**sindon**, *n.* *sin'dón* [Gr. *sindon*, fino cloth], an Oriental fabric of fine quality.

**sine**, *n.* *sín* [L. *sinus*, a curved surface, a curve], in *trig.*, a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity; the *sine* of an angle of a right-angled triangle is the ratio of the opposite side to the hypotenuse: *sine'al*, *a.* *sin'í-kál*, pert. to a sine: *versed sine*, *vést*, the segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.

**sine**, *si-né* [L.], a prefix signifying without: *sine* die, *si-né díe* [L. without a day], without any specified day for reassembling, or for resuming the subject: *sine qua non*, *si-né nón* [L. without, which, not], a phrase used to signify any indispensable condition.

**sinecure**, *n.* *si-né-kúr* [F. *sinecure*—from *L. sine*, without; *cura*, care], a benefice without cure of souls; an office which has an income attached to it, but little or no employment: *si'necur'ism*, *n.* *kúr'izm*, the state of having a sinecure: *si'necurist*, *n.* *lú*, one who has a sinecure.

**sinevy**, *n.* *sin'ú* [AS. *sinu*, a sinew; cf. Icel. *sin*; Dan. *sene*; Dut. *zenno*; Ger. *sehne*], that which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon: *sinewa*, *plu.* *ú-z*, strength, or whatever gives strength; muscle; nerve: *v.* to bind by sinews; to strengthen: *sin'ewing*, *imp.*: *sin'ewed*, *pp.* *ú-d*: *adj.* strong; firm; vigorous: *sin'ewy*, *a.* *ú-k*, consisting of sinews; strong; nervous: *sin'ewiness*, *n.* *nes*, the state or quality of being sinewy: *sin'ewless*, *n.* *lú*, having no strength or vigour.

**sinful**, *sinfulness*—see under *sin*.

**sing**, *v.* *sing* [AS. *singan*, to sing; cf. Icel. *synja*; Goth. *siggean*; Ger. *singen*], to utter musical or harmonious sounds; to send forth sweet or melodious sounds, as birds; to chant; to celebrate in song or poetry; in OE., to make a small or shrill noise: *sig'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* uttering musical sounds: *n.* the utterance of musical sounds: *sang*, *pt.* *sing*: *sung*, *pp.* *sung*: *singer*, *n.* *ér*, one whose profession is to sing; one skilled in uttering musical sounds: *sing-ing-master*, *n.* one who teaches vocal music: *sing-song*, *n.* *sing'sóng*, a drawing half-singing tone in speaking: *a.* drawing.

**singe**, *v.* *sinf* [AS. *sengan*, to singo; Dut. *zengen*; Ger. *zengen*—an imitative word—*lit.*, to make to sing], to burn slightly or superficially; to scorch, as hair from the surface: *n.* a burning of the surface; a slight burn: *singe'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who sings: a superficial burning: *singed*, *pp.* *sin'ed*: *singer*, *n.* *sin'ér*, one whose trade it is to sing or burn off the upstanding hairs on muslin or other cotton fabrics, as *gas-singer*; a singeing machine.

**single**, *a.* *sin'gl* [L. *singuli*, one to each, separate], consisting of one only; not double; separate; having no companion; unaccompanied; alone; unmarried; done with one only; one on each side, as a *single* combat; honest; pure; in OE., weak; silly: *v.* to choose one from others; to select, followed by *out*: in OE., to withdraw; to take alone; to separate: *sin'gling*, *imp.* *-gling*: *n.* the operation of removing superfluous turnip plants from the drill, leaving only single plants at certain distances from one another: *sin'gled*, *pp.* *-gled*: *sin'gly*, *ad.* *-gli*, individually; only; by himself: *sin'gleness*, *n.* *-gl-nes*, the being separate from all others; free from duplicity; honest plainness: *sin'gles*, *n. plu.* *-glz*, the reeled filaments of silk twisted to give them firmness: *single-bar*, the cross-piece of a carriage to which the traces of a single horse are fixed: *single entry*, in *book-keeping*, applied to the method of keeping business books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit side of a single account: *single-handed*, *a.* by oneself; alone: *single-hearted*, *a.* having no duplicity: *single-minded*, *a.* having a single purpose; upright: *single state*, the state of being unmarried; celibacy: *single-stick*, a cudgel used in fencing or fighting: a certain game with candles.—*SYN.* of 'single *a.*': one; particular; individual; alone; unmarried; simple; singular; honest; sincere; separate; uncombined; unmixed; unblended; unprejudiced.

**singleton**, *n.* *sin'gl-tón* [Eng. *single*, alone], in *games of cards*, especially whist, a single card of one suit in the hand of a player.

**singular**, *a.* *sin'gu-lér* [F. *singulier*; L. *singularis*,

single, solitary—from *singuli*, one to each; not complex or compound; expressing only one person or thing; not plural; proper or individual, as a singular term; remarkable; unexampled; of which there is but one; rare; unique; uncommon; peculiar; odd, expressing disapproval; strange; singularly, ad. *It*: singularly, *n.* *It*: *It*, some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from others; peculiarity; particular privilege or distinction; eccentricity; oddity; singular proposition, in *logic*, one which has for its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual: **singular term**, in *logic*, a term which stands for one individual.—*SYN.* of 'singular': unexampled; unprecedented; remarkable; uncommon; strange; fantastic; odd; eccentric; eminent; extraordinary; unusual; rare; single; one; particular; none.

**singultus**, *n.* *sing-gul'tis* [L. *nob.*] the hicough; **singultient**, *n.* *sht-ent*, sobbing; sighing.

**sinical**—see under *sino* 1.

**sinister**, *a.* *sin-'is-ter* [L. *sinister*, on the left hand or side], on the left; evil; corrupt; dishonest; insinuous; in *her.*, denoting the left side of the eschutchon in respect of the bearer: **sin'istrally**, ad. *It*: **sin'istral**, *a.* *It*, belonging to the left hand; having spiral turns towards the left: **sin'istraly**, ad. *It*: **sin'istrous**, *a.* *It*, being on the left side, or inclined to it; wrong; misad: **sin'istrously**, ad. *It*: **har sinister**—see under *har*. *Note*—In *her.*, the accent of *sinister* is usually on the second syllable, thus, *sin-'is-ter*.—*SYN.* of 'sinister': left; bad; perverse; corrupt; dishonest; unfair; unneky; insinuous.

**sinistrorsal**, *n.* *sin-'is-tror'sal* [L. *sinistrorsus*, towards the left side—from *sinister*, on the left hand; *versus*, turned—from *verto*, I turn], rising from left to right: **sin'istrorsal**, *a.* *It*, in *bot.*, applied to a spiral directed towards the left.

**sink**, *v.* *sink* [AS. *sincan*, to sink; cf. Goth. *sinkēan*; Icel. *sökkva*; Dan. *synke*; Sw. *sunka*; Ger. *sinken*], to fall or go downwards, as in water or mud; not to swim; to go to the bottom; to diminish in quantity; to subside; to lose or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to penetrate into any body; to penetrate into the mind or understanding; to settle to a level; to fall or retire within the surface of anything; to immerse in a fluid; to depress; to make to fall; to degrade; to crush; to dissipate; to make by digging, as a well or pit; to surrender capital permanently for the sake of large interest; to invest money more or less permanently in any undertaking, as in the building and plant of a manufactory; in *OE.*, to suppress; to conceal: *n.* an open box of wood lined with lead, or one of stone, with a pipe in the bottom for carrying off superfluous or dirty water; that under which anything sinks or descends; that in which corruption, physical or moral, is gathered; a drain; a kennel: **sink'ing**, imp.: **sank**, pt. *sank*, did sink: **sunk**, pp. *sunk*, penetrated into; settled to a level; subsided: **snaken**, *a.* *sungken*, lying on the bottom of a river or harbour, or other water: **sinker**, *n.* *sink'er*, he who or that which sinks; a weight used to sink a net or fishing-line: **sinking fund**—see under *fund*.—*SYN.* of 'sink *v.*': to drop; fall; tumble; droop; flag; languish; pine; subside; descend; decline; lower; decay; decrease; lessen; reduce; waste; depress; degrade; crush; overbear; diminish.

**sinless**, **sinlessness**—see under *sin*.

**sinologue**, *n.* *sin-ol-og*, also **sinologist**, *n.* *sin-ol-og-ist* [F. *sinologue*, a student of Chinese—from Ar. *sin*, for *chin*, the Empire of China; *sinim*, the Chinese; Gr. *logos*, discourse], one who devotes himself to the scientific study of the Chinese languages and literature: **sinology**, *n.* *sin-ol-og-ē*, the study of the Chinese language and kindred subjects.

**sinoper**, *n.* *sin-ō-pēr*, or **sin'ople**, *n.* *It* [L. and Gr. *sinops*, a kind of red ochre found near *Sinope*, now called *Sinoub*, an ancient town on the Black Sea], a ferruginous quartz or jasper, of a blood or brownish red colour: **sin'opls**, *n.* in *her.*, the Continental term for the colour green: **sinopla**, *n.* *sin-ō-pī-d*, also **sinopite**, *n.* *sin-ō-pī-t*, a fine red pigment, much used by the ancients.

**sinter**, *n.* *sinter* [Ger. *sinter*, dross, slinter; *sintern*, to drop, to petrify], compact imbrications from siliceous or calcareous springs, as siliceous-sinter and

calc-sinter.—*sinter* is distinguished from *tuff* or *tufa*, which is open and porous, by having a hard ringing sound when struck by the hammer: **pearl-sinter**, a variety of opal of a pearly lustre.

**Sinto**, **Sinta**, **Sintolism**, *sin-tō*, *sin-tō*, *sin-tō-izm*, same as **Shinto**, &c.

**sinuate**, *a.* *sin-'u-āt* [L. *sinuatus*, swelled out in curves; *sinuare*, to curve—from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve], in *bot.*, cut so as to have a broken and wavy margin—applied to the margin of a leaf: *v.* to wind; to bend in and out: **sin'uating**, imp.: **sin'uated**, pp.: **sin'uation**, *n.* *It*, a winding or bending in and out: **sin'uous**, *a.* *It*, also **sin'uose**, *a.* *It* [F. *sinuoux*—from L. *sinuosus*, full of bendings or windings], wavy; bending in and out; undulating: **sin'uosity**, ad. *It*: **sin'uosity**, *n.* *It*, the quality of winding in and out; a series of bends and turns: **sinna**, *n.* *sin-nū*, a bend or recess in the coast: in *anat.*, a cavity in a bone; a dilated form of vein; in *surg.*, an elongated cavity containing pus; in *bot.*, the indentation or recess formed by the lobes of leaves; a groove or cavity: **sinuse**, *n.* plu. *sin-ū-sēs*, hollows or cavities, as in the bones, or in the duramater.

**sip**, *v.* *sip* [AS. *syppan* (not found); *sipan*, to supple, to imbibe in small quantities with the lips; to drink or taste in small quantities; to suck up; to drink out of: *n.* small draught; as much as the lips take up at one movement: **sip'ping**, imp.: **sipped**, pp. *sip't*: **sip'per**, *n.* *It*, one who sips.

**sipe**, *v.* *sip* [AS. *sipan*, to distil], in *prov. Eng.*, to ooze or drain out slowly: **siping**, imp. *sip'ing*: *n.* net of oozing: **siped**, pp. *sip't*.

**siphilla**—see *syphilia*.

**siphon**, *n.* *si-fōn* [F. *siphon*—from L. *siphon* or *siphōn*, a hollow reed—from Gr. *siphōn*, a small reed], a bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length, chiefly used for drawing off liquids from casks, &c.: *n.* plu. the respiratory tubes in the mollusca; tubes of different functions: **siphonic**, *a.* *si-fōn'ik*, pert. to a siphon: **siphon-barometer**, a barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upwards like a siphon: **siphon-gauge**, a glass siphon, filled partly with mercury, used to indicate the degree of rarefaction produced in the receiver of an air-pump: **siphonia**, *n.* *si-fōn'ia*, in *geol.*, a genus of fossil sponges, having a pear-shaped body mounted on a slender stalk, occurring abundantly in the chalks and greensands of Europe: **siphoniferous**, *a.* *si-fōn'if-er-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], having a siphon or siphuncle within a polythalamous shell: **siphon'ium**, *n.* *It*, a bony air-tube in some bivalves.

**siphono-branchiate**, *n.* *si-fōn-ō-brānch'i-āt* [Gr. *siphōn*, a siphon; *branchia*, gills], having a tube by which water is carried to the gills.

**Siphonophora**, *n.* plu. *si-fōn-ō-fō-rā* [Gr. *siphōn*, a tube; *phoros*, bearing], a division of the Hydrozoa: **Siphonostoma**, *n.* plu. *si-fōn-ō-stōm-ā-tā* [Gr. *stoma*, a mouth], a division of the gastropodous molluscs, in which the aperture of the shell is not entire, but has a notch or tube for the emission of the respiratory siphon.

**siphuncle**, *n.* *si-fūng'kl* [L. *siphunculus*, a little pipe—from *siphon*, a siphon—see *siphon*], any small tube or tubular passage; the tube-like perforation which passes through the septa and chambers of such shells as the nautilus, the ammonite, &c.: **siphun'clad**, *a.* *It*, having a siphuncle: **siphun'cular**, *a.* *It*, pert. to a siphuncle: **siphun'culated**, *a.* *It*, furnished with a little siphon or spout.

**sipet**, *n.* *sip'et* [see *sip*], a small sop.

**Siphunculoides**, *n.* plu. *si-fūng'kl-ō-īd-ēs* [L. *siphunculus*, *siphunculus*, a little pipe—see *siphunculus*; Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], the class of worms now called *Gephyrea*.

**siquis**, *n.* *si-kwīs* [L. if any one], a notice given in church that a certain person is a candidate for holy orders to inquire if any one can allege an impediment.

**sir**, *n.* *sēr* [F. *sire*, sir or master—from L. *senior*, more aged; senex, old], a word of respect used in addressing any man—*madam* is the corresponding word in addressing women; a word prefixed to the name of a knight or baronet, the wife of the latter being styled *lady*: in *OE.*, a priest; a man.

**siraskier** and **siraskierate**—see *seraskier*.

**sircar**, *n.* *sēr-kār* [Hind *sarkar*, a chief, a superintendent—from *sar*, the head; *kār*, work], in *Hindustan*, a superintendent; a native clerk or writer.

*māte, māt, fār, tāw; mēte, mēt, hēr: pūne, pūn; nōte, nōt, mōve;*

**sirdar**, *n.* *sir-dār'* [Hind. *sardār*, a chief—from *sar*, the head; *dār*, holding], in *Hindustan*, a native chief or headman; the head of a set of palanquin-bearers.

**sire**, *n.* *sir* [F. *sire*, *sir* or master, a title without addition given only to the king, but to others with some addition—see also *sir*], a word of respect, used only in addressing a king; in *poetry*, a father; the male parent of a beast, particularly of a horse; also used in composition, as *grand sire*. *v.* as applied to a beast, to beget; to affiliate: *sir'ing*, *imp.*: *sired*, *pp.* *sir'd*: *sire* less, *n.* *-ids*, not having a sire.

**siren**, *n.* *sir'ēn* [L. *sireū*; Gr. *seirēn*, a siren], in *anc. myth.*, one of the birds with the faces of women, found on the southern coast of Italy, who, by their sweet voices, enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them; an enticing or alluring woman; a tailed amphibian, like a salamander, found in N. Amer.; the mud-eel: *adj.* *pert.* to a siren; bewitching; fascinating: *sir'ēn*, *n.* *-rēn*, also *sir'ēn*, in *acoustics*, an instr. for determining the number of vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sound; a fog-signal: *Sirenia*, *n.* *plu.* *sir'ēn-i-d*, an order of mammalia containing the manatee or sea-cow, and the dugong, which, from their aquatic habits, and the formation of their hinder extremities, have been compared with the *sirens*: *sir'ēnian*, *n.* *-ni-dān*, relating to the order *Sirenia*.

**siriasis**, *n.* *sir-i-ā-sis* [Gr. *seiriasis*, sunstroke—from *seirios*, hot, scorching], in *med.*, a disease of childhood, consisting of inflammation of the brain or its membranes, caused by the excessive heat of the sun.

**Sirius**, *n.* *sir-i-ūs* [L. *siurius*, the dog-star—from Gr. *seirios*, hot, scorching], the dog-star, so called because its heliacal rising followed close upon the summer solstice, the season of the greatest heats in the Mediterranean latitudes, during which dogs are liable to madness.

**sirkar**—same as *sircar*.

**sirlain**, *n.* *sir-lōyn* [F. *surlonge*, a sirlain of beef—from *sur*, over; *longe*, a loin—a popular etymology is given in the story that the *loin* was sportively knighted by Charles II.], a loin of beef.

**sirname**—see *surname*.

**sirocco**, *n.* *sir-ō-kō* [It. *sirocco*, the sirocco—from Ar. *sharr*, the east; cf. Sp. *siroco*], the hot parching wind which passes over the south of Italy, Malta, and Sicily in the latter part of summer and autumn, and which is supposed to originate in the Sahara or Great Desert of Africa.

**sirrah**, *n.* *sir-rā* [Heb. *sira*, sirrah, a term of contempt], a word used in anger, contempt, or reproach, sometimes in familiarity, in addressing.

**sirup**, *n.*, same as *syrupe*.

**sirvente**, *n.* *sir-vēnt* [F. *servente*—from L. *servire*, to serve], *lit.*, a poem of service; in the middle ages, a particular kind of poetry in common use among the troubadours.

**siskin**, *n.* *sis-kīn* [Dan. *siskin*, a siskin], a small singing-bird, of a yellowish hue.

**sismograph**, *n.* *siz-mō-graf*—see under *seismo-graphy*.

**sist**, *v.* *sist* [L. *stare*, I cause to stand, I stop], in *Scot. civil and eccles. law*, to stop; not to go further in the meantime; to cite or summon: *sist'ing*, *imp.*: *sist'ed*, *pp.*: to *sist* procedure, to delay judicial proceedings in a cause; to *sist* oneself, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be tried.

**sister**, *n.* *sis'tēr* [AS. *sweostor*, a sister; cf. *icel.* *systir*: Sw. *syster*: Dan. *søster*: Dut. *zuster*: Goth. *sistraz*: OH. Ger. *swester*: Ger. *schwester*], a female born of the same parents as another person—the male is called a *brother*; a woman of the same faith or society: *v.* in OE., to be sister; to resemble greatly: *sisterly*, *a.* *-ly*, like a sister; affectionate: *sisterless*, *a.* *-less*, having no sister: *sistering*, *a.* in OE., allied; contiguous: *sister-in-law*, *n.* a husband's or a wife's sister; a brother's wife: *sisterhood*, *n.* *-hōd*, a society of females united in one faith or order: *step* or *half sister*, a sister by one parent only.

**sistrum**, *n.* *sis'trūm* [L. *sistrum*; Gr. *seistrōn*, a sistrum, a metallic kind of rattle—from Gr. *seio*, I shake], a musical instr. used by the anc. Egyptians in the worship of Isis, consisting of a thin oval metal frame, through which passed loosely a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle.

**Sisyphus**, *n.* *siz-i-fūs* [L. *Sisyphus*; Gr. *Sisyphos*,

*Sisyphus*], in *anc. myth.*, the son of *Æolus*, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies, and who was killed by *Theseus*—condemned by *Pluto* in the infernal regions to roll a stone up-hill, which constantly rolled back again, thus making his task endless: *Sisyphæan*, *a.* *-fēan*, also *Sisyphian*, *a.* *siz-i-fēan* [L. *Sisyphus*, of or belonging to *Sisyphus*], relating to *Sisyphus*; incessantly recurring; fruitless, as labour.

**sit**, *v.* *sit* [AS. *sittan*, to sit; cf. *icel.* *sitja*; Dan. *sitte*; Ger. *sitzen*], to rest on the lower part of the trunk of the body; to be in a state of rest or idleness; to settle or abide; to be in any situation or condition; to cause to be seated; to incubate; to brood; to be adjusted or fit; to be convened, as an assembly; to hold a session; to exercise authority; to be in any local or official position; to represent in Parliament, as he sat for Edinburgh; to rest on or bear, as applied to grief, weight: *sit'ting*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of taking, or posture of being on a seat; a seat or place, as in a church; the actual meeting of any body of men; the time for which one sits, as to a portrait-painter, at play, &c.; the time or course of uninterrupted study or sedentary labour, as at one sitting; session, as of a court of law or Parliament; incubation: *sat* or *sate*, *pt.* *sāt*: *sat*, *pt.* *pp.* *sāt*, sometimes *sitten*, *pp.* *sit'n*: *sit'ter*, *n.* *-ter*, one who sits; a bird that broods: to *sit* down, to place oneself on a chair or seat; to settle; to fix one's abode; to be seated; to begin a siege: to *sit* for a portrait, to assume, for a limited time, a proper position to allow one's portrait to be painted by an artist: to *sit* out, to remain till all is done: to *sit* up, to rise from a recumbent position; not to go to bed.

**sit**, *n.* *sit* [F. *sie*—from L. *situs*, position], the place where anything is fixed; local position; situation; spot; ground-plot: *sited*, *a.* *sit'ed*, in OE., placed; situated.

**sitfast**, *n.* *sit'fast* [*sit*, and *fast*], an ulcerated horny sore growing on a horse's back under the saddle: *a.* immovable; stationary.

**sith**, *conj.* *sith*, OE. for *since*; seeing that.

**sithe**, *n.* *sith* [AS. *sith*, time], in OE., time.

**sith**, *n.* *sith* [see *sythe*], in OE., a sythe: *v.* to cut down with a sythe: *sithed*, *a.* *sith'd*, armed with sythes.

**sitology**, *n.* *sit'ō-lō-jī*, also *sitology*, *n.* *sit'ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *sition*, *sitos*, food; *logos*, a discourse], in *phys.*, the doctrine or consideration of aliments; dietetics.

**sitophobia** or *sitophobia*, *n.* *sit'ō-fō-bi-d*, *sit'ō-fō-bi-d* [Gr. *sitos*, food; *phobos*, fear], in *med.*, morbid dislike to food.

**situated**, *a.* *sit'u-ā-tēd*, also *sit'uate*, *a.* *-āt* [mid. L. *situatus*, located—from L. *situs*, situation, local position], permanently fixed; placed with respect to any other object; being in any state or condition with respect to others: *sit'uation*, *n.* *-ā-shiūn* [F.—L.] position; location in respect to something else; state or condition; temporary state; circumstances; place or office, as in a *situation*: *Sit.*, of 'situation': *sit*; station; post; condition; state; position; predicament; plight; ease; seat; place; office; circumstance; posture; attitude; locality.

**situs**, *n.* *situs* [L. *situs*, situation], in *bot.*, the peculiar mode in which parts are disposed, as well as the position they occupy.

**sitz-bath**, *n.* *sits-bāth* [Ger. *sitz-bad*—from *sitz*, a seat; *bad*, a bath], a sort of tub for bathing in a sitting posture; hip-bath.

**Siva**, *n.* *sē-vā*, in *Hind. myth.*, the avenger or destroyer, one of the persons of their divine Trinity.

**Sivan**, *n.* *sē-vān*, the third month of the Jewish sacred year and the ninth of the civil, including parts of our May and June.

**sivatherium**, *n.* *siv-ā-thēr-i-um* [mid. L.—from *Siva*, the Hindu god; Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast], a gigantic fossil ruminant, with four horns, discovered in the Tertiary of the Himalayas: It surpassed any known ruminant in size, but had some resemblance in shape to the antelope and the gnu.

**sixer**, *n.* *siv'er*, a Scotch variant of *sewer*.

**six**, *n.* *siks* [AS. *six*: cf. L. *sex*, six; Goth. *sahs*: Dut. *zes*; Dan. *seks*; Gael. and Ir. *se*: Gr. *hex*; Sans. *shash*], the next in number after five; as a prefix, having six: *sixfold*, a six times repeated: *sixpence*, *n.* an Eng. silver coin, in value six pennies; half a shilling: *sixpenny*, *a.* worth sixpence: *six-score*, *n.* in number, 120; six times twenty: *six'teen*, *n.* *-tēn* [AS. *sixtine*, six+ten, six-

teen), six and ten; the number after fifteen: *sixteenth*, *n.* *sēnth*, the ordinal of sixteen: *n.* One of sixteen equal parts: *sixth*, *n.* *siksth*, the ordinal of six: *n.* the sixth part; one of six equal parts; an interval in music: *sixthly*, *ad. 4.* in the sixth place: *sixty*, *n.* *siks'ti* [AS. *sixtig*, *elxten*, *elxty*], six times ten; the next after fifty-nine: *six'tleth*, *n.* *ti-eth*, the ordinal of sixty: *n.* one of sixty equal parts: *sixth-rate*, one of the smaller British war-vessels: to be at *sixes* and *sevens*, to be in a state of utter confusion and disorder: *Six Articles*, in *hist.*, the Bloody Statute of Henry VIII., which enjoined under pain of death (1) helief in the real presence, (2) communion in one kind, (3) the celibacy of the priests, (4) obligation of vows of chastity, (5) private masses, (6) auricular confession: on this day *six months*, the motion of a member in the House of Commons that a bill be read again that day *six months*, is sufficient, if carried, to obelise the measure, for at the date named Parliament will not be sitting.

*sixteamo*, *n.* *siks'ten'mō*, also *saxto-decimo*, *n.* *sēks'tō-dēs'ti-mō* [L. *sextus-decimus*, the sixteenth—from *sextus*, the sixth; *decimus*, the tenth], among printers, a sheet folded into sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, usually abbreviated into *16mo*.

*size*, *n.* *siz* [contr. of OE. *assize*, a statute regulating the measure and price of commodities—see *asize*], *lit.*, a settled portion of bread; hence, extent of bulk; comparative magnitude; largeness: *size* or *sizing*, *n.* at Cambridge University, food and drink from the buttery in addition to the regular commons: *v.* to arrange according to bulk or size; to have extra food from the buttery: *sizing*, *imp.*: *sized*, *pp.* *sized*: *adj.* having a particular magnitude, as *large-sized*, *common-sized*: *sizable*, *a.* *siz'd-bl*, of large bulk; of suitable size: *sizar*, *n.* *-zēr*, a student at the University of Cambridge who receives food and tuition at a reduced cost, and who formerly waited on the high table at meals: *sizarship*, *n.* *-ship*, the condition of a *sizar*.—*SYN.* of 'size *n.*': bulk; magnitude; greatness; dimension; bigness; largeness.

*size*, *n.* *siz* [It. *size*, size—from L. *assideo*, I sit near], a weak soft glue used by painters; a gluey varnish used by gliders, paper-makers, and artists: *v.* to cover with size, or prepare with it: *sizing*, *imp.*: *n.* a kind of glue used in manufactures, arts, &c.: *sized*, *pp.* *sized*: *siziness*, *n.* *-ziness*, the quality of being gluey or viscous: *sizy*, *a.* *-zi*, thick and viscous; glutinous.

*size*, *n.* *siz'zēl* [a corrupt. of *scissel*, which see], in *coining*, the residue of bars of silver after pieces are cut out for coins.

*skains-mate*, *n.* *skānz'-māt* [Ir. and Gael. *sgian*, a knife], in OE., a dagger-companion; a fellow cut-throat; a messmate or a companion in a disreputable sense.

*skald*, *n.* *skaldie*—see *scald* 2: *skalda*, *n.* *skāl'dā*, that part of the second Icelandic or old Norse Edda which treats of the art of poetry.

*skate*, *n.* *skāt* [Icel. *skata*, a skate; cf. L. *squatrus*, a skate], a well-known flat sea-fish having spines or thorns, and a head running to a point.

*skate*, *n.* *skāt* [Dut. *schaatsen*, *skates*: L. Ger. *schake*, a leg], a frame of wood or iron shaped for fitting on the sole of a boot or shoe, and furnished on its under side with a ridge of steel, used for moving rapidly along the surface of ice: *v.* to move along the surface of ice by means of skates: *skating*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or art of moving rapidly on ice by means of skates: *skated*, *pp.* *skāt'er*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who skates.

*skean*, *n.* *skēn* [Gael. *sgian*, a knife], in Scot., a dirk or dagger; a knife: *skean-dhu*, *n.* *skē'an-dū* [Gael. *dubh*, black], in Scot., a short dagger; a dirk; a knife which serves either for stabbing or carving.

*skeddadle*, *v.* *skē-dād'l* [prob. from *shed*, to pour], an Americanism—to act the coward in running away from the post of danger or duty; to betake oneself to flight in a basty or secret manner; to flee: *skeddadling*, *imp.* *-ling*: *skeddaddled*, *pp.* *-dād'id*.

*skeet*, *n.* *skēt* [cf. Ger. *schütten*, to send forth, to pour], in ships, a scoop with a long handle, used to wet the decks and sides of a ship to keep them cool to prevent the splitting of the wood by the heat of the sun.

*skela*, *n.* *skān* [Ir. *sgainim*, I split; Gael. *sgatn*, *sgainim*, flax or hemp, thread], a quantity of thread or silk yarn called together after being taken off the reel—the *skela* containing 80 threads, each 54 inches long.

*skeleton*, *n.* *skel'ē-tōn* [Gr. *skeleton*, a dried body, a mummy—from *skellō*, I make dry], the bones of any animal dried and retained in their natural positions; the bones of an animal separate from its flesh; the outline or framework of anything; the heads or outline of a sermon or literary work; a person much emaciated: *adj.* consisting of mere framework; containing mere outlines or heads: *skel'etōnise*, *v.* *-tōn-iz*, to reduce to the state of a skeleton: *skel'etōnisiag*, *imp.*: *skel'etōnised*, *pp.* *-tōn-iz*: *skeleton-key*, a thin light key with nearly the whole centre parts filed away: *skeleton* in the cupboard, any unpleasant personal or family secret.

*skellum*, *n.* *skel'lum* [Dut. and Ger. *schelm*, a rogue; Dan. *skelm*], in Scot. and OE., a rogue; a villain; a scoundrel.

*skip*, *n.* *skēp*, also *skip*, *n.* *skīp* [AS. *scēp*, a basket; Icel. *skippa*, a bushel], a coarse sort of basket, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom; in Scot., a beehive made of twisted straw; the honeycomb of a hive.

*skeptic*, *skepticism*, &c.—see *sceptic*.

*skerry*, *n.* *skēr-ri*, *sker'ries*, *n.* *plu. -riz* [Icel. *sker*, a rock], a rocky isle; a reef.

*sketch*, *n.* *skēch* [Dut. *schets*, a sketch—from It. *schizzo*, an outline or sketch—from L. *schadius*; Gr. *schēdiōs*, made hastily], a rough dash or outline; the rough or first draught of any plan or design; a slightly executed picture, in which the general effect is attended to, but not the details: *v.* to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of; to plan; to delineate: *sketching*, *imp.*: *n.* the art of copying from nature for a finished work; the art or practice of copying in outline: *sketched*, *pp.* *skēcht*: *sketch'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who sketches: *sketch'y*, *a.* *-i*, containing an outline only; slightly finished; incomplete: *sketch'y*, *nd. -tēl*: *sketchiness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being sketchy; incompleteness: *sketch-book*, a book formed of drawing-paper used for sketching in.—*SYN.* of 'sketch *n.*': outline; delineation; plan; draught; diagram—of 'sketch *v.*': to depict; paint; draw; portray; design.

*skew*, *a.* *skū* [Dut. *schuven*, to avoid; *schuw*, shy], *vry*; distorted; oblique; intersected at an angle greater or less than a right angle: *n.* in masonry, an oblique arch; anything sloping from another at an obtuse angle: *v.* in OE., to form in an oblique way; to look obliquely; to squint: *skew-back*, an abutment which slopes to revolve the arch: *skew-bald*, *a.* *plebald*, applied to horses; strictly speaking, *skewbald* means spotted with white and any other colour except black; *piebald* refers simply to the white and black colouring: *skew-bridge*, a bridge which does not carry a road or railway over and above another road, a canal, or a river at right angles to it, but at some other angle, in order better to maintain the directness of the new track.

*skewer*, *n.* *skēr'er* [Icel. *skifa*, a slice; Sw. *skifta*], a pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it together whilst roasting: *v.* to fasten with skewers; to pierce, as with a skewer: *skew'ering*, *imp.*: *skew'er'd*, *pp.* *-er'd*.

*ski*, *n.* *plu. skis* [Norw.], long narrow strips of wood, curved in front, used in place of snow-shoes.

*skid*, *n.* *skid* [Icel. *skid*, a billet of wood], a piece of wood on which heavy weights are made to slide; a piece of timber placed or hung against a ship's side to preserve it from injury by the rubbing of heavy rough bodies against it; a sliding-wedge or a chain to stop the wheel of a carriage or wagon turning, in descending a steep; a drag: *v.* to check with a skid: *skid'ling*, *imp.*: *skid'd*, *pp.*

*skiff*, *n.* *skif* [F. *esquif*; MH. Ger. *schiff*, a ship—see ship], a small light boat: *v.* to pass over in a light boat: *skiff'ing*, *imp.*: *skiffed*, *pp.* *skiff*.

*skill*, *n.* *skil* [Icel. *skil*, separation, distinction; Dan. *skiel*], great readiness and ability in the practical application of any art, science, or handicraft; knowledge derived from practice; art; dexterity; in OE., reason; cause: *skilled*, *a.* *skild*, having great readiness and ability; expert; knowing; dexterous: *skillful*, *a.* *skil'fūl*, well versed in any art, science, or handicraft; able in management; expert; discriminating: *skillfully*, *ad. -tē*: *skillfulness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of possessing skill; ability derived from experience: *skillless*, *a.* in OE., wanting skill; artless.—*SYN.* of 'skill': ability; capacity; capability; genius; talent; cleverness; dexterity; adroitness; expertness; art; aptitude; knowledge—of 'skillful':

*māle*, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pāne*, *pān*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōce*;



adroit; clover; skilled; dexterous; adept; masterly; knowing; able.

skillet, n. *skil'let* [OF. *escuellette*, a little dish; dim. of *escuelle*, a dish—from L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutula*, a dish, a tray], a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for heating water.

skilly, skilligalee, or skilligolee, n. *skil'li*, *skil'li-gol'le*, *skil'li-gol'le* [etym. obscure], a thin broth, composed of oatmeal and water in which meat has been boiled, served to convicts and in workhouses.

skim, v. *skim* [a form of *scum*, which *seck*, to take off the scum, thence to move lightly over the surface of a liquid; to clear of scum or floating matter; to pass very near the surface; to glide along; to pass lightly; to glide smoothly; to read superficially, as a book: *skim'ming*, imp.: n. the act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid: plu. that which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming: *skimmed*, pp. *skimd*: skimmer, n. *skim'mer*, one who or that which skims; a scoop used for skimming liquors: *skim'mingly*, ad. -*li*: skimmed-milk or skim-milk, milk from which the cream has been taken.

skimble-skambie, a. *skim'bl-skam'bl* [imitative and reduplicated words], in OE., wadding; wild; worthless.

skimmington, n. *skim'ming-ton*, also *skim'merton*, n. *skim'ton*, in OE., a burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who suffered himself to be beaten by his wife.

skin, n. *skin* [Icel. *skinn*, skin, fur: cf. Sw. *skinn*: Dan. *skind*], the external and natural covering of an animal's body; hide; body; person; the bark of a plant; the husk or rind of fruits or seeds: v. to strip the hide or covering from; to flay; to cover with skin; to acquire a skin; to cover superficially: skins, n. plu. *skins*, the peels of small animals, as of sheep, goats, or seals: *skin'ning*, imp.: *skinned*, pp. *skind*: -*ed*, covered with a skin: skinner, n. *skin'ner*, one who deals in skins: skin-deep, superficial; slight: *skin'less*, a. -*less*, having no skin: *skin'flint*, a very niggardly person: *skin'ful*, n. *skin'ful*, all that the stomach can hold: *skin'ny* a. -*ny*, extremely thin; emaciated: *skin'niness*, n. -*ness*, the quality of being skinny: escape with the skin of the teeth, to escape with life only.

skink, n. *skink* [L. *scincus*: Gr. *skinkos*, a skink], a small lizard, widely distributed in warm climates.

skink, n. *skink* [cf. Icel. *skenkr*, the serving of drink at a meal], in OE., drink; anything potable; pottage: v. to serve with drink: *skink'ing*, imp.: *skinked*, pp. *skink'd*: *skink'er*, n. one who serves drink.

skip, v. *skip* [Icel. *skoppa*, to spin like a top], to leap lightly; to spring or bound as a goat; to pass over; to omit: n. a light leap; a bound; in *sugar-making* in W. I., a charge or strike of syrup from the coppers: *skip'ping*, imp.: adj. leaping lightly; bounding: *skip'ingly*, ad. -*ly*: *skipped*, pp. *skipt*: *skip'per*, n. one who skips: to skip over, to pass without notice; to omit: skip-jack, an upstart; a lachey: skipping-rope, a cord, generally mounted with handles, used by children in skipping in play.

skip, n. *skip* [see skip 1], in the Scottish game of *curling*, the last of his party or side who plays; the captain or leader of his team: v. to hurl the stone along the ice; to make a thin stone skim along the surface of water: *skip'ping*, imp.: *skipped*, pp. *skipt*.

skip—see skip.

skipper, n. *skip'per* [Dut. *schipper*, a sailor—from *schip*, a ship—see ship], the master of a trading or merchant vessel: *skip'pet*, n. in OE., a small boat.

skippit, n. *skippit* [ME. *skip*, a basket], a small box containing the seal attached to a parchment roll.

skirmish, n. *skirmish* [OF. *escarmouche*; OH.Ger. *scirmun*, to defend, to fight—from *scirm*, a shield], an encounter of a few men when they fight in confusion; a slight combat between detachments and small parties from the main armies: v. to fight slightly or loosely in small or detached parties: *skirm'ishing*, imp.: n. the act of fighting lightly in small parties: adj. fighting in a loose desultory manner, as *skirmishing* parties: *skirm'ished*, pp. -*ished*: *skirmisher*, n. -*ish-er*, one who skirmishes.

skirr, v. *skirr* [low Ger. *schurren*, said of a thing that makes a noise by rubbing along the ground];

*schurren*, expressing a clearer noise], in *Eng. dial.* and OE., to glide or move quickly; to graze, skim, or touch; to scour; to run in haste: n. in *Eng. dial.*, a term: *skir'ring*, imp.: *skirred*, pp. *skerd*. *skirret*, n. *skir'et* [said to be a corrupt. of *sugarwort* or *sugar-root*], the water-parship, whose succulent roots were formerly esteemed in cookery; the *Stum sisurum*, Ord. *Umbellifera*.

skirt, n. *skirt* [Icel. *skyrtu*, a shirt; a doublet of shirt, which see], the loose part of a coat or garment below the waist; the edge of any part of a dress; the lower portion of a dress; an upper petticoat; border; margin; among *butchers*, the midriff: v. to border; to form the border or edge of; to be on the border; to go along the edge of; to live near the extremity: *skirt'ing*, imp.: n. in *arch.*, the narrow upright boarding placed round the margin of a floor; material for ladies' skirts: *skirt'ed*, pp.

skittish, a. *skit'tish* [from shoot], humorous; frisking; wanton; volatile; shy; easily frightened; fickle; changeable: *skit'tishly*, ad. -*ly*: *skit'tishness*, n. -*ness*, the state of being skittish; wantonness: *skit*, n. *skit*, a squib; a lampoon; in OE., a light wanton wench: v. in *prov. Eng.*, to asperse.

skitties, n. plu. *skit'ties* [the same word as *shuttle*, which see], a game in which wooden pins set up in an upright position, and usually arranged in diamond form, are knocked down with a large flattened ball; nine-pins: skittle-ball, a ball for throwing at skittles: skittle-alley, a place where the game of skittles is played.

skiver, n. *skiv'er* [Icel. *skifa*, to split—see shiver], split sheep-skin tanned in sumac and dyed, used for bookbinding, &c.

skorodite, n. *skor'od-it* [Gr. *skorodon*, garlic], a hydrous arseniate of iron of a leek-green colour, inclining to brown.

Skrælings, n. plu. *skrá'lingz* [Icel. *dwarfs*], a name given by the old Norsemen to the Esquimaux.

skreen, *skreen*, another spelling of screen, which see.

skulk, v. *skulk* [Dan. *skulke*, to slink, to sneak: cf. Norw. *skulka*; Sw. *skulka*], to get out of the way in a slinking, sneaking manner; to avoid work or duty in a cowardly manner; to lurk: n., also *skunk'er*, n. -*er*, one who skulks; one who avoids or shirks duty: *skunk'ing*, imp.: *skulked*, pp. *skult*: *skulk'ingly*, ad. -*ly*.

skull, n. *skull* [Icel. *skál*, a bowl: cf. Dan. *skaal*: Sw. *skull* or *skoll*], the spherical bony covering of the brain, including the whole head, except the lower part of the face; the head: skull-cap, a close cap to fit the upper part of the head; also *formerly*, an iron defence for the head sewed within the cap.

skunk, n. *skunk* [N. Amer. *seganku*], an Amer. animal allied to the weasel, which has the power of ejecting an intolerably fetid liquor: *skunk'ish*, a. -*ish*, resembling the skunk, especially in its odour.

skurry—see scurry.

sky, n. *sky* [Icel. *sky*], a cloud: cf. Sw. and Dan. *sky*—connected with AS. *scýpa*; Dut. *schade*; Gr. *skín*, shadow, shade—*lit.*, a cloud, then the clouds), the region of clouds which surrounds the earth; the vault of the heavens; the firmament; climate: plu. *skies*, *skiz*: v. *familiarly*, to hang very high, said of a picture in an exhibition: *sky'ing*, imp.: *skyped*, pp. *skid*: adj. surrounded by skies: *skye*, a. *skii*, resembling the sky; ethereal: *sky'ish*, a. -*ish*, like the sky: in OE., approaching the sky: *sky-blue*, azure: *sky-colour*, a particular kind of blue colour; azure: *sky-high*, a. very high: *skylark*, a bird that mounts and sings as it flies: *skylarking*, among seamen, running sportively among the rigging; in *familiar language*, running and larking about any place; rough jocular play: *skylight*, a window in the roof of a building: *sky-rocket*, -*rocket*, a rocket that burns as it ascends: *sky-sail*, a sail sometimes set above the royal: *skyscape* [Gr. *skopé*, I view], a view or picture of the sky: *sky-scraper*, a *sky-sail* of a triangular form: *skyward*, ad. towards the sky: open sky, a sky without clouds; with no covering or shelter from the sky.

slab, n. *slab* [Norw. *slæp*, smooth], a flat piece of marble or other stone; a flat mass of metal; the thick outside plank of a log of timber.

slab, a. *slab* [see slabber], in OE., thick; glutinous; viscous: n. a puddle; mire: *slab'by*, a. -*by*, thick; viscous; sloppy.

**slabber**, *v.* *slab-bër* [Dut. *slabben*, to slobber]. to spill liquid food in eating; to slobber; to drive: *n.* **slaver**; **slah'hering**, *imp.*: **slab'hered**, *pp.* *berd*: **slah'berer**, *n.* *ber-er*, one who slabbers; an imbecile; an idiot.

**slack**, *n.* *slāk* [AS. *slac*, slack: *of* Icel. *slakr*: Sw. and Dan. *slak*], loose; relaxed; not tightly extended; backwards; not busy, as applied to business men; not using due diligence: *v.*—see **slacken**: *n.* the part of a rope which has no strain upon it; a kind of small broken coal; in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a gap or hollow between bills: *ad. partially*; not intensely: **slackly**, *ad.* *-ly*, not tightly; loosely; remissly: **slack'ness**, *n.* *-nēs*, looseness; inattention; slowness; dulness, as in trade; tardiness; insufficiency: **slack-haked**, insufficiently baked, as bread: **slack-dried**, partially or insufficiently dried: **slack-rope**, a rope having no strain upon it: **slack-water**, the interval between the ebb and the flow of the tide, during which there is no tide-current: **slacken**, *v.* *slāk'n*, also *slack*, *v.* *slāk*, to loosen; to relax; to become less rigid; to make less tense or tight; to abate; to cease to flow, as the tide; to languish; to diminish in severity; to neglect; to lessen, as one's pace; to deprive of the power of cohesion, as burnt limestone—properly **slake**, which see: **slacken**, *n.* in *metallurgy*, spongy, slaggy materials mixed with ores to prevent their fusion whilst roasting—also spelt **slakin**: **slackening**, *imp.* *slāk'ning*: **slackened**, *pp.* *slāk'nd*: also **slacking**, *imp.*: **slacked**, *pp.* *slāk't*.—*SYN.* of 'slack *a.*': remiss; backward; loose; relaxed; weak; neglectful; unbent; inactive; slow; tardy.

**slae**, *n.* *slā*, Scotch for sloe, which see.  
**slag**, *n.* *slāg* [Sw. *slagg*, dross of metals], the dross or refuse from metallic ores after being smelted; vitrified clinders: **slag'gy**, *a.* *-gi*, *pert.* to or resembling slag: **slag'giness**, *n.* *-gi-nēs*, the state of smelted dross or refuse from a smelting furnace.

**slain**, *v.* *slān*, *pp.* of the verb **slay**, which see.

**slake**, *v.* *slāk* [a doublet of **slack**: AS. *slacian*, to grow slack; *slac*, slack], to quench, as thirst; to abate; to become extinct; to add water to, as lime, for the purpose of creating a chemical combination: **slak'ing**, *imp.*: **slaked**, *pp.* *slāk't*: *ad.* mixed or besprinkled with water so as to be reduced to powder, as burnt limestone: **slaked lime**, lime reduced to powder by water thrown upon it; hydrate of lime.

**slam**, *v.* *slām* [Norw. *slæmba*, to sink, hang: Sw. *slämma*], to strike with force and noise; to blunt with violence; to win all the tricks at cards: *n.* a stroke with much noise; the violent shutting of a door; the refuse from alun-works: **slam'ing**, *imp.*: **slammed**, *pp.* *slām'd*: **slam-hang** or **slap-bang**, *familiarily*, with great violence.

**slander**, *n.* *slān'dër* [F. *escandire*, scandal, discredit—*from* L. *scandalum*; Gr. *skandalon*, cause of offence, a snare], a false tale or report, known to be such by the utterer, and tending to injure the reputation of another; defamation; in *OE.*, disgrace; reproach; ill name: *v.* to injure by maliciously spreading a false report; to defame: **slan'dering**, *imp.*: *ad.* *de-fam'ing*; *belying*: **slandered**, *pp.* *-dër'd*: **slan'derer**, *n.* *-dër-er*, one who slanders: **slan'derous**, *a.* *-ūs*, that utters or contains defamatory words; calumnious; in *OE.*, scandalous; shameful: **slan'derously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **slan'derousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being defamatory.—*SYN.* of 'slander *v.*': to asperse; calumniate; vilify; defame; reproach; scandalise.

**slang**, *v.* *slāng*, *pt.* of **sling**, which see.

**slang**, *n.* *slāng* [from *slang*, *pt.* of *sling*: cf. Norw. *slengja*, to sling, to cast, *slengjeord*, a slang word, an insulting allusion], a name applied to those familiar and pithy words and phrases, both coarse and refined, which have their origin by accident or caprice, are in use by persons in every grade of life, and which float about and change with fashion and taste, but not without leaving permanent and recognised additions to the language; low, vulgar language: **slangy** or **slangey**, *a.* *slāng'i*, characterised by slang words; abounding in slang; like slang.

**slant**, *a.* *slānt* [Sw. *dial.* *slentā*, to encline to slide], sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line: *n.* an inclined plane: *v.* to turn from a direct line; to give an sloping direction to; to incline: **slant'ing**, *imp.*: *ad.* *inclining from a right line*; having an oblique direction: **slant'ed**, *pp.*: **slant'ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a slanting direction: **slant'wise**, *ad.* *-wīse*, also **slant'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*, obliquely; in an inclined direction.

**slap**, *n.* *slāp* [Low Ger. *slapp*, a box on the ears; an imitative word], a blow given with the open hand, or with anything broad and flat: *v.* to strike with the open hand, or with a broad flat thing; to smack: *ad.* with a sudden violent blow: **slap'ping**, *imp.*: *ad.* *familiarily*, rapid, as a *slapping* pace: **slapped**, *pp.* *slāpt*: **slap-dash**, *ad.* all at once; in an offhand manner; with wild aim; precipitately: **slap-jack**, a kind of pancake: **slapper**, *a.* *slāp'për*, *familiarily*, very large; of great size: **slap-hang**, *adv.* violently: **slap up**, in *slang*, dashing or very exquisite; first-rate.

**slash**, *v.* *slāsh* [an imitative word; OF. *cslecher*, to dismember], to cut by striking violently at random; to strike at random with a sword or other edged instr.; to slit; to crack, as a whip: *n.* a cut made at random with a sword or knife and suchlike; a long cut; **slash'ing**, *imp.*: *ad.* *cutting at random*; *cutting up*; sarcastic, as a *slashing* review: **slashed**, *pp.* *slāsh't*: *ad.* having long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c., to show a brighter-coloured cloth beneath; in *bot.*, deeply gashed; divided by deep and very acute incisions.

**slatch**, *n.* *slāch* [from **slack**, which see], among seamen, the middle or slack part of a rope; an interval of fair weather.

**slate**, *n.* *slāt* [OF. *esclat*, a splinter: O.H.Ger. *selizan*, to spill], any rock that can be split into thin laminae or plates; argillaceous rocks whose lamination is produced by cleavage; a thin plate of stone for roofing, or for writing on: *foliated rocks*, like gneiss and mica-schist, are termed *schists* and not *slates*; thinly bedded sandstones are called *flag-stones* or *flagstones*: *ad.* made or consisting of slate: *v.* to cover or roof with slates; to criticise severely, as to *slate* a book: **slat'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the cover of slates put on a roof; materials for covering a roof: **slat'ed**, *pp.*: **slat'er**, *n.* *-tër*, one whose occupation is to cover roofs with slates, &c.: **slat'y**, *a.* *-tī*, resembling slate; having the cleavable structure of clay-slate: **slat'iness**, *n.* *-tī-nēs*, the state or quality of being slaty: **slate-coal**, a hard coal that can readily be split into pieces: **slate-grey**, blue with a large admixture of grey: **slate-pencil**, a pencil of soft slate for writing on school-slates: **slate-spar**, calcareous spar—so called from its occurring in thin slaty laminae: a *slate loose*, not quite sound in mind.

**slattern**, *n.* *slāt'tër* [Icel. *slætta*, to squirt out liquids], a woman negligent of her dress; one who is not neat or nice: **slat'terly**, *a.* *-tī*, not clean; slovenly; untidy: *ad.* negligently.

**slaughter**, *n.* *slat'etër* [Icel. *slátr*, a slaughtering; *slā*, to strike—see **slay**], great destruction of life by violence; carnage; butchery; a killing of oxen, sheep, &c., for human food: *v.* to make great destruction of life by violence; to massacre; to kill beasts for the market: **slaugh'tering**, *imp.*: **slaugh'tered**, *pp.* *-tër'd*: **slaugh'terer**, *n.* *-tër-er*, one who slaughters: **slaugh'terous**, *a.* *-ūs*, murderous; destructive: **slaugh'terously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **slaughter-houses**, erections where beasts are killed for market: **slaughter-man**, one employed to kill beasts for human food.—*SYN.* of 'slaughter *n.*': massacre; butchery; murder; havoc; carnage.

**Slav** or **Slave**, *n.* *slāv* or *slāv* [Slav. *Slorienienu*, a Slav, one of a people of the E. of Europe, from whom the anc. Germans drew many of their slaves, now comprising the Russians, Bulgarians, Illyrians, Poles, Bohemians, &c.], a native of Slavonia; also the language: **Slavonian**, *a.* *slāv'ō-ni-ān*, also **Slavon'ic**, *a.* *-tī*, *pert.* to Slavonia, its people, or its language; also spelt **Sclave**, **Sclav**, and **Sclavonian**.

**slave**, *n.* *slāv* [F. *esclave*; Ger. *selave*, a slave; a term taken from **Slave**, a member of the Slavonian race, a common source for slaves in early times: *Slav. Slorienienu*—see **Slav**], any one held as a bond-servant for life; a human being wholly the property of another; a serf; one who surrenders himself wholly to any power, as to an appetite, or to the influence of another; in drudgery: *v.* to drudge; to toll unremittently: **slav'ing**, *imp.*: **slaved**, *pp.* *slāv't*: **slaver**, *n.* *-tër*, a ship fitted for carrying slaves: **slav'ery**, *n.* *-tī*, the state of being absolutely the property of another for life; bondage for life; exhausting and mean labour; drudgery; captivity: **slav'ish**, *n.* *-tīsh*, *pert.* to slaves; mean; servile; meanly laborious: **slav'ishly**, *ad.* *-tī*: **slav'ishness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being slavish: **slave-born**, born in a state

*mūte*, *mdl.* *fūr*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;

of slavery: slave-catcher, one whose occupation is to pursue and capture runaway slaves: slave-catching, the business of a slave-catcher: Slave Coast, part of the western coast of Africa from which slaves were carried: slave-coffee, *koffi* [Ar. *kafala*, a caravan], a band of slaves to be sold: slave-driver, one who superintends slaves when at work: slave holder or owner, one who possesses slaves: slave-hunt, a hostile incursion for the capture of persons to make slaves of them; a search after fugitive slaves: slave-ship, a ship employed in carrying slaves: slave-trade, the traffic in slaves; the purchasing or kidnapping of human beings for slaves, particularly on the coast of Africa, in order to carry them to distant countries.—SYN. of 'slave n.': bond-man or woman; bond-servant; drudge; dependant; serf; captive; vassal; henchman.

slaver, *n. slá'er* [a variation of slasher: Icel. *sláfrn*, to lick], saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivel: v. to emit spittle; to smear or foul with saliva issuing from the mouth; to be smeared with spittle: slaver'ing, imp.: slaver'ed, pp. *érid*: slaver'er, *n. ér'er*, a driveller; an idiot.

Slavonic, Slavonian—see Slav.  
slay, *v. slá* [AS. *sláan*, to smite: cf. Goth. *slahan*; Icel. *slá*; Ger. *schlagen*], to put to death by a weapon; to kill; to murder: slay'ing, imp.: slew, pt. *sló*, did slay: slain, pp. *slán*: slay'er, *n. ér*, one who slays.—SYN. of 'slay': to kill; murder; massacre; assassinate; slaughter; butcher.

slay or slake, *n. slá*, a weaver's reed—see sley and sled.

sleave, *n. sléw* [Dan. *sløffe*, a slip-knot: Ger. *schleife*], a tangled mass of fibrous matter; the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; the refuse of the cocoon which cannot be wound off, but only spun: v. to separate threads; to sley: sleav'ing, imp.: sleaved, pp. *slévd*: adj. raw; unwrought.

sleazy and sleazy, *a. slé'zi* [Ger. *schleissig*, worn out, threadbare; *schleissen*, to fray, to wear out], wanting firmness of texture or substance; apt to fray or tear; thin; flimsy; weak.

sled, *n. sléd* [Icel. *slédhi*, a sledge: cf. Dan. *slæde*; Sw. *slæde*; Dut. *slæde*; OH. Ger. *slita*; Ger. *schlitten*], a carriage or wagon without wheels, and moving on slides, used for conveying loads over frozen snow and ice: v. to convey on sleds; sled'ding, imp.: n. the act of transporting on a sled; the means of conveying on sleds: sled'ded, pp.: adj. in OE., mounted on a sled.

sledge, *n. sléj* [from sled, which see], a sort of carriage made to slide on ice or frozen snow, or to run on low wheels; a sleigh for riding on snow; same as sled.

sledge, *n. sléj*, also sledge-hammer [AS. *slæppe*, a large smith's hammer; *sléan*, to smite: cf. Dan. *slæppe*; Sw. *slägga*], a large heavy hammer used by blacksmiths in beating out from: v. to beat: sledg'ing, imp.: sledged, pp. *sléjd*.

sleek, *a. slék* [Icel. *slíkr*, sleek], having an even, smooth surface; smooth and glossy; soft: v. to make smooth; to render smooth or soft: sleek'ing, imp.: sleeked, pp. *slékt*: sleek't, *a. slék't*, in Scot., glossy; flattering but deceitful: sleek'ty, *ad. -t*, smoothly; glossily: sleek'ness, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface: sleek'y, *a. -i*, of a sleek or smooth appearance.

sleep, *n. slép* [AS. *slæpan*, to sleep: cf. Dut. *slapen*; Goth. *slæpan*; Ger. *schlafen*], that state of the body in which the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind is suspended; slumber; repose; among plants, a peculiar vital effect produced on some expanded flowers, and the leaflets of some leaves, by which they are closed or folded together at certain times: v. to take rest in sleep; to slumber; to repose; to be inattentive; to live thoughtlessly; to be unnoticed or unagitated, as a subject or question; in Scrip., to rest in the grave: sleeping, imp.: adj. reposing in sleep; resting; dormant, or not acting; n. state of being at rest: slept, pt. and pp. *slépt*: sleeper, *n. slé'p'er*, one who sleeps; a lazy person; one of the pieces of timber placed lengthwise on walls to support the joists of a floor; in railways, a beam of timber laid across the permanent way to support the rails, and to which the chairs are fastened [in the sense 'a beam of timber'; perhaps from Norw. *slæip*, a smooth piece of timber]: sleep'y, *a. -i*, drowsy; heavy: sleep'ily, *ad. -t*, drowsily; with desire to sleep; lazily: sleep'iness, *n. -nēs*, drowsiness: sleep'-

less, *a. -lēs*, having no sleep; wakeful: sleep'lessly, *ad. -t*, sleep'lessness, *n. -nēs*, the state of being sleepless: sleep-walker, one who acts and walks in sleep: sleep-walking, the practice of walking in sleep: somnambulism: sleeping partner, one engaged in a business in which he has embarked capital, but in the conducting of which he does not take an active part: sleep like a top, to sleep soundly and quietly, referring to the steady imperceptible movement of a top when gyrating very rapidly.—SYN. of 'sleep v.': to slumber; rest; doze; repose—of 'sleep'y': dull; drowsy; sluggish; inactive; soporiferous; somniferous; lazy; heavy.

sleet, *n. slét* [Icel. *slétta*, to splash: cf. Norw. *slétta*, to fling; *slétta*, sleet], rain mingled with snow or hail: v. to rain with mingled snow or hail: sleet'ing, imp.: sleet'ed, pp.: sleet'y, *a. -i*, consisting of sleet: sleet'iness, *n. -inēs*, the state of being sleet'y.

sleeve, *n. slér* [AS. *slæfe*, a sleeve: Fris. *slief*], the part of a coat or other garment made to cover the arm; in mechanics, a receiving-tube for a rod or other tube: v. to furnish with sleeves; sleeve'ing, imp.: sleeved, pp. *slévd*: adj. having sleeves: sleeveless, *a. -lēs*, having no sleeves; unprofitable; bootless; fruitless; unmeaning.—Prof. Skeat suggests that the phrase sleeveless errand refers to the herald's tabard which had no sleeves, adding that herald's messengers were frequently profitless in their results: sleeve-link, a clasp or fastener for sleeves; to wear the heart upon the sleeve, to allow one's thoughts on any subject to become well known; to laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived—that is, behind the sleeve, which was formerly worn long and pendant: to hang on or pin to the sleeve, to be or to make dependent on others.

sleld, *v. slád* [from sley, which see], to prepare for use in the weaver's sley: sleld'ing, imp.: sleld'ed, pp.: adj. prepared for the sley; prepared for weaving: sleldu, *n. slá* [a variation of sled, which see], in N. Amer., a carriage or wagon on runners for travelling over ice or frozen snow: v. to travel in a sleigh: sleighing, imp. *slá'ing*: n. act of riding in a sleigh: the state of the snow which admits of running sleighs: sleighed, pp. *slád*; also sled and sledge.

sleight, *n. slít* [Icel. *slægh*, slyness, cunning; *slægr*, sly: cf. Sw. *slig*, dexterity; Ger. *schlich*, artifice—allied to sly], a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of doing it escapes observation; dexterous practice; dexterity: sleight of hand,legerdemain.

slender, *a. slén'dér* [31. Dut. *slinder*, thin, small], slim; thin; small in circumference compared with the length; slight; limited; inadequate: slen'derly, *ad. -t*, without bulk; slightly; meanly: slen'derness, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being slender; weakness; slowness; sparseness; want of plenty; insufficiency.—SYN. of 'slender': thin; slight; slim; fine; narrow; weak; feeble; inconsiderable; moderate; trivial; small; meagre; inadequate; spare; simple; abstemious.

slept, *v. slépt*, pt. pp. of sleep, which see.

sleuth, *n. slóth* [Icel. *sláð*, a trail in the snow] in Scot., the track of a man or beast, as known by the scent: slenth-hound, a bloodhound which tracks by scent.

slew, *v. sló*, pt. of slay, which see.

slew, *v. also slue*, *v. sló* [origin uncertain: Scot. *sléugt*, slipped], to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place; to turn round about: slewing or sling'ing, imp.: n. in mil., the turning of a gun or mortar on its axis without moving it from the spot on which it rests; the turning horizontally upon a pivot: slewed or slévd, pp. *slóvd*: adj. in slang, intoxicated—a drunk man moving unsteadily, as a ship does when it slews or changes its tack.

sley, *n. slá* [AS. *slæ*, a sley], a weaver's reed: v. to part threads and arrange them in the reed or sley: sley'ing, imp.: sleyed, pp. *sláid*.

slice, *n. slít* [OE. *eslice*, a splinter; *eslier*, to split: OH. Ger. *slæan*, to split], a thin broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad plate with a handle for spreading: plasters: a spatula: v. to cut into thin broad pieces; to cut into parts; to divide: slíc'ing, imp.: sliced, pp. *slíst*: adj. cut into thin broad pieces: slicer, *n. slí's'er*, a broad flat knife: slíc'es, *n. plu. -s*, wedges of small angle driven immediately before launching under the shores, by which the ship is sustained on the shipway.

**slick**, a. *slik* [the same word as *sleek*], in *OE.*, *cleek*; polished; smooth.

**slick**, n. *slik* [Ger. *schlick*, pounded ore prepared for further working], the ore of a metal, particularly of gold, crushed and pounded: *slickings*, n. plu. *sings*, in mining, narrow veins of ore: *slicken-sides*, n. plu. *slik-n-side* [Eng. *slick*, and *side*], among *Derbyshire miners*, a variety of galena or sulphide of lead, which has acquired a smooth and shining striated surface; in *geol.*, the smooth etriated surface of a fault or fissure of rock.

**slick**, ad. *slik*, in *American slang*, immediately; effectually; thoroughly.

**slid**, v. *slidden*, v.—see *slide*.

**slider**, v. *slidder* [AS. *sliderian*, to slip; *slidor*, slippery], in *OE.*, to slide with interruption: *sliddering*, imp.: *sliddered*, pp. *dêrd*: *slidderly*, a. *der-t*, slippery.

**slide**, v. *slid* [AS. *slidan*, to slide: cf. Ir. and Gael. *sluod*, to slide], to move smoothly over a surface without leaving it; to move along the surface without walking; to pass smoothly along; to pass along silently and easily, as on ice; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another; to glide; to fall; to lapse; to thrust along: n. an even smooth course; a smooth and easy passage; ice prepared for sliding on; a miner's term for a minor slip or dislocation of the strata; the glass on which are mounted the pictures for display by means of a magic-lantern or similar instr.; in *music*, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees: *sliding*, imp.: adj. slipping along a smooth surface; passing smoothly and easily; falling gradually: n. act of one who slides over ice: in *OE.*, transgression: *slidde*, pp.: *slid*, pt. *slid*, *slidden*, pp. *slid*: *slider*, n. *slidder*, one who slides; the part of a machine or instr. that slides: *slide-rail*, a contrivance for connecting a sliding with the main line of a railway: *slide-rest*, an all-important part of a planing-machine or lathe for ensuring accuracy in the motion of the cutting-tool by holding and directing it: *slide-valve*, in locomotive engines, the regulating valve placed in the steam-chest to work over the steam-ports: *sliding-keel*, in a small vessel, a narrow oblong frame used to deepen the draught and sustain a ship against the force of a side wind: *sliding-rule*, a mathematical instr. consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other: *sliding-scale*, in *British taxation*, a variable tax upon grain according to its value or market-price, now abolished; the scale of prices, wages, and imports regulated by the rise or fall of the prices of goods; a sliding-rule: *sliding-ways*, in shipbuilding, two narrow inclined planes built strongly on the shipway, intended to form the tracks by which the cradle sustaining the vessel glides into the water.

**slicht**, a. *slit* [O.Dut. *slicht*, plain: cf. Icel. *slættir*; Goth. *slathts*; Ger. *schlicht*], superficial; not thorough; not strong; not deep, as an impression; faint; small; inconsiderable; trifling; paltry; not done with effort; not forcible: n. a moderate decree of contempt, manifested by neglect or indifference; disregard; disdain: v. to disregard, as of no importance to throw carelessly; to overthrow: ad. *slightly*: who slight or disregards: *slightly*, ad. *slight*, in a slight manner: in a small degree; weakly; negligently; want of force or strength; superficialness; negligence; want of attention: *slightly*, ad. *slight*, with neglect; without respect.—*SYN.* of 'slight a.': small; worthless; inconsiderable; weak; negligent; foolish; thin; trifling; unimportant; gentle; perishable; slender—of 'slight n.': neglect; disregard; inattention; contempt; disdain; scorn.

**slily**, *sliness*—see under *slly*.

**slim**, a. *slim* [O.Dut. *slim*, bad: cf. Icel. *slamr*, vile; Dan. and Sw. *slim*, worthless; Ger. *schlimm*, evil, cunning], slender; unsubstantial; slight; trifling; small; weak; of small diameter or thickness compared to the height: *slimly*, ad. *slim*: *slimness*, n. *sliness*, the state of being slim; slenderness.

**slime**, n. *slim* [AS. *slim*, *slime*: cf. Icel. *slím*; Dut. *slim*, *slime*; Ger. *schleim*, *schlamm*], glutinous mud; soft earth having an adhesive or sticky quality: v. to cover with slime; to make slippery: *slimy*, a. *slit-mil*, consisting of soft adhesive earth; viscous;

overspread with slime; glutinous; *slimness*, n. *sliness*, the quality of being slimy; glutinous matter: *slimes*, n. plu. *slims*, mud containing metallic ores.

**sliness**—see under *slly*.

**sling**, n. *sling* [AS. *slingan*, to sling: cf. Icel. *slýnga*; Dan. *slýnge*], an instr. for throwing stones, consisting of a short strap to each end of which a string is fastened; something suspended from the neck or breast to support a wounded arm; a rope by which a cask or bale is swung in or out of a ship; a throw; a stroke: v. to throw with a sling; to throw; to cast; to hurl; to hang by a rope so as to be moved; to move by means of a rope: *slinging*, imp.: *slang*, pt. *slang*, did sling: *slung*, pt. *slung*: *sling'er*, n. *er*, one who slings; a soldier of former times armed with a sling.

**slink**, v. *slingk* [AS. *slinkan*, to creep or crawl: cf. Dut. *sleyen*; Ger. *schleichen*], to creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak; to miscarry, as a female beast: adj. produced prematurely, as the young of a beast: n. the young of a beast brought forth prematurely: *slinking*, imp.: *slank*, pt. *slingk*, also *slunk*, pt. *slingk*, did *slunk*: *slinked*, pp. *slingk*, or *slunk*, pp. *slingk*: *slinks*, n. plu. the skins of prematurely born lambs, calves, &c.

**slip**, v. *slip* [AS. *slipan*, to slip: cf. Sw. *slippa*; Icel. *slæppa*; Ger. *schliffen*], to move or glide involuntarily on the surface with one or both feet; to cause to slide involuntarily; not to tread firmly; to slide or glide; to move or fall out of place; to omit; to creep by oversight, followed by *into*, as an error into a MS.; to sneak or move meanly out of a place; to depart secretly; to escape, as from the memory; to fall into an error or fault; to lose by negligence; to leave slyly; to convey secretly; to separate twigs from a tree; to let loose; to throw off; to miscarry, as a beast: n. act of slipping; a twig cut from a tree; a long narrow piece; an unintentional error or fault; a secret or unexpected desertion; a kind of loose frock for females; a plain skirt for wearing under a thin dress; a sloping bank or prepared place on which a ship may be built or repaired, and from which it may easily slide into the water; a leash or string in which a dog is held which slips or becomes loose by relaxing the hand; in printing, a portion of a column of type, or of matter before being made up into pages, struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type; in pottery, a mixture of powdered clay and flint; the stuff found in the troughs of grindstones on which edge-tools have been ground; in *geol.*, a familiar term for a fault or dislocation in strata, as if one portion had slipped away from the other; in *OE.*, a counterfeit piece of money formed of brass silvered: *slipping*, imp.: *slipped*, pp. *slipt*: *slipper*, n. *per*, one who or that which slips, as a slipper of hounds; a loose easy shoe for indoor wear: adj. in *OE.*, slippery; not firm: *slipped*, a. *per*, wearing a slipper; furnished with slippers: *slippery*, a. *per*, not affording firm footing; not easily held; not to be depended on; changeable; unstable; in *OE.*, unchaste: *slipperiness*, n. *iness*, the state or quality of being slippery; smoothness; want of firm footing: *slipboard*, a board sliding in grooves: *slip-knot*, a knot which can slip along the line or rope around which it is made: *sliphoad*, a wearing shoes down at the heels only slipped on; careless in manners or style; sluffling; to slip on, to put on rather hastily: to let slip, to loose from the slip or noose, as a hound; to slip a cable, to let go the end of it—i.e., to loose it: *slip-slop*, n. familiarly, inferior, weak, or insipid liquor; weak writing or talking: adj. poor; weak; insipid; to give one the slip, to steal off unperceived; to elude pursuit.—*SYN.* of 'slip v.': to slide; glide; sneak; slink; escape; err; omit; cut; miscarry—of 'slip n.': error; mistake; fault; leash; escape; desertion; twig—of 'slippery': smooth; glib; uncertain; changeable; mutable; unstable.

**slash**, n. *slish*, *OE.* for *slash*, a cross-cut, as in the phrase *slit and slash*, representing the sound of a blow cutting through the air, or scissors closing sharply.

**slit**, n. *slit* [AS. *slitan*, to tear: cf. Sw. and Icel. *slitta*; Dan. *slide*; Ger. *schleissen*], a long cut or narrow opening; a cleft: v. to cut lengthwise; to make a long cut in; to cut: *slitting*, imp.: *slit*, pt. *slit*: *slit'er*, n. *ter*, one who slits: *slitting-mill*, a mill where iron bars or plates are cut into narrow

*mate*, *mât*, *fîr*, *lâv*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

slips, as nail-rods and suchlike; a machine used by lapidaries for slicing stones.

slither, v. *slīth-ēr* [a variant of *slidder*], to move smoothly into or over; to slide; to slip or slither.

silver, v. *slī-ēr* or *slī-rēr* [AS. *slifan*, to cleave, to split], to cut or divide into long thin pieces; n. a long piece cut or rent off; a long continuous lap or twist of wool or cotton; *slī-vering*, *slī-vered*, pp. *-rērd*.

sloam, n. *slōm* [akin to *loam*, or a corrupt. of *it*], in mining, a layer of earth or clay between coal-strata.

slots, n. plu. *slōts* [see *slot*], the under-pieces of timber which keep the bottom of a cart together.

slobber, v. *slōb-bēr* [see *slabber*], to spill upon; to slabber; to drivel; *slōb-bery*, a. -i, moist; wet.

slocken, v. *slōk-in*, also *slock*, v. *slōk* [see *slake*], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to slake or quench thirst; *slockening*, imp. *slōk-n-ing*; *slockened*, pp. *slōk-nd*.

sloe, n. *slō* [AS. *slā*, the sloe; cf. Dut. *slē*; Ger. *schlehe*], a small sour wild plum; the fruit of the black-thorn; the *Prunus spinosa*, Ord. *Rosaceae*.

slogan, n. *slō-gin* or *slō-gin* [a corrupt. of Gael. *sluagh-gairm*, an army-cry—from *sluagh*, a host, army; *gairm*, a cry, a shout], in *Scot.*, a Highland war-cry or gathering-cry; the watchword used by troops in the field.

slojd, n. *slōjd* [Sw., skill, especially of a mechanical sort], a Swedish system of manual training, originally in woodwork, but now designed to develop technical ability in general.

sloop, n. *slōp* [M Dut. *sluip*, a light vessel or ship—from *sluipen*, to slip], a one-masted ship, having the mainsail attached to a gaff above and to a long boom below; a class of ships of war below the rate of frigates.

slop, n. *slōp* [AS. *slōppe*, the droppings of a cow; cf. Gael. and Ir. *slāib*, mire], water carelessly spilled or thrown about; a dirty wet place; in the plu., coarse or poor liquid food; the liquid food of an invalid; the waste dirty water of the house; v. to soil by allowing water or other liquid to fall upon; *slopping*, imp.; *slopped*, pp. *slōpt*; *sloppy*, a. *slōp-ty*, muddy; plashy; dirty and wet; *slop-iness*, n. -*nēs*, the state of being sloppy; *inuddiness*; *slop-basin*, a basin or bowl for holding the dregs of cups.

slop, n. *slōp* [Icel. *slōppr*, a wide outer dress], any loose outer dress; a smock-frock; *slops*, n. plu. large loose trousers; drawers; ready-made clothing; the clothing, &c., supplied to seamen from the ship's stores; *slop-shop*, a shop where ready-made clothes are sold; *slop-seller*, one who sells ready-made clothes; *slop-work*, the manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing.

slope, n. *slōp* [AS. *slōpan* (not found), to slip—see *slip*], an oblique direction; a surface inclining gradually downwards; a declivity; v. to form with a slope; to form or cut so as to have a downward direction; to be inclined; in *slang*, to hurry off; to disappear; to decamp; *sloping*, imp.; a. *slōp-ing*, inclining from a horizontal or level plane; oblique; *sloped*, pp. *slōpt*; *slopingly*, ad. -*ly*.

sloppy—see under *slop* 1.

slōsh—see *slush*.

slot, n. *slōt* [Icel. *slóth*, a track, a path], the print of a stag's foot on the ground; *slot-hounds* or *slenth-hounds*, hounds that track man or game by scent.

slot, n. *slōt* [Dut. *slot*, a lock; *sluten*, to shut], a piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a flat wooden bar; a hollow for the head of a bolt or the like to work in; a depression or mortise in a plate of metal, or a slit through it; in a *theatre*, a trap-door in the stage; v. to slit or groove; *slotting*, imp.; *slotted*, pp.; *slotting-machine*, a machine-tool for making mortises and the like.

slot, n. *slōt* [Sw. *slutt*, a slope], a hollow; the slot of a hill, the depression or valley between two hills or ridges.

sloth, n. *slōth* [AS. *slōth*—from *slāve*, lazy, slow—see *slow*], disinclination to action or labour; habitual indolence; laziness; idleness; slowness; tardiness; sluggishness; a S. Amer. quadruped, so called from its slow and laborious motions; *slōthful*, a. -*ful*, inactive; dull of motion; lazy; *slōthfully*, ad. -*ly*; *slōthfulness*, n. -*nēs*, the state or quality

of being slothful; the habit of idleness.—*SYN.* of 'slothful': idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; inert.

slouch, n. *slōuch* [Icel. *slákr*, a dull inactive person—see *slack*], a hanging down; a depression of the head or other part of the body; an ungainly clownish gait; v. to cause to hang down; as a hat; to hang down; to have a downcast clownish look or manner; *slouching*, imp.; adj. hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly; *slouched*, pp. *slōucht*; adj. made to hang down; depressed; *slouch-hat*, a limp hat with large brim; *slouch-shoes*, large easy shoes.

slough, n. *slōic* [AS. *slōh*, a mire], a deep muddy place in which one may be engulfed; a soft bog or marsh; *sloughy*, a. *slōic-ly*, boggy; miry.

slough, n. *slūg* [Norw. *slø*, a covering; cf. Ger. *schlauch*, a skin], the cast-off skin of a serpent or similar reptile; simply a serpent's skin; the dead structure of flesh that separates from a wound, or during mortification; v. to separate from the living parts of flesh in a sore; to peel or fall off; *sloughing*, imp.; *sloughed*, pp. *slūft*; *sloughy*, a. *slūft*, resembling the dead matter which separates from flesh; to slough off, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

sloven, n. *slā-ēn* [O. Dut. *slōf*, an old slipper, a sloven; cf. Low Ger. *sluf*, indolent, negligent; Ger. *schlaff*, slack, flagging; Swiss, *schlaffen*, to lead an inactive thoughtless life], a man negligent of cleanliness and neatness in dress; a man who is habitually careless of neatness and order—*sint* being the corresponding feminine term; *slovely*, a. -*ly*, untidy; wanting in neatness and order of dress; ad. in a careless manner; *slovenliness*, n. -*nēs*, negligence of dress; habitual want of order and neatness; *slovenry*, n. -*ry*, in *OE.*, want of neatness.

slow, a. *slō* [AS. *slāic*, lazy, slow; cf. Dut. *slēcuu*, slow, blunt, ineffective; Icel. *sljór*, Dan. *sløv*; Sw. *slå*, blunt, dull], not quick in motion; less speedy than usual, or than what might be expected; gradual; forbearing; not ready or prompt, as in speech; dilatory; inactive; dull, as in understanding; stupid; not lively; behind in time, as a clock; v. to slacken in speed; in *OE.*, to delay; to procrastinate; *slowly*, ad. -*ly*, not speedily; not soon; not early; not hastily; gradually; not readily; tardily; *slowness*, n. -*nēs*, the state or quality of being slow; want of speed or quick motion; want of readiness or promptness; *slow coach*, *familiarly*, one who gets on but slowly; a dawdling inactive person.—*SYN.* of 'slow': inert; sluggish; dilatory; late; lingering; tardy; dull; inactive.

slow-worm, n. *slō-worm* [AS. *slā-icwurm*, prob. not from *slōic*, from its motion; but from AS. *slēan*, to smite—from its supposed venomous sting], the blind-worm, a small reptile, snake-like but not venomous.

slubber, v. *slāb-bēr* [Dan. *slubbe*, to snup up liquids; cf. Dut. *sllobberen*; Low Ger. *slubbern*], to do lazily and coarsely; to stain; to daub; to sully; to cover coarsely or carelessly; *slubbing*, imp.; adj. moving with hurry; acting imperfectly; *slubbered*, pp. -*berd*; to slubber over, to do a thing carelessly and superficially.

sludge, n. *slūg* [ME. *sluche*, mud, mire], soft mud; dirt mixed with water; mire; slush; *sludger*, n. -*er*, an instr. for boring in sludge or quicksand; *sludgy*, n. -*ly*, miry; slushy; *sludge-hole*, the mud-hole in boilers of steam-engines, by means of which the sediment can be removed.

slue, v.—see *slow* 2.

slug, n. *slūg* [Dan. *slugfærd*, having flagging ears—see *slouch* and *slack*], one who indulges in sloth; a slow, sleepy, lazy fellow; a kind of snail without a shell, very destructive to plants; an oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun; in the plu. *slugs*, *slūg*, half-roasted ore; v. in *OE.*, to lie idle; to move slowly; to play the drone; *slug-ging*, imp.; *slugged*, pp. *slūgd*; *slug-gard*, n. -*ard*, a person habitually lazy; adj. lazy; *slug-gish*, a. -*gish*, idle; lazy; naturally given to indolence; having little or no power to move itself; *slug-gishly*, ad. -*ly*, lazily; slothfully; *slug-gishness*, n. -*nēs*, the state of being sluggish; natural or habitual indolence; want of power to move; slowness; *slug-a-bed*, one fond of lying long in bed; a late riser; *slug-gardise*, v. -*dise*, to make drowsy or idle; *slug-gardising*, imp.; *slug-gardised*, pp. -*dise-d*—*SYN.* of 'sluggish': inactive; tardy;

inert; idlo; lazy; slothful; drowsy; dull; slow; stupid; tame.

sluice, n. *slōs* [OF. *échuse*, a flood-gate: mid. L. *exclusio*, a flood-gate—from L. *excludere*, shut off—from *ex*, off; *cludo*, I shut], a gate for the purpose of excluding or regulating the flow of water in a river, a canal, &c.; a source of supply; a flood through which anything flows: v. to open, as a flood-gate; to overwhelm; to wet abundantly; to emit by flood-gates: slul'ing, imp.: sluiced, pp. *slōst*: sluicy, a. *slōst*, falling in streams as from a sluice.

slum, n. *slūm*, usually in plu. *slums*, *slūnz* [connected with Scot. *slump*, a marsh; as a verb, to sink in a mire or bog], the low neighbourhood or back streets of a city, containing a poor, degraded, and often vicious population; temporary sleeping-places for vagrants.

slumber, v. *slūm'bēr* [AS. *slūma*, slumber: cf. Dut. *sluimeren*; Ger. *schlummern*, to slumber], to sleep lightly; to doze; to be in a state of supineness or inactivity; in OE., to lay to sleep; to stun: n. light sleep; sleep not deep or sound; repose: slum'hering, imp.: n. state of repose: slum'hered, pp. *berd*: slum'herer, n. *ber'er*, one who slumbers: slum'beringly, ad. *ber*: slum'berous, a. *ber*, also slum'brous, a. *beris*, inviting or causing sleep: slum'hery, a. *ber'i*, in OE., slumberous.

slump, v. *slūmp* [Dan. *slumpe*, to light, to stumble; an imitative word], to fall suddenly down into any wet or dirty places: slumping, ad.: slumped, pp. *slūmp't*.

slump, n. *slūmp* [perhaps con. with lump], the gross total; v. to throw things together into a single lot or mass: in the slump, in the gross amount: a slump sum, a sum named without giving detailed particulars and values.

slung, v. *slūng*—see under sling.

slunk, v. *slūngk*—see under slink.

slur, v. *slēr* [eel. *slōra*; M.Dut. *sluoren*, to trail], to soil; to contaminate; to sully; to disgrace; to pass lightly; to do carelessly or imperfectly, with over; to sing in a gilding style; to run notes into each other: n. a mark or stain; slight reproach or disgrace; in music, n. mark this, connecting notes of different pitch to be sung to the same word or syllable: slur'ing, imp.: slurred, pp. *slērd*: adj. marked with a slur; performed in a smooth gilding style; done imperfectly: slurredly, ad. *slērdli*.

slush, n. *slūsh*, also *slōsh*, n. *slōsh* [prob. a variant of sludge], a familiar term for wet mud or dirty liquid, as snow in a state of liquefaction; a greasy lubricating mixture; on shipboard, the grease of pork and beef skinned from the ship's coppers, generally the cook's perquisite; a mixture of white-lead and lime: v. to smear with slush or grease; to shower water over, as a ship's deck: slush'ing, imp.: slashed, pp. *slūsh't*: slushy, a. *slūsh'i*, consisting of soft mud or of melting snow.

slut, n. *slūt* [Sw. dial. *slōta*, a slovenly woman], an untidy, dirty woman; a term of slight contempt applied to a woman—the correlative of *storer*: slat'tery, n. *slērt*, the practice of an uncleanly and untidy woman; dirtiness: slat'tish, a. *slēsh*, careless of dress and neatness; dirty: slat'tishly, ad. *slēsh*: slat'tishness, n. *slēsh*, untidiness; dirtiness.

sly, a. *slī* [eel. *slāgr*, crafty; cf. Dan. *slug*; Ger. *schlau*—see sleight], cunning; artful; crafty; subtle; wily; clever in doing things secretly and escaping detection, usually implying meanness; in OE., slight; thin; fine: slyly, ad., also silyly, ad. *slīli*, with secret artifice; insidiously: sly'ness, n., or sly'ness, n. *slēsh*, the state or quality of being sly; artfulness: on the sly, in a secret manner: sly boots, a sly or waggish person.

smack, n. *smāk* [AS. *smacc*, taste; cf. O.Dut. *smack*; Sw. *smak*; Ger. *geschmack*], a noise made with the tongue and lips in eating or drinking with relish; the noise made with the lips in kissing, or with the tongue of a whip, a loud kiss; a blow or slap given with the flat of the hand; savour; a small quantity; taste; tincture or quality: v. to make a noise with the lips after eating or drinking, or in kissing; to be tinctured with any particular quality or flavour: to slap with the hand, as the face; to crack, as a whip: smack'ing, imp.: n. a sharp quick noise, with the lips, &c.: adj. making a sharp brisk sound: smacked, pp. *smāk't*.

smack, n. *smāt* [M.Dut. *smatse*, n. kind of long

boat], a small vessel with one mast, used chiefly in the coasting trade, or in fishing.

smackering, n. *smāk'ēring* [from smack 1], a smacking of the jaws at the thoughts of food; a longing for.

small, a. *smāl* [AS. *smæl*, small, thin: cf. Dan., Sw., and Dut. *smal*; OH.Ger. *smale*], not great; slender; of little moment, weight, or importance; little in degree; soft; not loud; trifling: n. the small or narrow part of anything, as of the leg or back: small'ish, a. *ish*, somewhat small: small'ness, n. *nes*, the quality or state of being small; little in size, quantity, or value: small'y, ad. *y*, in OE., in little quantity; in low degree: small-arms, warlike weapons, as rifles, pistols, &c., as distinguished from great guns or cannon: small-beer, an inferior kind of table-beer: small-clothes, the nether garments of men, as breeches or trousers: small-coal, coal separated from the larger parts: small-craft, vessels in general of a small size: small-debts' court, a court for the recovery of debts of small amount—in Scot., the sheriff court, in Eng., the county court: small-hand, the kind of writing used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or large-hand: small pica, a kind of type used in printing: small-pox, n. loathsome eruptive skin disease, highly contagious: small-stuff, spun yarn, nad the smallest kinds of ropes: small-talk, prattle; gossip: small-wares, such textile articles as tapes, braids, bindings, fringes, &c.: to stng small, to speak humbly; to cease tall talk: the Smalls, in Oxford, the Little-go or previous examination; the final examination for a degree is called the Great-go or Greats.—SYN. of 'small a.': little; minute; diminutive; feeble; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; paltry; mean; short; weak; fine; slender; gentle; petty; soft.

smallage, n. *smāl'āj* [AS. *smal*, small; F. *ache*, parsley—from L. *apium*, parsley], the celery, which see.

smalt, n. *smāl't* [It. *smalto*, enamel, plaster of Paris, &c.; OH.Ger. *smaltzun*, to melt], a glass coloured by cobalt, which, when finely ground, acquires a beautiful azure colour, used in water-colour painting as a pigment, and in printing upon earthenware: smalto, n. *smāl'tō* [It.], the minute regular squares of coloured glass used in the modern Roman mosaic: smalt'ine, n. *in*, arsenids of cobalt, one of the most important ores of cobalt.

smaragd, n. *smār'āgd* [L. *smaragdus*; Gr. *smaragdos*, a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour, including the emerald, the beryl, the jasper, the malachite, &c.], the emerald: smaragdine, a. *smār'āgdin*, pert. to the emerald; resembling the emerald: smarag'dite, n. *dit*, a peculiar laminated variety of augite or hornblende, of a bright or emerald green colour.

smart, a. *smārt* [AS. *smeorlan*, to smart: cf. Dut. *smarten*; Dan. *smerte*; OH.Ger. *smertan*], pungent; severe; painful; keen; sharp; quick; brisk, as a breeze; acute; witty; lively; trim; dressed in a showy manner; clever; intelligent: n. pungent lively pain; a pricking pain, as from nettles; severe or pungent grief: v. to feel a lively pungent pain; to experience a pricking pain, as from nettles; to experience pain of mind, as to smart under an injury; to bear the evil consequences of anything; to be punished: smart'ing, imp.: smart'ed, pp.: smart'ly, ad. *li*: smart'ness, n. *nes*, the quality of being smart or pungent; liveliness; poignancy; severity: smart-money, money paid to relieve from some unpleasant engagement, particularly from military service; in mil., money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received; in law, excessive damages: smarten, v. *smārt'in*, to make smart; to trim and dress in a showy manner: smartening, imp.: smart'ning: smartened, pp.: smart'nd.—SYN. of 'smart n.': active; lively; brisk; pungent; sharp; quick; vigorous; acute; witty; vivacious; keen; tart; dashy; showy; clever.

smash, v. *smāsh* [Sw. *smask*, n. crack, report], to dash to pieces; to break in pieces by violence; to crush; in slang, to pass base coin: n. n. breaking in pieces; utter destruction: smash'ing, imp.: smashed, pp. *smāsh't*: smash'er, n. *er*, one who or that which smashes; familiarly, anything decisive; n. thing very large or extraordinary; in slang, one who makes or passes false coin.

smatch, v. *smāch* [see smack 1], in OE., to smack;

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pāne, pān; nōte, nōt, mōve;

to have a taste; *n.* a taste; a tincture; a twang: *smatch'ing*, *imp.*: *smatched*, *pp.* *smatcht*.

*smatter*, *v.* *smat'ter* [Sw. *smatru*, to clatter—*a* var. of *snatru*, to chatter], to have a slight taste; to have a superficial and imperfect knowledge; to talk superficially: *smat'tering*, *imp.*: *n.* a slight or superficial knowledge: *smat'terer*, *n.* *-er*, one having only a slight or superficial knowledge.

*smear*, *v.* *smér* [AS. *smérian*, to daub; *sméru*, fat], to overspread with greasy, fatty, or adhesive matter; to daub; to soil: *smear'ing*, *imp.*: *smasared*, *pp.* *sméred*: *smear'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who smears.

*smearth*, *n.* *sméth*, a sea-fowl, also called the smew. *smekite*, *n.* *smék'it* [Gr. *smektis*, marl, fuller's earth—from *smécho*, I wipe off], a kind of fuller's earth, having a greasy feel.

*smegma*, *n.* *smég'ma* [L. *smegma*; Gr. *smégma*, a detergent, soap—from *smécho*, I wipe off], the white substance often seen upon the skin of new-born infants: *smegmatic*, *a.* *smég-mat'ik*, cleansing; of the nature of soap.

*smell*, *n.* *smél* [Dut. *smeleu*, to burn or smoke in a hidden manner: the sense of the word seems originally to have been dust, smoke, then smell], the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose certain qualities of bodies; one of the five senses; scent; odour: *v.* to perceive by the nerves of the nose; to have a particular odour or scent; to exercise sagacity: *smell'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the sense by which odours are perceived: *smelled*, *pp.* *sméld*, also *smelt*, *pp.* *smélt*: *smell'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who smells: *smelling-bottle*, a bottle containing something to stimulate or refresh through the sense of smell: *smelling-salts*, a carbonate of ammonia: to *smell* a rat, familiarly, to suspect strongly; to *smell* out, familiarly, to find out by superior sagacity.—*SYN.* of 'smell *n.*': odour; fragrance; scent; perfume.

*smelt*, *pp.* of *smell*, which see.

*smelt*, *n.* *smélt* [AS. *smelt*, a smelt—prob. from *smélt*, smooth], a small fish of the salmon family.

*smelt*, *v.* *smélt* [Dan. *smelte*, to smelt; cf. Gr. *schmelzen*; O.Dut. *smelten*], to melt or fuse an ore for the purpose of separating the metal; to fuse a metal: *smelt'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or operation of fusing ores or metals: *smelt'ed*, *pp.*: *smelt'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who smelts: *smelt'ery*, *n.* *-i*, smelting-works.

*smew*, *n.* *smé*, also *smee*, *n.* *smé*, and *smearth*, *n.* *sméth* [cf. Fries. *smént*], a duck allied to the merganser, called also the white nun.

*smieker*, *v.* *smik'ér* [AS. *smicere*, neat, elegant], in *OE.*, to look amorously upon; *a.* amorous; wanton; gay: *smieker'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* looking amorously upon; *n.* an affected smile or amorous look.

*smiddy*, *n.* *smid'id*, a dial. corrupt of *smithy*, the workshop of a blacksmith.

*smight*, *v.* *smít*, *OE.* for *smite*.

*smilacine*, *n.* *smil'á-sin* [Gr. *smilax* or *smítaka*, the herb hind-weed or rope-weed], a white crystalline substance found in the root of sarsaparilla.

*smile*, *v.* *smíl* [Sw. *smíla*, to smile; cf. Dan. *smíle*; Dut. *smuilen*; MH.Ger. *smiltian*; Sans. *smí*, to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness, by an expansion of the features of the face; opposite of *frown*; to look gay and joyous; to favour, with *on*; to express slight contempt by a movement of the features of the face; to sneer: *n.* a natural expansion of the features of the face, expressive of pleasure, moderate joy, &c.; favour; propitiousness; a look resembling a smile, but expressing scorn or contempt: *smil'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* looking joyous or gay; expressing pleasure or kindness: *smiled*, *pp.* *smíld*: *smil'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*, with a look of pleasure: *smil'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who smiles.

*smireh*, *v.* *smérch*, also *smurich* [ME. *smeren*, to smear—see *smear*], to blacken; to dirty; to soil: *smirch'ing*, *imp.*: *smirehred*, *pp.* *smérchit*.

*smirk*, *v.* *smérk* [AS. *smercian*, to smirk—*allied to smile*], to smile affectedly or pertly; to look affectedly soft or kind: *n.* an affected suppressed smile: *smirk'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* smiling affectedly or pertly: *smirked*, *pp.* *smérkt*.

*smit*, *v.* for *smitten*—see under *smite*.

*smite*, *v.* *smít* [AS. *smítan*, to smite; Dut. *smijten*; Ger. *schmeissen*], to strike, with the hand or a weapon; to kill or destroy; to punish; to afflict; to chasten; to affect with any passion; to clash together: *smit'ing*, *imp.*: *smote*, *pt.* *smót*, did *smite*: *smitten*, *pp.* *smít-n*, also *smít*, *pp.* *smít*, affected with; strongly imbued with: *smiter*, *n.* *smít'er*, one

who smites; to smite with the tongue, in *Script.*, to reproach; to upbraid; to revile.—*SYN.* of 'smite': to strike; pierce; kill; destroy; afflict; chastise; blast; collide.

*smith*, *n.* *smith* [AS. *smitha*, a smith—see *smite*], one who *smiths* metal into shape; a worker of metal with the hammer; a worker in metals: *smith'ery*, *n.* *-i*, the workshop of a smith; the work done by a smith: *smith'y*, *n.* *-i*, the workshop of a smith: *smith'ing*, *n.* the act or art of working iron into its intended shape.

*smithsonite*, *n.* *smith'són-it* [after the chemist *Smithson*], a silicate of zinc, occurring in attached crystals, granular or in compact masses, and of various colours.

*smitt*, *n.* *smít* [AS. *smitt*, a stain; Ger. *schmitz*—see also *smint*], very fine clayey iron ore, made into balls for marking sheep.

*smitten*, *v.* *smít-n*—see under *smite*.

*smock*, *n.* *smók* [AS. *smoc*, a garment; cf. *foel*, *smokky*, a woman's under garment; a shift: *smock-frock*, *n.* *-frók*, a loose, coarse, linen garment, worn above the dress by English farm-labourers and others; a blouse.

*smoke*, *n.* *smók* [AS. *sméocan*, to smoke; *smoca*; cf. Dut. *smook*; Ger. *schmauch*], the cloudy fumes or vapour arising from any burning substance; anything resembling smoke, as vapour: *v.* to apply smoke to; to cure by hanging in smoke; to scent as by smoke; to inhale and emit the fumes of tobacco; to throw off in the form of smoke; to move with such swiftness as to smoke, as a horse; to steam; to reek; to expel by smoke; in *Script.*, to be kindled; to burn; in *OE.*, to suffer; to be punished: *smok'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* emitting smoke; *n.* the act of throwing off smoke; the act or habit of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe, or in the form of a cigar, and inhaling its fumes: *smoked*, *pp.* *smókt*: *smoker*, *n.* *-er*, one who smokes tobacco: *smoke'less*, *a.* *-less*, not throwing off any smoke: *smok'y*, *a.* *-i*, throwing out smoke; filled with smoke: *smok'ily*, *ad.* *-ly*: *smok'iness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being smoky: *smoke-balls*, in *mil.*, hollow balls made of repeated folds of paper filled with a composition which gives out much smoke: *smoke-black*, a sooty substance obtained from the combustion of certain resinous bodies, especially of pitch, used in the manufacture of printers' ink, of blacking for shoes, &c.: *smoke-board*, a sliding or suspended board before the upper part of a fireplace to cause an increased draught, and prevent smoke coming into the room: *smoke-consuming*, *a.* applied to certain furnaces which consume their own smoke: *smoke-dry*, *v.* to dry by smoke: *smoke-dried*, dried or cured by smoke: *smoke-jack*, a contrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means of the current of ascending air in the chimney: *smoke-quartz*, a mineral having a brownish smoke-coloured tint, and comprising the wine-yellow and clove-brown crystals, which are the true carnegoms: *smoke-sail*, a small sail to protect the funnel of a ship's galley from the wind: *smoking-room*, a place set apart in a hotel, tavern, or other place, for smoking tobacco in: to end in smoke, to become an utter failure; to fail in success after much show and parade.

*smoke*, *v.* *smók* [from *smoke* 1], in *OE.*, to smell or hunt out; to discover anything meant to be kept secret; to detect; to find out; to expose; to ridicule: *smok'ing*, *imp.*: *smoked*, *pp.* *smókt*.

*smoky*—see under *smoke* 1.

*smolt*, *n.* *smólt* [prob. a variant of *smelt* 2], a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales, being a little more than a year old.

*smooth*, *a.* *smóth* [AS. *sméthe*, even, soft; the radical meaning is 'pliable': cf. Gr. *schmeiden*, to forge; Low Ger. *smidig*; Dut. *smidig*, malleable; Dan. *smidig*, pliable], having an even or level surface; not rough; sleek; glossy; not ruffled, as water; that flows without stops or difficulty, as words; bland; not harsh; insinuating: *v.* to make plain or even on the surface; to flatten; to make flowing; to soften; to ease; to render easy; to calm: *n.* a part free from roughness: *smooth'ing*, *imp.*: *smoothed*, *pp.* *sméthd*: *smooth'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*, without obstruction; easily; with soft and bland language; mildly: *smooth'ness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality or condition of being smooth; freedom from roughness; easy flow of words; blandness in address: *smooth-bore*, *n.* a gun not rifled: *smooth-bored*, *a.* having a smooth surface inside of a gun, as opposed to rifled: *smooth-chinned*, *-chind*,

having a smooth chin; beardless: smooth-faced, having a soft or mild look: smooth-paced, that moves with even paces: smooth-tongued, flattering; plausible: smoothing-iron, a flat piece of iron having a polished face and a handle, which, when heated, is used for smoothing linen; a flat-iron: smoothing-plane, a carpenter's tool.—*SMOOTH* a.: plain; even; flat; level: sleek; glossy; polished: soft; mild; bland: soothing; flattering: deceptive; volatile; adulatory.—of 'smooth v.: to level; palliate; lessen; soften; calm; mollify; ease: flatter.

*smorzato*, ad. *smörd-zäto*, also *smorzan'do*, ad. *zän-dö* [It.] in music, a term denoting that the bow of a violin must be drawn its full length, but lightened gradually till the sound is nearly gone.

*smote*, *smót*, pt. of *smite*, which see.

*smother*, v. *smüth'er* [AS. *smorian*, to smother: cf. Low Ger. *smaddern*, to meddle with dirty things; Dut. *smodderen*, to dabble, to dirty—*smooren*, to smoke, to suffocate; Scot. *smoor*, to stifle; Gael. *smod*, dust, dirt], to extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs, or by depriving the lungs of air; to extinguish fire by excluding air; to suffocate; to suppress; to clinke; to be suffocated; to be suppressed or concealed: n. in OE., that which suffocates; smoke; thick dust: *smothering*, imp.: adj. wanting vent: suffocating: *smothered*, pp. *érd*: a. stifled; suppressed: *smother'ingly*, ad. *é-rüng-li*: *smother'y*, a. -i, tending to smother.

*smoulder*, v. *smöl'dër* [AS. *smorian*, to smother], to burn or smoke slowly without flame; to consume away without showing the fire: *smoul'dering*, imp. *-der-ing*: adj. burning in a smothered manner without flame: *smould'ered*, pp. *-érd*: *smoul'dry*, a. -dri, in OE., same as *smouldering*; burning and smoking without flame.

*smudge*, v. *smüj* [Dan. *smuds*, *smut*—from *smut*, which see], to stain with dirt; to stain or blot; to rub writing when the ink is wet; to blacken with smoke; to confuse the colours in painting: n. a suffocating smoke; a blot; a smear: *smudging*, imp.: *smudged*, pp. *smüjd*: *smudge-coal*, an English miner's term for coal that has been partially converted into a sort of natural coke or impure anthracite—known also as *blind-coal*.

*smug*, a. *smüg* [Dan. *smuk*, pretty; I. Ger. *smuk*], spruces; neat; nice; dressed; pert; with affected niceness, but without good taste: v. to adorn; to dress up: *smug'ing*, imp.: *smugged*, pp. *smügd*: *smug'ness*, n. -nes, the state of being spruce; affected niceness in dress: *smug-faced*, prim-faced.

*smuggle*, v. *smüg'gl* [Dan. *smugle*, to smuggle: cf. Dut. *smokkelen*; Ger. *schmuggeln*], to bring goods into, or carry goods out of, a country secretly in order to escape payment of the legal duties; to convey clandestinely: *smugg'ling*, imp. *-gling*: n. the offence of passing goods into or out of a country without paying the legal duties; the act or practice of: *smugg'led*, pp. and n. *-gld*: *smugg'ler*, n. -glér, one who smuggles; a sly employed in smuggling.

*smut*, n. *smüt* [Dan. *smuts*, *smut*, filth: cf. Sw. *smuts*; Ger. *schmutz*], a spot or stain made with soot or other dirty substance; the dirty or foul matter itself; obscenity; a fungoid disease in grain by which the grain is converted into a soot-like powder: v. to foul; to stain; to tarnish or blacken; to be attacked with the disease of smut, as grain: *smut'ting*, imp.: *smut'ted*, pp.: *smut'ty*, a. -ti, soiled with soot or the like; full of smut; dirty; obscene: *smut'tily*, ad. *-ti-li*: *smut'tiness*, n. -nes, the quality or condition of being smutty: *smutch*, n. *smüch*, a foul stain; a dirty mark: v. to blacken; to mark with soot or coal: *smutch'ing*, imp.: *smutebed*, pp. *smücht*.

*snack*, n. *snäk* [Dut. *snacken*, to gasp], n share; a slight hasty meal: to go snacks, familiarly, to go shares; to share and share alike.

*snacot*, n. *snäk'öt* [perhaps corrupt. from mid. L. *synagathus*—from Gr. *syn*, together; *gnathos*, the jaw] a species of pipe-fish.

*snaffle*, n. *snäffl* [Dut. *snavel*, a horse's muzzle; Ger. *schnabel*], a bridle crossing the nose, and having a slender mouth-bit without branches: v. to manage with a snaffle; to bridle: *snaf'fling*, imp. *-fling*: *snaf'fled*, pp. *-flä*.

*snag*, n. *snäg* [Gael. *snagha*, to cut, to carve: cf. Ir. *snagha*, a hewing, a cutting], a short rough branch; a knot; a sharp protuberance; a tooth projecting beyond the rest; a sunken tree, of which one end

appears at or near the surface in a river, while the other is firmly fixed at the bottom: v. to hew roughly, as with an axe; to disable or pierce by means of the trunk of a tree floating end upwards in a river, as to *snag* a boat: *snag'ging*, imp.: *snagged*, pp. *snägd*: adj. full of snags; full of sharp protuberances: *snaggy*, n. *snäg'gi*, abounding with snags; full of short rough branches or sharp points; knotty.

*snail*, n. *snäl* [AS. *snægol*, a snail; dim. of *snaka*, a snake: Icel. *snigill*: Dan. *snegl*: Ger. *schnecke*], a snail, slimy, slow-creeping creature, some species of which have shells; a drone; a slow-moving person: *snail-like*, a. resembling a snail; slow-moving: *snail-clover*, a plant, so called from its pods resembling the shells of snails; also called *snail-trefoil*, the *Medicago scutellata*, Ord. *Leguminosae*: *snail-shell*, the shell that covers a snail.

*snake*, n. *snäk* [AS. *snaca*, n snake: cf. Icel. *snakr*; Dan. *snog*; Sw. *snok*; Sans. *naga*], a creeping reptile; a serpent: v. among seamen, to wind a small rope round a large one in the spaces between the strands: *snaking*, imp.: *snaked*, pp. *snäkt*: *snaky*, a. *snäk'i*, resembling a snake, or pert, to one; winking; sly; insinuating; deceitful: *snak'ish*, a. *-fish*, having the qualities of a snake: *snake's-head*, formerly, in Amer., a railway bar curled up on the permanent way to such an extent as to endanger the traffic: *snake-root*, the familiar name of several plants; the root of the *Polygala senega*, or *senega-root*, Ord. *Polygalaceae*, so named from the supposition that it is an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake: *snake-stone*, a familiar name for the fossils called ammonites; a mottled or spotted whetstone found in Scotland, and also called *Ayrstone*, as found chiefly on the banks of the river Ayr: *snake-weed*, the plant bistort, found growing in British pastures; *Polygonum bistorta*, Ord. *Polygonaceae*, so named from the double twist of its root: *snake-wood*, a wood of a red hazel colour, with numerous black spots and marks, very beautiful, and scarce—the *Brasium Aubletii*, Ord. *Moraceae*; a wood, a supposed remedy for the bite of cerine snakes: *snake in the grass*, a secret enemy.

*snap*, v. *snäp* [Dut. *snappen*, to snatch: Ger. *schnappen*—see also *snack*], to catch nt suddenly, as with the teeth; to break short or at once; to try to seize; to break without bending; to utter sharp words: n. a sudden eager bite; a breaking short without bending; a sharp noise, as from the sudden breaking of a body; a catch or small lock, closed and opened by pressure; a small, circular, thin, and crisp cake of gingerbread to form one bite or mouthful: *snapp'ing*, imp.: *snapped*, pp. *snäpt*: *snapp'er*, n. -pér, one who or that which snaps; *snapp'ish*, a. -pish, eager to bite; peevish; apt to speak tartly or in anger; crabbed: *snapp'ably*, ad. *-li*: *snapp'ishness*, n. -nes, the quality of being snappish; tartness: *snappy*, n. *snäp'pi*, tart and ill-natured; peevish: *snapdragon*, a plant of several species having showy flowers, somewhat resembling the faces of animals; the *Antirrhinum majus*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*; also *Silene antirrhina*, Ord. *Caryophyllaceae*; a Christmas game, the chief feature of which is snatching raisins from burning brandy: *snap-lock*, a lock shutting with a catch or snap: to snap nt, to attempt to bite, as a dog; to snarl at; to snub; to snap off, to break suddenly; to bite off suddenly: to snapp one up, to treat with sharp words suddenly: to snap up, to snatch greedily; to gobble up.

*snar*, v. *snär*, OE. for *snarl*.

*snare*, n. *snär* [AS. *snear*, a cord; cf. Icel. *snara*; Dut. *snare*], a line or string with a running noose to catch small animals, as hares or rabbits; a net; a trap; that which may entangle or bring into trouble: v. to entrap; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil: *snar'ing*, imp.: *snared*, pp. *snärd*: *snar'er*, n. -ér, one who snares: *snary*, a. -i, entangling; insidious.

*snarl*, v. *snärl* [M. Dut. *snarven*, to whirl like a spinning-wheel, to grumble; Ger. *schnarren*], to growl, as an angry or surly dog; to utter grumbling sounds; to speak roughly or sharply: n. the suppressed noise made by an angry or surly dog; a low subdued growl: *snar'ling*, imp. *-rling*: adj. growling; snappish; peevish: *snar'led*, pp. *snärd*: *snar'ler*, n. *snärl'er*, a surly grumbling fellow.

*snarl*, v. *snärl* [Icel. *snarn*, to twist], in OE., for *ensnarl*, to twist silk; to entangle; embarrass: n. entanglement; difficulty.

*mäle*, *mdt*, *fär*, *läto*; *mäte*, *mtl*, *här*; *päne*, *pän*; *nöte*, *nöl*, *möre*;



snary—see under snare.

**snatch**, *v. snatch* [from *snack*, which see], to catch at quickly and eagerly; to snap up; to seize abruptly without permission or ceremony; to attempt to seize hastily or suddenly: *n.* a hasty catching or seizing, or an attempt to do so; a short fit of vigorous action; a short fit or turn; a small part of anything; a broken part; broken or interrupted action; in *OE.*, a shuffling answer; *n.* a quip; *snatching*, *imp.*: *snatched*, *pp.* *snatched*; *snatcher*, *n.* *snatch'er*, one who snatches: *snatchingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *snatch-block*, among *seamen*, a pulley having an opening in one side for receiving the bight of a rope.—*SYN.* of 'snatch *v.*': to catch; pull; drag; twitch; pluck; grasp; grip; seize.

**sneak**, *v. sneak* [*AS. snican*, to creep: cf. *Icel. sníkja*; *Dan. snige*], to steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; to slink; to act with meanness or servility; to truckle; in *OE.*, to hide; to conceal: *n.* a mean truckling fellow; a mean servile time-server; *sneaking*, *imp.*: *ad.* mean; crouching; servile: *sneaked*, *pp.* *sneaked*; *sneaker*, *n.* a mean spiritless fellow; a sneak; in *OE.*, a small vessel of drink; a punchbowl: *sneak'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*; *sneakup*, *n.* *sneak'up*, in *OE.*, a cowardly, creeping, insidious fellow.

**sneap**, *v. sneap* [another form of *snab*], in *OE.*, to nip with cold; to rebuke; to cut short; to reprimand: *n.* a rebuke; a reprimand: *sneaping*, *imp.*: *sneapt*, *pp.* *sneapt*.

**sneh**, *v. sneh* [see *sneap*], in *OE.*, to rebuke; to chide; *snebbing*, *imp.*: *snebbd*, *pp.* *snebbd*.

**sneer**, *v. sneer* [*Dan. snærre*, to grin like a dog], to show contempt by a particular expression of the countenance, as by turning up the nose; to speak or utter with grimace: *n.* the manifesting of contempt by turning up the nose or laughing ironically; a look of disdain or ridicule: *sneering*, *imp.*: *ad.* manifesting contempt by turning up the nose, or by a significant look: *sneered*, *pp.* *sneerd*: *sneeringly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *sneer'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who sneers.—*SYN.* of 'sneer *v.*': scoff; gibe; grimace; scorn.

**sneck**, *n. sneck* [prob. coun. with *snap*], in *Scot.*, a latch—also *snick* and *snlb*.

**sneeze**, *v. sneeze* [*AS. sneosan*, to sneeze; cf. *Icel. sneasa*; *Dut. sniezen*], to send forth a sudden and violent rush of air, through the mouth and the nose, by a convulsive effort, caused by the irritation of the inner membrane of the nose: *n.* the act of throwing out from the nose and mouth, by a convulsive effort, a violent and sudden rush of air: *sneez'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a sudden and violent rush of air, chiefly from the nostrils: *sneezed*, *pp.* *sneezd*: *sneeze-ward*, a plant having a strong pungent smell; the *Achillea ptarmica*, *Ord. Composite*.

**sneel**, *a. snel* [*AS. snel*, quick, active], in *OE.*, alert; brisk; in *Scot.*, biting; severe; sharp; cold, as wind.

**snib**, *v. snib* [*Dan. snibbe*, to reprimand—see *sneap*], in *OE.*, to check; to nip; to reprimand; in *Scot.*, to fasten a door with a bolt: *n.* in *Scot.*, a small bolt to fasten a door: *snibbing*, *imp.*: *snibbed*, *pp.* *snibd*.

**snick**, *v. snick* [*Norw. snickn*, to cut, to work with a knife], in *OE.*, to make a small cut or mark: *n.* a small cut or mark as with a knife; a latch: *snick'ing*, *imp.*: *snicked*, *pp.* *snickt*: *snick* and *snee*, a Flemish combat with knives.

**snicker**, *v. snicker* [an imitative word; perhaps coun. with *Scot. nicker*, to neigh; *Eng. neigh*], to laugh with broken half-suppressed catches of voice: *n.* a half-suppressed broken laugh: *snick'ering*, *imp.*: *snickered*, *pp.* *snick'ed*.

**sniff**, *v. sniff* [*Dan. snitte*, to sniff; cf. *Sw. snifsta*, to sob—see *snuff*], to draw air audibly up the nose; to scent or smell: *n.* the act of sniffing; perception by the nose; the sound produced by sniffing: *sniff'ing*, *imp.*: *sniffed*, *pp.* *snift*: *snift*, *v. snift*, to snort: *snift'ing*, *imp.*: *snift'ed*, *pp.*: *snifting-valve*, the escape-valve of a steam-engine: *sniffe*, *v. sniffe*, to snuffle, as one does with a severe cold in the head affecting the nostrils.

**snigger**, *v. snigger*, a form of *snicker*, which see.

**sniggle**, *v. snig'gl* [*AS. snican*, to creep—see *sneak*], to fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes; to catch; to snare: *snig'gling*, *imp.*: *snig'gled*, *pp.* *-gld*: *snig*, *n. snig*, in *prov. Eng.*, an eel.

**snip**, *v. snip* [*Dut. snippen*, to snip or clip; *Ger. schnippen*—an imitative word], to cut off at once, as with scissors; to clip; to cut into small pieces; to snap: *n.* a single cut; a bit cut off; a small shred; *familiarly*, a tailor: *snip'ping*, *imp.*: *snipped*, *pp.* *snipt*: *snip'per*, *n.* *-per*, one who snips: *snip-snap*, a familiar term for a conversation carried on in tart quick replies.

**snipe**, *n. snip* [*Icel. snipa*, a snipo; cf. *Dut. snep*; *Ger. schnepfe*], a bird frequenting marshy places, and having a long slender bill; a fool; a simpleton.

**snite**, *v. snit* [see *snot* and *snont*], in *OE.*, to wipe the nose; to snuff, as a candle.

**snite**, *n. snit* [see *snipe*], in *OE.*, a snipe.

**snivel**, *v. snivel* [from *sniff*, which see; *Dan. snivle*, to snuffle; *Dut. snuffelen*, to smell out], to draw up the mucus audibly through the nose; to run at the nose with mucus: *n.* mucus running from the nose: *sniv'elling*, *imp.* *-ing*: *ad.* running at the nose; crying; lamenting: *n.* a crying, as of children, with snuffling or whining: *sniv'elled*, *pp.* *-ld*: *snivel'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who weeps from trivial causes: *sniv'elly*, *ad.* *-ly*, dirty at the nose; pitiful; whining.

**snob**, *n. snob* [*Icel. snápr*, an idiot, an impostor], a vulgar person who apes gentility; one who is always pretending to be something better; one who works for lower wages than other workmen, especially one who works in a shop out on strike; in *universities* *slang*, a townsman: *snob'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, *pert.* to or befitting a snob: *snob'bishly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *snob'bishness*, *n.* *-ness*, the character or habits of a snob: *snob'ling*, *n.* a little snob: *snob'bery*, *n.* *-ber-y*, the manners or character of a snob.

**snod**, *a. snod* [also *snead*: *AS. snadan*, to cut], in *Scot.*, trimmed; put in order; neat; demure: *snood*, *n. snod*, in *Scot.*, the fillet or ribbon which binds up the hair among women.

**snooze**, *v. snoze* [an imitative word], to slumber; to nap; to doze: *n.* a comfortable short sleep; a nap: *snooz'ing*, *imp.*: *snoozed*, *pp.* *snodsd*.

**snore**, *v. snor* [*M. Dut. snorren*, to grumble, mutter], to breathe through the open mouth in sleep with a rough hoarse noise: *n.* a hoarse rough breathing through the nose and mouth in sleep; *snoring*, *imp.*: *snored*, *pp.* *snord*: *snor'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who snores.

**snort**, *v. snort* [from *snore*, which see], to force the breath through the nose with violence and noise, as a horse in prancing and playfulness: *n.* a forcible blowing of air through extended nostrils, as a horse: *snort'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of forcing air through the nose with noise: *snort'ed*, *pp.*: *snort'er*, *v.* *-er*, one who snorts.

**snot**, *n. snot* [*Fris. snotte*, mucus of the nose; cf. *Low Ger. snote*; *Dut. and Dan. snot*], the mucus discharged from the nose; a rude and vulgar person: *v. vulgarly*, to blow the nose: *snott'ing*, *imp.*: *snotted*, *pp.*: *snott'y*, *a.* *-y*, foul with mucus from the nose: *familiarly*, crabbed; peevish; sneering: *snottiness*, *n.* *-iness*, the state of being snotty: *snot'er*, *v.* *-er*, to snivel.

**snout**, *n. snout* [*Fris. snute*, the snout; cf. *Sw. snut*; *Low Ger. snute*; *Dan. snude*; *Dut. snuit*], the projecting nose of a beast; the human nose, in contempt; the nozzle of a pipe: *v.* to furnish with a nozzle: *snout'ing*, *imp.*: *snout'ed*, *pp.*: *ad.* having a snout: *snout'y*, *a.* *-y*, resembling a snout.

**snow**, *a. snog* [*AS. snaw*, snow; cf. *Icel. snær*; *Dan. snec*; *Sw. snö*; *Goth. snairs*; *Ger. schnee*], the congealed moisture or vapour of the atmosphere, in the form of light white flakes, of very beautiful and perfect forms: *v.* to fall in snow; to scatter like snow: *snow'ing*, *imp.*: *snow'ed*, *pp.* *snod*: *snow'y*, *a.* *-y*, abounding with snow; while like snow; spotless; unblemished: *snow'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, resembling snow: *snow'less*, *a.* *-less*, without snow: *snowball*, a round mass of compressed snow: *v.* to throw snowballs; to pelt with snowballs: *snow-blanket*, the name given by farmers and others to any considerable thickness of snow which covers the ground during winter: *snow-blindness*, an affection of the eyes, caused by the reflection of light from the snow: *snow-blind*—see *snow-light*: *snow-broth*, a mixture of snow and water; a very cold liquor: *snow-bunting*, a bird of the finch family, a native of the arctic regions: *snow-capped*, *a.* covered with snow, as a hill or mountain: *snow-drift*, a bank formed of snow driven together by the wind: *snowdrop*, an

early spring plant, having white bell-like flowers; the *Galanthus nivalis*, Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ*: snow-fall, the falling of snow; the amount of snow falling within a certain time: snow-flake, a flake or feathery particle of snow; a British plant, resembling the snowdrop; *Leucocorymbium*, Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ*: snow-light or -blink, the name given by voyagers and travellers in the arctic regions to the peculiar reflection which arises from fields of ice or snow: snow-line, that line or limit of elevation at and above which the surface is perpetually covered with snow and ice, having its limits lower in winter and higher in summer—being highest towards the equator, and gradually descending till it reaches the natural land-surface and sea-level, in the direction of the N. and S. poles: snow-plough, a machine for clearing railways and roads from accumulations of snow: snow-shoe, a boat-like framework fastened on the foot to prevent sinking among deep snow while walking over it: snow-slip, a mass of snow which slips down the side of a hill or mountain: snow-storm, a heavy, drifting fall of snow: snow-white, a. very white: snow-wreath, an accumulation of snow of some length.

snow, n. *snō* [Mid. Dut. *snauwe*, a kind of boat], a vessel with two masts; a brig.

snub, v. *snub* [Dan. *snubbe*, to reprimand: cf. Icel. *snubba*; Sw. *snubba*; Fris. *snubbe*], to check; to reprimand; to rebuke, particularly in a sarcastic manner; to slight; to treat with contempt; to nip: snubbing, imp.: n. a sarcastic reprimand or rebuke: snubbed, pp. *snubbed*: snub nose, a short or flat nose.

snudge, v. *snif* [in form of *snug*, which see], in O.E. to lie idle, close, or snug: to snudge along, to walk looking downwards with a poring, abstracted air: to snudge over the fire, to keep close to it.

snuff, v. *snif* [in variant of *sniff*], to draw in with the breath through the nose; to inhale; to perceive by the nose; to take off the burnt top of a candle; to inhale breath audibly; to draw up into the nostrils the powder of tobacco-leaf; to sniff with the nose in contempt: n. that which is inhaled or drawn up through the nostrils; the charred end of a wick; n. candle almost burnt out; tobacco-leaf reduced to powder for drawing up into the nostrils; resentment expressed by sniffing or snorting: snuffing, imp.: snuffed, pp. *snuffed*: snuffer, n. *snēr*, one who snuffs: snuffy, a. *snift*, soiled with snuff, or smelling of it: snuff-fer, n. plu. *snērs*, an instrument for taking off the charred top of a candle: snuff-box, n. small box or case for holding snuff intended for daily use: up to snuff, familiarly, not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute: snuffed out, overshadowed; eclipsed; put down; annihilated.

snuffle, v. *sniffl* [from *snuff*, which see: Dut. *snuffelen*, to breathe through the nose: Ger. dial. *schneifeln*], to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, especially when obstructed by mucus: snuffling, imp. *sniffling*: n. a speaking through the nose: snuffled, pp. *sniffled*: snuffler, n. *snēr*, one who snuffles: snuffles, n. plu. *snērs*, obstruction of the nose by mucus.

snug, a. *snug* [Icel. *snuggi*, smooth, as wool or hair: cf. Dan. *snøg*, *snugg*, smart, neat; Sw. *snugg*, neat, cleanly], warm and close; sheltered; concealed; not exposed to view; being in good order; neat and comfortable: v. to lie close or concealed: snugging, imp.: snugged, pp. *snugged*: snugly, ad. *snuggly*: snugness, n. *snēs*, the state of being snug: snug-gery, n. *snēri*, a neat, comfortable place: snuggly, v. *snē*, to lie close; to nestle or cuddle: to be or lie snug, to lie close; to be snugly and comfortably concealed.

snyn, n. *snit* [Icel. *snita*, to turn], among ship carpenters, the upward bend of a ship's thunders towards the bow and the stern: snyning, n. *snitning*, a term for a circular plank worked edgewise into the bow of a ship.

so, ad. con. *sō* [AS. *sind*, so: cf. Icel. and Gotth. *sā*; Ger. *so*, so, a prefix signifying facility, ease, goodness], in like manner, when preceded or followed by *as*; in such manner, when followed by *that*: in this way, when followed by *as*: for this reason; thus or in a high degree, *as*, he was so good; very, *as*, I am so sorry; the fact being so, *as*, you are going: so forth, more of the like kind: so so, a familiar exclamatory phrase: well, well, implying discovery or observation; moderately or tolerably well; mediocre: so that, to the end that; so then, therefore; the

consequence is: so and so, used in speaking of a person, place, or thing to avoid identification. Note.—so sometimes repeats the sense of a word or sentence going before, *as*, 'to make men bappy, and to keep them so'—that is, happy.

soak, v. *sōk* [AS. *sūcan*, to soak], to cause to sink in wet or moisture; to steep; to wet thoroughly; to lie steeped in a liquor; to enter gradually into pores or interstices: soaking, imp.: adj. that wets thoroughly; drinking intemperately: n. a thorough wetting: soaked, pp. *sōkt*: soaker, n. *ēr*, a hard drinker: soak-age, n. *āj*, state of being soaked: soak-y, a. *-f*, moist on the surface; full of moisture.

soap, n. *sōp* [AS. *sāpe*, soap: Icel. *sōpa*: Dut. *zeep*; Ger. *seife*], an important article of household use, manufactured from oils or fats, and an alkali, as soda or potash: v. to rub with soap: soaping, imp.: soaped, pp. *sōpt*: soapy, a. *sōpi*, smeared with soap; resembling soap: soapiness, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being soapy: soap-boiler, one whose trade is to make soap: soap-bolling, the trade of making soap: soap-bubble, a spherical film or air-bubble which floats in the air for a brief space, produced by blowing soapy water through a tube, as a tobacco-pipe: soapstone, n. n. soft variety of magnesium rock having a soapy feel—also called *steatite*: soapuds, water well impregnated with soap: soft-soap, a semi-fluid soap of a dirty brownish-yellow colour, made with potash instead of soda: soapwort, a British plant; *Saponaria officinalis*, Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

soar, v. *sōr* [F. *essorer*, to expose in the air, to mount or soar up—from L. *ex*, out; *aura*, air], to mount up on the wing; to fly aloft; to rise high in thought or imagination; to be sublime, as the poet or orator; to be lofty generally: n. n. lofty flight: soaring, imp.: adj. rising aloft: n. act of towering in thought or mind: soared, pp. *sōrd*: soaringly, nd. *-li*.

soave, a. nd. *sō-dīrā*, also soavemente, nd. *sō-dīrā-mēntā* [It.—from L. *suavis*, sweet], in music, sweet; with sweetness.

soh, v. *sōh* [an imitative word; AS. *sōgfan*, to lament: Ger. *seufzen*, to sigh], to sigh with a sudden and convulsive heaving of the breast; to weep: n. a short convulsive sigh: soh'ing, imp.: n. the act of sighing with convulsive heavings of the breast; lamentation: sohbed, pp. *sōbd*.

sober, a. *sōber* [F. *sobrie*, sober: L. *sōberus*, not drunk—from L. *sō*, *sē*, without; *ēbrius*, drunken], temperate; not under the influence of strong drink; possessing habits of temperance; right in mind; not visionary or heated with passion; grave; serious: v. to free from intoxication; to become sober; to bring to a right frame of mind: sobering, imp.: sobered, pp. *sōberd*: *sōberly*, ad. *sōberli*: *sōberness*, n. *nēs*, freedom from intoxication; freedom from heat and passion; temperance; sobriety, n. *sōberli-dit*, the state or quality of being habitually free from the influence of strong drink; habitual freedom from heat and passion; gravity; calmness: *sōber-minded*, a. habitually calm and temperate: *sōber-mindedness*, n. the state of being free from inordinate passion; calmness.—SYN. of 'sober' a.: temperate; regular; calm; serious; solemn; grave; sedate; abstinent; abstemious; moderate; steady; cool; collected; dispassionate; unimpassioned; staid; sombre.

sobol, n. *sōbol*, or soboles, n. *sōbol-lē* [L. *sobolus*, a sprout, a shoot], in bot., a creeping underground stem: *soboliferous*, a. *sōbolifēris* [L. *fero*, I bear], producing young plants from the roots.

sobranje, n. *sō-brān-jē* [Bulg.], the parliament of Bulgaria; a Russian provincial assembly for the purposes of local government.

sobriquet, n. *sōbrī-kē* or *sō'* [F. *sobriquet*, a nickname; *sous*, under; *brechet*, the breast: Bret. *brucked*, the breast: the origin of *sobriquet* is seen in the Norm. phrase, *soiler sus l'bruchet*, to seize by the throat: *sobriquet* is thus properly a chuck under the chin, then a quip or cut given, on affront, hence a nickname, a burlesque name: a nickname.

soc, n. *sōk*, also soke, n. *sōk* [AS. *soc*, liberty, franchise: cf. Dan. *sag*; Ger. *sache*], in O.E., the privilege granted by the king to a subject to administer justice and execute laws and jurisdiction; the territory in which such is exercised: a certain feudal tenure, lower than military and higher than predial service: *soc'men*, n., also *soc'agers*, *soc'agers*, n. plu. *sōfērs*, tenants whose tenure is called *socage*; tenants of the Crown or a lord who were freeholders.

māte, māt, fār, lūō; mēte, mēt, hēr: pīne, plu.: nōte, nōt, mōre: .

**socage** or **socage**, *n.* *sōk'āj* [mid. L. *sociagium*, *socage*—see *soc*], a tenure of land in return for service to be rendered to the lord of the fee; tenure by any certain or determinate service, as *free socage* and *villain socage*: *socagers*, *socagers*—see under *soc*.

**social**, *n.* *sō'shāl* [F. *société*—from L. *socialis*, *social*—from *socius*, a companion], pert. to men as living in society; ready to engage in friendly and familiar intercourse; companionable; disposed to mix in society; festive; *so'cially*, *ad.* *-li*: *so'cialness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *so'ciality*, *n.* *-shāl'itē*, quality of being social; fellowship: *so'ciable*, *a.* *-shā-bl*, fit to be conjoined; disposed to mix in society in friendly intercourse; inclined to familiar and easy conversation in company; friendly; companionable: *n.* *familiarly*, a pleasant meeting or assembly; a kind of couch for two persons; a kind of carriage: *so'ciably*, *ad.* *-bly*: *so'ciableness*, *n.* *-bly-nēs*, also *so'ciability*, *n.* *-shāl'itē*, disposition to associate in familiar intercourse: *so'cialise*, *v.* *-shāl'iz*, to render social; to reduce to a social condition: *so'cialising*, *imp.* *-so'cialised*, *pp.* *-ised*: *so'cialism*, *n.* *-shāl'izm*, that system which has for its object the reconstruction of society on the basis of a community of property, and association instead of competition in every branch of human industry; communism: *so'cialist*, *n.* *-ist*, one who advocates the system of socialism: *so'cialistic*, *a.* *-is'tik*, relating to or like socialism: *social plants*. In bot., such plants as grow naturally in groups or masses: *social science*—see *sociology*: *so'ciative*, *a.* *-ā-tiv*, that may associate with.—*SVN.* of *sociable* *a.*: friendly; social; familiar; companionable; conversable; accessible; communicative; convivial; festive.

**society**, *n.* *sō'siē'tē* [F. *société*—from L. *societas* or *societatem*, *society*—from *socius*, a partner, a companion], a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; fellowship; the civilised body of mankind; the public; those persons in any community who usually associate together; a religious body, as a missionary *society*: the class whose members, whether titled or untitled, take the highest social position: in *OE.*, company; converse.

**Socinian**, *n.* *sō'shi'n-i-ān* [from Lælius and Faustus Socinus, the founders of the sect in the 16th century], one of the followers of Lælius and Faustus Socinus, who taught that Jesus Christ was a mere man, and who denied the Trinity, the personality of the devil, the native and total depravity of man, the atonement, and the eternity of future punishment: *adj.* pert. to Lælius and Faustus Socinus or their doctrines: *Socinianism*, *n.* *-izm*, the doctrines of Socinus.

**sociology**, *n.* *sō'shi-dōj'i-jī* [L. *socius*, a companion, an associate; Gr. *logos*, discourse], the science which treats of man in his social capacity, including politics, political economy, and such subjects; *social science*: *so'ciolog'ical*, *a.* *-dōj'i-kāl*, connected with or related to sociology.

**sock**, *n.* *sōk* [OF. *soc*; mid. L. *soccus*; Bret. *soch*; Gael. *soc*, a ploughshare], in *Scot.*, the share of the plough.

**sock**, *n.* *sōk* [AS. *socc*—from L. *soccus*, a kind of shoe worn by comic actors], a covering for the feet; a kind of half stocking; the shoe of the anc. comic actors—hence, comedy: *sockless*, *a.* *-lēss*, without a sock.

**sock**, *v.* *sōk* [Gael. *soc*, a beak, a snout], in *slang*, to knock a man's hat over his eyes and nose by a smart blow: *sock'ing*, *imp.* *-socked*, *pp.* *-sockt*.

**sock**, *n.* *sōk* [Ger. *saugen*, to suck], in *OE.*, and *slang*, a feast; a treat; a dainty.

**socket**, *n.* *sōk'ēt* [dim. of *sock*, the original sense being evidently 'a small wooden shoe': OF. *soket*], the hollow base upon which a candle is fixed, like a tree upon its stump; any small hollow to receive and hold something; the receptacle of the eye: *so'cle*, *n.* *sō'kl* or *sō'kē*, in arch., a plain, square, flat member used instead of a pedestal to support a column, a statue, &c.; a plinth or plain face at the foot of a wall: *socket-chisel*, a strong chisel used by carpenters in mortising: ball and socket, a socket with a knob or ball moving in it, forming a joint, which moves freely in any direction.

*so'cle*—see under *socket*.

**Socotrine**, *n.* *sō'kō'trīn*, a native or inhabitant of Socotra, an island on the E. coast of Africa: *adj.* of or from Socotra.

**Socratic**, *a.* *sō'krāt'ik*, also *Socratical*, *a.* *-i-kāl*,

pert. to the philosophy of Socrates (469-399 B.C.), or to his method of teaching: *Socratically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *Socratism*, *n.* *sō'krāt'ist*, a disciple of Socrates, a celebrated anc. Greek philosopher: *Socratism*, *n.* *-izm*, the philosophy of Socrates.

**sod**, *n.* *sōd* [Dut. *zode*, a turf: Fris. *sātha*, a well—prob. so called from its being saturated with water], turf; sward; a piece of turf: *sod'ded*, *a.* covered with sod: *sod'dy*, *a.* *-dy*, turfy.

**sod**, *v.* *sōd*, did seethe, pt. of seethe, which see.

**soda**, *n.* *sō'dā* [It. *soda*—from L. *sodidus*, firm], a substance obtained from the ashes of certain sea-plants, or from sea-salt; the familiar name for carbonate of soda: *sodalite*, *n.* *-līt* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina and soda, found of a white, grey, yellowish, greenish, or blue colour, and of a vitreous lustre: *sodic*, *a.* *sō'dik*, combined with soda; of or pert. to soda: *sō'dium*, *n.* *-di-um*, an elementary body forming the metallic base of soda, soft, of a silvery lustre, and lighter than water: *soda-water*, a water supposed to contain a little soda, and highly charged with carbonic acid: *caustic soda*, the hydrated oxide of the metal sodium: carbonate of soda, a salt compounded of carbonic acid and soda: bicarbonate of soda, only slightly alkaline, and not caustic, used in the preparation of effervescing drinks and medicinal soda-water: sulphate of soda, Glauber's salts: sulphates of soda, important for its sulphurous acid: *sodic nitrate*, a substance occurring in deposits of great extent in Peru and Brazil, &c., employed in the manufacture of vitriol and of artificial manure. *Note*—*sodic*, *a.* is now commonly employed instead of *sodium*, *n.*, as, for *chloride of sodium*, or common salt, we say *sodic chloride*.

**sodality**, *n.* *sō'dāl'tē* [L. *sodālitas* or *sodālitas*, fellowship—from *sodālis*, a mate, a fellow], a fellowship; a fraternity; a brotherhood.

**sodden**, *v.* *sōd'n*, pp. of seethe, which see,—boiled; seethed; applied to bread not well baked; doughy.

**sodden**, *v.* *sōd'n* [see seethe], to soak; to saturate; to be soaked.

**soder**, *v.* *n.* *sōd'ēr*, OE. for solder.

**Sodomite**, *n.* *sō'dō'mīt*, an inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of an unnatural crime, attributed to the inhabitants of Sodom: *sod'omy*, *n.* *-mī*, the sin of Sodom: *sod'omit'ical*, *a.* *-mīt'i-kāl*, pert. to sodomy: *sod'omist*, *n.* *-mīst*, one guilty of sodomy.

**soever**, *so'ēvēr* [so, and *ever*], only used in composition to extend or render emphatic the sense of who, what, where, when, &c.

**sofa**, *n.* *sō'fā* [Ar. *suffah*, a sofa—*from* *saffa*, to dispose in order], a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and ends: *sofa-bed*, *sofa*-bedstead, a sofa so contrived as to include a bed.

**soffit**, *n.* *sō'fīt* [F. *soffite*—from It. *soffitta*, a soffit—*from* L. *suffragus*, fastened beneath or below—*from* *sub*, under; *figo*, I fix], in arch., the under side of an arch or cornice, presenting a flat surface; in scene-painting, a border.

**sofi**, *n.* *sō'fī* [Pers. *sofi*], a priest or monk of Persia; a dervish; a religious person: *so'fism*, *n.* *-fizm*, the mystical doctrines of the *so'fīs*, *fz.*

**soft**, *a.* *sōft* [AS. *softe*, soft (*adv.* *sōfte*): cf. Dut. *zacht*; Ger. *sacht*, *sankt*], not hard; easily yielding to pressure; not rough; not violent; smooth to the touch; flowing; easily yielding to persuasion or any influence; impressible; gentle; mild; delicate; weak; simple; not unfeeling; not strong or glaring; pleasing to any sense; not tinged with salts, as water; in *OE.*, still; easy: *ad.* *softly*; gently; quietly: *interj.* *bold!* stop! *n.* in *slang*, one weak in intellect; a foolish person: *soft'y*, *ad.* *-ly*, without hardness; not forcibly; not loudly; gently; mildly: *soft'nēs*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being soft; smoothness; delicacy; mildness; effeminacy: *soft'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat soft: *soft'en*, *v.* *soft'n*, to make soft; to grow soft; to mollify; to calm; to make less harsh or severe; to make less glaring; to grow less obtrusive, cruel, or rude: *soft'en'ing*, *imp.* *-ning*: *adj.* making less hard or fierce: *n.* the act of making less hard or cruel, &c.: in *paint.*, the blending of colours into each other: *soft'en'ed*, *pp.* *-nd*: *adj.* made less hard or harsh: *soft'ener*, *n.* *-nēr*, one who or that which softens: *soft'y*, *n.* *-i*, a foolish person: *soft-beaded*, *a.* of weak intellect: *soft-hearted*, *a.* susceptible of pity; meek; gentle: *soft-sawder*, *so'fō'dēr* [corrupt. of Eng. *soft-seller*: cf. Ger. *suade*, gift of the gab], flattery; something that easily pleases and tickles:

*cōw*, *bōy*, *foat*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *ceal*.

soft-spoken, *n.* having a mild or gentle voice; affable: to walk softly, in *OE.*, to be weak and out of spirits, as by excessive grief.—*SYN.* of 'soft *a.*': ductile; facile; malleable; flexible; yielding; tender; timorous; mild; gentle; kind; meek; evil; pusillanimous; complaisant; effeminate; delicate; fine; weak; simple; smooth; flowing—of 'soften': to mollify; conipose; mitigate; palliate; alioviolate; enorvate.

**Softa**—see **Sophta**.

**soho**, *int.* *so-hó*, an exclamation used to attract the attention of a person at a distance.

**sol-disant**, *a.* *swaú-dé-záng* [*F.*], calling himself; would-be; pretended; self-styled.

**soil**, *n.* *soyl* [*F.* *sol*—from *L. solan*, the ground, soil], the upper stratum of the earth; mould; conitry; land.

**soil**, *n.* *soyl* [*OF. soil*, *mro*: *mid. L. sucula*, a young sow; *sus*, a sow], filth; any foul matter upon another substance; a stain; dung: *v.* to tarish; to defile; to pollute; to dirty; to besmear; to bedaub: *soil*-ing, *imp.*; *soiled*, *pp. soylá*: *adj.* stained; tarnished: *soilure*, *n.* *soyl'ár*, *in OE.* stain; pollution: *soil*-pipe, the pipe that conveys from a dwelling-house foul or waste water: to take soil, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued.—*SYN.* of 'soil *n.*': dirt; pollution; spot; foulness; dung; compost; manure—of 'soil *v.*': to dirty; dirt; besmear; daub; bedaub; pollute; defile; foul; befoul; begrime; be-mire; bespatter; tarnish; stain; sully; contaminate.

**soil**, *v.* *soyl* [*OF. soiler*, to glut: *soil*, glutted—from *mid. L. satullus*; *L. satur*, full, sated], *in agri.*, to feed cattle with green food in the stall: *soil'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the practice of feeding cattle in stalls with fresh-cut grass or clover: *soiled*, *pp. soylá*.

**soirée**, *n.* *swaí-ér* [*F. soirée*, evening—from *F. soir*, evening—from *L. sérus*, lato: *it. sera*, evening], an evening-party for conversation; a public meeting in the evening at which refreshments are distributed: *soirée musicale*, *mú-ét-kál* [*F.*], an evening entertainment of music.

**sojourn**, *v.* *so-jérn* [*OF. sojorner*, to sojourn—from a supposed *mid. L. subdiurne*, to wait over the day—from *L. sub*, under, and *diurnus*, daily—from *diés*, a day], to dwell for a time; to tarry; to abide: *n.* a temporary residence: *so'journing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of dwelling in a place for a time: *so'journer*, *pp. jérnd*: *so'journer*, *n.* *ér*, one who sojourns or dwells in a place for a time; a temporary resident.

**soke**—see **soo**.

**sol**, *n.* *sól* [*L. sól*, the sun], an old term in emblazoning arms, equal to *or*, or gold; the sun with a human face surrounded with rays; an old term for gold.

**sol**, *sól*, *in music*, the fifth note of the diatonic scale = *G*: *sol-fa*, *v.* *sól-fá*, to sing or vocalise the diatonic scale to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*: to sing, as a learner, a musical composition with these syllables: *sol-fa'ing*, *imp. ing*: *n.* the act or practice of singing the diatonic scale, or a musical composition, to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*: *sol-faed'*, *pp. fad'*.

**solace**, *n.* *sól-ás* [*OF. solaz*, solace—from *L. solatium*, a soothing, solace—from *solor*, I comfort], that which cheers, comforts, or consoles; that which alleviates grief or anxiety; that which relieves in distress; recreation; amusement; in *OE.*, happiness:

*v.* to cheer; to comfort; to console; to relieve in affliction; to soothe; to allay; in *OE.*, to take comfort: *sol'acing*, *imp.*: *sol'aced*, *pp. -ast*, cheered in affliction: *sol'acement*, *n.* *mént*, the act of solacing; comfort.—*SYN.* of 'solace *v.*': to cheer; animate; encourage; enliven; exhilarate; comfort; console; assuage; allay; alleviate; relieve.

**solander**, *n.* *só-lán-dér* [*F. solandre*], a disease in horses.

**solan-goose**, *n.* *sól-lán-gós*, also *soland*, *n.* *só-lánd* [*icel. súla*, a solan-goose], a web-footed sea-fowl, found on some parts of the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.: the gaucet.

**solano**, *n.* *sól-lá-nó* [*Sp. solano*—from *L. sól*, the sun], a hot south-east wind which occasionally visits the Spanish peninsula, from the direction of the African deserts, extremely hot and loaded with fine dust.

**solanum**, *n.* *só-lá-núm* [*L. solanum*, nightshade], the nightshade; the systematic name of several plants, of which some are edible, as the potato, and others poisonous, of the *Ordi. Solanaceæ*: *solanine*, *n.* *sól-lá-nín*, a highly poisonous substance obtained

from several species of *solanum*—also called *solan'ia*, *n.* *ná-d*: *sól-aná-ceous*, *a.* *ná-shí-ús*, belonging to the order of plants which includes the nightshade and the potato.

**solar**, *a.* *sól-ér* [*L. soláris*, belonging to the sun—from *sól*, the sun], pert. to the sun, or proceeding from it; measured by the apparent revolution of the sun; sunny; in *anat.*, having branches of filaments like the rays of the sun: *solarisation*, *n.* *sól-ér-i-zá-shán*, injurious effects of too long exposure to the sun's rays, as to a photograph; excessive insulation: *solar cycle*—see *cycle* of the sun under *cycle*: *solar day*, *solar month*, portions of time marked by the apparent motion of the sun: *solar flowers*, flowers that open and close at particular hours of each day: *solar myth*, a myth, or legend, chiefly of Aryan origin, which is supposed by some scholars to contain allegorical reference to the sun: *solar plexus*, in *anat.*, a great plexus of sympathetic nerves supplying the intestines: *solar spots*, dark spots that appear on the sun's disc when viewed through a telescope: *solar system*, the sun and the celestial bodies which move round it, including the comets: *solar year*, the space of time measured by a complete revolution of the earth round the sun, being 365 d., 5 h., 48 m., 51 s.

**solatum**, *n.* *sól-shít-úm* [*L.*, consolation], a recompense for injury; in *Scots law*, a special sum paid in addition to actual damages.

**sold**, *n.* *sólít* [*F. soldé*—from *L. solidus*, a gold coin], in *OE.*, military pay; warlike entertainment.

**sold**, *v.* *sóid*, *pp. pt. of sell*: *sold-note*, a note or memorandum of sale given by the seller to the buyer.

**soldan**, *n.* *sól-dán*, *OE.* for *sultan*.

**solder**, *n.* *sól-dér* or *sól-ér* [*OF. souder* or *soulder*, to consolidate, to close or fasten together—from *L. solidare*, to make firm—from *solidus*, firm], a metallic composition for uniting or cementing metals; a fusible alloy: *v.* to unite metals by the fusion of a metallic cement; to mend; to unite anything broken: *sól'dering*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of uniting metals by fusing a metallic composition: *sól'dered*, *pp. -dér*, united or cemented by a metallic composition: *sól'derer*, *n.* *-ér-ér*, one who or that which solders: *hard solder*, *solder* which only fuses at a red heat: *soft solder*, a solder which fuses at a comparatively low heat.

**soldier**, *n.* *sól-í-ér* [*OF. soldier*; *mid. L. soldarius*, a soldier; *L. solidus* or *soldus*, a gold coin—*tit.*, one that fights or serves for pay], a man engaged in military service; a warrior; one engaged in war; a private: *sól'dierly*, *a.* *-it*, also *soldier-like*, a becoming a real soldier; brave: *soldiership*, *n.* martial skill; military qualities or character; conduct becoming a soldier: *sól'diering*, *n.* *-ing*, the state of being a soldier; the occupation of a soldier: *sól'diery*, *n.* *-i*, soldiers collectively; the body of military men: *solder-crab*, a crustacean which, having part of its body unprotected, occupies the empty shell of a shell-fish; the hermit-crab.

**sole**, *n.* *sól* [*AS. sole*; *L. solea*, the sole of the foot or of a shoe; *Solan*, the ground or earth], the bottom of the foot or of a shoe; the part of a thing which forms the bottom; a certain flat sea-fish; the bottom or lowest part of an embasero: *v.* to furnish with a sole: *sol'ing*, *imp.*: *soled*, *pp. sólá*: *sole-leather*, the thick leather to form soles to shoes: *sole-shoe*, the long bottom part of the plough which supports its weight upon the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and which serves as a sledge.

**sole**, *a.* *sól* [*OF. sol*; *F. seut*—from *L. solus*, alone], single; individual; being or acting without another; alone; only; solitary: *sól'ly*, *ad. -it*: *sole'ness*, *n.* *-nès*, the state of being alone: *femme sole*, in *law*, an unmarried woman.

**soleaform**, *n.* *sól-é-á-fórm* [*L. solea*, a sandal; *forma*, shape], in *bot.*, slipper-shaped.

**soleism**, *n.* *sól-é-izm* [*Gr. solokismos*, any incongruity of language, said to be from *Soll*, a town of Cilicia, whose Greek inhabitants corrupted the Greek language and used a mixed dialect], any glaring deviation from the established usage of a language in speaking or writing; any impropriety or barbarism of speech extending beyond single words; any absurdity or impropriety: *soleicist*, *n.* *-sít*, one guilty of an impropriety in language: *soleicistic*, *a.* *-itk*, also *soleicistic*, *a.* *-it kál*, incorrect or incongruous in language: *soleicistically*, *ad. -it*:

*máte, máf, fár, láw; mte, mtl, hér; pín, pín; nót, nót, móre;*

solecise, v. -sīz, to commit a solecism: solecising, imp.: solecised, pp. -sīzd.

solemn, a. sōl'm [OF. *solempne*; L. *sōlemnis* or *sōlemnis*, religious, solemn], marked with religious gravity or pomp; affecting with seriousness; attended with religious rites; adapted to impress seriousness or reverence; having the appearance of seriousness or gravity; serious; reverential; devotional; sacred, as an oath: solemnness, n. -nēs, the state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner: solemnly, ad. -lī, in a solemn, grave, or stately manner; with religious ceremonies; with due state or form: solemnity, n. sōl'm-nī-tī, an impressive religious ceremony; manner of acting adapted to impress awe; impressiveness; gravity; steady seriousness: solemnise, v. sōl'm-nīz, to celebrate or perform with religious ceremonies; to perform religiously at stated times; to render or make serious or reverential: solemnising, imp.: solemnised, pp. -nīzd: solemniser, n. -zer, one who solemnises: solemnisation, n. -nī-zā-shūn, the act of solemnising; celebration: solemn-breathing, a diffusing solemnity; impressing with seriousness: Solemn League and Covenant, in Scot. Hist., a written bond of confederacy entered into among the nobility, gentry, burghers, and others for the suppression of Popery and Prelacy, accepted by the Scot. Parl. 1633, adopted by the Eng. Parl. 1643, sworn to by Charles II. before he was crowned by the Scots at Scone, 1651; after the Restoration it was rejected by Charles II., and ordered by him to be burned by the common hangman.—SYN. of 'solemn': grave; serious; sober; reverential; devout; formal; sacred; devotional.

sole, n. sōl'en [Gr., a shell-fish], a bivalve mollusc, with a very long shell, open at both ends; the razor-fish: sole'senite, n. -lī, a fossil shell of this kind.

Solenhofen beds, sōl'en-hōi-fn, in *geol.*, beds of limestone at Solenhofen, Bavaria, which furnish a valuable lithographic stone: they are also notable as containing widely varied and well-preserved fauna, including the remains of the earliest known bird, the *Archæopteryx*.

solenoid, n. sōl'en-ōi-d [Gr. *sōl'en*, a channel, a tube; *eidos*, resemblance], a continuous copper wire having one part straight, and the other twisted as an open spiral around the straight part, which, when an electric current passes through it, acts as a magnet.

sol-fa—see under sol 2.

solfatara, n. sōl'fāt-tā-rā [Sol'fatara, a volcano near Naples—from It. *solfo*, sulphur, brimstone], a volcanic fissure or vent from which sulphurous vapours, hot mud, and steam are erupted: solfatarae, n. sōl'fāt-tā-rā, a name applied to the soda-alum found at Solfatara, near Naples.

solfeggiare, v. sōl'fē-jī-dr'a [It.], to sol-fa: solfeggio, n. sōl'fē-jī-ō [It.], the system of marking the notes of the scale with the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, instead of the letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B, intended to give greater facility to learners to sing at sight.

solicit, v. sōl'is'it [F. *soliciter*, to request—from L. *solicitare*, to stir up, to urge—from *solicitus*, roused, anxious—from *sollus*, whole, entire; *cicio*, I excite], to ask with some degree of earnestness; to entreat; to invite, as the attention; to try to obtain; to summon; to excite; in OE., to disturb; to disquiet: soliciting, imp.: solicited, pp.: solicitor, n. -ant, one who solicits: solicitation, n. -tā-shūn, urgent or earnest request; entreaty; importunity: invitation: solicitor, n. -ter, one who asks with earnestness; one who solicits for another; in Eng., one legally qualified to act for another in courts of law; in Scot., an attorney; in Amer., a counsel who acts as attorney: solicitorship, n. the office or rank of a solicitor: Solicitor-General, the second law officer of the Crown in point of dignity, who, besides his ordinary public duties, maintains the right of the Crown in cases affecting the revenue, &c.: sollicitous, a. -tūs, careful; apprehensive; uneasy; anxious; eager; very desirous, as to obtain something: sollicitously, ad. -lī: sollicitude, n. -tūd, uneasiness of mind; care; trouble; concern; anxiety.—SYN. of 'solicit': to ask; request; beseech; supplicate; entreat; implore; adjure; crave; beg; importune.

solid, n. sōl'id [F. *solide*—from L. *solidus*, whole, complete, solid], hard; firm; compact; impenetrable; not liquid or fluid; not hollow; solid: healthy; strong; valid; just; not light or superficial: n. a

firm compact body; a body not liquid or fluid; in geom., a magnitude having length, breadth, and thickness: solidly, ad. -lī: solidity, n. sōl'id-ī-tī [F. *solidité*—L. *soliditas* or *soliditatem*], compactness; density; the quality of bodies which resists impressions; firmness; strength; soundness; validity; certitude; weightiness: solidness, n. -nēs, the quality of being firm or dense: moral firmness; soundness; validity; weight: solidify, v. sōl'id-ī-fī [F. *solidifier*, to solidify—from L. *solidus*, firm; *facio*, I make], to make solid or compact; to grow solid: solidifying, imp.: solidified, pp. -fīd: solidification, n. -kā-shūn, the state assumed by certain liquid bodies on cooling, or on parting from their heat: the solids, as applied to the body, the bones, flesh, &c., as distinguished from the fluids: solid angle, an angle made by three or more plane angles meeting in a point, but which are not in the same plane: solid measure, a measure in which each of the units is a cube: solid square, a body of troops in the form of a square in which the ranks and files are equal.—SYN. of 'solid a.': compact; dense; strong; firm; sound; real; true; grave; profound; certain; substantial; hard; valid; just; weighty; important.

solidarity, n. sōl'id-dar-ī-tī [F. *solidarité*, mutual responsibility—from *solide*—from L. *solidus*, solid], an entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; international stability or strength.

Solidungulates, n. plu. sōl'id-ang-gū-lī-tis, also Sol'idung gull, n. plu. gū li [L. *solidus*, solid; *ungula*, a hoof], an order of mammals, including the horse and its allies, which have the hoofs whole or undivided: solidungulus, a. -lūs, also solidungular, a. -lar, having the hoof entire or not cloven, as in the horse.

Solidian, n. sōl'id-ī-dī-ān [L. *sōlms*, alone; *fides*, faith], one who holds that faith alone is necessary to justification; adj. pert. to: Solidianism, n. -izm, the tenets of Solidians.

soliloquy, n. sōl'il-lō-ki [mid. L. *sōliloquium*, a soliloquy—from L. *sōlus*, alone; *loquor*, I speak], a talking to oneself; a discourse not addressed to any one, even though others be present; a written composition containing such discourse: soliloquise, v. -kīz, to utter a soliloquy; to speak to oneself: soliloquising, imp.: soliloquised, pp. -kīz-d.

soliped, n. sōl'ī-pēd [L. *sōlus*, alone; *pēs* or *pedem*, a foot], an animal whose foot is not cloven, as the horse: solipedous, a. sōl'ī-pē-dūs, also solip'edal, n. -ē-dāl, having single uncloven hoofs.

solitary, a. sōl'ī-tar-ī [F. *solitaire*—from L. *solitarius*, solitary—from *sōlus*, alone], living alone; lonely; remote from society; not much frequented; gloomy; dismal: occurring singly, as a solitary instance: n. one who lives alone; a hermit: solitarily, ad. -lī: solitariness, n. -nēs, state of being alone; retirement; solitude: solitaire', n. -tār [F.], a hermit; an ornament, set with a single stone, for the neck or ears; a game that can be played alone; a large extinct bird, like the *dodo*—SYN. of 'solitary a.': sole; single; individual; lonely; desolate; remote; retired; gloomy; still; dismal; separate.

solitude, n. sōl'ī-tūd [F. *solitude*—from L. *solitudo*, loneliness—from *sōlus*, alone], loneliness; remoteness from society; retiredness; a lonely place; a desert.

solimisation, n. sōl'im-izā-shūn [from the vocalising of the syllables *sol, mi*, the act of sol-fang

solo, n. sōl'ō, plu. sōl'os, -lēz, or sōl'ī, [F. *le solo*—from L. *sōlus*, alone], an air or strain to be played by a single instr., or sung by a single voice.

Solomon's seal, n. sōl'b-mūnz-sēl, a handsome British plant; the *Polygonatum multiflorum*, Ord. Liliaceæ.

solstice, n. sōl'sis [F. *solstice*—from L. *solstitium*, a standing still of the sun—from *sol*, the sun; *sisto*, I make to stand], the time when the sun, in its apparent annual revolution, arrives at its farthest point north or south from the equator, and seems to cease retreating from the equator—in the northern hemisphere the summer solstice being about 22nd June, and the winter solstice about 22nd December: solstitial, a. sōl'sis'h-āl, pert. to or happening at a solstice, usually the summer one: solstitial points, the farthest north and south points of the ecliptic at which the sun arrives—the north being called Cancer, the south Capricorn: solstitial colure, the hour-circle which passes through the solstitial points.

soluble, a. sōl'b-ūl [F. *soluble*—from L. *solubilis*, soluble—from *sōlus*, I loose, I dissolve], that may be dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution: sol'uble-

cōic, bōy, fāt: pūre, būd: chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ness, *n.* *nēs*, also *sol'nbl'ity*, *n.* *sol'nbl'ity*, the quality of being able to be dissolved in a fluid; in bot., the property of separating into distinct portions by a kind of spurious articulation; solution, *n.* *sol'ūshūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; a liquid which contains one or more solid substances diffused throughout it; explanation; the explanation or removal of a doubt or difficulty; the worked-out answer to a problem or an equation; in law, payment of debts: solvite, *a.* *sol'ū-tiv*, tending to dissolve; laxative.

*solum*, *n.* *sōlūm* [*L. solum*, ground or soil]. In *Scots law*, land; a piece of land.

*solus*, *n.* *sōlūs* [*L. solus*, alone], alone,—used in stage directions.

*solve*, *v.* *solv* [*L. solvo*, I loose], to give an explanation; to clear up; to unfold; to disentangle; to dissipate, as doubts: solving, *imp.* *sol'ving*: solved, *pp.* *solvd*: solver, *n.* *sol'ver*, one who solves: solvable, *a.* *sol'vbl* [*F.*—*L.*], that may be solved or explained: solvableness, *n.* *sol'vableness*, also solvability, *n.* *sol'vableness*, capability of being dissolved; ability to pay all just debts: sol'vent, *a.* *sol'vent*, having the power of loosening or dissolving; able or sufficient to pay all just debts, applied to a person or an estate: *n.* anything that dissolves another; a fluid in which a solid may be dissolved: sol'vency, *n.* *sol'vency*, ability to pay all just debts.—*SYN.* of 'solve': to unfold; explain; clear up; resolve; disentangle.

*soma*, *n.* *sōmā* [*Sans.*], a kind of intoxicating beverage formerly prepared in India from the soma-plant, a sacred shrub of anc. Vedic times; the plant is *Sarcostigma brevistigma*, *Ord.* *Oleaceae*.

*Somaj*, *n.* *sō-māj*, as in *Brahmo-Somaj* [*Hind. somaj*], a church or assembly; a sect recently sprung up among the natives of Hindustan, who profess a pure theism, and exercise a system of eclecticism in regard to Christianity, and other religious faiths: *Brahmo*, *brā-mō*, prefixed, indicates its monotheistic character.

*somatia*, *n.* plu. *sō-mā-ti-ā* [*Gr. soma*, a body, *sōmata*, bodies], the small bodies or particles in the foveola or protoplasm of pollen-grains.

*somatic*, *n.* *sō-mā-tik*, or *somat'ical*, *a.* *-i-kal* [*Gr. somatikos*, pert. to the body—from *soma*, the body], belonging to the body: *so'matist*, *n.* *-mā-tist*, one who admits the existence of corporeal or material things only; a materialist.

*somatology*, *n.* *sō-mā-tō-lō-jī* [*Gr. soma*, a body, *sōmata*, bodies; *logos*, a description], the doctrine of bodies or material substances.

*sombre*, *a.* *sōmbrē* [*F. sombre*, dark—from *L. sub*, under; *umbra*, shade or shadow], dark; dusky; gloomy: *som'breness*, *n.* *-nēs*, darkness; gloominess: *som'brous*, *a.* *-brūs*, dark; gloomy: *som'brously*, *ad.* *-lī*: *som'broussness*, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being sombre; darkness.

*sombrero*, *n.* *sōm-brā-rō* [*Sp. sombrero*—from *sombra*, shade—see *sombre*], a kind of broad-brimmed hat.

*some*, *n.* *sūm* [*AS. sum*, some one; cf. *Goth. sumis*; *Icel. sumr*; *Dan. somme*], expressing an indeterminate number or quantity, more or less; denoting one person or thing; about, as *some* two dozen; certain; moderate; used improperly for *somewhat*, as *he is some better*; *some* is used as opposed to *others*: *pron.* *n.* portion greater or less, as *some* died: *somebody*, *n.* *-bōdī*, a person unknown or uncertain; *n.* person of consideration: *somewhat*, *ad.* *hōw*, in some way not yet known; or thing of that kind: *somewhat*, *a.* denoting a person at a time indefinite: *some*, *ad.* once; formerly; now and then: *something*, *n.* a thing unknown or not specified; a portion more or less; *n.* little: *ad.* in some degree; *somewhat*, *n.* *some-thing*, though uncertain what; a part more or less: *ad.* in some degree; to a slight extent: *somewhere*, *ad.* in one place or other; in some place: *somewhile*, *ad.* once; for a time: *somewhither*, *ad.* to some indeterminate place.

*somedal* or *somedale*, *ad.* *sūm-dāl* [*AS. sumdāl*—from *sum*, some, and *dæl*, a part] in *OE.*, in some degree.

*somersault*, *n.* *sūm-ēr-sōlūt* [*OF. sobresault*, *n.* *somersault*—from *L. supra*, above; *saltus*, a leap; *salto*, I leap], a leap or spring in which a person turns with the heels thrown over his head, completing a circuit, and again alights on his feet.

*somerset*, *n.* *sūm-ēr-sēt*, a spelling of *somersault*.  
*somite*, *n.* *sō-mīt* [*Gr. soma*, a body], a single segment in the body of an articulate animal.

*somnambulate*, *v.* *sōm-nām-bū-lāt* [*L. somnus*, sleep; *ambulo*, I walk], to walk in one's sleep; to wander dreamily and listlessly; to dream or wander as a *somnambulist*: *somnambulation*, *n.* *-bū-lātshūn*, act of walking in sleep: *somnambule*, *a.* *-bū-līk*, pert. to *somnambulism*; that walks in sleep: *somnambulism*, *n.* *-bū-līzīm*, the act or practice of walking in sleep: *somnambulist*, *n.* *-bū-līst*, a sleep-walker.

*somniferous*, *a.* *sōm-nīf-ēr-ūs* [*L. somnus*, sleep; *fero*, I bring], causing or inducing sleep; soporific.

*somnific*, *a.* *sōm-nīf-ik* [*L. somnus*, sleep; *facio*, I make], causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

*somniloquism*, *n.* *sōm-nī-lō-kwīzīm* [*L. somnus*, sleep; *loquor*, I speak], talking in one's sleep: *somniloquist*, *n.* *-kwīst*, one who talks in his sleep: *somniloquous*, *a.* *-kwīz*, apt to talk in sleep: *somniloquy*, *n.* *-kwī*, a talking in sleep.

*somnopath*, *n.* *sōm-nīp-āth* [*L. somnus*, sleep; *Gr. pathos*, feeling], sleep from sympathy or some external influence, as from mesmerism: *somnopathist*, *n.* *-thīst*, *n.* person in a state of sleep from sympathy.

*somnolent*, *a.* *sōm-nō-lēnt* [*F. somnolent*—from *mid. L. somnolentus*, negligent, drowsy—from *L. somnus*, sleep], inclined to sleep; drowsy: *somnolence*, *n.* *-lēns* [*F.*—*L.*], inclination to sleep; also *somnolency*, *n.* *-lēns*: *somnolently*, *ad.* *-lī*.

*son*, *n.* *sūn* [*AS. sunu*, a son; cf. *Icel. sunr*; *Russ. sin*; *Dan. søn*; *Swed. son*; *Ger. Sohn*, *Sans. sinu*], a male child or male descendant; a term of affection and familiar endearment; an old person's address to a youth, as *n* priest or teacher to a disciple; a native; to produce of anything, or denoting some quality, as 'son of pride', 'sons of light'; the second person of the Trinity: *son-in-law*, *n.* the husband of a daughter: *sonless*, *a.* *-lēss*, without a son: *sonship*, *n.* state of having the relation of a son: *Son of God*, *Son of man*, titles of Jesus Christ: *sons of the prophets*, among the anc. *Jews*, young men under instruction for offices in the church and state, in schools or colleges.

*sonant*, *a.* *sō-nānt* [*L. sonans* or *sonantem*, sounding; *sono*, I sound], pert. to sound; uttered with sound instead of breath alone; vocal.

*sonata*, *n.* *sō-nā-tā* [*It. sonata*, *n.* *sonata*—from *L. sono*, I sound], a short piece of music intended for an instr. only—*cantata*, *n.* piece for the voice; the name *sonata* is now generally restricted to a kind of composition for the pianoforte.

*song*, *n.* *sūng* [*AS. sang*, a song; cf. *Icel. söngr*; *Dut. zang*; *Dan. and Ger. sang*, *n.* song], a short poem intended or fit to be sung; a ballad; a lay; a strain; the notes of birds; poetry: *songless*, *a.* *-lēss*, destitute of the power of song: *songster*, *n.* *-stēr*, one who sings, or is skilled in singing; a bird that sings: *songstress*, *n.* *-stres*, a female singer: *old song*, a trifle: *song of degrees*, *n.* name applied to each of the 15 Psalms from the 120th to the 134th, because of their connection with the 'going up' or travelling to Jerusalem.—*SYN.* of 'song': ballad; sonnet; cantata; carol; canticle; versicle; canon; hymn; ditty; verse; poetry; lay; descant; strain.

*soniferous*, *a.* *sō-nīf-ēr-ūs* [*L. sonus*, sound; *fero*, I bear], that gives or conveys sound.

*sonnet*, *n.* *sōn-nēt* [*F. sonnet*—from *It. sonetto*, a sonnet—from *L. sonus*, sound], *n.* short poem or song of fourteen lines, having two stanzas of four lines each, and two of three each, arranged and rhymed in a particular order: *sonneteer*, *n.* *-ēr* [*It. sonettiere*], *n.* composer of sonnets or small poems—usually in contempt.

*sonometer*, *n.* *sō-nōm-ē-tēr* [*L. sonus*, a sound; *Gr. metron*, a measure], an instr. consisting of one or more cords or musical strings stretched along a box or table, weighted at one end and fixed at the other, and divided at pleasure by a bridge—used to exhibit the relations between musical notes; an instr. for testing the efficacy of the treatment for the cure of deafness.

*sonorific*, *a.* *sō-nōr-īf-ik* [*L. sonorus*, sounding; *facio*, I make], producing sounds.

*sonorous*, *a.* *sō-nō-rūs* [*L. sonorus*, sounding, *sonorous*—from *sonor* or *sonoreus*, sound; *sono*, I sound], yielding a clear sound when struck; being of a clear loud sound; high-sounding; rich and full in sound:

*māle*, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōt*, *mōre*;

sonorously, ad. *-li*: sonorously, n. *-rās-nēs*, quality of yielding sound when struck; grandeur of sound.

soon, ad. *sōn* [AS. *sōna*, soon: cf. Dut. *saen*; Goth. *sun*], in a short time; without delay; early; quickly; before the expected time; promptly; readily; willingly; as soon as or so soon as, immediately at or after another event. *Note*.—The distinction in use seems to be, as soon as, in affirmative or corresponding sentences—as soon as you have done your lessons you may go: so soon as, in negative or adversative sentences—the sun does not rise in winter so soon as it does in spring—see Brewer.

soonamooke, n. *sōn'-d-mō-kē* [Hind. the golden-face], the state barge of the Governor-General of India.

soot, n. *sōt* [AS. *sōt*, soot: cf. Icel. *sōt*; Sw. *sot*; Dan. *sod*], the portion of fuel escaping combustion, consisting chiefly of finely divided carbon: v. to cover or foul with soot: soot'ing, imp.: soot'ed, pp.: soot'y, a. *-i*, producing, containing, or resembling soot; foul with soot; dusky; dark: soot'ily, ad. *-li*: soot'iness, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being foul with soot.

sooterkin, n. *sōt'-ēr-kīn* [prob. of Dutch origin], a species of false birth, fabled to have been produced by Dutch women from sitting so much over stoves; a proposal or scheme absurd and impracticable.

sooth, a. *sōth* [AS. *sōth*, true: cf. Icel. *sannr*; Dan. *sand*], in OE., true; faithful: n. truth; reality; in OE., colory: sooth to say, an asseveration of earnest assurance, as, with truth I now speak.

soothe, v. *sōth* [from sootb], the radical meaning is, to lull or calm by a monotonous sound; to please with blandishments or soft words; to calm; to tranquillise; to assuage, as pain; to gratify: sooth'ing, imp.: adj. flattering; softening: soothed, pp. *sōth'd*: sooth'ingly, ad. *-li*: sooth'er, n. *-ēr*, one who soothes; in OE., n. flatterer.—SYN. of 'sooth': to appease; allay; oliveate; relieve; pacify; mitigate; soften; compose; mollify; tranquillise.

soothsay, v. *sōth'-sā* [Eng. sooth, and say], to utter predictions without inspiration; to prophesy: sooth'-saying, imp.: n. the foretelling future events without being inspired: sooth'sayer, n. *-ēr*, one who undertakes to foretell future events.

sooty—see under soot.

sop, n. *sōp* [AS. *sūpan*, to sup: cf. Icel. *soppa*; O.Dut. *soppe*, a sop; Goth. *supon*, to dip bread in saucio, to season], anything dipped and softened in a liquid and intended to be eaten; anything offered to pacify—so called from the mythological story in which a sop is said to have been thrown to Cerberus to appease him: v. to steep or dip in a liquid for food: sop'ping, imp.: sop'ped, pp. *sōp't*: sop'per, n. *-pēr*, one who dips something in liquor that is to be eaten: sop'py, a. *-pi*, soaked or saturated with liquid: sops in wine, a popular name for the flower called pink: sop in the pan, a piece of bread soaked in the gravy of the dripping-pan; a tit-bit; a bribe.

sopb, n. *sōf* [contr. from sophister, which see under sophism: Gr. *sophos*, wise, clever], a student who has been two or three years at a university.

Sophi, n. *sōfi* [Pers. *sōfi*], a title of the king of Persia.

sophism, n. *sōf'-izm* [F. *sophisme*, a sophism—from L. and Gr. *sophisma*, a device, a quibble, a fallacy—from Gr. *sophos*, wise, clever], a specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy or subtlety in reasoning: Soph'ist, n. *-ist*, one of a body of men who arose in Greece in the fifth century B.C., and taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics, but who, by the use of vain subtleties and false axioms, incurred general hatred and contempt; a captious or fallacious reasoner: sophistic, a. *sōf'-is-tik*, also sophistic'al, a. *-it-kāl*, deceptful or unsound in argument; fallaciously subtle: sophistic'al, ad. *-li*: sophistic'ate, v. *-it-kāt*, to adulterate; to debase; to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert: sophistic'ating, imp.: sophistic'ated, pp.: adj., also sophistic'itate, a. not pure or genuine; adulterated: sophistic'ator, n. *-kā-tēr*, one who sophisticates: sophistic'ation, n. *-shūn*, adulteration; admixture; matter added: sophister, n. *sōf'-is-tēr* [usually soph, which see], in the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and Dublin, a student during his second and third years; in OE., a disputant, subtle but fallacious; an insidious logician; a professor of philosophy; a sophist:

soph'istry, n. *-h-i*, specious but fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.—SYN. of 'sophisticate' v.: to debase; adulterate; counterfeit—'a': spurious; supposititious; fictitious; corrupted; vitiated.

sophomore, n. *sōf'-mōr* [mid. L. *sophimātor*, one who makes foolish arguments: Gr. *sophos*, wise, and *mōros*, silly], in Amer. univ., a student in the second year of his curriculum: sop'omorie, a. *sōf'-mōr'-ik*, pert. to; bombastic; complacently ignorant.

Sophia or Sotha, n. *sōf'-it* [Turk.], in Turkey, one engaged in professional studies for offices in the Church, the law, the army, or the State; often restricted to a student of the Koran.

soporiferous, a. *sō-pō-rif'-ēr* [L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep; *fero*, I bring], tending to produce sleep; narcotic: sōporiferously, ad. *-li*: sōporiferousness, n. *-nēs*, the quality of causing sleep.—SYN. of 'soporiferous': somniferous; narcotic; opiate; anodyne.

soporific, a. *sō-pō-rif'-ik* [L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep; *facio*, I make], tending to cause sleep: n. a medicine or other substance that has the quality of inducing sleep.

soppy, sop'ped—see under sop.

sopra, n. *sō-prā* [It. *sopra*—from L. *supra*, above], in music, the upper or higher part: soprano, n. *sō-prā-nō* [It.], in music, the highest female voice; the treble; plu. *sopra-nos*, *-nōs*, or *sopra-ni*, *-ni*: sopra'-nist, n. *-nist*, a treble-singer.

sorb, n. *sōrb* [L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service-tree], the European mountain-ash or service-tree, and its fruit called rowan; the wild service-tree is *Pyrus torminalis*, the cultivated service-tree *P. sorbus*, and the mountain-ash or rowan-tree *F. aucuparia*, of the sub-Order *Pomea*. Ord. *Rosacea*: sorbic, a. *sōrb'-ik*, of or from the sorb or service-tree or its fruit: sorbin or sorbito, n. *sōrb'-in* or *sōrb'-it*, a kind of sugar obtained from the berries of the mountain-ash.

sor'efacient, a. *sōrb'-fā-shēnt* [L. *sorbo*, I suck up; *facio*, I make], in med., producing absorption: n. a medicine that produces absorption.

Sorbonist, n. *sōrb'-ōn-ist*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, a famous theological college in the University of Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbon in 1232: sor'bonical, a. *sōrb'-ōn'-ikāl*, pert. to the Sorbonists.

sorcerer, n. *sōr'-sēr-ēr* [F. *sorcier*, one who divines by casting lots—from mid. L. *sorciarius*, a teller of fortunes by lot—from L. *sors* or *sorstem*, a lot, an oracle], a wizard who divines by the aid of magic or evil spirits; a magician: sor'ceress, n. fem. *-ēs*: sor'cery, n. *-i*, divination by the aid of evil spirits; magic; enchantment.—SYN. of 'sorcery' n.: enchantment; magic; witchcraft; conjuration; charms; incantations; spells.

sord, n. *sūrl*, OE. for sward, which see.

sordes, n. *sōr-dēs* [L. *sordēs*, dirt], foul or effete matter; dregs.

sordet, n. *sōr-dēt*, a sordine, which see.

sordid, a. *sōr-did* [F. *sordide*—from L. *sordidus*, dirty, unclean—from L. *sordēs*, dirt, filth], mean; base; vile; meanly avaricious; very negligently; in OE., dirty; filthy: sord'idly, ad. *-li*: sord'idness, n. *-nēs*, the state of being sordid; baseness; meanness.—SYN. of 'sordid': foul; gross; filthy; dirty; vile; base; covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

sordine, n. *sōr-dīn* [It. *sordina*, a sordine—from *sordo*; L. *surdus*, deaf, dull-sounding], a damper put into the mouth of a horn, or on the bridge of a violin, to muffle or soften the sound.

sore, a. *sōr* [AS. *sār*, painful; cf. Icel. *sarr*; Dut. *zeer*], tender to the touch; affected with pain; painful; distressing, as a calamity; much troubled, as the mind; in OE., bad: n. a part in an animal body where the skin is ruptured or bruised; an ulcer; a wound; grief; affliction: v. in OE., to wound; to make sore: ad. Intensely; severely: sorely, od. *sōr'-ik*, very; very much; exceedingly: sore'ness, n. *-nēs*, the tenderness of any part of an animal body; trouble of mind: sor'er, a. in OE., worse. *Note*.—In the sense of 'very, or very much,' sore or sorely, as in 'sorely distressed, sore afraid,' may be compared with Ger. *sehr*, very, exceeding.

sore or soar, n. *sōr* [OF. *saur*, of a sorrel or brown-red colour: mid. L. *sauris*; L. Ger. *sor*, dry, withered—alied to sear, which see], in OE., a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year—see sorel.

soredia, n. plu. *sō-rē-dī-ā* [Gr. *ēros*, a heap or pile], in bot., powdery cells on the surface of the thallus of some lichens.

cōw, bōy, fōt; pāre, būd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.



sorel, n. *sōr'el* [F. *saur*, brownish red—see *sore* 2], in OE, a buck of the third year.

sorgho, n. *sōr'gō*, and sorghum, n. *-gūm* [an Indian name], the grains of *Sorghum vulgare*, Ord. Gramineæ, which have been sent into this country under the name of *durra*; a fodder-plant.

sori, n. plu. *sōr'ti* [Gr. *sōros*, n heap or pile], in bot., the patches of sporangia on the back of the fronds of ferns—see *sorus*.

sorites, n. plu. *sōr'itēz* [L. *sorites*—from Gr. *sōritēs*, a sorites—from *sōros*, a heap], in logic, an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, the conclusion of each becoming the premiss of the one following.

sora, v. *sōr* [F. *séjourner*, to sojourn, to remain—see *sojourn*, in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to obtrude and live at free quarters in the house of another; to sponge upon; *sōr'ing*, imp.: n. the act of living at free quarters upon another without leave; *sor'ned*, pp. *sōr'nd*: *sorner*, n. *sōr'nēr*, one who lives at free quarters in the house of another without leave.

sororicide, n. *sō-rōr'it-sid* [L. *soror* or *sororem*, a sister; *cædo*, I kill], the murder or murderer of a sister.

sorosis, n. *sō-rō'sis* [Gr. *sōros*, a heap], in bot., a kind of fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation together of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles, as the pine-apple, the bread-fruit, the mulberry, &c.

sorrel, n. *sōr'rēl* [OF. *sorel*, the herb sorrel; Mil. Ger. *sür*, sour—see *sour*], a plant like a dock, having small leaves which are sour or acid to the taste; the common sorrel is *Rumex acetosa*,—sheep's sorrel is *R. acetosella*, Ord. Polygonaceæ; salt of sorrel, oxalic acid, so called because contained in the juice of the wood-sorrel.

sorrel, n. *sōr'rēl* [OF. *saur*, a yellowish-brown—see *sore* 2], of an obscure or faint reddish colour; n. a sort of yellowish brown.

sorriid and sorriacess—see under *sorry*.

sorrow, n. *sōr'rō* [AS. *sorh*, sorrow: cf. Icel. *sorg*, Dut. *zorg*, Dan. and Sw. *sorg*: Goth. *saurga*; Ger. *sorge*], mental pain or uneasiness, caused by some loss or by a disappointment; affliction; grief; regret; in OE, bodily pain; v. to grieve; to feel mental pain; to be sad: *sōr'row'ing*, imp.: adj. feeling grief or regret; a. the feeling or expression of sorrow: *sōr'row'ed*, pp. *-rōd*: *sōr'row'ful*, a. *-fōl*, sad; mournful; grieving for some loss or disappointment; depressed; dejected: *sōr'row'fully*, adv. *-lī*: *sōr'row'fulness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being sorrowful; grief: *sōr'row'less*, a. *-lēs*, free from sorrow: *sōr'row'stricken*, a. exceedingly depressed by grief for some loss.—SYN. of 'sorrow' n.: affliction; distress; pain; trouble; grief; sadness; mourning; lamentation—of 'sorrowful': dismal; disconsolate; dreary; doleful; baleful.

sorry, a. *sōr'ri* [AS. *sārig*, sorry—from *sār*, a wound, a sore: Dut. *zeerig*; Oll. Ger. *sārig*—from *sore* 1, which see], grieved for something past; vexed; moderately vexed; afflicted; pained; poor; mean; worthless: *sōr'rily*, adv. *-lī*: *sōr'riness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness.—SYN. of 'sorry': dismal; grievous; hurt; vexed; chagrined; melancholy; mortified; afflicted. *Note*.—*Sorry* is not the adj. of *sorrow*, with which it has no etymological connection.

sor, n. *sōr't* [F. *sorte*, a kind, a species—from L. *sors* or *sortem*, lot, chance, condition], a kind or species; any number or collection of persons or things more or less resembling each other in qualities or appearance; class; order; rank; degree of any quality; in OE, lot; fate; destiny: v. to reduce to order; to separate into classes; to be joined with others of the same species; in OE, to terminate; to fall out; to choose from a number: *sōr't'ing*, imp.: n. arrangement: *sōr't'ed*, pp. arranged; put in order: *sōr't'ēr*, n. *-r*, one who sorts: *sōr't'able*, n. *-ā-bil*, that may be sorted; suitable: *sor'tance*, n. *sōr't'āns*, in OE, suitability; agreement: *sor'ts*, n. plu. varieties: out of sorts, out of order; unwell.—SYN. of 'sort' n.: species; kind; class; rank; condition; degree; manner; quality; character; nature; form; genus; order; air; company.

sortes, n. plu. *sōr'tēz* [L. *lots*], lots used in divination by selecting in passage from a book at haphazard. *sortie*, n. *sōr'tē* [F. *sortie*, a going out—from *sōrtir*, to go or come out—prob. from L. *surgo*, I rise: cf. It. *sorto*, risen; *sorgere*, to rise], a sudden attack made by troops besieged in a place upon the besiegers; a sally.

sortilege, n. *sōr'til-ēj* [F. *sortilège*, sorcery—from mid. L. *sortilegium*—from L. *sors* or *sortem*, n lot; *lego*, I choose], divination by drawing lots: *sortilegious*, a. *-lēj'ūs*, pert. to sortilege.

sorus, n. *sō-rūs*, plu. *sō'ri*, *-rī* [Gr. *sōros*, n heap], in bot., a cluster of sporangia in ferns.

soosprio, n. *sōs-pē'rō* [It.], in music, a crotchet rest. *soss*, v. *sōs* [see *sonse* 1], in OE., to fall lazily into a chair; to sit listlessly and lazily: n. a fall; an idler; in *Scot.*, a mess or mixture: *sos'sing*, imp.: *sossed*, pp. *sōst*.

sostenuto, a. ad. *sōs'tē-nōtō* [It. sustained], in music, a term denoting that a note or n movement is to be somewhat prolonged or sustained to the utmost of the value of the time.

so, n. *sō* [F. *so*, dull, gross, sottish: Bret. *sōt*, stupid], a person stupefied by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard; a foolish fellow; a blockhead: v. to stupefy; to tipple to stupidity; to besot: *sō't'ing*, imp.: *sō't'ed*, pp.: *sō't'ish*, a. *-t'ish*, dull; stupid with drink: *sō't'ishly*, adv. *-lī*: *sō't'ishness*, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being sottish.—SYN. of 'sottish': stupid; dull; doltish; senseless; infatuate.

Sothic, a. *sōth'ik*, of or pert. to *Sothis*, the Egyptian name for the dog-star: *Sothic* year, the nnc. Egyptian year of 365 days, so named from the *Sothis* or dog-star, at whose heliacal rising it was supposed to commence—also *Soth'iac*, a. *-i-āk*.

sotto, *sō'tō* [It. *sotto*, under, below, beneath], in music, a term denoting below, or more moderate: *sotto voce*, *-vō'chā* [It. *voce*, a voice], with a restrained or moderate voice.

sou, n. *sō*, *sous*, n. plu. *sōz* [F. *sou*; OF. *sol*; mid. L. *solidus*, a penny, originally a gold coin: L. *solidus*, solid], a French coin; the 1-20th of a franc.

soubahbar—see *sahadhar*.

soubrette, n. *sō-brēt* [F., thoughtful—from *soubre*, sober], a coquettish maid-servant in comedy.

souchong, n. *sō-shōng* [Chin.], a finer sort of black tea.

soufflé, n. *sōf'flā* [F.—from *souffler*, to puff; *souffle*, heath, blast], a light, delicate, and very favourite dish, whose constituents are eggs, milk, and flour.

sough, n. *sūf* or *sōfo* [Icel. *sugr*, n rushing sound; cf. Ml. *svogh*, swaying motion; AS. *sodgum*, to sound], a hollow murmuring as of distant waves; a rushing or whistling sound, as of the wind in trees; v. to murmur, as the winds or distant waves; to emit n rushing or whistling sound: *sough'ing*, imp.: adj. sounding; sighing: *soughed*, pp. *sōft*.—In *Scot.*, pronounced *sōch*, with *ch* guttural.

sough, n. *sūf* [W. *soch*, a drain], in OE., a small underground drain.

sought, v. *sāt'ot*, pt. pp. of seek, which see.

soul, n. *sōl* [AS. *sāwel*, soul; cf. Goth. *saiwela*; Icel. *sál*; Ger. *seele*], the thinking being in man; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which originates and is acted upon by the animal passions; heart; vital principle; essence or chief part; internal power; a living intellectual creature; a human being; spirit; energy or grandeur of mind; disposition or appetite; the inspirer of any action, or leader of an enterprise; used n a familiar application for a person, as a poor soul, a good soul: *souled*, a. *sōl'd*, instinct with soul or feeling: *soulless*, a. *-lēs*, without soul or life; mean; spiritless: *soul-destroying*, a. pernicious; tending to destroy the soul: *soul-felt*, a. deeply felt: *soul-deceased*, a. in OE, diseased in mind: *soul-sick*: *soul-stirring*, a. exciting the deep feelings of the heart: *soul-subduing*, a. calming or tempering the deep feeling of the heart.—SYN. of 'soul': mind; spirit; intellect; life; courage; ardour; fire; essence; quintessence.

sound, n. *sōund* [F. *son*—from L. *sonus*, sound; W. *son*, noise, report], anything perceptible to the ear; that which strikes the ear; noise; report; noise without significance: v. to make n noise; to utter noisily; to play on; to celebrate or extol; to be conveyed in sound: *sound'ing*, imp.: adj. sonorous; making n noise: n. the act of one who or that which sounds: *sound'ed*, pp.: *sound'less*, a. *-lēs*, without sound: *sound-board*, *sound'ing-board*, the thin plate of metal or wood which increases the sound of a musical instr.; the structure over n pulpit: *sound'ing-post* or *sound-post*, a small post in a violin or similar instr. set under the bridge for support, and for propagating the sound.

sound, n. *sōund* [AS. and Icel. *sund*, n strait; Ger.



*sund*], a narrow passage of water which may be crossed by swimming, or whose depth may be ascertained; a narrow run of the sea: *sounds* (in Shetland, those of the cod dried for food are called *sounds*), the swimming-bladders of fish: the *Sound*, one of the sea-passages or straits permitting entrance into the Baltic.

*sound*, a *soënd* [A.S. *sund*, *sound*: cf. Sw. and Dan. *sund*; Ger. *gesund*], whole; healthy; not diseased; strong; healthy in mind; unbroken; profound; not defective; heavy; as a beating; not decayed; unhurt; correct; free from error; orthodox; not cuffed; ad. *soundly*; heartily; *soundly*; ad. *li*, healthily; heartily; stoutly; smartly; truly; rightly; fast; closely: *soundness*, *n.* *nes*, the state of being sound or firm; entireness; strength; solidity; orthodoxy. —*SYN.* of 'sound *n.*': healthy; hearty; unhurt; right; orthodox; lusty; stout; strong; valid; fast—of 'soundness': strength; firmness; solidity; rectitude; truth; sanity.

*sound*, *v.* *soënd* [F. *souder*, to measure the depth with a plummet—from a supposed L. *subundare*, to go under water—from L. *sub*, under; *unda*, a wave: perhaps the same word as *sound* 2], to try, as the depth of water and the quality of the bottom, by sinking a plummet attached to a line: to use the line and lead to ascertain the depth of water; to try; to examine; to discover or endeavour to discover, as the thoughts of another: *n.* in *surg*, a probe or other instr. used to examine the bladder or a wound: *sound'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of throwing the lead to try the depth of water; the act of endeavouring to discover the opinions of others: *sound'ed*, *pp.*: *sound'able*, *n.* *-a-bl*, capable of being sounded: *sound'ings*, *n.* *plu.* *-ingz*, parts of water where the bottom may be reached; the parts brought up from the bottom to show the nature of the ground: *soundless*, *n.* *-les*, unfathomable: *sounding-line*, a line used to take soundings: *sounding-rod*, a rod to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

*soup*, *n.* *söp* [F. *soupe*: O.Dut. *sop*, broth—see *sop*], a kind of rich broth with flesh as an ingredient: *soup-kitchen*, an establishment supported by voluntary contributions for preparing and supplying soup to the poor: *soup-plate*, a deep plate in which soup is served at table: *soupe maigre*, *n.* *söp-mä'gr* [F. *soupe*, soup; *maigre*, thin, lean], soup made with vegetables, with a little butter and condiments; herb or fish soup.

*sour*, *a.* *söür* [A.S. *sür*, *sour*: cf. Icel. *sörr*; Dan. *saur*; Dut. *zuur*; Ger. *sauer*], acid; having a pungent taste; harsh of temper or disposition; morose; turned, as milk: *n.* in *OE.*, an acid substance: *v.* to make or become acid: to cause to have a sharp taste; to acquire the quality of tartness; to make harsh in temper; to become crabbed or peevish; to make discontented; to embitter: *sour'ing*, *imp.*: *soured*, *pp.* *söür'd*: *sourly*, *ad.* *li*: *sourness*, *n.* *-nes*, acidity; sharpness to the taste; harshness of temper; asperity: *sour'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat sour: *sour-dock*, *sorrel*, which see: *sour-kroot*, *kroet*, sauerkraut, which see: *sour grapes*, things we depreciate and despise simply because they are beyond our reach—*from* *Aesop's* fable of the Fox and the Grapes.—*SYN.* of 'sour': sharp; acid; tart; harsh; crabbed; acetose; acetous; acrimonious; dogged; peevish; curd; austere; acid; pungent; morose; severe; inflexible; painful; bitter.

*source*, *n.* *sörs* [OF. *source*, a spring—from L. *surgo*, I rise], the spring or fountain from which a stream of water flows; first cause; first producer; original; the person or that which gives rise to anything.—*SYN.*: beginning; commencement; origin; original; rise; reason; cause; spring; fountain; head.

*soursop*, *n.* *söür'söp*, a W.I. fruit of the apple kind, so named from the taste and character of the fruit; the fruit of the *Annona muricata*, Ord. *Annonaceæ*; an acrimonious person.

*sous*, *söz* [F.], the *plu.* of *sou*, which see.

*souse*, *v.* *soies* [a variant of M.E. *source*, to swoop], to plunge suddenly, or make a sudden plunge, into water; in *OE.*, to strike with sudden violence, as a bird its prey; to fall on its prey with a swoop, as a bird: *n.* in *OE.*, a violent attack, as a bird striking its prey; *ad.* *nll* at once; on a sudden: *sous'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a plunge over head and ears among water: *soused*, *pp.* *soiest*.

*souse*, *n.* *soies* [OF. *sause*, sauce—from L. *salsus*, salted—see *sauce*], pickle made with salt; something kept in pickle; the pickled ears, feet, &c., of swine:

*v.* to soak or steep in pickle: *sous'ing*, *imp.*: *soused*, *pp.* *soiest*.

*souslik*, *n.* *sös'lik* [Rus.], the variegated or earless marmot.

*soutan*, *v.* *sö-tän* [OF. *sotane*—from mod. L. *subtana*, a clerical cloak—from L. *subtus*, underneath], the long close black garment worn by priests, buttoned in front through its entire length from the neck to the feet—the colour in the *R. Cath. Ch.* being purple for bishops and archbishops, and scarlet for cardinals; a priest's cassock.

*souter*, *n.* *sö'tér* [L. *sutor*, a shoemaker—from *suo*, I sew] in *Scot.*, a cobbler; a shoemaker.

*south*, *n.* *soi'eth* [A.S. *süth*, south: cf. Icel. *sudr*; Sw. and Dan. *syd*; Dut. *zuid*; Ger. *süd*], one of the four cardinal points; the direction opposite to the north: *adj.* being in the south: *ad.* towards the south: *south-east*, *n.* the direction between south and east: *adj.* in the direction of or coming from the south-east: *south-easterly*, *a.* proceeding from or going to the south-east: *south-eastern*, *a.* towards the south-east: *southerly*, *n.* *süth'er-ly*, coming from or going to the south, or to a point nearly south: *south'ern*, *a.* *-ern*, lying towards the south: *South'erner*, *n.* *-er*, also *South'ron*, *n.* *-ron*, an inhabitant of the more southern parts of a country; in *Scot.*, an Englishman: *south'ernmost*, *a.* *-ern-möst*, farthest towards the south: *south'ing*, *a.* *söuth'ing*, going towards the south: *n.* tendency to the south: the distance a ship makes good in a south direction: *southmost*, *a.* *söuth'möst*, farthest towards the south: *south'ness*, *n.* *-nes*, the tendency in the south end of a magnetic needle to point toward the south pole: *southward*, *ad.* colloquially, *süth'ward*, toward the south: *n.* the southern regions: *south'wardly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *south-west*, *n.* *söuth'-west*, the point equally distant from the south or west, or the point between them: *adj.* coming from the south-west: *south-west'ery*, *a.* *-er-ly*, in the direction of south-west, or nearly so; coming from the south-west: *south-west'ern*, *n.* *-er*, among seamen, a storm or gale from the south-west; a painted canvas hat with round top and a broad flap for falling over the neck, for use at sea in coarse weather, also worn by coal-heavers—usually pronounced *söuth-west'ern*: *south-western*, *n.* *-ern*, in the direction of south-west: *south frigid zone*, the zone of the earth contained between the south pole and the antarctic circle: *south temperate zone*, the zone of the earth contained between the tropic of capricorn and the antarctic circle: *south pole*, that pole of the earth farthest from Europe: *Southern Cross*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, having the appearance of the figure of a cross: *southern hemisphere*, one of the two hemispheres of the earth lying to the south of the equator: *southernwood*, *n.* *süth'ern-woöd*, a common aromatic plant, allied to the wormwood; the *Artemisia abrotanum*, sub-Ord. *Corymbifera*, Ord. *Compositæ*.

*southsay*, *n.* *söuth'sä*, OE. for *southsay*.

*souvenir*, *n.* *sö'tér-nér* [F. *souvenir*, remembrance—from L. *subvenire*, to come into one's mind—from *sub*, under; *venio*, I come], a gift of affection; a keepsake; a remembrancer; a memorial.

*south-west*—see *south-wester* under *south*.

*sovereign*, *n.* *sö'tér-in* [OF. *sorerein*—from mod. L. *superdatus*, chief, principal—from L. *super*, above], an emperor; a king; a monarch; a supreme ruler; an English gold coin of the value of 20s.: *adj.* supreme in power; efficacious; effectual; chief; paramount; having no superior: *sovereignty*, *n.* *-ti*, supreme power; highest place: *sovereign state*, a country or state which administers its own government, and which is not subject to or controlled by another power.

*sow*, *v.* *sö* [A.S. *süwan*, to sow: cf. Icel. *sá*; Goth. *satan*; Ger. *säen*], to scatter on the ground for the purpose of growth; to spread seed over tilled soil, as a field or garden; to spread; to scatter; to propagate: *sow'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of scattering seed on the ground for propagation: *sowed*, *pt.* *pp.* *söd*: *sow'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who sows: *sowz*, *pp.* *sow*.

*sow*, *n.* *söie* [A.S. *sugra*, a sow: cf. Dut. *soeg*; Dan. *so*; Sw. *sugga*; Ger. *sau*; L. *süs*], a female pig or swine; the principal bar of crude iron in the cast run off from a smelting furnace, the numerous small bars branching off from it on the right and left being called *pigs*: *sowbread*, *n.* *söie-bröd*, a plant akin to the primrose, so named as being the favourite

food of the wild boars of Sicily; species of the genus *Cyclamen*, especially the *Cyclamen europæum*, Ord. *Primulaceæ*; sowthistle, n. *sow'thists*, a plant of the genus *Sonchus*, Ord. *Compositæ*.

sowens, n. plu. *sô'ânz*; also *sow'ens*, n. plu. *ênz* [Scot. *sowen*, weaver's paste; AS. *sæde*, glue, paste], in *Scot.*, a thick soup or jelly made from the husks or sailings of oats—a very nutritious food, called in England *slummary*.

sowar, n. *sô'ér* [Hind.], a soldier in an Indian cavalry regiment.

sowle or sole, v. *sôl* [Dut. *sollen*, to toss up and down], in *OE.*, to lug, as by the ears; to drag forcibly.

soy, n. *sôy* [Japanese, *soja*], a sauce or liquid condiment, originally prepared in the East, imported chiefly from China.

spa, n. *spâ*, a general name for springs of mineral water, so called from *Spa*, in Belgium.

space, n. *spâs* [F. *espace*—from L. *spatium*, space], extension, as absolute; extension, as in length, breadth, and thickness; room; distance; interval, as between lines; a quantity of time; a short interval: v. among *printers*, to make intervals between lines or between words; in *OE.*, to rove: *spa'cng*, imp.: n. among *printers*, the adjustment of the distances between the words in a line: *spaced*, pp. *spâst*: *spacious*, a. *spâ'shûs* [F. *spacieux*—from L. *spatiosus*, roomy], having ample space or room; roomy; vast in extent; ample: *spac'iously*, ad. *spâ'ciousness*, n. *spâ's*, the quality of being spacious; largeness of extent.

spadde—see under *spade*.

spade, n. *spâd* [AS. *spæda*, a spado: cf. Dut. *spade*; Norw. *spode* or *spudu*; Ger. *spaten*], a common instr. for digging in the ground; a suit of cards: v. to work with a spade; *spâ'ng*, imp.: n. the operation of digging or paring off with a spade: *spade'ful*, n. *spâ'fûl*, as much as a spade will hold: *spaddle*, n. *spâ'ddl*, a small spado; a weed-hook: to call a spade a spade, to call things by their right names; to be plain-spoken.

spadille, n. *spâ'dill* [F.], the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille—also *spadillo*, *spâ'dill-yô*.

spadix, n. *spâ'diks*, *spadices*, n. plu. *spâ'di'sez* [L. *spadix* or *spadicem*, a palm-branch broken off together with its fruit, of a date or nut-brown colour], in bot., a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are closely arranged around a thick fleshy axis, and the whole wrapped in a leaf, called a spathe, as in the arum: *spadiceous*, a. *spâ'di'shûs*, of a clear reddish-brown colour; red, with a small admixture of grey; resembling a spadix.

spae, v. *spâ* [Icel. *spá*, to foretell, to prophesy; Dan. *spaa*], in *Scot.*, to foretell; to forebode: *spae'ng*, imp.: n. the act of foretelling; telling fortunes: *spaed*, pp. *spâd*: *spae-wife*, a woman who professes to tell fortunes by certain signs.

spagyric, a. *spâ'jir-ik* [said to be from Gr. *spao*, I draw; *ageirô*, I excite], *semi-spagyric* for chemical: *spagyrist*, n. *spâ'jir-ist*, in *OE.*, a chemist.

sphali, *spahes*, n. *spâ'hê* or *spâ'hê* [Pers. *spâhî*—see *sepy*], formerly one of the Turkish cavalry.

spake, v. *spâk*, did *spâk*, pt. of *spake*, but now nearly obsolete—see *spake*.

spale or spall, n. *spâll* [AS. *speld*, a chip for lighting], in *Scot.*, a lath; a chip; a shaving of wood.

spall or spalle, n. *spâll* [OF. *espaule*, a shoulder— from mid L. *spatula*, the shoulder-blade— from L. *spatha*, a flat, wooden instr.—see *spade*], in *OE.*, the shoulder.

spalpeen, n. *spâll-pên* [Ir. *spailpín*; Gael. *spail-péan*, a mean converted fellow— from Ir. and Gael. *spailpí*, pride], in Ireland, a mean fellow; a rascal.

span, n. *spân* [AS. *spanna*, to bind; cf. Dan. *spand*, a span; *spænde*, to span; Dut. *spannen*], the space between the end of the thumb and the end of the little finger when extended, usually reckoned 2 in.; the spread of an arch; short duration; a yoke of oxen: v. to measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or by encompassing the object; to spread from one side to another, as an arch; to fetter as a horse: *span'ng*, imp.: *spanned*, pp. *spând*: *span'ner*, n. *spân*, one who or that which spans: *span-counter*, n. *spân-kûntêr*, in *OE.*, a game at which money was thrown within a span or mark: *span-roof*, in *arch.*, a common roof having two inclined planes.

span, v. *spân*, pt. of *spin*, which see.

span-new, a. *spân-nû* [Icel. *spánn*; Ger. *span*, a chip, and Eng. *new*], quite new; brand-new; as new as a fresh chip.

spanæmia, n. *spân-ê'mî-â* [Gr. *spanis*, scantiness; *haima*, blood], a diseased condition of the blood, characterised by a deficiency in its red corpuscles; the opposite condition to *plethora*: *spanæmic*, a. *spân-ê'mik*, having the property of impoverishing the blood; having an impoverished or thin state of blood.

spancel, v. *spân'sêl* [Dut. *spansel*, a rope], in *Eng. dial.*, to tie the hind legs, as of a horse or cow, with a rope: n. the rope so used: *span'celling*, imp.: *span'celled*, pp. *sêld*.

spandrels, n. plu. *spân'drêlz* [Eng. *span*, the spread of an arch], in *arch.*, the triangular spaces on each side of an arch left by the gradual departure of the sides from the perpendicular.

spang, n. *spâng* [for *spangle*, which see], in *OE.*, a very thin piece of gold or other shining material; a spangled ornament: v. in *OE.*, to adorn with spangles.

spangle, n. *spâng'gl* [AS. *spange*, a metal clasp; cf. O.Dut. *spange*; Ger. *spange*], a small plate or scale of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and glittering: v. to adorn with spangles; to glitter: *spang'ling*, imp.: *spang'led*, pp. *lêd*: adj. adorned or beset with spangles: *spang'ly*, a. *-lî*, glittering; glistening.

Spaniard, n. *spân'yêrd*, a native of Spain: *Span'ish*, a. *-ish*, of or from Spain: n. the language of Spain: *Spanish-fly*, a winged beetle, collected in large quantities, and used for raising blisters; cantharides: *Spanish-julee*, liquorice: *Spanish ferreto*, *fer-rê'tô*, a rich reddish-brown colour obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together.

spaniel, n. *spân'yêl* [OF. *espagneul*, a spaniel— from Sp. *español*, Spanish: Sp. *España*; L. *Hispania*, Spain], lit., a Spanish dog; a sporting-dog remarkable for sagacity and fawning; hence, a mean cringing person.

spank, n. *spângk* [Low Ger. *spenken*, to run and spring about], a sonning blow with the open hand: v. to strike with the open hand: *spank'ng*, imp.: adj. dashing; fire-gong; strong; large: *spanked*, pp. *spângkt*: *spanker*, n. *spângktêr*, something very large, or larger than common; one of the large sails of a ship, the lower part being extended by a boom: *spanking breeze*, a strong foreble breeze.

spanner, n. *spân'nêr* [see *span* 1], an iron tool used to tighten the nuts of screws.

spar, n. *spâr* [AS. *spar*, gypsum], a term applied to minerals with well-defined crystalline structure: *spâr'ry*, a. *-rî*, resembling *spar*, or consisting of *spar*; having a confused crystalline structure.

spar, n. *spâr* [Dut. *spaar*, a bar; cf. Ger. *sparren*; Dan. and Sw. *sparre*], any long round piece of timber, as a mast, a yard, or boom, &c.: *spar-deck*, the upper deck of a vessel, especially a frigate, on which *spare* spars are usually placed.

spar, v. *spâr* [AS. *sparran*, to slut—see *spar* 2], to close or fasten with a spar; to bar: *spar'ring*, imp.: *sparrêd*, pp. *spârd*.

spar, v. *spâr* [a metaphor from cock-fighting, when the cock has its spurs covered to enable it to fight: OF. *sparrer*, to fill or jerk out with the heels: Low Ger. *sparre*, a struggling, striving], to light in show, or as preparatory to a real contest, as a pugilist; to box in gloves; to wrangle; to quarrel in words: n. a feigned blow; a contention with the fists: *spar'ring*, imp.: n. the act of fighting in show, as a pugilist: *sparrêd*, pp. *spârd*: *spar'rer*, n. *-rêr*, one who spars.

sparable, n. *spâr-â-bl* [corrupt. of *sparrow-bill*, so called from its shape], a small nail used by shoemakers for putting into the soles and heels of shoes to make them wear longer.

spare<sup>a</sup>, a. *spâr* [AS. *spær*, spare, sparing, to spare; Icel. *sparr*, scanty; frugal; not abundant; held in reserve; not required for present use; lean: v. to refrain from using, taking, or doing something; to part with willingly; to do without; to treat with tenderness or forbearance; to live or use frugally; to save from any particular use; to exercise forbearance; to treat with pity; not to afflict; to forbear: *spar'ng*, imp.: adj. scanty; frugal; chary; penurious: n. in *OE.*, parsimony: *sparrêd*, pp. *spârd*: *spâr'ly*, ad. *-lî*, also *spâr'ngly*, ad. *-lî*, moderately;

not lavishly; not abundantly; cautiously; tenderly; sparingness, *n.* *mēs*, the quality of being sparing; parsimony; spareness, *n.* state of being spare; leanness: spare-rib, a piece of the side of a pig, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them.—*SYN.* of 'spare' *v.*: to omit; forbear; grant; allow; indulge; save—of 'spare *a.*': lean; meagre; thin; parsimonious; superfluous; scanty—of 'sparing *a.*': scarce; little; scanty; parsimonious; chary; merciful.

**sparge**, *v.* *spārf* [*L.* *spargo*, I scatter], in *breiving*, to throw water upon in a shower of small drops, that it may percolate equally through a mass: **sparg'ing**, *imp.*: sparged, *pp.* *spārd*: **sparger**, *n.* *spārjēr*, a vessel with a perforated bottom, used for dashing or sprinkling water.

**spark**, *n.* *spārk* [*AS.* *spearca*, a spark: cf. *O.* *Dut.* *sparkke*; *Dan.* *sprage*; *Icel.* *sparka*, to crackle: see *sprag* 2], a small piece of ignited matter which crackles and flies off from a body during combustion; a small portion in a state of activity, as of life; a gay young fellow; a brisk showy man; *n.* lover: **sparkle**, *v.* *spārki*, to fly off in sparks; to glitter; to exhibit an appearance of animation, as the eyes; to emit a little bright bubbles, as liquors: *n.* a little spark; a slight ebullition, as of temper; a gleam; brightness: **spark'ling**, *imp.* *king*: **spark'ling**, *adj.* bright as a spark; glittering; lively: **spark'led**, *pp.* *klid*: **spark'ler**, *n.* *klēr*, he or that which sparkles: **spark'lingly**, *ad.* *li*, with vivid and twinkling lustre.—*SYN.* of 'sparkle *v.*': to beam; gleam; glimmer; ray; glitter; shine; glisten; scintillate; coruscate; radiate.

**sparkling**, *n.* *spār'ling* [*Ger.* *spierling*], a smelt. **sparrow**, *n.* *spār'ro* [*AS.* *spearwa*, a sparrow: cf. *Goth.* *sparewa*; *Icel.* *sporr*; *Dan.* *spuro*; *Ger.* *sperring*], a well-known bird: sparrow-grass, a corrupt of asparagus, which see: sparrow-hawk, a small species of short-winged hawk.

**sparry**—see under *spar* 1.

**sparse**, *a.* *spārs* [*L.* *sparsus*, scattered—from *spargo*, I scatter], thinly scattered; not dense: **sparse'ly**, *ad.* *li*: **sparse'ness**, *n.* *mēs*, state of being sparso; thinness.

**sparse**, *v.* *OE.* for *disperse*.

**Spartan**, *a.* *spār'tān*, *pert.* to anc. *Sparta*; hardy; bravo: Spartan dog, a bloodhound.

**spartea, *n.* *spār'tē-in*, a vegetable base extracted from the broom [*Spartium scoparium*] in the form of a volatile oily liquid.**

**spasm**, *n.* *spāzm* [*F.* *spasme*, spasm—from *L.* *spasmus*; *Gr.* *spasmos*, a cramp, spasm—from *spao*, I draw], a sudden contraction of muscles of the body, of short duration, generally attended with pain: **spasmodic**, *a.* *spāz-mōd'ik* [*Gr.* *spasmodēs*, convulsive], relating to spasms; convulsive: done by fits and starts: **spasmod'ically**, *ad.* *li*: **spasmodic school**, the class of authors whose writings abound in forced conceits.

**spastic**, *a.* *spās'tik* [*L.* *spasticus*; *Gr.* *spastikos*, afflicted with cramp or spasms—from *spao*, I draw], relating to spasms; having the power to draw to or from—applied to muscular contractions in disease: **spas'tically**, *ad.* *li*: **spasticity**, *n.* *spās'tis-tē-tē*, tendency to suffer spasms; a state of spasm.

**spat**, *v.* *spāt*, *pt.* of *spit* 2, which see.

**spat**, *n.* *spāt* [see *spit* 2], the spawn or young ejected by shell-fish.

**spate** or **spait**, *n.* *spāt* [*Fris.* *speiden*, to spout], in *Scot.*, a sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain rivulets, caused by heavy rainfalls; a heavy rainfall; a sudden inundation.

**spatba**, *n.* *spāt'hā*, also *spathe*, *n.* *spāth* [*L.* *spatha*; *Gr.* *spathē*, a broad blade], in *bot.*, a large membranous bract or kind of leaf forming a sheath to cover a spadix; a sheath, covering numerous flowers: **spatbed**, *a.* *spāthid*, having a spathe or calyx like a sheath: **spathaceous**, *a.* *spāt'hā-sh'ūs*, having the appearance and membranous consistence of a spathe: **spatbal**, *a.* *spāt'hāl*, furnished with a spathe: **spatbellae**, *n.* *plu.* *spāt'hēlēs* [*L.* *dim.*], small spathes surrounding separate parts of the inflorescence: **spath'ose**, *a.* *ōs*, having a spathe; resembling a spathe; in *min.*, having the characters of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellae; foliated in texture: **spathic**, *a.* *spāth'ik*, in leaves or plates; applied to minerals having an even, lamellar, or flatly foliated structure: **spath'iform**, *a.* *spāt'hōr'm* [*L.* *forma*, shape], resembling spar in form.

**spathulate**, *a.* *spāth'ū-lāt*, another spelling of *spatulate*—see under *spatula*.

**spatter**, *v.* *spāt'tēr* [*a* freq. from *spot*], to scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with some dirty matter; hence, to asperse; to defame: **spat'tering**, *imp.*: **spat'ter**, *adj.* in *OE.*, for sputtering: **spat'tered**, *pp.* *terd*: **spat'terdaabes**, *n.* *plu.* *dash'ēs* [*Eng.* *dash*, to scatter], coverings for the legs to keep them clean from mud and wet; leggings.

**spattle**—see *spatula*.

**spatula**, *n.* *spāt'ū-lā*, sometimes *spattie*, *n.* *spāt'til* [*L.* *spatula* or *spatula*, a spoon—*dim.* of *spatha*; *Gr.* *spathē*, a broad blade], a flat sort of knife used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.: **spat'ulate** or **spath'ulate**, *a.* *spāt'ū-lāt*, in *bot.*, shaped like a spatula or a battle-dore; more or less rounded towards the summit and unarrowed towards the base—applied to a leaf like that of the daisy.

**spavin**, *n.* *spāv'in* [*OF.* *esparvain*, spavin; *OH.* *Ger.* *sparo*, a sparrow], among horses, a hard tumour or swelling in or near a joint, particularly in the hough, causing lameness: **spav'ined**, *a.* *ind.*, affected with spavin.

**spawn**, *n.* *spāwn* [*F.* *espandre*, to scatter: *L.* *expandere*, to spread out], the eggs of fish or frogs when cast forth; the spores of fungi; any product or offspring, in contempt: *v.* to produce or deposit eggs, as fish; to bring forth or to issue, as offspring, in contempt: **spaw'ning**, *imp.*: **spaw'ned**, *pp.* *spāw'nd*: **spaw'ner**, *n.* *ēr*, a female fish.

**spay**, *v.* *spā* [*Gael.* *spoth*; *Bret.* *spaza*, to castrate], to extirpate the ovaries of, to castrate—said of a female animal: **spay'ing**, *imp.*: **spayed**, *pp.* *spād*.

**speak**, *v.* *spēk* [*AS.* *speacan*, *spacan*, to speak: cf. *Ger.* *sprechen*; *Fris.* *spreek*], to utter articulated sounds, applied to human beings; to make thoughts known by words; to talk; to converse with; to converse in a language, as in French; to discourse; to make a speech; to address; to accost; to give sound; in *OE.*, to proclaim; to celebrate; to exhibit; to make known: **speak'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* act of uttering words; discourse: **spok**, *pt.* *spōk*: **spoken**, *pp.* *spōk'n*: **speaker**, *n.* *spēk'ēr*, one who speaks: **The Speaker**, the chairman of the House of Commons: **speaker'ship**, *n.* the office of speaker: **speak'able**, *a.* *ābl*, that can be spoken; in *OE.*, having the power of speech: **speaking-trumpet**, an instr. resembling a trumpet, by which the sound of the human voice can be carried to a great distance: **speaking-tuba**, a tube running in any direction through a building by which conversation can be carried on between one apartment and another: to **speak a ship**, to hail or speak to, as the captain or commander of one ship to another while their ships are passing near each other at sea.—*SYN.* of 'speak': to talk; discourse; articulate; say; tell; converse; pronounce; utter.

**spear**, *n.* *spēr* [*AS.* *spea*, a spear: cf. *Dan.* *spær*; *Dut.* and *Ger.* *speer*], a sharp-pointed weapon, variously shaped, with a long wooden shaft; a lance: *v.* to pierce or kill with a spear: **spear'ing**, *imp.*: **spear'd**, *pp.* *spērd*: **spear-bead**, the boue, stone, or metallic point of a spear: **spear'man**, *n.* a man armed with a spear: **spear-grass**, any long stiff mint having spear-shaped leaves; the *Mentha viridis*, *Orl. Labiata*: **spear'wort**, *n.* *scōrt*, certain species of *Ranunculus*, *R. lingua* and *R. flammula*.

**spec**, *n.* *spēk*, in *slang*, for speculation.

**special**, *a.* *spēsh'āl* [*F.* *spécial*—from *L.* *speciālis*, belonging to a particular sort or kind, not general—from *species*, a particular sort], *pert.* to a species or sort; particular; designed for a particular purpose; confined to some particular department or subject; extraordinary; uncommon; in *OE.*, chief in excellence: **spec'ialise**, *v.* *iz*, to particularise; to determine in a special manner: **spec'ialising**, *imp.*: **spec'ialised**, *pp.* *izd*: **spec'ialism**, *n.* *izm*, exclusive attention to one line of study or work: **spec'ialist**, *n.* *ist*, a person devoted to one line of study or professional work: **spec'ialisa'tion**, *n.* *t-d'sh'ūn*, the act of making special; special determination: **spec'ially**, *ad.* *āf*, in a special manner, particularly above others: **spec'iality**, *n.* *spēsh'āl'tē* [*F.* *spécialité*—from *L.*], the special or particular mark of a person or thing; an object of special attention; **spec'ialty**, *n.* *āl'tē*, a particular case: an obligation or bond; that for which a person is distinguished: **special case**, in *law*, the statement, in a compendious form, of the facts upon which any question of law or

equity arises, in order to obtain a judicial decision thereon: **special constable**, one appointed for a particular occasion: **special jury**, a jury consisting of persons of a higher social position than those selected for a common jury: **special licence**, one given by the Archbishop of Canterbury authorising the marriage at a time and church convenient for the parties concerned: **special pleader**, in law, one who draws common-law pleadings—see under **plea**: **special pleadings**, in law, special or new matter; the whole science of pleading; the specious but unsound arguments of one whose object is victory and not truth: **special verdict**, in law, a finding of the naked facts of the case by a jury, leaving to the court the application of the law to them.—**SYN.** of 'special': appropriate; peculiar; specific; particular; distinctive.

**specie**, *n.* **spēs'shi** or **spēs'shā** [from *species*, which see, as if paid in specie—paid in visible coin], gold and silver coin, as distinguished from paper money or bank-notes.

**species**, *n.* **spēs'shēz** [*L. species*, a particular sort—from *specio*, I look at, I behold], a sort; a kind; a race; a group of individuals or objects sufficiently identical in all their natural qualities to justify the conclusion that they may have sprung from a common stock; a collection of like individuals produced by other individuals equally like them; a rank subordinate to a *genus*; a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes, and designated by a common name; in *med.*, the component part of a compound medicine.

**specific**, **specification**—see under **specify**.

**specify**, *v.* **spēs'ti-fi** [*F. spécifier*—from *mid. L. specificare*, to describe, to portray—from *L. species*, a particular sort; *facio*, I make], to mention or name in words; to designate so as to distinguish from every other; to determine by a particular mark or limit: **specifying**, *imp.*: **specified**, *pp.* **stid**: **specific**, *a.* **spēs'ti-fik**, also **specificial**, *a.* **stik**, that designates the species, or constitutes it; definite or particular; effectual, as a remedy: **specific**, *n.* a remedy which acts effectually in particular diseases; that which is peculiar to a thing; **specifically**, *ad. it.*: **specification**, *n.* **spēs'ti-fikā'shūn** [*F.—L.*], act of specifying; a designation or statement of particulars; particular mention; a written enumeration of the particulars of a contract, &c.: **specific centre**, in *nat. hist.*, a term used to express that single point upon which each species had its origin, and from which its individuals became diffused: **specific character**, circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus: **specific gravity**, the ratio which the weight of any substance bears to the weight of an equal bulk of pure water—in the case of *gases* the standard is not water, but hydrogen: **specific heat**, the ratio which the amount of heat required to raise a definite mass of a substance to any temperature bears to the amount required to raise an equal mass of water to the same temperature: **specific name**, the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species.

**specimen**, *n.* **spēs'ti-mēn** [*L. specimen*, an example—from *specio*, I look at], a part exhibited in order that the nature and quality of the body or substance may be known; a sample; an instance.—**SYN.**: example; pattern; model; sample; instance; exemplification; copy; illustration; case.

**specious**, *a.* **spēs'shūs** [*L. speciosus*, full of beauty, handsome—from *species*, show, appearance—from *specio*, I look at], showy; plausible; apparently right; appearing well at first view: **speciously**, *ad. it.*: **speciousness**, *n.* **shēz**, the quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show.—**SYN.** of 'specious': ostensible; colourable; plausible; feasible; showy.

**speck**, *n.* **spek** [*AS. specca*, a spot; cf. *L. Ger. spoken*, to spot with wet; *O. Dut. speckelen*, to speckle], a stain; a spot; a blemish; a flaw; anything very small: *v.* to stain in spots or drops; to mottle: **specking**, *imp.*: **specked**, *pp.* **spek**: **speckle**, *n.* **spek'hl** [*dim. of speck*], a small speck; a spot or stain of a colour different from that of the object: *v.* to mark with small spots of a different colour: **speckling**, *imp.* **sting**: **speckled**, *pp.* **stid**: *adj.* marked with speckles; variegated with spots of a colour different from that of the object: **speckledness**, *n.* **stid-nēz**, the state of being speckled.

**spectacle**, *n.* **spēk'tā-kl** [*F. spectacle*—from *L. spectaculum*, a spectaculo—from *specio*, I look at, I behold; *specio*, I see], something exhibited to view, as a thing unusual; anything perceived by the sight; a sight; a pageant; a gazing-stock: **spectacles**, *n.* **plu. tā-klz**, glasses mounted on a light frame to assist or correct vision: **spectacled**, *a.* **tā-klid**, furnished with spectacles: **spectacular**, *a.* **spēk'tā-klēr**, of or relating to shows: **spectacularly**, *ad. it.*—**SYN.** of 'spectacle': show; pageant; sight; exhibition; representation.

**spectator**, *n.* **spēk'tā-tēr** [*L. spectātor*, a beholder—from *specio*, I look at; *specio*, I behold], a looker-on; an observer; a witness: **spectatrix**, *n.* **fem. trēs**, a woman who looks on or at: **spectatorship**, *n.* in *OE.*, the act of beholding; the office or quality of a spectator.

**spectre**, *n.* **spēk'tēr** [*F. spectre*—from *L. spectrum*, an appearance, an apparition—from *specio*, I look at], the imaginary appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost; an apparition; in *zool.*, a species of lemur, so named from its nocturnal habits and attenuated skeleton-like body: **spectral**, *a.* **trāl**, pert. to a spectre; ghostly: **spectrology**, *n.* **trōb'ō-jī** [*Gr. logos*, a discourse], the science of chemical analysis by means of the spectra of different elements: **spectroscope**, *n.* **spēk'trō-skōp** [*Gr. skopō*, I view], one of the most important instrs. of modern scientific research, in which the analysis of light coming from various bodies as light sources is conducted by means of prisms, the object being to determine, from the position of the spectral lines, the composition of the bodies: **spectrum**, *n.* **trām**, *plu.* **trā**, *trā* [*L. spectrum*, an appearance, an image], the image of something seen after the eyes have been closed; the figure of the prismatic colours formed in a darkened chamber by permitting a ray of sunlight to pass into it through a prism—a spectrum may be formed by a ray from any luminous body, as from a star, a planet, &c., or from any body in a state of incandescence: **solar spectrum**, a spectrum formed by solar light, especially as thrown by a prism on a screen in a darkened room: **spectrum analysis**, the art or art of ascertaining the character and composition of luminous bodies, by causing a ray of light from the body to pass through a prism, each substance in the spectrum having its own characteristic system of lines.

**spectral**—see under **spectrum**.

**speculate**, *v.* **spēk'tū-lāt** [*L. speculatus*, spied out, observed—from *specular*, I behold; *specio*, I look at], to study a subject in its various aspects and relations; to meditate; to purchase land, stock, goods, &c., in expectation of realising large profits by their future sale: **speculating**, *imp.*: **speculated**, *pp.*: **speculator**, *n.* **stā-tēr**, one who forms theories; one who purchases goods, &c., in expectation of being able to sell them again at a large profit; in *OE.*, examiner; spy: **speculation**, *n.* **stā'shūn** [*F.—L.*], a train of thoughts rising in the mind from viewing a thing in various aspects and relations; intellectual examination; contemplation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; a theory; the act or practice of purchasing goods, &c., out of the regular order of trade, in expectation of being able to sell them at a large advance in price; in *OE.*, examination by the eye; view; power of sight: **speculative**, *n.* **stā-tēr**, given to speculation; ideal; theoretical; in *OE.*, belonging to view: **speculatively**, *ad. it.*: **speculatory**, *n.* **stā-tēr**, exercising speculation: **speculative philosophy**, philosophy which deals solely with ideas or knowledge, disregarding the principles of practice.

**spectrum**, *n.* **spēk'tū-lūm** [*L. spectrum*, a mirror—from *specio*, I look at], a metallic reflector; a mirror or looking-glass; in *surg.*, an instr. for keeping open certain parts of the body that they may be attentively examined: **spectral**, *a.* **stēr**, resembling a spectrum; having a smooth reflecting surface; in *OE.*, affording a view: **spectrum metal**, an alloy of copper and tin with a little arsenic, used in making the specula of reflecting telescopes: **spectral iron**, an ore of iron, occurring frequently in crystals, of a brilliant metallic lustre.

**speed**, **spēd**, *pt. pp.* of the *v.* **speed**, which see.

**speech**, *n.* **spēch** [*AS. spræc*, speech; cf. *Jeel. spekja*; *Ger. sprach*—see **speak**], the faculty of speaking; the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds; language; anything spoken; harangue; an oration; a formal discourse; talk: **speechless**, *a.* **stēs**, without power of speech; dumb; silent: **speechlessness**,

n. -*nēs*, the state of being speechless: *speech-maker*, one who makes speeches; one accustomed to speak in public: *speechify*, v. *spēch'ti-fī* [Eng. *speech*, and *L. facio*, I make], to harangue, generally used in contempt: *speech'ifying*, *imp.*: *speech'ified*, pp. *spēch'ificat'ion*, n. *spēch'ishūn*, the act of speechifying.

*speed*, n. *spēd* [AS. *spēdan*, to succeed, to prosper: cf. Low Ger. *spoden*; Dut. *speed*, speed; OH. Ger. *spnot*, success], quickness of motion; hasty; rapid action; swiftness; success: v. to hasten; to make haste; to send away quickly; to accelerate; to have success; to assist; to prosper; to fare well or ill; in *OE.*, to have good success; to succeed well or ill; to destroy; to ruin: *speed'ing*, *imp.*: *spēd*, pt. pp. *spēd*, did speed: *speedy*, a. *spēd'it*, quick; prompt; not dilatory or slow: *speed'ily*, *adv.* *spēd'it*, with haste; quickly: *speed'iness*, n. -*nēs*, the quality of being speedy; quickness; haste: God speed you or good speed, may you have good success: *speedwell*, a plant, the native name of several species of the genus *Veronica*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*.—SYN. of 'speed n.': celerity; quickness; despatch; expedition; acceleration.

*speiranthy*, n. *spēr'an-thī* [Gr. *speira*, a twist or curl; *anthos*, a flower], in *bot.*, the twisted growth of the parts of a flower.

*speiss*, n. *sps* [Ger. *speise*, mixed metal], an impure arsenide of nickel, obtained from the ores of cobalt and nickel in smelt-works.

*speldings*, n. *spēld'ingz*, also *spēld'rons*, n. -*drōnz* [from root of spell 2], in *Scot.* haddocks or whittings cured and dried in a particular way.

*spelleans*, n. plu. *spēl't-kānz* [O. Dut. *spelleken*, a small pin—see spell 2], a game played with thin slips of wood or ivory.

*spell*, n. *spēl* [AS. *spellan*, to take another's place at work], continuance; duration; space; a bout or pull; a turn of work; a job: v. to take another's place, as in labour.

*spell*, v. *spēl* [AS. *spellan*, to declare; *spēl*, a story], to tell the letters of a word one by one; to write or print words with their proper letters; in *OE.*, to relate; to teach; to read: *spell'ing*, *imp.*: n. the act of naming the letters of a word; orthography: *spelled*, pp. *spēld*, or *spēl*, pp. *spēl't*: *spelling-book*, a book for teaching children to read and spell.

*spell*, n. *spēl* [AS. *spellan*, to recite], any form of words which, when recited, were supposed to possess magical powers; a charm: v. to charm by reciting a form of words: *spell'ing*, *imp.*: adj. acting as a spell or charm: *spelled*, pp. *spēld*: *spellbound*, a. arrested or locked up by a spell or charm.

*spelt*, v.—see under spell 2.

*spelt*, n. *spēlt* [AS. *spelt*, grain, corn], an inferior kind of wheat of France and Flanders; the rye and stiches of the Bible; the *Triticum spelta*, Ord. *Gramineae*; *T. monococcum* is a variety of spelt called St Peter's corn.

*spelter*, n. *spēl'tēr* [Dut. *spiauter*; Low Ger. *spialter*, spelter], zinc in thick plates or masses, usually refined.

*spence*, n. *spēnz* [OF. *despenser*, to spend—from *L. dispensare*, weighed out; *dispēdre*, to weigh out—from *dis*, apart; *pendō*, I weigh], in *OE.* and *Eng. dial.*, a cupboard; a safe; a convenient place in which to keep the provisions of a house; a pantry; in *Scot.*, a sitting and eating room.

*spencer*, n. *spēn'ēr* [named after the third Lord Spencer, who first wore it], a short over-jacket, worn either by men or women.

*Spencerian*, a. *spēn'sēr'ti-an*, pert. to the philosophic doctrines of Herbert Spencer (b. 1820): n. a follower of Herbert Spencer: *Spencerism*, n. *spēn'sēr'tizm*, the doctrine of material evolution propounded by Herbert Spencer, which accounts for the universe as due to merely natural laws.

*spend*, v. *spēnd* [AS. *spendan*, to spend, to consume: *L. dispensare*, to weigh out—from *dis*, apart; *pendo*, I weigh], to lay out, as money; to dispose of; to consume; to waste; to squander; to exhaust; to fatigue; to pass, as time; to exert or exhaust, as force or strength; to be lost or wasted; to be consumed; in *OE.*, to effuse: *spend'ing*, *imp.*: n. act of laying out or expending: *spent*, pt. pp. *spēnt*: adj. consumed; exhausted; deprived of its original force or qualities: *spend'er*, n. -*ēr*, one who spends: *spend-thrift*, n. *spēn'thrift*, one who is improvident or reckless in the use of his means: *spent ball*, a ball from a

firearm which reaches an object so distant as to be deprived of sufficient force to penetrate it.

*Spenserian*, a. *spēn'sēr'ti-an*, after the manner or model of *Spenser's* poetry (1552-1599), as in stanzas or measures.

*sperm*, n. *spērm* [F. *sperme*; L. *sperma*; Gr. *sperma*, seed of any kind; *spermatozōs*, of seed—from *sperō*, I sow], animal seed; semen; the spawn of fishes: *sperm-cell*, a cell which impregnates, as opposed to a *germ-cell*, which is impregnated: *sperm-oil*, the oil obtained from the spermated whale, chiefly from the head: *spermatic*, a. *spēr'mat'ik*, also *spermatic'al*, a. -*tād*, pert. to or consisting of seed or semen; seminal: *spermat'ia*, n. plu. *spēr'mat'ia*, in *bot.*, motionless spermatozoids in the conopsea of fungi.

*sperm*, n. *spērm*, contr. from *spermaceti*, which see.

*spermaceti*, n. *spēr'mā-sē'ti* [L. *sperma ceti*, sperm of the whale; Gr. *sperma*, seed, and *L. cetus*; Gr. *kētos*, any large fish, a whale], a white, brittle, semi-transparent substance found in cavities of the head of the sperm-whale: *spermaceti whale*, the species of whale from which spermaceti is procured; the sperm-whale; the cachalot.

*spermagones*, n. plu. *spēr'mā-gōnz* [Gr. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring], reproductive bodies in the form of very minute hollow sacs, found on the thallus of lichens; capsules or cysts in lichens and fungi, containing spermatia—also *spermogones*.

*spermarium*, n. *spēr'mā-rī-ūm* [Gr. *sperma*, seed], the organ in which spermatozoa are produced.

*spermatheca*, n. *spēr'mā-thē'kā* [Gr. *sperma*, seed; *thēkē*, a receptacle], a receptacle or sac in which ejected semen is stored up, as in some insects.

*spermatia*, *spermat'ic*—see under sperm.

*spermatology*, n. *spēr'mā-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *sperma*, seed, *spermatozōs*, of seed; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on sperm, or the fecundating fluid: *spermato-ph'ora*, n. plu. *spēr'mā-fōrā*, also *spermatophores*, n. plu. *spēr'mā-fōrēz* [Gr. *phorōs*, I bear], cases in which bundles of the spermatozoa are packed: *spermato-ph'orous*, a. -*ōrūs*, producing or bearing seed or sperm.

*spermatozoids*, n. plu. *spēr'mā-tō-zō'idz* [Gr. *sperma*, seed; *zōidos*, form], in *anat.*, same as *spermatozoa*; in *bot.*, moving filaments analogous to the spermatozoa of animals and contained in the antheridia of cryptogams—more commonly called *antherozoids*: *spermatozō'on*, n. -*tō-zō'on*, plu. *spēr'mātozō'a*, -*tō'id* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal], in *anat.*, the filamentary bodies developed in the semen, consisting of an enlarged extremity called *body*, and a vibratile filamentary appendage called *tail*, which are the essential elements in impregnation.

*spew*, v. *spū* [AS. *spicēan*, to spit; cf. Dut. *spuuten*; Dan. *spye*; Ger. *speten*; L. *spuo*; Gr. *ptūō*], to vomit; to eject from the stomach: *spew'ing*, *imp.*: n. act of vomiting; *spewed*, pp. *spūd*.

*sphacelate*, v. *sfās'ē-lāt* [Gr. *sphakelos*, mortification, gangrene], to affect with gangrene; to mortify; to decay and become carious, as a bone: *sphac'elating*, *imp.*: *sphac'elated*, pp.: adj. affected with gangrene; mortified: *sphac'elation*, n. -*tād'shūn*, the process of becoming gangrenous; mortification: *sphac'elus*, n. -*lūs*, in *med.*, complete mortification, as distinguished from gangrene, the incomplete state.

*sphæraphides*, n. plu. *sfēr'afī-dēs* [Gr. *sphaira*, a globe; *raphis* or *raphidas*, a needle], in *bot.*, globular clusters of raphides, or globular aggregations of minute crystals, as found in phanerogamous plants.

*sphærenchyma*, n. *sfēr'ēngki-mā* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere or globe; *enchyma*, the substance of organs, an infusion—from *en*, in; *chéō*, I pour], in *bot.*, vegetable tissue composed of spherical cells.

*sphærosiderite*, n. *sfēr'ō-sidēr'it* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere; *sideros*, iron], a term applied to grape like or kidney-shaped concretions of sparry carbonate of iron.

*spherulites*, n. plu. *sfēr'ū-lits* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a cretaceous genus of thick subconical shells, having opercular-looking upper valves; a variety of obsidian or pearl-stone, found in small rounded grains.

*sphagnum*, n. *sfāg'nūm* [Gr. *sphagnos*, a kind of moss], a kind of moss found in bogs: *sphagnous*, a. *sfāg'nūs*, mossy; pert. to bog-moss called sphagnum.

*sphalerocarpium*, n. *sfālēr'ō-kār'pī-ūm* [Gr. *sphaleros*, unsteady, faithless—from *sphallō*, I trip up;

*karpós*, fruit], in *bot.*, a small, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, enclosed within a fleshy complex pericarp.

**sphæa**, n. *sphē* [F. *sphère*—from Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge], a mineral composed of silica, titanic acid, and lime.

**sphæocephalus**, n. *sphēnō-sēf-d-lūs* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge; *kephalē*, the head], in *anat.*, a malformation of the head by which the upper part of the cranium takes a wedge-like appearance.

**sphenogram**, n. *sphēnō-grām* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge; *gramma*, a writing], a cuneiform inscription.

**sphenoid**, a. *sphēnōyd*, also *sphæoidal*, a. *sphēnōyd*: *al* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, *sphēnos*, of a wedge; *eidōs*, likeness], wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which wedges in and locks together most of the other bones: *sphenoid* is often contracted into *spheno*, *sphēnō*, and signifies, belonging both to the sphenoid bone and to the part indicated by the other constituent of the compound, as *spheno-maxillary*.

**sphere**, n. *sphēr* [F. *sphère*—from L. *sphæra*: Gr. *sphaira*, a ball, a globe], the vast concave or expanse of the heavens; a globe; a celestial orb; a circle; any round solid body; employment; rank; circuit of action; knowledge or influence: v. in *OE.*, to place in a sphere; to form into roundness: **spherical**, a. *sphērī-kāl*, round; globular; relating to a sphere: **spherically**, ad. *-lī*: **sphericity**, n. *-nēs*, also **sphericity**, n. *sphērī-tī-tī*, state or quality of being round; roundness: **sphericle**, n. *sphērī-kāl*, also **spherule**, n. *sphērī-kāl*, a little sphere: **spherics**, n. plu. *-iks*, the doctrine of the properties of the sphere as a geometrical body, in relation to the different circles, lines, angles, &c., which may be described on its surface: **sphery**, a. *sphērī*, in *OE.*, spherical; round; belonging to the spheres: **spherical angle**, in *trig.*, an angle formed by the intersection of two great circles on the surface of a sphere or spheroid: **spherical geometry**, that branch of geometry that treats of spherical bodies and their various properties: **spherical trigonometry**, that branch of trigonometry which treats of spherical angles and triangles: **music of the spheres**, in the anc. *astron.*, the music supposed to result from the motions of the spheres. —*Syn.* of 'sphere' n.: globe; globule; orb; ball.

**spherograph**, n. *sphērō-grāf* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere; *graphō*, I write], an instr. designed for the practical application of spherics to navigation.

**spheroid**, n. *sphērōyd* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere; *eidōs*, resemblance], a round body or figure not perfectly spherical: n solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes: **spheroidal**, n. *sphērōyd*: *al*, having the form of a spheroid: **spheroid ally**, ad. *-lī*: **spheroidality**, n. *-ōy-dī-tī-tī*, state or quality of being spheroidal; oblate spheroid—see under *oblate* 1.

**spherometer**, n. *sphērōmē-tēr* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring with great precision the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c.

**spheroliderite**—see *sphæroliderite*.

**spherulites**—see *sphærolites*.

**sphincter**, n. *sphīngk-tēr* [Gr. *sphīngktēr*, that binds tightly or contracts—from *sphīngō*, I bind tight], in *anat.*, a muscle that contracts or shuts as an orifice or opening which it surrounds.

**sphinx**, n. *sphīngks* [L. *sphīnx*: Gr. *sphīngx*, the sphinx, the throtter—from Gr. *sphīngō*, I bind tight], a fabulous monster common to the anc. myth. of the Aryan, Grecian, and Egyptian nations, the so-called Egyptian sphinx being represented as a winged lion with a human head and bust, always in a couchant attitude, the Greek sphinx being represented in any attitude which might suit the fancy of the poet; a fabulous creature located near Thebes that was said to propose riddles to travellers, and tear to pieces those who could not solve them, usually represented as having the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a young woman; hence, one who talks in enigmas; the generic name of the hawk-moths, so called because the attitude of the caterpillar resembles that of the Egyptian sphinx.

**sphragid**, n. *sphrāgīd* [Gr. *sphragis*, a signet]—same as *Lemnina* earth, which see.

**sphragistics**, n. *sphrāgīstīks* [Gr. *sphragistikos*, of or for sealing—from *sphragis*, a seal], the science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions, in relation to documents.

**sphrigosis**, n. *sphrīgō-sīs* [Gr. *sphrīgōs*, I am vigorous], in *bot.*, the disease of over-rankness, either con-

stitutional or the effect of abundant nutriment, from which many members of the vegetable kingdom suffer.

**sphythmic**, a. *sphīg-mīk* [Gr. *sphugmos*, the pulse], of or pert. to the pulse: **sphythograph**, n. *-nō-grāf* [Gr. *grāphō*, I describe], a contrivance for indicating the character of the pulse: **sphythograph'ic**, a. *-grāf'ik*, connected with or relating to a sphythograph: **sphythrometer**, n. *sphīgmōmē-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for rendering visible arterial pulsations, or for counting them; a sphythograph.

**spial**, n. *spī'al* [see *spy*], in *OE.*, a spy; a scout.

**spicate**, a. *spī-kāt* [L. *spīcātus*, furnished with spikes—from *spica*, an ear of corn, n spike], in *bot.*, having the form of *spike* or ear of corn; arranged in a spike.

**spice**, n. *spīs* [OF. *espice*, *spice*—from L. *speciēs*, a kind], an aromatic vegetable substance for seasoning food; n thing that imparts pungency or flavour to food; a small quantity giving a flavour to a greater: v. to season or flavour with spice; to render agreeable to the palate; to tincture: **spicing**, imp. **spiced**, pp. **spist**: **adj.** seasoned with spice; having an agreeable taste or flavour: **spicer**, n. *-sēr*, one who deals in spice: **spicery**, a. *-tī*, fragrant and aromatic substances used in seasoning food: **spicy**, a. *spīst*, fragrant; aromatic; smart; racy; showy; piquant; pungent: **spicily**, ad. *-sī-tī*: **spiciness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being spicy: **spice-nut**, small round pieces of glazer-bread spiced: **spice-wood**, the wild allspice.

**spick** and **span**, a. *spīk*, *spān* [Eng. *spike*, and *icel*, *spann*: Ger. *span*, a chip, n *spilunter*], bright as a spike just made, and a chip just split; bright; quite new.

**spicula**, n. *spī-kū-lā* [L. *spiculum*, a little sharp point, a dart—dim. of *spica*, *spicum*, n spike, an ear of corn], in *bot.*, a little spike: **spicular**, a. *-lēr*, resembling a dart or spike; having sharp points: **spiculate**, a. *-lāl*, in *bot.*, covered with fine-pointed appendages; having a spike composed of several smaller spikes: **spicule**, n. *-kūl*, a minute slender granule or point: **spiculum**, n. *-kū-lūm*, *spī-cū-lā*, n. plu. *-lā*, in *surg.*, a small-pointed piece of bone or other hard matter; in *zool.*, a term applied to minute siliceous or calcareous particles, generally needle-shaped, which are embedded in the tissues of sponges and certain other animals.

**spicery**, **spicy**—see under *spice*.

**spider**, n. *spī-dēr* [a corrupt. of *spīnder*—from *spīn*, so named from spinning its web: Dan. *spīnder*: Sw. *spīnnel*, a spider], a well-known insect that spins webs to ensnare its prey: **spider-like**, a small-bodied and long-legged: **spiderwort**, a term applied to the *Tradescantia*, a genus of lily-like plants, Ord. *Commelynaecæ*.

**spiegel-eisen**, n. *spē-gēl-ī-sēr* [Ger. *spiegel*, a mirror; *eisen*, iron], a peculiar make of cast-iron, so called from its shining or specular crystalline fracture.

**spiguel**, n. *spīg-nēl* [said to be a corrupt. of *spīkenat*], a wild umbelliferous plant; *Meum athamanticum*—also *spīcknel*.

**spigot**, n. *spī-gōt* [OF. *espigot*, a had ear of corn; L. *spica*, a spike], a peg to stop the vent-hole of a cask or the pipe of a faucet; the faucet is the pipe in the cask for drawing off liquor.

**spike**, n. *spīk* [L. *spīca*, an ear of corn, n point], a large nail; a pointed bar of iron, sometimes of wood: the iron rod driven into the vent of a gun; in *bot.*, an inflorescence consisting of numerous flowers, sessile, on an axis or single stem, as in the wheat and lavender; an ear of corn: v. to fasten with spikes or large nails; to set with spikes; to drive into the touch-hole of a cannon a spike or long nail: **spiking**, imp. **spiked**, pp. **spīkt**: **adj.** having spikes; having ears or those parts containing seed; formed as a spike; terminating in a sharp point: **spiky**, a. *spī-kī*, sharp-pointed: **spikelet**, n. *spī-kēl*, a small spike; in *bot.*, the small cluster of flowers within the plumes in grasses.

**spikeard**, n. *spīk-nārd* [OF. *spīquenard*; L. *spica*, a spike; *nardī*, gen. of *nardus*, *nard*—see *ard*], the spike or ear of the *nardus*, which is highly aromatic; the plant itself, or an oil extracted from it; the *Nardostachys jatamansi*, Ord. *Valerianacæ*, producing the *nardus* or spikeard of the ancients.

**spile**, n. *spīl*, also *spīll*, n. *spīl* [Dut. *spīl*, a bar], the vent-peg of a cask: v. to bore a hole for a peg

māle, māt, fār, tāw; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōre;

and to let in the air, ns in a cask: *spil'ing*, imp.: *spilled*, pp. *spilt*: *spile-hole*, a small hole in a cask for air, that can be plugged with a peg.

*spill*, v. *spil* [AS. *spillan*, to destroy], to suffer n liquid or any powder to run over, or to fall out of a vessel; to shed, used especially of blood; to be lost or wasted; in OE, to waste; to injure: *spilling*, imp.: *spilled*, pp. *spilt*, also *spilt*, pp. *spilt*: *adj.* poured out or wasted: *spiller*, n. *-er*, one who spills; a kind of fishing-line: *spilling-lines*, in a ship, certain ropes used to dislodge the wind from a sail in order to furl it the more easily. *Note.*—To *spill* expresses an accidental loss, as distinguished from *pour*, which implies voluntary action.

*spill*, n. *spil* [Dut. *spelt*, *spil*, a pin], a thin slip or splinter of wood; a chip; n small bar or pin of iron pointed; a small roll of paper, or thin slip of wood, for lighting a lamp.

*spilt*, v. *spilt*—see under *spill* 1.

*spilth*, n. *spilth* [see *spil* 1], in OE, anything wasted.

*spin*, v. *spin* [AS. *spinnan*, to spin; cf. *icel.* *spinna*; Dan. *spinde*; Dut. and Ger. *spinnen*], to draw out and twist into threads; to extend to a great length; to draw out to a tedious length; to whirl or turn rapidly as by means of thread—applied to the motion of any body on its axis, as a top; to exercise the art or trade of drawing out into threads; to issue in a very small current: *spin'ing*, imp.: n. the art or practice of drawing out into threads, as wool, cotton, flax, &c.: *spun*, *spin*, or *span*, pt. *spun*, did *spin*: *spun*, pp. *spin*: *spin*, n. *spin'ner*, one who spins; a spider: *spin'neret*, n. *-et*, in insects, an organ with which they form their silk or webs: *spin'ster*, n. *-ster*, one who spins; hence in law, the term applied to a maiden or unmarried female: *spinning-jenny*, a machine for spinning wool or cotton, consisting essentially of a large number of spindles made to revolve simultaneously: *spinning-mill*, a factory where spinning is carried on: *spinning-wheel*, a machine for spinning yarn or thread, driven by the hand, or by the foot acting on a treadle: to *spin* a yarn, among sailors, to tell n tale; to *spin* out the time, to take means to occupy as much of it as possible to serve n purpose; to protract.

*spinach*, n., also *spinage*, n. *spin'age* [F. *spinache*: Sp. *espinaca*: Ar. *aspanakh*], n garden plant whose leaves are used as a table vegetable; *Spinacia oleracea*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*: *spinaceous*, a. *spin'ous* *shif'us*, pert. to spinach.

*spinal*, *spinescent*—see under *spine*.

*spindle*, n. *spindil* [AS. *spindil*, a spindle—from *spinan*, to spin; Ger. *spindel*—see *spin*], the pin or thin rod, formerly used in spinning, for twisting the fibres drawn from the distaff; any axis of revolution, as the axis of a wheel, of a capstan, &c.; a yarn-measure: v. among gardeners, to put forth a long and slender stalk: *spindling*, imp.: *spindled*, pp. *-ltd*: *spindle-legged* or *-shanked*, having long slender legs: *spindle-tree*, the *Euonymus*, a genus of several species, somewhat large and ornamental shrubs; the shoots of *E. europæus* when charred form a kind of drawing-pencils.

*spine*, n. *spin* [OF. *espine*; L. *spina*, a thorn, the spine], a spike or thorn; a thin sharp-pointed thing; the vertebral column or backbone: in *bot.*, an abortive branch with a hard sharp point: *spiny*, a. *spin'y*, full of spines; thorny; difficult; slender: *spininess*, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of having spines: *spin'al*, a. *-al* [F. *spinal*—from L. *spinalis*, spinal], of or relating to the backbone: *spinal column*, the connected vertebrae of the back, or its cartilaginous substitute, forming the sheath for the spinal cord; the backbone: *spinescent*, n. *spin'escent*, in *bot.*, terminating in a spine; tapering to a rigid leafless point; tipped with a spine: *spiniform*, a. *spin'iform* [L. *forma*, shape], like a spine or thorn: *spin'ose*, a. *-ous*, also *spin'ous*, a. *-ous*, full of spines; thorny: *spin'ule*, n. *-ule*, a minute spine: *spin'ulose*, a. *-ulose*, also *spin'ulous*, a. *-ous*, covered with or bearing minute spines: *spinal cord* or *chord*, also *spinal marrow*, the grayish-white nervous matter lodged in the interior of the spinal column or backbone; the axial nervous system of the body—a continuation of the brain.

*spinel*, n. *spin'el* [OF. *spinelle*; L. *spina*, a spine—prob. from the spine-shaped crystals], an aluminate of magnesia, forming a precious stone of various

tints: *spinel ruby*, a name applied to the scarlet varieties of spinel.

*spinet*, n. *spin'et* [OF. *espinette*. It. *spinetta*, a spinet—from L. *spina*, a spine, so called because struck with a pointed quill], a musical instr. resembling the harpsichord, not now in use.

*spiniferous*, a. *spin'ifer-ous* [L. *spinifer*, thorn-bearing, prickly—from *spina*, a thorn; *fero*, I bear], in *bot.*, producing or bearing spines; thorny.

*spiniform*, *spinose*, *spinous*, &c.—see under *spine*.

*spinizzer*, *spinning*, &c.—see under *spin*.

*Spinozism*, n. *spi no'zizm*, the doctrines of Spinoza, *spi no'zed*, a Dutch Jew (1632-1677), who taught that God is not only the Creator, but also the original matter of the universe; that there can be no substance but God; whatever is, is in God, and nothing can be conceived without God: *Spinoz'ist*, n. *-ist*, one who believes in the doctrines of Spinoza.

*spinster*—see under *spin*.

*spintarlescope*, n. *spin-thar'i-skop* [Gr. *spinthér*, a spark; *skopé*, I view], a small optical instr. by which the luminous radiation from an infinitesimal amount of radium can be seen.

*spinule*, *spiny*, &c.—see under *spine*.

*spiracle*, n. *spin'acle* [L. *spiraculum*, an air-hole—from *spiro*, I breathe], a breathing-pore; a vent; a passage by which air is inhaled or exhaled.

*Spiræa*, n. *spi-ré'a* [Gr. *speirala*, a shrubby flower—from *speira*, anything twisted, alluding to the branches being suitable for twisting into garlands], an extensive genus of plants, very handsome when in flower: *Spiræa ulmaria* is the Queen of the Meadow.

*spirant*, n. *spi-rant* [L. *spirans* or *spirantem*, breathing—from *spiro*, I breathe], a name applied to the consonants *p*, *s*, *v*, from their continuous open sounds, and sometimes to *f* and *r*.

*spire*, n. *spir* [AS. *spir*, a spike of a reed; cf. Sw. *spira*; Dan. *spire*], the part of a body tapering to a point; the tapering point of a steeple, rising from the tower; a stalk or blade of grass; the top or uppermost point: v. to shoot up to a point; to sprout: *spiring*, imp.: *spired*, pp. *spird*: *adj.* having a spire.

*spire*, n. *spir* [F. *spire*, a coil or fold—from L. *spira*, a twist, a wreath—from Gr. *speira*, n coil, n wreath], anything wreathed or twisted; a spiral; a coil; a curl; a wreath; the whorls of a shell except the lowest: *spiry*, a. *sp'iry*, curled; coiled; wreathed: *spir'al*, a. *-al*, winding like a screw: n. in *geom.*, a curve or curved line receding continually from the centre about which it revolves: *spir'ally*, ad. *-ly*: *spiral vessels*, in *bot.*, long cells having one or more spiral fibres coiled up in their interior.

*spirillum*, n. *spi-ril'ium*, *spirilla*, n. plu. *spi-ril-la* [L. *spira*; Gr. *speira*, n coil, a fold], a coiled species of bacteria.

*spirit*, n. *spi-rit* [L. *spiritus*, breath, the breath of life, a spirit—from *spiro*, I breathe], an intelligent being imperceptible to the senses; an immaterial substance; in popular usage, the soul of man; a spectre or ghost; ardour; courage; temper or disposition of mind; the intellectual powers of man, as distinct from the body; turn of mind: power of mind, moral or intellectual; a man of life, fire, and enterprise; purest part of a body; essential quality; a liquid, as brandy, whisky, or rum, obtained by distilling a fermented vegetable extract; real meaning, as opposed to the letter: in *Script.*, sometimes the renewed nature of man; the immortal part of man; pre-eminently, the Holy Spirit; anything eminently pure and refined: v. to convey away rapidly and secretly: *spiri'ting*, imp.: n. the service of a spirit—hence, work done well and quickly: *spiri'ted*, pp.: *adj.* full of animation and life; ardent; vivacious; courageous; in composition, denoting the state of the mind or the character of the disposition, as high-spirited, low-spirited: *spiri'tedly*, ad. *-ly*: *spiri'tedness*, n. *-ness*, state of being spirited; animation; disposition of mind: *spiri'ts*, n. plu. *-its*, excitement of mind; natural vivacity; persons distinguished by certain qualities of mind, as, 'the choice and master spirits of this age'; fluids containing more than half their bulk of absolute alcohol; such alcoholic liquids as are intended for drinking: *spiri'tist*, n. *-ist*, one who believes in intercourse between the living and the dead by sensible tokens: *spiri'tless*, a. *-less*, wanting in vigour; dull; dejected; having no breath: *spiri'tlessly*, ad. *-ly*: *spiri'tlessness*, n. *-ness*,

cov, boy, foot: pure, bad: chair, game, joy, slum, thing, there, zeal.



the state of being spiritless; want of life or vigour: spirituous, *n.* *it-ú-ús*, containing ardent spirit, or possessing its qualities; light; volatile; spirituousness, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being spirituous: spirituous, *n.* *-ús*, in *OE.*, refused; resembling spirit: spirituous, *n.* *it-ú-ús* [*it.*, spirited], in *music*, with spirit: spirit-dealer or merchant, one who has a licence to sell spirituous liquors: spirit-lamp, a lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil: spirit-level, a glass tube nearly filled with spirits of wine or distilled water, hermetically sealed, and fixed on a case of wood or other substance, used to ascertain whether a surface is horizontal or perfectly flat: spirit-rapper, one who pretends to have intercourse with spirits, and who alleges that they manifest their presence and convey intelligence by means of audible raps or knocks: spirit-rapping, the alleged manifestation of the presence of spirits by audible or visible signs; the belief in such: spirit of salt, a familiar name for muriatic acid: spirits of wine, a familiar name for alcohol—so called because formerly only extracted from wine: animal spirits, the fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and regarded as the agent of sensation and motion; the nervous fluid or nervous principle; briskness or gaiety of disposition: The Spirit, the third person of the Holy Trinity: the spirit, the immortal part of man: rectified spirit, proof-spirit made purer by further distillation: spirits of hartshorn, an impure carbonate of ammonia: spirits of turpentine, a volatile and very inflammable oil distilled from turpentine: to spirit away, to snatch or allure away secretly—*SYN.* of 'spirit *n.*': life; soul; breath; fire; ardour; enthusiasm; earnestness; courage; animation; vivacity; eagerness; desire; enterprise; cheerfulness; mirth; intellect; intent; spectro; ghost; apparition; sentiment; perception—of 'spirited': animated; lively; vivacious; active; bold; courageous; ardent.

spiritual, *a.* *spirit-u-ál* [*F.* *spirituel*, spiritual—from *L.* *spirituális*, spiritual—from *spiritus*, breath, spirit—see spirit], not material; not gross; possessing the nature or qualities of a spiritual being; not lay or temporal; pert. to sacred things; pure; holy: spiritually, *ad.* *it.*: spiritual'ity, *n.* *-it-ít* [*F.* *spiritualité*—from *L.*], essence, as distinct from matter: spiritual nature; that which belongs to the Church or to religion: spiritualise, *v.* *-it-íz*, to refine; to free from grossness or sensuality; to purify; to convert to a spiritual meaning: spiritualising, *imp.*: spiritualised, *pp.* *-it-íz*: spiritualiser, *n.* *-it-íz-ér*, one who spiritualises: spiritualisation, *n.* *-it-íz-á-shún*, the act of spiritualising: spiritualism, *n.* *-tém*, the system which teaches that all that is real is spirit, soul, or self; that system which regards the external world as either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else the mere educt of the mind itself; the doctrines opposed to materialism; the belief in the frequent communications from the world of spirits, as manifested by visible or audible signs; spirit-rapping and its allied manifestations: spiritualist, *n.* *-íst*, one who professes regard for spiritual things only, or a belief in them; the opposite of materialist: one who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits: a spiritist: spiritualistic, *a.* *-it-íst-ik*, relating to spiritualism: spiritualness, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being spiritual: spiritualty, *n.* *-it-ú-ál-ti*, in *OE.*, the ecclesiastical body; the whole clergy of the Church: spiritual court, an ecclesiastical court: spiritual-mindedness, the state of having devout and holy affections: spirituelle, *ad.* [*F.*], possessing or manifesting the higher qualities of mind, said especially of women.

spiritus asper, *n.* *spirit-ús as-pér* [*L.* *spiritus*, a breathing; *asper*, rough], in *Gr. gram.*, a mark thus (') placed before certain words beginning with a vowel, to indicate that such should be pronounced like words beginning with vocal *h* in Eng.; also placed over *Gr. P.* Eng. *r*: spiritus lenis, *n.* *it-nís*, [*L.* *lenis*, soft], the mark (') denoting the soft breathing.

spiroid, *n.* *spir-óyd* [*Gr.* *spira*, a coil, a fold; *cidos*, resembling], resembling a spiral: spiroidea, *n.* *plu.* *spir-óy-de-á*, spiral vessels—see under spire 2: spirolohex, *n.* *plu.* *spir-ó-lo-héx* [*Gr.* *lobos*, a lobe], in *bot.*, Cruciferae which have the cotyledons folded transversely, and the radicle dorsal.

spirometer, *n.* *spir-óm-é-tér* [*L.* *spiro*, I breathe]:

*Gr.* *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the quantity of air an individual can expire after a forced inspiration.

Spiroptera, *n.* *plu.* *spir-óp-tér-á* [*L.* *spira*, a coil, a convolution; *Gr.* *pteron*, a wing], a genus of intestinal parasites whose species are found in various animals.

spirt, *v.* *spért* [see spurt], to throw out in a jet or stream, as a liquid; to gush out in a small stream, as a liquid from a cask; to spurt: *u.* a sudden rush of a liquid substance from a small tube or orifice; a jet: spirt'ing, *imp.*: spirt'ed, *pp.*: spirtle, *v.* *spért-l*: spirt'ing, *imp.* *-ing*: spirt'led, *pp.* *-ld*, in the same sense

spiry—see under spire 2.

spit, *n.* *spít* [*AS.* *spitu*, a spit: cf. *Dut.* *spit*: *Icel.* *spita*; *Ger.* *spieß*], a long thin bar of wood or metal, pointed at one or both ends, on which meat, &c., is roasted; a small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal from the shore into the sea, as a spit of sand: *v.* to put on a spit; to thrust through, as meat by a spit; to pierce: spit'ing, *imp.*: spit'ted, *pp.*

spit, *v.* *spít* [*AS.* *spittan*, *spatan*, to spit: cf. *Icel.* *spyta*; *Dan.* *spytte*; *Ger.* *spitzen*; *L.* *spilo*, *spuo*], to throw out, as saliva from the mouth; to eject from the mouth; to rain slightly: *n.* spittle; saliva: spat, *pp.* *spát*, *did* spit; spitten, *pp.* *spit'tn*, also spit, *pp.* *spít*, spittle, *n.* *spit'tl*, saliva; the moisture thrown out from the mouth: spittoon, *n.* *spit-tón*, a shallow box to receive the spittle thrown out of the mouth by smokers: spit'fire, *n.* *-fir*, a violent passionate person: to spit upon, to insult grossly; to treat with contempt.

spital or spittle, *n.* *spit'tl* [a corrupt. of hospital, which see] in *OE.*, originally a lazaret-house or house for lepers; subsequently applied to a hospital or alms-house of any kind; a name designating many places in Eng. and Scot. from the fact of the existence in them of lazaret-houses or hospitals.

spitch-cook, *v.* *spitch-kók* [*Eng.* *spit*, and *cook*], to dress an eel with condiments, &c., after spitting it longwise, then broiling it: *n.* an eel so dressed and cooked: spitch-cooked, *a.* *-kók't*, split and cooked, as an eel.

spito, *n.* *spít* [in mere abbr. of despite], sudden or fitful ill-will; hatred or great irritation accompanied with the desire to annoy or injure: *v.* to treat maliciously; to do with a desire to vex or annoy; to annoy; to thwart: spit'ing, *imp.*: spit'ted, *pp.*: spit'ful, *a.* *-fúl*, having a desire to annoy or injure; malignant: spit'fully, *ad.* *it.*: spit'fulness, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being spiteful; malice: in spite of [for in despite of], in defiance of; notwithstanding: to owe a spite, to entertain a grudge against—*SYN.* of 'spite *n.*': rancour; malevolence; pique; grudge; vexation; chagrin; hatred; malice; malignity.

spittle, spittoon—see under spire 2.

spittle—see spital: spittle-house, in *OE.*, a house for lepers; a lazaret-house.

spitz-dog, *n.* *spits-dóg* [*Ger.* *spitze*, a point; *Eng. dog*], a small variety of Pomeranian dog, having short, erect ears, a pointed muzzle, and long hair, usually white.

splanchnic, *n.* *splangk-yt-l* [*Gr.* *splanchnon*, an entrail], in *anat.*, belonging to the viscera or intestines: splanchnica, *n.* *plu.* *-it-á*, medicines for the bowels; diseases affecting the bowels: splanchno-, *nó*, in *anat.*, a prefix, implying relation to viscera, as splanchno-skeleton, the osseous structure of particular organs: splanchnography, *n.* *splangk-nóg-rá-ft* [*Gr.* *graphé*, I write], an anatomical description of the viscera: splanchnology, *n.* *-nót-óft* [*Gr.* *logos*, discourse], a description of the viscera; the doctrine of diseases of the internal parts.

plash, *n.* *spłash* [from *plash*, by prefixing *s*], water or slush thrown upon anything, particularly from a puddle; a noise, as from water thrown up: *v.* to bespatter with water or mud, or suchlike; to strike or dash about water or slush: splash'ing, *imp.*: splash'd, *pp.* *spłash't*: splashy, *a.* *spłash'í*, wet and muddy; full of muddy or dirty water: splash-board, a board in front of a vehicle to prevent the mud in wet weather being scattered upon it: splash'ers, *n.* *plu.* *-érz*, guards placed over the wheels of a locomotive engine; the same contrivances placed over the wheels of an ordinary carriage drawn by horses.

mâte, mat, fát, láte; mête, mêt, hêr; plue, plu; nôle, nôl, môie;



**splatter**, *v.* *splāt'tēr*, another spelling of **splutter**, which see: **splitter-splatter**, *n.* *splīt'tēr-splāt'tēr*, splashy dirt, expressive of the sound made by dashing water: **splatterdashes** or **spatterdashes**, coverings for the legs to keep off the splashes of mud.

**spay**, *a.* *spā* [an abbr. of **display**], broad; turned outwards: *n.* In arch., the slanting or bevelled expansion given to the sides of doors or windows; divergence outwards from the vertical line: *v.* to slope or slant; to render oblique: **spaying**, *imp.*: **spayed**, *pp.* *spāid*: **spay-foot**, a foot having the plantar surface flattened instead of concave; flat foot: **spay-footed**, *a.* having a spay-foot: **spay-month**, a wide month; a month widened in derision.

**spleen**, *n.* *splēn* [L. and Gr. *splēn*, the mill or spleen], the mill; a spongy viscus, related to the lymphatic system, near the large extremity of the stomach, formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; ill-humour; a fit of anger; latent spite; melancholy: in *OE.*, immoderate merriment; a caprice; instability of temper: **spleened**, *a.* *splēnd*, deprived of the spleen: **spleenful**, *a.* *splo*, angry; peevish: **spleenish**, *a.* *ish*, affected with spleen: **spleenishly**, *ad.* *ish*: **spleenishness**, *n.* *ies*, the state of being spleenish: **spleen'y**, *a.* *i*, angry; peevish: **spleenwort**, the name of many ferns of the genus *Asplenium*.—*SYN.* of 'spleen': caprice; inconstancy; spite; anger.

**splenoid**, *n.* *spēn'ōid* [L. *splenoid*, *n.* plu. *spēn'ōid* [dim. of L. *splēn*, the mill or spleen], in anat., small detached rounded nodules, occasionally found in the neighbourhood of the spleen, and similar to it in substance; supplementary spleens.

**splendent**, *a.* *spēndēnt* [L. *splendens* or *splendens*, shining; **splendēre**, to shine], shining; glossy; beaming; illustrious.

**splendid**, *a.* *spēndid* [F. *splendide*—from L. *splendens*, bright, shining—from *splendēre*, to shine], very bright; showy; magnificent; glittering; brilliant; heroic; famous: **splendidly**, *ad.* *id*.

**splendour**, *n.* *spēndēr* [F. *splendeur*—from L. *splendor*, brightness—from *splendēre*, to shine], great brightness; brilliancy; magnificent display; grandeur; eminence.—*SYN.*: brilliancy; lustre; magnificence; showiness; parade; pomp; gorgeousness; display.

**splenetic**, *a.* *spēnētik* [L. *splēneticus*, *splenetic*—from Gr. and L. *splēn*, the mill or spleen], troubled with spleen; fretful; peevish; gloomy: *n.* a person affected with spleen: **splenetic'al**, *a.* *id*, same as **splenetic**: **splenetic'ally**, *ad.* *id*: **splenic**, *a.* *spēnētik* [L. *splēneticus*], belonging to the spleen: **splenic fever**, a disease of cattle due to the presence of a bacillus in the blood; anthrax: **splēnitis**, *n.* *spēnētik*, inflammation of the spleen: **splenisation**, *n.* *spēnētik*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, so that they resemble the substance of the spleen: **splēnive**, *a.* *spēnētik*, in *OE.*, passionate; hot; fiery.—*SYN.* of 'splenic *a.*': peevish; sullen; fretful; gloomy; morose.

**splénial**, *a.* *spēnētiāl* [L. *splēniūm*, a patch, a splint], in anat., applied to a bone of the skull in certain vertebrata; denoting an osseous plate connected with the mandible of fishes, reptiles, &c.

**splént**—see **splint**.

**splice**, *v.* *spīs* [O. Dut. *spissen*, to wreath: cf. Sw. *spissa*; Dan. *spidse*; Ger. *spissen*], to unite or join together the two ends of a rope by interlacing or twisting together the strands; to connect pieces of wood or metal, as beams or railway bars, by means of overlapping parts fastened or bolted to them: *n.* a piece added to a rope by splicing: **splic'ing**, *imp.*: **spliced**, *pp.* *spīst*: to splice the main brace, in naval phrase, to give out an extra allowance of spirits after special exposure to cold or wet: to get spliced, in common slang, to get married.

**splint**, *n.* *spīnt*, also *spēnt*, *n.* *spīnt* [a nasalised form of *split*: Dan. *spīnt*, a splinter; Dut. *spīnter*, a splinter], a small piece split off from a larger; in surg., a thin piece of wood used to confine in its proper position a broken bone after being set; a hard excrescence growing on the shank bone of a horse; a hard laminated coal, intermediate between cannel and common pit coal: *v.* to confine or supply with splints: **splint'ing**, *imp.*: **splint'ed**, *pp.* *spīnt*, *a.* *spīnt*, thin strips of wood used for lighting candles, gas, &c.: **splint-armour**, a kind of armour consisting of overlapping plates: **splint-bone**, the tibia; in some animals, as in the horse, the small metacarpal bones:

**splitter**, *n.* *spīl'tēr*, a small piece split off a larger; an irregular fragment rent from a body: *v.* to shiver; to break or rend into thin small fragments: **split'ter'ing**, *imp.*: **split'tered**, *pp.* *erd*: *ad.* broken into fragments: **split'tery**, *a.* *er-i*, consisting of or resembling splinters; having splinters or scales adhering, as in a fracture: **split'ter-bar**, the cross-bar of a coach which supports the springs: **split'ter-proof**, capable of resisting the fragments or splinters of bursting shells.

**split**, *v.* *spīt* [Dan. *spiltte*, to split: cf. Dut. *spiltjen*; Ger. *splessen*], to divide or separate lengthwise; to rive; to rend; to divide, as into parties; to be thrown into discord, as a party; to burst or part asunder; to be broken, as a ship: *n.* a rent; a crack; a fissure or crack lengthwise; a breach or division in a party: **split'ting**, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who splits or divides: **split**, *pt.* and *pp.* *spīt*: **split'ter**, *n.* *ter*, one who splits: *v.* same as **splutter**, which see: **split'ter'ing**, *imp.*: **split'tered**, *pp.* *ter'd*: **split-peace**, peace deprived of their husks and split, used for making soup: **split'ter-splatter**, a phrase imitative of dashing and splashing: to split one's sides with laughter, to laugh excessively under strong excitement; to burst with laughter: **hair-split'ter**—see under **hair**.

**splutter**, *v.* *spūt'tēr* [prob. a freq. from *spout*], to scatter about confusedly and noisily; to scatter about drops of saliva while speaking; to scatter drops about the paper in writing with a bad pen; to speak hastily and confusedly: *n.* a muddle, as by scattering water; bustle; stir; tumult: **splut'ter'ing**, *imp.*: **split'ter'd**, *pp.* *ter'd*.

**spodomaney**, *n.* *spōdō-mānēt* [Gr. *spodos*, ashes; *manteia*, divination], divination by means of ashes.

**spodomene**, *n.* *spōdō-mēn* [Gr. *spodos*, ashes], a silicate of alumina and lithia of a pale greyish green colour.

**spoil**, *n.* *spōil* [F. *spolier*, to plunder—from L. *spoliare*, to deprive of covering, to plunder—from *spolium*, the spoil of an animal—that is, its skin stripped off], that which is taken by force, especially in war; pillage; robbery: plunder; the goods plundered; cast-off skin of a serpent: *v.* to take away by force; to strip of goods; to plunder; to rob; to practise robbery: **spoil'ing**, *imp.*: **spoiled**, *pp.* *spōild*: **spoil'er**, *n.* *er*, one who spoils or plunders; plunderer; pillager; robber: **spoil'ful**, *a.* *ful*, in *OE.*, rapacious.

**spoil**, *v.* *spōil* [same as *spoil* 1], to waste; to render useless; to mar; to taint; to go to ruin; to decay; to injure character by over-indulgence: *n.* in *OE.*, corruption; ruin: *ad.* rendered useless; wasted; over-indulged: **spoil'er**, *n.* *er*, one who mars or corrupts: **spoil'ful**, *a.* in *OE.*, wasteful: **spoil-sport**, one who mars; one who renders useless.

**spoke**, *pt.* *spōk*, also *spoken*, *pp.* *spō'k'n*, from *speak*, which see: **spokesman**, *n.* *spōks'mān*, one who speaks for one or more persons.

**spoke**, *n.* *spōk* [from *spike*, which see; Ger. *speiche*; Dut. *speck*, the spoke of a wheel], one of the bars of a wheel passing from the nave or centre to the felly or rim; the spar or round of a ladder: **spoke-shave**, a kind of plane used for dressing curved wood-work: to put a spoke in his wheel, to impede; to thwart a plan; to hinder any one or do him damage—in allusion to the pin or spoke put into moving wheels of machinery to lock them, or into the wheel of a conveyance to cause it to stop or to slide along.

**spollate**, *v.* *spōlāt* [L. *spoliatus*, robbed, plundered—from *spoliare*, to rob—see *spoil* 1], to pillage: to plunder; to rob: **spoll'ating**, *imp.*: **spoll'ated**, *pp.* *spōl'at'ion*, *n.* *at'ion*, the act of plundering or robbery: **spoll'ative**, *a.* *at'ive*, tending to deprive or diminish: **spoll'ator**, *n.* *at'or*, one who spoliates: **spoll'atory**, *a.* *at'ory*, tending to spoil; destructive.

**sponde**, *n.* *spōndē* [L. *spondus*, a spondee; Gr. *spondaios*, a spondee; as an *adj.*, of or belonging to libations—from *spondai*, a solemn treaty, plu. of *spondē*, a libation, referring to its prolonged solemn character], a poetic foot consisting of two long syllables: **spondai'ic**, *a.* *ic*, *spōnd-dā'ic*, pert. to a spondee.

**sponge**, *v.* *spīnj* [OF. *esponge*—from L. *spongia*; Gr. *spongia*, a sponge], a well-known porous substance much used for domestic purposes, being the skeleton of simply organised marine animals; a soft porous substance for cleaning and wiping, &c.; one who pertinaciously lives upon others; bakers' dough before it is finally kneaded and shaped to be baked into bread: *v.* to wipe or cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out completely; to imbibе or suck

in; to gain by mean arts; to harass by extortion; to hang on others for a maintenance: *sponging*, imp.: n. the act of wilfully with a sponge; the act of living meanly upon others: *sponged*, pp. *sponj'd*: *sponger*, n. *sponj'ér*, one who sponges; a hanger-on for maintenance, &c.: *spongy*, a. -i, soft, open, and porous; full of small cavities; having the quality of imbibing moisture readily: *sponginess*, n. -i-ness, state of being soft and porous: *spongiform*, a. *sajorm* [L. *forma*, shape], like a sponge; soft and porous: *Spongida*, n. plu. *sponj'í-dá*, the class of animals called sponges: *sponge-cake*, a light sweet cake: *sponging-house*, a prison-officer's house in which debtors committed to his custody were formerly lodged: to *sponge on*, to harass by overtaxing hospitality: to *set a sponge*, to mix a mass of flour with yeast, and set it in a position favourable for fermenting: to *throw up the sponge*, to yield the contest; to give up the struggle: a familiar slang phrase derived from the practice of *throwing up* one of the sponges that had been employed to wipe the blood from a combatant's face during a prize-fight, in token that he yielded.

*spongioles*, n. plu. *sponj'í-ólz* [L. *spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*, a sponge], in bot., the extremities of roots, composed of loose spongy tissue, through which nourishment is absorbed from the earth: also *spongiolites*, n. plu. *sponj'í-léts*: *spongiotes*, a. plu. *sponj'í-ts*, fossils of a structure similar to the sponge.

*spongiopline*, n. *sponj'í-óp-lín* [L. *spongia*, a sponge; *pilius*, hair], a useful and efficient substitute for a poultice, consisting of a mass of shreds of wool and sponge with an india-rubber backing.

*sponsal*, a. *sponj'sál* [L. *sponsalis*, belonging to betrothal or espousal—from *sponsus*, promised solemnly; *spondeo*, I promise], of or relating to marriage, or to a spouse: *sponsor*, n. -sér, one who undertakes to answer for another; a surety; a god-father or godmother at baptism: *sponsorial*, a. *sponj'sór-í-ál*, pert. to a sponsor: *sponsorship*, n. the duty or office of a sponsor.

*sponsion*, n. *sponj'shún* [L. *sponsio* or *sponsio-nem*, a solemn promise or engagement—from *spondeo*, I promise solemnly], the act of becoming security; a solemn act or engagement on behalf of another.

*sponson*, n. *sponj'sún* (etym. unknown), in a *paddle-steamer*, the curve of the timbers towards the outer part of the wing, before and abaft the paddle-boxes.

*spontaneous*, a. *sponj'tá-ne-ús* [L. *spontaneus*, of his own accord—from *sponte*, freely or voluntarily], acting of one's own accord; done without compulsion; acting from its own impulse or energy; happening or produced of itself: *spontaneously*, ad. -i: *spontaneity*, n. -i-ness, the state or quality of being spontaneous: *spontaneity*, n. *sponj'tá-ne-í-ti*, quality of acting or proceeding without compulsion or external force; voluntariness: *spontaneous combustion*, a body's taking fire of itself through the chemical action of its own elements: *spontaneous generation*, the production of the lowest forms of life without visible means.—SYN. of 'spontaneous': voluntary; willing; uncontrolled.

*spontoon*, n. *sponj'tón* [F. *esparton*—from L. *punctum*, a point], in OE., a kind of half-pike or halberd.

*spook*, n. *spók* [Dut. *spook*: cf. Sw. *spöke*], a ghost; an apparition.

*spool*, n. *spól* [M.Dut. *spoelc*, a quill, a spool], a cane or reed with a knob at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood surrounded by a ridge at each end, on which thread or yarn is wound: v. to wind on a spool: *spool'ing*, imp.: *spooled*, pp. *spól'd*.

*spoom*, v. *spóm*, also *spoon*, v. *spón* [from *spume*, which see], to run before the wind—an old sea-term: to *spoon*, in rowing, to dip oars so slightly into the water that they rattle and skim the surface: *spoon-drift* [for *spoom*- or *spume-drift*], the water of billows at sea scattered in a heavy shower of spray by the violence and intensity of the tempest—also *spindrift*.

*spoon*, n. *spón* [AS. *spón*, a chip, a splint: cf. Icel. *spánn*; Sw. *span*; Dut. *span*; Ger. *spahn*], a well-known instr. of domestic use, consisting of a handle and a broad hollow at one end; an implement for removing earth, &c., from deep holes; familiarly, a simper; one foolishly bashful and awkward: v. to be in love: *spoon'ing*, imp.: *spooned*, pp. *spón'd*: *spoonish*, n. also *spooay*, n. *sponj'is*, a half-witted foolish person: adj. weak-minded; silly; love-sick: *spoonful*, a. -fúl, as much as a spoon will hold; a small quantity: *spoon'ly*, ad. -i-ly, in a weak and

foolish manner: *spoon-bill*, a wading-bird of several species, so named from its long flattened bill: *spoon-meat*, food eaten with a spoon: to be born with a silver spoon in one's month, to be born to wealth or good fortune: wooden spoon, in *Cambridge*, the last on the list of mathematical honours.

*spoon-drift*—see under *spoom*.

*spoor*, n. *spór* [Dut. *spoor*, a trace, a track], the track or trail of an animal, especially of one pursued as game.

*sporadic*, a. *spór-rád'ík* [Gr. *sporadikos*, dispersed, scattered—from *speirō*, I sow], scattered, as diseases which occur in scattered cases; opposed to *epidemic* and *endemic*; applied to those isolated languages which cannot be shown to belong to any known family.

*sporangiferous*, a. *spór-rán-jí-fér-ús* [Gr. *spora*, a seed; *angos*, a vessel: L. *fero*, I bear], bearing or producing spores: *sporangioles*, n. plu. *spór-ránj'í-ólz*, very minute sporangia.

*sporangium*, a. *spór-ránj'í-ám*, plu. *spór-ránj'í-á*, [Gr. *spora*, seed; *angos*, a vessel], in bot., the immediate case or covering to the spores of some cryptogamic plants.

*spore*, n. *spór*, also *spornle*, n. *spór-ul* [Gr. *spora*, seed], one of the minute grains in flowerless plants which perform the functions of seeds, or in the ferns and club-mosses.

*sporesacs*, n. plu. *spór-sáks'* [spore, and sac], in zool., the simple generative buds of certain Hydrozoa, not having the medusoid structure developed.

*sporidium*, n. *spór-ríd'í-ám*, *sporidia*, n. plu. *spór-ríd'í-á* [Gr. *spora*, seed; *cidios*, likeness], in bot., small spores or conidia, developed by budding in certain fungi.

*sporecarp*, n. *spór-kárp* [Gr. *spora*, seed; *karpos*, fruit], in bot., the sac containing the spores in *Marsipocarpa*; the fruit in *Carposporea*: *sporophore*, n. *spór-ó-fór* [Gr. *phorō*, I bear], in bot., the asexual or spore-bearing generation in plants which exhibit so-called alternation of generations.

*sporran*, n. *spór-rán* [Gael. *sporan*, a purse], a pouch made of skin with the hair outwards, often highly ornamented, worn in front of the kilt by a Highlander in full dress.

*sport*, n. *spórt* [OF. *desporter*, to amuse—from L. *dis*, away; *porto*, I carry], diversion; anything which makes merry; the mirth or pleasure thus produced; play; game; frolic; mockery; anything driven helplessly about; fowling, hunting, or fishing: v. to divert; to make merry; to frolic; to play; to jest; to trifle; in familiar language, to exhibit or wear, as an article of dress: *sport'ing*, imp.: adj. practising the diversions of the field in hunting, fishing, &c.; given to racing, betting, and gambling: n. practice or pursuit of a sportsman: *sport'ed*, pp.: *sport'er*, n. -ér, one who sports: *sport'ful*, a. -fúl, frolicsome; full of jesting; merry; wanton; ludicrous: *sport'fully*, ad. -i: *sport'fulness*, n. -ness, the state of being sportful; a playful disposition: *sport'ive*, a. -íve, inclined to mirth; playful; gay; merry; frolicsome: *sport'ively*, ad. -i: *sport'iveness*, n. -ness, the state of being sportive; playfulness: *sport'ingly*, ad. -i: *sportsman*, n. *spórts-mán*, one who indulges in the sports of the field; one skilled in hunting, shooting, or fishing, &c.: *sportsmanship*, n. skill in field-sports: in *sport*, in jest; for play or diversion: to *sport one's oak*, in Eng. universities, to shut the outer door of one's room.

*spurple*—see *spore*.

*spot*, n. *spót* [ME. *spot*: cf. Dut. *spotten*, to bespatter or splash; *spol*, a drop of what is splashed; Sw. *spott*, Dan. *spatle*], a mark; a place discoloured; a stain; reproach; blemish; a small extent of place; any particular spot; a small part of a different colour from the ground on which it is, as a dress with black spots: a dark mark on the sun: v. to make a mark or mark on; to stain; to discolour; to blemish; to disgrace; in slang, to take special notice of; to notice; to recognise: *spot'ing*, imp.: n. the putting one's mark upon a person: *spot'ted*, pp.: adj. marked with spots: *spot'less*, a. -l's, free from spots; pure; blameless; immaculate; irreproachable: *spot'lessness*, n. -ness, freedom from spots or stains: *spot'tedness*, n. -ness, the quality of being spotted: *spot'ty*, a. -i, full of spots, or characterised by them: *spot'tiness*, n. -ness, state or quality of being spotty: upon the spot, immediately; before moving: *spotted fever*, typhus fer-r accom-

máte, mál, fár, táw; méle, mēl, hár; pínē, pín; nūle, nól, móre;

panied by a rash or eruption of red spots: **spotted** face, face on which the pattern consists of small raised marks: to live upon the spot, to reside; not to be an absentee.—SVX. of 'spot n.': speck; flaw; stain; blemish; blot; fault; disgrace; reproach; place; locality; site.

**spouse**, n. *spūz* [OE. *spousus*, a consort—from L. *spousus*, promised; *spouso*, I promise], a married person, husband or wife: v. in OE., to espouse: **spousage**, n. *spūz-āj*, the act of espousing; marriage: **spouseless**, a. -les, destitute of a married partner: **spousal**, a. *spūz-āl*, pert. to marriage; **connubial**; **nuptial**: **spousals**, n. plu. -āls, marriage; nuptials.

**spout**, n. *spūt* [a doublet of sprout], the projecting mouth of a vessel, by which a liquid may be poured out without spilling; a pipe or conductor of water; a lift or shoot; a water-spout: v. to throw or pour out water forcibly, as from a pipe; to issue with much force; to pour out words with affected grandeur; to speechify, in contempt: **spouting**, imp.: **adj.** throwing or issuing in a stream from a pipe; haranguing or speechifying: n. a speech, in contempt: **spouted**, pp. **spont** *er*, n. -*er*, one who or that which spouts: up the spout, in slang, in the pawnbroker's, in allusion to the spout through which the pledges are sent to the upper store-rooms.

**sprack**, n. *sprāk*, the proper spelling of **sprag** 2, which see: in OE., vigorous; sprightly.

**sprag**, n. *spredj* [conn. with *spring*, which see], a young salmon; a rough stout bar of wood: v. to stop a wagon by putting a strong bar of wood between two spokes of a wheel: **spragging**, imp.: **spragged**, pp. *spredj*: **adj.** having the motion arrested by a sprag.

**sprag**, n. *spredj* [Icel. *spærkr*, brisk, fiery; *spærkr*, lively; conn. with *spark*], in OE., quick; lively; active; alert.

**sprain**, n. *sprian* [OF. *espreindre*, to press, to strain—from L. *exprimere*, to squeeze out—from *ex*, out; *premo*, I press], an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, causing much pain: v. to overstrain the ligaments of a joint without dislocation: **sprain'ing**, imp.: **sprained**, pp. *sprian*.

**sprang**, pt. of *spring*, which see.

**sprat**, n. *spri* [Dut. *spriet*, a young animal, a sprout], a small fish of the herring family, caught in immense quantities on the British and other coasts, formerly considered the fry of the herring.

**srawl**, v. *spriat* [AS. *spriacian*: cf. Sw. *spälla*, to sprawl; Dan. *spælle*; Dut. *spartelen*], to stretch the body and limbs wildly and carelessly while lying; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; in OE., to struggle as in the convulsions of death: **srawl'ing**, imp.: **adj.** tumbling with agitation or contortion of the limbs: **srawled**, pp. *spriat*.

**spray**, n. *spri* [Dan. *spreg*, n. *spring*], a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; a twig; scattered drops of water dashed or blown into the air.

**spread**, v. *spred* [AS. *spredan*: cf. Dut. *spreiden*, to spread; Sw. *spreda*: Dan. *sprede*: Ger. *spreiten*], to stretch or expand to a broader surface; to overlay one substance with another; to extend; to cover; to expand itself in all directions; to be extended or stretched; to overlay; to emit; to circulate, as news or fame; to propagate, as disease; to unfurl, as sails; to cause to be extensively known; to diffuse; to scatter over a surface; to fill or cover a wider space: n. extent; compass: **spread'ing**, imp.: **adj.** extending over a large space; wide: n. act of extending or expanding: **spread**, pt. and pp.: **spread'er**, n. -*er*, he who or that which spreads; a divulger; a disseminator.—SVX. of 'spread v.': to disperse; distribute; scatter; disseminate; diffuse; circulate; propagate; publish; sprinkle; expand; stretch; divulge.

**spre**, n. *spri* [Ir. *spri*, spark], familiarly, a merry frolic; a wild ebullition of spirits, especially in a disorderly and thoughtless indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

**sprig**, n. *spri* [AS. *sprec*, a spray, a twig; Icel. *sprik*], a small shoot or twig; offspring; a scion, generally in contempt, as a *spring* of nobility; a small nail without a head: v. to mark or adorn with sprigs; to work or strengthen with sprigs: **sprig'ing**, imp.: **sprigged**, pp. *spri*: **spriggy**, a. *spri-gi*, full of sprigs.

**spright**, n., also **sprite**, n. *spri* [corrupted from

**spirit**, which see], in OE., a spirit; a shade; incorporeal agent; apparition: v. in OE., to haunt as a sprite: **sprighting**, imp.: **sprighted**, pp.: **sprightful**, a. in OE., lively; gay; vigorous: **sprightless**, a. in OE., spiritless; dull; sluggish: **sprightly**, a. -li, spirit-like; brisk; lively; animated; full of life and activity: **sprightliness**, n. -i-ness, the quality of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness.

**spring**, n. *spring* [AS. *springan*, to spring: cf. Sw. *springa*: Dan. *springe*: Ger. *springen*], a leap; a bound; elastic power or force; the start, as of a plank; an elastic body, as a steel rod, a coil of wire, India-rubber, &c., used for various mechanical purposes; a source; a fountain of water; rise; beginning; the time when plants begin to vegetate and grow; one of the four seasons of the year; the lower part of an arch; in OE., a plant; a young tree; a coppice; a grove: v. to appear suddenly; to cause to explode, as a mine; to burst; to bound or leap; to pass by leaping; to proceed or issue, as from a source or ancestors; to begin to grow out of the ground; to germinate; to come into existence; to open, as a leak; to begin to appear or exist; to arise, as the day; to proceed, as from a cause; to move by elastic force: **spring'er**, n. -*er*, a dog for setting up game, allied to the spaniel and the setter; a young plant: **spring'ing**, imp.: **adj.** gushing from, as a spring; n. the act or process of leaping, issuing, or proceeding; growth; in arch., the first course of stones of the arch resting on the side walls: **sprang**, pt. *spring*; **sprang**, pt. *spring*, arisen: **springy**, a. *spring-i*, having great elastic force or power; having the power of restoring itself after being bent; spongy; abounding with springs; **springiness**, n. -i-ness, the power of springing; elasticity; power of restoring itself after being bent: **spring'er**, n. -*er*, one who or that which springs; the point at which an arch unites with its support: **spring-balance**, a contrivance for measuring weight or force by the elasticity of a spiral spring of steel: **spring-board**, an elastic board secured at the ends, used in performing feats of agility, or for exercise: **spring-bok**, also -*boc*, n. -*bok* [Dut. *springbok*—from *springen*, to spring, and *bok*, a he-goat], a species of antelope, capable of extraordinary speed: **spring-gun**, a fire-arm discharged by a spring when trodden upon: **spring-head**, a fountain or source: **spring-tides**, the high tides which happen about the time of new and full moon: **spring-time**, the season of spring: **spring-wheat**, a species of wheat sown in spring: **intermittent springs**, springs whose waters generally come with an alternate rush and a pause: **mineral springs**, outflows of water from the earth, which are impregnated with various mineral substances: **oil-springs**, outflows of oil from large natural deposits in the bowels of the earth, arising from organic matter, either vegetable or animal: to **spring** a fence, to leap a fence; to **spring** a leak, in a ship, to open in the seams of the planking to the extent of becoming leaky; to **spring** a mast, said of a mast when it is bent or strained, or started from its fastenings; to **spring** a mine, to cause it to explode; to **spring** a rattle, to put a rattle in motion; to **spring** at, to leap towards; to **spring** forth, to leap out; to rush out; to **spring** in, to enter with a leap, or in haste; to **spring** upon, to rush on with haste or violence; to **assault**.—SVX. of 'spring v.': to bound; leap; jump; arise; proceed; issue; appear; grow; thrive; start; shoot; discharge.

**springal**, n. *spring-āl* [from *spring*], in OE., a youth; a nimble young man; an ancient military engine for throwing stones and arrows.

**springe**, n. *spring* [from *spring*: Dut. *springnet*, a noose or net], a noose to catch birds and game with; a spring-noose; a snare: v. to catch in a springe; to ensnare: **spring'ing**, imp.: **springed**, pp. *spring*.

**springhalt**, n. *spring-halt* [spring, and halt], OE. for *springhalt*, which see under *spring*.

**sprinkle**, v. *spring-li* [AS. *sprenzan*, to sprinkle—a causative from *spring* in, to spring], to scatter; to disperse; to scatter a liquid; to cleanse or purify by sprinkling: n. a small quantity scattered: **sprin-king**, imp.: **adj.** scattering in small drops: n. a small quantity scattered in drops; a small number distributed among a large: **sprinkled**, pp. *spring-li*.

**sprit**, v. *spri* [AS. *spriot*, a pole: cf. Dut. *spriet*:

Dan. *sprød*), to sprout; in OE., to throw out with force from a narrow orifice: n. a sprout; a shoot; a yard or spar which crosses the sail of a boat: *bowsprit*, n. *bōsprif*, a large boom or spar which projects over the stem of a ship or boat to carry sail forward: *sprit-sail*, a sail extended over the stem of a ship or boat.

*sprite*, n. *sprit* [a corrupt. of spirit: F. *esprit*, spirit], a spirit; a shade.

*spout*, v. *sprout* [Fr. *spruta*, to sprout; cf. Dut. *spruiten*; Ger. *sprissen*—see spout], to bud or germinate; to grow like buds or shoots of plants: n. the shoot or bud of a plant: *sprouting*, imp., adj. germinating: n. the act of shooting or germinating: *sprout*, ad, pp., *sprouts*, n. pl. young coleworts: Brussels sprouts, coleworts whose prominent leaf-buds are used for culinary purposes—so called because the best seed is obtained from Belgium.

*spruce*, a. *sprōs* [from spruce 2], neat or fine in dress; trim; foppish: v. to dress with affected neatness: *spru'cing*, imp.: *spruced*, pp. *sprōst*: *sprucely*, ad. *It*: *spruceness*, n. *nēs*, the state or quality of being spruce; trimness: to spruce up, to dress neatly; to trim.

*spruce*, n. *sprōs* [ME. *Spurce*—variant of *Pruce*: OF. *Pruce*; mid. L. *Prussia*, Prussia; Ger. *Preussen*], a name given to several kinds of fir-trees: spruce-bear, a liquor flavoured with the essence obtained by boiling in water the leaves and twigs of the spruce-fir.

*sprung*, *sprung*, pt. and pp. of *spring*, which see.

*spry*, a. *sprī* [Sw. dial. *sprugg*, skittish], nimble; active; alert.

*spud*, n. *spild* [Dan. *spyd*, a spear; cf. Sw. *spode*, a rod; Norw. *spode*, *spula*, a stick for turning bread in the oven; perhaps a mere corrupt. of spade], a narrow spade used for destroying weeds; a short thick concave blade with wooden handle for grubbing up specimens in botanizing; a short thick thing, in contempt; *vulgarily*, a potato.

*spus*, v. *spū*, a common spelling of *spaw*, which see: *spu'ing*, imp.: *spued*, pp. *spūd*.

*spuller*, n. *spūllēr* [for *spooler*—from spool, which see], one employed to inspect yarn.

*spulze*, *spulys*, or *spulzie*, n. *spūllīt* [F. *spolier*—from L. *spoliare*, to spoil], in *Scot.*, to lay waste; to carry off; to spoil: n. *spoll*; in *Scots law*, illegal interference with movable property.

*spums*, n. *spūm* [L. *spuma*, foam, froth—*from spuo*, I spit], froth; foam; scum: v. to froth; to foam: *spu'ming*, imp.: *spumed*, pp. *spūmīd*: *spummy*, a. *spūmī*, also *spumous*, a. *mūs*, consisting of froth or scum; frothy; *spumesce*, n. *spū-mēsēns*, frothiness: *spumiferous*, a. *mīfēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], producing foam.

*spun*, v. *spūn*, pp. of *spin*, which see: *spun-hay*, hay twisted into ropes: *spun-yarn*, rope yarn twisted into a rope.

*spunk*, n. *spūngk* [Ir. and Gael. *spone*, sponge, touchwood: L. *spongia*; Gr. *spongia*, a sponge—touchwood being so called from its porous nature], wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; spirit; mettle; vivacity: in *Scot.*, a spark; a Lucifer-match: to spunk out, to come to light; to be discovered: *spunky* or *spunk'ie*, a. *ī*, quick; spirited; irritable.

*spur*, n. *sper* [AS. *spura*, a spur; cf. Dut. *spoor*; Sw. *sporre*; Dan. *spore*; Ger. *sporn*], an astr. having a small wheel with sharp points, worn on the heels of boots, for inciting horses to further speed; any incitement or stimulus to increase effort; the sharp horny projection on a cock's leg; the largest and leading root of a tree; any projecting appendage of a flower or blossom having the appearance of a spur; ergot; anything standing out; a mountain branching from a range; anything resembling a spur: v. to incite or urge forwards with a spur: to urge to more vigorous action; to incite; to impel; to press forward: *spu'ring*, imp.: *spurred*, pp. *sperd*: adj. wearing or having spurs; affected with spur or ergot, as *spurred rye*; *spurless*, a. *lēs*, without a spur: *spurrier*, n. *spūrīēr*, one who makes spurs: *spur-wheel*, a wheel having cogs around the rim, but pointing towards its centre: *spur-gall*, v. to gall or wound with a spur: *spur-galled*, imp. *gūlīd*: adj. galled or wounded with the spur: to win his spurs, to gain the rank of knighthood and the gift of spurs; to gain the academic honours or social position allied at.

*spurge*, n. *sperj* [OF. *spurge*, *espurge*, garden-

spurge; *espurger*, to purge, to cleanse—from L. *ex*, out, thoroughly; *purgo*, I purge], a plant, the juice of which is very hot and corroding; a name applied to various plants of the genus *Euphorbia*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*: *spurge-laurel*, the *Daphne laureola*, Ord. *Thymelacaceae*, whose berries are poisonous.

*spurious*, n. *spūrī-ūs* [L. *spurius*, spurious], not real or genuine; not proceeding from the true source; counterfeit; false: *spu'riously*, ad. *It*: *spu'riousness*, n. *nēs*, the state or quality of being spurious or not genuine.—SYN. of 'spurious': counterfeit; adulterate; false; fictitious; bastard; supposititious; sophisticated.

*spurn*, v. *spērū* [AS. *speornan*, to kick; cf. Icel. *spærna*, effort; L. *sperno*, I despise], to drive back, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything: n. in OE., disdainful rejection; a kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment: *spurn'ing*, imp.: *spurned*, pp. *sperūd*: *spurn'er*, n. *ēr*, one who spurns.

*spurrier*—see under spur.

*spurry*, n. *spūrri* [OF. *spurrie*; Ger. *spörgel*, spurry; new L. *spervula*], a plant of the genus *Spergula*, Ord. *Illecebraceae*, sometimes cultivated on the Continent as a fodder, and in Germany for ploughing into sandy soils.

*spurt*, n. *sperī* [see spout: Dut. *spruiten*, to sprout: Sw. *spruta*], a forcible ejection, suddenly or repeated at intervals, of a liquid substance from a tube or small opening; a jet; a great or sudden effort: v. to throw out forcibly in a stream, as water; to rush or issue out, as a jet, suddenly or at intervals: *spurt'ing*, imp.: *spurt'ed*, pp.: *spurts*, n. *spērīt*, to issue out in a scattering manner: n. in *Scot.*, a short rod used to stir porridge while cooking: *spurt'ing*, imp. *īng*: *spurtled*, pp. *sperīlīd*: also *spirt* and *spirtle* in the same sense—see spirt.

*sputter*, v. *spūllēr* [a freq. of spout: Norw. *spulra*, to sputter, to spurt], to spit in scattered drops, as in rapid speaking; to throw out liquid matter in scattered portions; to utter with hasty indistinctness: n. most matter thrown out in particles or drops; stir; noise: *sput'ter*, imp.: *sput'tered*, pp. *tērīd*: *sput'ter*, n. *tēr-ēr*, one who sputters.

*sputum*, n. *spūlūm* [L. *spulum*, spittle—from *spuo*, I spit], in med., the matter discharged from the mouth in disorders of the breathing organs; spittle.

*spy*, n. *sprī* [contr. of espy; OF. *espier*, to look, to watch: Old Ger. *spēhon*, to look, to spy], one who secretly watches the conduct, condition, actions, &c., of a person, in order to report them to another; a secret agent; an emissary; one who in war enters an enemy's lines to discover and report his strength and plans: v. to discover at a distance; to gain sight of; to inspect or examine secretly; to find out by artifice; to play the spy: *spy'ing*, imp.: *spied*, pp. *spīd*: *spy-glass*, a small telescope.

*squab*, a. *skvōb* [Scen. cf. Sw. dial. *skvapp*, a word imitative of a splash], fat; plump; bulky; unfledged: n. anything thick and soft; a soft stuffed cushion; a thick fat person; an unfledged bird or nestling: ad. with a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat: *squab'by*, a. *blī*, thick; fat; heavy: *squab-ple*, a ple made of squabs or young pigeons, or one made of meat, apples, and onions.

*squabble*, n. *skvōbbī* [Sw. dial. *skvabbē*, a squabble], a low quarrel; a scuffle; a brawl: v. to contend; to wrangle: *squab'bling*, imp. *blīng*: n. the act of one who engages in a wrangling debate or petty quarrel: *squabbled*, pp. *skvōbbīd*: *squab'bler*, n. *blēr*, one who squabbles.—SYN. of 'squabble v.': to contend; dispute; wrangle; scuffle; struggle; quarrel; brawl; fight.

*squad*, n. *skvōd* [F. *escouade*, a small body of men; It. *squadra*, a troop or square of soldiers—see square], a group; a company; a small party of soldiers assembled for drill: *awkward squad*, those soldiers who have proved themselves so deficient and clumsy in drill as to be sent back to the lowest squad to be re-drilled: *squad-bag*, a black canvas bag, allowed to every 25 men in the field or on march, to contain extra articles of attire, &c.

*squadron*, n. *skvōdrōn* [OF. *esquadron*; It. *squadrone*—see square], primarily, a body of troops drawn up in a square, or in any form; the chief division of a regiment of cavalry, consisting of two troops, the number of squadrons in a regiment numbering from three to four; a detachment of ships of war: *squadroned*, a. *rōnd*, formed into squadrons.

**squalid**, a. *skwól'id* [L. *squalidus*, filthy; *squalere*, to be filthy], poverty-stricken; extremely dirty: **squal'idly**, ad. -*li*: **squal'idness**, n. -*nēs*, the state or quality of being squalid: **squal'or**, n. -*er* or *squal'ler* [L. *squalor*, dirtiness], foulness; filthiness.

**squall**, v. *skwaí't* [Icel. *squala*, to scream: Sw. *squala*], to cry out; to scream: n. a loud scream or cry; a sudden storm of wind and rain: **squall'ing**, imp.: ad. crying out harshly; screaming: **squalled**, pp. *skwál'id*: **squall'y**, a. -*i*, abounding in sudden and violent gusts of wind: black squall, sudden and violent gusts of wind accompanied with rain and dark heavy clouds: white squall, a squall without rain and dark clouds: to look out for squalls, to be on one's guard; to be on the watch.

**squaloid**, a. *skwál'oid* [L. *squalus*, a shark; Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling or pert. to shark family.

**squalor**—see under *squalid*.

**squama**, n. *skwá'má*, plu. *squá'ma*, -*mē* [L. *squama*, a scale of a fish or serpent], in bot., a scale; a part arranged like a scale: **squá'mose**, a. -*mós*, also **squá'mous**, a. -*mūs*, scaly; covered with scales; having a scale-like aspect, structure, or arrangement; in anat., applied to a portion of the temporal bone: **squamosal**, a. *skwád-mó'sál*, applied to one of the bones of the skull in the lower vertebrate, answering to the squamous portion of the temporal bone: **squá'miform**, a. -*mí'fórm* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the form of scales: **squamigerous**, a. *skwád-mí'jér-us* [L. *gero*, I bear], bearing or having scales: **squamata**, n. plu. *skwád-má'tá*, the division of reptiles in which the integument develops horny scales: **squamate**, a. *skwá'mát*, scale-like; scaly.

**squamula**, n. plu. *skwá'mú-lá* [dim. of L. *squama*, a scale], in bot., minute membranous scales, occurring in the flowers of grasses; lodicules: **squamulose**, a. *skwá'mú-lós*, having minute scales.

**squander**, v. *skwánd'ér* [Sw. *squáltra*, to squander — a freq. of *squálta*, to squit], to spend profusely or wastefully; to spend without economy or judgment: **squand'ering**, imp.: ad. prodigal; wasteful: **squand'ered**, pp. -*derá*: **squand'eringly**, ad. -*li*—*SYN.* of 'squander': to waste; scatter; disperse; dissipate; expend; spend.

**square**, a. *skwá'r* [OF. *esquarré*—from L. *ex*, out; *quadrare*, to equare; *quadrus*, four-cornered—*from* *quatuor*, four], having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; not curved or round; fitting; that does equal justice; suitable; even; not leaving a balance; stout; well set; right or honest, as on the square, square-dealing; in OE., parallel; exactly suitable: n. a figure having four equal sides and four right angles; a space of ground having four straight sides, with houses fronting inwards erected on at least three sides; the product of a number multiplied by itself; an instr. for drawing straight lines and tracing right angles; a body of troops in the form of a square; level; equality; regularity; rule; conformity; in OE., quaternum; number four; an astrological situation of planets distant 90° from each other: v. to form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a given standard; to adjust or regulate; to balance; to make even; to multiply into itself, as a number; to suit; to fit with; to determine the exact contents of in square measure, as the area of a circle; to take up the attitude of a boxer; in OE., to quarrel; to go to opposite sides: **squar'ing**, imp.: **squared**, pp. *skwá'réd*: ad. made in the form of a square; adjusted; regulated: **square'ly**, ad. -*li*: **square'ness**, n. -*nēs*, the state of being square: **square'ish**, a. -*ish*, nearly square: square measure, a measure having length and breadth: square number, the product resulting from any number multiplied into itself; the second power of a number: square root, that part of a number which, when multiplied into itself, produces the number: square-rigged, a. having the principal sails of a vessel extended by yards instead of stays: square-sail, a four-sided sail extended to a yard: square-toed, having the toes square; precise; punctilious: square-toes, an old-fashioned formal person: all square, all settled; all right: on the square, in an open fair manner; honestly: hollow square, a body of infantry drawn up in the form of a square, with a space in the centre for the officers, staff, &c.: out of square, does not

correspond with facts; crooked in the reasoning: to square the circle, to undertake an impossibility. *Note*.—In such expressions as *four square yards* and *four yards square*, the former signifies an area or space containing 4 spaces, each a yard long and a yard broad; the latter signifies four yards long multiplied by four yards broad, producing 16 spaces, each a yard long and a yard broad. When the expressions are restricted to unity or one, the results are the same—thus, one square yard is identical in result with one yard square.

**squarrose**, a. *skwá'r-rós*, also **equar'rous**, a. -*rís* [mid. L. *squarrósus*, covered with scurf or scab], in bot., covered with projecting parts or jags; having scales, small leaves, or projections spreading widely from the axis on which they are crowded: **squar'ruose**, a. -*il-rós*, slightly squarrose.

**squash**, v. *skwósh* [OF. *esquacher*: L. *ex*, out, from; *coctus*, forced; *cogo*, I force, I compel], to bear or press into pulp; to crush into a flat mass: n. anything soft and easily crushed; a sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies: **squash'ing**, imp.: **squashed**, pp. *skwósh't*: **squashy**, a. *skwósh'i*, like a squash; muddy: **squash'iness**, n. -*inēs*, the state of being squashy or soft: **squish-squash**, the noise made by the feet in walking over a swampy piece of ground.

**squash**, n. *skwósh* [N. Amer. Indian, *asq*, raw, green, immature—*plu.* *asquash*], a plant and its fruit, of the gourd kind—the *Cucurbita melo-pepo*, Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

**squash**, n. *skwósh*, an Amer. animal allied to the weasel—properly musquash.

**squat**, v. *skwót* [OF. *esquaitr*, to flatten: L. *ex*, from; *actus*, driven; *ago*, I drive], to elb or cower down on the hams or heels; to stoop or lie close to escape observation; to settle on new lands without a title; in OE., to bruise or make flat by letting fall: ad. sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick, like an animal cowering: n. in OE., the posture of one who sits on his hams: **squat'ing**, imp.: ad. used for sitting or squatting upon: n. the act of settling upon new lands without a title: **squat'ed**, pp.: **squat'er**, n. -*ér*, one who squats; a settler on new lands without title; in the Australian colonies, a name applied to sheep farmers and cattle-breeders who occupy extensive tracts of land from Government at a very small rental.

**squaw**, n. *skwá't* [Amer. Indian, *squa*, a woman], a female; a wife.

**squeak**, v. *skwék* [imitative of a short cry, as *squeal* of a prolonged sound: Ger. *quieken*, to squeak like a pig], to utter a short shrill cry; to make a sharp disagreeable noise: u. a short acute cry: **squeak'ing**, imp.: ad. crying with a sharp voice; making sharp disagreeable sounds: **squeaked**, pp. *skwék't*: **squeak'er**, n. -*er*, one who squeaks.

**squeal**, v. *skwé'l* [Icel. *squala*, to scream, to cry—see *equal* and *squeak*], to cry with a sharp shrill, continuous sound: u. a sharp shrill sound less momentary than a squeak: **squeal'ing**, imp.: ad. uttering sharp shrill sounds: **squealed**, pp. *skwé'l'd*.

**squeamish**, a. *skwém'ish* [perhaps related to *shame*: ME. *squamous*], sickish at stomach; over-nice; scrupulous; easily disgusted: **squeam'ishly**, ad. -*li*: **squeam'ishness**, n. -*nēs*, the state of being squeamish; fastidiousness.—*SYN.* of 'squeamish': fastidious; nice; dainty.

**squeeze**, v. *skwéz* [AS. *crisjan*, to squeeze, to crush: cf. Low Ger. *quetsen*; Ger. *quetschen*], to press between two bodies; to embrace closely; to oppress by extortion; to crowd closely together; to press: n. the act of one who squeezes; pressure between bodies: **squeeze'ing**, imp.: n. the act of compressing; oppression; in *plu.*, the produce of squeezing; dress: **squeezed**, pp. *skwéz't*: **squeeze'able**, a. -*á-bl*, admitting of being squeezed: to squeeze out, to force out by pressure, as a liquid; to squeeze through, to pass through by pressing.—*SYN.* of 'squeeze v.': to hug; press; pinch; gripe; crush; crowd; oppress; clasp; bruise; pound; compress.

**squelch**, v. *skwélsh* [a variant of *quench*—from *quell*], to crush; n. a flat heavy fall: **squelch'ing**, imp.: **squelched**, pp. *skwélsh't*.

**squib**, n. *skwíb* [from *swipe*], a firework which, after ignition, bursts with a loud noise; a light witty composition reflecting on another, less sarcastic than a lampoon; in OE., a petty fellow; one of the lower functionaries of the old gaming-houses: v. in Amer.,

to utter sarcastic expressions: squib'ing, imp.: squibbed, pp. *squib'd*.

squid, n. *squid* [a corrupt. of *squirt*], another name for the cuttle-fish—so called from its squirting out a brownish-black liquor.

squill, n. *squill* [F. *squilla*; L. *scilla*; Gr. *skilla*, the sea-onion], a lily-like plant having a root like an onion, used in medicine—the bulb of the *Scilla* or *Squilla maritima*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*; a shrimp.

squint, v. *squint* [Sw. *svinka*, to squint], to look or see obliquely; to have the eyes differently directed: n. a defect of vision in which only one eye appears to be directed to the object looked at; in *arch*, an oblique opening in the inner walls of many old churches, designed to afford a view of the altar to those in the side aisles: adj. looking obliquely; not having the eyes both turned in the same direction: *squint'ing*, imp.: n. the act or habit of looking obliquely: *squint'ed*, pp.: *squint'ingly*, ad.: *squint-eyed*, a. having eyes that squint; indirect; malignant: *squiny*, v. *squint'ed*, in *OE.*, to look askint: *squint'ing*, imp.: *squinted*, pp. *squint'id*.

squire, n. *squire* [abbreviated form of *esquire*, which see], a popular abbreviation of *esquire*, usually applied to a landed gentleman by his tenants and others; an attendant on noble warrior; in *OE.*, an attendant at court: *squirearch*, n. *squire'ark*, n. member of the squirearchy: *squire'archy*, n. -*dr-kt* [Gr. *archē*, sovereignty, rule], a term applied to country gentlemen collectively: *squireling*, n. *squire'ing*, a small or young squire in contempt.

squirm, v. *squirm* [variant of *squirt*—*ichir*, to throw with a jerk], to writhe or wriggle, like a worm.

squirrel, n. *squirrel* [OF. *escuriel*—from L. *sciurus*; Gr. *skiauros*, a 'shadow tall,' n. squirrel—from *skia*, shade; *oura*, a tail], a small quadruped having a long bushy tail, remarkable for its niggity.

squirt, v. *squert* [Sw. dial. *squittar*, to sprinkle all round—a freq. of *squitta*, to squirt], to eject from a narrow pipe or orifice, as water; to throw out in a stream with sudden jerks: n. a small instr. by which a liquid may be thrown out in sudden streams; a syringe: *squirt'ing*, imp.: *squirt'ed*, pp.: *squirt'ing* cucumber, a plant, the fruit of which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its stalk, and at the same time ejects its juice and seeds; the *Momordica elaterrum*, or *Eccballium agreste*, Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

stab, v. *stāb* [Sw. dial. *stabbe*, n. thick stick or stump], to give a sharp abrupt thrust with a pointed weapon; to give a mortal wound; hence, to injure secretly by malicious falsehoods: n. the thrust of a pointed weapon; an injury done secretly: *stab'bing*, imp.: n. act of one who stabs: *stabbed*, pp. *stāb'd*: *stabber*, n. -*ber*, one who or that which stabs: to *stab at*, to thrust a pointed weapon at.

Stabat Mater, *stā-bā-mā'ter* [L. *māter*, the mother; *stābā*, was standing], the (weeping) mother was standing, the first words of a celebrated Latin hymn composed in the 13th century, whose theme is Mary at the cross, set to music by nearly all the great composers, performed in the services of the R. Cath. Ch. during Holy Week.

stable, n. *stā-bl* [F. *stable*, stable—from L. *stabilis*, that stands fast or firm—from *sto*, I stand], firmly established; fixed in resolution or conduct; durable; not fickle: *stā-bly*, ad. -*blt*: *stability*, n. -*bl-ty*: *stability*, n. *stā-bil'it-i* [F. *stabilité*], strength to stand without being moved; firmness; immovability; strength of resolution or purpose; steadiness; constancy: *stable equilibrium*, the property of a body of returning to its original position when disturbed.—*SYN.* of 'stable': strong; durable; fixed; established; steady; constant; immovable; firm; abiding.

stable, n. *stā-bl* [OF. *estable*, a stable—from L. *stabilum*, n. standing place, n. stable—from *sto*, I stand], a stand or house for horses: v. to put into or keep in a stable; to dwell in a stable: *stā-bing*, imp. -*blng*: n. accommodation or houses for the shelter of horses: *stabled*, pp. *stā-b'd*: *stā-bleman*, n. one who attends to stables and the horses in them: *stā-ble*, n. -*ble*, one who stables horses: *stable-boy*, a boy who waits on horses in a stable.

stablish, v. *stā-blish* [for *establish*, which see], in *OE.*, to establish; to fix; to settle.

staccato, ad. *stāk-kā'tō* [It.], in music, with a short, distinct, halting sound on each note.

stack, n. *stāk* [Icel. *stakkr*, n. stack of hay: cf. Sw.

*stak*; Dan. *stak*], a large conical heap of corn in two straw, thatched on the top; a large pile of hay, straw, or wood; a number of chimneys standing together; in *geol.*, a pillar-like rock stand separate from a line of cliffs: v. to lay up in a large pile or heap: *stack'ing*, imp.: *stacked*, pp. *stāk't*: *stackyard*, the space of ground where grain in the straw is piled in large heaps or stacks: *stack of arms*, firearms placed together so as to form a conical heap, with their ends resting on the ground.

stacte, n. *stāk'tē* [Gr. *staktē*, myrrh-oli], n. fatty and very odoriferous liquid, being a kind of myrrh.

staddle, n. *stād'dl*, or *stadle*, n. *stād'l* [AS. *stathel*, a foundation], in *OE.*, a support; the support or platform of a stack; a young tree left standing when the underwood is cut down: v. to leave saddles when a wood is cut down: *stād'dling*, imp. -*dlng*: *staddled*, pp. *stād-dld*: *staddle-roof*, the roof or covering of a stack.

stadium, n. *stād'i-um* [L. *stadium*: Gr. *stadion*], an anc. measure of length, consisting of 125 anc. paces or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; the eighth part of a Roman mile; a space of ground for foot-races and other gymnastic contests; in *med.*, the stage of a disease.

stadtholder, n. *stād'hōld-ēr* [Dut. *stadhouder*—from *stad*, a city; *houder*, n. keeper], the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland.

staff, n. *stāf*, plu. *stāfs*, *stāfs*, or *staves*, *stāf*: [AS. *stæf*: cf. Icel. *stafr*, n. staff; Dut. *staft*; Dan. *stab*, *stav*; Ger. *stab*; L. *stipes*, a stalk or stock], a stick or club carried in the hand for support or defence; a pole; a long handle; a badge of authority or office; that which upholds; n. prop; in music, the five parallel lines, and the four spaces between them, on which the notes and other musical characters are indicated—also *stave*; in *OE.*, a stanza: *staff*, plu. *stāfs*, a body of officers attached to an army, or to its commander, whose duty is to assist the commander in carrying his plans into execution, and in maintaining the army in a state of efficiency; a number of persons engaged to act together in any undertaking or work, as a *staff* of clerks, a *staff* of reporters: *staff*, plu. *stāfs*, step or round of a ladder: *staff-angl*, in *arch*, a square rod of wood or other material standing flush with the finished plastering of the wall on each side at the external angles of the plastering: *Jacob's-staff*, a rod or pointed staff shod with iron for fixing in the ground, having a socket at the top for a compass, used in surveying: *cross-staff*, a staff with sights at right angles, used in surveying: *flag-staff*, n. lofty pole on which a flag can be hoisted.

stag, n. *stāg* [a name applied to the male of various animals: Icel. *steggr*, n. ho-bird, drake, tom-cat], the male deer; fem. *hind*, n. reindeer in his fifth year; in *Stock Exchange slang*, an unlicensed or unrecognized dealer in shares; one without means who buys shares in the hope of selling them at a profit: *stag-gard*, n. -*gārd*, n. stag four years old: *stag-beetle*, the largest of the beetle tribe in Britain: *stag-evil*, a kind of palsy in the jaws of horses: *stag-worm*, a worm troublesome to deer: *stag-hound*, a hound for hunting deer.

stage, n. *stāg* [OF. *estage*, n. storey, height of a house—from L. *sto*, I stand], an elevated platform for an exhibition, &c.; n. floor; a storey; a landing-quay or pier; the theatre or theatrical representations—also, the actual part where the performance takes place; any place where a thing is publicly done or transacted; place of time or action, as the *stage of life*; n. resting-place on a journey; a stage-coach; the distance travelled over without resting; degree of progress or advance, as the *stages of a disease*: v. in *OE.*, to exhibit publicly: *stager*, n. *stāj-ēr*, a person practised in cunning; a horse that runs in a stage-coach: *staging*, n. -*ing*, a temporary structure of boards and posts for support: *stagey*, a. *stāj-i*, familiarly, characterised by a theatrical and bombastic style or manner, as n. *stagey* manner: *stage-box*, a box close to the stage in a theatre: *stage-coach*, a coach running between two places with certain points of rest: *stage-play*, a theatrical entertainment: *stage-player*, an actor on the stage: an old *stager*, an old practitioner; one who has long lived in the same place or belonged to the same society.

stagger, v. *stāg-ēr* [Icel. *stakra*, to stagger—to stagger, to push], to totter; to reel; to walk with a series of abrupt movements while swaying from side

māle, māl, fār, lātō; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pln; nōle, nōl, mōre;

to slide; to cause to totter; to begin to give way; to cause to hesitate; to shock; to alarm: n. a sudden swing of the body as if the person were about to fall: **stag'gering**, *imp.*: **adj.** reeling; unsteady: n. the swinging unsteady motion of the body as if about to fall: **stag'gered**, *pp.* **gerd.** **stag'geringly**, *ad.* **ger-ing-ly**: **stag'gers**, *n.* **gerz.** a disease in horses and cattle, attended with reeling or giddiness; in *OE.* wild conduct; irregular behaviour.—*SYN.* of 'stagger v.': to reel; totter; faint; hesitate; shock; alarm.

**staging**—see under stage.

**Stag'rite**, *n.* or **Stagyrite**, *n.* **staj'i-rit**, a name often applied to Aristotle, the Greek philosopher (384-322 B.C.), from the place of his birth, Stagira, *staj-i-rä*, in Macedonia.

**stagnate**, *v.* **stäg-näl** [*L.* *stagnatus*, *pp.* of *stagnare*, to be still—from *stagnum*, a piece of standing water—from *sto*, I stand], to be or become motionless; to stand still; to cease to flow; to grow or be dull, as business: **stag'nating**, *imp.*: **stag'nated**, *pp.*: **stag'nant**, *a.* **nant** [*F.*—*L.*], not flowing; motionless; still; inactive; dull: **stag'nantly**, *ad.* **li:** **stag'nancy**, *n.* **nan-si**, also **stagnation**, *n.* **stäg-nä'shun** [*F.*—*L.*], the state of being without motion; the cessation of action; state of being dull.

**staid**, *a.* **städ** [a corrupt. of *stayed*, the *pp.* of *stay*: see *stay* 2], not vacillating; grave; sober; not wild or flighty: **staid'ly**, *ad.* **li:** **staid'ness**, *n.* **nes**, steadiness; regularity; gravity.—*SYN.* of 'staid': sober; steady; grave; regular; composed; sedate; constant; firm; stable.

**stain**, *v.* **stän** [*OF.* *desteindre*, to deaden or take away the colour of—from *L.* *dis*, away; *tingo*, I dye], to discolour; to tinge of a different colour; to blot; to render foul; to tarnish; to bring reproach; to mark with guilt or infamy; to impress or mark with a variety of colours: n. a blot; a foul spot; a spot of different colour from the ground on which it is; taint of guilt; infamy; disgrace: **stain'ing**, *imp.*: n. the process of making stains or tints, as on glass or paper: **stained**, *pp.* **stän-d**: **stain'er**, *n.* **er**, one who stains: **stain'less**, *n.* **les**, free from imperfections or blots; pure; faultless; free from guilt or sin: **stained glass**, glass variously coloured, the colours being fused into it: **paper-stainer**—see under *paper*.—*SYN.* of 'stain v.': to colour; paint; blot; dye; discolour; taint; disgrace; soil; sully; spot; pollute; blemish; tarnish; shame.

**stair**, *n.* **stär** [*AS.* *stæger*, a ladder, steps—from *stigan*, to step up: cf. *Dut.* *stieger*, a stair; *Icel.* *stigr*, a footway], a step; stairs, *plu.* **stärz**, a series of steps leading upwards or downwards: **staircase**, an enclosed series of steps leading from one part of a building to another; below-stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house; up-stairs, in the higher or better rooms; the bedrooms: n. flight of stairs, a series of steps leading upwards to the top of a tenement, or from one storey to another; a staircase: one pair, two pair of stairs, the first and second floors.

**staithe**, *n.* **stäth** [*AS.* *stæth*, n. bank, a shore: cf. *Icel.* *stöð*; *Dan.* *stade*], a landing-place for merchandise; n. place where coals are shipped; a line of rails forming the extremity of a railway, laid on a stage or platform.

**stake**, *n.* **stāk** [*AS.* *stæc*, a stake: cf. *Sw.* *stake*; allied to *stack* and *stick*], a post or slab of wood sharpened at one end and firmly set in the ground, to which anything may be fastened; a piece of rough wood forming one of the uprights of a fence; martyrdom, because martyrs were bound to stakes when burnt; anything placed in the hands of another, particularly money, to wait the result of a wager; state of being hazarded or pledged; a small anvil: v. to support with stakes; to mark the limits off by stakes; to wager; to pledge; to hazard: **stak'ing**, *imp.* supporting or marking out with stakes; putting to hazard upon a contingency: **staked**, *pp.* **stāk-t**: **stake-head**, in rope-making, the slab or post with wooden pins to keep the strands apart: **stake-bolder**, one who holds the stakes or money intrusted to him by parties to a wager till the result be determined: **stake-net**, a net secured and outstretched by means of stakes: at stake, in danger; hazarded; pledged: at the stake, at the post and fagots to suffer martyrdom by burning.

**stalactite**, *n.* **stäl-läkt-it** [*Gr.* *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping—from *stallassō*, I fall or distil in drops], an

icicle-like incrustation of carbonate of lime, chalcedony, &c., which often hangs in the roofs of caverns and fissures, and which arises from the dropping water holding these substances in solution: **stalac'tic**, *a.* **tik**, or **stalac'tical**, *a.* **ti-lät**, also **stalactitic**, *a.* **stäl-läkt-ik**, *pert.* to or resembling a stalactite: **stalactiform**, *a.* **ti-läctern** [*L.* *forma*, a shape], resembling or shaped like a stalactite.

**stalagmite**, *n.* **stäl-äg-mit** [*Gr.* *stalagma*, a drop—from *stallassō*, I fall or distil in drops], the same mineral matter as a stalactite, but applied to the incrustations that cover the floor of the cavern; the stalactites and stalagmites frequently meet together, and form pillar-like masses: **stalagmitic**, *n.* **stäl-dg-mit'ik**, also **stalagmit'ical**, *a.* **ik-lät**, having the texture or structure of stalagmite—applied to lime-stones which have an open, porous, and somewhat concretionary structure.

**stale**, *a.* **stäl** [*OF.* *estaler*, to display wares too long on a stall—from *estal*, a stall], having lost its freshness; old; long kept; vapid or tasteless from age; worn out by age or use; common; trite; no longer pleasing, as a story: v. in *OE.*, to wear out; to make old: n. in *OE.*, that which is stale; a prostitute: **stale'ly**, *ad.* **li:** **stale'ness**, *n.* **nes**, the state of being stale; vapidness: **stale demand**, a claim which has not been pressed or claimed for a very long time.

**stale**, *v.* **stäl** [*Dut.* *stallen*, to urinate—said of cattle and horses—*lit.*, to stand in stall], to urinate or pass water, as horses or cattle: n. in *OE.*, urine: **stäl'ing**, *imp.*: **staled**, *pp.* **stäl-d**.

**stale**, *n.* **stäl** [*AS.* *stalu*, theft], in *OE.*, n. bait laid to entrap; a decoy; a snare: **stalemate** or **stale**, a fixed state; a term in chess indicating a condition in which the game cannot proceed, the king having no move but into check.

**stale**, *n.* **stäl** [*AS.* *stäl*, n. handle], in *OE.*, a stalk; n. handle; n. prop; n. pillar.

**stalk**, *v.* **stāk** [*AS.* *stalcian*, to go warily; *Dan.* *stälke*], to stride; to walk with high and affected steps; to creep along softly and warily; to walk behind something that covers: n. a proud stately step or walk: **stalk'ing**, *imp.*: **adj.** walking with stately steps: **stalked**, *pp.* **stāk-t**: **stalk'er**, *n.* **er**, one who stalks: **stalking-horse**, a real or sham horse behind which the fowler or hunter warily approaches his game to snare or shoot it; any mask or pretence; deer-stalking, the act of approaching deer warily and stealthily.

**stalk**, *n.* **stāk** [a dim. of *AS.* *stäl*, n. stalk: cf. *Icel.* *stlkr*, a stalk; *Dan.* *stilk*, n. stem, a handle], the stem or main prop of a plant; the stem or support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree; the stem or body of a quill; anything resembling a stalk: a very long chimney attached to a public work; **stalky**, *a.* **i**, resembling a stalk; full of stalks: **stalk'less**, *a.* **lis**, destitute of a stalk.

**stall**, *n.* **stäl** [*AS.* *stæl*, a place, a stall: cf. *Icel.* *stallr*; *OH.Ger.* *stal*; *Ger.* *stall*], a place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; n. division of a stable allotted to a single horse; a small area partially enclosed, either in the open air or within a large building, where articles are exposed for sale; a small workshop; a reserved seat in a theatre; the raised seat of a dignitary in a cathedral, situated in the choir or chancel: v. to place or keep in a stall; in *OE.*, to invest; to dwell: **stall'ing**, *imp.*: n. in *OE.*, the state of keeping in a stall: **stalled**, *pp.* **stäl-d**: **stallage**, *n.* **stäl-äg**, the right of erecting stalls at fairs; dung from a horse's stall: **stall-feeding**, the practice of keeping and feeding cattle in separate stalls in stables, or small enclosed and covered courts, where they are supplied with food: **stall-fed**, *a.* fed in a stall, as an ox: **stalled ox**, a fat ox: **stallion**, *n.* **stäl-yün** [*OF.* *estalon*, a stallion—from *OH.Ger.* *stal*, n. stall—see *stall*], a horse kept for breeding; a stock-horse.

**stalwart**, *a.* **stäl-wür't**, also **stal'worth**, *a.* **würth** [*AS.* *stalcwyrth*, worth taking—prob. from *stæl* and *worth*, which see], large and strong in frame; tall and strong; sturdy; stout; brave: the form *stal'worth* is now almost obsolete.

**stamen**, *n.* **stäm-en**, *plu.* **stämens**, *stäm'enz*, or **stamina**, *stäm'änd* [*L.* *stāmen*, the warp in the upright loom of the ancients; *stāmina*, threads—from *sto*, I stand], the solid or firm part of a body; the male organs of flowers, situated within the petals, and consisting of stalks or filaments, and



anthers containing pollen; basis; foundation; **stamen**, a. *stā-mēn*, furnished with stamens; **stamina**, n. plu. that which constitutes the principal strength and support of a thing; tone or vigour of the animal system; **stamina**, a. -*nā*, pert. to stamens or stamina; **staminous**, a. *stā-mīn-ō-s* [L. *stamineus*, thready], consisting of or having stamens; **staminata**, a. *stām-tā-nā*, also *stām-tā-nif-erous*, n. -*nif-ēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing stamens—applied to a male flower, or to plants bearing male flowers; **staminode** n. -*nōd*, also *stām-in-ō-dium*, n. -*nō-d-ūm* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., an abortive or imperfect stamen; **staminody**, n. *stām-in-ō-dī*, the conversion of other parts of the flower into stamens, either perfect or imperfect.

**stamina**—see under **stamen**.

**stammer**, v. *stām-mēr* [AS. *stamer*, stammering; cf. Goth. *stammis*; Icel. *stamr*; Dan. *stamme*], to utter words with hesitation, and imperfectly; to speak hesitatingly and with difficulty from an impediment in speech; to stutter: n. a difficulty in pronouncing; an impediment in speech; a stutter: **stammering**, imp.: adj. speaking with difficulty: n. a stuttering or imperfect utterance in speech: **stammers**, pp. -*mēr*: **stammerer**, n. -*mēr-ēr*, one who speaks with difficulty: **stammeringly**, ad. -*lī*.

**stamp**, n. *stāmp* [AS. *stēpan*, to stamp; cf. Icel. *stappa*; Norw. *stampa*; Dut. *stampen*; Ger. *stampfen*], a tool or instr. for making impressions or marks on substances, generally of figures or devices; the mark impressed; a thing marked or stamped; a small piece of paper having a certain value impressed by Government, used for attaching to a paper, letter, or document liable to duty; an instr. for cutting material into any required form by a blow or pressure; authority; make; cast; character; current value: v. to strike or beat forcibly, as with this bottom of the foot; to strike this foot downwards; to impress with a mark or figure; to put a Government stamp on; to fix deeply, as on the mind; to coin; to cut into forms by n stamp; to crush by downward pressure, as ore in a stamping-mill; in OE., to form; to mint: **stamping**, imp.: n. this act of one who or that which stamps: **stamped**, pp. **stamp**: **stamp'er**, n. -*ēr*, one who or that which stamps: **stamp-duty**, a tax imposed on paper or parchments when used to contain certain writings: **stamp-office**, an office for the issuing of stamps, and the reception of the revenue derived from them: **stamping-mill**, a mill for pounding ores: of this right stamp, possessed of genuine merit.

**stamped**, n. *stām-pēd* [Sp. *estampada*, a crash—see **stamp**], a sudden fright seizing large bodies of horses or cattle, and causing them to run furiously; any sudden flight arising from a panic: v. to take to sudden flight; to cause to take to sudden flight.

**stances**, n. *stāns* [OF. *estance*, a station—from mid. L. *stantia*, a house, a chamber—from L. *sto*, I stand], in Scot., a site: an area for the erection of a building.

**stanch**, v. *stānsh* [OF. *estancher*, to stop the flow of a liquid—from mid. L. *stancare*, to stop the flow of blood, a variant of L. *stagnare*, used in the same sense—see **stagnate**]: Sp. *estancar*, to stop a leak; *stanco*, water-tight: Bret. *stanka*, to stop a hole: Prov. *estanc*, firm, stable], to stop this flowing of blood; to cease to flow, as blood: adj., also **staunch**, *stānsh*, sound; firm; steady; sound and strong; strong and firm in principle; not to be broken; constant; zealous; strong, as a dog following his scent without error: **stanching**, imp.: **stanch**, pp. **stancht**: **stanchless**, n. -*lēss*, that cannot be stopped or stanch: **stanch'er**, n. -*ēr*, one who or that which stanches: **stanch'y**, ad. -*lī*, firmly: **stanchness**, n. -*nēs*, firmness; steadiness; soundness.

**stanchel**, n. *stān-shēl*, the same as **stanchion**. **stanchion**, n. *stān-shūn* [OF. *estacion*, a prop; *estance*, a station, n. *stanchion*—from L. *sto*, I stand], a prop or upright support.

**stand**, n. *stānd* [AS. *standan*, *standan*, to stand; cf. Icel. *standa*; Goth. *standan*; L. *stans*, standing—*sto*, I stand; Gr. *stēn*, I stood; Sans. *sthā*, to stand], a point beyond which a person does not, or cannot, proceed; a place in which to remain for any particular purpose; a station; a difficulty or perplexity; a stop; a halt; that on which a thing rests or is laid; a building or scaffolding placed to command a view, as of a procession or horse race; n. state of cessation from action or business: v. to be in an upright position, as on the feet; to be erect; to become erect; to

be placed or situated; to be in a particular relation, as to stand as godfather; to depend; to rest; to stop; to halt; to continue; to remain; to endure; to succeed; to persist; to insist; to maintain one's ground; not to fall; not to yield or fly; to offer oneself as a candidate; to place oneself; to stagnate; to withstand; to await; to abide; in *slang*, to pay for, as to stand a treat; in OE., to have a place; to be resolutely of n party; to remain satisfied: **standing**, imp.: adj. continuing erect; not cut down; settled; fixed; established; not transitory; not flowing; not cast down: n. rank or station, as a man of standing; continuance; long possession; place; power to stand; station: a place to stand in: stood, pt. and pp. **stood**: **stand'er**, n. -*ēr*, one who stands: a stander-by, a mere spectator; one present: a stand-still, inability to move: to stand against, to oppose; to resist: to stand by, to be near; to defend; to support: to stand fast, to be unshaken or immovable: to stand fire, to receive an enemy's fire without giving way: to stand for, to offer oneself as a candidate; to side with; to maintain; to be in the place of; to represent; to sail towards: to stand from, to sail away from: to stand it, stoutly to endure; to maintain one's ground: to stand off, to keep at a distance: to stand off and on, to sail toward land and then from it, as a ship; to stand on, to continue on the same tack or course: to stand one's ground, to maintain one's station or position: to stand out, to project, as from a wall; to resist; to sail from land: to stand to, to persevere; to abide by; to be consistent with, as to stand to one's word: to stand together, to be consistent; to agree: to stand to sea, to direct the course from land: to stand up, to rise from n sitting position: to stand up for, to justify; to support: to stand upon, to value; to pride oneself on: to stand with, to be consistent: It stands to reason, a familiar phrase, meaning, 'it could not reasonably be otherwise': to make a stand, to halt for the purpose of offering resistance to an enemy, or in a matter of duty or principle: to put to a stand, to embarrass; to perplex: a stand of arms, a fire-arm with its customary appendages, as bayonet, &c.: **standpoint**, a fixed point or station: a position from which a matter may be viewed: **stand-up**, n. manfully contested, as a stand-up fight: **stander**, one standing near; n. mere spectator: **standing orders**, by-laws made by the Houses of Parliament for the regular conduct of their own proceedings, which may be rescinded or suspended on certain occasions.—**SYN.** of 'stand n.': station; place; rank; post; stop; halt; interruption; point; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation; difficulty; rest; obstruction.

**standard**, n. *stānd-ārd* [OF. *estendart*, a standard—from L. *extendere*, to extend], formerly, n. lofty pole horns in a car or fixed in the ground, marking the headquarters of an army, and usually bearing a flag with suitable devices; an upright without a flag; n. staff and flag; the colours; an ensign; that which is established by Government as a rule, measure, or model; settled rate; fixed value; a test; that which is of undoubted excellence; n. standing tree or stem, as distinguished from a wall-tree; in *carpentry*, an upright support; in *shipbuilding*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it; in *coinage*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority: adj. having a fixed and permanent value; not of the dwarf kind, as a tree: **standard-bearer**, in mil., an officer who bears a standard.—**SYN.** of 'standard n.': ensign; flag; streamer; banner; pennant; criterion; rule; test.

**standish**, n. *stānd-ish* [from *stand* and *dish*, which see], a case for pens and ink; an inkstand.

**stang**, n. *stāng* [Icel. *stang*, a pole; *stanga*, to sting], an instr. of thrusting; n. long bar or wooden pole; an old measure of land: to ride the stang, to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place—n. kind of lynch law formerly inflicted on wife-beaters, henpecked husbands, &c.

**staniel** or **stansyl**, n. *stān-yēl*, in OE., a name for the kestrel; prob. n. corrupt. of *stone-gall*, another name for the same bird: **stanslry**, n. *stān-yēl-rī*, ignoble falconry.

**stank**, n. *stānk* [OF. *estang*—from L. *stagnum*, n. pool of standing water; Gael. *stang*, a pool, stagnant water], in Scot., a pool; a pond; an open sewage conduit.

*māte, mat, fār, tāte; mēte, mēl, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōl, mōre;*



**stank**, *v.* *slāngk*, pt. of *stink*, which see.  
**stank**, *stānck*, *a.* *slāngk* [It. *stanco*, fatigued, wearied], in *OE.*, weak; worn out; weary.

**stannary**, *n.* *stān-nārī* [mid. *L.* *stannarin*, a tin-mine—from *L.* *stannum*, tin], pert. to tin mines or works: *n.* a tin-mine: *stān-nāte*, *n.* *-nāt*, a salt of stannic acid: *stān-nīc*, *a.* *-nīk*, pert. to or procured from tin: *stanniferous*, *a.* *stān-nīf-ēr-ūs* [*L.* *fero*, I produce], containing or yielding tin: *stannous oxide*, a compound of tin and oxygen containing half as much oxygen as stannic oxide: *stannine*, *n.* *stān-nīn*, an ore of tin consisting of the sulphides of tin, copper, and iron: *stannary courts*, courts held in Cornwall and Devonshire for the administration of justice to those connected with the tin-mines.

**stanza**, *n.* *stān-iz* [It. *stanza*, a stanza, so named from having a pause in the versification at the close—from *L.* *sto*, I stand], in *poetry*, a number of lines or verses regularly connected and adjusted to each other, and usually ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem: *stanzaic*, *a.* *stān-zā-īk*, consisting of stanzas.

**stapedius**, *n.* *stā-pē-dī-ūs* [mid. *L.* *stāpēs*, a stirrup], in *anat.*, a small muscle hid within the bone of the middle ear, and inserted into the neck of the stapes posteriorly: *stapes*, *n.* *stā-pēz*, a stirrup-like bone of the middle ear, forming the third and innermost bone of the chain of ossicles stretching across the middle ear.

**Stapelia**, *n.* *stā-pē-lī-d* [after Dr *Stapel* of Amsterdam], an extensive genus of plants having a grotesque appearance, and singularly beautiful starlike flowers, which have usually a very fetid odour, *Ord.* *Asclepiadaceæ*: *carlion-flowers*.

**staphyloma**, *n.* *stāf-i-lō-mā* [Gr. *staphuloma*, a small tumour in the cornea of the eye—from *staphulē*, a grape], a disease of the eye in which the cornea loses its transparency and forms a pearl-coloured projection.

**staphylophary**, *n.* *stāf-i-lō-rā-fī* [Gr. *staphulē*, a grape; *rhaphe*, a seam—from *rhapto*, I sew], a surgical operation for uniting the edges of a divided palate.

**staple**, *n.* *stā-pī* [AS. *stapol*, a prop: cf. Dut. *stapel*; Dan. *stapel*, a hinge], a hook or loop of iron; an iron loop stuck into the door-post in order to hold the bolt of the lock.

**staple**, *n.* *stā-pī* [OF. *estaple*, a public store-house where foreign merchants lodged their goods: Dut. and Sw. *stapel*, a heap, a place where goods are stored up], a market or emporium; the merchandise brought to be sold; the principal commodities or productions of a country or district: original material: raw material; main element; the thread or pile of cotton, wool, or flax, as cotton of a long staple: *adj.* settled; established in commerce: *stapler*, *n.* *stā-pēr*, a dealer in principal commodities, as a wool-stapler.

**star**, *n.* *stār* [AS. *steorra*, a star; cf. Cornish, *stere*; Dan. *stjerne*; Goth. *stirnro*; Ger. *stern*; Dut. *ster*; *L.* *astrum*; Gr. *aster*], one of the many twinkling luminous bodies seen in the firmament on a clear night; any luminous body, particularly when it appears in the sky; an ornamental figure rayed like a star, as a badge of knighthood; a person or thing unusually attractive or brilliant; specially, a distinguished and popular theatrical performer; a mark of reference, also called an *asterisk*: in the *pl.*, a configuration of the planets as supposed to affect destiny: *v.* to adorn or stud with stars; to bespangle; in *familiar language*, to appear as an actor in a provincial theatre among inferior players: *star-ring*, *imp.* *starred*, *pp.* *stār-d*: *adj.* decorated or studded with stars; influenced by the stars with respect to fortune, as *ill-starred*: *starry*, *a.* *stār-ī*, adorned with or resembling stars; abounding with stars: *star-iness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being starry: *star-like*, resembling a star: *star-less*, *a.* *-lēs*, without stars: *star-apple*, an Amer. fruit, a kind of apple whose seeds, when the fruit is cut across, present a star-like figure; the fruit of the *Chrysophyllum cainito*, *Ord.* *Sapotaceæ*: *Star-chamber*, an ancient civil and criminal court remodelled in the reign of Henry VII. and in existence under several of his successors, said to be so called from the roof of the chamber in which it was held having been ornamented with figures of stars; the *Star-chamber* was notorious for its despotic and unjust acts, and was abolished in the reign of Charles I.: *star-fish*, a sea animal of many species, having

five or more arms or limbs branching from a centre like a star: *star-gazer*, *humorously*, an astronomer; one who studies the stars; a fish found in the Mediterranean; *star-light*, a lighted by the stars only: *n.* light from the stars: *starproof*, in *OE.*, impervious to starlight: *star-rede*, *-rēd* [AS. *rād*, counsel], in *OE.*, knowledge of the stars; astrology: *star-stone*, a stone having a radiated texture; a variety of sapphire which, when cut in a certain way, reflects the light in a star-like form: *star-spangled*, *a.* studded with stars: *star-wort*, the Michaelmas daisy, *Aster Trifolium*, *Ord.* *Compositæ*: *star of Bethlehem*, a plant, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, *Ord.* *Liliacæ*: *Star of India*, an order of knighthood instituted in 1861 by Queen Victoria when she formally assumed the direct government of India, of which the insignia are, a collar, investment, badge, and star, with the motto, 'Heaven's light our guide': *star-paved*, *a.* studded with stars: *starshine*, *starlight*: *falling or shooting star*, a luminous meteor seen shooting athwart the sky, often in great numbers: *fixed stars*, stars as distinguished from the planets, the former so called because they constantly maintain the same, or nearly the same, relative positions in the heavens: *star in the ascendant*, said of a person while very fortunate and prosperous, a phrase taken from the language of astrology.

**starboard**, *n.* *stār-bōrd* [AS. *stēorbord*; Icel. *stjornbordi*, the starboard—from Icel. *stjorn*, steerage, and *bord*, a board, side of a ship: Dan. *styre*, to steer—so called from the rudder consisting of an oar on the right side of the ship where the steersman stood], the right-hand side of a ship looking towards the head or stem, the left side being called the *larboard*: *adj.* lying on the right side of a ship: *star-bow-lines*, *n.* *pl.* *-bōtins*, the men or mess in the starboard watch. *Note.*—To prevent fatal errors from similarity of sound, *larboard* is now called *port*: *starboard* the *helm*, turn the helm to the right: *port* the helm, turn the helm to the left.

**starch**, *n.* *stārč* [a weakened form of *stark*, which see], a white farinaceous matter obtained from grain, potatoes, and other vegetable substances, used in the form of a jelly for stiffening articles of dress, &c.: *v.* to stiffen with starch: *starch-ing*, *imp.* *starched*, *pp.* *stārč-t*: *adj.* stiffened with starch; precisely; stiff: *starch'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who starches: *starch'y*, *a.* *-ī*, of or like starch: *starch-like*, *a.* resembling starch: *starch-edly*, *ad.* *-ēd-lī*: *starch-edness*, *n.* *-nēs*, stiffness in manners; formality.

**stare**, *v.* *stār* [AS. *starian*, to stare; cf. Icel. *stara*; Sw. *stirra*; Dan. *stirre*], to look fixedly with wide-open eyes; to gaze; to fix an earnest look on an object: *n.* a fixed look with eyes wide open: *star-ing*, *imp.* *adj.* gazing with a stare; sticking out: *stared*, *pp.* *stār-d*: *star'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who stares: *staringly*, *ad.* *-īng-lī*: to stare in the face, to be plainly before the eyes.

**stark**, *a.* *stārč* [AS. *stearc*, strong, stiff; cf. Icel. *sterk*; Dan. *stark*; Sw. and Ger. *stark*, rigid, stiff], stiff; strong; gross; mere; downright; stiff in death: *ad.* wholly; entirely: *starkly*, *ad.* *-lī*, in *OE.*, in a stark manner; stiffly; strongly.

**starling**, *n.* *stār-īng*, also called *stare*, *stūr* [AS. *star*, a starling; cf. Icel. *starr*; Ger. *sturn*; *L.* *sturnus*], a bird allied to the crow, but smaller, which can be taught to sing, and even to speak.

**starling**, *n.* *stār-īng* [cf. Norw. *stor*, a stake], one of the large piles placed before the foundation of a pier of a bridge to break the force of the water.

**starred**, *starry*, *starness*—see under *star*.

**start**, *n.* *stārī* [Dan. *styrte*, to fall, precipitate; cf. Dut. *storten*; Ger. *stürzen*], a sudden and momentary twitching motion of the body; a sudden motion of the body caused by fear; a sudden rousing to action; a quick spring; first motion from a place; act of setting out; advantage in the outset: *v.* to do with a sudden spring; to disturb suddenly, as by fear or ill news; to bring or put into motion; to move suddenly; to shift from its place; to dislocate; to set out; to commence; to bring into view or notice; to shrink; to wince: *start-ing*, *imp.* *n.* act of one who starts: *start'ed*, *pp.* *start'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who starts: *start'ingly*, *ad.* *-lī*, with sudden fits; with frequent intermission: to start after, to set out after; to follow: to start against, to act as a rival candidate against: to start for, to set out on a journey; to be a candidate for, as an officer: to start up, to rise suddenly; to bring into motion:

to get the start, to begin before another: to give a start, to occasion sudden fear: to start a cask, to open it: an upstart, one who has suddenly come into notice from an inferior state: *startup*, n. in OE., same as upstart; a high shoe: adj. suddenly come into notice: *starting-hole*, in OE., evasion; loophole: *starting-point*, the point from which motion begins, or from which a thing moves: *starting-post*, the point from which race-horses begin to run in a race: fits and starts—see under fit I.

*start*, n. *stārt* [AS. *steort*, a tail; cf. Icel. *stertr*; Dut. *stert*; Ger. *stertz*], in OE., a tail, as in *redstart*, the bird with the red tail; also, a bandole; a plough-tail.

*startle*, v. *stārt-lē* [from *start* I, which see], to excite with sudden fear or apprehension; to excite by extreme surprise; to shock; to move suddenly in alarm: *startling*, imp. *-ling*: adj. suddenly impressing with fear; dreadfully surprising: *startled*, pp. *-ld*: adj. caused to start; surprised: *startlingly*, ad. *-ly*.—SYN. of 'startle': to shock; fright; frighten; surprise; alarm.

*starve*, v. *stārv* [AS. *steorfan*, to die; cf. Dut. *sterven*; Ger. *sterben*], to kill with hunger; to subdue by famine, as a besieged fortress; to perish or die with cold or hunger; to suffer extreme hunger; to be very indigent; to deprive of force or vigour; to kill with cold: *starving*, imp.: *starved*, pp. *starved*: *starvation*, n. *stārv-vāshn*, extreme hunger or want; state of being starved: *starveling*, a. *stārv-ling*, hungry; pining with want: n. an animal or plant made thin or weak from want of nutriment.

*stasimorphy*, n. *stāst-mōrfī* [Gr. *stasis*, a standing; *morphē*, form, shape], in bot., n. deviation in form, arising from an arrest of growth.

*stasis*, n. *stāstīs* [Gr. *stasis*, a stationary posture], in med., a stagnation of the blood.

*statant*, a. *stātānt* [L. *statum*—from *sto*, I stand], in Aer., standing with all four feet on the ground.

*state*, n. *stāt* [OE. *estat*—from L. *status*, condition—*from sto*, I stand], circumstances in which a person or thing is placed at any particular time; position; rank; condition; solemn pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; the whole body of people included under one government; the community; the body politic; the constituents thereof; polity; one of the orders or classes of men existing in a country, as the nobles, the clergy; civil power, as distinguished from ecclesiastical; in OE., seat of dignity; an embazoned canopy over it: v. to express the particulars of; to set down fully; to repeat with all the attending circumstances; to set forth: adj. of or belonging to the state; public: *stat'ing*, imp.: *stat'ed*, pp.: adj. settled; established; occurring regularly: *stat'er*, n. *-lē*, one who states: *stat'edly*, ad. *-lē-dly*, at stated or appointed times: *statement*, n. *stāt-mēt*, the net of representing facts or particulars verbally or in writing; the recital of the circumstances attendant on a transaction: *stat'ely*, a. *-ly*, lofty; dignified; grand; elevated in sentiment; majestic; august: nd. in n. *stat'ely* manner; majestically: *stateliness*, n. *-nēs*, majestic appearance; grandeur in mien or manner; affected dignity: *statecraft*, in *contempt*, skill in state management: *statesman*, n. *stāt-smān*, one who is versed in public affairs and the arts of government; one employed in public affairs; a politician; in *provincial usage*, one who occupies his own estate; a small landholder: *statesmanlike*, a. having the qualities of a statesman: *statesmanship*, n. the qualifications or skill of a statesman: *States-General*, in *French hist.*, the name applied, previous to the Revolution of 1789, to the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom—the nobles, the clergy, and the people; in the *Netherlands*, the legislative body, consisting of two chambers: *state-paper*, a public official document: *state-prisoner*, one charged with political offences: *state-room*, one of the principal apartments of great magnificence, in a palace or princely mansion; a private cabin in a ship: *state-trial*, a trial for political offences: *single state*, the unmarried condition; in OE., individuality.—SYN. of 'state n.': condition; situation; circumstances; point; crisis; height; rank; community; public; commonwealth; republic; quality; dignity; grandeur.

*state*, n. in OE., contr. for estate.

*Statice*, n. *stāt-īkē* [Gr. *statikē*, an astringent herb—*from statikos*, making to stop], a genus of plants, Ord. *Plumbaginaceæ*.

*statics*, n. plu. *stāt-īks* [Gr. *statikos*, at a standstill—*from statos*, standing still], the branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, weight, pressure, &c., of bodies when at rest: *static*, a. *-ik*, also *stat'ical*, a. *-ī-kāl*, pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium: *statically*, ad. *-ād-ly*.

*station*, n. *stā-shn* [F. *station*, a station—*from L. statio* or *statiōnem*, a station, a post—*from sto*, I stand], the spot or place where a person stands; post assigned; position; rank or condition of life; office; a halting- or starting-place on a railway; n. police-office; in bot., the region occupied by any particular plant, being the locality which presents the conditions most favourable for its growth and development; in mil., the quarters of a regiment, or the place where located; in nav., n. port where there is accommodation for ships of war; also, the place assigned to a ship of war in foreign parts; in OE., the act of standing: v. to place; to appoint to the occupation of a certain post or point: *station'ing*, imp.: *station'ed*, pp. *-shnūd*: *stat'ional*, a. *-shn-āl*, pert. to a station: *stat'ionary*, a. *-ē-ī*, fixed; not moving; not advancing; not improving: *station'er*, n. *-ēr* [so named from being originally one who had a station or stall in a market-place], originally, a bookseller; now, a dealer chiefly in paper, pens, ink, and other materials employed in writing: *station'ery*, n. *-ē-ī*, articles sold by stationers: adj. of or belonging to a stationer: *station-master*, an officer in charge of a railway station: *stationary engine*, a fixed steam-engine for drawing carriages on railways by means of a rope: *stations of the cross*, certain points in the narrative of the passage of Christ from the judgment-seat to the cross, selected as subjects for meditation at fixed spots in the church, and sometimes in the parish itself; the places where ecclesiastical processions rest, or which are visited in rotation by individuals, for the performance of any act of devotion; formerly, in the R. Cath. Ch. the weekly fasts of Wednesdays and Fridays: *Stationers' Hall*, an institution founded 1553, where printed works, &c., are registered in every case of copyright.—SYN. of 'station n.': depot; stall; post; office; situation; position; employment; character; rank.

*statistics*, n. plu. *stāt-īstīks* [F. *statistique*, statistics—*from Gr. statos*, fixed, placed], a collection of facts regarding the condition of a nation, or any society, in its domestic economy, in the health and longevity of its people, in its population, wealth, trade, &c.; the science of collecting and arranging all the numerical facts relating to any subject: *statistic*, a. *-īk*, also *stat'istical*, a. *-ī-kāl*, of or relating to the state or condition of a people or nation with respect to extent, population, wealth, &c.: *statistically*, ad. *-lī*: *statisticalian*, n. *stāt-īstī-shān*, one who is skilled in the matter of statistics: *statist*, n. *stāt-īst*, one skilled in n. knowledge of the facts regarding the condition of a nation, &c.; a statistician; in OE., a statesman; a politician.

*statoblasts*, n. plu. *stād-ō-blasts* [Gr. *statos*, stationary; *blastos*, a bud], in zool., certain reproductive buds developed in the interior of Polyzoon, but not set at liberty till the death of the parent organism.

*statna*, n. *stāt-nā*, OE. for *statue*.

*statue*, n. *stād-ū* [F. *statue*—*from L. statua*, a statue, an image—*from status*, n. standing, position—*from sto*, I stand], the representation of a living being made with some solid substance, as marble, stone, bronze, &c.; an image: v. in OE., to place as a statue; to form as a statue: *stat'uary*, n. *-ē-ī*, one who carves images or statues; the art of carving figures out of stone, marble, &c., to represent human beings or animals; a collection of statues, or statues considered collectively: *stat'ued*, a. *-ūd*, furnished with statues: *stat'uesque*, n. *-ī-ēsk*, having the character of n. statue: *stat'nette*, n. *-ēt*, n. small statue.

*stature*, n. *stād-ūr* [F. *stature*—*from L. statura*, an upright posture, height or size of the body—*from sto*, I stand], the height or size of any one standing: *stat'ured*, a. *-ūrd*, arrived at full stature; proportioned.

*status*, n. *stāt-ūs* [L. *status*, n. standing—*from sto*, I stand], standing or place; the state or condition of a thing; position of affairs; condition; rank.

*statute*, n. *stāt-ūt* [F. *statut*, n. statute—*from L. statutus*, fixed or settled, appointed; *statuo*, I fix—*from status*, position—see *state*], an act of the legislature or supreme power of a state commanding or

prohibiting a thing; an enactment; a written law; an act of a corporation or of its founder: *statutable*, a. -*stāt-ā-bl*, according to statute or law; made or being in conformity to statute: *statutably*, ad. -*blī*: *statutory*, a. -*tēr-ī*, enacted by statute: *statute-book*, a book containing statutes or laws; the whole body of the laws of a nation: *statute-labour*, a certain amount of labour exacted for the public service in making roads, bridges, and the like, usually commuted into a money payment: *statute of limitations*, a law which prescribes the time within which any action at law must be commenced.—*SYN.* of 'statute' n.: enactment; act; edict; regulation; decree; proclamation; rule; ukase.

*staunch*, n. *stānsh* [see *stanch*], sound; firm in principles, or in the support of a cause; trusty; zealous; *staunchly*, ad. -*lī*: *staunchness*, n. -*nēs*.

*staurolite*, n. *stāw-rō-līt* [Gr. *stauros*, a cross; *lithos*, a stone], a silicate of alumina and iron of a dull or reddish-brown colour whose crystals often intersect each other—occurs embedded in mica, talc, or clay-slate—also *staurolite*.

*stave*, n. *stāv* [another form of *staff*, which see], a pole of some length; one of the bars of which a cask is made up; a metrical portion; in music, the five parallel lines and the four contained spaces on and within which musical notes are written; in *Scot.*, a verse, or so much of the psalm as is given out at once by the precursor, to be repeated by the congregation: v. to break a hole in; to burst, as a cask; to furnish with staves: *staving*, imp.: *staved*, pp. *stāvd*: adj. furnished with staves: to stave in, to break a hole in, as in a cask.

*stavesacre*, n. *stāv-āk-r* [OF. *stavesacre*], mid. L. *staphysagria*; Gr. *staphis*, a grape; *agrios*, wild], housewort, a plant whose seeds are used in destroying vermin, being irritant and narcotic; the *Delphinium staphysagria*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*.

*staw*, v. *stāv* [Dan. *staa*, to stand], *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, to glut; to clog; to surfeit; to disgust: *stawing*, imp.: *stawed*, pp. *stāvd*.

*stay*, n. *stā* [AS. *stag*, a stay of a ship; cf. *heel* and *Dut. stang*], in a ship, a strong rope extended from the head of a mast down to some part of the vessel in order to give it support—the stays of a ship are distinguished by different names: *stay-sail*, a sail extended on a stay; *main-stay*, chief dependence: to miss stays, to fail in tacking, said of a ship: to stay a ship, to put her about.

*stay*, n. *stī* [OF. *estaye*, a prop or supporter; M. *Dut. stade*, a haven, a stay], continuance or abode in a place; a lingering; a prop or support; in *engin.*, a part in tension to hold parts together; in *OE.*, restraint; prudence; sobriety of judgment: v. to delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to repress; to remain or continue in a place; to wait; to forbear to act; to stop; to stand still; to wait for; to rely; to prop or hold up; to sustain with nourishment, as the stomach; to rest confidently on; in *OE.*, to give ceremonious or submissive attendance; to satisfy a strong desire: *stay-ing*, imp.: *stayed*, pp. *stād*: *stays*, n. plu. *stāz*, a stout inner waistcoat, usually stiffened with whalebone, worn by females: *stay-bolt*, in *mech.*, a rod connecting opposite plates to prevent them being bulged out: *stay-lace*, a lace or string for fastening stays: *stay-maker*, one whose occupation is to make stays.—*SYN.* of 'stay' v.: to continue; forbear; wait; attend; stop; dwell; withhold; repress; delay; obstruct; hinder; prop; support; restrain.

*stead*, n. *stēd* [AS. *stede*, a place; cf. *heel* *stāhr*; Goth. *staths*; O. *Dut. stede*], place or room which another has or might have—preceded by *in*; denoting the replacing, or filling the place, of another; the frame of a bed, as *bedstead*: a place or locality, as *homestead*; v. in *OE.*, to help; to support; to bestead; to fill the place of another: *steading* or *stedding*, n. *stēding* [Sw. *stadij*, standing in its place; *stadd*, situated], in *Scot.*, a farmhouse and offices; a homestead: to stand in *stead*, to stand in support or assistance; to be of advantage; to perform duties due from another: to stand in good *stead*, to render effectual assistance; to give good service or assistance.

*steadfast*, a. *stēd-fist* [AS. *stedefast*, *steadfast*—*stede*, a place; *fæst*, fast; *heel* *stāhfast*], firm; constant; firmly fixed or established; resolute; not fickle: *steadfastly*, ad. -*lī*: *steadfastness*, n. -*nēs*, firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution.

*steady*, a. *stēd-i* [from *stead*, with suffix *y*], not tottering or shaking; constant in mind or purpose; not fickle or changeable; regular; not fluctuating; uniform; of good conduct: v. to keep from tottering or falling; to make firm or steady; to support; to become steady: *steadying*, imp. -*ing*: *steadied*, pp. -*id*: *steadily*, ad. -*lī*: *steadiness*, n. -*nēs*, state of being not easily moved or shaken; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy.—*SYN.* of 'steadiness': resolution; immutability; unchangeableness; constancy—of 'steady' a.: regular; undeviating; invariable; uniform; fixed; unremitting; stable; constant.

*steak*, n. *stāk* [heel. *steik*, a steak; Sw. *stek*], a slice of beef, venison, &c., to fry or broil.

*steal*, v. *stēl* [AS. *stelan*, to steal; cf. *Dut. stelen*; Dan. *stjale*; Goth. *stilan*; *heel* *stela*], to take or carry away the property of another unlawfully; to take by theft; to practise theft; to pilfer; to gain or win by gradual and imperceptible means; to slip away unperceived; to convey away or withdraw without notice: *stealing*, imp.: *stole*, pt. *stōl*, did steal: *stolen*, pp. *stōl'n*: adj. carried away unlawfully and secretly: *stealer*, n. -*ēr*, one who steals; a thief: *stealth*, n. *stēlth*, secret act; secret means employed to accomplish an object; a way not perceived; in *OE.*, the act of stealing: *stealthy*, a. -*lī*, done by stealth; unperceived: *stealthily*, ad. -*lī*: *stealthful*, a. *stōl*, given to stealth; to steal a march, to gain an advantage unobserved: to steal hearts, to win or withdraw them from attachment or allegiance to others by various means; by stealth, by secret act; clandestinely; with desire of concealment—often in a good sense.—*SYN.* of 'steal': to thieve; pilfer; plunder; rob; filch; purloin.

*steam*, n. *stēm* [AS. *stēam*, vapour, smoke; *Dut. stoom*], the vapour of water produced by heating it to the boiling-point; the vapour of water employed as a motive power; vapour in general: v. to apply steam to; to expose to steam; to give off vapour; to exhale; to evaporate; to progress, as a vessel by steam: *steaming*, imp.: adj. giving forth steam; being propelled by steam; rising in the form of steam; *steamed*, pp. *stēmd*: adj. exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam: *steamer*, n. -*ēr*, a ship propelled by steam instead of by sails; in cooking, a vessel used to steam articles: *steam-boat*, *steam-packet*, *steam-ship*, *steam-tug*, *steam-vessel*, ships propelled by means of steam: *steam-hammer*, *steam-plough*, *steam-press*, &c., implements worked by steam: *steam-boller*, a vessel for containing water to be generated into steam: *steam-engine*, an engine worked by steam: *steam-whistle*, a whistle sounded by steam.

*steam*, n. *stēn* [AS. *stēna*, a drinking-vessel], in *OE.*, an earthen drinking pot; a jar.

*stearin*, n. *stēd-rīn* [Gr. *stear*, suet, *stearos*, of fat], the tristearate of glycerin, a constituent of fat: *stearic*, a. *stēd-rīk*, pert. to stearin, or obtained from it, as *stearic acid*: *stearate*, n. *stēd-rāt*, a salt of stearic acid: *stearite*, n. -*itē*, a soft magnesian or talcose mineral having a smooth, soapy, or greasy feel; soapstone: *stearitic*, a. -*itīk*, pert. to soapstone: *stearocele*, n. *stēd-rō-sēl* [Gr. *kēlō*, a tumour], a tumour situated in the scrotum, consisting of a suety substance.

*stearoptene*, n. *stēd-rōp-tēn* [Gr. *stear*, suet; *pneōs*, winged], a solid crystalline matter deposited from many essential oils, allied to camphor.

*steatoma*, n. *stēd-rō-mā* [Gr. *stēatōma*, a kind of fatty tumour—from *stear*, fat], a tumour containing a substance resembling fat: *steatomatous*, a. -*tīs*, of the nature of a steatoma or fatty tumour.

*steadfast*, *stēdfast*, another spelling of *steadfast*, which see.

*steed*, n. *stēd* [AS. *stēda*, a horse or stallion; a horse from the *stead*], a horse of high mettle for state or war; *steedless*, a. -*lēs*, without a horse.

*steek—see steel*.

*steel*, n. *stēl* [AS. *stīle*, steel; cf. *heel* *stīl*; Dan. *stālt*; Gr. *stahl*], iron refined and combined with carbon, used in making edge-tools, &c.; weapons made of steel, as swords; an instrument used by butchers and others for sharpening their knives: v. to point or overlay with steel; to make very hard; to make insensible or obdurate, as the heart: *steeling*, imp.: n. among cutlers, the act or process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instr. which is to receive the edge: *steeled*, pp. *stēd*: adj. hardened; made insensible: *steely*, a. *stēl-i*.

having the character or qualities of steel; in *OE.*, made with steel; hard; unfeeling: steel-clad, a. covered or armed with steel; steel-hearted, a. figuratively, having the heart as hard as steel: steel-pen, a pen-nib made of metal, now in general use for writing with: blister-steel, steel made by interlaying wrought-iron with charcoal, and keeping it for some days at a high temperature: cast-steel, steel made by mixing iron or steel with powdered charcoal and then melting it, which, when cast into bars, may be rolled or hammered.

steelyard, n. *stīl-yārd* [from steel and yard], a balance for weighing bodies, consisting of a single weight shifted backwards and forwards on a graduated beam.

steen, v. *stēn* [AS. *stēn*, a stone], in *arch.*, to line with dry brick, stone, or other material, as a well or cesspool: n. a brick or stone wall, or the lining of a well: steening, imp.: n. the act of building with bricks or stones without mortar in the lining of wells, &c.: steened, pp. *stēnd*.

steenbok, n. *stēn-bōk* [Dut. *steen*, stone; *bok*, deer], a small antelope of S. Africa, frequenting rocky ground.

steep, v. *stēp* [Icel. *steypa*, to throw down, to pour out; Sw. *stopa*, to soak in a liquid; to imbue: n. the liquid in which a thing may be soaked; that which is soaked in a liquid; a rennet-bag: steeping, imp.: n. the process by which anything is soaked in a liquid: steeped, pp. *stēpt*: adj. soaked in a liquid: stepper, n. -er, one who or that which steeps; a vessel in which things are steeped.

steep, n. *stēp* [AS. *steap*, steep, high: cf. Icel. *steyptr*; Fris. *stop*], ascending or descending with a great inclination or slope; precipitous: n. a hill, mountain, or rock having a great inclination or slope: steeply, ad. -ly, in a steep manner: steepness, n. -ness, the state of being steep or precipitous: steep'y, a. -t, having a steep or precipitous declivity: steep-down, a. deep and precipitous: steepen, v. *stēp-n*, to become steep: steepening, imp. *stēp-nīng*: steepened, pp. *stēp'nd*. Note.—The two preceding entries are closely connected. The sense of soaking is incidental to that of dipping, and from the idea of dipping or tumbling to that of steepness or abrupt inclination is an easy step.—see Wedgwood.

steepie, n. *stēpl* [AS. *stīpel*, a tower: cf. Sw. *stapel*, a heap, a pile; Norw. *stupel*, a clock-tower; L.Ger. *stipel*, a prop, a pillar], the tower of a church or other public building; a spire: steepled, a. *stēpl'd*, furnished with a steeplo: steeplechase, a. race on horseback, over all obstacles, in order to reach some visible distant object in a straight course, originally a steepie: steeplechaser, a. rider in a steeplechase; a horse trained to run in a steeplechase: steepie-house, in *OE.*, a contemptuous name for a church: steepie-jack, a. man whose employment consists in climbing steeples or other lofty buildings for the purpose of making repairs.

steer, v. *stēr* [AS. *stīran*, to guide, to steer: cf. Icel. *stýra*; Dut. *sturen*; Dan. *styre*; Ger. *steuern*], to direct; to guide; to direct and govern the course of a ship by the helm; to be directed and governed; to pursue a course: steering, imp.: n. the act of directing a ship in its course by the helm: steered, pp. *stērd*: steerage, n. *stēr-āj*, the steering of a ship; the manner in which a ship answers to the helm; the fore part of a ship, and the cabin there situated, for passengers paying a lower rate of fares: steer'er, n. -er, one who steers: steerage-way, that degree of forward movement which renders a ship governable by the helm: steering-wheel, the wheel by which a ship's rudder is turned, and the ship steered: steersman, n. *stēr-mān*, one who steers a ship.

steer, n. *stēr*, also *stīrk*, n. *stērk* [AS. *stēor*, n. bull: cf. Dut. and Ger. *stier*], n. young castrated male of the ox kind; n. young bull or ox.

steer, n. *stēr* [a variant of *stīr*], in *Scol.*, confused noise; disturbance; tumult.

steve, n. *stēv* [prob. a corrupt. of staff or stave, which see; O.Dut. *stee*, a staff], among seamen, the angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; a long heavy spar with a place to fit a block at one end, used in stowing cargo closely together: v. to elevate at an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; to make such an angle: steev'ing, imp.: n. the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon: steeved, pp. *stēvd*.

steg, n. *stēg* [Icel. *steggr*, a male in general—see *stæg*], in *Eng. dial.*, a gander.

steganography, n. *stēg-ā-nōg-rā-fī* [Gr. *steganos*, covered, concealed—from *stēgō*, I cover; *graphō*, I write], a mode of writing by a choice of characters, known only to the initiated, and which depends on no rule; the art of writing in cipher; the art of writing in shorthand.

stegnosis, n. *stēg-nō'sis* [Gr.—from *slegnoō*, I make thick, I make costive], constipation: *stegnō'sis*, n. -nō'sis, hindering; constipating: n. an stricture.

stek or steek, v. *stēk* [see *stitch*], in *Scot.*, to close, or fasten the door; to shut; to stitch: n. a stitch: stek'ing, imp.: steked, pp. *stēkt*, shut up; fastened and closed securely.

stela, n. *stē-lā* [L. *stēla*, a pillar—from Gr. *stēlē*, a post or slab], a small column or pillar without base or capital, used as a monument, a milestone, and suchlike: stels, n. *stē-lē*, a sepulchral slab or column: stēlene, a. -lēn, used as a stela; columnar.

stellar, a. *stē-lār*, also stellary, a. -i [L. *stellāris*, starry; *stellā*, n. star], starry; relating to stars; full of stars: stel'ate, a. -lāt, or stel'liform, a. -lī-fōrm [L. *forma*, a shape], in bot., resembling a star; arranged like a star: stel'lated, a. -lāt-ed, radiated; resembling a star; having the fibres, crystals, or members diverging in all directions from a common centre: stelled, n. *stē-lēd*, in *OE.*, stary: stelliferous, a. -lī-fēr-ūs [L. *fero*, I produce], having or abounding with stars.

stellonate, n. *stē-lō-nāt* [L. *stellio* or *stellionem*, a lizard, n. knavish person], in law, the fraudulent sale of a thing otherwise than it is; the fraudulent sale of the property of another as if it were one's own.

stellite, n. *stē-līt* [L. *stella*, a star; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a whitish translucent mineral of a silky appearance, occurring in stellar groups in greenstone.

stellula, n. plu. *stē-lū-lā* [lin. of L. *stella*, n. star], in anat., a name given to any cluster of small veins or vessels which have a stellate arrangement: stel'lular, a. -lār, shaped like little stars; having marks resembling stars.

stem, n. *stēm* [AS. *stēnn*, the stem or trunk of a tree: cf. Dan. *stamme*; Dut. *stam*; Ger. *stamm*], the body of a tree or plant from which the branches or offshoots grow; the stalk; the stock of a family; race; progeny; in music, the line joined to the body of a note: stem'less, a. -lēss, without a stem.

stem, n. *stēm* [Norw. *stemm*, the stem or prow of a vessel—same word as stem 1], the strong curved timber to which the two sides of a ship are united in front, the whole having a wedge-like appearance; the prow: v. in *OE.*, to move forward as a ship with its stem: stem'ming, imp. moving forward with the stem: stemmed, pp. *stēmd*: from stem to stern, the whole length of a ship.

stem, v. *stēm* [Icel. *stemma*, to stop, to close: cf. Dan. *stemme*; Ger. *stemmen*], to put n stop to; to resist; to make progress against, as a current: stem'ming, imp.: stemmed, pp. *stēmd*.

stemmata, n. plu. *stēm-māt-lā* [Gr. *stemma*, a garland; *stemmata*, garlands—from *stēphō*, I encircle], in zool., the simple eyes or ocelli of certain animals, such as insects and spiders.

stemple, n. *stēm-pl* [Dut. *stempel*, n. mark], in certain mining districts, n. piece of wood fixed in the sides of the shaft by which an ascent or descent can be made.

stench, n. *stēnsh* [AS. *stenc*, smell: cf. Icel. *stækja*; Ger. *stank*], a strong bad smell; offensive odour: stench'y, a. -t, in *OE.*, having an offensive smell.

stencil, n. *stēn-sil* [prob. from OF. *estinceller*, to sparkle—see *tinzel*], a thin piece of pasteboard, leather, or metal, in which the outlines of any figures are cut out, used to paint or mark in colours by passing n brush of colour over it while lying on paper or placed against a wall: v. to paint or ornament by means of n stencil: stencil'ing, imp.: n. the art; the work done: sten'cilled, pp. -stīd: sten'ciller, n. -stī-er, one who stencils.

stenography, n. *stēm-ōg-rā-fī* [Gr. *stenos*, narrow; *graphō*, I write], the art of writing very expeditiously by using simple signs and abbreviations; shorthand: stenographic, n. *stēn-ō-grā-fik*, also sten'ograph'ical, a. -ī-kāl, of or relating to stenography: sten'ographically, ad. -it: stenographer, n. *stēn-ōg-rā-fēr*, also sten'og'raphist, n. -rā-fist, one who is skilled in stenography; a shorthand-writer.

māte, māt, fār, lūw; mēte, mēt, hēr; zāne, pīn; nōte, nūt, mōve;

stenophyllous, a. *stên-ôf-i-lûs* [Gr. *stenos*, narrow; *phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., narrow-leaved.

stent, n. *stênt* [OF. *estendre*, to estimate—from mid. L. *extendere*, to appraise, to estimate—from L. *ex*, out; *tendo*, I stretch], in OE. and Eng. dial., an allotted portion; a limited right of pasturage; in *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation; in *Staffords.*, the day's work of a miner: v. to stretch; to restrain; to estimate with a view to taxation; to assess: *stent'ing*, imp.: *stent'ed*, pp.

stent, v. OE. for *stint* or *stinted*.

stenorian, a. *stên-tô-ri-ân* [*Stentor*, a herald mentioned by Homer who had a voice like thunder], exceedingly loud and powerful—applied to the voice or lungs.

step, n. *stêp* [AS. *stappan*, to go; cf. Ice. *stappa*, to stamp], a forward movement made by one removal of the foot; the space so passed over; one rise of a stair or ladder; a print or impression of the foot; any small space or distance; degree; progression; manner of walking; proceeding; action; the hole or socket into which the end of a mast is inserted when placed upright: v. to make one pace, as in walking; to advance or recede by one movement of the foot; to walk; to go; to walk a short distance: *step'ping*, imp.: n. movement by steps: *stepped*, pp. *stêpt*: *steps*, n. plu. a portable flight of stairs, or a self-supporting ladder with flat steps; *stepping-stone*, a raised stone in a swampy place or in a stream to save the feet in walking; any means of progress: to step aside, to walk to a little distance off; to remove but a little way; to err: to step into, to walk or advance into a place or state: to step a mast, to raise it upright in its socket: to take a step or steps, to make a movement in a given direction, either actually, or as beginning any business: step by step, by a gradual and regular process.

step-father, n. *stêp* [AS. *stêpfæder*, a step-father], a father by marriage only: step-mother, not one's own mother; a mother by marriage: step-brother, a son of a step-father or mother: step-child, also step-daughter and step-son, the child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage: step-sister, the daughter of a step-father or mother, &c.

stephanite, n. *stêf-ân-î-t* [after Archdeacon Stephen of Austria], a valuable ore of silver of a dark or lead grey colour, called also *black-silver*, occurring in prismatic or tabular crystals in veins in the older rocks.

steppe, n. *stêp*, plu. *steppes*, *stêps* [Ger. *steppe*, a heath, a desert: Russ. *steppe*, a steppe], one of the vast flats or plains of Russia, corresponding to the prairies, savannahs, and pampas of America.

stercoraceous, a. *stêr-kô-râsh-tûs* [L. *stercus*, dung; *stercoris*, of dung], pert. to dung; resembling dung: *stercora'rium*, n. *-rî-ân* [mid. L.], a privy; a dung-hill: *stercora'rian*, n. *-ân*, also *stercoran'ist*, n. *-ân-îst*, in the Ch. of Rome, one who held that the Host is liable to digestion and all its consequences like other food: *stercora'rianism*, n. *-râ-rî-ân-î-zm*, the doctrine that the Host is digested like other food, contemptuously applied.

stère, n. *stâr* [F. *stère*—from Gr. *stereos*, firm, solid], in France, the unit for solid measure, equal to 353166 Eng. cubic feet; a cubic metre.

stereo, n. *stêr-ê-ô*, a common contraction for *stereotypes*, which see: *stereos*, n. plu. *stêr-ê-ôz*.

stereochrome, n. *stêr-ê-ô-khrôm*, also *stêr'eocho'romy*, n. *-krô-mî* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *chrôma*, colour], an imitation of fresco-painting, or a substitute for it, in which the colours are indelibly fixed by a varnish of a soluble glass.

stereogram, n. *stêr-ê-ô-grâm* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *gramma*, a writing], a diagram or picture having the effect of relief or solidity.

stereography, n. *stêr-ê-ô-grâ-fî* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *graphô*, I write], the act or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane: *stereographic'ic*, a. *-ô-grâ-f'ik*, also *stereograph'ical*, a. *-î-kal*, done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane: *stereographically*, ad. *-î*.

stereometer, n. *stêr-ê-ô-mê-têr* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the specific gravities of various substances, solid as well as liquid: *stereom'etry*, n. *-ê-trî*, the art of measuring solid bodies; the art or process of finding the specific gravity of certain substances: *stereomet'rical*, a. *-ô-mê-trî-kal*, pert. to or performed by *stereometry*: *stereomet'rically*, ad. *-kâl-î*.

stereopticon, n. *stêr-ê-ô-p'tî-kôn* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *optikos*, relating to the sight], a magic-lantern in which photographic pictures appear in relief or natural form; a magic-lantern with two or three lanterns.

stereoscope, n. *stêr-ê-ô-skôp* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *skôpê*, I view], an optical instr. through which two objects or views that have been photographed at a certain angle appear as one, and standing out in a solid form as in nature: *stereoscop'ic*, a. *-skôp'ik*, pert. to the stereoscope, or adapted to it: *stereos'copist*, n. *-ô-skô-plst*, one skilled in the use or construction of the stereoscope: *stereos'copy*, n. *-pt*, the art or science of using the stereoscope, or of constructing it.

stereotomy, n. *stêr-ê-ô-tô-mî* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *tomê*, a cutting], the art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections: *stereotom'ic*, a. *-tô-m'ik*, pert. to.

stereotype, n. *stêr-ê-ô-tip* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *typos*, type, form], a metal plate cast from a mould taken from one or more pages of movable types, for subsequent use in printing from: v. to cast metal plates from movable types: adj. printed from plates, as *stereotype* edition: *stereotyping*, imp.: n. the act or art of taking casts from movable types: *stereotyped*, pp. *-tîpt*: adj. fixed; unchangeable, as opinions: *stereotyper*, n. *-êr*, one who casts *stereotype* plates: *stereotyp'ic*, a. *-tîp'ik*, pert. to: *stereotypog'raphy*, n. *-tî-pô-grâ-fî* [Gr. *graphô*, I write], the art or business of stereotype printing: *stereotypog'rapher*, n. *-rê-fêr*, a stereotype printer.

sterigmata, n. plu. *stêr-îg-mâ-tâ* [Gr. *stêrigma*, a prop or support], in bot., cells bearing naked spores; cellular filaments to which spores or spermatia are attached, as in the spermagones of lichens.

sterile, a. *stêr-îl* [F. *stérile*—from L. *sterilis*, barren], barren; unfruitful; unproductive; barren of ideas; sterility, n. *stêr-îl-î-tî*, barrenness; unfruitfulness; state of not producing young, as animals.

sterling, a. *stêr-ling* [originally the name of the English penny, the standard coin; subsequently applied to the coinage of England in general—from the *Eastertings* or North Germans who first made money in England], of standard value; genuine; sound; pure; of excellent quality.

stern, a. *stêrn* [AS. *stjurne*, stern], severe in countenance, in manners, or in feelings; harsh; unrelenting; steadfast, as *stern* virtue; in OE., hard; afflictive: *stern'ly*, ad. *-lî*: *stern'ness*, n. *-nêss*, the quality or state of being stern; rigour; severity.—Srn. of 'stern': severe; austere; rigid; rigorous; cruel; unrelenting; immovable.

stern, n. *stêrn* [Ice. *stjörn*, steerage; *stjörn*, to steer—see *steer* 1], the after part of a ship; familiarly, the hinder part of anything; in OE., the post of management; direction: *stern-board*, the backward motion of a vessel: *stern-chaser*, a cannon in the stern: *stern-fast*, a rope to hold the stern of a ship: *stern-port*, a port or opening in the stern: *stern-post*, a straight piece of timber which terminates the ship behind and supports the rudder: *stern-sheets*, the part of a boat between the stern and the rowers where the passengers sit: *stern-way*, the movement of a ship backwards: by the stern, deeply laden at the stern; *stern'most*, a. farthest astern.

sterno, *stêr-nô* [Gr. *sternon*, the breast], a prefix to some scientific terms, denoting relation to the sternum or breast-bone: *sternocost'al*, a. *-kôst'al* [L. *costa*, a rib], belonging to the region of the ribs; attached to the sternum.

sternum, n. *stêr-nûm* [Gr. *sternon*, the breast, the chest], the flat bone of the breast to which the ribs are joined in front: the breast-bone: *stern'al*, a. *-nâl*, pert. to the sternum.

sternutation, n. *stêr-nû-tâ-shûn* [L. *sternûto*, I sneeze], the act of sneezing: *sternutative*, a. *-nû-tâ-tîf*, provocative of sneezing: *sternutatory*, a. *-têr-î*, having the quality of provoking sneezing.

stertor, n. *stêr-tôr* [L. *sterto*, I snore], the deep snoring which accompanies respiration in certain diseases: *stertorous*, a. *stêr-tôr-ûs*, applied to the deep snoring, as in apoplexy, compression of the brain, &c.

stethometer, n. *stêth-ômê-têr* [Gr. *stêthos*, the breast; *metron*, a measure], in med., an instr. for measuring the capacity, and determining the form, of the chest.

stethoscope, n. *stéth'ô-skôp* [Gr. *stêthos*, the breast; *skopêō*, I view], n. tube of light wood or gutta-percha, with one end funnel-shaped, used by medical men for listening to the sounds produced in the chest or other cavities of the body: *steth'oscôpic*, a. *-skôp'ik*, pert. to the stethoscope, or made by means of it: *stethoscopy*, n. *stêth-ô-skô-pi*, the art of stethoscopic examination.

stevadore, n. *stêvê-dôr*, also *stivadore*, n. *stiv'â-dôr* [Sp. *estivador*, a packer of wool—from *estivar*, to pack or stow—from *L. stipio*, I press together], one engaged in the stowage or unloading of ships.

stewen, n. *stêv'n* [AS. *stefn*, the voice], in OE, a cry; loud clamour; appointed time; appointment.

stew, v. *stû* [OF. *estuve*, a stove; OH.Ger. *stuba*, a bothouse], to boil slowly with a little water; to be boiled in a slow gentle manner with but little water: n. n. vapour-bath; meat slowly boiled with but little water; in OE, that which suffocates or stifles; that which chokes or stuffs; vapour; smoke; dust; a state of anxiety or confusion; a brothel: *stew'ing*, imp.; *stewed*, pp. *stid*: *stew-pan*, a kitchen utensil in which meat is stewed: in a stew, in common language, in a state of vexation and perplexity; perspiring from fear and confused exertion: Irish stew, a kind of hash, consisting of potatoes and meat stewed together with only a little water.

steward, n. *stêw'ârd* [Icel. *stivardr*, the person who looks to the daily work of an establishment: AS. *steward*—said to be from *stipu*, a sty; *weard*, guardian], one who manages the affairs of a landed estate; one who regulates the domestic concerns of a great family, termed a house steward; a director of a public dinner, a charitable festival, and suchlike; an officer of the royal household, called the Lord Steward; in a ship, the person who superintends the meals, &c.; n. manager; in *Scip*, a minister of Christ: *stewardess*, n. *-ês*, a woman who attends females travelling by sea: *stewardship*, n. *-ship*, the office of a steward; management.

sthenic, a. *sthen'ik* [Gr. *sthenos*, strength], in med., attended with a morbid increase of vital action—applied to diseases; opposed to *asthenic*, or diseases of debility.

stibial, a. *stib'ial* [L. *stibium*; Gr. *stibi*, antimony], having the qualities of antimony; antimonial: *stibiated*, a. *-atêd*, impregnated with antimony: *stib'ites*, n. *-itê*, sulphide of antimony; the principal ore of antimony, occurring in very long prismatic or acicular crystals, or in a fibrous form—this ore has been in use among oriental nations from a very remote period for staining the eyelids—also called *antimonite*: *stib'ium*, n. *-i-um*, antimony; *stibnite*.

stich, n. *stik* [Gr. *stichos*, n. row, verse], a verse or line in poetry; a line from the Scriptures; a row of trees: *stichomancy*, n. *stik'ô-man'si* [Gr. *manleia*, divination], divination from the assumed meaning of a line or verse, taken at hazard, as from Scripture: *stichometry*, n. *stik'ômê'trî* [Gr. *metron*, n. measure], a catalogue of the books of Scripture, with the number of verses each one contains.

sticlebda, n. plu. *stik-tâ-lâ* [Gr. *stichos*, a line; *cidos*, appearance], in bot., lance-shaped receptacles for the spores of some algae.

stick, n. *stik* [AS. *sticca*, a stick; cf. Icel. *stika*], a long, small piece of wood; a stem or branch of a tree cut for fuel; a rod; a stab; a thrust or sharp blow with a pointed instr.; in common usage, a poor preacher or speaker; v. to pierce; to stab, as animals; to fix in or on; to hold or cleave to; to adhere closely; to remain, as in the memory; to be hindered from proceeding; to act with something pointed; to be constant or firm; to resist efforts to remove; to scruple; to hesitate: *stick'ing*, imp.; adj. *sticking*, n. act of one who or that which sticks: *stuck*, pt. pp. *stik*, hindered from proceeding; fixed in: *sticky*, a. *stik-i*, having the quality of adhering to a surface; gluey: *stickiness*, n. *-nês*, the quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; tenacity: *sticking-plaster*, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds or for covering a part: *stick-lac*, lac in its natural state: to stick at, to supporting; to stick by, to adhere closely; to be firm in supporting; to stick out, to project; to be prominent; to refuse compliance: to stick to, to adhere closely; cut your stick, make your mark on the tally, or stick and pass on; be off instantly—see *nick*.

stickle, v. *stik'l* [AS. *stithan*, to govern, to dispose], to take part with a side; to contend; to wrangle; to

go from side to side: *stick'ling*, imp. *-ling*: *stickied*, pp. *stik'id*: *stickler*, n. *-lêr*, one who obstinately contends about a thing; to stickle for, to maintain one's rights.

stickle-back, n. *stik'l-bâk* [AS. *sticel*, a prickle, and Eng. *back*], a small spiny-backed river-fish.

sticky—see under *stick*.

stiff, a. *stif* [AS. *stif*, stiff; cf. Dan. *stiv*; Sw. *stuf*; Dut. *stijf*; Ger. *stief*], not easily bent; not pliant; rigid; rather hard than soft; strong; not giving way; stubborn; firm in perseverance or resistance; not natural and easy, as manners; affected; constrained; not written with ease; formal; impetuous in motion, as a breeze: *stiffly*, adv. *-ly*, rigidly; inflexibly; strongly: *stiffness*, n. *-nês*, the state of being stiff; want of flexibility; stubbornness; the state of being harsh and constrained: *stiff-hearted*, a. obstinate; stubborn: *stiff-necked*, a. stubborn; inflexibly obstinate: *stiffen*, v. *stif'n*, to make stiff; to become stiff; to grow hard; to become less susceptible of impressions: *stiffening*, imp. *stif'ning*: adj. becoming or growing stiff: n. something used to make a substance more stiff: *stiffened*, pp. *stif'nd*: *stiffener*, n. *stif'nêr*, that which stiffens: *stiffish*, a. *-ish*, somewhat stiff.—SYN. of 'stiff': rigid; inflexible; strong; hardy; obstinate; pertinacious; harsh; starched; rigorous—of 'stiffness': rigidity; tension; countenanceless; constraint.

stifle, v. *stif'l* [Icel. *stifla*, to stop, to dam—see *stiff*], to stop the breath; to suffocate; to choke; to smother; to conceal; to suppress; to hinder from spreading, as a report: *stif'ling*, imp. *stif'ing*: adj. causing a feeling of suffocation: *stif'led*, pp. *stif'ld*, suppressed; suffocated.

stigma, n. *stigm'â*, pin. *stig'mas*, *-mâz*, or *stig'mata*, *-mâ-tâ* [L. and Gr. *stigma*], a mark made with a sharp-pointed instr.—from Gr. *stizô*, I mark with points], anything which tarnishes character or reputation; any mark of infamy; in bot., the receptive upper portion of the pistil on which the fertilising pollen falls: *stigmata*, n. plu., the spiracles or breathing-pores of insects; the marks of the wounds on Christ's body, or marks resembling them: *stigmatic*, n. *stigm'atik*, also *stigmatical*, n. *-ik*, braided or marked with a stigma: *stigmatic*, n. in OE, one who has a natural deformity: *stigmatical*, a. in OE, pert. to one with a natural deformity: *stigmatically*, adv. *-ly*, in the way of a stigma; in OE, with a mark of infamy or deformity: *stigmatise*, v. *stigm'atiz*, to set a mark of disgrace on; to denounce as infamous: *stigmatizing*, imp.; *stigmatised*, pp. *stiz'd*, marked with disgrace: *stigmata*, n. *stigm'â-tâ*, in geol., root-stems peculiar to the carboniferous system, so named from their regular pitted or dotted surfaces.

stiltite, n. *stik-bil* [Gr. *stiltô*, I shine], a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime, occurring in broad pyramidal crystals, varying in colour, found most frequently in traps and amygdaloids: *stiltene*, n. *stilt'ên*, a hydrocarbon of the aromatic series.

stile, n. *stil* [AS. *stigel*, a step—from *stigan*, to climb; cf. L.Ger. *stegel*, steps in a wall for getting over], a series of rude steps for getting over a wall or fence.

stile, n. *stil* [see *style*], the pin on the face of a dial required to project a shadow; *stilar*, a. *stil'êr*, pert. to the stile of a dial.

stiletto, n. *sti-tê'tô* [It. *stiletto*—from *stilo*, a dagger—from *L. stilius*, a pointed instr. for pruning or writing], a dagger with a round-pointed blade; a pointed instr. for piercing holes; to stab with a stiletto: *stilet'ing*, imp. *stilet'ed*, pp. *-tôd*.

still, a. *stif* [AS. *stille*, still; *stêl*, n. station, a stall; cf. Dan. *stille*; Sw. *stilla*; Dut. *stil*; Ger. *stille*], without sound; noiseless; quiet; silent; uttering no noise; motionless; in OE, continual; constant: n. silence; calm; ad. to this time; always; continually; after that; even yet: v. to make motionless; to put a stop to, as noise, motion, &c.; to calm; to lull; to silence: *still'ing*, imp.; *stilled*, pp. *stif'd*: *stillness*, n. *-nês*, freedom from noise; in OE, habitual silence; taciturnity: *stilly*, a. *-ly*, quiet; calm; ad. silently: *still-born*, a. dead at birth; abortive: *still-life*, the class or style of painting which represents vegetable life, objects no longer animate, as fruits, flowers, dead game, and suchlike: a stand-still, absence of motion; checked progress.—SYN. of 'still' v.: to quiet; calm; pacify; appease; subdue; suppress; stop; check; restrain—of 'still' a.: quiet; gentle; to

mâte, mât, fâr, taw; mtle, mtl, hêr; pine, ɹin; nôte, nôt, môve,;

serene; inert; stagnant—of 'still ad.': nevertheless; notwithstanding; ever.

**still**, *n.* *stilla* [L. *stillare*, to drop—from *stilla*, *n.* drop], *n.* vessel or apparatus for distilling liquids; *v.* to distil: still-room, an apartment for distilling; a room where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept.

**stillations**, *n.* *stilla-ti-ō-s* [L. *stillatus*, dropping—from *stilla*, *I* drop], falling in drops; drawn by a still.

**still-born and stillness**—see under *still I*.

**stilt**, *n.* *stilt* [Sw. *stylla*, a stilt; cf. Dan. *stytte*, Norw. *stylltra*; Dut. *stelt*; Ger. *stelte*], a pole of wood with a support or shoulder to raise the foot above the ground in walking, used in pairs; in *Scot.*, a crutch: *v.* to raise as on stilts; to raise by unnatural means: **stilt'ing**, *imp.*: **stilt'ed**, *pp.*: *adj.* elevated as on stilts; pompous; bombastic; inflated: **stilt or stilt-bird**, the long-legged plover: **stilts**, *n.* plu. the parts of the plough forming the two handles to be held by the ploughman when ploughing.

**stilton**, *n.* *stiltōn*, a white rich cheese first made at *Stilton* in Huntingdonshire, now made in Leicestershire, &c.

**stimulate**, *v.* *stim-ul-lat* [L. *stimulatus*, pricked with anything sharp, urged onwards; *stimulāre*, to prick—from *stimulus*, a goad], to excite to action, or more vigorous exertion; to urge; to animate: **stimulating**, *imp.*: **stimulated**, *pp.*: **stimulant**, *n.* *stīlant* [F. *stimulant*—from L. *stimulus* or *stimulans*, impelling, driving], in *med.*, anything which produces a sudden increase of vital energy and strength: *adj.* having the quality of increasing or exciting vital action: **stimulants**, *n.* plu. *stīlants*, generally, intoxicating liquors; **stimulator**, *n.* *stīl-er*, one who stimulates: **stimulation**, *n.* *stī-shān*, act of stimulating or exciting; the effect produced: **stimulative**, *n.* *stī-liv*, exciting to action: *n.* that which excites or rouses to action: **stimulose**, *n.* *stī-ōz*, in *bot.*, covered with stings: **stimulus**, *n.* *stī-lus*, [L. *stimulus*, a goad], in *med.*, that which produces a sudden but transitory increase of vital action; anything that excites to action; in *bot.*, a stinging hair.—*SYN.* of 'stimulate': to incite; encourage; impel; instigate; irritate; exasperate; incense; rouse; awaken.

**sting**, *n.* *sting* [AS. *stingan*, to prick severely; cf. Icel. and Sw. *stinga*; Dan. *stinge*; OH. Ger. *stingan*; Goth. *stiggan*], the sharp-pointed weapon possessed by certain insects as a means of defence, as the wasp, the bee, &c.; anything that gives acute pain; the thrust of a sting; that which constitutes the principal pain or terror; the point of an epigram; in *bot.*, one of the sharp stiff hairs with which many plants are supplied: *v.* to pierce with a sharp-pointed weapon; to pain acutely as by the conscience: **stinging**, *imp.*: *adj.* pungent as a sting; **stingingly**, *ad.* *stīng*: **sting-like**, *a.* like a sting: **stingless**, *a.* *stī-ōs*, having no sting; harmless: **stinger**, *n.* *stī-er*, one who or that which stings.

**stingo**, *n.* *stīng-ō* [from its stinging or stimulating qualities], the strong old ale of Yorkshire; any strong good drink.

**stingy**, *a.* *stīng-i* [from *sting*], niggardly; sordid; narrow-spirited; penurious: **stingily**, *ad.* *stīng*: **stinginess**, *n.* *stī-nēs*, the state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice.

**stink**, *n.* *stīngk* [AS. *stincan*, to stink; cf. Dan. *stinke*; Ger. and Dut. *stinken*; OH. Ger. *stinchān*], a strong offensive smell: *v.* to emit a strong offensive smell: **stinking**, *imp.*: *adj.* emitting a strong offensive smell: **stunk**, *pt.* *stīngk*, also *stank*, *pt.* *stīngk*: **stunk**, *pp.* *stīngk*: **stink-pot**, among the Chinese, &c., a jar filled with combustible substances emitting an offensive and suffocating smell, used in attacking and boarding vessels at sea: **stink-stone** (Ger. *stinkstein*), a name given to those varieties of limestone, usually of a dark colour, which give off a fetid odour when rubbed or struck with a hammer: **stinkard**, *n.* *stīngkērd*, a mean paltry fellow; an animal producing a strong fetid odour, found in Java and Sumatra.

**stint**, *n.* *stīnt* [AS. *stintan*, to blunt], limit; bound; proportion; quantity assigned: *v.* to restrain within certain limits; to limit to a certain quantity; to bound; to restrain; in *OE.*, to cease; to leave off: **stinting**, *imp.*: **stinted**, *pp.*: *adj.* limited; bounded; checked in growth: **stint'er**, *n.* *stī-er*, one who stints: **stintless**, *a.* *stī-ōs*, unlimited: **stint'edness**, *n.* *stī-nēs*, the state of being stint'ed.

**stipate**, *a.* *stī-pāt* [L. *stipatus*, pp. of *stipo*, I crowd or press together], in *bot.*, pressed together; crowded: **stipation**, *n.* *stī-pā-shi-ōn*, an accumulation in the cavities or tissues.

**stipe**, *n.* *stīp* [L. *stipes*, a stock, a stalk], in *bot.*, the stem of palms and tree-ferns; the stalk of fern-fronds: **stipel**, *n.* *stī-pel*, a small leaflet at the base of the pinnules of compound leaves.

**stipend**, *n.* *stī-pend* [L. *stipendium*, a tax, a contribution—from *stips*, a contribution in small coin; *pendo*, I weigh or pay], settled wages for services; allowance; salary—a term only applied to clerical incomes: **stipendiary**, *a.* *stī-pend-i-ēr-i*, performing services for stated wages or salary, as a *stipendiary* magistrate: *n.* one who receives a stated salary for services; a paid magistrate: **stipendless**, *a.* *stī-ōs*, without a stipend.—*SYN.* of 'stipend': wages; allowance; income; pay; payment.

**stipitate**, *a.* *stī-pī-lāt* [L. *stipes* or *stipitem*, a stalk], in *bot.*, supported on a stalk which is neither a petiole nor a peduncle: **stipitiform**, *s.* *stī-pī-tī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], resembling a stalk or stem.

**stipple**, *v.* *stī-ppl* [Dut. *stippele*, to speckle, to dot—from *stippel*, a speckle], to engrave by means of dots, instead of, as in the ordinary method, by lines: **stipp'ing**, *imp.* *stī-ping*: **stipple**, **stippling**, *n.* a mode of engraving by dots, in imitation of chalk-drawings: **stippled**, *pp.* *stī-pīd*: *adj.* worked in stippling.

**stipulate**, *v.* *stī-pū-lāt* [L. *stipulatus*, bargained, covenanted; *stipulāri*, to bargain—from old L. *stipulus*, firm, strong], to make an agreement with any one; to settle terms; to bargain: **stipulating**, *imp.*: **stipulated**, *pp.* *stī-pūd*; *contracted*: **stipulator**, *n.* *stī-er*, one who stipulates: **stipulation**, *n.* *stī-shi-ōn* [F.—L.] a contract; an agreement or bargain.—*SYN.* of 'stipulation': covenant; bargain; engagement; condition.

**stipule**, *n.* *stī-pū-l* [F. *stipule*—from L. *stipula*, a stem, a stalk], in *bot.*, a modified leaflet at the base of another leaf: **stipulaceous**, *a.* *stī-pū-lī-ōs*, consisting of or resembling stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them: **stipular**, *a.* *stī-er*, resembling a stipule: **stipul'ary**, *n.* *stī-ī*, in *bot.*, applied to organs occupying the place of stipules, such as tendrils: **stipulate**, *a.* *stī-lāt*, furnished with stipules: **stipuled**, *a.* *stī-līd*, furnished with stipules or leafy appendages.

**stir**, *v.* *stīr* [AS. *stýrian*, to move, to stir; cf. Icel. *stýrr*, a stir, disturbance; Dut. *stören*, to vex; Ger. *stör'n*, to disturb], to move; to put into motion; to agitate; to incite; to rouse; to stimulate; to move oneself; to bring into discussion or notice: *n.* tumult; bustle; public disturbance or disorder; agitation: **stir'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* putting in motion; busy and active; exciting, as a speech: *n.* the act of stirring or moving: **stirred**, *pp.* *stīrd*: **stirrer**, *n.* *stī-rēr*, one who or that which stirs: **stir'about**, *n.* *stī-ā-bōēt*, a dish of oatmeal stirred among cold milk or water; oatmeal porridge; also known in *Scot.* as *crowdy*: **to stir up**, to inflame the passions of; to put into motion or action; to enliven.—*SYN.* of 'stir *v.*': to incite; move; arouse; animate; excite; provoke; quicken; instigate; rouse.

**stirk**, *n.* *stīrk* [a dim. of *steer 2*, which see], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a young bull, ox, or heifer.

**stirrapp**, *n.* *stīr-rāp* [AS. *stīrāp*—from *stigan*, to mount, and *rāp*, a rope], the foot-iron suspended from a saddle; among *seamen*, a rope secured to a yard having a thimble at its lower end: **stirrapp-cup**, a parting cup taken on horseback: **stirrapp-leather** or *strap*, the strap that supports a stirrapp.

**stitch**, *n.* *stīch* [AS. *stīc*, a pricking sensation; *stician*, to prick—see *stick*], a single loop or link; a single pass of a needle in sewing; a sudden, sharp, shooting, local pain, as in the side: *v.* to pass a needle with a thread through a piece of cloth and back again; to sew or unite with needle and thread; to practise sewing: **stitch'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* work done by sewing: **stitched**, *pp.* *stīcht*, sewed together: **stitch'er**, *n.* *stī-er*, one who or that which stitches: **stitch'ery**, *n.* *stī-ī*, in *OE.*, needlework, in contempt: **to stitch up**, to mend what was rent: **stitchwork**, a name applied to the genus of herbaceous plants *Stellaria*, Ord. *Caryophyllaceae*.

**stithe**, *stith*, or *styth*, *n.* *stīth* [AS. *stith*, severe, hard], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, steady; strong; hard; severe: **stithy**, *n.* *stīth-i* [Icel. *stithi*, an anvil], a smith's workshop: **stith**, **stithe**, *n.* *stīth*, in *OE.*, an anvil.



stiver, n. *stî-vêr* [Dut. *stuiver*], a Dutch penny-piece; hence, anything mean or worthless.

stoat, n. *stôt* [from a supposed analogy to a stallion-horse: Icel. *stútr*, a bull], a weasel or ermine.

stob, n. *stôb* [a form of stab]. In *Scot.* and *OE.*, a splinter of wood; a pointed stake of wood for driving into the ground; an awl.

stoccado, n. *stôk-kâ-dô* [Sp. *estocada*, a thrust], in *OE.*, a thrust with a rapier in fencing.

stock, n. *stôk* [AS. *stocce*, the stock of a tree: cf. Icel. *stokkr*; Sw. *stock*; Gr. *stock*], the stem or trunk of a tree or plant; the stem or branch in which a graft is inserted; anything fixed or set; a post; a log; a piece of solid wood forming the sustaining part, as of an anchor or a firearm; the handle of anything; a stupid senseless person; the original progenitor; the race or line of a family; a stiff hand used as a tie for the neck; in *Scot.*, an idiom: *stocks*, n. plu., a wooden frame into the openings of which the legs of a person may be stocked or set fast, formerly used as a temporary punishment for petty crimes and misdemeanors; certain flowers having stems or stalks; the timbers on which a ship rests while building: *stock-lash*, n. in *OE.*, hard; like a block of wood; stupidly inert: *stock-dove*, the wild pigeon of Europe—so called because supposed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or from its building in the stocks of trees: *stock-still*, a motionless, as if a stock or log: *stock-lock*, a lock in a wooden case or frame: on the stocks, not yet finished, referring to the supports of an unfinished ship in a building-yard.—*SYN.* of 'stock': post; body; race; lineage; family.

stock, n. *stôk* [from stock 1, the primary notion of 'something permanent' being also here evident], money or goods employed in trade, manufacturing, banking, &c.; the beasts, &c., on a farm; the money collectively lent by individuals to a government or public company; the public funds; government scrip; supply provided; quantity on hand; store or accumulation from which supplies may be obtained; in *cooking*, the broth or boiled meat, &c., before it is converted into sauces, soups, &c.; adj. serviceable for constant use or application, as a *stock sermon*; permanent; standing; v. to store; to supply; to fill sufficiently: *stock'ing*, imp.: *stocked*, pp. *stockt*: *stockbroker*, one licensed to buy and sell stock in the public funds, or the stock of joint-stock companies, for others: *stock company*, an incorporated company whose capital is maintained by various shareholders; a permanent dramatic company: *Stock Exchange*, the building where stocks are bought and sold; the association or company of stockbrokers: *stock-farmer*, a farmer who chiefly confines his attention to the breeding and rearing of live-stock, as cattle, sheep, &c.: *stock-gillyflower*, a plant much cultivated for the beauty and sweetness of its flowers—see *gillyflower*: *stockholder*, a proprietor of stock in the funds, or of shares in a public company: *stock-jobber*, a dealer or middleman in the sale or purchase of *stocks* or *shares*; a gambler in *stocks*: *stock-jobbing*, the art or practice of dealing in *stocks*: *stock-fish*, cod dried hard and not salted; cod and other fish salted and dried for exportation: *stockman*, in *Australia*, one in charge of the live-stock; a herdsman: *stock-taking*, an inventory of the quantity and cost-value of the goods on hand, and of fixtures and tools, taken periodically by a merchant or tradesman: *stock-in-trade*, the goods kept for sale by a merchant, trader, or shopkeeper; the fittings and appliances of a workman: *dead-stock*, goods for which a market cannot be found; in *agri.*, the implements of husbandry and stored-up field-produce, as distinguished from live-stock, the domestic animals kept and reared on a farm: to *stock* an anchor, to fit it with a stock: to *stock down*, to sow, as ploughed land with grass-seeds.—*SYN.* of 'stock n.': capital; principal; store; fund; accumulation; hoard; supply; provision; cattle.

stock, n. *stôk*, *OE.* for *stoccado*, which see.

stockade, n. *stôk-âd* [from Eng. *stock*, imitating the form of *F. estocade*, a thrust or stab into], a line of strong stakes or posts fixed in the ground as a barrier to the advance of an enemy: an enclosure in the ground: *stockading*, imp.: n. a line of strong posts upright in the ground: *stockaded*, pp.

stocking, n. *stôk'ing* [see *stock*], a cover for the stock or leg; a cotton or worsted close covering for the foot and leg.

*mâte, mat, fûr, lûr: mête, mêt, hêr: pîne, pîn; nûte, nôt, mûre:*

stoichiology, n. *stê-ki-ôl-ô-jî* [Gr. *stoicheion*, a first principle; *logos*, speech], a treatise on the elements or proximate principles which compose a body: *stoichiological*, a. *lôj-i-kâl*, of or pert. to the elementary substances.

Stoic, n. *stô-ik* [Gr. *stôikos*, pert. to the porch—from *stoa*, the porch, especially the porch where Zeno taught], one of a sect of philosophers called *Stoics*, founded by Zeno (308 B.C.), who taught in a porch at Athens that men should be free from passion, and be unmoved by the joys or sorrows of life, as all things are governed by unavoidable necessity: one regulating his conduct according to the doctrines of the Stoics: *sto'ic*, a., also *sto'ical*, a. *-ikâl*, pert. to the Stoics or their doctrines; unaffected by passion; unfeeling: *sto'ically*, ad. *-ly*: *sto'icism*, n. *-izm*, the doctrines and maxims of the Stoics; a real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain: *sto'icalness*, n. *-kal-nês*, the state of being indifferent to pleasure or pain.

stolchelometry, n. *stôj-ki-ôm-ê-trî* [Gr. *stoicheion*, a first principle; *metron*, a measure], the science of estimating the atomic proportions and weights of chemical elements and their compounds.

stoke, v. *stôk* [Dut. *stoken*, to make a fire: cf. OF. *estoyer*, to stab or thrust], to poke; to stir up; to supply a furnace with fuel: *sto'king*, imp.: n. the proper management of a fire connected with a steam-engine: *stoked*, pp. *stôkd*: *sto'ker*, n. *kêr*, one who looks after the fire of a locomotive engine, or of a steam-engine.

stole, n. *stôl* [L. *stola*; Gr. *stôlê*, a long, feminine upper garment—from *stêllô*, I equip, I set in order], a long narrow scarf of silk or stuff, fringed at the ends, and often richly embroidered, worn by R. Cath. and Anglican priests over the surplice, made to pass across each shoulder, and hang down in front to about the knees—that of a deacon is passed over the left shoulder, crosses the back and breast like a sash, and hangs by its two ends down the right side; in *OE.*, a long vest: *stoled*, n. *stôld*, wearing a stole or long robe: groom of the stole, in the court of a sovereign, the first lord of the bedchamber, whose original duty was to put the king's shirt on in the morning; an officer who has charge of the king's wardrobe.

stole, n. *stôl*, also *stolon*, n. *stôlôn* [L. *stola*, a hanging twig], in bot., a lax trailing branch given off at the summit of the root, and taking root at intervals: in *zool.*, one of the connecting processes of sarcode in *Foraminifera*: *stoloniferous*, a. *stôlôn-if-êr-ûs* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing suckers; having creeping runners.

stole, v. *stôl*, pt., *stolen*, v. *stôl'n*, pp. of *steal*. *stôld*, a. *stôld* [L. *stolidus*, dull, senseless], dull; heavy; foolish; calm and unmoved; stupid: *stolidity*, n. *stô-lid-i-tî*, dullness of intellect; stupidity—also *stôl'dness*.

stolon—see *stole 2*.

stomacace, n. *stô-mâk-â-ê* [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth; *kakos*, bad], a feld state of the breath and mouth.

stomach, n. *stôm-âk* [F. *estomac*, the stomach: L. *stomachus*; Gr. *stomachos*, the alimentary canal—from *stoma*, a mouth], the principal organ of digestion; desire of food caused by hunger; appetite; liking; inclination: in *OE.*, anger; violence of temper; sullenness; resentment; stubbornness; haughtiness; pride: v. to brook; to resent; to bear without open resentment: *stom'aching*, imp.: n. in *OE.*, resentment: *stom'ached*, pp. *-âkt*, borne without open resentment: *stom'achless*, a. *-lês*, filled with resentment: *stomach-pump*, a small pump with a flexible tube for drawing off liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them: *stom'acher*, n. *-ê-kêr*, an ornamental covering worn over the breast by women: *stomachic*, n. *stô-mâk-ik*, a medicine or cordial which gives tone to and strengthens the stomach: *stomach'ic*, a., also *stomach'ical*, a. *-ikâl*, pert. to the stomach; that strengthens the stomach.

stomopod, n. *stô-mâ-pôd*, *stomapoda*, n. plu. *stô-mâ-pô-dâ*, also *stomatopoda*, n. plu. *stô-mâ-tôp-ô-dâ* [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth; *pous* or *poda*, the foot], an order of crustaceans, so called from the arrangement of their thoracic or true feet in connection with the mouth, which is usually furnished with one or more pairs of jaw-feet.

stomate, n. *stô-mât*, *sto'mates*, n. plu. *-mâtes*, also *stoma*, n. *stô-mâ*, *stomata*, n. plu. *stô-mâ-tâ* [Gr.



*stoma*, a mouth; *stomata*, (mouths), in bot., minute openings in the epidermis of plants between cells of a peculiar shape, especially in the leaves; *stomatitis*, *n.* -*itis*, inflammation of the mouth; *stomatous*, *n.* -*itis*, having stomata.

*stomatodæ*, *n.* *stomâ-tod* [Gr. *stoma*, a mouth; *stomatos*, of a mouth], in zool., possessing a mouth, as in the so-called *stomatodæ* Protozoa.

*stone*, *n.* *stôn* [AS. *stân*, *n.* stone: cf. Dan. and Sw. *sten*; Dut. *steen*; Ger. *stein*], any loose mass of earthy matter of considerable hardness; *n.* mineral; a gem; anything made of stone, as a *grave-stone*; a morbid secretion formed in the bladder; the disease so called; a testicle; the hard kernel of a fruit, forming the case which contains the seed; a weight of 14 lb.; a weight varying in amount; *insensibility*; *adj.* made of or resembling stone; hard: *v.* to pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones, as fruit; to face with stones; in *OE.*, to harden: *stôn'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who stones by pelting; the act of separating the fruit from the hard kernel or kernels: *stoned*, *pp.* *ston'ed*: *stôn'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who or that which stones: *ston'y*, *a.* -*y*, made of or resembling stone; abounding in stones; hard; solid; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless; odhate: *ston'ness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being stony, or abounding with stones; hardness like stone: *stone-like*, *a.* having the appearance or consistence of stone: *ston'less*, *a.* -*less*, having no stones: *Stone Age*, that period of time or condition of civilisation distinguished by the use of tools and weapons made of stone: there are three divisions of this epoch—the *colithic*, characterised by weapons and tools of rudely chipped stone; the *palæolithic*, when the materials were less roughly worked; and the *neolithic*, when man ground and polished his implements: *stone-blind*, completely deprived of the organs of sight: *stone-bow*, in *OE.*, a cross-bow which shoots stones: *stone's-cast* or *stone-cast*, the distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand: *stone's-chat* or *-chatter*, a bird whose notes often resemble the knocking together of two stones: *stone-coping*, heavy stones placed on the top of a wall, and made to slope, and sometimes slightly project over it: *stonecrop*, a common plant of the genus *Sedum*, Ord. *Crassulacæ*: *stone-cutter*, one whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones: *stone-cutting*, the business of hewing stones: *stone-dead*, *a.* lifeless as a stone: *stone-fruit*, pulpy fruit having a stony or hard kernel: *stoned fruit*, fruit deprived of their hard kernels: *stone-lilies*, a popular name for the encrinurus, in allusion to the resemblance which they bear to the flower and stalk of the lily: *stone-mason*, one who works in stone, or builds with it: *stone-still*, motionless; perfectly still: *stoneware*, a coarse kind of clay-made articles for domestic use: *stone-work*, masonry; anything done in stone, or built with it: *stony-hearted*, *a.* cruel; pitiless; meteoric stones, hard stony matter or concretions which fall through the atmosphere, and which come from some region beyond it: *philosopher's stone*, a substance which it was supposed, could it be discovered, would change any other metal or material into gold: *rocking-stone*, a large stone so balanced on the top of another that a slight force will cause it to move and oscillate: to leave no stone unturned, to spare no exertions; to do everything that can be done.

*stood*, *v.* *stood*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *stand*, which see.  
*stook*, *n.* *stôk* [L. *ger. stûke*, a heap or bunch, a haystack, in *Scot.*, a number of sheaves of corn set up on end in a field after cutting; 12 sheaves set up: *v.* to set up sheaves of grain in stooks: *stook'ing*, *imp.*: *stooked*, *pp.* *stôkt*.

*stool*, *n.* *stôl* [AS. *stôl*, *n.* seat: cf. Icel. *stôll*; Dan. and Sw. *stol*; Dut. *stoel*; Goth. *stols*; OH. Ger. *siuol*], a small seat without a back; a little form; the seat for evacuating the bowels; the act itself; the evacuations of the bowels; a stemless mother-plant used for propagation by annually bending its branches into the soil; the set or cluster of shoots thus produced: *stools*, *n.* *plu.* *stôlz*, in a ship, small channels in the side to receive the dead-eyes of the back-stays: *v.* to send out suckers: *stool'ing*, *imp.*: *stooled*, *pp.* *stôld*: *window-stool*, the flat piece upon which the window shuts down: *stool* of repentance or contrition, formerly, in the *eccles. discipline* of the *Ch.* of *Scot.*, a seat or stool on which persons found guilty of fornication or adultery were compelled to stand

in view of the whole people for a certain number of Sundays, and there to be rebuked by the minister.

*stoop*, *v.* *stôp* [AS. *stôpian*, to stoop: cf. O. Dut. *stuy-pen*; Sw. *stupa*], to bend the body forwards; to lean forwards in standing or walking; to cause to incline downwards, as a cask; to yield; to submit; to condescend; to acknowledge inferiority; to come down on its prey, as a hawk; to alight from the wing: *n.* inclination forwards; condescension; the swoop of a bird upon its prey; in *Scot.*, a post fixed in the earth, or a prop: *stoop'ing*, *imp.*: *stooped*, *pp.* *stôpt*: *stoop'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who stoops: *stoop'ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*.—*SYN.* of 'stoop *v.*': to lean; bend; descend; cower; shrink.

*stoop*, *n.* *stôp*—see *stoop*.

*stop*, *v.* *stôp* [AS. *stoppan*, to stop; L. *stupa*; Gr. *stûpe*, to hinder; to impede or interrupt; to suppress; to render impassable; to close, as an aperture; to regulate the sounds of, as a musical instr., with the fingers; to cease from going forward, or from any course of action; to put an end to any course of action; to leave off, as from work; *n.* cessation, as of progress, motion, operation, or action; obstruction; hindrance; impediment; obstacle; one of the vent-holes of a musical wind instr., by the opening or closing of which musical sounds may be regulated and modified, as an organ-stop; the place in a stringed instr. pressed on for the production of a musical sound; *n.* point or mark in writing to distinguish a sentence or part of a sentence, and show the pauses in reading: *stop'ping*, *imp.* closing; obstructing: *stopped*, *pp.* *stôpt*: *stoppage*, *n.* *stôp'paj*, act or state of stopping or being stopped; an obstruction; *n.* discontinuance of work; a suspension of payments; *n.* deduction from pay to repay advances, &c.: *stop'per*, *n.* -*per*, one who or that which stops; the cork or glass mouthpiece for a bottle: *v.* to close or secure with a stopper: *stop-cock*, an instr. used to regulate the supply of water, gas, &c., flowing through pipes: *stop-gap*, something substituted; temporary expedient.—*SYN.* of 'stop *v.*': to obstruct; repress; impede; restrain; delay; interrupt; cease; check; intercept.

*stopple*, *n.* *stôp'pl* [dim. of *stop*, which see], anything put into the mouth or neck of a bottle to stop or close it; a cork; a plug.

*storax*, *n.* *stôr'aks* [L. *storax*, *styrax*; Gr. *stûrax*, a resinous gum], an aromatic resinous substance imported from the East: *gum-storax* is the produce of *Styrax officinalis*, a Syrian shrub, and liquid storax, the produce of *Liquidambar styraciflua*, a tree of Virginia.

*store*, *n.* *stôr* [OF. *estore*, a nuptial gift—from mid. L. *staurum*, store—from L. *instaurare*, to repair, to restore—in mid. L., to provide or store with], a large quantity; abundance; quantity accumulated; a hoard; any shop where a miscellaneous assortment of goods is sold: *stores*, *n.* *plu.* *stôrz*, the necessary supplies provided; in the army or navy, a supply of provisions, clothing, &c., or of arms, ammunition, &c.: *v.* to supply or furnish with stores; to lay up; to hoard: *stor'ing*, *imp.*: *stored*, *pp.* *stôrd*: *stor'er*, *n.* *stôr'er*, one who stores: *stor'age*, *n.* -*ij*, the act of laying up in a store or warehouse; the price paid for the safe-keeping of goods in a store: *store-house*, a house built expressly for the safe-keeping of grain or goods; a magazine; a repository: *store-keeper*, one who has the care of a store: *store-room*, a room in which things are stored: *store-ship*, a vessel employed to transport stores for a fleet or for a garrison, &c.: in store, laid up for future use; in a state of preparation for future use.—*SYN.* of 'store *n.*': fund; supply; plenty; accumulation; provision; magazine; warehouse.

*storey*, *n.* *stôr'i*, *plu.* *storeys*, *stôr'rtz*, another spelling of *story* 2, which see.

*storied*, *stôr'id*—see *story* 1 and 2.

*stork*, *n.* *stôr'k* [AS. *stork*, a stork; cf. Dut. *stork*; Icel. *stôrkr*; Dan. *stork*], a bird remarkable for its stalking gait and long legs: *stork's-bill*, a native plant, so called from the beak-like character of the fructification; the genus *Erodium*, Ord. *Geraniacæ*.

*storm*, *n.* *stôr'm* [AS. *storm*, a storm; cf. Dut. *storm*; Icel. *stôrmr*; Ger. *sturm*], a violent outburst of one or more of the elements, wind, rain, snow, thunder, and lightning; any violent commotion; tumultuous force; a tumult; a violent and determined assault on a fortified place; *v.* to attack, or attempt to take, by open force, as a fortress; to blow with violence; to rage; to be loudly angry: *storm'-*

ing, imp.; n. the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault: *stormed*, pp. *stormed*: *stormy*, a *stormy*, tempestuous; hoisterous; violent: *storminess*, n. -ness, the state of being stormy; tempestuousness: *stormily*, ad. -ly: *storm-like*, a. like a storm, or having the appearance of a storm: *storm-heat*, a. impaired by the violence of a storm: *stormy-petrel*, n. small black sea-bird often seen flying swiftly in the wake of a ship before or during a storm, called also 'Mother Carey's chicken': *storm-sail*, a. coarse, stronger sort of sail for gales: *storm-tossed*, a. beaten about by storms: *storm-window*, an outer window to protect the inner from the effects of storms, and to create greater warmth in winter: *storming-party*, a party of soldiers having assigned to them the duty of first entering the breach in storming a fortress: *storm-stead* or *storm-staysd*, hindered or delayed in a journey from the necessity of remaining under shelter owing to the inclemency of the weather: *storm* in a tea-cup or -pot, a great deal of noise about little or nothing.—SYN. of 'storm n.': tempest; hurricane; calamity; agitation; violence; tumult; clamour; distress; adversity.

*stornello-verse*, *störn-nēllō* [It. dlm. of *storno*, a thrusting or turning aside], poetical verses in which the same word or words are frequently repeated and harped upon.

*Storthing*, n. *stört'ing* [Dan. *stor*, great; *thing*, a court], the Parliament of Norway.

*story*, n. *stōr'i*, plu. *sto'ries*, -*ries* [OF. *estoire*, history—from *L. historia*, relation], a narration of a series of facts or incidents; a written narrative of events; history; n. short or trifling tale; a fiction; a falsehood; a fib: v. in OE., to tell after the manner of history; to narrate: *sto'ried*, a. -*ried*, told or related in history; adorned with historical paintings: *story-book*, a book containing entertaining narratives, either true or merely fiction: *story-teller*, a relater of stories; a teller of falsehoods: *story-telling*, the habit or amusement of telling stories; the act of fibbing.

*story*, n., also *storsy*, n. *stōr'i*, *sto'ries*, and *sto'reys*, n. plu. -*ries* [prob. from OF. *estore*, to construct, to build—see *store*], a single stage or floor of a high building; a division of a house reached by one flight of stairs; a flat: *sto'ried*, a. -*ried*, having stages or floors reached by flights of stairs, as two-storied.

*stot*, n. *stōt* [see *stot*: Sw. *stut*, a bull], in Scot., a young bullock or steer; in OE., a stallion.

*stound*, v. *stōund* [Dan. and Sw. *stund*, a space of time], in OE., to be in pain or sorrow: n. a sudden severe pain or grief; a pang; in OE., noise; astonishment; time; season.

*stonnd*, *stōnd*, for *stonnd*, which see.  
*stoup* and *stoop*, n. *stōp*, in Scot., *stōup* [AS. *stāp*, a cup; cf. Icel. *stāup*: Dut. *stooip*: Ger. *staus*], a flagon; n. basin for holy water at the entrance of a R. Cath. Ch.: *stoup*, n. *stōup*, in Scot., a measure or vessel for liquids.

*stour*, n. *stōr* [OF. *estour*, dust: OH. Ger. *sturm*, storm, battle], in OE., an assault; a tumult; in Scot., dust in a state of motion.

*stout*, a. *stōut* [OF. *estout*: M. Dut. *stout*, stout, rash], lusty; corpulent; robust; strong; latrepid; valiant: n. strong porter: *stoutly*, ad. -ly: *stoutness*, n. -ness, the condition of being stout; strength; courage; bulkiness; corpulence; in OE., obstinacy; stubbornness: *stout-built* or *stout-minded*, a. having a strong frame of body: *stout-hearted*, a. brave.—SYN. of 'stoutness': bulkiness; strength; bulk; valour; force; courage; lustiness; brawniness; boldness; fortitude.

*stove*, n. *stōv* [M. Dut. and L. Ger. *stove*, n. stove], an enclosed fireplace for heating an apartment; a cooking apparatus; in hort., a hothouse; a room or space artificially warmed: v. to heat or dry, as in a stove; in Scot., to cook; to stew: *sto'ving*, imp.: *stoved*, pp. *stōvd*.

*stovs*, v. *stōv* [pt. of *stave*, which see], broken or hurt in, as a hole in a ship.

*stover*, n. *stōv'er* [OF. *estover*, necessities, provisions], fodder for cattle; straw or coarse hay.

*stow*, v. *stō* [AS. *stōw*, a place], to place; to lay up; to arrange and pack: *stow'ing*, imp.: *stowed*, pp. *stōd*: *stowage*, a. *stō'ing*, act or operation of laying compactly; room for being laid up; money paid for stowing goods: *stow-away*, n. -*away*, one who conceals himself on board an outgoing vessel to secure a free passage.

*stow*, v. *stōw* [Sw. *stuf*: L. Ger. *stuf*, a remnant], in Eng. dial. and Scot., to lop or top trees.

*strabismus*, n. *strā-bīz'mis* [Gr. *strabismos*, a squinting; *strabos*, squinting—from *strephe*, I turn], in med., squinting; a defect of vision in which both eyes cannot be directed to the same object.

*straddle*, v. *strād'dl* [= stridilla, a freq. of *stride*], to place oneself astride; to stand or walk with the legs far apart; to walk wide and awkwardly: n. the act of standing, sitting, or walking with feet unusually far apart; the distance between the feet of one who straddles: *strād'dling*, *imp.* -*dling*: adj. standing or walking with the legs unusually far apart: *straddled*, pp. *strād'dld*.

*straggle*, v. *strāg'gl* [a derivative of *stray*, which see], to move irregularly in varying directions; to separate from the regular line of march; to rove; to shoot or extend too far, as the branches of a tree: *strag'gling*, imp. -*gling*: adj. wandering; roving; ranging loose; outlying; standing apart: *straggled*, pp. *strāg'gld*: *strag'gler*, n. -*gler*, one who wanders from the regular line of march, or from his companions; a wanderer.

*strahlite*, n. *strā'lit* [Ger. *strahl*, a ray]—same as *actinolite*.

*straight*, a. *strāt* [AS. *streht*, pp. of *streccan*, to stretch—see *stretch*], being in a right line; direct; not crooked; upright; ad. immediately; directly; in a direct line: n. a straight portion of ground, used specifically of a race-course; a reach of a river: *straightly*, ad. -ly, not crookedly; tightly; closely: *straightness*, n. -ness, the quality or state of being straight; rectitude: *straighten*, v. *strā'tn*, to make straight: *straight'ening*, imp. -*ning*: *straightened*, pp. *strā't'nd*: *straightener*, n. *strā't'n'r*, that which straightens: *straightforward*, a. proceeding in a straight course; not deviating: *straightforwardness*, n. direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude: *straightway*, nd. -*way*, -*ways*, -*ways*, in a straight or direct manner; immediately; without delay: *straight-edge*, a strip of wood or metal with at least one side perfectly straight, for ascertaining whether a surface is even: *straight-lined*, n. having or consisting of straight lines: to go straight, to act honestly.

*stralks*, n. plu. *strāks* [from *streak*], plates of iron placed over the joints of the felly of a cannon-wheel.

*strain*, v. *strān* [OF. *estraindre*, to strain—from *L. strango*, I squeeze], to extend with great effort; to injure or weaken by stretching or overtasking; to put to the utmost strength; to make straight or tense; to make violent efforts; to make uneasy or unnatural; to constrain; to sprain; to force; to press or squeeze, as in an embrace; to purify by passing through a filter or some porous substance; to filter: n. a violent effort; an injury by excessive exertion; the force exerted on a substance tending to cause it to rupture or break; continued manner of speaking or writing; a song; part of a tune or musical composition; manner of speech or action; tendency: *strain'ing*, imp.: adj. making great efforts; filtering: n. the act of putting to the utmost stretch; the act of filtering: *strained*, pp. *strā'nd*: adj. stretched; filtered: *strain'er*, n. -*er*, a filter for liquids: *straining-piece*, in building, a piece of timber to keep apart other two pieces: a *straining for effect*, a forced attempt to produce sensation: to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, to make a great ado or fuss about small sins, but to condone great ones.

*strain*, n. *strān* [AS. *strōn*, gala, product], race; blood; breeding; character; tendency; hereditary disposition; in Scot., resemblance of the features, as, he has a strain of his grandfather—that is, he resembles him.

*strait*, a. *strāt* [OF. *estreit*, narrow—from *L. strictus*, drawn tight; *stringo*, I draw tight], narrow; confined; not broad; close; difficult; rigorous; aversions: n. a narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans; distress; difficulty—often in the plu.: v. in OE., to put to difficulties: *straitly*, ad. -ly, narrowly; closely; strictly: *straitness*, n. -ness, the state or quality of being strait; narrowness; want; scarcity: *strait-laced*, a. stiff; constrained; scrupulous: *strait-jacket* or *strait-waistcoat*, a contrivance for confining the arms of a lunatic or violent person: *straiten*, v. *strā'tn*, to contract; to confine; to make tight; to deprive of necessary room; to press with poverty or other necessity; to press or perplex: *strait'ening*, imp. -*ning*: *straitened*, pp. *strā't'nd*.

*māle*, *māl*, *fār*, *lālō*; *mēle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pīnc*, *pīa*; *nōle*, *nōt*, *mōre*;

**strake**, *n.* *strāk* [in form of streak, which see], a narrow board or plank; the tiro or iron band of a wheel; in *shipbuilding*, the term for a line of planking extending from the stem to the stern.

**stramash**, *n.* *strā-māsh'* [F. *estramason*, a quarter-staff, a blow, a two-edged sword—from *It. stramazza*, a stretching blow, a violent fall—from *mazza*, a club], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a disturbance; a hroll: *v.* to strike; to heat; to destroy.

**stramineous**, *a.* *strā-mīn'ūs* [L. *stramineus*, made of straw—from *strāmen*, straw], in *bot.*, straw-coloured; strawy.

**stramony**, *n.* *strām'ō-nī*, also *stramonium*, *n.* *strām'ō-nīm* [origin unknown], the thorn-apple, whose leaves and seeds are used medicinally; the *Datura stramonium*, Ord. *Solanaceae*.

**strand**, *n.* *strānd* [AS. *strand*, margin, edge; cf. Icel. *strānd*: Dan. Ger. and Sw. *strand*], the shore or beach of a sea, an ocean, or of a large lake: *v.* to drive or force on a shore or on shallows; to run aground, as a ship; hence, to come to a stand: *strand'ing*, *imp.*: *strand'ed*, *pp.*

**strand**, *n.* *strānd* [Dut. *streen*, a hank, as of thread; Ger. *strähne*], one of the strings of which a rope is composed.

**strange**, *a.* *strānj* [OF. *estrange*, strange—from L. *extraneus*, foreign—from *extrā*, on the outside], foreign; not before known; new; wonderful; unusual; rarely met with; eccentric; singular; in *OE.*, remote: *strānj'ly*, *ad.* *ī*, in a strange manner; in a way to cause wonder with a degree of dislike; in *OE.*, with some relation to foreigners: *strānj'ness*, *n.* *nes*, the condition of being strange; reserve; coldness; distance of behaviour; the power of exciting surprise; in *OE.*, uncouthness; remoteness from common manners or notions; mutual dislike: *v.* in *OE.*, to estrange: *strānger*, *n.* *strānj'ēr*, a foreigner; one who is unknown; a visitor; one not admitted to friendship or fellowship; one not a domestic: *strānj'-look'ing*, *a.* having an odd or unusual look.—*SYN.* of 'strange': eccentric; singular; odd; irregular; outlandish; astonishing; marvellous; uncommon; queer; particular.

**strangle**, *v.* *strānj'gī* [OF. *estragler*, to strangle—from L. *strangulo*; Gr. *strangalōō*, I throttle], to suffocate; to choke; to stifle; to destroy life by so compressing the throat as to stop respiration; to suppress at first appearance: *strānj'ing*, *imp.*: *strānj'g*, *n.* death by compressing the throat: *strānj'ed*, *pp.* *strānj'g'd*: *adj.* killed by strangulation: *strānj'g'er*, *n.* *g'ēr*, one who strangles: *strānj'les*, *n.* *plu.* *strānj'g'les*, a disease of horses in which tumours form in the throat under the jaw: *strānj'g'at'ed*, *n.* *g'at'ed*, in *surg.*, having the circulation stopped in any part by compression; in *bot.*, contracted and expanded irregularly: *strānj'g'at'ion*, *n.* *g'at'ion* [F.—L.], the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; the state of being strangled; that kind of suffocation common to women in hysterics.

**strangury**, *n.* *strānj'gū-rī* [Gr. *strangouria*, difficulty in passing urine—from *strangr*, a drop; *ouron*, urine], in *surg.*, difficult and painful urination: *strānj'gū-rūs*, *a.* *strānj'gū-rūs*, affected with or resembling strangury.

**strap**, *n.* *strāp* [AS. *stropp*; L. *strappus*, a thong; Gr. *strophos*, a twisted band—from *strophōō*, I twist], a long narrow piece of leather; a thong; an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed: *v.* to fasten or bind with a strap: to punish with a strap: *strāp'p'ing*, *imp.*: *strāp'p'ed*, *pp.* *strāp't*: *strāp'p'ed*, *n.* in *bot.*, in length about six times its own breadth: *strāp'p'er*, *n.* *p'er*, one who uses a strap—see also under *strapping*.

**strappado**, *n.* *strāp-pā-dō* [It. *strappata*, a kind of torture: Swiss, *strapsen*, to pull tight], formerly, a military punishment in which the offender was drawn up to the top of a beam and then let fall, dislocation of a limb usually following: *v.* to punish or torture by the strappado: *strāp-pā-dō'ing*, *imp.*: *strāp-pā-dō'd*, *pp.* *dō'd*.

**strapping**, *a.* *strāp'p'ing* [pres. p. of *strap*, to denote something of impressively large size], bouncing; hulky; tall and stout; lusty; handsome: *strāp'p'er*, *n.* *p'er*, familiarly, a well-grown and still-growing stout healthy young person of either sex.

**strass**, *n.* *strās* [from the name of its German inventor], a colourless glass used as the base of artificial gems.

**strata**, the *plu.* of *stratum*, which see.

**stratagem**, *n.* *strā-tā-jēm* [F. *stratagème*, *stratagem*—from L. and Gr. *strategēma*, a piece of generalship—from Gr. *stratos*, an army; *agō*, I lead], a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy, especially in war; a trick with the view of gaining some advantage; deceit; inposition: *strā-tē-j'ics*, *n.* *plu.* *strā-tē-j'iks*, the science of military movements; generalship: *strā-tē-j'ic*, *a.* *strā-tē-j'ic*, also *strā-tē-j'ic*, *a.* *ī-kāl*, pert. to or done by stratagem: *strā-tē-j'ic*, *ad.* *ī*: *strā-tē-j'ist*, *n.* *strā-tē-j'ist*, one skilled in strategy: *strā-tē-j'ry*, *n.* *j'ry*, the science of conducting complicated military movements; the employment of stratagem to gain some advantage: *strā-tē-j'ic*, *ad.* *ī*, every point on the theatre of war which conduces to strengthen the line of operation or of communication.

**strath**, *n.* *strāth* [Gael. and Ir. *srath*, a plain beside a river: W. *ystrad*, a flat, a vale], in *Scot.*, a valley of considerable extent through which a river runs.

**strathspey**, *n.* *strāth'spā* [from the district in Scot. where first practised], a lively Scottish dance; a lively tune used in the dance.

**stratify**, *v.* *strā-tī-fī* [F. *stratifier*, to stratify—from mid. L. *stratificāre*—from L. *stratum*, the thing spread, a covering; *facio*, I make—see *stratum*], to lay or place in beds or layers; to arrange in beds: *strā-tī-fy'ing*, *imp.*: *strā-tī-fy'd*, *pp.* *fī'd*: *adj.* in *geol.*, composed of layers or beds of rock-matter; arranged in beds or layers: *strā-tī-fica'tion*, *n.* *kā-tī-shūn* [F.—L.], the act or process of arranging in beds or layers: *strā-tī-form*, *a.* *fā-torm* [L. *stratum*, the thing spread; *forma*, a shape], in layers or beds; applied to rock-masses, whether aqueous or igneous, having more or less a stratified appearance: *strā-tī-graphy*, *n.* *strā-tī-grā-fī* [Gr. *graphōō*, I write], the arrangement or classification of any remains according to the stratum of the earth's crust to which they belong: *strā-tī-graphical*, *a.* *strā-tī-grā-fī-kāl*, of or pert. to: *strā-tī-graph'ic*, *ad.* *ī*.

**stratocracy**, *n.* *strā-tō-k'rā-sī* [Gr. *stratos*, an army; *kratos*, strength], a military government: *strā-tō'ic*, *a.* *tō-nīk*, of or relating to an army: *strā-tō'ic*, *a.* *tō-nīk*, warlike; military: *strā-tō-graphy*, *n.* *tō-graphy* [Gr. *graphōō*, I write], a description of what belongs to an army: *strā-tō-graphical*, *a.* *tō-graph'ic*, of or pert. to.

**stratum**, *n.* *strā-tūm*, *strata*, *n.* *plu.* *strā-tā* [L. *stratum*, the thing spread out, a bed, a layer—from *sternoō*, I lay flat], in *geol.*, a bed; a layer; a layer of rock which has been deposited as sediment in water: *strā-t'us*, *n.* *tūs*, a widely extended continuous sheet of cloud increasing from below upwards; a continuous layer of clouds; the cloud of night.

**straw**, *n.* *strāw* [AS. *streat*, litter; cf. Icel. *strā*; Dut. *stroo*—see *strew*], the stalks or stems of corn after being thrashed, as a bundle or heap of straw—usually in the singular form with a plural sense; a single stalk; anything proverbially worthless: *adj.* made of straw, or consisting of it: *v.* to cover with straw; to strew, which see: *strāw'ing*, *imp.*: *strāw'ed*, *pp.* *strāw'd*: *strawy*, *a.* *strāw'ī*, made or consisting of straw; like straw: *strāw'-coloured*, *a.* of the colour of straw: *strāw'berry*, a well-known creeping plant and its fruit—probably so called from the resemblance of its runners to *strawes*; plants and their well-known fruit of the genus *Fragaria*, Ord. *Rosaceae*; the Alpine and wood strawberry is *Fragaria vesca*: *strāw'berry-tree*, a shrub so named from its fruit resembling the strawberry: the *Arbutus unedo*, Ord. *Ericaceae*: man of straw, the old clothes of a man stuffed with straw; hence, an imaginary person; a person of little consequence put forward to deceive.

**stray**, *v.* *strā* [OF. *estrayer*, to stray—from mid. L. *extrarius*, a stranger, n. beast that has lost its master—from L. *extra*, on the outside], to wander, as from a known place, from a company, or from proper limits; to ramble; to err; to go at large; in *OE.*, to mislead: *adj.* having gone astray; wandering: *n.* an animal that has wandered: *strāy'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of going astray: *strāy'ed*, *pp.* *strāy'd*: *strāyer*, *n.* *strā-ēr*, one who strays.—*SYN.* of 'stray *v.*': to wander; deviate; swerve; rove; ramble; roam.

**streak**, *n.* *strēk* [AS. *stria*; cf. Dut. *streek*; Ger. *streich*], a line or long mark of colour different from the ground; in *min.*, that appearance which the surface of a mineral presents when scratched by a hard

instr., or the appearance which a mineral leaves on a rough porcelain slab when forcibly drawn or stroked along its surface; in *bot.*, a straight line formed by a vein, by colour, or by indentation; n range of planks running fore and aft on a vessel's side—also called a *strake*: v. to variegate with lines of a different colour; to stripe: streak'ing, imp.: streaked, pp. *streakt*, marked with lines of a different colour: streaky, a. *streakt*, variegated with lines of a different colour.

stream, n. *strēm* [AS. *strēam*, a stream: cf. Icel. *straumr*: Dut. *stroom*; Sw. and Dan. *ström*; Ger. *strom*], a flowing water; a current of water or of any liquid; anything issuing or proceeding in a line or continuous body, as gas, air, light, a multitude of people, &c.; a river; anything moving onwards in a continuous course: v. to move onwards in a continuous course; to flow, as a liquid; to pour out in abundance; to pour; to send forth; to throw a stream: stream'ing, imp.: adj. flowing; emitting a stream of anything: stream'd, pp. *strēm'd*: stream'er, n. -*ēr*, that which streams or floats; a flag or pennon floating in the wind: stream'ers, n. plu. -*ērz*, popular name for the aurora borealis; Northern lights: stream'y, a. -*ī*, abounding with water: stream'ist, n. -*ist*, a little stream: stream-anchor, a ship's anchor, lighter than the bower-anchor: stream-ics, a continued ridge of pieces of ice running in a particular direction: stream-tn, rolled fragments of tin-stones, found mingled with gravel, &c., in the gullies and watercourses of Cornwall: Gulf-stream—see under gulf: stream-works, workings in the loose clays, gravels, sands, &c., which cover the valleys of a country, and from which the metal ore is obtained by repeated washings.—SYN. of 'stream n.': current; tide; course; rivulet; burn; flow; rush; gush.

street, v. *strēt* [cf. *stroll*], in Ireland, to trawl on the ground as in long dress; to drag carelessly along the ground: street'ing, imp.: streeted, pp. *strētd*.

street, n. *strēt* [AS. *strēt*, n paved way—from L. *strātum*, a pavement—from *sterno*, I lay down], anciently, any paved road; hence, a way or road in a town lined with houses on one or both sides; a public place: street-crossing, a carefully paved part of a street for foot-passengers crossing from one side to the other: street-door, the front or entrance door of a house: street-walker, a common prostitute, as soliciting on the public streets.—SYN. of 'street': road; highway; lane; alley; by-way.

straight, a. *strāt* [L. *strictus*, straight, tight—see *strait*], in OE., strict; limited; spare: n. a strait; difficulty: ad. strictly.

strength, n. *strēngth* [from strong, which see], the muscular power or energy which animals can exert at will; solidity; firmness; quality of sustaining or resisting the application of external force; power or vigour of any kind; power of mind; support; spirit; animation; soundness; legal force; confidence imparted; quality of affecting bodies, or of producing sensible effects on them; richness in any character or ingredient, as alcohol in wine; potency of liquors; amount of force; military or naval force; in OE., fortification; fortress: strength'less, a. -*lēz*, without strength: strength'en, v. -*n*, to add strength to; to grow stronger; to fix in resolution; to invigorate; to confirm: strength'ening, imp.: n. process by which anything is strengthened: strength'ened, pp. -*nd*: strength'ener, n. -*ner*, one who or that which strengthens; a medicine which adds strength to the body: on or upon the strength of, in reliance upon; in confidence imparted by.—SYN. of 'strength': support; security; validity; armament; force; power; robustness; toughness; hardness; stoutness; brawniness; lustiness; firmness; confidence; energy; authority—of 'strength'ed': to invigorate; establish; fortify; animate; encourage.

strenuous, a. *strēn'ū-ūs* [L. *strēnuus*, active, vigorous—connected with Gr. *strēnēs*, rough, noisy], energetic; vigorous; eager; ardent; active; bold; zealous: stren'uously, ad. -*lī*, vigorously; actively; with ardour: stren'uoness, n. -*nēs*, the condition or quality of being strenuous; eagerness; active-ness; zeal.

stress, n. *strēs* [OF. *estroissir*, to straiten—from L. *stringo*, I squeeze, I strain], force; pressure; importance; urgency: force either acting or suffered: compulsion: v. in OE., for distress, to put to hard-ships.

stretch, v. *strēch* [AS. *streccan*, to make tight: cf. Dan. *strække*; Sw. *sträcka*; Ger. *strecken*], to draw out to greater length or breadth; to bear extension without rupture; to spread; to expand; to strain to a greater space; to strain to the utmost; to carry or extend further than is right; to strain beyond the truth; to be extended: n. extension in length or breadth; effort; utmost extent or reach; course; direction: stretch'ing, imp.: n. the act of one who or that which stretches: stretch'd, pp. *strēcht*: adj. extended; made tense: stretch'er, n. -*ēr*, one who or that which stretches; a piece of timber to keep other pieces extended; a brick or stone with its longer surface placed lengthwise in the face of a wall; a frame for carrying a person lying flat or slightly raised; a litter; an instr. for making hoots or groves somewhat easier.

strew, v. *strō* or *strō* [AS. *streowan*, to strew; *strēdu*, straw: cf. Goth. *straujan*; Ger. *streuen*], to scatter; to spread about loosely; same as strow: strew'ing, imp.: n. the act of scattering; anything strewn or fit to be strewed: strew'd, pp. *strōd*: strewment, n. *strō'mēt*, in OE., anything scattered by way of decoration in honour of.

striz, n. plu. *strīz* [plu. of L. *stria*, a furrow, n channel], fine thread-like lines or streaks; the fillets between the flutes of columns: strī'ate, a. -*āl*, or strī'ated, a. -*ātēd*, marked or impressed with thread-like lines; channelled; streaked: striation, n. *strī-ā'shūn*, state of being streaked or lined: strī-ature, n. *strī-ā'chūr*, the arrangement of striz—see also *strizē*.

strich, n. *strīk* [Gr. and L. *striz*, a screech-owl], in OE., a bird of ill omen.

stricken, n. *strīk'n* [see *strike*], smitten; advanced; far gone.

strike, n. *strīk* [a dim. of *strick*—a variant of *strika*], an instr. to strike grain to a level with the measure; a strike; a stone for whetting scythes; an instr. used in the moulding of pipes—also spelt *strike* and *strickler*.

strict, a. *strīk* [L. *strictus*, drawn together, bound or tied tight—from *stringo*, I draw tight], severe; rigorous; exact; governing by exact rules; limited; with rigorous accuracy; confined; accurate; not loose or lax: strīct'ly, ad. -*lī*, exactly; severely: strīct'ness, n. -*nēs*, the condition or quality of being strict; closeness; exactness in the observance of laws, rites, and the like; nice regularity or precision; harshness; severity: strīct'ur, n. *strīk'tūr* or -*chūr*, a glance; a touch of criticism; a critical remark; censure; in *med.*, a spasmodic or morbid contraction of any passage of the body: strīct'ured, a. -*tūr'd*, in *surg.*, affected with stricture.—SYN. of 'strict': exact; accurate; rigorous; close; tight; tense; nice.

stride, n. *strīd* [AS. *strīdan*, to strive, to stride: cf. Icel. and Sw. *strīda*; Dan. *strīde*], a long step: v. to walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far apart; to pass over at a step: strīd'ing, imp.: strode, pt. *strōd*, also *strīd*, pt. *strīd*: strīdden, pp. *strīd'n*.

strident, n. *strīd'ēt* [L. *strīdens* or *strīdentem*, making a harsh, creaking sound; *strīdēre*, to creak], characterised by harsh grating sounds, as speech; grating: strī'dor, n. -*dōr* [L.], a harsh grating sound.

stridulous, a. *strīd'ū-lūs* [L. *strīdulus*, creaking—from *strīdēre*, to creak], making a small harsh noise; squeaky; hissing; creaking: strīdulate, v. *strīd'ū-lāt*, to make a small harsh, or creaking noise: strīd'nating, imp.: strīd'nated, pp.: strīd'nation, n. -*ū-lā'shūn*, the act of making a small, harsh, creaking noise; the noise itself.

strife, n. *strīf* [OF. *estřif*; Icel. *strīdh*, contention: cf. L. Ger. *střeven*, to exert force], contention for superiority; discord; contention in anger or enmity; conflict; quarrel; war: strīf'ful, n. *strīf*, contentious; discordant.—SYN. of 'strīf': contention; contest; struggle.

striga, n. plu. *strīgē* [plu. of L. *striga*, n row or ridge in ploughing], in *arch.*, the flutings of a column; in *bot.*, little, upright, unequal, stiff hairs swelled at their bases: strīgosa, a. -*gōs*, covered with strīgæ or sharp rigid hairs.

strike, v. *strīk* [AS. *strīcan*, to go, to advance: cf. Dut. *strijken*, to rub, to strike; Ger. *streichen*, to stroke], to give a blow to; to hit with some force; to make an attack; to act upon in any way, as by a blow; to penetrate, as a tree's roots; to throw by a

quick motion; to dash or be dashed; to touch ground; to run upon, as a ship; to net on by heating against; to notify by sound; to sound, as a bell; to produce by a blow or friction, as fire; to cause to sound by blows; to coin or mint; to lower or take down, as a sail or flag; to ratify, as a bargain; to alarm; to surprise; to impress, as by a speech; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; in *Amer.*, to light upon, as to *strike* oil; to refrain from work in a body, as workmen for the redress of some grievance, or for the increase of wages; to level, as a measure; in *OE.*, to punish; to afflict; n. in *OE.*, a measure; a flat piece of wood for levelling grain heaped in the measure; a cessation from work for high wages, or on account of some grievance, by workmen; in *geol.*, the direction or line of outcrop of any stratum, which is always at right angles to its dip: *striking*, imp.: adj. affecting; surprising; impressive; exact: *struck*, pt. pp. *strikt*, hit with some force: *stricken*, old pp. *strikt'n*, afflicted; far gone: *striker*, n. *striker*, one who strikes; a seaman's name for a harpoon; in *Scip.*, a quarrelsome man: *strikingly*, ad. *it.*: to strike a balance, to adjust an account to show whether the Dr. or Cr. side is the larger: to strike a jury, to constitute a jury by each party striking out a certain number of names from a prepared list: to strike a ledger or an account, to balance it: to strike for, to start suddenly on a course for: to strike hands with, to make a compact or agreement by gripping or shaking hands: to strike in, to join or enter suddenly: to strike in with, to conform; to suit itself to: to strike off, to separate by a blow; to erase; to deduct; to print: to strike out, to blot out; to efface; to devise; to form by a sudden effort, as a design; to wander: to strike sail, to take in sail; to cease to advance; to make no further progress: to strike up, to begin to sing or play: to strike the flag, to lower the flag: to strike work, to cease from working: to strike under, to submit: *stricken* in years, being of an advanced age. —SYN. of 'strike v.': to dash; stamp; impress; contract; lower; produce; effect; forge; milit.

*string*, n. *string* [AS. *strenga*, a cord, a string; cf. *Ice.*, *strengir*; Ger. *strang*—from strong, which see], a line or cord; a tape or ribbon used in fastening; twine; the cord of a musical instr.; a small fibre; a nerve; a tendon; a set or line of things; the thread on which they are strung; a series: v. to furnish with strings; to put upon a string; to make tense: *stringing*, imp.: n. strings collectively: *strung*, pt. or pp. *stringed*; *a stringed*, furnished with strings; produced by strings: *stringy*, a. *stringt*, consisting of small threads; fibrous; rosy; viscid: *stringiness*, n. *nes*, state of being stringy: *stringless*, a. *less*, having no strings: *stringer*, n. *er*, one who strings: *string-board*, a board which faces the well-hole of a staircase, and receives the ends of the steps: *string-course*, a line of mouldings running along the face of a building: *string-halt*, among horses, &c., lameness arising from some defects in the muscles of the hough; a sudden twitching of the binder leg of a horse: to have two strings to the bow, to have two methods, expedients, or professions; to have a double advantage or a twofold security: *harping on one string*, talking on one subject, or repeating the same thing.

*stringent*, a. *strin'jnt* [L. *stringens* or *stringentem*, drawing tight—from *stringo*, I draw tight], binding strongly; severe; rigid: *stringently*, ad. *it.*: *stringency*, n. *jen-si*, the act of binding strongly; strictness; severe pressure.

*strip*, v. *strip* [AS. *stripan*, to plunder: Dut. *stroopen*], to pull or tear off; to make bare or naked by depriving of a covering; to undress; to expose; to make destitute; to plunder; to divest; to bereave; to reduce to strips; in *OE.*, to cast off: n. a narrow slip, such as is stripped off nt a blow; n. shred: *stripping*, imp.: *stripped*, pp. *stript*: *stripper*, n. *per*, one who strips.

*stripe*, n. *strip* [from *strip*, which see], a long narrow slip of anything attached to something of a different colour; a long narrow line or mark of a different shade or colour; a discoloration or wale made with a lash or whip; the stroke which causes it: plu. in *Scip.*, punishment; affliction: v. to form or variegate with stripes; to form with lines of different colours; to beat: *stripping*, imp.: *striped*, pp. *stript*.

*stripling*, n. *strip-ling* [from *strip*, which see]:

cf. Norw. *striki*, a streak, a tall thin youth], one strip-shaped; a tall slim youth; a young person; a lad.

*strive*, v. *striv* [OE. *estriver*, to strive; *estriſ*, contention—see *strife*], to endeavour earnestly; to labour hard; to struggle in opposition to another; to contend in emulation: *striving*, imp.: n. a contest: *strove*, pt. *strov*: *striven*, pp. *striv'n*: *striver*, n. *striv'er*, one who strives.—SYN. of 'strive': to contend; vie; struggle; endeavour; emulate; aim; contest.

*strobile*, n. *strōb'il*, also *strobilus*, n. *strō-bi-lūs* [Gr. *strobilos*, anything twisted up, a pine-cone—from *strobos*, a turning round—from *strephō*, I turn], in bot., a multiple fruit in the form of a cone, as that of the hop or pine: *strobiliform*, a. *strō-bi-lif-ōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], shaped like a strobile: *strobilites*, n. plu. *strō-bi-lits* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, cones occurring in the coal and other formations.

*strocal*, n. *strō-kāl*, also *strokele* and *strokele*, n. *strō-kil* [prob. a variant from *stroke*], among glass-makers, a tool like a shovel for emptying the chests of metal into the pots.

*strode*, v. *strōd*—see *stride*.

*stroke*, n. *strok* [from *strike*, which see], a blow; any sudden or fatal attack, as of disease—particularly, at attack of paralysis; the sound of the clock; a touch; a dash; a masterly effort; the touch of a pencil; the sweep of an oar; the upward and downward motion of the piston of a steam-engine: *stroke*, n., a contr. for *stroke-oar* or *strokesman*, in *rowing*, the man whose stroke leads the rest: *stroke of grace*, the finishing-stroke that ends the life of a criminal executed by breaking on the wheel; in the judicial combats of medieval times, the stab given to put an end to the life of the vanquished.

*stroke*, v. *strōk* [AS. *strōcian*, to stroke, caus. of *strīcan*], to rub gently in one direction; to graze or touch lightly; to soothe; to smooth: *stroking*, imp.: n. the act of rubbing gently with the hand: *stroked*, pp. *strokt*: *stroker*, n. *ker*, one who rubs gently: *stroking*, n. plu. the last milk that can be drawn from the udder of a cow.

*stroll*, v. *strōl* [Dut. *struikelen*, to stumble], to walk idly and leisurely; to ramble or wander on foot: n. a walk taken leisurely; a ramble: *strolling*, imp.: adj. vagrant; itinerant, as a *strolling* player: *strolled*, pp. *strōld*: *stroller*, n. *ler*, one who strolls; a vagabond; an itinerant player.—SYN. of 'stroll v.': to rove; roam; stray; wander; range.

*stroma*, n. *strō-mā* [Gr. *strōma*, anything spread out for resting, a bed—from *strōnumi*, I spread out], in anat., anything spread or laid out for resting upon; the tissue which affords mechanical support; in bot., a cellular swelling at the point where a leaflet joins the midrib: *stromatology*, n. *strō-mat-ō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the history of the formation of the stratified rocks.

*strombuliform*, a. *strōm-bū-lif-ōrm* [L. *strombus*, a spiral shell; *forma*, shape], in *geol.*, formed like a top; in bot., twisted with a long spire.

*stromzomite*, n. *strōm-zō-mīt* [from *Stromness*, in Orkney], carbonate of strontian, a mineral occurring in yellowish-white or semi-transparent masses.

*strong*, a. *strōng* [AS. *strang*, mighty; cf. *Ice.*, *strangr*; Dan. *strang*; Sw. *strång*; Dut. *strengh*], having great strength or ability of body; having moral, intellectual, or material force; vigorous; healthy; muscular; robust; having the power of exerting great force; forcible; having passive power; adapted to make a deep impression on the mind or on the senses; affecting strongly; having a particular quality in a great degree; intoxicating; ardent; zealous; compact; solid; not easily overthrown or altered; fortified; denoting military strength or number, as a thousand *strong*: *strongly*, ad. *it.*, powerfully; forcibly; in such a manner as not easily to be forced; in such a manner as to last: *strong-box*, a chest or safe for valuables: *strong-minded*, n. having a vigorous or determined mind: *strong-set*, a. compacted or firmly set: *strong-hand*, force; violence; power: *stronghold*, a fortress; any place of refuge or strength.—SYN. of 'strong': vigorous; powerful; mighty; violent; impetuous; hale; positive; full; potent; rancid; valid; confirmed; vehement; cogent; conclusive; able; skilful; firm; stout; muscular; energetic.

*strongyle*, n. *strōn-jil*, or *strongylus*, n. *strōn-jil-ūs*; *strongyll*, n. plu. *strōn-jil-ūs* [Gr. *strongylos*,

round, globular), a genus of internal parasites found chiefly in the kidneys.

strontia, *n.* *strōn'shīt-ā*, also strōn'tian, *u.* -*ān* [from *Strontian*, in Argyleshire], one of the alkaline earths, a grayish-white powder having an acid, burning taste; the nitrate of strontia is used in this form of powder in fireworks to give a red colour to flame: strōn'tian, *a.*, also strōntit'ic, *n.* -*it'ik*, of or pert. to strontia: strōntianite, *n.* *strōn'shīt-ān'it*, the carbonate of strontia, a mineral of an apple-green or yellowish-brown colour, occurring in variously modified hexahedral prisms, and in fibrous granular masses: strōn'tium, *n.* -*ām*, an elementary body forming the metallic base of strontia.

strop, *n.* *strōp* [same as strap, which see: *Sw. stroppe*, a strap], a strip of leather, or flat prepared substance, on which razors are sharpened: *v.* to sharpen on a strop: strop'ing, *imp.*: stropped, *pp.* *strōpt*.

stropbe, *n.* *strōf'sē* [Gr. *strophē*, a turning—from *strophō*, I turn], in the Greek drama, that part of a song or dance which was performed in turning from this right to the left of the orchestra; the first of two stanzas: stroph'ic, *a.* -*ik*, pert. to stroph'os, -*ēz*.

strophols, *n.* *strōf'ōl* [L. *stropholus*, a little garland or chaplet—from *strophium*, a hand or wreath—from Gr. *strophō*, I twist], in bot., a swollen fungus-like excrescence on the surface of some seeds about the hilum: stroph'olous, *a.* -*ōl'it*, furnished with a garland, or its resemblance; in bot., having little fungus-like excrescences around the hilum.

strophulus, *n.* *strōf'ū-lūs* [mid. L. *strophulus*—(from Gr. *strophos*, a twisted band or cord—from *strophō*, I turn), in med., a papular eruption of various forms, peculiar to infants.

stroud, *n.* *strōid* [perhaps from *Stroud*, in England], a kind of coarse blanket used by the N. Amer. Indians: strond'ing, *n.* a kind of coarse cloth employed in trading with the N. Amer. Indians: strouds, *n. plu.* among seamen, the several twists at the end of a cable or rope.

strove, *v.* *strōv*, pt. of strive, which see.

strow, *v.* *strō*, same as strew, which see: strowed, *pt.* *strōd*: strowa, *pp.* *strōn*.

struck, *v.* *strūk*, pt. of strike, which see.

structure, *n.* *strūkt'ūr* or *-chōr* [L. *structura*—(from L. *struere*, a sitting together, construction—from *struere*, piled up; *struo*, I pile up), manner of building; make; form; manner of organisation; n. building of any kind; an edifice; that form or condition in which the component parts of minerals or rock-masses are arranged, as in a granite quarry we find the rock arranged in large tabular or square-like masses—*texture* referring to the manner in which the component particles are internally arranged, as we find a piece of granite hard, close-grained, and crystalline: strūct'ural, *a.* -*ūr'al*, of or pert. to structure.

struggle, *v.* *strīg'gl* [Dut. *struikelen*, to stumble—see strike, of which this is a freq.], to use violent efforts with twistings of the body; to use great efforts or exertions; to writh; to strive; to contend; to labour hard; n. violent efforts, with twistings of the body; great efforts to attain an object or to avoid an evil; contest; strife; agony; contentions of extreme distress: strugg'ling, *imp.* -*gling*: ndj. making great efforts; affected with contentions: n. vehement or earnest effort: struggled, *pp.* *strīg'gl'd*: strug'gler, *n.* -*glēr*, one who struggles.

strum, *v.* *strūm* [a variant of thrum: *Sw. trumma*, to beat, to drum], to thump or make a noise; to play badly on an instr.; to play in a coarse noisy way, as on a piano: strum'ing, *imp.*: n. the persevering practice of a learner on a stringed instr.: strummed, *pp.* *strūmd*.

struma, *n.* *strō'md* [L. *strūma*, a serofulous tumour—from *struo*, I pile up], a diseased state characterised by a tendency to a swelling of the glands in various parts of the body; n. serofulous swelling or tumour: serofula or king's evil: strum'ous, *a.* -*ūs*: strumose, *a.* -*mōz*, also strumat'ic, *a.* *strō-mat'ic*, having struma; serofulous.

strumpet, *n.* *strūm'p'it* [OF. *strupe*, *stupre*—(from L. *stuprum*, concubinage), a prostitute: ndj. in OE., like a strumpet; inelegant; false: *v.* in OE., to make a whore; to debauch.

strung, *v.* *strāng*, pt. and *pp.* of string, which see.

strut, *v.* *strūt* [Dan. *strutte*, *strulte*, to strut: *Sw.*

dial. *strutta*], to walk with affected dignity: *n.* a lofty proud stop or walk with the head erect; affected dignity in walking: strut'ting, *imp.*: *n.* the act of walking in an affected manner: strut'ted, *pp.*: strut'ter, *n.* -*ēr*, one who struts: strut'tingly, *ad.* -*it*.

strut, *n.* *strūt* [Sw. *strela*, a support] in arch., a piece of timber set slanting as a support to a beam.

strychnins, *n.* *stri'k'nin*, or strych'nia, *n.* -*nī-ā* [Gr. *strychnos*, a kind of nightshade], a vegetable alkaloid, being the active principle of *Strychnos nux-vomica*, St Ignatius's beans, a deadly poison, but in minute quantities a most valuable medicine: stryeb'nic, *a.* -*nīk*, pert. to strychnine.

stub, *n.* *stüb* [AS. *styb*, a stub; cf. Icel. *stubb*; Dut. *stobbe*], the stump of a tree; something short and thick, like a stub: *v.* to crush up by the roots; to extirpate: stub'b'ing, *imp.*: stubbed, *pp.* *stūbd*: adj. short and thick; blunt; in OE., barely: stubby, *a.* *stūb'b*, abounding in stubs; short and thick: stub'biness, *n.* -*nēs*, the state of being stubby: stub-end, in mech., the enlarged end of a connecting-rod to which the strap is fastened: stub-nail, a nail broken off; a short thick nail.

stubble, *n.* *stūb'b* [OF. *estouble*; O.H.Ger. *stupfla*, stubble—see stub], the stumps or root-cads of corn left in the ground after the corn has been cut down: stubbled, *n.* *stūb'b'd*, covered with stubble: stubble-fed, *a.* fed among the fine natural grass which grows among stubble, as cows or geese.

stubborn, *a.* *stūb'bēr* [from stub, which see], unbending, like a stub; rigid; obstinate; inflexibly headstrong: stub'b'ornly, *ad.* -*it*, inflexibly; obstinately: stub'b'ornness, *n.* -*nēs*, obstinacy; stiffness; want of pliancy.—Syn. of 'stubborn': inflexible; obdurate; stiff; hardy; firm; refractory; intractable; heady; contumacious; rugged; persistent; persevering; steady; harsh; rough.

stubby—see under stub.

stucco, *n.* *stūk'kō* [It. *stucco*, a kind of fine plaster—from O.H.Ger. *stuccit*, a crust], a fine plaster used for the outer coating of walls, or for internal decorations, made of lime and pounded gypsum or pulverised marble; the white powder of calcined gypsum mixed with thin glue, used extensively for making figures, ornaments, and casts: *v.* to cover or overlay with stucco: stucc'ooling, *imp.*: stucc'ood, *pp.* -*ōd*: adj. plastered with stucco: stucc'oor, *n.* -*ēr*, one who stuccoes.

stuck, *v.* *stūk*, pt. of stick, which see: stuck, *n.* in OE., a thrust: stuck-up, *a.* stiffly and affectedly vain; exclusive; self-important and puffed up; an Australian expression signifying 'robbed on the highway.'

stud, *n.* *stūd* [AS. *studu*, a post; cf. Icel. *stodh*; Sw. *stöd*], a knob or projecting head of a nail or button; an ornamental knob; a double-headed ornamental button removable at will; a supporting beam inserted in a sill; n. stay; a prop: *v.* to adorn with studs or knobs; to set with projecting or prominent ornaments: stud'd'ing, *imp.*: *n.* material for studs or joists; joists, considered collectively: stud'd'ed, *pp.*: studding-sails, narrow sails set in the outer edges of the square-sails when the wind is light.

stud, *n.* *stūd* [AS. *stōd*, a stud; cf. Icel. *stōd*; O.H.Ger. *stuti*], a collection of breeding-horses and mares: stud-horse, n. breeding-horse; n. stallion.

student, studied, studious—see under study.

studio, *n.* *stū-dī-ō* [It. *studio*, study, a school—see study], an artist's study or workshop.

study, *n.* *stū-dī* [L. *studium*, application to a thing—from L. *studeo*, I am eager, I apply myself], the application of the mind or thoughts to a subject for the purpose of learning what was not before known; deep attention; my particular branch of learning on which the mind may be set in order to its acquirement; subject of attention; a place devoted to study; in the fine arts, a work undertaken for improvement; the sketched ideas of a painter: *v.* to fix the mind closely upon a subject in order to understand it; to learn by application; to dwell upon in thought; to muse; to apply the mind to; to consider attentively: stud'y'ing, *imp.* -*ing*: studied, *pp.* -*id*, closely examined; well considered: adj. learned; premeditated; thought out: student, *n.* *stū-dēt* [L. *studens* or *studentem*, studying], one engaged in study; one preparing for a liberal profession by attending a university or great school; a scholar or learner:

**stu'dentship**, *n.* state or time of being a student: **stu'dentry**, *n.* *-dēn-trī*, a body of students: **stu'dious**, *a.* *-di-ūs*, devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books: thoughtful; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; diligent; busy: **stu'diously**, *ad.* *-li*: **stu'diousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being studious.

**stufa**, *n.* *stū-fā* [*It. stufa*, a stove, a hotbouse], a fissure or orifice in a volcanic district from which jets of steam issue, often at a temperature much above that of boiling water.

**stuff**, *n.* *stūf* [*OF. estoffe*, stuff, matter; *estouffer*, to stifle, to smother: *mid. L. stuppare*, to cram—from *stuppa*, tow—see also *stop*], any collection of substances; any mixture or medicine; materials of which anything is made; the woven fabric of which clothes are made; something trifling or worthless; trash; that which fills anything; in *OE.*, elemental part; essence: *v.* to fill very full; to crowd; to press; to cause to swell out by putting something in; to thrust into; to fill meat with seasoning; to fill, as the skin of a dead animal for preserving its likeness; to feed gluttonously; to obstruct, as one of the organs; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration, as by a cold; **stuffing**, *imp.* *u.* that which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat: **stuffed**, *pp.* *stūft*: **stuffer**, *n.* *stūffēr*, one who stuffs: **stuffy**, *a.* *stūf-y*, close; confined, as a room; in *Scot.*, stout; brave; boxwood stuff, the goods with which a house is filled to fit it for occupation: **stuffing-box**, the packed arrangement of a quantity of hemp or India-rubber at the end of a piston-rod working on a cylinder, or where it passes through the cylinder cover, by which the part is rendered close-fitting and tight: **stuff in him**, possessed of character and intelligence.

**stultify**, *v.* *stū-tī-fī* [*L. stultus*, foolish; *facio*, I make], to cause to appear foolish, unmeaning, or contradictory; to prove to be void of understanding: **stultifying**, *imp.* *stū-tī-fīd*, *pp.* *-tīd*: **stultification**, *n.* *-tī-kā-shūn*, the act of making foolish; the state of being stultified.

**stun**, *n.* *stūm* [*Dut. stom*, dumb, wine that has not worked from being over-sulphured; *stom*, mute], in *OE.*, unfermented wine; must; wine revived by fermenting anew: *v.* to renew or doctor with *stun*: **stunned**, *imp.* *stūm-d*, *pp.* *stūmd*.

**stumble**, *v.* *stūm-bl* [*Fris. stummeln*, to stumble: *cf.* *Sw. dial. stambila*, *stomila*; *Norw. stuppa*], to make a false step; to trip in walking; to strike the foot against an obstacle in walking; to slide into crime or error; to light on by chance: *u.* a trip in walking or running; a blunder; a failure: **stumbling**, *imp.* *stūm-bl*: *n.* act of one who stumbles: **stumbled**, *pp.* *stūm-bl-d*: **stumbler**, *n.* *-blēr*, one who stumbles: **stumblingly**, *ad.* *-blīng-lī*: **stumbling-block**, that which causes a person to stumble or fall into error; an obstruction.

**stump**, *n.* *stūmp* [*Dut. stomp*; *cf.* *Icel. stumpr*; *Sw. Dan. stump*; *Ger. stumpf*, a stump; *Dut. stompen*; *Bav. stompen*, to push, to thrust], the end remaining after something has been cut or worn off; the remaining part of the trunk of a tree after being cut down; an artist's soft pencil or rubber; in *cricket*, one of a set of three rods or posts of wood which support the balls and constitute the wicket: *v.* to lop; to curtail; to walk about heavily and clumsily; to deliver electioneering speeches; in *cricket*, to knock down a stump so as to put a batsman out of play: **stumping**, *imp.* *stūmp-d*, *pp.* *stūmpt*, in *slang*, ruined; deceived: **stumpy**, *n.* *stūmp-t*, resembling a stump; stout and thick: **stump-erator**, a man who harangues the multitude on a passing topic, generally political: to *stump out*, in *cricket*, to knock down the stump or wicket before the batsman has reached it; to *put down*; to *outwit*: to *stump up*, in *slang*, pay your reckoning or share; pay ready money down.

**stun**, *v.* *stūn* [*AS stunan*, to resound, to dash; *stun*, *u. din*], to stupefy with noise or with a blow; to make senseless: **stunning**, *imp.* *ad.* confounding with noise; astonishing: **stunned**, *pp.* *stūnd*: **stunner**, *n.* *-nēr*, one who or that which stuns; in *slang*, something splendid; a fine fellow.

**stundism**, *u.* *stūn-dī-zm* [*Gr. stundē*, an hour—from the time given to the public assemblies for reading the Bible], the doctrines of a Russian sect who reject forms and ceremonies and regard only the teaching of the Bible: **stundist**, *n.* *-ist*, an adherent of.

**stung**, *v.* *stūng*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *sting*, which see.

**stunk**, *v.* *stūngk*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *stink*, which see, *stunt*, *v.* *stūnt* [*AS. stunt*, dull, obtuse—see also *stunt*], to hinder from growth or increase: **stunting**, *imp.* *stūnt-d*, *pp.* *ad.* hindered in growth; dwarfed: **stuntedness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being stunted.

**stupa**, *n.* *stūp* [*L. stupa*; *Gr. stupē*, tow], cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a sore or wound; a fomentation: *v.* to dress with stipes; to foment: **stūping**, *imp.* *stūped*, *pp.* *stūpt*: **stupa**, *n.* *stūp-d*, in *bot.*, a tuft or mass of hair or fine filament matted together: **stuposa**, *a.* *stū-pōs*, having a tuft of hairs; composed of matted filaments.

**stupefy**, *v.* *stū-pē-fī*, written also, but less properly, *stupefy*, [*F. stupéfier*—from *L. stupefacere*, to make stupid—*from stupeo*, I am stupefied; *facio*, I make], to make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to blunt or deaden, as the faculty of perception: **stupefying**, *imp.* *stū-pē-fīd*, *pp.* *-fīd*: **stupefier**, *n.* *-fī-ēr*, one who or that which stupefies: **stupefaction**, *n.* *-fā-kā-shūn* [*F. stupefaction*], a stupid or senseless state; act of rendering stupid; torpor; stupidity: **stupefactive**, *u.* *-fīv*, tending to cause insensibility; narcotic.

**stupendous**, *a.* *stū-pēn-dī-ūs*, *OE.* for *stupendous*, *stupendous*, *astounding*—*from stupeo*, I am stunned or stupefied], overcoming the senses by its vastness; amazing; wonderful; of astonishing magnitude: **stupendously**, *ad.* *-lī*: **stupendousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality or state of being stupendous.

**stupid**, *n.* *stū-pīd* [*F. stupide*—from *L. stupidus*, amazed—from *stupro*, I am stupefied], deficient in understanding; dull; senseless; sluggish of apprehension; done without the proper exercise of reason or judgment; foolish; stupidly, *n.* *stū-pīd-lī-tī*, also *stupidness*, *n.* *-nēs*, extreme dullness of understanding; sluggishness: **stupidly**, *ad.* *-lī*.—*SYN.* of 'stupid': simple; insensible; sluggish; doltish; sottish; dull; heavy.

**stupefy**, the less proper spelling of *stupefy*, which see.

**stupor**, *n.* *stū-pōr* [*L. stupor*, stupor], a state of body in which sense is either wholly or partially suspended; torpor; insensibility; extreme amazement or astonishment; moral stupidity.

**stupose**—see under *stupe*.

**stuprate**, *v.* *stū-prāt* [*L. stupratus*, ravished; *stuprāre*, to ravish—from *stuprum*, adultery], to debauch; to ravish: **stuprating**, *imp.* *stū-prāt-d*, *pp.* *stū-prāt-tōn*, *n.* *-tōn*, rape.

**sturdy**, *a.* *stēr-dī* [*OF. estourdi*, dull, amazed—perhaps from *L. ex*, out; *torpidus*, torpid, benumbed], stout; strong; hardy; bluntly; obstinate; laid on with strength, as strokes: **sturdily**, *ad.* *-dī-lī*: **sturdiness**, *n.* *-nēs*, stoutness; hardness.

**sturdy**, *n.* *stēr-dī* [*Gael. sturda*, vertigo, a disease in sheep], a disease in sheep caused by a parasite in the brain, and characterised by dizziness and stupor.

**sturgeon**, *n.* *stēr-jōn* [*F. esturgeon*; *mid. L. sturio*; *OH. Ger. sturjo*, a sturgeon], a large ganoid fish which ascends rivers for the purpose of spawning, and which yields caviare and isinglass: **sturgeson**, *a.* *stūr-ē-jōn*, *pert.* to the sturgeon family of fishes.

**sturlonian**—see under *sturgeon*.

**stutter**, *v.* *stū-tēr* [*Icel. stauta*, to read stutteringly], to speak imperfectly with broken efforts of the voice; to hesitate in uttering words; to stammer: *u.* hesitation in speaking; the broken efforts of the voice in imperfect speech: **stuttering**, *imp.* *ad.* hesitating; stammering: *n.* act of stammering: **stuttered**, *pp.* *-tēr-d*: **stutterer**, *n.* *-tēr-ēr*, one who hesitates or stammers in uttering words: **stutteringly**, *ad.* *-lī*.

**St. Vitus' Dance**, *stūt vītūs dāns* [*L. Chorea Sancti Viti*, in colloquial *F. danse de St. Guy*], a disease consisting in tremulous and jerking motions of the limbs. *Note.*—It is believed, however, that the original name of the disease was *Chorea invita* [*L. chorea*, a dance; *invita*, unwilling, involuntary], and that from some misunderstanding or inaccuracy it was read and copied as *Chorea St. Viti*. A *St. Vitus* is nowhere to be found in the Roman calendar.

**sty**, *n.* also *stye*, *n.* *stī* [*AS. stigend*, pres. *p.* of *stigan*, to rise, to swell: *cf.* *Norw. sti*, *stige*; *L. Ger. stieg*, a pustule at the corner of the eye], an inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid.

**sty**, *n.* *stī*, *sties*, *n.* *plu. stīs*: **stye**, *a.* *stī*, *an*



enclosure for swine; any place extremely filthy; in *OE.*, a place of bestial debauchery; v. to shut up in a sty: *sty'ing*, imp.: *stied*, pp. *stid*.  
*sty*, v. *sti* [*AS. stigan*, to climb, rise] in *OE.*, to climb upwards; to soar; to ascend; *sty'ing*, imp.: *stied*, pp. *stid*.

*Sty'gian*, a. *stij't-ān* [*L. Styx*; Gr. *Styx*, a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore], pert. to *Styx*; hellish; infernal.

*sty'lagalmic*, a. *sti'ld-gdī-mā'ik* [Gr. *stulos*, a pillar, a column; *agalma*, an image], in *arch.*, applied to figures performing the office of columns.

*style*, n. *stil* [*F. style*, style—from *L. stylus*, a stake, a pale, a style of writing], distinctive manner of writing in regard to the use of language and the choice of words; phraseology; manner of speaking; peculiar mode of expression and execution, as style of architecture, painting, music, &c.; formal address; title; appellation; particular mode in conducting proceedings, as in a court of justice; mode; manner; fashion; among the ancients, a pointed instr. of bronze or iron for writing on tablets covered with wax; the pin of a dial which projects the shadow; in *bot.*, the stalk interposed between the ovary and the stigma; v. to call; to name; to designate: *sty'ling*, imp. naming; denominating: *styled*, pp. *stild*.  
*stylar*, a. *sti'ter*, pert. to the gnomon on a dial: *style'late*, a. *lāt*, also *sty'iform*, a. *lā'form* [*L. forma*, shape], resembling a style or pen; pointed: *style't*, n. *lēt*, a small-pointed poniard or dagger: *style'ish*, a. *līsh*, showy; fashionable: *style'ably*, ad. *lī' sty'lye*, n. *līt*, in *anc. times*, one of a class of religious enthusiasts who took up their abodes on the tops of columns or pillars: *style* of court, the practice observed by a court in its proceedings: *New Style*—see under *new*: *Old Style*—see under *old*—*SYN.* of 'style v.': to denominate; call; term; characterise—of 'style n.': diction; manner; course; way; mode.  
*stylar*, n. *sti'tist* [see *style*], one who is a master of literary style.

*stylobate*, n. *sti'lō-bāt* [Gr. *stulos*, a pillar; *bates*, one that treads—from *baīno*, I walk], in *arch.*, any basements on which columns are raised above the level of the ground; a continuous pedestal on which several columns are raised.

*stylography*, n. *sti'log-rā'fī* [*L. stylus*, a stake, a style; Gr. *graphō*, I write], the art or mode of tracing lines with a pointed instr. on cards or tablets: *stylograph'ic*, a. *lō-grā'fīk*, pert. to: *stylograph'ically*, ad. *lō-kāl'ī*: *sty'loid*, a. *lōyd* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], having some resemblance to a style or pen; in *anat.*, applied to a process of the temporal bone.

*stylonurus*, n. *sti'lō-nū'rūs* [Gr. *stulos*, a stake, a style; *oura*, the tail], in *geol.*, a crustacean of the lower Old Red Sandstone, of the family *Eurypteridae*.

*styloped*, n. *sti'lō-pōd*, also *styloped'ium*, n. *dl-ām* [Gr. *stulos*, a stake, a post; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], in *bot.*, a fleshy disc at the base of the styles of the Umbelliferae.

*styphnic acid*, *stī'nik* [Gr. *strophō*, I draw to gether], a substance produced by the action of nitric acid on asafetida.

*styptic*, n. *stī'pīk* [*F. styptique*; *L. stypticus*; Gr. *styptikos*, astringent—from Gr. *strophō*, I contract], in *med.*, a substance which checks local bleeding: *adj.* astringent; having the property of restraining bleeding: *stypticty*, n. *stī'pī-tī-tī*, the quality of being astringent.

*styraclae*, or *styraclia*, n. *stī'rā-sin* [*L. styrax*; Gr. *styrax*, storax], a crystalline substance obtained from storax.

*Styrian*, n. *stī'rī-ān*, a native of *Styria*, in Austria: *adj.* pert. to.

*styrole*, n. *stī'rōl* [*L. styrax*, storax; *oleum*, oil], a peculiar oily substance obtained from liquid storax.  
*stylete*, n. *stīth* [*N.Eng. dial.*], a miner's term for the stifling suffocating odor of choke-damp that follows an explosion of fire-damp.

*Styx*, n. *stīks* [see *Sty'gian*], a river in the infernal regions; hell.

*suable*, a. *sū'd-bī*—see under *sue*.

*suasion*, n. *sū'd-zhūn* [*L. suavis*, advised, exhorting; *suadeo*, I advise], act of persuading or advising: *suasively*, ad. *zīv*, having the power to persuade: *suas'ly*, ad. *lī*.

*suave*, n. *sūdv* [*F. suave*—from *L. suavis*, sweet], pleasant in manner; agreeable; bland: *suavity*, n.

*māte*, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōce*;

*suav'it-ī* [*F. suavité*—from *L. suavildtem*, pleasantness], agreeableness of manners; pleasantness; urbanity.

*sub*, *sūb* [*L.*] a prefix signifying 'under' or 'below'; beneath: *sub* denotes a less or inferior degree, or an imperfect state, of the quality expressed by the word before which it is placed; for the sake of euphony, the *b* in *sub* becomes *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, or *s*, according to the first letter of the other part of the word, as in *succeed*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *summon*, *supplant*, *sustain*; n. in *familiar language*, a subordinate; one lower in rank.

*subacid*, a. *sūb-ās'īd* [*L. sub*, under, and *acid*], moderately acid or sour: n. a substance moderately acid.

*subacrid*, a. *sūb-āk-rīd* [*L. sub*, under, and *acrid*], moderately pungent or acrid.

*subacute*, a. *sūb-ā-kūt* [*L. sub*, under, and *acute*], acute in a moderate degree.

*subaerial*, a. *sūb-ā-ē-rī-āl* [*L. sub*, under, and *aerial*], beneath the sky; in the open air.

*subagent*, n. *sūb-ā-jēnt* [*L. sub*, under, and *agent*], a person employed by an agent to transact a part of his business.

*subah*, n. *sūbā* [Pers. and Hind.], a province or vicereignty: *subabdar*, also *sonabdar*, n. *sūb-ā-dār* [Pers. *sūbāh*, a province; *dār*, holding, keeping], in *India*, a viceroi or governor of a province; a native officer who ranks as a captain: *subahship*, n. the jurisdiction of a subahdar: *subahdar major*, the native commandant of a native infantry regiment.

*subaltern*, n. *sūb-āl'tēr-n* [*F. subalterne*—from mid. *L. subalternus*, subordinate—from *L. sub*, under; *alter*, another], n. commissioned military officer under the rank of a captain; *adj.* inferior; subordinate: *subaltern propositions*, in *logic*, universal and particular propositions agreeing in quality, but not in quantity.

*subalternate*, a. *sūb-āl'tēr-nāt* [*L. sub*, under, and *alternate*], successive; succeeding by turns; subordinate: *sub alternation*, n. *lēr-nā-shūn*, succession by course; state of inferiority.

*subangular*, a. *sūb-āng-gū-lēr* [*L. sub*, under, and *angular*], slightly angular.

*sub-Apennines*, n. plu. *sūb-āp-ē-nīns* [*L. sub*, under, and *Apennines*], in *geol.*, an extensive series of older and newer Pliocene beds which are amply developed along the whole extent of Italy on both flanks of the Apennines, and which form a line of low hills between the older chain and the sea.

*subaqueous*, a. *sūb-ā-kwē-ūs*, also *subaquatic*, a. *sūb-ā-kwē-tīk* [*L. sub*, under, and *aqueous*, also *aquatic*], being or lying under water; formed in or under water.

*subastringent*, a. *sūb-ās-trīn-jēnt* [*L. sub*, under, and *astringent*], astringent in a small degree.

*subaxillary*, a. *sūb-āks-ī-lēr-ī* [*L. sub*, under, and *axillary*], in *bot.*, placed under the axil or angle formed by a branch or leaf with a branch or stem.

*sub-base*, n. *sūb-bās* [*L. sub*, under, and *base*], in *music*, the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes, of an organ.

*subcalcareous*, a. *sūb-kāl-kār-ē-ūs* [*L. sub*, under, and *calcareous*], somewhat calcareous.

*subcartilaginous*, a. *sūb-kār-tī-lā-jī-nūs* [*L. sub*, under, and *cartilaginous*], partially cartilaginous; under the cartilages of the chest.

*subcaudal*, n. *sūb-kāw-dāl* [*L. sub*, under, and *caudal*], beneath the tail.

*subcentral*, a. *sūb-sēn-trāl* [*L. sub*, under, and *central*], nearly central but not quite.

*subclass*, n. *sūb-kłās* [*L. sub*, under, and *class*], a subordinate class, consisting of orders allied to a certain extent.

*subclavian*, a. *sūb-kłāv-ī-ān* [*L. sub*, under; *clāvis*, a key], in *anat.*, applied to an artery and muscle lying under the collar-bone.

*subcolumnar*, a. *sūb-kōl-ūm-nēr* [*L. sub*, under, and *columnar*], in *geol.*, not perfectly columnar.

*subcommittee*, n. *sūb-kōm-mī-tē* [*L. sub*, under, and *committee*], an under or smaller committee.

*subconical*, a. *sūb-kōn-ī-kāl* [*L. sub*, under, and *conical*], conical in a slight degree.

*subcontract*, n. *sūb-kōn-trākt* [*L. sub*, under, and *contract*], a contract taken under a previous contract: *sub'contracted*, a. *trākt'ēd*, contracted after a former contract.

*subcontrary*, n. *sūb-kōn-trā-rī* [*L. sub*, under, and *contrary*], contrary in an inferior degree; in *geom.*,



applied to similar triangles having a common angle at the vertex while the bases do not coincide; in logic, applied to propositions which agree in quantity but differ in quality.

subordinate, a. *süb-kör'dat* [L. *sub*, under, and *cor-date*], somewhat like a heart in shape.

subcostal, a. *süb-köstäl* [L. *sub*, under, and *costäl*], under or internal to a rib.

subcutaneous, a. *süb-kü-tä-nö-üs* [L. *sub*, under, and *cutaneous*], immediately under the skin.

subcuticular, a. *süb-kü-tik-ü-ler* [L. *sub*, under, and *cuticular*], under the cuticle or scarfskin.

subdeacon, n. *süb-dē-än* [L. *sub*, under, and *deacon*], an under-deacon or deacon's assistant.

subdean, n. *süb-dēn* [L. *sub*, under, and *dean*], an under-dean; a dean's substitute: subdeanery, n. *-ēr-ī*, the office and rank of subdean.

subdivide, v. *süb-dī-vid* [L. *sub*, under, and *divide*], to divide into smaller parts; to separate into smaller divisions: subdivision, n. *-vīz-ün*, the part of a larger part.

subdominant, n. *süb-döm't-nänt* [L. *sub*, under, and *dominant*], in music, the note below the dominant, or the fifth below the key-note.

subduce, v. *süb-düs*, also subduct, v. *süb-dükt* [L. *sub*, under; *ductus*, pp. of *duco*, I lead], to withdraw; to subtract: subducing, imp.: subduced, pp. *-düst*: subduction, n. *-dük-shün*, the act of taking away or withdrawing.

subdue, v. *süb-dü* [OF. *souduire*, to subdue—from L. *sub*, under; *duco*, I lead], to conquer by force or superior power; to reduce under dominion; to disable from further resistance; to tame; to overcome; to soften: subducing, imp.: subduced, pp. *-düst*: subduer, n. *-dü-er*, one who subdues: subdu'al, n. *-äl*, the act of subduing; conquest: subdu'able, a. *-ä-bl*, that may be subdued.—SYN. of 'subdue': to conquer; overpower; surmount; vanquish; subjugate.

subduplicate, a. *süb-dü-pi-kät* [L. *sub*, under, and *duplicate*], having the ratio of the square roots; in math., applied to the ratio which the square roots of two quantities have to each other.

subeditor, n. *süb-äd-i-tēr* [L. *sub*, under, and *editor*], an under-editor.

suberate, a. *süb-ēr-at* [L. *säber*, the cork-tree], in chem., a salt formed by eueberic acid with a base: eueberic, a. *süb-ēr-ik*, pert. to cork; applied to an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on cork and fatty bodies: eueberin, n. *süb-ēr-in*, the cellular tissue of cork purified: eueberous, a. *-üs*, also eueberose, a. *-öz*, in bot., having a corky texture.

subfusc, a. *süb-fusk* [L. *sub*, under; *fuscus*, dark, dusky], having a brownish colour; in *Oxford Univ. slang*, dull in colour, as clothes.

subgenus, n. *süb-jē-nüs* [L. *sub*, under; *genus*, race, stock], a subordinate genus comprehending one or more species: subgeneric, a. *süb-jē-nēr-ik*, pert. to a subgenus.

subglobular, a. *süb-glöb-ü-ler* [L. *sub*, under, and *globular*], somewhat globular.

subgovernor, n. *süb-güv-ēr-nēr* [L. *sub*, under, and *governor*], a deputy or vice-governor; a subordinate governor.

subgranular, a. *süb-grän-ü-ler* [L. *sub*, under, and *granular*], somewhat granular.

subiculum, n. *süb-ik-ü-lüm* [L. *subiculum*, an under-layer], in bot., the filamentous mycelium of certain fungi; the hypothallus.

subinvolution, n. *süb-in-vö-lü-shün* [L. *sub*, somewhat, and *involution*], the state or condition of the womb when it does not return to its usual size after delivery, but is somewhat larger and heavier.

subito, ad. *söb-tö* [It. quickly—from L. *subitus*, sudden], in music, suddenly; quickly.

subjacent, a. *süb-jä-sēt* [L. *sub*, under; *jacens* or *jacens*, lying; *jaccio*, I lie], lying under or in a lower situation: subjacently, ad. *-li*.

subject, n. *süb-jekt* [L. *subjectus*, laid or placed under—from *sub*, under; *jactus*, thrown or cast; *jacio*, I cast], being or living under the power or dominion of another; placed or situated under; exposed; liable, either from extraneous or inherent causes; obedient; tributary: n. one who owes allegiance to a sovereign; one who lives under the dominion of another; that which is treated or handled in speaking, writing, art, &c.; materials; matter; a dead body for dissection; the theme; the topic; the hero of a piece; in logic and gram., that part of a proposition concerning which anything is

affirmed or denied: subject, v. *süb-jekt'*, to bring under; to subdue; to expose; to make liable; to put under or within the power of; to enslave; to cause to undergo; to submit; to make accountable; to make subservient: subjecting, imp.: subjected, pp.: subjection, n. *süb-jek-shün*, state of being under the power, control, and government of another: subjective, a. *-iv*, relating to the subject; derived from one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation; in the *phil. of mind*, subjective denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, objective what belongs to the object of thought: subjectively, ad. *-li*: subjectiveness, n. *-nēs*, also subjectivity, n. *süb-jek-tiv-i-ti*, the state of being subjective; an author's individuality as shown in his works: subject-matter, n. the matter or thought under consideration: subjective sensations, sensations which originate in the brain.—SYN. of 'subject a': subordinate; inferior; exposed; obnoxious; liable; subservient.

subjected, a. *süb-jekt-äd*, a word in *Milton*, used in the sense of 'subjoined'.

subjoin, v. *süb-jöin* [L. *sub*, under, and *join*], to add at the end; to affix; to attach: subjoining, imp.: subjoined, pp. *-jöimäd*.—SYN. of 'subjoin': to annex; add; join; unite; coalesce.

subjugate, v. *süb-jö-gät* [L. *subjugatus*, put under or attached to the yoke; *subjugare*, to bring under the yoke—from *sub*, under; *jugum*, a yoke], to subdue and bring under the yoke, power, or dominion of; to conquer by force: subjugating, imp.: subjugated, pp.: subjugator, n. *-gät-er*, one who subjugates: subjugation, n. *-gä-shün*, the act of subduing and bringing under the absolute control of another.—SYN. of 'subjugate': to conquer; vanquish; overcome; surmount; subject.

subjunctive, a. *süb-jüngkt-iv* [mid. L. *subjunctivus*, subjunctive—from L. *sub*, under; *junctus*, pp. of *jungo*, I join], added to something before said or written; in gram., applied to those parts of verbs which in composition follow and depend on other verbs, and express contingency, and which are usually preceded by *if*, *though*, *unless*, *except*, and *euchlike*: subjunctive, n. *-shün*, the act of subjoining or state of being subjoined.

Sublapsarian, n. *süb-läp-sä-r-i-än* [L. *sub*, under, after; *lapsus*, fall], one of those moderate Calvinists who believe that God only permitted the first man to fall into transgression without positively predetermining his fall—that the decree of predestination regarded man as fallen, the elect themselves being in a fallen and guilty state—and that the election of grace was only a remedy for an existing evil: ad. pert. to the doctrine of the Sublapsarians; done after the fall of man.

sublet, v. *süb-lēt* [L. *sub*, under, and *let*], to let, as one tenant to another.

sublieutenant, n. *süb-lēf-tēn-änt* [L. *sub*, under, and *lieutenant*], an inferior or second lieutenant.

sublimate, v. *süb-līm* [L. *sublimatus*, lifted up on high; *sublimare*, to elevate—from *sublimis*, lofty], to bring a solid substance directly into a vapour by heat—better in this sense, sublime, to refine and exalt; to elevate: n. the product of sublimation: sublimate, a., also sublimated, a. brought into a state of vapour by heat: sublimating, imp.: sublimated, pp.: sublimation, n. *-mäd-shün* [F.—L.], the operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of a vapour by heat and condensing it again; act of improving or purifying; that which is refined and purified: blue sublimate, a preparation of mercury, sulphur, and eal-ammoniac, used in painting: corrosive sublimate, a very poisonous preparation of mercury.

sublime, a. *süb-līm* [F. *sublime*—from L. *sublimis*, exalted, high], elevated aloft; very high in excellence; lofty in style or sentiment; grand; lofty in mind; majestic; in *OE.*, elevated by joy: v. to reduce a solid substance directly into a state of vapour by heat, to be again brought to a solid state by cooling; to exalt; to improve: subliming, imp.: adj. elevating; refining: a. act or process of sublimation: sublimed, pp. *-līmäd*: adj. elevated: sublimely, ad. *-li*: sublimity, n. *-līm-i-ti*, also sublimeness, n. *-nēs*, lofty height; loftiness of style or sentiment; moral grandeur; vastness; lofty grandeur, whether exhibited in the works of nature or art; the astonishment and awe impressed on the mind by the contemplation of the lofty or grand in nature or art, or of exalted excellence: the sublime, the surpassing

grand in nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful; a grand or lofty style.—*SYN.* of 'anltime a. grand; exalted; lofty; noble; imposing; magnificent; splendid; stately; august; superb.

sublingual, n. *süb-līng-wāl* [L. sub, under; lingua, the tongue], situated under the tongue.

sublobular, n. *süb-löb-ül-är* [L. sub, somewhat, and lobular], small veins of the liver on which the lobules rest, and into which the intralobular veins pour their blood.

sublunary, a. *süb-lö-nér*, also *sublunary*, n. *-nér-i* [L. sub, under; luna, the moon], *lit.*, situated under the moon; pert. to this world; terrestrial: *sublunary*, n. in *OE.*, anything worldly.

subluxation, n. *süb-lüks-ä-shün* [L. sub, under, and luxatio], in *surg.*, an incomplete dislocation; a violent sprain.

submarine, a. *süb-mär-rén* [L. sub, under, and marine], under the sea; submerged; applied to objects that are situated at some depth in the waters of the sea, or covered by the waters of the ocean, as submarine forests, volcanoes, &c.: submarine cable, a cable laid on the sea-bottom enclosing telegraph wires.

submaxillary, a. *süb-mäks-ül-är-i* [L. sub, under, and maxillary], lying beneath the jaw.

submedial, a. *süb-mé-di-äl*, also *submedian*, n. *-än* [L. sub, under; medius, the middle], lying under or below the middle of the body: *submedian*, n. *-än*, in *music*, the middle note between the octave and subdominant.

submental, n. *süb-mén-täl* [L. sub, under; mentum, the chin], in *anat.*, situated under the chin; applied to a branch of the external maxillary artery.

submerge, v. *süb-mérj* [F. *submerger*—from L. sub, under; mergo, I immerse], to put under water; to drown; to cover or overflow with water; to sink or plunge under water: *submerging*, *imp.*: *submerged*, pp. *süb-mérj-d*: *adj.* under water: *submersive*, n. *-siv*, the act of putting under water: state of being under water; in *geol.*, applied to all sinkings of the land whereby its surface is brought under the waters of the ocean.

submersed, n. *süb-mérs'* [L. sub, under; mersus, dipped or plunged; mergo, I dip], being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants: *submersed*, n. *-siv* [F.—L.], the act of putting under water; the state of being put under water or other fluid; the act of causing to be overflowed; act of drowning.

submetallic, a. *süb-mé-täl-ik* [L. sub, under, and metallic], imperfectly metallic.

submission, n. *süb-miš-sün* [L. *missio* or *submissio*, a letting down—from sub, under; missus, pp. of *mitto*, I send], the act of yielding to power or authority; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour; resignation: *submissive*, n. *-siv*, yielding one's will to the will or power of another; acknowledging one's inferiority; compliant; modest: *submissively*, *ad.* *-ly*: *submissiveness*, n. *-näs*, quality of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority; confession of fault or blame.—*SYN.* of 'submissive': obedient; humble; yielding; dutiful; obsequious; subservient; passive; patient.

submit, v. *süb-mit'* [L. sub, under; mitto, I send], to yield or surrender to the power or will of another; to leave or refer to the judgment of another; to cease to resist; to comply; to yield without murmuring; to surrender; to yield; to be subject: *submitting*, *imp.*: *submitted*, pp.: *submitter*, n. *-tér*, one who submits.

submucous, n. *süb-mük-käs* [L. sub, under, and mucos], applied to a coat of the small intestine, connected more firmly with the mucous than with the muscular coat, between which two it is placed.

submultiple, n. *süb-mült-ü-pl* [L. sub, under, and multiple], such a part of a number or quantity as can be contained in it an exact number of times; an aliquot part.

subnarcotic, a. *süb-när-köt-ik* [L. sub, under, and narcotic], moderately narcotic.

subnascent, a. *süb-näs-sént* [L. sub, under; nascens or nascentem, growing; nasci, to grow], growing underneath.

subnormal, n. *süb-nör-mäl* [L. sub, under, and normal], in *conic sections*, the part of a diameter intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.

subnude, n. *süb-nüd'* [L. sub, under; nudus, naked], in *bot.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

suboccipital, a. *süb-ök-spt-täl* [L. sub, under, and occipital], applied to a branch of the first spinal nerve which runs under the back of the head.

suboctave, n. *süb-ök-täv* [L. sub, under, and octave], an eighth part or octave: *suboctave*, n. *-tü-pi* [L. sub, under, and octuplus, eightfold], containing one part of eight.

subordinate, n. *süb-ör-di-nöt* [L. sub, under, and ordinate], inferior in nature, rank, or importance; descending in a regular series: n. one who stands in rank or dignity below another; an inferior person: v. to place in order or rank below another; to consider of less value or importance; to make of less value; to bring under control: *subordinating*, *imp.*: *subordinated*, pp.: *subordinately*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a lower rank; of inferior importance: *subordination*, n. *-näs-shün* [F.—L.], inferiority of rank or dignity; place of rank among inferiors; a series regularly descending.

suborn, v. *süb-örn'* [F. *suborner*, to suborn—from L. *subornare*, to fit out secretly—from sub, under; ornare, to fit out], to procure privately or by indirect means; to employ a person to take a false oath; to incite one to commit perjury; to bribe: *suborning*, *imp.*: *suborned*, pp. *-örnd*: *suborner*, n. *-ör-nér*, one who procures another to take a false oath, or do a bad action: *subornation*, n. *süb-ör-näs-shün* [F.—L.], the crime of procuring a person to take such an oath as to constitute perjury; the crime of procuring any one to do a bad action.

subovate, n. *süb-ö-vät* [L. sub, under, and ovate], nearly in the shape of an egg.

subpedunculate, a. *süb-pé-ding-kü-täl* [L. sub, under; pedunculus, a little foot, a foot-stalk—from *pés* or *pedem*, a foot], in *bot.*, supported upon a very short stem.

subperitoneal, a. *süb-pér-tö-né-äl* [L. sub, under, and peritoneal], in *anat.*, applied to a layer of areolar tissue, distinct from the abdominal fascia, by which the parietal portion of the peritoneum is connected loosely with the fascia lining the abdomen and pelvis.

subpena, n. *süb-pé-nä* [L. sub, under; pena, pain, penalty], in *law*, a writ commanding the attendance of a person in a court as a witness under a penalty, &c.: v. to serve with a writ of subpena: *subpening*, *imp.* *-nä-ŋg*: *subpened*, pp. *-nä-d*, served with a writ to attend a court as a witness, &c.

subprefect, n. *süb-pré-fékt* [L. sub, under, and prefect], an under or assistant prefect.

subprior, n. *süb-prí-ör* [L. sub, under, and prior], one who assists the prior.

subquadrate, n. *süb-kwöd-rät* [L. sub, under, and quadrate], nearly square.

subquadruple, a. *süb-kwöd-rö-pl* [L. sub, under, and quadruple], containing one part of four.

subrogation, n. *süb-rö-gä-shün* [L. sub, under, and rogatio], in *law*, the substitution of one person in the place of another.

subsalt, n. *süb-säl-t* [L. sub, and salt], a salt having an excess of the base.

subscapular, n. *süb-skäp-ül-är* [L. sub, and scapular], in *anat.*, applied to the large branch of the axillary artery, rising near the lowest margin of the scapula.

subscribe, v. *süb-skrib* [L. *scribere*, to write underneath—from sub, under; scribo, I write], to sign with one's own hand; to attest, as a document, by writing underneath; to give or contribute by writing one's own name; to promise to give a sum of money by writing one's name in a book or on a paper, called a *subscription book*, or a *subscription paper*: in *assent*; in *OE.*, to submit: *subscribing*, *imp.*: *subscribed*, pp. *-skrib-d*: *subscriber*, n. *-tér*, one who contributes to any object, or for any particular purpose; one who promises to take and pay for a newspaper, periodical, or book by entering his name: *subscription*, n. *-skrip-shün*, the act of subscribing; the name subscribed or written; a signature; consent or attestation by writing the name; the act of giving money for any undertaking; the money so given; in *OE.*, submission; obedience.

subsection, n. *süb-sék-shün* [L. sub, under, and sectio], a subdivision; the part or division of a section.

subsellia, n. plu. *süb-sé-ül-ä* [L. *subsellum*, a low bench or form—from sub, under; sella, a seat], cer-

tain small shelving sents in the stalls of cathedral and other churches; also called *misereves*.

**subsemitone**, *n.* *süb-së-mi-tōn* [L. *sub*, under, and *semitone*], in music, the seventh note of the diatonic scale.

**subsequent**, *n.* *süb-së-kwënt* [L. *subsequens* or *subsequentem*, following close after—*from sub*, after; *sequor*, I follow], coming or being after; following in time; succeeding; *subsequently*, *ad. -ly*, at a later time; so as to follow in train.

**subserous**, *n.* *süb-së-ris* [L. *sub*, under, and *serous*], applied to the connective tissue beneath the serous membranes.

**subserve**, *v.* *süb-sërv* [L. *subservire*, to be subject to—*from sub*, under; *servio*, I serve], to serve in subordination to; to serve in an inferior capacity; to help forward; to promote; *subserv'ing*, *imp.*: *subserv'ed*, *pp.* *-serv'ed*: *subserv'ient*, *a.* *-sërv-i-ënt* [L. *sub*, under; *serviens* or *servientem*, serving], serving to promote some particular purpose or end; subordinate; useful as an instr. to promote a purpose; meanly complying; truckling: *subserv'iently*, *ad. -ly*: *subserv'ience*, *n.* *-ëns*, also *subserv'ency*, *n.* *-ën-s*, instrumental fitness; use or operation that promotes some purpose; servility.

**sessile**, *n.* *süb-së-sil* [L. *sub*, somewhat, and *sessile*], in bot., nearly sessile; almost without a stalk.

**subside**, *v.* *süb-sid* [L. *subsidiare*, to settle or sink down—*from sub*, under; *sido*, I settle; allied to *sedeo*, I sit], to sink or fall to the bottom; to settle; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate: *subsid'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* slowly and gradually sinking: *subsid'ed*, *pp.*: *subsidence*, *n.* *-dëns*, also *subsiden'cy*, *n.* *-dën-si*, the act or process of sinking or settling down to a lower level.

**subsidiary**, *a.* *süb-sidi-ër-i* [F. *subsidiare*—*from L. subsidiarius*, belonging to a reserve, subsidiary—*from subsidium*, a body of reserve, support—see *subsidy*], assisting; furnishing help or additional supplies; *n.* an assistant; be or that which contributes aid.

**subsidy**, *n.* *süb-si-dî*, *sub'sidies*, *n. plu.* *-sî-dîz* [F. *subside*, a subsidy—*from L. subsidium*, aid, succour—*from sub*, under; *sedeo*, I sit], aid in money granted from one state to another by treaty for aid in war; money furnished for a particular purpose: *sub'sidize*, *v.* *-dîz*, to furnish with a subsidy; to obtain aid from another by the payment of a sum of money: *sub'sidizing*, *imp.*: *sub'sidized*, *pp.* *-dîz*.

**subsist**, *v.* *süb-sis-t* [F. *subsister*, to subsist—*from L. subsistere*, to remain standing—*from sub*, under; *sisto*, I cause to stand], to retain the present state; to live existence; to live; to be maintained, as with food and clothing; to have existence by means of something else; to inhere; to feed; to maintain, as to *subsist* an army: *subsist'ing*, *imp.*: *subsist'ed*, *pp.*: *subsistence*, *n.* *-ëns* [F. *subsistance*], the means of living or supporting life; livelihood; support: *subsist'ent*, *a.* *-ënt*, having real being; inherent.—*SYN.* of 'subsistence': living; maintenance; sustenance; aliment.

**subsoil**, *n.* *süb-söyl* [L. *sub*, under, and *soil*], the soil lying under the surface-soil; the stratum of earth lying between the upper soil and the rocks.

**subspecies**, *n.* *süb-spë-si-ës* [L. *sub*, under, and *species*], a division of a species; a variety.

**substance**, *n.* *süb-stäns* [F. *substance*—*from L. substantia*, that of which a thing consists, material—*from sub*, under; *sto*, I stand], the essence or material of a thing; the main part; that which really exists, whether matter or spirit; body; something real or solid; goods; wealth; means of living; in *philosophy*, that which exists absolutely and of itself; the basis of attributes—thus forming the correlative of *attribute*: *substantial*, *a.* *süb-stän-shäl* [L. *substantialis*], actually existing; not seeming or imaginary; having substance or strength; material; stout; solid; having considerable wealth: *substant'ially*, *ad. -ly*, really; essentially: *substantialness*, *n.* *-nës*, also *substantial'ity*, *n.* *-shî-ti-i-ti*, state of real existence; materiality: *substantial's*, *n. plu.* *-shälz*, essential parts: *substantial'ize*, *v.* *-shî-dî*, to establish by proof or competent evidence; to make good; to verify: *substantial'ing*, *imp.*: *substantial'ed*, *pp.*: *substantive*, *a.* *süb-stän-tiv*, solid; real; essential: *n.* in *gram.*, that part of speech which expresses something that exists, materially or immaterially; a noun or name.

**substantiate**, *substantive*—see under *substance*.

**substitute**, *n.* *süb-sü-tüt* [F. *substitut*, a substitute: *L. substitutus*, put in place of another; *substituere*, to put in place of another—*from sub*, under; *statuo*, I place; *sto*, I stand], one put to occupy the place or position of another; one who acts for another; a deputy: *v.* to put in the place of another; to change; to exchange: *substituting*, *imp.*: *substituted*, *pp.*: *substitution*, *n.* *-tü-shün* [F.—L.], the act of putting one person or thing in the place of another; in *algebra*, the replacement of one quantity or equivalent by another of equal value: *substitutional*, *a.* *-dl*, pert. to substitution.—*SYN.* of 'substitute *v.*': to barter; change; truck; commute; interchange.

**stratum**, *n.* *süb-strät-üm* [L. *sub*, under, and *stratum*], a layer or stratum lying under another; in *meta.*, the permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena: *substra'tal*, *a.* *-trät-täl*, of or pert. to a substratum.

**substructure**, *n.* *süb-strük-tür* or *-chöör* [L. *sub*, under, and *structure*], an under-structure or foundation: *substruction*, *n.* *-shün*, an under-building.

**substyle**, *n.* *süb-sü-til* [L. *sub*, under, and *style*], a right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected: *substyl'ar*, *a.* pert. to a substyle.

**sulphate**, *n.* *süb-sü-fät* [L. *sub*, under, and *sulphate*], a sulphate with an excess of the base.

**subulturn**, *n.* *süb-sü-tür* [L. *subulturn*, subulturn, to leap, to hop—*from sub*, under; *salio*, I leap], in *med.*, a twitching or convulsive motion of the tendons or arteries: *subul'tory*, *a.* *-tër-i*, moving by sudden leaps or starts.

**subsume**, *v.* *süb-süm* [L. *sub*, under; *sümo*, I take], in *logic*, to place in a more general class; to include under something else.

**subtangent**, *n.* *süb-tän-jënt* [L. *sub*, under, and *tangent*], in the conic sections, a straight line drawn from a tangent cutting the curve, and intercepted by a straight line drawn from the point of contact of the tangent.

**subtenant**, *n.* *süb-tën-änt* [L. *sub*, under, and *tenant*], an individual who occupies land or houses rented from the first tenant.

**subtend**, *v.* *süb-tënd* [L. *sub*, under, and *tendo*, I stretch], to extend under, or to be opposite to: *subtend'ing*, *imp.*: *subtended*, *pp.*

**subtepid**, *a.* *süb-tëpid* [L. *sub*, under, and *tepid*], moderately warm.

**subter**, *süb-tër* [L. *subter*, below, beneath—*from sub*, under], a prefix, signifying 'beneath' or 'under.'

**subterranean**, *a.* *süb-tër-rä-në-an* [L. *subter*, beneath; *fluens* or *fluentem*, flowing; *fluere*, to flow], flowing under or beneath.

**subterfuge**, *n.* *süb-tër-füj* [F. *subterfuge*—*from mld. L. subterfugium*, a subterfuge—*from L. subterfugere*, to flee by stealth—*from subter*, under; *fugio*, I flee], an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument; a shift; an evasion.—*SYN.*: prevarication; evasion; quirk; trick; artifice; stratagem.

**subterranean**, *a.* *süb-tër-rä-në-an*, also *sub'terra-neous*, *a.* *-üs* [L. *subterraneus*, underground—*from sub*, under; *terra*, the earth], lying under the surface of the earth; embedded at some depth in the earth; concealed beneath the surface of the earth; underground: *subterra'neously*, *ad. -ly*.

**subtle**, *n.* *süb-til* or *sü-til* [F. *subtil*, subtle, fine-spun—*from L. subtilis*, fine, not thick or coarse—*from sub*, under; *tela*, the threads that run lengthwise in the loom—*from texo*, I weave], thin; not dense or gross; rare; delicately constructed; fine: *subt'ly*, *ad. -ly*: *subtleness*, *n.* *-nës*, also *subt'ility*, *n.* *-ti*, thinness; fineness; refinement: *subt'ilize*, *v.* *-iz*, to make fine, thin, or raro; to refine; to spin into niceties; to make nice distinctions: *subt'illizing*, *imp.*: *subt'illized*, *pp.* *-tî-d*: *subt'illisation*, *n.* *-tî-d-shün*, the act of making anything fine or thin; over-refinement.

**subtle**, *a.* *süb-til* [the same as *subtile*, which see], sly; cunning; shrewd; artful; acute; insinuating; wily; in *OE.*, deceitful; acute beyond necessity: *subt'ly*, *ad. -ly*, slyly; artfully: *subtleness*, *n.* *-nës*, also *subtlety*, *n.* *-ti*, artfulness; slyness; cunning. *Note.*—The spellings *subtile* and *subtle*, in the senses of the preceding two entries, were indifferently employed by good writers of former times. The modern practice is to restrict the senses to the spellings as in the text. In the Eng. Ch. Service, and formerly in the works of good authors, where the spellings *subtile*, *subt'ly*, &c., occur in the do-

lived senses of 'sly, cunning, over-refining,' &c., the pronunciation is *sūl-lit*.

**subtonic**, n. *sūb-tōn'ik*, also *subsem'tone* [L. *sub*, under, and *tonic*, or *semitone*], in music, the leading note or semitone next below the tonic; the sharp seventh.

**subtract**, v. *sūb-trakt'* [L. *subtrahere*, drawn away from underneath—from *sub*, under; *tractus*, drawn or dragged; *traho*, I draw], to withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct: *subtract'ing*, imp.; *subtracted*, pp.: *subtract'er*, n. *-er*, one who subtracts: *subtraction*, n. *-trāksh'ān*, the act or operation of taking a part from the rest; in *arith.*, the taking a lesser number from a greater: *subtract'ive*, a. *-tiv*, tending or having power to subtract.

**subtrahend**, n. *sūb-trā-hēnd* [L. *subtrahendus*, requiring to be subtracted—from *sub*, under; *traho*, I draw], the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

**subtranslucent**, a. *sūb-trāns-lō'sēnt* [L. *sub*, under, and *translucent*], imperfectly translucent.

**subtransparent**, a. *sūb-trāns-pā'rent* [L. *sub*, under, and *transparent*], imperfectly transparent.

**subtriples**, a. *sūb-trip'l* [L. *sub*, under, and *triple*], containing a third, or one part of three: *subtriplicate*, a. *sūb-trip'līkāt* [*sub*, and *triplicate*], indicating the ratio of the cube roots.

**subulate**, a. *sūb-ūlāt*, also *subulいた*, a. *-ēd* [L. *subula*, an awl], in bot., shaped like an awl; narrow and tapering.

**subungual**, a. *sūb-ūng-gwāl* [L. *sub*, under; *unguis*, a nail], under the nail or the claw.

**suburb**, n. *sūb-ərb*, plu. *sub'urbs*, *-ērbz* [L. *sub*, under, near; *urbs* or *urbem*, a city], the parts of a city without the walls; the outskirts or outlying parts of a city or town; the confines: *suburban*, a. *sūb-ərb-ān*, inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

**subvention**, n. *sūb-vēn'ish'ūn* [L. *subvenire*, to come to one's assistance—from *sub*, under; *venio*, I come], the act of coming under; a government grant or aid; a subsidy.

**subversion**, n. *sūb-vēr'ish'ūn* [F. *subversion*—from L. *subversus*, turned upside down—from *sub*, under; *verto*, I turn], an entire overthrow; destruction; ruin; downfall: *subver'sive*, n. *-siv*, tending to subvert or overthrow.

**subvert**, v. *sūb-vert'* [L. *subvertēre*, to turn upside down—from *sub*, beneath; *verto*, I turn], to overthrow; to ruin utterly; to destroy: *subvert'ing*, imp.; *subvert'ed*, pp.: *subvert'er*, n. *-er*, one who subverts: *subvertible*, n. *-tīb*, that may be subverted.—*SYN.* of 'subvert': to destroy; invert; extinguish; reverse; overturn; corrupt; confound.

**subway**, n. *sūb-vēā* [L. *sub*, under, and *way*], an underground way.

**suc**, *sūk*, a prefix, another form of *sub*, which see *succedaneous*, a. *sūk-sēd-ān'is* [L. *succedaneus*, that supplies the place of: *succedere*, to succeed—from *sub*, under; *cēdo*, I go], supplying the place of something else: *succēda nsm*, n. *-ūm*, that which is used for something else; a substitute.

**succeed**, v. *sūk-sēd'* [F. *succéder*—from L. *succedere*, to follow after, to succeed—from *sub*, under or after; *cēdo*, I go], to follow or come after; to take the place which another has left; to obtain the object desired; to have the desired effect; to prosper: *succeed'ing*, imp.; *adj.* following in order; taking the place of another; having success: n. act of one who, or that which, succeeds; in *OE.*, consequence; result: *succēd'ed*, pp.

**succentor**, n. *sūk-sēn'tēr* [mid. L. *succentor*, an accompanier—from L. *sub*, under; *cantor*, a singer—who sings the bass or lowest harmonised part; in cathedral churches, the precentor's deputy; in *OE.*, a prompter; an inciter.

**success**, n. *sūk-sēs'* [F. *succès*—from L. *successus*, a happy issue, success—from *succedo*, I succeed—see *proceed*], a happy or favourable issue; the prospective termination of anything attempted; issue; *successful*, n. *-fūl*, prosperous; *fortunate*; *successfully*, ad. *-ly*: *success'fulness*, n. *-nēs*, the condition of being successful.

**succession**, n. *sūk-sēs'h'ūn* [F. *succession*—from L. *successio* or *successione*, succession—from *succedere*, to succeed—see *succeed*], a series of persons or things following one another either in time or place; the act of succeeding; or coming in the place of another:

race; lineage: *success'ional*, a. *-āl*, denoting a regular order or succession: *success'ionally*, ad. *-ly*: *success'ive*, a. *-sēs'iv*, following in an uninterrupted course; coming by succession; in *OE.*, inherited by succession: *success'ively*, ad. *-ly*, in uninterrupted order; one after another: *success'iveness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being successive: *success'or*, n. *-sēr*, one who succeeds to, or follows in the place of, another: *apostolic succession*, the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority, by a succession of bishops from the apostles, claimed by the Anglican and R. Cath. Churches: *succession duty*, in *Great Britain*, a tax imposed on every succession to property, whether real or personal, according to its value, and the relation of the person who succeeds.

**succinate**, n. *sūk-si-nāt* [L. *succinum*, amber], a compound of succinic acid with a base: *succ'inated*, n. combined with succinic acid or with amber: *succinic acid*, *sūk-si-n'ik*, one of the dibasic organic acids; an acid obtained as one of the products of the destructive distillation of amber, and from wormwood leaves, forming, when pure, a white crystalline substance: *succinats*, n. *sūk-si-n'it*, an amber-coloured variety of lime-garnet: *succ'cinous*, a. *-nūs*, pert. to or resembling amber.

**succinct**, n. *sūk-siŋ'kt* [F. *succinct*, concise—from L. *succinctus*, prepared, short—from *sub*, under; *cinctus*, girded; *cingo*, I gird], shortened; compressed into a narrow compass; brief; concise; in *OE.*, tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up slightly from about the legs: *succinct'ly*, ad. *-ly*, briefly; concisely: *succinct'ness*, n. *-nēs*, brevity; conciseness.—*SYN.* of 'succinct': brief; short; summary; compendious; terse; laconic; condensed; compressed.

**succise**, a. *sūk-sis'*, and *succisus*, a. *sūk-si'sis* [L. *succisus*, lopped off; *succido*, I lop off—from *sub*, under; *cado*, I cut], in bot., appearing as if a part were cut off at the extremity; premorse.

**succory**, n. *sūk-kēr-i* [corrupted from *chicory*, which see], the chicory or wild endive; *Cichorium intybus*, Ord. *Compositæ*.

**succotash**, n. *sūk-kō-tash* [N. Amer. Ind. *msick-quash*], in U.S., a stew made of Indian corn and beans.

**succour**, v. *sūk-kēr* [OF. *securre*; L. *succurrere*, to hasten to the aid or assistance of a person—from *sub*, under; *curro*, I run], to help when in want or distress; to assist; to aid; to relieve; to be a remedy to or for: n. help; aid; assistance; assistance that relieves from want or distress; the person or thing that brings relief: *succ'ouring*, imp.; *succ'oured*, pp.: *succ'ored*, n. *-er*, n. helper: *succ'ourless*, a. *-lēs*, destitute of help or relief.—*SYN.* of 'succour v.': to help; deliver; cherish; comfort.

**succulent**, a. *sūk-kū-lēn'* [F. *succulent*—from mid. L. *succulentus*, juicy—from L. *succus*, juice, sap], full of juice—applied to plants that have a juicy and soft stem or leaves; soft and juicy: *succ'ulently*, ad. *-ly*: *succ'ulence*, n. *-lēs*, also *succ'ulency*, n. *-lēs*, juiciness.

**succumb**, v. *sūk-kūm'* [L. *succumbere*, to lie down beneath, to submit to—from *sub*, under; *umbo*, I lie], to sink under, as trouble; to submit; to yield: *succumb'ing*, imp.; *succumbed*, pp. *-kūmd'*.

**succursal**, a. *sūk-kēr-sāl* [L. *succursus*, aided, assisted; *succurrere*, to aid—from *sub*, under; *curro*, I run], associated and tributary; additional and aiding.

**succession**, n. *sūk-kish'ūn* [L. *successus*, a shaking, a jolting—from *sub*, under; *quatio*, I shake], the act of shaking; a shake; in *med.*, an ague: *such*, a. *sūch* [a corrupt. of *so* and *like*, which see: *AS. swylc*, *such*; cf. *Goth. swalika*, so like; *Old Ger. solich*; *Ger. solch*], of that kind; the same that; like what has been said; referring to time, place, &c., already mentioned; very great; considerable: *such-like*, similar; of a like kind; so forth: *such and such*, referring to a person or place of a certain kind.

**suck**, v. *sūk* [AS. *sūcan*, to draw; cf. *Sw. suga*; *Dan. sug*; *Ger. saugen*; also *Ir. sugaim*, I suck lu; *W. sugno*, to suck; *Gael. sūg*, to suck; *sūgh*, juice; L. *succus*], to draw from the teat of a female with the mouth; to draw with the mouth; to draw into the mouth, as milk; to imbibe; to draw or draw; to draw in; to inhale: n. the act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast with the mouth

māle, māt, fār, tāw; mēle, mēt, hēr; pīnc, pān; nōle, nōl, mōre;

by an infant: suck'ing, imp.: n. the act of drawing from, as with the mouth: sucked, pp. *sūkt*: suck'er, n. -er, he who or that which sucks; a round piece of leather used by boys to lift stones with; the piston of a pump; the shoot of a plant from the root, or near to it: sucket, n. *sūket*, a sweetmeat: suck'ing-bottle, a bottle filled with milk, having a tube, used for infants as a substitute for the breast: suck'ing-fish, a fish of the genus *Remora*, which bears a sucker-like organ: suckle, v. *sūkl*, to give suck to; to nurse at the breast: suck'ling, imp. -ing: n. a young child or animal brought up by the mother's milk; an infant: suckled, pp. *sūkl'd*.

sucrose, n. *sūkrōs* [F. *sucre*, sugar—see *sugar*].  
cane-sugar, as distinguished from *grape-sugar* or *glucose*.

suction, n. *sūk-shūn* [OF. *suction*, suction—from L. *suctus*, sucked; *sūgo*, I suck], the act of drawing into the mouth or into a pipe, which is effected by removing the pressure of the air: suctor'ian, a. *sūk-tōr'ī-ān*, fitted for sucking: suctor'ian, n. -r'ī-ān, one of a class of fishes having a mouth adapted for suction.

sudamina, n. plu. *sū-dā-mī-nā* [L. *sūdo*, I perspire], minute vesicles, containing fluid, appearing abundantly on the chest in cases of rheumatic fever and other diseases, accompanied by profuse perspiration.  
sudatory, n. *sū-dā-tōr'ī* [L. *sudatorium*, a sweating-bath—from *sūdo*, I sweat], a sweating room or bath: adj. sweating.

sudden, a. *sū-dn* [OF. *sodain*, sudden—from L. *subitānus*—from *subitus*, sudden], happening without notice or warning: unlooked for: rash; hasty: ad. in OE., haste; suddenly: *sūd'denly*, ad. -ly, unexpectedly; without premeditation: *sūd'denness*, n. -ness, the state of being sudden; unexpected presence: on or of a sudden, sooner than expected; unexpectedly.—SYN. of 'sudden': unexpected; unusual; abrupt; unlooked for; unanticipated.

sudorific, a. *sū-dōr'ī-fīk* [F. *sudorifique*; L. *sūdor*, sweat; *facio*, I make], causing sweat; a. u. medicine which causes sweat: *sū-dōr'ī-ferous*, a. -fēr-ūs [L. *fero*, I bear], producing or secreting sweat: sudoriferous, a. *sū-dōr'ī-fer-ūs* [L. *pario*, I produce], producing sweat or perspiration.

Sūdra, n. also spelt Soodrah or Soodra, *sō-drā* [Hind. *sudr*: Sans. *cudra*], the artisan caste, or lowest of the four great castes among the Hindus; the others are,—*Brahmin*, the highest or priestly caste; *Shatriya*, the second or military caste; *Vaisya*, the third or merchant caste.

suds, n. plu. *sūdz* [from *sod* in *sodden*, pp. of *soothe*], soapy water; to bs in the suds, to be in difficulty or turmoil.

sue, v. *sū* [OF. *seuoir*, to follow, to pursue at law—from L. *sequor*, I follow], to seek justice or right by legal process; to seek for in law; to petition; to entreat; to apply for; to seek in marriage; in OE., to gain by legal procedure: *sū'ing*, imp.: *sued*, pp. *sūd*: *suable*, a. *sū-d-ā-ble*, that may be sued: *sū'ability*, n. -bīl'ī-tī, liability to be sued: to *sue* out, to petition for and take out.

suet, n. *sū-ēt* [OF. *seu*, tallow, fat—from L. *sebum*, suet, grease], the hard fat about the kidneys and loins, usually restricted to the fat of sheep, lambs, and oxen: *sū'ety*, a. -ē-tī, consisting of suet, or resembling it.

suf, *sūf*, another form of *sub*, which see.

suffer, v. *sūf'fēr* [F. *souffrir*, to suffer; L. *sufferre*, to carry under, to sustain—from *sub*, under; *fero*, I carry], to endure, support, or sustain; to feel or bear with a sense of pain or distress either in body or mind; to permit; to tolerate; to bear patiently; to feel or undergo pain; to undergo punishment; to sustain hurt or loss; to pass through; to be affected by; to be injured: *sūf'fering*, imp.: adj. undergoing pain or loss; permitting; n. the bearing of pain or loss; pain endured; injury incurred: *suffered*, pp. *sūf'erd*: *sufferer*, n. -er, one who endures pain or loss; one who permits: *sufferable*, a. -d-ā-ble, that may be endured; supportable: *sufferably*, ad. -bīl: *sufferance*, n. -āns, endurance; the bearing of pain; allowance; toleration, as in the phrase 'on *sufferance*'; permission granted by the custom-house for the shipment of certain goods; in OE., patience; moderation: *sufferingly*, ad. -lī.—SYN. of 'suffer': to bear; undergo; allow; permit; endure; admit: of 'sufferance': pain; inconvenience; misery; permission; patience; moderation.

suffice, v. *sūf'fīs* [F. *suffisant*, pres.p. of *suffire*, to

suffice: L. *sufficere*, to put in the place of, to be sufficient—from *sub*, under; *facio*, I make], to be equal to the wants or demands of; to satisfy; to be enough; to be equal to the end in view: *suff'cing*, imp.: *suff'iced*, pp. *sūf'ist*, adequately supplied: *suff'icient*, a. -fīsh'ent, enough; equal to the end proposed; ample; adequate; qualified; fit: *suff'iciently*, ad. -lī: *suff'iciency*, n. -ēn-sī, state of being sufficient; necessary qualification; adequate substance or means; ability; supply equal to wants; self-confidence.—SYN. of 'sufficient': adequate; competent; full; satisfactory; proportionate; commensurate.

suffix, n. *sūf'fīks* [L. *suffixus*, fastened or fixed on—from *sub*, under; *fixus*, fixed or fastened; *figo*, I fix], a particle added to the end of a word to modify its meaning; an affix; a postfix: *suff'ix*, v. *sūf'fīks*, to add to the end of a word: *suff'ixing*, imp.: *suffixed*, pp. *sūf'ist*.

suffocate, v. *sūf'fō-kāt* [L. *suffocatus*, pp. of *suffocare*, to suffocate—from *sub*, under; *focare*, *faucē*, the throat], to kill by stopping respiration; to stop breathing; to stifle; to smother: *suff'ocating*, imp.: adj. choking; stifling: *suff'ocated*, pp.: *suff'ocatingly*, ad. -lī: *suff'ocaton*, n. -kā-shūn [F. -L.], a suspension or the loss of power of respiration; the act of choking or stifling; state of being choked: *suff'ocative*, a. -tīv, tending to choke or stifle.

suffrage, n. *sūf'frāj* [F. *suffrage*—from L. *suffragium*, right of voting], a vote or voice in voting for a candidate for Parliament; the parliamentary franchise; a vote given on some controverted point; in OE., aid; support: *suff'ragan*, n. -frā-gān, an assistant-bishop; a bishop considered in relation to his metropolitans: adj. assisting: *suffrages*, n. plu. *sūf'frā-jēz* [mid. L. *suffragium*, supplement, help, prayers to the saints for their help], united voices of persons in public prayer; in the *Book of Common Prayer*, the prayers of the morning or evening service, which begin with the mutual salutation, the invitation, and lesser Litany; also called the *Præces*.

suffruticose, a. *sūf'frū-tī-kōs*, also *suffrutescens*, u. -jēs-sent [L. *sub*, under; *fruticōsus*, shrubby, bushy—from *frutex* or *fruticem*, a shrub], in bot., shrubby underneath; having the character of an under-shrub.

suffuse, v. *sūf'fūz* [L. *suffusus*, poured upon—from *sub*, under; *fusus*, poured; *fundo*, I pour], to overspread with something expansible, as with a fluid, tincture, or colour: *suff'using*, imp.: *suffused*, pp. *sūf'ūd*: *suff'usion*, n. -shūn, the act of overspreading with a fluid or tincture; state of being suffused; that which is suffused or spread over.

sūf, *sōf'fī*, *sūf'ism*, *fīsm*—see *sōf*.

sūg, *sūg*, another form of the prefix *sub*, which see.

sugar, n. *shūdō-gēr* [F. *sucre*; Sp. *azúcar*; Pers. *shakar*; Ar. *sukkar*; Sans. *parkāra*, sugar], the sweet substance obtained from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, beet-root, &c.: adj. made of or resembling sugar: v. to season, sweeten, or cover with sugar: *sūg'aring*, imp.: n. the act of covering or sweetening with sugar; the sugar thus used: *sūg'ared*, pp. -ērd: adj. sweetened: *sūg'ary*, a. -ēr-ī, sweetened with sugar; resembling or containing sugar: *sūg'arless*, a. -lēs, without sugar: *sūg'ar-baker*, one who makes loaf-sugar; a sugar-refiner: *sūg'ar-bolling*, the art or business of a sugar-refiner: *sūg'ar-candy*, sugar made in the form of large crystals: *sūg'ar-cane*, a cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained—chiefly, *Saccharum violaceum* and *S. officinarum*, Ord. *Gramineæ*: *sūg'ar-house*, the place where sugar is refined: *sūg'ar-loaf*, a mass of refined sugar made in the form of a cone: *sūg'ar-maple*, a tree, a native of N. Amer., from whose sap sugar is manufactured; the *Acer saccharinum*, Ord. *Acerdæ*: *sūg'ar-mill*, a machine for expressing the juice of the sugar-cane: *sūg'ar-mite*, a small wingless insect found in moist sugar: *sūg'ar-plum*, a sweetmeat in the form of a small ball: *sūg'ar-refiner*, one whose business is to make sugar whiter and purer: *sūg'ar-refining*, the process by which raw or very brown sugar as imported is purified: *sūg'ar* of lead, acetate of lead, white like sugar, having a sweet taste, but highly poisonous.

sugestent, a. *sū-jēs-sent* [L. *sugo*, I suck], in OE., of or relating to sucking.

suggest, v. *sū-jēs't* [L. *suggestus*, carried or brought under—from *sub*, under; *gestus*, pp. of *gero*, I carry], to offer to the mind or thoughts; to hint or refer to; to intimate or mention in the first instance; in OE.,



short; conciso; compendious; succinct; cursory; prompt.

**sumach**, n. *sūm'ak* [F. *sumac*; Sp. *sumaque*, *eumach*: Ar. *sumud*], the powder of the leaves of certain shrubs which grow in Hungary, containing tannin, and a little yellow colouring matter; the shrub *Rhus coriaria*, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*.

**sumbul**, n. *sūm-bul* [Hind.], the root of a plant brought from the East, used in medicine as a stimulant; the root of *Euryangium sumbul*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

**summer roll**, *sūm'mér*, in Scot., Court of Session procedure, a contraction of **summer roll**.

**summerly**, *sūm'mér*, **summering**—see under **sum**.

**summer**, n. *sūm'mér* [AS. *sumor*, *summer*: cf. Icel. *sumar*; Dan. *sommer*: Ger. *sommer*], the warmest season of the year; one of the four seasons; that which follows the spring: v. to pass the summer; to carry through the summer: **summering**, imp.: **summered**, pp. *mér*: Indian **summer**, in N. Amer., a brief period of pleasant warm weather late in autumn: **summer-house**, a house or apartment formed in a garden for use in summer; a residence for summer: **summer solstice**, with reference to the northern hemisphere, that period of the year when the sun attains his most northern point, about 22d June.

**summer**, n. *sūm'mér* [OF. *sommier*, a sumpter-horse, a summer—from Ind. *L. salma*; L. *sagma*, a pack—from Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle—from *sātā*, I pack], in arch., the first stone laid over columns to form a cross-vault; the central beam of a floor; a horizontal beam or girder: **summer** is the breast-summer or front beam of a house—see **breastsummer**.

**summersault**, n. *sūm'mér-saūt*, also *summerset*, -*sēt* [a corrupt. of F. *soubresaut*, a gambol], other spellings of **somersault** and **somerseset**—see **somersault**.

**summit**, n. *sūm'mīt* [F. *sommet*, a summit—from L. *summus*, highest, topmost], the highest point; highest degree; the top; utmost elevation: **summitless**, a. -*less*, having no top.

**summon**, v. *sūm'mūn* [OF. *sonner*, to invite, to warn; L. *summonere*, to remind, to give a hint—from *sub*, under; *monere*, I warn], to call by authority to appear at a place specified; to give notice to appear in court; to cite; to excite, with up, as to **summon up courage**: **summoning**, imp.: **summoned**, pp. *mūn*: **summoner**, n. *mūn-ér*, one who summons: **summons**, n. *mūnz* [F. *semence*, a warning, citation], a call by authority to appear at some particular place, or in a court; the written or printed document by which such call is given; a call or invitation to surrender.—Syn. of **summon**: to call; cite; notify; convvoke; convene; invite; bid; excite.

**sump**, n. *sūmp* [Dan. and Sw. *sump*, a swamp, a marsh: Dut. *sonp*: Ger. *sumpf*], an excavation at the bottom of a mine where the water accumulates, and from which it is pumped; a round pit of stone lined with clay for receiving metal on its first fusion; in salt-works, the pond into which the sea-water is pumped for future use.

**sumptan**, n. *sūm'p'tān* [Mal.], a Malay blow-pipe: **sumpit**, n. *sūm'pīt*, a poisoned arrow shot by means of the sumptan.

**sumpter**, n. *sūm'tér* [F. *sommier*, a pack-horse—from L. *sagma*; Gr. *sagma*, the load of a beast—from *sātō*, I pack], an animal which carries baggage; a baggage horse or mule; used as the first part of a compound, as **sumpter-horse**.

**sumptuary**, a. *sūm'tū-ér-ius* [L. *sumptuarius*, of or relating to expense—from *sumptus*, expense, cost; *sumo*, I spend], relating to expense; regulating the cost of living: **sumptuary laws**, laws formerly enacted in many countries to restrain extravagance in costly food, dress, &c.: **sumptuous**, a. -*us* [F. *somptueux*—L. *sumptuosus*], costly; expensive; magnificent; splendid; princely: **sumptuously**, ad. -*ly*: **sumptuousness**, n. -*ness*, the state of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness.

**sumshu**—same as **samsu**.

**sun**, n. *sūn* [AS. *sunne*, the sun; cf. Icel. *sunna*; Dut. *zon*; Goth. *sunno*; Ger. *sonne*], the great luminary of day which gives light and heat, distant from the earth about 92,000,000 miles; the **sunshine**; a sunny place; in a figurative sense, anything eminently splendid and luminous: v. to expose to the sun's rays: **sun'ning**, imp.: **adj.** lying or basking in the sun: **eunued**, pp. *lūd*: **sunny**, a. *sūn'it*, proceeding from the sun, or

exposed to its rays; warm; bright: **sun'iness**, n. -*ness*, state of being sunny: **sunlike**, n. like the sun: **sun'less**, a. -*less*, dark; shaded: **sunbeam**, n. a ray of the sun: **sunblind**, a covering for a window to subdue the light: **sun-burned** or **-burnt**, a. discoloured or darkened by the sun's rays; tanned, as the complexion; scorched: **sun-clad**, a. clad in brightness, as of the sun: **sun-dew**, n. -*dew*, a plant of the genus *Drosera*, Ord. *Droseriaceae*, so named from their leaves being covered with drops of fluid in sunshine: **sun-dial**, an instr. to show time by means of a style casting a shadow on a carved plate or surface: **sun-dog**, a luminous spot, sometimes seen near the sun: **sundown**, the time when the sun sets: **sunfish**, a name applied to several sea-fish: **sunflower**, a plant of the genus *Helianthus*—so called from its large disc with yellow rays, or from its habit of turning round and following the course of the sun; the common sunflower is *Helianthus annuus*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbiferae*: **sun myth**, same as **solar myth**: **sun-rise**, also **sun-rising**, the first appearance of the sun above the horizon; the early morning: **sun-set**, also **sun-setting**, the time when the sun is disappearing below the horizon; evening: **sunshine**, n. the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall; warmth; illumination: **sunshine** or **sunshiny**, a. -*shiny*, clear; warm or pleasant; bright like the sun: **sunstone**, a resplendent variety of felspar, deriving its play of colours from minute embedded flakes or crystals of iron glance: **sun-stroke**, a disease, being a kind of apoplexy, caused in extremely hot weather by the action of the sun's rays on the head and neck: **sun-ward**, ad. -*ward*, towards the sun: **Sun of Righteousness**, in *Scrip.*, a title applied to Jesus Christ as the great source of moral light and spiritual life: under the sun, in this world; on the earth: **sun and planet wheels**, in *mech.*, a contrivance for converting the reciprocating motion of a beam into a rotatory motion.

**Sunday**, n. *sūn'dā* [AS. *sunnan-dæg*, Sunday—from *sunnan*, of the sun; *dæg*, day: cf. Dan. *søndag*; Dut. *zondag*, Sunday—so called from its being the day dedicated to the particular worship of the sun], the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath: **adj.** pert. to the Christian Sabbath or Lord's Day: **Sunday-school**, a school for the religious instruction of the young, kept on Sunday only.

**sunder**, v. *sūn'dér* [AS. *sundrian*, to put asunder: cf. Icel. *sundra*; Dan. *søndre*], to part; to separate; to divide: **sunder'ing**, imp.: **sundered**, pp. *-dér*: in **sunder**, in two parts: **sun'dry**, a. -*dry*, more than one or two; several: **sun'dries**, n. plu. -*ries*, several things: collections of things or items of various kinds, too many or small to be particularised.

**Sunderhuds**, n. *sūn'dér-būdz*, the alluvial tracts embraced by the mouths of the Ganges.

**sung**, v. *sūng*, pp. of sing, which see.

**sunk**, v. *sūngk*, pp. of sink, which see.

**sunkew**, a. *sūngk-w* [see *sūng*], lying on the bottom of a river or piece of water; low; as land.

**sun**, n. *sūn* [F. Ind.], a fibrous material resembling hemp, obtained from a plant cultivated in the East Indies, the *Crotalaria juncea*, Ord. *Leguminosae*.

**Sunnite**, n. *sūn'it* [Ar. *sunna*, to regulate, to prescribe as law], one of the body of orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna*, a collection of laws and precepts of Mohammed handed down by tradition, as of equal importance with the Koran: **Sunulab**, n. *sūn'it-ā*, one of the sect of Sunnites—see **Shiite**.

**sunniness**, **sunny**—see under **sun**.

**sup**, *sūp*, a form of the Latin prefix **sub**, which see.

**sup**, v. *sūp* [AS. *sūpan*, to sup; cf. Icel. *supa*; Dut. *zuipen*; Sw. *supa*—connected with *sup* and *soup*], to take by little at a time, or by mouthfuls, as a liquid; to sip; to eat the evening meal; to treat with supper: n. a small draught or mouthful of a liquid; a sup: **sup'ping**, imp.: **n.** the act of taking supper: **supped**, pp. *sūp*, having taken the evening meal: **sup'per**, n. -*per* [F. *souper*], the meal at which *soup* formed the principal dish; the evening meal: v. to give its evening meal to, as to a horse: in prov. language: to take supper: **sup'pering**, imp.: **suppered**, pp. *sūp-ér*: **sup'perless**, a. -*less*, being without supper: the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist; the Sacrament among Christians wherein eating bread and drinking wine show forth Christ's death: **super**, *sūp-ér* [L.], a prefix signifying 'above';



over; in excess; *super* has sometimes the French form *sur*: n. in *theatrical language*, n. contr. of *supernumery*.

*superable*, a. *sū-pér-ā-blī* [L. *superabilis*, that may be overcome—from *super*, I overcome—from *super*, above], that may be overcome or conquered: *superably*, ad. *blī*: *superableness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, the quality of being surmountable.

*superabound*, v. *sū-pér-ā-bōund* [L. *super*, in excess, and *abound*], to be very abundant; to be more than enough: *superabound'ing*, imp.: *superabound'ed*, pp.: *superabundant*, a. *-būn-dant*, being more than enough; *superabundantly*, ad. *-tī*: *superabundance*, n. *-būn-dans*, exceeding plenty; more than enough.

*superadd*, v. *sū-pér-ād* [L. *super*, above, and *add*], to add over and above: *superad'ding*, imp.: *superad'ded*, pp.: *superadditi'on*, n. *-dī-dish'ūn*, the act of superadding; that which is added over and above. *superangelic*, a. *sū-pér-ān-jēl'ik* [L. *super*, above, and *angelic*], having a nature or being superior to that of angels; connected with the world beyond that of angels.

*superannate*, v. *sū-pér-ān-nū-āt* [L. *super*, above; *annus*, a year], to impair or disqualify by age or infirmity; to allow to retire from service on a pension on account of age or infirmity; to pension; in *OE.*, to outlast the year: *superannuating*, imp.: *superannuated*, pp.: adj. disqualifed by old age; allowed to retire on a pension on account of age or infirmity: *superannuation*, n. *-d'shūn*, state of being too old for office or business; the pension granted for long service, &c.

*superb*, a. *sū-pér'b* [F. *superbe*, proud—from L. *superbus*, baughty—from *super*, above], distinguished by grandeur, pomp, or richness; stately; showy; elegant: *superbly*, ad. *-lī*, richly; elegantly; pompously: *superbness*, n. *sū-pér'b-nēs*, the state of being superb.—*SYN.* of 'superb': grand; great; sublimity; noble; majestic; imposing; splendid; magnificent; august; rich; pompous.

*supercarbonate*, n. *sū-pér-kār-bō-nat* [L. *super*, above, in excess, and *carbonate*], a carbonate which holds the greatest possible quantity of carbonic acid. *supercargo*, n. *sū-pér-kār-gō* [L. *super*, above, and *cargo*], a person connected with a merchant-ship, who manages the sales and superintends all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

*supercelestial*, a. *sū-pér-sē-lēst'yal* [L. *super*, above, and *celestial*], situated above the firmament.

*supercharge*, v. *sū-pér-chārj* [*super*, and *charge*], in *her.*, to place one hearing on another: n. a hearing or figure placed upon another.

*superclila*, n. plu. *sū-pér-sil'ā* [L. *super*, above; *cilium*, an eyelid; *cilia*, eyelids], in *anat.*, the eyebrows, consisting of two arched eminences of integument, which surmount the upper circumference of the orbit on each side, and support numerous short, thick hairs: *supercliliary*, n. *-sīl'ēr-ī*, situated above the eyebrow.

*supercilious*, a. *sū-pér-sil'ī-ūs* [L. *superciliosus*, haughty—from *supercilium*, an eyebrow, arrogance—from *super*, above; *cilium*, an eyelid], expressing lofty pride by raising the eyebrows; haughty; dictatorial; arrogant; overbearing: *superciliously*, ad. *-lī*: *superciliousness*, n. *-nēs*, haughtiness; an overbearing manner.

*supercolumnar*, a. *sū-pér-kō-lūm'nēr* [L. *super*, above, and *columnar*], in *arch.*, put one above another, as an order: *supercolumnation*, n. the putting of one order above another.

*superdominant*, n. *sū-pér-dōm'ī-nānt* [L. *super*, above, and *dominant*], in *music*, the note above the dominant; the sixth note of the diatonic scale.

*supereminent*, a. *sū-pér-ēm'in-ēnt* [L. *super*, above, and *eminent*], eminent in a very high degree; surpassing others in excellence: *super'em'inently*, ad. *-lī*: *super'em'inentness*, n. *-nēs*, excellence in a high degree; eminence superior to what is common; also *super'em'ineny*, n. *-nēs*.

*supererogation*, n. *sū-pér-ēr'ō-gā'shūn* [L. *super*, in excess; *erogo*, I ask for a grant of public money, I expend—from *ex*, out of; *rogo*, I ask], the performance of more than duty requires: works of *supererogation*, in *R. Cath.*, those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints over and above what was required for their own salvation, of which the Pope has the custody, and which are granted by him to supply the deficiencies of true believers:

*supererogatory*, a. *-ēr'ō-gā-tēr-ī*, performed to an extent not enjoined or required by duty.

*superessential*, a. *sū-pér-ēs-sen'shāl* [L. *super*, above, and *essential*], essential above others.

*superexalt*, v. *sū-pér-ēz-ā-tiāl* [*super*, and *exalt*], to exalt to a superior degree.

*superexcellent*, a. *sū-pér-ēk-sēl-lēnt* [L. *super*, above, and *excellent*], superior in an uncommon degree: *super'ex'cellence*, n. *-lēs*, very great excellence.

*superexcrescence*, n. *sū-pér-ēk-srēs'sēns* [L. *super*, above, and *excrescence*], n. *superfluous growth*.

*superfecundity*, n. *sū-pér-fē-kūn'dī-tī* [L. *super*, above, and *fecundity*], superabundant multiplication of the species.

*superfetate*, v. *sū-pér-fē-tāt* [L. *superfetatus*, conceived above another conception—from *super*, over; *fetus*, a bearing, a bringing forth], to conceive anew while still with young: *superfetation*, n. *-fē-tā'shūn* [F.—L.], a second conception while still with young.

*superficial*, a. *sū-pér-fish'āl* [F. *superficiel*, superficial—from L. *superficialis*—from *superficies*, the surface of a thing—from *super*, above; *facies*, the face], being on the surface or exterior part; not penetrating beneath the surface; pert. to surfaces; showy; without substance; slight; not deep or profound; shallow; more showy than real, as acquirements in any branch of knowledge: *superficially*, ad. *-lī*: *superficialness*, n. *-nēs*, also *superficiality*, n. *-lī-tī-tī*, position on the surface; shallow, slight knowledge: *superficies*, n. *sū-pér-fish'ēz*, the surface; outside; in *geom.*, that which has length and breadth only.

*superfine*, a. *sū-pér-fin* [L. *super*, above, and *fine*], very fine; surpassing in fineness, used especially of cloth: *superfiness*, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being superfine.

*superfluous*, a. *sū-pér-flo-b'ūs* [L. *superfluous*, running over, unnecessary—from *super*, above; *fluo*, I flow], more than enough or sufficient; beyond what is wanted; redundant: *superfluously*, ad. *-lī*: *superfluity*, n. *sū-pér-flo-tī-tī* [F. *superfluité*—L.], greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; excess; redundancy.—*SYN.* of 'superfluous': unnecessary; needless; useless; exuberant; excessive.

*superflux*, n. *sū-pér-flūks* [L. *super*, above; *fluxus*, a flowing—from *fluo*, I flow], in *OE.*, more than what is necessary; that which is in excess of what is required.

*superfoliation*, n. *sū-pér-fō-lī-d'shūn* [L. *super*, above, and *foliation*], foliation or leafage in excess.

*superheat*, v. *sū-pér-hēl* [L. *super*, above, and *heat*], in a steam-engine, to heat to excess; to heat steam above the boiling-point.

*superhuman*, a. *sū-pér-hū-mān* [L. *super*, above, and *human*], above or beyond what is human; divine.

*superimpose*, v. *sū-pér-im-pōz* [L. *super*, above, and *impono*], to lay on something else: *superimposition*, n. *-pō-zīsh'ūn*, the act or state of being superimposed, or laid on something else.

*superincumbent*, a. *sū-pér-in-kūm'bēnt* [L. *super*, above, and *incumbent*], resting on something else.

*superinduce*, v. *sū-pér-in-dūs* [L. *super*, above, and *induce*], to bring in or upon, as an addition to something else: *superinduc'ing*, imp.: *superinduced*, pp. *-dūs*: *superinduction*, n. *-dūk'shūn*, the act of superinducing.

*superintend*, v. *sū-pér-in-tēnd* [L. *super*, above, and *tend*], to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to have the care of with the power of direction; to oversee or overlook: *superintend'ing*, imp.: adj. overseeing; governing: *superintend'ed*, pp.: *superintend'ent*, n. *-tēnd'ēnt*, also *superintend'ant*, n. *-dnt*, one who has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction; an inspector; an overseer; adj. that overlooks others with authority: *superintend'ence*, n. *-nēs*, the act of superintending; oversight; care; direction; management; also *superintend'ency*, n. *-ēn-sī*.—*SYN.* of 'superintendent': manager; supervisor; director; curator; keeper; foreman.

*superior*, a. *sū-pér-īr* [F. *supérieur*, superior—from L. *superior*, higher; *superus*, high—from *super*, above], higher; more elevated or exalted in place, rank, dignity, office, or excellence; preferable; unaffected or unconquered, as 'a man superior to his sufferings'; in *bot.*, placed above another organ: applied especially to indicate the position of the rank; one more excellent or more advanced than another; the chief or head of a monastery or con-



vent; in *Scol.*, one who or whose predecessor has made the original grant of heritable property to a person called his *ensign*, which property is held by the vassal on such conditions as the payment of an annual fixed sum, or the performance of certain services: *superlōra*, *n. plu. -ēz*, in *printing*, small letters or figures cast at the tops of the shanks of types, thus (6), used for references to marginal or foot notes, and in works on mathematics: *superlōrity*, *n. -ōrītē* [*F. superlōrité*—*L.*], quality of being more advanced, higher, or more excellent in certain respects than another; pre-eminence; ascendancy: *superlōr planets*, the planets at a greater distance from the sun than the earth, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune: *superlōr slope*, the upper surface of a parapet.—*SYN.* of 'superlōrity': excellence; predominance; prevalence; ascendancy; advantage; odds.

*superlative*, *a. sū-pēr-lā-tīv* [*F. superlatif*—from *mid. L. superlativus*, in *gram.*, superlative—from *L. superlatus*, excessive—from *super*, above; *lātus*, carried, used as *pp.* of *fero*, I carry], surpassing all others; most eminent; supreme; in *gram.*, expressing the highest degree in the quality of adjectives or adverbs; *u.* that which is supreme; in *gram.*, a word in the superlative degree: *superlatively*, *ad. -lī*: *superlativeness*, *n. -nēs*, the state of being in the highest degree.

*superlunar*, *a. sū-pēr-lō-nēr* [*L. super*, above, and *lunar*], being above the moon; not earthly.

*supermundane*, *a. sū-pēr-mūn-dān* [*L. super*, above, and *mundane*], above the world.

*supernaculum*, *n. sū-pēr-nāk-ū-lūm*, also *supernaculum*, *n. -nāk-ū-lūm* [a supposed corrupt. of *L. super ungulum*, on the nail—from *super*, on or above; *ungula* or *unguis*, a nail], in *old drinking habits*, emptying the cup to the very dregs, so that there is not enough left to wet the nail of the hand; good liquor, such as would induce one to drink to the dregs: *ad. to the last drop*; entirely: *supernacular*, *a. -lār*, very good, as liquor.

*supernal*, *a. sū-pēr-nāl* [*L. supernus*, on high, celestial—from *super*, above], relating to things above; being in or belonging to a higher place or region; celestial: *supernally*, *ad. -lī*.

*supernatant*, *a. sū-pēr-nāt-ānt* [*L. super*, above; *nātans* or *natantem*, swimming; *natāre*, to swim], floating or swimming on the surface, as oil or leaves: *supernatation*, *n. -nāt-ā-shūn*, the act of swimming on the surface.

*supernatural*, *a. sū-pēr-nāt-ū-rāl* [*L. super*, above, and *natural*], in *physical nature*, applied to the action of some power superior to nature and to man, as when effects are produced without causes which are usually required to produce them; exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous: *supernaturally*, *ad. -lī*: *supernaturalness*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being supernatural: *supernaturalism*, *n. -izm*, the doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the performance of miracles; in *theol.*, the doctrine that the knowledge of God can only be obtained by revelation; the opposite of *rationalism*: *supernaturalist*, *n. -līst*, one who holds the doctrine of supernaturalism.

*supernumerary*, *a. sū-pēr-nū-mēr-ēr-ī* [*L. super*, above; *numerus*, a number], exceeding a necessary or usual number; in excess of the number stated: *u.* a person beyond what is usually needed, or above the stated number; in a *theatre*, an inferior actor.

*superphosphate*, *n. sū-pēr-fōs-fāt* [*super*, and *phosphate*], a salt containing more acid and less base than the common phosphate: *superphosphate of lime*, in *agri.*, acid phosphate or hydric dicalcic orthophosphate; a fertiliser prepared from ground bones, bone-black, or phosphobrite, treated with sulphuric acid—see under *phosphate*.

*superpose*, *v. sū-pēr-pōz* [*F. superposer*, to superpose—from *L. super*, above; *ponere*, placed, *pp.* of *ponere*, to place], to lay or be placed upon; to lay upon, as one kind of rock upon another: *superpositus*, *imp. -u.* superposed, *pp. -pōz*: *superpositious*, *n. -pōz-ī-shūn* [*F. -L.*], a lying above or upon something else; in *geol.*, the order of arrangement in which strata and formations are placed above each other.

*superpraise*, *v. sū-pēr-prāz* [*L. super*, above, and *praise*], in *OE.*, to praise beyond measure.

*super-royal*, *a. sū-pēr-roy-āl* [*L. super*, above, and

*royal*], denoting a kind of paper in sheets larger than royal.

*supersalt*, *n. sū-pēr-sāl-t* [*L. super*, above, and *salt*], a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than of base; acid salts.

*supersaturate*, *v. sū-pēr-sāt-ū-rāt* [*L. super*, above, and *saturare*], to cause a liquid to dissolve an excessive quantity of a substance, such excess being held in very unstable solution.

*superscribe*, *v. sū-pēr-skrīb* [*L. super*, above; *scribo*, I write], to write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to write a name or address on the outside of a letter: *superscribing*, *imp. -u.* superscribed, *pp. -skribd*: *superscription*, *n. -skrip-shūn* [*L. scriptus*, written], the act of superscribing; that which is written or engraved on the outside or over something else; the address of a letter; an impression of letters on coins.

*supersede*, *v. sū-pēr-sēd* [*L. super*, above; *sedeo*, I sit], to set aside; to make void or useless by superior power; to render unnecessary; to suspend; to overrule; to come or be set in the place of another: *superseding*, *imp. -u.* superseded, *pp. -sēd*: *supersedeas*, *n. -sēd-ās* [*L. set aside*, stay], in *law*, an order to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings: *supersedeure*, *n. -dūr*, the act of superseding; supersession.

*superseable*, *a. sū-pēr-sēn-ā-bī* [*L. super*, above, and *sensibilis*], beyond the reach of the senses or natural powers of perception; also *superseable*, *a. -ā-bī*, [*super*, and *sensibilis*], above the senses.

*superseclusion*, *n. sū-pēr-sēshūn* [*L. super*, above, and *seclusion*], the act of sitting on anything; the act of superseding.

*superstition*, *n. sū-pēr-stīshūn* [*F. superstition*—from *L. superstitio* or *superstitium*, the remaining in the old obsolete belief, unreasonable religious belief—from *super*, above; *sto*, I stand], unfounded wonder at, or dread of, the divine or supernatural; that form of religion in which fear is stronger than love and trust; excess of scruples or extravagance in religion; the belief of what is absurd or without evidence, as in the direct agency of superior or supernatural powers in certain events; belief in omens and prognostics; a false religion; false worship: *superstitious*, *a. -ūs* [*F. superstitiosus*—*L.*], manifesting belief in supernatural agencies in certain events; full of idle fancies and practices in regard to religion and the unseen world; scrupulous to excess: *superstitiously*, *ad. -lī*: *superstitiousness*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being superstitious.

*superstratum*, *n. sū-pēr-strā-tūm* [*L. super*, above, and *stratum*], a layer above another, or overlying something else.

*superstructure*, *n. sū-pēr-strūktūr* [*L. super*, above, and *structure*], any edifice or erection built upon something else; that which is raised or built on a foundation or basis: *superstruction*, *n. -shūn*, the act of building on; a superstructure: *superstructure*, *a. -lī*, built on something else.

*super substantial*, *a. sū-pēr-sūb-stān-ī-shāl* [*L. super*, above, and *substantia*], beyond the domain of matter; more than substance.

*super subtle*, *a. sū-pēr-sūt-īl* [*L. super*, above, and *subtle*], in *OE.*, over-subtle; subtle in excess.

*super temporal*, *a. sū-pēr-tēn-pō-rāl* [*L. super*, above, and *temporal*], that transcends time.

*superterrestrial*, *a. sū-pēr-tēr-rēstrī-āl* [*L. super*, above, and *terrestrial*], being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

*supertone*, *n. sū-pēr-tōn-īk* [*L. super*, above, and *tonic*], in *music*, the note next above the key-note.

*supertragical*, *a. sū-pēr-trāgī-kāl* [*L. super*, above, and *tragical*], tragical to excess.

*super tuberization*, *n. sū-pēr-tū-bēr-ā-shūn* [*L. super*, over, above; *tuber*, a lump or excrescence], in *bot.*, the growth of young potatoes from old ones still growing.

*supervene*, *v. sū-pēr-vēn* [*L. super*, above; *venio*, I come], to come upon, as something extraneous; to happen to: *supervening*, *imp. -u.* adj. coming as an extraneous addition: *supervened*, *pp. -vēnd*: *supervener*, *n. -vēr-ēt*, coming upon, as something additional: *supervention*, *n. -vēr-shūn*, the act of coming upon as something extraneous.

*superwise*, *v. sū-pēr-vīz* [*L. super*, above; *vis*, to survey—from *video*, I see], to oversee; to inspect; to superintend; in *OE.*, to read over; to peruse:

sn'pervi'sing, imp.: su'pervised', pp. -vīzd': su'pervi'sal, n. -vīzdī, also sn'pervi'si'on, n. -vīzh'ān, the act of overseeing; inspection: su'pervi'sor, n. -vīzér, an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent: sn'pervi'sory, a. -zér-i, pert. to or having supervision.

supervolante, a. sū-pĕr-vō-lūt [L. *super*, above, and *volute*], in bot., having a plaited and rolled arrangement in the bud.

**supine**, n. *sup'pin* [*L. supinus*, bent or thrown backwards], in *L. gram.*, an indeclinable part of the verb ending in *um* and *u*, and translated in English with 'to'—why it is so called is not very evident; an indeclinable verbal noun.

**supine**, a *sū-pin'* [*L. supinus*, bent or thrown backwards, lying on the back, careless], lying on the back, or with face upwards; careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; indolent: *supinely*, ad. *li*: *supine-ness*, n. *nēs*, indolence; thoughtlessness: *supinate*, a *sū-pī-nād*, in *bot.*, leaning or inclining with exposure to the sun: *supina'tion*, n. *nā'shān*, the act of turning the face upwards: *supina'tor*, n. *tēr*, in *anat.*, one of those muscles which turn the palm of the hand forwards or upwards.—**SYN.** of 'supine': careless; heedless; listless; drowsy.

snapped, supper, supperless, supping—see under  
snp.

supplant, v. *sŭp-plănt'* [F. *supplanter*, to supplant—from L. *supplantare*, to trip up the heels, to overthrow—from *sup*, under; *planta*, the sole of the foot], to trip up the heels; hence, to take the place of, as by stratagem or force; means; to displace; to force away; to supersede. *supplant*'ing, imp.; n. the act of displacing or turning out; *supplant*'ed, pp.; *supplanter*, n. *-er*, one who supplants.—*SYN.* of 'supplant': to overpower; remove; supersede; undermine; overthrow.

supple, *a. sup'pl* [F. *souple*, *supple*—from L. *supplex*, folding or bending the knees beneath one, a suppliant—*from sub* and *plco*, I bend or fold], easily pliant; flexible; that makes pliant; compliant; not obstinate; flattering; fawning: *v.* to make pliant or flexible; to trull; to grow soft or pliant: *sup'pling*, *imp.* *pling*: *suppled*, *pp.* *sup'pled*: *sup'ply*, *adv.* *pl'tl*: *sup'pleness*, *n.* *nés*, *quality of being easily bent; readiness of compliance*: *syn.* of 'supple *n.*': pliant; yielding; bending; flattering.

**s**upplement, n. *sŭp'plĕ-mĕnt* [F. *supplément*—from L. *supplementum*, that with which anything is made full or whole—from *sub*, under; *plico*, I fill], any addition by which defects are supplied; an addition made to a published work or book to render it more complete; an additional sheet to a newspaper; in trig., the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees, or π semicircle; what must be added to an arc to make a semicircle; v. *sŭp'plĕ-mĕnt'*, to add something to make more full and complete; to add to: *sŭp'plĕment'ing*, imp.: *sŭp'plĕment-ed*, pp.: *sŭp'plĕmental-ly*, ad.-*al*, added to supply deficiencies or defects; additional; also *sŭp'plĕment'ary*, ad.-*er*: *sŭp'plĕment'al-ly*, ad.-*-l-*: *suppletory*, a. *sŭp'plĕ-tĕr-i*; also *sŭp'plen-tia*.

suppliance, n. *sūp-pli'āns* (from *supply*). in OE.,  
 continuance: *suppliant*, a. *sūp-pli'tat*, in OE., fur-  
 nishing n supply.

suppliance, *n.* *sūp'p'li āns*—see under *suppliant*.  
*suppliant*, *n.* *sūp'p'li ānt* [*F. suppliant*, *n.* humble  
 petitioner—from *L. supplicans* or *supplicante*, be-  
 seeching; *supplicare*, beseech—from *sub*, under;  
*petico*, I fold], asking earnestly and submissively; ex-  
 pressive of humble supplication and submissively; ex-  
 pressive of humble supplication; entreating; *n.* one  
 who entreats humbly and submissively: *sūp'p'liānce*,  
*n.* *āns*, entreaty; supplication; *sūp'p'liāntly*, *ad.*  
*il*: *sūp'p'licānt*, *a. ānt*, entreating; *sūp'p'liāntly*, *ad.*  
*il*: *sūp'p'licānt*, *n.* one who entreats submissively; asking submis-  
 sively who asks earnestly: *sūp'p'licāte*, *v.* *ād*, to seek by  
 earnest prayer; to beseech; to entreat; *sūp'p'pleat*,  
*imp.*, entreating; *implo*: *implo*: *sūp'p'pleat*, *ed.*, *pp.*  
*sūp'p'pleatly*, *ad.* *il*: *sūp'p'pleat'ion*, *n.* *kā-shān*  
*F.—L.*, a humble and earnest prayer in worship; an  
 entreaty; entreaty: *sūp'p'pleatōry*, *n.* *kā-tēr-i* *peti-*  
*tionary*; humble; submissively.—*Syn.* of 'suppliant'  
*supplicating*; beseeching; suing; begging; imploring; of  
*supplicator*: to ask; beg; petition; importuno;  
*supplicator*; crave; implore; request; adjure.

supply, v. *sup-pli'* [F. *supplér*; L. *supplere*, to make full or whole—from *sub*, under; *pleo*, I fill], to fill as deficiencies happen; to give or afford what is wanted; to serve instead of; to provide; to bring or furnish; to fill vacant room: n. sufficiency of things

for use or want; in *Parliament*, taxes, customs, &c.; necessary stores and provisions; relief of want; stock: **supply'ing**, imp.: **supplied**, pp. **plid'**: **suppl'es**, n. plu. **pliz'**, things supplied in sufficiency; the sums of money granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure; ways and means: **suppl'ler**, n. **pl'ler**, one who supplies: **supply'ment**, n. in OE., prevention of deficiency: **demand** and **supply**, two important terms in political economy, the former denoting a deficiency in some article of commerce in a market, and the latter the furnishing of the article wanted.—**SVN.** of 'supply v.': to provide; furnish; minister; administer; contribute; accommodate; yield; fill; afford.

support, v. sūp-pōrt' [F. *supporter*, to support—from L. *supportāre*, to carry or bring to a place—from *sub*, under; *porto*, I carry]. to bear or hold up; to endure without being overcome; to undergo; to sustain; to vindicate; to prop; to maintain; to strengthen; to keep from fainting or sinking; to help; to supply with necessary funds; to substantiate; to represent, as an actor any character: n. sustaining power; the necessities of life; food; that which upholds a person or thing from falling or sinking; assistance; aid; help; basis; the act of vindicating or maintaining: support'ing, imp.: supported, pp.: supporter, n. -er, one who gives aid or help; a defender; an adherent; that which supports; in *her*, a figure, originally of some animal, placed on the side of the scroll as if to support it: support'able, a. -ā-bil' [F.-*able*], that may be upheld, sustained, or endured; bearable: support'ably, ad. -ā-bil': support'ableness, n. -bil-ness, the state of being supportable: support'ance, n. -āns, in OE, maintenance; support: support'less, a. -lēs, without support: points of support, the collected areas, on the plan of any structure, of the piers, walls, columns, and the like, upon which it is to rest: right of support, in *law*, n. servitude by which an owner of a house has a right to rest his timbers on the walls of his neighbour's house.—SYN. of 'support v.': to endure; verify; countenance; patronise; back; second; aid; succour; relieve; uphold; favour; nurture; encourage; shield; cherish; nourish; defend; protect; stay; forward; assist; sanction—of 'support n.': food; nutriment; sustenance; livelihood; aid; succour; maintenance; countenance; encouragement.

**s****UPPOSE**, *v.* **sŭp-pōz'** [*F.* **supposer**, to suppose—from *a. suppositus*, placed under, substituted falsely—from *sub*, under; **positus**, pp. of *pōno*, I place], to lay down, assume, or admit without proof; to imagine; to receive as true without examination; to enquire to be true; to surmise: *n.* in *OE.*, position without proof; supposition: **sŭp-pō'z-ing**, *imp.*: **sŭp-pōz-ed**, pp. **-pōz'd**: *adj.* laid down or imagined as true; believed: **sŭp-pō'sal**, *a.* **-pō'z-əl**, in *OE.*, position without proof; opinion: **sŭp-pō'ser**, *n.* **-z-er**, one who supposes: **sŭp-pō's-able**, *a.* **-z-ə-bl** [*F.*—*L.*], that may be imagined to exist: **supposition**, *n.* **sŭp-pō'z-ĭ-sh'ŭn** [*F.*—*L.*], the act of laying down, or admitting as true or existing, what has not been proved; belief without evidence; imagination; conjecture; hypothesis; *a music*, the transient use of discords followed by concord: **suppositi'onal**, *a.* **-ŭl**, assumed without proof; conjectural: **sŭp-pō'siti'onal-ly**, *ad.* *ŭl*: **sŭp-pō'sitive**, *a.* *-t-ive*, including or implying supposition: *n.* in *gram.*, a word implying supposition: **sŭp-pō'sitive-ly**, *ad.* *ŭl*.—**SYN.** of 'suppose *v.*': to imagine; believe; conclude; consider; judge; view; assume; conjecture; apprehend; conceive; guess; involve; imply; presume.

supposititious, a. *sûp-pôz'-i-tish'-iûs* [L. *suppositus*, put in the place of another—from *sub*, under; *positus*, placed; *pôno*, I place], put by trick in the place belonging to another; not genuine; spurious: *supposititiously*, ad. -*ly*: *supposititiousness*, n. *ex*, the state of being supposititious.

**suppository**, *n.* *sûp-pô-zî-tê-rî* [*L. suppositus*, placed under—from *sub*, under; *pōno*, I place]. A solid medicinal agent for introduction into the rectum.

**suppress**, *v. sup-près'* [*L. suppressus*, held or kept back—from *sub*, under; *pressus*, pressed; *premo*, I press], to put down; to overpower and crush; to retain; to keep in; not to tell or reveal; to stop; to hide; to conceal: **suppressing**, *imp.*: **suppressed**, *past part.*: **-prést'**: **adj.** crushed; concealed; stopped: **suppressible**, *a. -st-ib'*, that can be suppressed or con-

cealed: suppress'or, n. -sér, one who suppresses; suppress'ion, n. -présh'ün [F.—L.], the act of crushing or destroying; the act of holding back or retaining; concealment; stoppage; in *gram.*, the omission, as of words; in *bot.*, the complete non-development of organs; in *med.*, arrest of a normal secretion; suppress'ive, a. -présh'iv, that tends to suppress.—SYN. of 'suppress': to restrain; put down; overpower; overwhelm; smother; destroy; conceal; detain; retain; obstruct; subdue.

suppurate, v. súpp'ur-át [L. *suppuratus*, pp. of *suppurare*, to gather matter underneath—from *sub*, under; *pūs*, *pūris*, matter], to generate or form white and viscous matter, as in a sore; to cause to form matter, as a sore; sup'purating, imp.: adj. secret-ing pus: sup'purated, pp.: sup'pura'tion, n. -rā'sh'ün [F.—L.], the process of producing matter, as in a sore; the matter formed in a sore: sup'purative, a. -tiv, tending to suppurate; n. a medicine that promotes the forming of matter, as in a sore.

supra, súprā [L. *supra*, above, beyond], a Latin prefix signifying 'above; on the top; over; beyond.' supra-axillary, súprā-ák-sil-er-ē [L. *supra*, and *axillary*], in *bot.*, growing above the axil.

supracretaceous, a. súprā-kre-tā'sh'is [L. *supra*, upper, and *cretaceous*], in *geol.*, applied to deposits lying over the chalk formation.

suprafoliaceons, a. súprā-fō-l-ā'sh'is [L. *supra*, upper, and *foliaceus*], in *bot.*, inserted above a leaf or petiole.

supralapsarian, n. súprā-lāp-sā-r'ian [L. *supra*, beyond; *lāpus*, a falling down or into ruins; labor, I fall down], one who holds that the fall of our first parents, with all its consequences, was predestined from all eternity, as well as the decree of election, by which a part of the human race were to be saved by the Redeemer; adj. pert to.

supramundane, a. súprā-mūn-dān [L. *supra*, upper, and *mundane*], situated above the world, or above our system.

supranaturalists, n. plu. súprā-nā-tū-rā-l'ists [L. *supra*, upper, above, and *naturalists*], in *theol.*, those who believe in supernatural manifestations in religion and in a divine revelation, in opposition to the rationalists, who exclude them—see also under supernatural.

supraorbital, a. súprā-ōr-bi-tāl [L. *supra*, upper, and *orbital*], in *anat.*, above the orbit of the eye.

suprarenal, a. súprā-re-nāl [L. *supra*, upper, and *renal*], in *anat.*, situated above the kidneys.

suprascapular, a. súprā-skāp-ū-lēr [L. *supra*, upper, and *scapular*], in *anat.*, situated above the shoulder-blade.

supreme, a. sú-prēm' [F. *suprême*, highest—from L. *supremus*, highest, topmost—from *superus*, high—from *super*, above], highest; greatest; most excellent; holding the highest place in government or power; sovereign; pre-eminent: supreme'ly, ad. -li: suprem'acy, n. -prēm-ā-si, highest authority or power; sovereign and undivided authority in ecclesiastical affairs: oath of supremacy, an oath formerly taken by loyal subjects denying the Pope's supremacy and maintaining the royal prerogative in matters ecclesiastical as well as in things temporal—called the royal supremacy.

sur, sér [F. *sur*, on, upon—from L. *super*, upper, above], a prefix signifying 'over; in addition; above; beyond'; sometimes merely intensive.

sural, a. sú-rāl [L. *sura*, the calf of the leg], pert. to the calf of the leg.

surance, n. sú-rāns [see *sure*], in *OE.*, assurance; security; assistance; warrant.

surbase, n. sér-bās [F. *sur*, upon, and *Eng. base*], in *arch.*, a cornice or series of mouldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, &c.: surbased, a. sér-bāst, having a series of mouldings on the top of the base: surbasement, n. -bās'mēt [F. *surbâssement*], the depression of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

surbate, v. sér-bāt, and surbeat', v. -bēt' [F. *sol-bature*, foundering as of a horse—from *sole*, the sole of the foot; *battre*, to beat: L. *solē*, the sole], in *OE.*, to bruise and batter the feet with much travelling; to harass; to fatigue: surbat'ing, imp.: sur-bat'ed, pp.

surbed, v. sér-bēd' [F. *sur*, on or upon, and *bed*], in *nrech.*, to set stones on edge, or contrary to their natural bedding in the quarry: surbed'ing, imp.: surbed'ded, pp.

surcease, v. sér-sēs' [F. *sursis*, delay—from *sur-scoir*, to delay, to suspend—from L. *supercedere*, to refrain or desist from—see *supercede*], in *OE.*, to be at an end; to stop; to leave off, to refrain finally: n. cessation; stop or stoppage: surceasing, imp.: surceased, pp. sér-sēs'.

surcharge, v. sér-chārg' [F. *surcharger*, to overload—from *sur*, upon, above; *charger*, to load—see *charge*], to overload; to overcharge; to overstock: n. a load greater than can be well borne; an extra charge; a disallowed item in an account which those who present it have personally to pay: surcharg'ing, imp.: surecharged, pp. -chārg'.

surcingle, n. sér-sing-gl' [F. *sur*, over; L. *cingulum*, a girdle, a sword-belt—from *cingo*, I bind round], a belt or band which passes over a saddle, or anything laid on a horse's back, in order to bind it fast; the girdle of a cassock: surc'ingled, a. -sing'gld, girt or secured with a surcingle.

surcoat, n. sér-kōt' [F. *sur*, over, and *Eng. coat*], a short overcoat; the long and flowing drapery of a knight.

sureculus, n. sér-kū-lūs, sur'culi, n. plu. -li [L. *surculus*, a small twig], in *bot.*, a sucker; a shoot thrown off under ground, and only rooting at its base; used also in *Eng. form*, surcle, n. sér-kl.

surd, n. sér'd [L. *surdus*, deaf, dull, indistinct], in *alg.*, a quantity which cannot be expressed by rational numbers or exactly determined, as the square root of 2 or the cube root of 3: adj. that cannot be expressed by rational numbers; in *OE.*, deaf.

sure, a. shōr [OF. *seur* and *secur*, sure, safe—from L. *securus*, free from care, safe: see *secure*], certain; not liable to failure, loss, or change; firm; stable; free from doubt or danger; in *OE.*, betrothed; ad. certainly; without doubt: sure'ly, ad. -li, certainly; undoubtedly; without hazard: sure'ty, n. -ti, security against loss or damage; hostage; foundation of stability; certainty: in *law*, one bound with and for another; a bail; evidence; in *OE.*, ratification: v. to be security for; to guarantee: sure'tiship, sure'ty-ship, n. stato of being surety; obligation of being bound to answer for another: sure-footed, a. tread-ing firmly; not liable to stumble or fall: to be sure, to know certainly; to be without doubt: also used as an adv. expression; certainly; surely; to make sure, to secure so that no failure may take place.—SYN. of 'sure a.': unfailing; infallible; unquestioning; safe; permanent; steady; strong; secure; indisputable; confident; positive; undoubting; In-dubitable—of 'surety n.': support; hostage; bonds-man; security.

suretiship, suretyship, surety—see under sure.  
surf, n. sér'f [according to Prof. Skeat, the same word as *sough*, a rushing noise—see *sough* 1: cf. Norm. *etchurfer*, to foam], the foaming or broken water made by the waves beating on the shore: surfy, a. -i, abounding with surf: surf-boat, a light strong boat capable of passing easily and safely through heavy surf.

surface, n. sér-fis [F. *surface*, outside—from L. *superficiēs*, the upper side of a thing—from *super*, above; *faciēs*, the face], the upper face or side of a thing; the outside; the upper stratum of the soil; in *geom.*, that which has length and breadth only: adj. on the outside; external; hollow; insincere: sur'faceman, n. in *rail.*, one who keeps the railroad track in order.

surfeit, n. sér-fit [OF. *surfait*, excess—from *sur*, over, and *faire*: L. *facere*, to do], excess in eating and drinking; sickness or satiety caused by overfulness; nausea: v. to supply with food or drink to satiety or sickness; to cloy; to be fed to overfulness or to satiety: sur'fetting, imp.: n. act of feeding to excess; gluttony: sur'feted, pp.: adj. fed to a surfeit or satiety: sur'fetter, n. -er, one who surfeits.

surge, n. sérj [OF. *sourgeon*, the spouting up of water in a fountain—from L. *surgere*, to rise, to boil or bubble up], the large waves or billows; a great rolling swell of water; in *ship-building*, a certain tapered part of a capstan: v. to swell; to rise high and roll, as waves; to slip back, as a cable; to let go suddenly, as a rope: sur'ging, imp.: adj. swelling and rolling, as great waves: surged, pp. sérj'd: surgy, a. sérji, rising in high waves or surges; full of great waves: surgeless, a. -lēs, free from waves; smooth: surge-beaten, a. beaten by high rolling waves.

surgeon, n. sér-jūn [OF. *chirurgien*, a surgeon—from

mid. *L. chirurgus*; Gr. *cheirourgos*, one who works with the hand, an operating medical man—from *cheir*, the hand; *ergon*, work), one whose occupation is to cure or alleviate injuries and diseases of the body by manual operations; also, a general practitioner: *sur'geon*, *n.* -*ist*, the office or employment of a surgeon: *sur'gery*, *n.* -*ist* [*OF. chirurgie*], the act or art of curing or alleviating injuries or diseases of the body by manual operations; the place or room in which a surgeon operates; the private shop for dispensing, attached to the house of a practitioner: *sur'gical*, *a.* -*ical*, pert. to surgeons; done by an operation with the hand, as cutting out a tumour: *sur'gically*, *ad.* -*ly*: College of Surgeons, Royal College of Surgeons, corporate bodies empowered to grant degrees in surgery.

*surging*, *surgy*—see under *surge*.  
*suricate*, *n.* *sū-rī-kāt* [*S. Afric.*], a carnivorous African quadruped allied to the ichneumon, somewhat smaller than the domestic cat.

*surloin*, *n.* *sēr-loyn*, a spelling of *stirloin*, which see.

*surly*, *a.* *sēr-ly* [*AS. sūr, sour=sirly—from sir, and like*], cross; rude; uncivil; gloomily morose; snarling: *sur'lyly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sur'liness*, *n.* -*ness*, crabbed ill-nature; moroseness.

*surmise*, *v.* *sēr-mīz* [*OF. surmise*, accusation—from *surmettre*, to lay upon, to accuse—from *L. super*, upon; *mitto*, I send], to imagine without certain knowledge; to suspect; to form a notion or opinion on slight evidence, or from some trivial circumstance; to conjecture: *n.* the notion or opinion that something exists of which we have no certain evidence; a conjecture; *n.* supposition: *surm'isng*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of suspecting: *surmised*, *pp.* -*ized*: *surmiser*, *n.* -*iser*, one who surmises.—*SYN.* of 'surmise *n.*': suspicion; doubt; guess; speculation; divination; hypothesis.

*surmount*, *v.* *sēr-mōunt* [*F. surmonter*, to excel—from *sur*, upon; *monter*, to mount—from *mōnt*, *L. mons* or *montem*, a hill], to rise above; to overcome, as difficulties; to surpass: *surmount'ing*, *imp.*: *surmount'ed*, *pp.* -*ed*, *ad.* -*ly*, applied to an arch or dome rising higher than a semicircle: *surmount'able*, *a.* -*ble*, that may be overcome; superable: *surmount'ably*, *ad.* -*ly*: *surmount'ableness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being surmountable.—*SYN.* of 'surmount': to conquer; exceed; vanquish; subdue.

*surmulet*, *n.* *sēr-mū-lēt* [*F. surmulet—from saur*, yellowish-brown; *mulet*, a mullet], a sea-fish allied to the perch—also called *red mullet*.

*surmulot*, *n.* *sēr-mū-lōt* [*F. surmulot—from saur*, yellowish-brown; *mulot*, a field-mouse], the common brown or Norway rat.

*surname*, *n.* *sēr-nām* [*F. surnom*, a surname—from *sur*, upon; *nom*, a name—from *L. nōmen*, a name], a name added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name—as William Smith, *Smith* being the surname, and *William* the baptismal or Christian name; the family name: *v.* to give a surname to, or to call by one: *sur'nam'ing*, *imp.*: *sur'named*, *pp.* -*named*: *sur'nam'inal*, *a.* -*inal*, relating to surnames.

*surpass*, *v.* *sēr-pās* [*F. surpasser*, to overtop—from *sur*, beyond; *passer*, to pass; see *pass*], to go beyond in anything; to excel; to exceed: *surpas'sing*, *imp.*: *adj.* excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others: *surpassed*, *pp.* -*past*: *surpas'sable*, *a.* -*able*: *sur'pass'ed*, *pp.* -*ed*, *ad.* -*ly*, that may be exceeded: *surpas'sably*, *ad.* -*ly*: *surpas'singly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *surpas'singness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being surpassing.—*SYN.* of 'surpass': to excel; outdo; outstrip; transcend.

*surplice*, *n.* *sēr-plīs* [*F. surplis*, a surplice—from mid. *L. superpellicium*, a surplice—from *L. super*, over; *pellicius*, made of skins—from *pellis*, a skin], an outer, long, white linen robe, with wide sleeves, worn by an officiating clergyman in the Episcopal or R. Cath. Ch., and in others; also the white robe worn by an officiating chorister: *v.* to robe in a surplice: *sur'plicing*, *imp.*: *sur'pleed*, *pp.* -*plied*: *adj.* wearing a surplice. *Note 1.*—The surplice strictly extends to the waist only, but the name is now generally applied to the white garment extending nearly to the feet, though that form of ecclesiastical robe is really an alb, which see. *Note 2.*—In the early ages priests were dressed sheepskins or furs, which they called *pellicae*, over which it became usual to wear a white robe of linen, which they called *super-pellicae*, hence *surplice*.

*surplus*, *n.* *sēr-plūs* [*F. surplus*, surplus—from *L. super*, above; *plus*, more], that which remains over beyond what is wanted; excess; what remains of an estate after debts, &c., have been paid: *ad.* exceeding what is wanted or necessary: *sur'plusage*, *n.* -*age*, that which remains over; in *law*, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary to the case.

*surprise*, *v.* *sēr-prīz* [*F. surprise*, surprise, astonishment—from *F. surprendre*, to take unawares—from *L. super*, above; *prehendo*, I take], to take unawares; to assail unexpectedly; to come upon one suddenly; to strike with wonder; to throw the mind into confusion by presenting something suddenly to the view or the mind: *n.* the act of coming upon unawares; the state of being taken unawares; an emotion of the mind excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; astonishment; wonder; amazement: *surpr'ising*, *imp.*: *ad.* of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; astonishing: *surprised*, *pp.* -*ized*: *surpr'isingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *surprisal*, *n.* *sēr-prīz'āl*, in *OE.*, the act of taking unawares; sudden perplexity or confusion.—*SYN.* of 'surprising *a.*': extraordinary; strange; curious; wonderful; astonishing; unexpected.

*surquedry*, *n.* *sēr-kēd-ri* [*OF. surcuidre*, to presume; *sur*, over; *cuidre*, to think; *L. cogito*, I think], in *OE.*, overweening pride; insolence; presumption.

*surrehtter*, *n.* *sēr-rē-dū-tēr* [*F. sur*, upon, and *Eng. rebutter*], in *law*, the reply of a plaintiff in matters of fact to the defendant's *rebutter*: *sur-rejoinder*, *n.* *sēr-rē-jōin'dēr* [*F. sur*, upon, and *Eng. rejoinder*], the reply of the plaintiff in matters of fact to the defendant's *rejoinder*.

*surrender*, *v.* *sūr-rēnd'r* [*OF. surrendre*, to deliver up—from *F. sur*, over; *rendre*, to render—see *render*], to deliver up, as oneself; to yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up; to resign; to yield to any influence; to relinquish; in *milit.*, to lay down arms and yield, as a prisoner of war: *n.* the act of resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the hands of another; a yielding or giving up: *surren'dering*, *imp.*: *surren'dered*, *pp.* -*der'd*: *surren'derer*, *n.* -*er*, one who surrenders: *surren'deror*, *n.* -*der-ōr*, in *law*, the tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord: *surren'deree*, *n.* -*der-ē*, in *law*, the person to whom the lord grants surrendered land.

*surreptitious*, *a.* *sūr-rēp-tish'ūs* [*L. surreptitius*, stolen, surreptitious—from *surripus*, snatched away secretly—from *sub*, under; *raptus*, seized; *rapio*, I seize], done by stealth or without authority; underground; made or introduced fraudulently: *sur'reptitiously*, *ad.* -*ly*, fraudulently; by stealth.

*surrogate*, *n.* *sūr-rō-gāt* [*L. surrogatus*, elected in the place of another, *pp.* of *surrogo*—from *sub*, under; *rogo*, I ask], the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, usually of a bishop or his chancellor; an officer authorised to issue marriage licences.

*surround*, *v.* *sār-rōiend'* [*F. sur*, upon, and *Eng. round*], to enclose on all sides; to encircle; to encompass; to fence about: *surround'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* being on all sides of; enclosing: *surround'ed*, *pp.*: *surround'ings*, *n.* plu. -*ings*, external or attending circumstances; the environments of any place.—*SYN.* of 'surround': to environ; invest; hem in; circumscribe; enclose; limit; bound; include; confine.

*sursolid*, *n.* *sēr-sōl'id* [*F. sur*, above, and *Eng. solid*], in *arith.*, the fifth power of a number: *adj.* pert. to, or involving, the fifth power of a number.

*surtout*, *n.* *sēr-tōt* [*F. surtout*—from *F. sur*, over; *tout*, all; mid. *L. superdatus*, a garment put over all others—from *L. super*, over; *datus*, all, the whole], formerly, an overcoat; now, a coat having a wide skirt reaching about the knees.

*surturbrand*, *n.* *sēr-tūr-brānd* [*Icel. svartrbrandr*—from *svartr*, black, and *brandr*, a firebrand], in *geol.*, a pent-like variety of brown-coal or lignite; occurring in the phloccene deposits, and sometimes under the volcanic overflows of Iceland.

*surveillance*, *n.* *sēr-vāi-yāns* [*F. surveillance*, superintend—*from surveiller*, to watch, to have an eye upon—from *L. super*, over; *vigilo*, I watch], oversight; watch; inspection.

*survey*, *v.* *sēr-vā* [*OF. surveoir*, to oversee—from *L. super*, over; *video*, I see, I overlook], to overlook; to inspect; to view with attention, as from a height; to oversee; to measure, as land; to examine atten-

tively a district of country with the view of determining its area, the distances between the most prominent objects, the best possible tracts for a railway or canal, &c.; to examine a line of coast: in *OE.*, to perceive: *survey*, *n.* *sér-iv*, an attentive view; an examination of all the parts and particulars; the operation of examining attentively a district of country, a line of coast, a sea, &c., with the view of determining distances, the hearing of objects, &c.: *survey*, *ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or art of measuring land, laying down tracks, taking the bearings of objects, &c., in any district of country: *surveyed*, *pp.* *-v'id*: *surveyor*, *n.* *-er*, one appointed to superintend others; one who surveys a district of country, &c.; one who views and examines for a particular purpose: a Government officer, as the Surveyor of Taxes: *surveyorship*, *n.* the office of a surveyor: *land-surveying*, the art of measuring and laying out plans of lands or estates: *surveyor-general*, a chief or head surveyor: *trigonometrical survey*, a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles.—*SYN.* of 'survey *n.*': review; inspection; retrospect; examination; prospect; landscape.

*survive*, *v.* *sér-iv* [*F.* *survivre*, to survive—from *L.* *supervivere*, to outlive—from *super*, over; *vivo*, I live], to live beyond another; to outlive, as a person or thing; to remain alive: *surviving*, *imp.*: *adj.* remaining alive: *survived*, *pp.* *-v'id*: *survival*, *n.* *sér-iv'tál*, a living beyond the life of another; in *archeol.*, any habit, usage, or belief remaining from ancient times, whose origin is often unknown, or but imperfectly known: *survivor*, *n.* *-er*, one who outlives another: *survivorship*, *n.* state of outliving another; in *law*, the right belonging to one of two or more persons, who have a joint interest in an estate, to take possession on the death of the other or others.

*sub*, *sus* [*L.* *sub*], a prefix, a form of *sub*, which see.

*susceptible*, *a.* *sús-sép-tí-bl* [*F.* *susceptible*, susceptible—from *midl.* *l. susceptible*, ready to undertake—from *L.* *susceptus*, taken hold of, sustained—from *sub*, under; *capio*, taken; *capio*, I take], capable of admitting anything additional, as pain or love; that may receive some change, influence, passion, &c.; tender; impressible; sensitive: *susceptibly*, *ad.* *-tí-bl*: *susceptibility*, *n.* *-tí-nés*, also *susceptibility*, *n.* *-tí-tí*, the quality of admitting something additional; the being capable of receiving some change, influence, affection, or passion; impressibility: *susceptive*, *a.* *-tí*, readily admitting.—*SYN.* of 'susceptibility': feeling; sensation; perception; capability; sensibility; emotion.

*suscitate*, *v.* *sús-sít-lát* [*L.* *suscitatus*, *pp.* of *suscitare*, to rouse up—from *sus* for *sub*, under; *cito*, I rouse], in *OE.*, to rouse; to call into life and action; *suscitating*, *imp.*: *suscitated*, *pp.*: *suscitation*, *n.* *-tá-shún*, in *OE.*; the act of calling into life and action.

*suslik*—same as *souslik*.

*suspect*, *v.* *sús-pékt* [*F.* *suspect*, suspected—from *L.* *suspectus*, looked at from beneath, mistrusted—from *sub*, under; *spectus*, looked at; *specio*, I look at], to imagine or be of opinion that something exists, but without positive evidence; to doubt; to distrust; to surmise; to imagine to be guilty: *n.* a doubtful or suspected person; in *OE.*, suspicion; something suspicious: *suspecting*, *imp.*: *suspected*, *pp.*: *adj.* imagined without proof; mistrusted: *suspectedly*, *ad.* *-tí*: *suspectedness*, *n.* *-nés*, the state of being suspected or doubted.

*suspend*, *v.* *sús-pénd* [*F.* *suspendere*—from *L.* *suspendere*, to suspend—from *sub*, under; *pendo*, I hang downwards], to make to hang; to make to depend upon; to attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to keep in an undetermined state, as the judgment; to deprive of any privilege or office for a time: *suspending*, *imp.*: *suspended*, *pp.*: *adj.* caused to cease for a time; held undissolved in a fluid; held undetermined; in *bot.*, applied to an ovule hanging from a point a little below the apex of the ovary: *suspenders*, *n.* *plu.* *-ers*, straps for holding up trousers; braces; supports from which things may hang; to suspend payment, to cease to meet engagements, as a trader or company; to become bankrupt.—*SYN.* of 'suspend': to delay; hang; intermit; debar; stay; hinder; stop; withhold.

*suspense*, *n.* *sús-péns* [*L.* *suspensus*, *pp.* of *suspen-*

*dere*, to hang up—see *suspend*], a state of uncertainty; the act of withholding the judgment; doubt; indecision; cessation for a time: *adj.* in *OE.*, held in doubt or expectation; held from proceeding: *suspensible*, *a.* *-pén-sí-bl*, that may be suspended or held from sinking: *suspensibility*, *n.* *-bíl-tí*, the capacity of being suspended, or sustained from sinking: *suspension*, *n.* *-shín* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of hanging up, or causing to hang from, by attaching to something above; act of delaying or withholding, as the judgment; cessation for a time; delay; interruption; intermission; the depriving for a time of power, privilege, or office; the state in which the particles of a solid body are held undissolved in a fluid; in *music*, the continuance of a note from one chord to another to which it does not properly belong: *suspensor*, *n.* *-sér*, in *surg.*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum; in *bot.*, the cord which suspends the embryo within the ovule, and is attached to the radicle: *suspensorium*, *n.* *-sói-ri-úm*, the apparatus by which the lower jaw is suspended to the upper jaw: *suspensory*, *a.* *-sér-i*, that suspends; doubtful: *n.* that which suspends: *suspense account*, a lot of bad and doubtful debts collected into one account by a commercial house, or a bank, to be wiped off by certain annual deductions out of profits: *suspension-bridge*, a bridge baving the roadway supported by chains passing over two or more high piers or columns: *suspension of arms*, a short truce or cessation of hostile operations, agreed on by contending parties or armies in a time of war, as for burying the dead: *suspension and interdict*, in *Soots law*, a process by which one party seeks to prevent another performing some act, or in general to stay any unlawful proceeding.

*suspicion*, *n.* *sús-pí-shún* [*F.* *suspicion*—from *L.* *suspicio* or *suspicionem*, mistrust—from *sub*, under; *specio*, I look at], act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something upon little or no evidence; doubt; mistrust: *suspicious*, *a.* *-ús*, apt to imagine with little or no reason; distrustful; liable or open to suspicion; exciting suspicion; questionable: *suspiciously*, *ad.* *-tí*: *suspiciousness*, *n.* *-nés*, the quality or state of being suspicious; tendency to suspicion.—*SYN.* of 'suspicion': diffidence; distrust; misgiving; fear; jealousy; question.

*suspire*, *v.* *sús-pír* [*L.* *suspirare*, to draw a deep breath, to heave a sigh—from *sub*, under; *spiro*, I breathe], in *OE.*, to fetch a deep breath; to sigh; to breathe: *suspiring*, *imp.*: *suspired*, *pp.* *-pírd*: *suspiral*, *a.* *-pírd*, a spring of water under the ground supplying a cistern or conduit; a breathing-vent: *suspirá-tion*, *n.* *-rú-shún*, a deep-drawn breath; a sigh.

*sustain*, *v.* *sús-tán* [*OF.* *sustener*—from *L.* *sustinere*, to uphold—from *sub*, under; *teneo*, I hold], to bear or hold up; to keep from falling; to keep alive; to keep suspended; to maintain; to suffer, as a loss; in *music*, to continue the full time, as a note: *n.* in *OE.*, that which sustains or supports: *sustaining*, *imp.*: *adj.* bearing; upholding; suffering: *sustained*, *pp.* *-tánd*: *adj.* uniform; in *music*, prolonged, as a note: *sustainer*, *n.* *-er*, he who or that which sustains: *sustainable*, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be sustained.—*SYN.* of 'sustain *v.*': to prop; bear; support; keep; help; relieve; assist; endure; uphold; subsist; undergo.

*sustenance*, *n.* *sús-té-náns* [*OF.* *sustenance*, sustenance—see *sustain*], support; food; victuals: *sustentation*, *n.* *-tá-shún* [*L.* *sustentationem*], support; subsistence; that which supports; maintenance: *Sustentation Fund*, in the *U. F. Ch.* of *Scot.*, a central fund, collected from every member and church within the body, from which each clergyman, in possession of a cure, is paid an equal sum for his sustenance.

*sustentacular*, *a.* *sús-tén-ták-ú-lér* [*L.* *sustentaculum*, a prop, a support; *sustentus*, sustained—see *sustain*], applied to a kind of connective tissue which serves as a supporting framework to the elements and nourishing blood-vessels of certain organs and tissues.

*sustentation*—see under *sustenance*.

*sutler*, *n.* *sút-lér* [*Dut.* *soetelaar*, a sutler; *soetelen*, to do dirty work], a camp-follower; one who follows an army to sell provisions and liquors: *suttle*, *v.* *sút-lí*, to act as a sutler: *sut'ling*, *imp.* *-tíng*: *adj.* engaged as a sutler: *n.* the occupation of a sutler: *sut'led*, *pp.* *sút-lítd*.

*coûr*, *bôý*, *fôot*; *püre*, *büd*: *chair*, *gámé*, *jôý*, *shún*, *thíng*, *théré*, *zéd*.

**sutra**, *n.* *sōtrā* [Sansk., *n.* thread]. In *Sans. lit.*, a collection of precepts.

**suttee**, *n.* *sūtī* [Sansk., *sati*, a virtuous wife—from *sat*, good]. In *India*, the sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband; the widow who so immolates herself—a hideous practice now abolished throughout British India: **sutteeism**, *n.* *-izm*, the practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

**suttle**, *n.* *sūtīl* [*l.* *subtilis*, nice, accurate—see *subtle*], the weight of goods after the tare has been deducted; net weight.

**suttle**, *v.*—see under *sutler*.

**suture**, *n.* *sūtūr* [*F.* *suture*—from *L.* *sūtūra*, a seam; *sūtus*, pp. of *suo*, I sew]. In *surg.*, the drawing together of a wound by sewing; in *anat.*, a seam or joint uniting the bones of the skull; in *bot.*, the part where separate organs unite, or where the edges of a folded organ adhere: **sutural**, *n.* *-tūrāl*, of or relating to a suture; in *bot.*, applied in that form of dehiscence or separation of fruits which takes place at the sutures: **sutured**, *a.* *-tūrd*, having sutures: **ventral suture**, in the *ovary*, that next the centre of the flower: **dorsal suture**, that which corresponds to the midrib.

**suzerain**, *n.* *sōzērāin* [*F.* *suzerain*, a lord paramount, a holder of a fief whence other fiefs depend—from *sus*, above—from *L.* *sursum*, above], the supreme or highest lord; a superior lord to whom fealty is due: **suzerainty**, *n.* *-rānti* [*F.* *suzeraineté*], paramount authority or command.

**swab**, *n.* *swāb* [*Sw.* *swab*, a fire-brush; *swabla*, to swab] *n.* mop made of unravelled rope, used on ship-board for cleaning the decks; a mop for cleaning floors; in *sailors' slang*, an awkward person; a lubber; an epaulet: **v.** to clean or dry with a mop: **swabbing**, *imp.*: **swabbed**, pp. *swabbed*: **swabber**, *n.* *-ber*, an inferior officer appointed to see the ship kept clean.

**swud**, *n.* *swēd* [conn. with *squash* and *squash*]. In *OE.*, a peas-cod; a handful of peas-straw; a fat short person; a lout; a rustic.

**swaddle**, *v.* *swēddl* [from *swathe*, which see] to bind, as with a bandage; to swathe; in *OE.*, to cudgel; to bent: *n.* clothes bound round the body: **swaddling**, *imp.* *-dlng*: **swaddled**, pp. *swēddl*: **swaddling-band**, *n.* band or cloth wrapped round an infant: **swaddling-clothes**, the clothes in which an infant is wrapped or dressed: **swaddling-clouts**, *OE.* for *swaddling-clothes*.

**swag**, *v.* *swāg* [Norw. *swaga*, to sway; cf. *Sw.* *swag*, weak, bending; Swiss *schwägen*, to stroll about], to sink down by its own weight; to move, as something heavy and pendent; to sway: **swagging**, *imp.*: **swagged**, pp. *swāgd*: **swagger**, *v.* *swāgd*, to swagger; to brag noisily; to walk in an affected manner, swaying from one side to the other: *a.* an affected or insolent manner of walking: **swaggering**, *imp.*: **adj.** *blustering*; exhibiting an insolent or affected manner: **swaggered**, pp. *swāgd*: **swaggerer, *n.* *-gd*, one who swaggers; a boastful noisy fellow: **swaggy**, *a.* *-gi*, dependent by its weight; swaying: **swag-bellied**, *belld*, having a large belly.**

**swag**, *n.* *swāg* [see *swag* 1]. In *slang*, plunder; booty; money.

**swage**, *v.* *swāg* [corrupt, from *assuage*]. In *OE.*, to ease; to mitigate; to appease; to quiet.

**swagger**—see under *swag* 1.

**swain**, *n.* *swēin* [*Ice.* *swēinn*, a boy, a young man; cf. *Dan.* *svend*, a bailiiff; *o.* *swēin*, a young man employed in husbandry; a rustic; a lover: **swainish**, *a.* *-ish*, rustic; *clurish*—*SYN.* of 'swain': peasant; clown; countryman; hind; elodpole.

**swale**, *a.* *swāl* [*Ice.* *swāl*, cool]. In *Eng. dial.*, bleak; windy; cold: *a.* a valley or low place; shade, in opposition to sunshine.

**swallow**, *n.* *swēlō* [*AS.* *swalewe*, a swallow; cf. *Ice.* *swali*; *Dan.* *swale*; *Dut.* *swaluwe*; *Ger.* *schwalbe*], a well-known migratory bird which arrives in Britain about the middle of April: **swallow-tail**, *n.* a kind of willow; *n.* swallow-tailed coat: **swallow-tailed**, *a.* narrowing towards the end; forked.

**swallow**, *v.* *swēlō* [*AS.* *swelgan*, to swallow; cf. *Ice.* *swelja*; *Dan.* *swelge*; *Dut.* *swelgen*; *Ger.* *schlucken*], to take down the throat; to absorb; to draw or sink into; to engross; to occupy completely; to exhaust; to consume; to employ; to receive or embrace without scruple or examination; *n.* opinions; to bear patiently, as to *swallow* an insult: **swallowing**, *imp.*:

*n.* the act of taking down the throat; the act of absorbing; the receiving implicitly, as a story, &c.: **swallowed**, pp. *-d*: **swallower**, *n.* *-er*, one who swallows: **swallow-holes**, certain holes or fissures in the mountain-limestone of Derbyshire, &c., which frequently receive or swallow up streams that reappear in the low country.—*SYN.* of 'swallow': to absorb; imbibe; engulf; overwhelm; appropriate; consume.

**swam**, *v.* *swām*, pt. of *swim*, which see.

**swamp**, *n.* *swāmp* [*Dan.* and *Sw.* *swamp*, a sponge, fungus: *L.* *Ger.* *swamp*; *Ger.* *schwamm*], a tract of land saturated with moisture, and unfit for agricultural or pastoral purposes, but having a growth of certain kinds of trees—commonly, though erroneously, used as synonymous with bog or morass: *v.* to plunge or sink in, as in a swamp; to overwhelm and fill with water, as a boat; to plunge into inextricable difficulties: **swamping**, *imp.*: **swamped**, pp. *swāmp*: **swampy**, *a.* *swāmpy*, consisting of or like a swamp; wet and spongy: **swampore**, a familiar term for bog-iron ore, which occurs in swampy tracts in bands or cakes of considerable thickness.—*SYN.* of 'swamp *n.*': fen; bog; marsh; morass.

**swan**, *n.* *swān* [*AS.* *swan*, *n.* swan; cf. *Dut.* *swaan*; *Dan.* *svane*; *Ice.* *svanr*; *Ger.* *schwan*], a web-footed aquatic bird resembling the goose, with a very long neck, and remarkable for its grace and elegance while swimming: **swan-apping** or **swanhopping**, the custom of catching the tame swans once a year in order to mark them: **swan-aery**, *n.* *-nēr*, a breeding-place for swans: **swan-like**, after the manner of a swan: **swan's-down**, the down of the swan; *n.* fine, soft woolen cloth: **swan-shot**, a large kind of shot: **swanskin**, the skin of a swan with the feathers; *n.* kind of fine flannel; *n.* blanket used in printing.

**swap**, *v.* *swāp* [*n.* variant of *sweep*; *Ger.* *schreiben*, to hover; *schleppen*, to swap]. In *OE.* and *pron.* *Eng.*, to strike with a hasty sweeping blow; to fall down with sudden violence; familiarly (from the notion of a sudden turn), to exchange; to barter: *a.* a barter; an exchange; in *OE.*, a blow; a stroke: *nd.* hastily; *nt.* a blow: **swapping**, *imp.*: **adj.** *adj.* in *OE.*, plying the wings with noise; striking the air: **swapped**, pp. *swāpt*: see *swop*.

**swape**, *n.* *swāp* [*a.* form of *sweep*], *n.* long pole turning on an upright post, used for raising water from a well; a long oar.

**sward**, *n.* *swērd* [*AS.* *swærd*, the skin of bacon; cf. *Ice.* *svördr*; *Dut.* *zwaard*; *Ger.* *schwert*], the coat of turf on a grass field, hillside, &c.; in *OE.*, the skin of bacon: **swardy**, *a.* *swērdy*, covered with grass.

**sware**, *v.* *swēr*, the old pt. of the verb *swear*, which see.

**swarm**, *n.* *swārm* [*AS.* *swearm*, a swarm; cf. *Dut.* *zwerm*; *Sw.* *swärm*; *Dan.* *sværm*; *Ger.* *schwarm*], a multitude of small animals or insects in motion; especially, a large number of bees seeking a new home, or when collected in a hive; a multitude of people; a great number; a cluster; a crowd: *v.* to crowd together with confused movements; to collect and depart from a hive in a body, as honey-bees seeking new quarters; to throng together; to be thronged or overrun: **swarming**, *imp.*: **adj.** *collecting and moving in a crowded body as bees do*; thronging: **swarmed**, pp. *swārm*.—*SYN.* of 'swarm *n.*': throng; mob; multitude; populace.

**swarm**, *v.* *swārm* [*n.* akin to *swarm*], cf. *Fris.* *swerke*, to crawl], to climb the bole of a tree by the alternate twisting of the arms and legs around it; to wriggle about.

**swart**, *a.* *swārt*, also **swarth**, *a.* *swāth* [*AS.* *swart*, black; cf. *Goth.* *swarts*; *Ice.* *svart*; *Dan.* *sort*; *Ger.* *schwarz*], darkly brown; somewhat black; tawny: **swart**, *v.* to blacken; to make dusky: **swarting**, *imp.*: **swarted**, pp. *swarth*, *n.* *swāth*, in *OE.* and *pron.* *Eng.*, apparition of a person about to die: **swarthly**, *a.* *swāthly*, being of a dark or dusky complexion; tawny: **swarthily**, *nd.* *-li*: **swarthiness**, **swarthiness**, also **swartness**, *n.* *-ness*, duskiness or darkness of complexion.

**swarth**, *n.* *swāth*, *OE.* for *swath*; also for *sward*, turf.

**swarve**, *v.* *OE.* and *Scot.* for *swerve*.

**swash**, *n.* *swāsh* [*Sw.* dial. *swaska*, to make a 'swashing' noise; cf. *Sw.* *swasa*, to swagger; *Norw.* *swaga*, to sway—see also *swag*], the noise made by a liquid flowing with violence; blustering; a swaggerer; in *arch.*, *n.* figure whose circumference is not

mäte, mal, fär, läu; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

railway running zig-zag on an incline; the train switching from one set of lines to another in turn; a railroad on which cars are elevated to a point, from which they descend by gravity to the point from which they started.

**Switzer**—see under **Swiss**.

**swivel**, *n.* *swivl* [AS. *swifan*, to move quickly], a fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a ring which turns upon a staple; a small cannon on a pivot or staple, and which may be turned any way: *v.* to turn on a pin or pivot: *swiv'elling*, *imp.*: swivelled, *pp.* *swiv'ell'd*.

**swollen** or **swoln**, *v.* *swoll'n*, *pp.* of the verb **swell**, which see: *adj.* largely increased in bulk.

**swoon**, *v.* *swōn* [AS. *swogan*, to sigh], to sink into a fainting fit, and appear as if dead: *n.* a fainting fit: *swoon'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who swoons: swooned, *pp.* *swōnd*.

**swoop**, *v.* *swōp* [from *sweep*, which see], to take or seize with a sweeping movement; to catch while on the wing; to catch up: *n.* a sweeping movement; a sudden falling on and seizing, as a bird of prey on its victim: *swoop'ing*, *imp.*: swooped, *pp.* *swōpt*.

**swap**, *v.* *swōp* [another form of *swap*], to exchange; to barter: *n.* an exchange; a barter: *swap'ping*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of exchanging or bartering: swapped, *pp.* *swōpt*.

**sword**, *n.* *sōrd* [AS. *sweord*, a sword; cf. Icel. *sverd*; Dan. *sverd*; Dut. *zwaard*; Ger. *schwert*], a warlike weapon made of steel, consisting of a long knife-like blade, one side being a sharp cutting-edge, and having a handle at one end—used as a weapon for stabbing and cutting; figuratively, destruction by war; vengeance or justice; emblem of power or of triumph; the profession of arms: *sword'er*, *n.* *sōrd'ēr*, in OE., a gladiator; a soldier; a cut-throat: *sword'less*, *a. -lēs*, without a sword: *sword-arm*, the right arm: *sword-bayonet*, a bayonet having a shape somewhat like a sword: *sword-bearer*, a city officer who carries the sword as the emblem of authority and justice before the chief magistrate: *sword-belt*, the belt round the waist from which the sword is suspended: *sword-blade*, the knife or cutting part of a sword: *sword-cut*, a wound with a sword: *sword-dance*, in *Highlands of Scot.*, a dance performed over two swords laid cross-wise on the ground: *sword-fight*, a combat where swords are the weapons employed: *sword-fish*, a large sea-fish having a remarkable elongation of the upper jaw in the form of a sword-like weapon: *sword-shaped*, *a.* shaped like a sword; *conslorm*: *swordsmanship*, *n.* skillful use of the sword: *sword-stick*, a walking-stick in which a sword is concealed: *sword of state*, the sword borne on great occasions before kings, lords, governors of counties, &c.: to surrender his sword, to submit on defeat to the conqueror by the vanquished commander delivering his sword: to break his sword, to degrade him from his rank.

**swore**, *v.* *swōr*, *pt.* of **swear**: *sworn*, *v.* *swōrn*, *pp.* of **swear**, which see.

**swound**, *n.* *swōund* [for *swoon*], in OE., a swoon; a fainting-fit.

**swouns**, *n.* *plu.* *swōnz* [corrupted from God's wounds], in OE., an oath by God's wounds, that is, 'Christ's wounds': also wounds.

**swum**, *v.* *swām*, *pt.* and *pp.* of **swim**, which see.

**swing**, *v.* *swīng*, *pt.* and *pp.* of **swing**, which see.

**Sybarite**, *n.* *sib'ā-rit*, an inhabitant of anc. *Sybaris*, in Italy, noted for its luxury; an effeminate voluptuary: *Sybarit'ic*, *a.* *-rit'ik*, *pert.* to or resembling a Sybarite: *Sybarit'ism*, *n.* *-izm*, luxuriousness; effeminacy.

**sybo**, *n.* *sib'ō*, *syboes*, *n.* *plu.* *sib'ōz* [F. *ciboule*—from *L. cepa*, an onion], in *Scot.*, a young onion before the bulb has been formed: also spelt *selbow*, *n.* *sib'ō*, and *ssbow*, *n.* *sib'ō*.

**sycamine**, *n.* *sik'a-mīn* [Gr. *sūkaminos*], supposed to be the black mulberry tree, but the species is uncertain; the *Morus nigra*, Ord. *Moraceæ*.

**sycamore**, *n.* *sik'a-mōr* [L. *sycamoros*; Gr. *sukomoros*, the fig-mulberry tree—from *sukon*, a fig; *mōrōn*, a mulberry], a large tree allied to the common fig, whose fruit, shaped like the fig, has a sweet and delicate taste, found in Egypt and Syria; the *Ficus sycamoros*, or *Sycomoros antiquum*, Ord. *Moraceæ*; a well-known British forest-tree, belonging to the maple family, known by its five-lobed

leaves and its profusion of flat-winged twin fruit—a different tree from the Bible *sycamore*: the *Acer pseudo-platanus*—the great maple, or plane-tree of Scotland, Ord. *Aceraceæ*.

**sycee**, *n.* *sī-sē* [Chin. *sī sē*, fine silk], the only silver currency of the Chinese, in the form of small hemispherical ingots or lumps, weighing 5, 10, 25, or 50 teals, and sometimes more.

**sychnocarpous**, *a.* *sik-nō-kār'pūs* [Gr. *sychnos*, frequent; *karpōs*, fruit], in bot., possessing the power of producing fruit many times without perishing, as is the case with all trees and herbaceous perennials.

**sycoma**, *n.* *sik-kō-mō* [Gr.—from *sukon*, a fig], a fig-shaped tumour.

**syconus**, *n.* *sik-kō-nūs*, also *sycō'nium*, *n.* *-ni-ūm* [Gr. *sukon*, a fig], in bot., an aggregate fruit where many flowers have been developed upon a fleshy receptacle, which is either a flattened disc or forms a nearly closed cavity, as in the fig.

**sycophant**, *n.* *sik-ō-fānt* [L. *sycophanta*; Gr. *sukophantēs*, one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law, a tale-bearer—from *sukon*, a fig; *phainō*, I show], a flatterer of princes and great men; a parasite; a mean or servile flatterer: *sycophancy*, *n.* *-fān-si*, obsequious and mean flattery; servility: *sycophan'tic*, *a.* *-fān't'ik*, flattering meanly; parasitic: *sycophan'tish*, *a.* *-tish*, like a sycophant: *sycophan'tism*, *n.* *-tizm*, a mean flattery; sycophancy.

**sycosis**, *n.* *sik-kō-sis* [Gr.—from *sukon*, a fig], a skin disease, characterised by the formation of patches of tubercles on the skin of the chin or upper lip.

**syenite**, *n.* *sī-ē-nīt* [from *Syene*, in Upper Egypt], a granitic rock composed of felspar, quartz, and hornblende; any granitic rock in which hornblende predominates: *syenitic*, *a.* *-ē-nīt'ik*, containing or resembling syenite.

**syepoorite**, *n.* *sī-ē-pōr'it*, a sulphide of cobalt, of a steel-grey colour, found at *Saipur*, in India—used by Indian jewellers to give a rose-colour to gold.

**syllabarium**, *n.* *sī-lā-bā-ri-ūm*, *syllabā'ria*, *n.* *plu.* *-rī-ā* [mid. L.—from *L. syllaba*; Gr. *syllabē*, a syllable—see *syllable*], a catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language; *syllabary*, *n.* *-bē-ri*, the syllabic symbols of certain languages; a table of syllables; a syllabarium.

**syllable**, *n.* *sī-lā-bl* [L. *syllaba*; Gr. *syllabē*, a syllable—from Gr. *sun*, together; *lambōō*, I take], as much of a word as can be uttered distinctly by one effort of the voice; a word; anything proverbially concise; a particle: *v.* to pronounce articulately; to utter: *syllab'ing*, *imp.*: *syllab'ed*, *pp.* *-ēd*: *syllab'ic*, *a.* *sī-lā-b'ik*, also *syllab'ical*, *a.* *-kāl*, *pert.* to or consisting of a syllable: *syllab'ically*, *ad.* *-lī*: *syllab'icate*, *v.* *-kāt*, to form into syllables: *syllab'icat'ing*, *imp.*: *syllab'icat'ed*, *pp.*: *syllab'ication*, *n.* *-kāt-shūn*, the act of forming into syllables, or dividing words into syllables; also *syllab'ication*, *n.* *-fī-kāt-shūn* [L. *faciō*, I make].

**syllabub**, *n.* *sī-lā-būb*—see *syllabub*.

**syllabus**, *n.* *sī-lā-būs* [mid. L. *syllabus*, a list—see *syllable*], an abstract; a table of contents; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse; in *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the list of doctrinal errors condemned in 1864 by Pope Pius IX. in his encyclical and other apostolic letters.

**syllipsis**, *n.* *sī-lēp'sis* [Gr. *sullepsis*, a taking together—from *sun*, together; *lambōō*, I take], in *gram.*, a figure by which we accept the sense of words rather by the intention of the author than by their strict grammatical import; the agreement of a verb or adjective with one rather than another of two nouns, with either of which it might agree: *syllēp'tic*, *a.* *-tik*, also *syllēp'tical*, *a.* *-tik-ul*, of or *pert.* to.

**sylogism**, *n.* *sī-lō-jizm* [L. *sylogismus*; Gr. *sullogismos*—from *sun*, together; *logizomai*, I reckon—from *logos*, a word, reasoning], a form of argument consisting of three terms or propositions, the first two of which are called the premisses, and the third the conclusion, and are such that if the premisses be allowed as true, the conclusion must be true also. The following is a syllogism: 1. The world exhibits marks of design; 2. Whatever exhibits marks of design had an intelligent maker; 3. Therefore the world had an intelligent maker. *syllōgize*, *v.* *-jiz*, to reason by syllogisms: *syllōgiz'ing*, *imp.*: *syllōgiz'ed*, *pp.* *-jiz'd*: *syllōgiz'er*, *n.* *-jiz'ēr*, one who reasons by syllogisms: *syllōgiz'tic*, *a.* *-jiz'tik*, also *syllōgiz'tic*.

*cōw*, *bōy*, *fōt*: *pūre*, *būd*: *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thīng*, *there*, *zeal*.